

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Національний технічний університет «Дніпровська політехніка»
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**ДНІПРОВСЬКА
ПОЛІТЕХНІКА**
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**ЗБІРНИК ЗАВДАНЬ ТА ВПРАВ
для самостійної роботи
з дисципліни «Англійська мова
професійного спрямування».
Модуль 1 «Спілкування в соціальному
та академічному середовищах»**

для бакалаврів заочної форми навчання
усіх напрямів підготовки

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Збірник завдань та вправ для самостійної роботи з дисципліни «Англійська мова професійного спрямування». Модуль 1 «Спілкування в соціальному та академічному середовищах» для бакалаврів заочної форми навчання усіх напрямів підготовки / В.В. Заболотнікова, Н.М. Нечай, О.В. Хазова; Міністерство освіти та науки України; Національний технічний університет «Дніпровська політехніка». – Дніпро: НТУ «ДП», 2019. – 47 с.

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UNIT I Relationships

I. Match the opposites.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. close | A. careless |
| 2. rude | B. dumb |
| 3. silent | C. young |
| 4. aged | D. distant |
| 5. interested | E. strict |
| 6. slender | F. hard-working |
| 7. serious | G. extravagant |
| 8. smart | H. polite |
| 9. lazy | I. talkative |
| 10. easy-going | J. indifferent |
| 11. ordinary | K. ugly |
| 12. pretty | L. stout |

II. Explain the meaning of the following words. Use the dictionary if necessary.

Model: “grandfather” — *My grandfather is my mother’s father or my father’s father.*

Grandmother, uncle, aunt, sister-in-law, mother-in-law, niece, nephew, cousin, mother-in-law, close friend, classmate, colleague, business partner.

III. Find the word with the general meaning in each group.

- a) to cook; to do chores; to clean; to wash up; to go shopping
- b) reading; computer; sport; hobby; music
- c) granny; uncle; relative; cousin; brother
- d) to go to school; to watch TV; to have guests; to listen to music; to spend time

IV. Read the text and compare the family described in the article with your own one.

I’m Victor. My second name, Ivanenko, is common for Eastern Ukraine. My family isn’t typically small. There are five of us – Dad, Mom, Alex, Nastya and me.

Alex, my elder brother, is a programmer at one of the international companies. He is six years older than me. We are great friends. My brother is good at Mathematics and Physics and very helpful. I had no problems with these subjects at school thanks to him. Alex is a very easy-going person. We often discuss different trends in modern music because we both like it. Sometimes we have sharp arguments the whole family are interested in.

Our parents prefer classic music but respect our tastes. They do not allow us only few things, such as discos for my 13-year-old sister. Nastya studies in a lyceum. Everybody thinks she is a genius and has a great future. She is rather pretty, slender

and blue-eyed, and a bit careless. Her hobby is painting. She paints everything, everywhere, all the time. I can't be so close with Nastya as with Alex, because she doesn't keep secrets, she is too talkative. Dad likes her very much because she is like his mother.

As for my parents, they are quite ordinary people. My father is a designer. He is very busy with his job, we can see him not very often. My mom is a house-wife, she is nice and easy-going. Sometimes she is strict to us, but we all love her so much.

In fact, our family is rather hospitable; we have many relatives who come to visit us on holidays. Our house is often full of people.

V. Ask you friend about two last birthdays in his/her family. What presents did they give and why? Write down the reasons.

VI. Read and translate the following dialogue and try to finish it. Pay attention to the underlined words and phrases.

A: - You are so serious! What are you doing?

B: - You see, October is the month when four people in my family have birthdays.

Besides, I go home soon and want to bring a small present from Dnipro to everybody at home. So I am trying to make a list of presents... I can't think of what to give them all.

A: - Everything depends on their tastes and hobbies, sex and age. Let me help you. My mother and I often buy presents for different people.

B: - Really? It's so kind of you!

A: - So, who are they?

B: - My granny is the first in my list.

A: - How old is she?

B: - Almost seventy.

A: - Ah, I think you can bring her a large box of chocolates, "Dnepr Vecherniy" for example. Does she like sweets?

B: - Yes, she does. She also loves all her grandchildren, so she will treat everyone.

A: - Then take a big photo of yourself in the University and give her too.

B: - That's a good idea. But what about my mum? She has her birthday in a week.

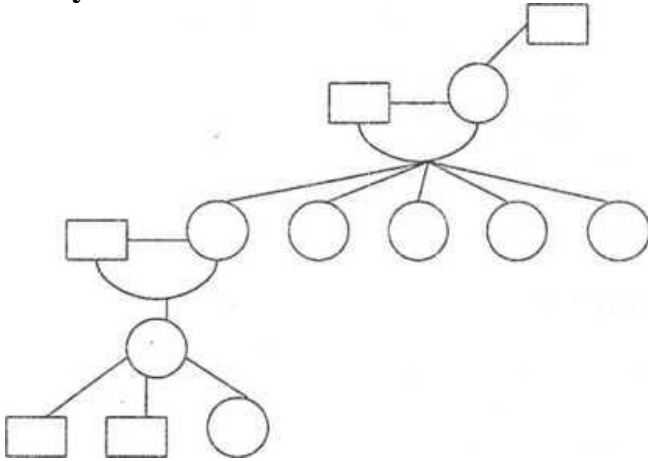
A: -

VII. Your friend asked you about your family relationships. Here are your answers. Make up the possible questions.

1. Twice a month.
2. No, she is younger.
3. It's very simple for him.
4. It's very difficult for me.
5. Very soon.
6. Both my dad and me.
7. None of us.

8. All possible topics.
9. Yes, he was good at Math at school.
10. No, we don't have.

VIII. Read the text and fill in the following family tree. Try to make up your own family tree.



A Family of Scientists

George Boole was born in 1815 and he is famous for his works in the field of mathematical analysis. His wife Mary Everest was a niece of George Everest. He is known as a man who performed topographic survey* in India in 1841. It is after him that the highest peak in the world is named. Mary Everest was very much interested in her husband's work and after his death she published* several books which contributed greatly to* the development of his theory.

The Booles had five daughters. The eldest daughter Mary married C. Hinton who was a well-known mathematician, inventor* and author of science-fiction books. Their three grandchildren became scientists. Howard was a talented entomologist; William and Joan were both physicists. Joan was almost the only woman physicist who took part in the work at the atomic project the USA. Their second daughter Margaret is known as the mother of outstanding English mathematician Jeffrey Taylor who was a foreign member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Their third daughter Alicia was a specialist in the field of multidimensional space*. The fourth daughter Lucy was the first woman-professor who was the head of a chemistry department. But the youngest daughter Ethel Lilian is the most famous. She married the Polish scientist Voynich. Her wonderful book *The Gadget* has been translated into many languages and is popular in many countries of the world.

* performed topographic survey - виконав топографічну зйомку published - надрукувала
 contributed greatly to - значно сприяли inventor – винахідник multidimensional space - багатовимірний простір

IX. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the words from the box.

<i>university</i>	<i>forming</i>	<i>fun</i>	<i>adulthood</i>
<i>meaningful</i>	<i>identity</i>	<i>to devote</i>	<i>values</i>

Adulthood is the golden age for 1)_____friendships, especially for people who have the privilege and the blessing of being able to go to college or 2)_____. During young adulthood, friendships become more complex and 3)_____.

In childhood, friends are mostly other kids who are 4)_____to play with; in adolescence, there's a lot more self-disclosure and support between friends, but adolescents are still discovering their 5)_____. Their friendships help them do that.

By young 6) _____, people are usually a little more secure in themselves, more likely to seek out friends who share their 7)_____on the important things. To go along with their newly sophisticated approach to friendship, young adults also have time 8) _____to their friends. College or university is an environment that facilitates this.

X. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вона дуже гостинна та легко сходиться з людьми. 2. Нас в сім'ї четверо – тато, мама, моя улюблена бабуся і я. 3. Моя старша сестра добре розуміється на англійській, але не дуже любить допомагати. 4. Мої батьки не дозволяють мені голосно слухати музику та пізно повертатися додому. 5. Ця висока струнка дівчина – твоя двоюрідна сестра, так? 6. Хіба твої батьки цікавляться спортом? 7. Мої родичі люблять проводити весь вільний час разом. 8. Я думаю, смаки та захоплення людини залежать від її віку. 9. Дійсно, його тітка надто балакуча й не дуже ввічлива. 10. Її батьки уже літні, але обоє дуже працьовиті. 11. Іноді мій батько буває суворим, але насправді він – мій найближчий друг. 12. Невже ти хотіла б бути схожою на свою маму?

Supplementary reading

Read the article below and list the benefits of social media for young people. Do you agree with the author's point of view? Be ready to discuss it with your groupmates.

Benefits of Internet and social media

The internet and social media provide young people with a range of benefits, and opportunities to empower themselves in a variety of ways. Young people can maintain social connections and support networks that otherwise wouldn't be possible, and can access more information than ever before. The communities and

social interactions young people form online can be invaluable for bolstering and developing young people's self-confidence and social skills.

The use of social media and networking services such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and Snapchat have become an integral part of Australians' daily lives. While many associate social media with a degradation of young people's social networks and communication skills, a literature review published by the Young and Well Cooperative Research Centre found that social networking services actually play a vital role for in young people's lives - delivering educational outcomes; facilitating supportive relationships; identity formation; and, promoting a sense of belonging and self-esteem.

Young people as social participants and active citizens

Social networking services can provide an accessible and powerful toolkit for highlighting and acting on issues and causes that affect and interest young people. Social networking services can be used for organising activities, events, or groups to showcase issues and opinions and make a wider audience aware of them. E.g. Coordinating band activities, fundraisers, and creating awareness of various causes.

Young people developing a voice and building trust

Social networking services can be used to hone debating and discussion skills in a local, national or international context. This helps users develop public ways of presenting themselves. Personal skills are very important in this context: to make, develop and keep friendships, and to be regarded as a trusted connection within a network. Social networking services can provide young people with opportunities to learn how to function successfully in a community, navigating a public social space and developing social norms and skills as participants in peer groups.

Young people as content creators, managers and distributors

Social networking services rely on active participation: users take part in activities and discussions on a site, and upload, modify or create content. This supports creativity and can support discussion about ownership of content and data management. Young people who use social networking services to showcase content - music, film, photography or writing - need to know what permissions they are giving the host service, so that they can make informed decisions about how and what they place on the site. Users might also want to explore additional licensing options that may be available to them within services - for example Creative Commons licensing - to allow them to share their work with other people in a range of ways.

Young people as collaborators and team players

Social networking services are designed to support users working, thinking and acting together. They also require listening and compromising skills. Young people may need to ask others for help and advice in using services, or understand how platforms work by observing others, particularly in complex gaming or virtual environments. Once users have developed confidence in a new environment, they will also have gained the experience to help others.

Young people as explorers and learners

Social networks encourage discovery. If someone is interested in certain books, bands, recipes or ideas, it's likely that their interest will be catered for by a social networking service or group within a service. If users are looking for something more specific or unusual then they could create their own groups or social networking sites. Social networking services can help young people develop their interests and find other people who share the same interests. They can help introduce young people to new things and ideas, and deepen appreciation of existing interests. They can also help broaden users' horizons by helping them discover how other people live and think in all parts of the world.

Young people becoming independent and building resilience

Online spaces are social spaces, and social networking services offer similar opportunities to those of offline social spaces: places for young people to be with friends or to explore alone, building independence and developing the skills they need to recognise and manage risk, to learn to judge and evaluate situations, and to deal effectively with a world that can sometimes be dangerous or hostile. However, such skills can't be built in isolation, and are more likely to develop if supported. Going to a social networking service for the first time as a young person alone can be compared to a young person's first solo trip to a city centre, and thus it is important for a young person to know how to stay safe in this new environment.

Young people developing key and real world skills

Managing an online presence and being able to interact effectively online is becoming an increasingly important skill in the workplace. Being able to quickly adapt to new technologies, services and environments is already regarded as a highly valuable skill by employers, and can facilitate both formal and informal learning. Most services are text based, which encourages literacy skills, including interpretation, evaluation and contextualisation.

Source: <https://schools.au.reachout.com/articles/benefits-of-internet-and-social-media>

UNIT 2 University routine

I. Divide the words given below into 3 groups. Using your notes, try to describe your typical working day.

Morning

Afternoon

Evening

Alarm-clock, attend, be over, be tired, cafe, feel fresh and sound, get dressed, get ready for classes, get up, have lunch, have rest, leave, lectures, library, see friends, spend time on, take a shower, wake up

II. There are some special words to describe the life of a student. Try to find the right definition for each word.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. lecture | A) the money you pay for your studies |
| 2. tuition | B) a place where students live |
| 3. to enter the university | C) to finish the university |
| 4. dormitory (dorm) | D) to become a student |
| 5. to graduate from | E) time when you listen to the professor |

III. Now read about Den's day and comment on his habits using the following phrases.

It's strange that

It sounds strange to me that, but....

I think it's quite unusual....

It's extremely interesting.....

It's (not) quite typical.....

It's unbelievable.....

Model: It's strange that he does his homework in the morning. I usually do it in the evening

I am an early-riser, that's why my working day starts at 6 o'clock. Usually my alarm-clock wakes me up, but sometimes I can wake up myself. I don't like to stay in bed long and at half past six I am already through with my gymnastics and a shower. After that I feel fresh and sound and ready for the working day.

Now it's time for studies. I revise the material I learned in the evening or finish some home task for this day. I usually prepare the most difficult tasks in the morning when I'm not tired. Usually it takes me half an hour but if I need more time, I get up earlier.

At 7 o'clock I'm ready to have my breakfast. I don't eat much in the morning. Usually I have just a cup of tea and a sandwich or two. After breakfast I spend about 15 min to clean my teeth, pack my bag and get dressed. I leave home at 7:30. It takes me 15 min to get to the University by trolley-bus, but if the weather is fine, I prefer to go there on foot.

My classes start at 8 sharp. Usually we have 3 or 4 lectures a day, so I am free at about 2 p.m. But I rarely go home at once. I attend additional lectures or consultations, go to a computer class or to the library. Sometimes my groupmates and I go to a cafe or to the park after classes together. So I usually come home at about 4 or 5 p.m. I have some rest and cook a good substantial dinner for myself. Then it's time for a good book or some pleasant music. I often go to see my friends or they come to my place. We study together or discuss different things. Every evening I spend about 2 hours to get ready for classes. I go to sleep at about 10:30 or 11p.m.

IV. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

1. As a rule, I get up at 10 a.m.
2. Usually I don't have breakfast.
3. As I live far from the University, I get there by bus.
4. My lectures always begin at 8 o'clock.
5. I often have my lunch at the University's cafe.
6. Sometimes I go to the library after classes.
7. On my week-days I come home rather early.
8. It takes me half an hour to do my homework.
9. I usually go to bed at 10.
10. I am very tired at the end of my week.

V. Do a survey: how many students of your group

- are heavy sleepers /early-risers?
- do morning gymnastics?
- are late for classes?
- go to the library after lectures?
- go to sleep after 12 p. m.?

VI. Read the dialogue paying attention to the underlined phrases. Make up a similar dialogue about one of your working days. Use the underlined phrases in your dialogue.

- What's the most difficult day of the week for you?
- It is Wednesday, I suppose. We have 4 lectures and after that I go to the library to get ready for my History seminars.
- Does it take you long?
- Yes, I spend one or two hours in the library. And, besides, on Thursdays I have my English class. So I need one more hour to do my hometask.
- Is it difficult for you?
- Yes, but one of my friends helps me with it. What is more, I have my tennis training on Wednesday.
- Poor thing! Do you have time to eat?
- Yes, but, unfortunately, only in the evening.

VII. Imagine that a friend of yours meets you in the evening. Answer his/her questions. Try to use words and phrases from the previous dialogue.

- Why do you look so tired?
- ...
- Really? What are you going to do today?
- ...
- Does it take you long?
- ...
- What about evening? Do you have time for the rest then?
- ...
- Oh, no! That's too much for one day! Try to do something tomorrow or at the weekend.
- ...
- Poor you! So, perhaps, I can help you?

VIII. Correct the mistakes in the sentences below.

1. He very tired because he works all day long. 2. I usually get up early, so I a heavy sleeper. 3. You attend all the lectures and seminars? 4. How much time it take you to get to the University? 5. What you usually have for breakfast? 6. We not so busy today because we have no homework in English. 7. I wake up myself, my alarm-clock wakes me up. 8. My mother an early-riser, she wakes up at half past five. 9. Her sister is on a diet, she not have breakfast at all. 10. They all ready for the lesson?

IX. Fill in the gaps with the words from the list.

Tired, busy, engineer, library, late, lectures, oversleeps, takes, first-year, alarm-clock, gets ready, attend

My brother is a very 1)_____ person. He is a 2)_____ student of the National Technical University "Dnipro Polytechnic", he will be an electrical 3)_____. His working day starts at 7, when the 4)_____rings. Sometimes he gets up later, it happens when his classes start in the afternoon or when he 5)_____. Usually he has four 6)_____a day, but after that he often goes to the 7)_____. There he 8)_____ for his seminars and practical classes. He tries to 9)_____ all lectures and seminars because he is afraid of his examinations. It 10)_____ him about four hours to prepare his homework, that's why sometimes he goes to bed very 11)_____. At the end of the week he is very 12)_____.

X. Your groupmate lives in the student's hostel, you live at home. Finish the sentences about the differences in your lives.

1. I live far from the University, he
2. I get up at six, he

3. My mother cooks my breakfast,
4. I get to the University by tram,
5. I have my dinner at the University's cafe,
6. I do my home task in the afternoon,
7. I go to bed at 11,
8. I stay in the city at the weekend,

XI. Write a question to each sentence.

1. My friend gets up at half past five. (Why ...)
2. It takes me ten minutes to get to the University. (How ...)
3. I don't have any breakfast in the morning. (Why ...)
4. She leaves home at half past seven. (Where ...)
5. I feel fresh and sound ail day long. (What ...)
6. He often doesn't go home after classes. (Where ...)
7. My mother doesn't like to watch TV in the evening. (What ...)
8. Usually she is vety tired at the end of the week. (Why ...)
9. I overslept. (When ...)

XII. Fill in the prepositions where necessary.

1. I usually go to the University ____ bus. It takes me about 20 minutes ____ get there. That's why I leave ____ home ____ 7:30. 2. My friend needs 3 hours to get ready ____ his classes. 3. Ann is never late ____ classes. She lives not very far ____ the University. 5. We have two seminars ____ Monday. One of them is ____ History and another is ____ Religion. 6. ____ the evening my friends come ____ my place. 7. I was late ____ Friday because I overslept. 8. ____ the morning I cook my breakfast ____ myself.

XII. Do you know:

- the official name of your university;
- when it was founded;
- the number of faculties;
- the number of buildings;
- the number of students and teachers;
- some interesting facts from its history;
- its rating position

XIII. Think over the question why you entered National Technical University "Dnipro Polytechnic".

1. It was somebody's advice.
2. My parents (grandparents) studied here.

3. I read about this university on the Internet and liked it.
4. Another reason (mention it)

Ask your groupmates about their reasons and continue the list.

- 5.
- 6.

XIV. Here is a page from the diary of a first-year student. Read it and answer the questions after the text.

... So, now I'm a first-year student or a "fresher". But I don't feel myself "fresh" at all! The University is so big, nothing to say about the city! Crowds of people are everywhere. Today I lost my group and was late for my practical class in Programming. Can you imagine such a shame?! Our History teacher is a young man who speaks so fast that it is almost impossible to take notes after him. I understand only a half of what my Math teacher says and almost nothing of my professor of Geology. For tomorrow I must prepare a 5-page report about Muslim religion but I have no idea what to start with. My roommates are O.K. but the guy from room 64 is impossible with all this "heavy" music till 3 a.m. Today we have a wonderful potato soup, but tomorrow is my turn to cook and I have only 20 hryvnias left. What can I buy for this money? Three more days and I will go home at last!

1. *What date is in this page, in your opinion?*
2. *Is the person from this city or from another one?*
3. *Does he live in a flat or in a dormitory?*
4. *What faculty is he in?*
5. *What subjects does he study? (name at least 5)*
6. *Does he like his new life? Why do you think so?*
7. *What are the main difficulties? Do you have the same or others?*

XV. Imagine that you are a third-year student (A) and you live in a dorm. Your neighbour is a first-year student (B) who comes to your room to live with you. Read the following remarks and act out a dialogue.

B: Say "Hello" and tell him that you will live here.

A: Express surprise. Ask about the name of your new neighbour and the place he lived before.

B: Introduce yourself. Ask your neighbour about him.

A: Tell that you are a third-year student of the Mechanical Engineering Faculty.

B: Express surprise that you are at the same faculty. Ask about the difficulty of studying.

A: Say that it is not very difficult for you because you studied most of the subjects at technical school.

B: Say that he is lucky and you cannot imagine how to understand all this new information and where to find enough time for everything.

A: Say that everything will be O.K. and you can help if you have time.

XVI. Open the brackets using the verbs in the correct form.

1. He (finished) secondary school in 2018. 2. This girl (be) an economist in 4 years. 3. My brother (be) an engineer. He (graduate) from the NMU in 2008. 4. I (pass) my entrance examinations well. Next summer I (take) terminal exams. 5. I (attend) all the cultural studies lectures because they are very interesting. 6. My friend (live) at the dorm because he (be) from Pavlograd. 7. I (not, get) my scholarship because my marks are not very good.

XVII. Complete the questions with question tags.

Model: You are a student, ...

You are a student, aren't you?

1. He is a first-year student, ...?
2. She has 5 lectures a day, ...?
3. You attend all the lectures and seminars, ...?
4. Mary lives in a dorm, ...?
5. He will be an economist, ...?
6. You are good at Math, ...?
7. John will not fail in this exam, ...?
8. We are very busy today, ...?
9. They choose this faculty by themselves, ...?
10. You like this subject, ...?

XVIII. Translate into English:

1. Мене звуть Андрій Бондар. Я – першокурсник. 2. Я навчаюся в університеті на економічному факультеті. 3. Моя спеціальність – економіка. 4. Я обрав цю спеціальність, бо мої батьки теж економісти. 5. Мені дуже подобається навчатися, усі предмети дуже цікаві. 6. Я добре розуміюся на математиці, бо це мій улюблений предмет. 7. Ми навчаємося 5 днів на тиждень, кожного дня ми маємо 3 або 4 заняття. 8. Для того, щоб отримувати гарні оцінки, кожен студент повинен відвідувати усі лекції, семінари та практичні заняття. 9. Також я часто ходжу до бібліотеки, де знаходжу багато підручників для підготовки домашніх завдань. 10. В кінці семестру ми складаємо чотири або п'ять іспитів. 11. Через чотири роки я закінчу університет і почну працювати. 12. Я хочу обрати цікаву та корисну роботу.

Supplementary Reading

A day in the life of a student at the University of Cambridge

By Charles Clark

As the fourth best in the world, the University of Cambridge is inundated with over 16,000 applications every year, but with a 20% acceptance rate, not everyone is lucky enough — or smart enough — to make the cut.

With tailored teaching, specialised facilities and world-leading academics, Cambridge is a spectacular institution at which to be an undergraduate. But it's not all about the teaching though. You will find here hundreds of student societies, world class sports, debating, performances, art and more.

Shani Wijetilaka from Sydney, Australia, is one of the applicants who earned a place at the prestigious university last year. We asked Shani to show us what a day in the life of a student at one of the world's most famous universities is like.



This is Shani in the middle. She is currently wrapping up her first year studying law at Cambridge's Trinity College, founded by Henry VIII in 1546 and one of 31 colleges that make the university. She's expected to attend eight hours of lectures every week. However, it's Easter Term — otherwise known as Exam Term — which means there aren't any lectures, so Shani can wake up later than normal at about 9 a.m. She lives in college accommodation with 25 other students right in the centre of Cambridge. You'll see that the board is customised to show each student's name — very posh.



This is her room. Although a cooked breakfast is provided for students in the university's dining halls, Shani has a fridge in her room and a kitchen right opposite, meaning she can start the day from the comfort of her own room. Her accommodation isn't too dissimilar to the accommodation you can expect to find at other universities in the UK.



This is one of the halls where students can go if they don't feel like cooking for themselves. But it's no wonder she prefers to eat breakfast at home — she's got a great view out of her window of the 420-year-old Sidney Sussex College.

Breakfast is done, and while there may not be lectures today, there's still work to do. Usually, work is done in the library ...



... but since it's a beautiful day, Shani takes her laptop with her to the Great Court and sits and works on the fountain, which dates back to the 1400s. By 11:30 a.m., she's done about two hours of work. Working in such a beautiful setting is certainly inspiring.



This is the home of Cambridge's faculty of law — one of the world's leading law schools and also where some of Shani's lectures take place when there are no exams. The faculty comprises roughly 700 undergraduates.



Lecture theatres like these are scattered throughout the university's campus. This particular theatre is used for a lot of special events and students fill rooms like these to expand their minds.

It's time for a coffee break. The college bar — located in a staircase just off Great Court — has recently begun making delicious frappes. Shani often stays in the bar to do more work — it's quite quiet and the chairs are incredibly comfortable. Today, she's memorising case names in preparation for exams.

By 2 p.m., it's back to her room to change and meet up with friends on campus. Wherever you're going in Cambridge, the town is beautiful. Everyone is always busy with different activities, so you need to plan ahead to catch up with everyone. Today, Shani and some of her friends have decided to go for high tea at one of Cambridge's many tearooms.



Scones and tea — how very English! Hall food can sometimes get repetitive, so Shani and her friends like to try the various tearooms around the city.

Having all her friends close by is one of Shani's favourite things about living in college. This is a very international high tea, with four different continents represented. Over 11% — around 1,300 — of all Cambridge undergraduates are from overseas. After high tea, it's back to her room. Luckily it's quiet today, but sometimes it's difficult to get to the gate because there are so many tourists crowded around. Shani needs to get her laptop and books from her room for a supervision. Supervisions are compulsory and are the primary way Cambridge students learn. They're teaching sessions for small groups of students where a fellow leads a discussion.



This is Shani's last tort supervision for the year and, as it's a beautiful day, it's being held outside on this lawn. Shani's both excited and relieved to have finished an entire year of her law course. Each supervision takes about 20 hours of work to prepare for and this is the 10th supervision — that's a lot of work.

Looking at the beautiful old buildings makes a difficult but interesting supervision even better. Shani's supervisor likes to ask difficult questions, and one of his favourite sayings is “No looksies downsies, only thinksies aboutsies,” which means no looking up things you've forgotten!

After the supervision, which finishes at 4:30 p.m., Shani has to run to the Cambridge Union for a meeting in the bar there. Fortunately, it's only a five-minute walk from her college, so Shani doesn't have to go far.



As well as being a meeting place for students, The Union is also home to the world's oldest continually running debating society and is laid out like parliament, so opposing sides can face each other.



The university's campus is packed full with rich history. This is Christ's College's main hall and it still retains many of its original features, including stained-glass windows and dark wood panelling. The architecture on campus is as grand as it is old.



This is the Old Hall, which belongs to Queen's College. It seats up to 114 people and was built in 1429. It's used for special functions.

After the meeting at The Union, Shani's back in her room to get ready for formal — and she has plenty of shoes to choose from. Each college holds formal dinners, which are attended by undergraduates and their guests. After nearly a year at Cambridge, Shani has become much quicker at getting ready for formal. She needs to be ready for 7:30 p.m. to line up and get good seats. Everyone wears gowns to formals. Each college has a different gown – Trinity undergraduates wear navy gowns.

After formal, Shani and her friends sometimes go out to one of the clubs in Cambridge. Tonight, though, they're having a quieter night and hanging out in a friend's room — bubbly included. At about midnight, Shani gets back to her room to get enough sleep so she can wake up and do it all again tomorrow

Source : <https://www.businessinsider.com/what-its-like-to-go-to-the-university-of-cambridge-2016-7#at-about-midnight-shani-gets-back-to-her-room-to-get-enough-sleep-so-she-can-wake-up-and-do-it-all-again-tomorrow-30>

UNIT 3 Leisure time

I. Read the following statements and say which things you usually do on your weekdays and which ones you prefer doing at the weekends.

- to read a book,
- to do homework,
- to go to the countryside,
- to attend lectures,
- to watch films or videos,
- to tidy the room,
- to get up early,
- to go to the library,
- to go sightseeing,
- to visit friends,
- to go to the canteen,
- to go out with friends

II. Read the letter below about Maria's free time. Pay attention to the words in bold.

Dear Ann,

How are you? Hope, you are OK. Sorry, I haven't written you for ages but I am still quite **busy with my studies**. However, now I am not as tired as I was before. I think, I am getting used to my university life. I also **made new friends** and we often **spend our free time** together.

Would you like to know what we usually do at weekends? As most of my friends like films, we often **visit a cinema-house** and occasionally **go to the theatre or a concert-hall**. You know, Dnipro is a big city and there are a lot of cinemas. We usually choose the cinema according to the **film that is on**. I personally **prefer comedy films** but my friends **are crazy about** adventure films. And of course, almost all of us **enjoy guest-performances** with popular singers and orchestras.

Another activity we all enjoy is **sightseeing**. I am new in this city so some of my friends, who are native residents, take me to the cutest places: parks, cafes, **squares, museums**. There are plenty of interesting places in Dnipro and I haven't visited even half of them yet. By the way, the place, where my university is located, is the main historical and memorial centre of the city. While visiting different **sights**, I always take photos, which is one of my favourite hobbies, you know.

My groupmates are very talented people. Some of them like reading, others **play chess or draughts**, listen to music, or even do crossword puzzles. Several girls like cooking and **knitting**. But, unfortunately, they **hate collecting things**. **It can't be helped! Tastes differ!**

What about your free time? Do you have any new friends to spend your time with?
Looking forward to your reply,

Love,
Maria

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you like more: working days or rest-days?
2. What do you do in your leisure time?
3. Are you fond of sports?
4. Do you like going to the cinema or watching TV at home?
5. What films (TV programmes) do you prefer?
6. Do you like sightseeing? Why?
7. What are the usual hobbies of your friends?
8. What things do you like doing?
9. How much time do you spend on your favourite hobby?
10. Do you get tired of your hobby?
11. Is it expensive nowadays to have a hobby?
12. Why do people usually have hobbies?
13. How do young people usually spend their weekends?
14. What things do you hate doing?

IV. a) Read and dramatize the dialogue.

M: - I'm bored!

A: - Well, it's a lovely day. Why don't we take the dog for a walk?

M: - No, I don't feel like going for a walk. I'm too tired after such a difficult working week. I have a terrible headache. I'd better stay in bed.

A: - You need to get out! Let's go shopping!

M: - Oh, no! I couldn't bear it! I'd rather do anything but that!

A: - OK, then. Shall we watch a film?

M: - That's a good idea!

A: - Would you like to watch any series?

M: - Mmm, I'd rather choose some comedy film

b) Make up your own dialogue discussing your plans for the weekend.

V. Work in pairs. Say what the following people want to do and what they are going to do.

Model: John thinks his job is boring. (He likes acting.)

He wants to find another job.

He'd like to work in the theatre. ('d = would)

He is going to the drama school.

- 1) Peter is planning his winter holiday. (He likes skiing.)
- 2) Janet is very tired after work. (She must cook dinner.)
- 3) Sergey is going to the seaside. (But he can't swim well.)
- 4) I work very hard during the week. (I like fresh air.)

- 5) I should clean the house. (But I'm very tired.)
- 6) Tomorrow is Saturday. (I need much work to do.)

VI. Complete the following sentences using *would like (to do)* or *like (doing)*. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. There's a good film on at the Odeon Cinema. _____ you _____ (see) it with me?
2. I'm thirsty. I _____ something (drink).
3. "Who is your favourite painter?" "I _____ all the Impressionists."
4. "Do you go in for sports?" "Yes. I _____ (swim) and (play) football."
5. She's learning Italian because she _____ (go) to Italy on holiday next year.

VII. Translate into English.

Завтра – неділя. Як правило, в неділю я сиджу дома і нічого не роблю. Але завтра я збираюсь зробити багато справ. Я збираюсь прокинутися рано вранці. Щоб бути здоровим, я почну з ранкової зарядки. Потім зроблю деяку домашню роботу. Вдень я збираюсь помити свою машину. А ввечері я подивлюсь телевізор, якщо там буде цікавий фільм, або піду до кінотеатру. Головне – бути зайнятим весь день. А наступного вихідного дня я піду до Теда допомагати фарбувати гараж. Але де мій годинник? До речі, навіщо вставати так рано? Я ж можу зробити усі ці справи в понеділок, а завтра добре відпочити. Навіщо поспішати?

VIII. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

Roger the gardener

Do you know the best thing that ever happened to me? Do you know what it was? It was when I lost my last job. I never liked it – hated it in fact – stuck in an office all day with computers and a telephone. Now my hobby is my full-time job! I start working very early in summer. I usually leave home about 5.30 in the morning, but in winter not until about 8.00. I have a small van, and I carry all my tools and equipment in that. In autumn I tidy the gardens - I pick up leaves, pull up old summer flowers and plant bulbs as well. Every season is so different, and I love them all. I just love working outside in the open air after all those years in a stuffy office. I never noticed the seasons there!

After work I always go home and relax in a hot bath. I have a flat in London but most of my work is outside of London, in the suburbs. I have a wife, Fiona. I usually cook our evening meal because she gets home from work after me. She is a graphic designer and earns a lot of money, much more than me. She earns more but I think I enjoy my work more.

At weekends we often drive into the country and go to antique shops. I collect radios. We don't have a television! Can you believe it? Everybody has one these days but we

don't! So, I collect old radios and Fiona collects old cookery books. We take our dog, we have a lovely dog, and we like taking her on long walks. I never play any sports! Is this usual?

I think there is only one problem with my job. It's seasonal, so I don't earn much in autumn and winter; I earn most money in spring and summer. I earn enough, not enough to eat out often in expensive restaurants or go to shows, but enough for my dog and my hobby. I'm a very happy man!

- 1) *What is Roger's job?*
- 2) *What is his hobby?*
- 3) *Why did he leave the last job?*
- 4) *What is more important in the job: money or pleasure?*
- 5) *Is it good to combine job and hobby? Why?*
- 6) *Is collecting a popular hobby now? Why?*
- 7) *How do Roger and his wife spend their free time?*
- 8) *What is unusual in their way of life?*

IX. Some foreign students were asked the question "How do you spend your free time, and where do you like to go?" Read the students comments. Be ready to discuss the differences between your free time and theirs.

Akash Verma, B.tech Civil Engineering, National Institute of Technology Durgapur

Actually I am a college student right now. So I don't get so much free time. But whenever there is leave in college or bunk in college, I got a lot of time. In that time I am free. In the free time I watch you tube video (not for fun) to boost my knowledge and increase my understanding of the things which are happening right now in India or in the world. Also I read newspaper articles. They are very useful and knowledgeable. I assure you that if you read articles for some days, you will be addicted to that and that is a good thing. Nowadays KBC is on TV, so I am watching it. It has a lot of knowledge which is related to every subject. And it is also entertaining.

Neha Singh Matiyani, Bsc from Ssj Campus Almora

Usually, I spend all my free time with the goodness of nature because I love to be with nature all the time. It gives me true pleasure of living. I always like to go to the mountains full of trees and from where I can see all the creation very peacefully. I remember that day when I was in my hometown and spent all my time with nobody else but with the beauty of nature, actually I love the odor of mud and love to play with it, I used to put all mud in my hands and my clothes looked muddy... I love all that moments of life.

Sumana Ray, Senior Customer Relationship Executive at Brishti Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

Most of the students having free time will opt for playing and playing hard. Well that is a very good sign. As far as they are not hooked to some mindless phone games it is so ok. Hobbies are an excellent way of spending free time: reading, sewing, painting, cooking, singing, playing musical instruments can be fruitful ways of whiling away free time.

Why don't you simply be with the nature and hear the sounds. It gives you an amazing connection with the universe. Your age does not matter. There are various sounds of nature that you will forever carry in your heart.

Explore new places in your city or town if you are not equipped enough to chalk out a travel plan to compliment your free time. Visit museums, heritage sites, try out exotic restaurants and keep on inhaling the beautiful aroma of the world.

As far as I am concerned I would love to take a long drive out of a hectic city life and bath in the silence somewhere near the banks of a river with only a book for company.

Rounak Samota, Software Developer at Moonraft Innovation Labs

I usually go to a place away from the cities, hush and rush. I prefer parks in the evening where you get a fresh surrounding with cool air flowing through your body. That feeling is awesome. I sometimes go for a long drive on my bike in the morning when there is not much heat. When I stay at home, I work on my hobbies and enjoy doing that as it makes me happy.

Supplementary Reading

7 Ways Successful People Spend Their Free Time

When you get home from work, what do you do? Here are seven things successful people do with their free time.

By Jayson DeMers Founder and CEO, AudienceBloom@jaysondemers

GETTY IMAGES

When you think about professional success, you think about the strategies and behaviors that people exemplify when at work. You think about what people do during the 9-5 working hours, and whether they extend those hours by coming in early or staying late to tackle projects. What they do when they get home, or on weekends, when they're away from the office and away from their computers, doesn't enter your mind. But here's the thing: it should. How people spend their free time can actually have a big impact on their success in the professional world. Successful people tend to spend their free time in these seven ways (and more, of course), so read below and find out why:

1. They Exercise. Physical exercise is important for both physical and mental health. Taking a half hour after work or on a weekend can get your blood pumping, get your endorphins flowing, and revitalize your spirit. You'll build muscle, burn calories, and oxygenate your brain--giving you a release after a day of stress. Exercising regularly also helps you remain disciplined, which can be valuable in a demanding work environment, and can reduce the long-term effects of stress as well--meaning regular exercisers tend to be less stressed about their jobs. You'll also look better and feel better, which gives you greater confidence.

2. They Read. Reading is a lifelong skill, and successful people never stop reading new books. Whether it's fiction or nonfiction, books help give you a greater understanding of the world around you. They introduce you to new characters, new environments, new cultures, new philosophies, and new ideas, and might even help you build new skills (if you're reading nonfiction, at least). Similarly, reading regularly helps to build your vocabulary and your semantic comprehension, giving you greater communication skills--and something to make small talk about during those particularly awkward business meetings.

3. They Take Classes. Education shouldn't stop at college, and shouldn't be restricted to institutions. The most successful people in the world are the ones who make a commitment to never stop learning. They're always incorporating new skills for their resumes and learning new aspects of the world around them. Instructional courses aren't particularly difficult to find, either, especially in the modern era. Many local colleges offer courses for free, and you can peruse local forums or gatherings to find impromptu group workshops. And don't underestimate the value of free online courses. If you have a free hour and an Internet connection, you can start learning a new skill.

4. They Volunteer. Volunteering, no matter where or how you do it, is beneficial for you and your community. Whether you're helping to clean up a highway, working in a soup kitchen, or providing mentorship to a group of young professionals, your time goes a long way toward improving the community around you. Professionals primed for success realize the importance of giving back to the community, and feel happier because of it. Volunteering is also a valuable networking experience, introducing you to other people who, one way or another, can help you drive your career forward.

5. They Network. Many networking events exist outside the realm of corporate hours. They include weekend breakfasts, cocktail hours, and after-hours gatherings for conversation and usually food and drinks. Successful people are willing to step outside their comfort zones in an effort to meet new people--regardless of any professional circumstances surrounding that effort. They're not necessarily interested in meeting people to land new sales or find a new employee--instead, they simply like talking to people and meeting people, and success naturally follows them from there. The wider your network of contacts is, the more opportunities you'll have down the road.

6. They Have Hobbies. Focusing exclusively on work might seem like a fast track to success. With nothing else distracting you, you can funnel your full effort into your job and do in one week what would take most people two. But this approach has a nasty

downside; it stresses you out, sets you up for burnout, and prevents you from developing skills in any other areas. Finding and pursuing a hobby, on the other hand, helps you relieve stress, put your job in perspective, and build skills that complement ones you use at work. It's a breath of fresh air that keeps you grounded, and if it's a social hobby, also offers networking opportunities.

7. They Spend Time With Friends and Family. I implied it in the last point, but I'll reiterate it more strongly here: your job isn't everything. Focusing too much on your career is self-sabotage, no matter how counterintuitive that might sound. If you want to be successful in life, you have to prioritize your personal relationships--your bond with your friends and family members. No matter how much you want to be successful and climb the corporate ladder quickly, you can't neglect your friends and family to do it.

If you don't spend your free time like this, it doesn't mean you have no chance of being successful. However, picking up some of these strategies can improve your abilities, improve your mindset, and expand your network to levels that will increase your chances for success in the workplace. Start incorporating a few of them into your free time routines and you might just be surprised at the results.

UNIT 4 Healthy life

I. Do we play, go or do sports? Put the names of sports into the necessary column.

Athletics	chess	lawn tennis	skiing
badminton	cycling	martial arts	swimming
basketball	diving	rollerblading	table tennis
boxing	football	running	workout
bowling	gymnastics	skateboarding	yoga

play	go	do

Mark the ones you do, did or plan to. Compare and discuss with your partner.

II. Read the dialogue. Pay attention to the underlined words. Dramatize the dialogue.

– Still at your books? It's good to study so hard, but you look very tired and pale.

– Oh, what **can** I do?

– Sound mind in a sound body. You **should** just do more exercise. By the way, would you like to go to the training with me?

– I don't have time, you know. Besides, as far as I know you go in for basketball, and I am not interested in games.

– Well, it doesn't **have to** be games. There are different groups in our sports complex. You may join any of them: running, weightlifting, boxing, swimming or others.

– What for I **can't** understand?

– A person just needs exercise. It will make the body strong.

– But I'm not much good at any of the sports. To tell the truth, I'm rather poor,

– Don't worry. Practice makes perfect. You **have only to** start and regular training will do the trick.

– So, what do you do in your sports club?

– The best way to find out is to come and see for yourself.

– I'll come then if you don't expect me to take part in the competitions or set any records.

1) **Sound mind in a sound body.**

В здоровому тілі – здоровий дух.

2) **by the way**

до речі

3) **besides**

зокрема

- 4) **to indulge in... / to go in for ...** займатися чимось
- 5) **to be interested in** цікавитися чимось
- 6) **to join** приєднуватися
- 7) **weight-lifting** важка атлетика
- 8) **to tell the truth** кажучи правду
- 9) **practice makes perfect** справа майстра боїться
- 10) **to take part in competitions** брати участь у змаганнях
- 11) **to set (to break) records** встановлювати (перевершувати) рекорди

III. Fill in the gaps with **can / have to / must / mustn't / should**:

1. If you want to lose weight you _____ do some sport.
2. The visitors of our club _____ choose any sport activity they like.
3. _____ I _____ be tall to play basketball?
4. You _____ lift so much weight at your first training session. It's dangerous.
5. She _____ wear special shoes and protective equipment in the gym to avoid injuries.
6. Running in the park is free, you _____ _____ be rich to do this sport.
7. If he joins a sports club, he _____ make new friends there.
8. Their results are so good, they _____ take part in the national competition.

IV. Discuss with a friend:

What kind of sport activity would you recommend for:

- a) an elderly lady who wants to stay active;
- b) an overweight teenager who hates all sport except videogames;
- c) a university student on a tight budget;
- d) a young woman who works in a supermarket and is not very sociable.

Role play a dialogue between a fitness instructor and one of the people above. Use the following phrases:

I think you should ...

Why don't you...

How about ... -ing?

If I were you I would try ...

You'd better do ...

I see what you mean, but ...

IV. Agree or disagree with the ideas below. Give your reasons.

- Most sports are dangerous.
- Today sport is a big business.
- Cybersport is the best kind of sport.
- What groups are there in the University sports complex?
- A university is a place for science and education, not for jumping or running.

V. Translate the dialogue using the given words and phrases.

— Хочеш піти сьогодні з нами до спортивного клубу? Там відбудуться змагання з баскетболу між факультетами.

– А хто буде брати участь?

– Хлопці з моєї групи. Дехто з них – гарні баскетболісти. Я сподіваюсь, що наша команда стане переможцем і вийде в півфінал. (semifinal)

– Розумієш, у нас сьогодні щось схоже на вечірку. Я просто не знаю, що робити. (You see / a kind of a party)

– Вирішуй швидше, а то ми запізнимося. (Make up your mind)

– Думаю, що тобі доведеться йти без мене. Але я бажаю вам успіху.

Supplementary reading

Read the text and decide if the following sentences are true or false:

1. Extreme sports are both dangerous and interesting.
2. Cheese rolling is a new sport activity.
3. Each participant has his own wheel of cheese.
4. The winner receives cheese, those who come second and third get money.
5. This race is a traditional entertainment in Canada and Australia.
6. Cheese rollers often get hurt and even go to hospital.

Need more excitement in your life? Maybe it's time to take up an extreme sport!

Extreme sports are activities that involve a high amount of danger and excitement. Each year they are becoming more and more popular, but why? The main reason is for an adrenaline rush and to feel invincible. Some examples of extreme sports include base jumping, ice climbing, cave diving, and ... cheese rolling?!

No one knows exactly how it started, but Cooper's Hill Cheese-Rolling Race is an annual event that has taken place for over 100 years. The name comes from Cooper's Hill where the 'sport' takes place, just outside the village of Brockworth, England.

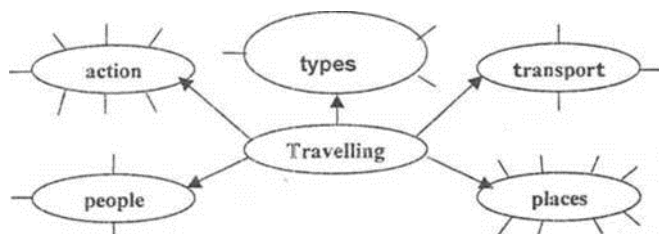
It's as silly as it sounds – a wheel of cheese is thrown down a hill while a group of people chase after it, trying to be the first to catch it or reach the bottom of the hill. The cheese weighs around 7 lbs (just over 3kg) and picks up a lot of speed travelling down the very steep slope. If you win, you get to keep the cheese, and if you come second or third, you'll receive £10. Incredibly, the event has become so popular that people travel from all over the world to take part – even from as far away as Canada and Australia.

But what makes the sport so extreme, and why has the local council tried to ban the tradition? Injuries – and lots of them. The hill is so steep that it's not actually possible to run down it. Instead, you fall, bounce and roll your way to the bottom. Ambulances arrive at the event before the race even starts in preparation for all those who will need a trip to the hospital. Head on over to YouTube and search for 'Gloucestershire Cheese Rolling' to see the event in action. Be prepared to both laugh and cover your eyes in shock.

Source: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/magazine/life-around-world/cheese-rolling-extreme-sport>

UNIT 5 Travelling

I. The words in the box are all to do with travelling. Look them up in your dictionary and then fill in the diagram.



II. Fill in the gaps using the given words.

Ticket office, board, waiting room, get off, crew, railway station, book, ticket inspector, buffet car, carriage, announce, suburban, diner, passenger, get on, supersonic jet, fasten, reserve, cabin, check-in desk, trip, voyage, tour, berth.

1. The cheapest way of travelling is ____ .
a) by train b) by plane c) by bus
2. Whatever way you ____, you can have problems with your luggage.
a) voyage b) travel c) trip
3. There are special luggage places in the carriages for the convenience of ____ .
a) children b) women c) passengers
4. Lower ____ is more convenient than an upper one.
a) berth b) train c) rack
5. You can buy a ticket at the ____ .
a) check-in desk b) information agency c) ticket office
6. When the ticket inspector checked in your ticket you ____ the train.
a) get off b) sit c) board
7. Every day people go by a ____ to their work.
a) express train b) suburban train c) passenger train

III. Match the synonyms.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1) get on | a) board |
| 2) waiting room | b) baggage |
| 3) leave | c) buffet-car |
| 4) comfortable | d) journey |
| 5) ship | e) departure lounge |

- 6) cruise f) jet
 7) travelling g) convenient
 8) plane h) sea-liner
 9) hand luggage i) start off
 10) dining-car j) suburban train
 11) local train k) voyage

IV. Read and translate this passage. Answer the questions after the text. Find the unknown words in the dictionary.

Travelling

Part I

Modern life is impossible without travelling. We often get tired of daily routine and that is why sometimes relaxation is necessary for our health. Every person prefers special kinds of rest. Some people like to go to a resort, others enjoy beautiful nature, and somebody prefers different tours or voyages.

However, it is by means of travelling that you get to a place of rest. So if you've decided where to go you may choose a train, a plane, a ship, a bus or a car.

To spare yourself the trouble of standing long hours in the line, you'd better book tickets in advance. To do this you should ring up the office or use any of booking services online. On the eve of your departure, you should pack your things. When the day of your departure comes, you call a taxi and go to the airport or the railway station.

Railway is still one of the cheapest ways of transport. With a train, you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the country-side you are passing through. If you are hungry, you may enjoy hot meals in the buffet-car. And if your journey is long, you can take your sleep on the lower or upper berth of a sleeper.

Large cities and towns have an elaborate net of suburban, or commuter, lines. Many people living in the suburbs commute to their work every day. Nowadays the suburban lines run express trains which only stop at larger stations, while the locals stop at all stations. They also sell season tickets at reduced rates.

Notes:

to get tired of routine resort	втомлюватися буденність курорт
--------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

to spare the trouble of in advance cheap view to commute season ticket reduced rate	позбавитися проблем завчасно дешевий вид, краєвид їздити щоденно на роботу приміським поїздом проїздний квиток знижена вартість
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Questions:

1. *What ways of travelling do you know?*
2. *Where can you buy a ticket?*
3. *Where can you wait for a train?*
4. *What is the difference between an express suburban train and a local?*
5. *When did you last travel by railway?*
6. *Do you like to have an upper or a lower berth? Why?*
7. *Do you often go to a buffet car? Why?*
8. *Do you like to travel by a suburban train? Why?*

V. The following sentences describe the actions you do when you go to an airport. Read and put them in the right order.

- You wait in the departure lounge for the beginning of the boarding.
- You arrive at the airport.
- You go to the gate.
- You look at the departure board to see if your flight is boarding.
- You go through passport control.
- You weight your luggage.
- You check-in your luggage.
- You fill-in the declaration.
- You go to the check-in desk.
- You go to the duty-free shop.
- You get a boarding card.
- You board the plane.

VI. Read the text. Compare your answers in the previous exercise with the information from the text.

Travelling

Part II

If you are in a hurry you'd better travel by plane, because it is the fastest way of travelling. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from one kind of transport to another. In comparison with supersonic jets the fastest express seems to crawl at a snail's pace. With all the time-saving and added comfort, such as food and drink served on board, watching video or reading a paper or magazine offered by a stewardess, no wonder that a good deal of people prefer to travel by air.

Before boarding the plane passengers are to register at the airport and to have their luggage weighed. They are allowed about 30 kilos without extra pay. When they are through with all the formalities at the check-in desk, passengers wait in the departure lounge for their flight to be announced. Then they go through the departure gate where their hand luggage is checked.

When your aircraft is about to take off, the crew welcome you and give some particulars about the flight. It is advisable to keep your seat belt fastened all the time. It's forbidden to smoke while the plane is on the ground, taking off or landing. At transit stops you are reminded not to leave valuable things on board.

Notes:

to be in a hurry	поспішати
to crawl	повзти
snail	равлик
to allow	дозволяти
extra pay	додаткова платня
to be through	закінчувати
departure gate	зона вильоту
particulars	особливості
forbid	забороняти
valuable	дорогоцінний

VII. Work with the dialogues.

a) Read the dialogue. Dramatize it in a way you've remembered.

Dialogue 1 (at the airport):

- Good afternoon, sir. Can I see your passport, please.

- Here it is.
 - Thank you. It's all right. Have you anything to declare?
 - Anything to declare? No! Uh... nothing. Though I have some medicines for my own use.
 - How many bottles of medicines do you have?
 - Oh, I have only two. I believe they'll be duty free?
 - Yes, of course. Do you have any presents or any things liable to duty?
 - No, I haven't.
 - So, here is your passport and boarding card. Have a nice trip.
 - Thanks a lot. Good bye.
 - Good bye.
- b) Read the dialogue. Change and dramatize it.

Dialogue 2 (at the railway):

- Good morning. I want a first-class ticket on the 11 o'clock express train to Kiev.
- Would you like a single or a return ticket?
- Return, please. I think it's more convenient.
- Certainly, it is.
- Shall I have to change?
- No, you needn't. It's a direct train.
- What's the fare?
- 32 hryvnyas and 48 kopykas, please.
- Would you mind telling me how long the passenger train goes to Kiev?
- Just a minute. You need about 12 hours to get there by a passenger train. It's cheaper but less comfortable.
- So, thank you. Good bye.
- Good bye.

Notes:

to declare	задекларувати
duty-free	той, що не підтягає митній оплаті
liable to duty	той, що підлягає митній оплаті
boarding card	талон на посадку
express train	швидкий поїзд
single ticket	квиток в один кінець
return ticket	квиток в обидва кінці
direct train	прямий поїзд
fare	плата за проїзд

c) Imagine that you want to get some information in the information agency (f. ex. *how to get to Lviv in the fastest or the cheapest way*). Make up a dialogue.

VIII. Think over the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by train and by plane. Discuss them in a group and support your point of view with your arguments.

Pay attention to such points as:

1. price of tickets
2. safety
3. comfort
4. noise / number of people
5. view outside
6. speed
7. the possibility to get to any place you need.

Plane

Train

advantages	disadvantages	advantages	disadvantages
1. very fast	1. expensive	1. cheap	1. Slow
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.

IX. Read and translate the text about the advantages of travelling by ship and by car. Comment on the disadvantages of these kinds of transport.

Travelling

Part III

Some people prefer to travel by ship when possible. They love to feel the deck of the ship under the feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in the face and hear the cry of the sea-gulls. And what excitement there's in coming into the harbour and seeing all the ships, steamers, cargo-ships, yachts and rowing-boats.

To travel by ship you may reserve a first-class cabin on the main deck or second or third-class cabin below deck. Besides, there are so called staterooms, beautifully furnished, air-conditioned, with private baths attached. However, they are too expensive.

Then you board the liner the anchor is weighed and the ship slowly slips out of the harbour creeping past the break-water.

But in our busy world the best way of travelling for some people is by car. The advantages of this way of spending your holiday are the following: you don't have to buy a ticket, you can stop wherever you wish, where there is something interesting to see. And for this reason travelling by car is very popular for pleasure trips while people usually take a train or a plane when they are travelling on business.

When you get tired of relaxation, you become home sick. You realize that "East or West - home is best", as the saying goes.

Notes:

deck	палуба
sea-gull	чайка
state-room	номер люкс
anchor	якір
to slip out	вислизнути
break-water	хвильоріз
to creep	повзти

X. Work in small groups. Imagine that you are going on holidays. Decide:

a) where you will go;

b) what kind of transport you'll chose and explain why.

So, you've just packed necessary clothes and food in your bag and have the room only for 10 more things. Look through the following list and choose these 10 things.

A soap & toothpaste, mosquito cream, towel, map, sunglasses, cap, compass, knife, fork, spoon, axe, camera, radio, mobile telephone, rope, notepad, pen, swimming costume, water bottle, binoculars, water-purifying tablets, foreign phrasebook, matches, candle, music player, torch.

Now you are on your way to the place of your rest, but suddenly the plane (the ship, the train, etc.) had got into an accident and you got to an uninhabited place (island, jungles, desert, etc.). You have to survive and return home. Say how you will do that using only the things you've chosen.

XI. Read the text using correct tenses (Simple Past, Past Progressive or Past Perfect).

700 years ago, in about 1260, the first Europeans (to travel) to China. They (to be) two brothers, businessmen from Venice in Italy. When they reached China they were welcomed by the emperor, and they (to stay) there for some time before returning home.

After the two brothers (to return) from China, they (to plan) a new journey. And eleven years later they (to make) a second one. One of them (to take) his son along, a young man called Marco Polo. While they (to travel), Marco (to keep) a diary in which he recorded his experiences on the journey.

Marco (to become) ill while they (to cross) Afghanistan. This (to delay) them for a year. After he (to recover), they (to go) on. Several times they (to have) to change their route to avoid wars and bandits.

The Polo family (to spend) many years in China. Marco's father and uncle (to become) rich businessmen. Marco himself (to work) for the emperor as his adviser and (to travel) all over the Far East on imperial business. They (to stay) in China for twenty years. The emperor (to make) Marco governor of the city of Yangchow, and a member of his imperial council.

In 1292, when the emperor (to get) old, they (to decide) to return home. When they (to arrive) in Venice, they (to tell) everyone about their experiences, and Marco (to publish) his diary. But people (to think) they (to lie). Nobody (to believe) their fantastic stories about the strange countries they (to visit) and the wonderful things they (to see).

XII. Read and retell in English.

Троє чоловіків сиділи у барі поблизу залізничної станції. Вони попросили носія повідомити їх про прибуття поїзда. Через деякий час носій прийшов сказати, що їхній поїзд прибуває через шість хвилин. „О, у нас ще є час випити по склянці пива,” - сказав один з чоловіків. Зробивши так, вони поквапилися на платформу, але поїзд уже рушив.

Чоловіки повернулися до бару. Та коли через годину прибув наступний поїзд, з ними трапилася та ж сама історія. Вони знову спізналися на поїзд. Через дві години носій повідомив: „Через чотири хвилини має прибути останній поїзд”. „Добре,” - почув він у відповідь. Але коли вони вибігли на платформу, то поїзд збирався рушати. Двоє чоловіків заскочили до поїзда, а третій знову запізнився і повернувся до бару.

„До речі, куди збиралися їхати ваші друзі?” - запитав бармен.

„Я не знаю, куди вони збиралися їхати,” - відповів чоловік.

„Вони прийшли на станцію тільки для того, щоб провести мене”.

Supplementary reading

Curious profession

After "Seeing People Off" by Max Beerbohm

On a cold November morning I duly turned up at Euston to see off an old friend of mine who was starting for America. I saw some of our common friends who had also come to say "good-bye" to him.

Stiff and ill at ease we stood near the carriage looking at the face of our friend.

"Have you got everything?" asked one of us, breaking the silence.

"Yes, everything," said our friend with a smile.

There was a long silence. One of us with a smile at the traveller said: "Well."

The traveler returned the smile.

The silence was broken again by one of us with a fit of coughing. It seemed to me he did it intentionally but it helped to pass the time. There was no sign of the train's departure.

A middle-aged man who was talking to a young lady at the next window attracted my attention. His face seemed familiar to me. The young lady was evidently American, and he was evidently British, otherwise I could have taken him for her father. Suddenly I remembered. The man was Rubert Le Ros, an actor. But how he had changed since I saw him last. That was seven or eight years ago. He was then unemployed and borrowed half-a-crown from me. It seemed a privilege to lend him anything. He was always magnetic.

It was strange to see him, after all these years here on the platform of Euston, looking so smart. I should be proud if I were seen off by him. "Stand back, please," said the attendant. The train was about to start and we said 'good-bye' to our friend. Le Ros did not stand back. He had the hands of the young lady in his. "Stand back, sir, please!"

He stood back but then quickly came up to the window to say some final words. I think there were tears in her eyes. There certainly were in his when he turned round.

I came up to him. He looked delighted to see me. We walked slowly along the platform. I told him how much he was missed on the stage.

"Ah, yes," he said, "I never act on the stage nowadays." I asked him then where he did act. "On the platform," he said, striking the platform with his stick. "I suppose," he said, giving me a light for the cigar which he had offered me, "You have been seeing a friend off". He asked me what I supposed he had been doing. I said that I had watched him doing the same thing. "No," he said. "That lady was not a friend of mine. I met her for the first time this morning, less than half an hour ago here."

I should never have believed it if he had not told me about it. When I said that he smiled.

"Have you heard of the Anglo-American Social Bureau?" I had not. He explained to me that of the thousands of Americans who pass through England there are hundreds who have no English friends. In the old days they used to bring letters of introduction. But the English are so inhospitable that these letters are hardly worth

the paper they are written on. "The Anglo-American Social Bureau" supplies Americans with English friends. Fifty per cent is paid over to "the friends". The other fifty goes to the A.A.S.B.

"I'm sorry I'm not a director. If I were I should be a very rich man. I am only one of the seers-off. But even so I do very well," Le Ros added.

"What: do you mean by 'a seer-off?'" I asked.

"You see it's rather expensive to pay 'the friends' of the Bureau. Many Americans cannot afford it. But they can all afford to be seen off. The pay is only five pounds for a single traveller, and eight pounds for a party of two or more. So they send money to the A.A.S.B. and then - well, then they are seen off."

"But is it worth it?" I asked.

"Of course, it is worth it," said Le Ros. "Their fellow-passengers believe they have English friends and become friendly to them. The attendant is very attentive to them too. Besides, it is a great pleasure to be seen off. You saw me seeing that lady off. Didn't you think I did it beautifully?" "Yes, beautifully," I said, "And there was I ..."

"Yes, I can imagine. You stood looking at your friend, trying to make conversation. I know. That's how I used to be myself before I studied how to do it. It's not an easy job. If I had not studied I should not have been able to do it the way I did it. A railway-station is the most difficult of all places to act, as you discovered for yourself."

"So you've been taught to have those tears in your eyes," I said in great surprise.

"Yes, and I can teach you too. I have a lot of students already. I could give you an hour on Tuesdays and Fridays," he said consulting his black note-book.

VOCABULARY

Unit 1 Relationships

early-riser	„рання пташка”
exhibition	виставка
exhibit	експонат
heavy-sleeper	соня
leisure time (free time, pastime, rest)	відпочинок
occasionally	іноді
schedule	розклад
tastes differ	смаки в усіх різні
timetable	розклад
training	тренування, підготовка
to attend classes (lectures, seminars)	відвідувати заняття бути
to be busy	бути зайнятим
to be free	бути вільним
to be late	запізнюватися
to be over	закінчуватися
to be ready	бути готовим
to be through with something	закінчити щось
to be tired	бути втомленим
to feel fresh and sound	почуватися бадьоро
to get (got, got)	отримувати, діставатися
to get up	вставати
to get dressed	одягатися
to get ready for something	готуватися до чогось
to have breakfast (dinner, lunch, etc.)	снідати
to have rest	відпочивати
to leave (left, left)	залишати
to live far / close /near	жити далеко /близько
to oversleep (overslept, overslept)	проспати
to prepare	готувати(ся)
to prefer	надавати перевагу
to revise	повторювати (вивчене)
to spend time on something	витрачати час на щось
to take shower	приймати душ
to wake up (woke, woken)	прокидатися
to go by bus / car / tram	їхати автобусом, машиною, трамваєм
to spend time	проводити час
to enjoy	насолоджуватися
to be fond of smth	захоплюватися чимось
to be crazy about smth.	шаленіти від чогось
to play the guitar	грати на гітарі
to go in for smth.	займатися чимось
to go sightseeing	оглядати визначні місця
to hate doing smth.	ненавидіти щось робити

Unit 2 University routine

advice	порада
academic year	навчальний рік
access to the Internet	доступ до Інтернету
building	корпус, будівля
classes	заняття, „стрічки”
crowd	натовп
diary	щоденник
early-riser	„рання пташка”
entrance exam	вступний екзамен
exhibition	виставка
exhibit	експонат
faculty	факультет
first-year student	першокурсник
groupmate	одногрупник
guy	хлопець (розм.)
graduate	випускник
graduation paper (diploma)	випускна (дипломна)робота
heavy-sleeper	соня
hostel (dormitory, hall of residence)	гуртожиток
lecture	лекція
library	бібліотека
neighbour	сусід
occasionally	іноді
practical work	практична робота
reason	причина
report	доповідь, реферат
roommate	сусід по кімнаті
schedule	розклад
scholarship	стипендія
secondary school	середня школа
specialty	спеціальність
subject	предмет
tastes differ	смаки в усіх різні
timetable	розклад
training	тренування, підготовка
technical school	технікум
term	семестр
tuition	плата за навчання
to attend classes (lectures, seminars)	відвідувати заняття бути
to be busy	бути зайнятим
to be free	бути вільним
to be late	запізнюватися
to be over	закінчуватися
to be ready	бути готовим
to be through with something	закінчити щось

to be tired	бути втомленим
to feel fresh and sound	почуватися бадьоро
to get (got, got)	отримувати, діставатися
to get up	вставати
to get dressed	одягатися
to get ready for something	готуватися до чогось
to have breakfast (dinner, lunch, etc.)	снідати
to have rest	відпочивати
to leave (left, left)	залишати
to live far / close /near	жити далеко /близько
to oversleep (overslept, overslept)	проспати
to prepare	готувати(ся)
to prefer	надавати перевагу
to revise	повторювати (вивчене)
to spend time on something	витрачати час на щось
to take shower	приймати душ
to wake up (woke, woken)	прокидатися
to go by bus / car / tram	їхати автобусом, машиною, трамваєм
to attend (lectures, seminars)	відвідувати (лекції, семінари)
to be founded	бути заснованим
to choose (chose, chosen)	вибирати
to decide	вирішувати
to enter (the University)	поступати в (університет)
to fail the exam	„провалитися” екзамен
to get lost	загубитися
to graduate from	закінчувати (вуз), випускатися з
to pass exam	здати екзамен
to prepare	готуватися
to study	навчатися
to take notes	записувати, вести конспект

Unit 3 Leisure time

leisure time (free time, pastime, rest)	відпочинок
to spend time	проводити час
to enjoy	насолоджуватися
to be fond of smth	захоплюватися чимось
to be crazy about smth.	шаленіти від чогось
to play the guitar	грати на гітарі
to go in for smth.	займатися чимось
to go sightseeing	оглядати визначні місця
to hate doing smth.	ненавидіти щось робити
watch TV	дивитися телевізор
soap opera	мильна опера
reality TV	реаліті TV
talk show	ток-шоу
documentary	документальний фільм
cartoons	мультиплікаційний фільм
movie	кінострічка
political program	політична програма
to go out with friends	гуляти з друзями
to go dancing at a club	ходити на дискотеку в клуб
to have dinner at a restaurant	вечеряти в ресторані
to have a barbecue	організувати пікнік
to surf the internet	досліджувати інтернет
to listen to music	слухати музику
to read fiction	читати художню літературу
non-fiction books	нехудожня література
magazine	журнал
to go to cultural locations and events	відвідувати культурні локації та заходи
to go shopping	ходити за покупками
shopping malls	торгівельний центр
to do gardening	займатися садівництвом

Unit 4 Healthy life

chess	шахи
chessboard	шахівниця
chessmen	шахи (фігури)
draughts	шашки
nard	нарди
dominoes	доміно
playing cards	грати в карти
billiards	більярд
cue	кія
ball games	ігри з м'ячем
field	поле
penalty area	штрафний майданчик
goal area	майданчик воріт
goal line	лінія воріт
penalty spot	відмітка пенальті
goalkeeper	воротар
defender	захисник
forward	форвард
kick	удар
corner	кут
coach	тренер
referee	суддя
handball	гандбол
hockey	хокей
rugby	регбі
basketball	баскетбол
baseball	бейсбол
cricket	крикет
lawn tennis	теніс
tennis court	тенісний корт
badminton	бадмінтон
table tennis	настольний теніс
racket	ракетка
shuttle	волан
volleyball	волейбол
golf	гольф
surfing	серфінг
surfboard	дошка для серфінгу
waterskiing	водяні лижі
swimming	плавання
swimming-pool	басейн
diving platform	вишка в басейні
swimming strokes	стилі плавання
breaststroke	брас
butterfly stroke	батерфляй

side stroke (backstroke)	на спині
crawl stroke	кролем
water polo	водне поло
rowing	весловий спорт
canoeing	веслування на каное
kayak	байдарка
sailing	парусний спорт
yachting	яхтний спорт
gliding	планерний спорт
glider	планер
hang gliding	дельтапланерний спорт
horse riding cycle racing motorsports	конний спорт
cycling track	велогонки
parachuting	парашутний спорт
fencing	фехтування
gymnastics	гімнастика
athletics (track and field events)	легка атлетика
running	біг
jumping	стрибки
high jump	стрибки в висоту
long jump	стрибки в довжину
hammer throw	кидання молота
shot put	штовхання ядра
javelin throw	кидання списа
weight-lifting	важка атлетика
wrestling	боротьба
freestyle wrestling	вільна боротьба
judo	дзюдо
karate	карате
boxing	бокс
skiing	лижний спорт
ski jumping	стрибки на лижах
ski lift	підйомник
figure-skating	фігурне катання
ice skating	ковзанярський спорт
slalom	слалом
curling	керлінг
bobsleigh	бобслей
shooting	стрільба
archery	стрільба із лука
competition	змагання
to take part	приймати участь
to win (won, won)	вигравати
to loose (lost, lost)	програвати
score	рахунок

UNIT 5 Travelling

travelling	подорож
to travel	подорожувати
tour	туристична подорож
to make a tour of the city	з'їздити на екскурсію по місту
trip	подорож, екскурсія
voyage	морська подорож
to get on smth.	сісти на (поїзд, літак і т. д.)
to board smth.	сісти на літак, корабель
to catch the train	встигнути на поїзд
to miss the train	запізнитися на поїзд
to get off (to leave)	вийти з (поїзда, літака і т. д.)
to go by (train, ship, etc.)	їздити (поїздом, літаком і т.д.)
to go on foot	ходити пішки
to hike	їти в туристичний похід
railway station	залізнична станція
airport	аеропорт
river port	річковий порт
seaport	морський порт
bus station	автовокзал
to pack things	складати (пакувати) речі
tent	палатка
rucksack	рюкзак
suitcase	валіза
luggage	багаж
luggage receipt	квитанція про одержання багажу
luggage clerk	службовець багажного відділення
left luggage office	багажне відділення
left luggage lockers	автоматична камера зберігання
waiting room	зал очікування
arrival board	табло прибуття
departure board	табло відбуття
platform	платформа
track	колія
tunnel	тунель (до платформ)
passenger	пасажир
conductor	провідник
information office (Am. information bureau)	довідкове бюро
ticket	квиток
ticket office	квиткова каса
ticket clerk (am. ticket agent)	касир
to book tickets in advance (beforehand)	замовляти квитки завчасно
first aid station	медичний пункт
telephone box	телефон-автомат
express train	швидкий поїзд

passenger train	пасажирський поїзд
local train	приміський поїзд
carriage (car)	вагон
dining car (restaurant car)	вагон-ресторан
sleeping car (sleeper)	спальний вагон
compartment	купе
berth	полка
litter receptacle	місце для сміття
air-liner	авіалайнер
means of travelling	засоби подорожування літак
flight	рейс
stewardess	стюардеса
departure lounge	зал відбуття
check-in-desk	місце реєстрації
customs	митниця
runway	злітна колія
cargo-ship	вантажне судно
cabin	каюта
crew	команда
to fasten the belts	пристібувати ремні
to announce	оголошувати
to call a taxi	викликати таксі з
to reserve	зарезервувати