

**The Ministry of Higher and Secondary
Special Education
Uzbekistan State University of World Languages**

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Get in Touch

This book is recommended by the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education as a main coursebook for the first year students of teacher training institutions. It was developed according to the State Grant N« A-3-278 «Designing the successive and continuous syllabi for secondary schools, lyceums, colleges, and teacher training higher educational institutions in which English is a major subject and creating textbooks with their electronic options on the basis of these syllabi»

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INTRODUCTION

Dear students,

We are very glad to congratulate you with a new academic year. Now you are holding a new coursebook «Get In Touch» which was created specially for the first year students.

The book uses a communicative approach to help you listen, speak, read and write in English which is used every day in the world.

The book consists of Introductory Part and 18 Units which are full of interesting activities, games, speaking, listening, reading and writing tasks. The topics of texts and dialogues emphasize international, cross-cultural and our national values and notions.

Each unit includes the following sections with these symbols:



Listening Section

It can help you to develop your listening comprehension skills.



Reading Section

You can receive a lot of information about different things without any difficulty, such as going to a library.

Vocabulary

Enjoy with a good process of enlarging your own vocabulary.

Grammar

Without dull and complicated explanations you can use tables and then practice them doing various exercises.



Pair-work

You and your partner can talk, write, and read during the lesson.



Group-work

Here you have a possibility to gather 3-5 of your groupmates to discuss different topics, even negotiate.



Role play

Especially for you we have some challenging activities. Are you dreaming to be an actor/actress? Here are a lot of chances to show your acting.



Discussion

Are you ready to solve the most important problems, which are still bothering minds of a mankind? We are very happy to interest you in this issue.



Home work

This section suggests you different activities for improving your academic skills independently.

We hope this coursebook will lighten up the learning process and heighten the joy of learning English.

The National Anthem of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Words by Abdulla Oripov
Music by Mutal Burkhonov

My country, sunny and free, salvation to your people,
You are a warmhearted companion to the friends!
Flourish eternally with knowledge and inventions,
May your fame shine as long as the world exists!

Refrain:

These golden valleys – dear Uzbekistan,
Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you!
When the great power of people became exuberant,
You are the country that amazes the world!

Belief of generous Uzbek does not die out,
Free, young children are a strong wing for you!
The torch of independence, guardian of piece,
Just motherland be eternally prosperous!

Refrain:

These golden valleys – dear Uzbekistan,
Manly spirit of ancestors is companion to you!
When the great power of people became exuberant,
You are the country that amazes the world!

INTRODUCTORY PART

Uzbekistan

The proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 1, 1991, is a landmark in the history of the country. The republic of Uzbekistan has favorable natural and geographical conditions. Uzbekistan, in the ancient cradle between the Amu-Darya and Syr-Darya rivers, is the most historically fascinating of the Central Asian republics. Within it are some of the oldest towns in the world, some of the Silk Road's architectural splendors. Uzbekistan occupies the heartland of Central Asia, sharing a border with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. The territory of the republic covers approximately 447,000 square kilometers.

Uzbekistan is a multinational republic. The population of Uzbekistan is about 25 million people. Moreover, this number includes various ethnic groups as Uzbeks, Russians, Tajiks, Kazakhs, Tatars, Karakalpaks, Koreans, etc.

Uzbekistan has great economic potential from its own resources. Heavy industry, centered in northeast, mainly petroleum and mineral processing, machinery, ferrous metallurgy, chemicals, and electric power. Light industry dominated by fabric and food processing. Uzbekistan has many joint ventures with such well-developed countries: Germany, USA, Korea, Japan, Turkey, Italy, and France. Our industrial establishments various products are well known not only in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) but also in the world. Gold, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, lithium, uranium, molybdenum, florspar, gas, coal, and oil are mined.

The past few years which have opened a new chapter in the history of our motherland, have been no means easy.

The National Flag of Uzbekistan

The national flag of Uzbekistan represents our country at conferences, world exhibition and sports competitions. Our flag is a rectangle colored cloth consisting of 4 horizontal stripes: blue, white, green and red.

Blue is the symbol of the sky and water, which are the main sources of life. Mainly blue was the color of the state flag of Amir Temur.



White is the traditional symbol of peace and good luck.

Green is the color of nature and new life.

Red is the color of an active life.

In the upper left corner there is a crescent moon symbolizing the newly independent Republic. Twelve stars represent 12 months in a year.

The State Emblem

The new state emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan was created to reflect the many centuries' experience of the Uzbek people. The State Emblem represents the image of the rising sun over a flourishing valley.

Two rivers run through the valley, representing the Syr-Daryo and Amu- Daryo. The emblem is bordered by wheat on the right side and branches of opened cotton balls on the left.

An eight - pointed star is located at the top of the emblem, symbolizing the unity and confirmation of the republic. The crescent with a star inside is the sacred symbol of Islam. The mythical bird Semurg with stretched wings is placed in the center of the emblem as the symbol of the national renaissance. The entire composition aims to express the desire of the Uzbek people for peace, happiness and prosperity.



At the bottom of the emblem is inscribed the "Uzbekistan", written in Uzbek on a ribbon in the national color of the flag.

The Constitution of Uzbekistan

The new constitution of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 8, 1992.

The constitution sets the task of creating a democratic rule of law. All citizens living in the Republic, men and women of all nations and nationalities have cultural spheres. Guaranteeing these rights to all citizens, the constitution at the same time gives rights such as to work, to keep labor discipline and to defend their country.

Uzbekistan has entered a renaissance of its spiritual and intellectual values, as era of radical transformation in the economic, political and social spheres. Uzbekistan has begun building a democratic, lawful and secular society with open-market economy and a strong system of social protection. The main aims of the policy are

keeping a stable situation in the country, strengthening the international and interethnic cooperation in Uzbekistan and gradual transition to the new democratic system of rule. Taking into consideration the concrete situation and the mentality and traditions of the elaborated 5 basic principles of the reform, directing the country's internal policy. Uzbekistan adheres to a policy of peace, equal beneficial cooperation between countries and mutual understanding among state

vocab box

- 1. landmark (n)** – an event, a discovery, an invention that marks an important point or stage in smth.
- 2. flourish (v)** – to grow in a healthy way.
- 3. sacred (adj)** – connected with God or considered to be holy.
- 4. prosperity (n)** – the state of being successful, especially financially: economic/industrial, etc.
- 5. ferrous (adj)** – containing or relating to iron: ferrous and non ferrous metals.
- 6. elaborated (adj)** – very detailed and complicated.
- 7. radical (adj)** – favoring thorough or complete political or social reform .
- 8. adhere (v)** – to hold or follow a set of principles, course of action, etc.
- 9. inviolability (n)** – state that must be always respected and not broken or ignored.

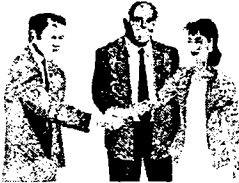
leaders. The foreign policy is based on the principles of sovereign equality of state, not using force or threat of force, inviolability of borders, peaceful settlement of disputes and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

Questions for discussion:

1. What do you understand by the phrase “Multinational Republic”? Support your answer.
2. Give information about heavy and light industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
3. What can you tell about the economy of Uzbekistan?
5. Talk about five principles of economical reform in Uzbekistan.
6. What does the CIS stand for?
7. Talk about state symbols of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

UNIT 1

FIRST IMPRESSIONS ARE LASTING ONES



I. A MEETING

Listen to the dialogue and write down unknown words.

II. VOCABULARY

1. **present** - ['preznt] (adj.) – being in the place in question

E.g.: Dr. Smith and his friend Tim were present at the ceremony.

• ['preznt] (n) – a) a gift.

E.g.: I'm buying it as a present.

• (v) - b) to make smb. a present of smth.

E.g.: I'll make you a present of my old television.

• [pri'zent] (v) – a) to present smth. to smb. = to present smb. with smth.

E.g.: It was the clock that they presented to me.

The company presented people with a new type of bus.

b) to present smb. to smb. = to introduce formally

2. **presentation** - presenting or being presented (usually a talk or speech)

E.g.: Yesterday a presentation was held in the conference hall.

3. sorry - feeling regret

E.g.: *We're sorry to hear of your parents' death.*

• To be / feel sorry about / for smth. – to feel regret

E.g.: *Aren't you sorry about what you've done?*

• feel sorry for what I've said

• to feel / be sorry for smb - to feel sympathy

E.g.: *I feel sorry for anyone who has to drive in weather like this.*

3. to introduce smb. to smb - to make one person known by name to another, especially in a formal way

E.g.: *He introduced me to his friends.*

4. to have an appointment - to have an arrangement to meet smb

E.g.: *I have an appointment with my dentist at 3 p.m.*

5. to be pleased - give satisfaction to; to be agreeable to

E.g.: *Are you pleased with your new coat?*

to be glad

E.g.: *I'm very pleased with what he has done.*

6. to follow smb - come, go, have a place after

E.g.: *You go first, I'll follow you.*

7. international trade - process of buying and selling goods; exchange of goods for money or other equivalents between nations

E.g.: *Our country is developing international trades with foreign countries.*

8. to mention - speak or write smth; say, refer to

E.g.: *He mentioned to me that he had seen you.*

9. to guess - form an opinion, give an answer, make a statement, based on supposition, not on careful thought.

E.g.: *I guess you are leaving.*

10. by the way - used to introduce a new topic or smth that has been forgotten

E.g.: By the way, what's your name?

11. to mind - take care of; attend to

E.g.: Who is minding the baby?

• mind out – to be careful

E.g.: Could you mind out, please – I want to pass.

• to mind = to be against

E.g.: Do you mind if I open the window?

Never mind = Don't worry about it; it doesn't matter.

12. to offer – to say that somebody is willing to do something

to offer smb. smth;

E.g.: He offered me his help.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Add prepositions.

E.g.: mind out – be careful

1. Mind ... - be careful
2. To be concerned ... - worry
3. To offer smth ... smb.
4. To make smb a present ... smth.
5. To present smb. ... smb. - to introduce
6. To feel sorry ... smth. – to feel regret
7. To have an appointment ... smb.
8. To mention ... smb.

Exercise 2

Match the words on the left with words on the right.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. present | a) to be careful |
| 2. to mind | b) to be against |
| 3. to present | c) to give an answer |
| 4. pleased | d) gift |
| 5. to guess | e) to introduce |
| 6. to mind out | f) glad |

III. GRAMMAR TABLES

Present Simple Tense

Affirmative			
I you we they	come	from	France Spain
he she it	comes		Denmark

Negative				
I you we they	do not (don't)	come	from	France Spain
he she it	does not (doesn't)			Denmark.

Interrogative				
Do	I you we they	come	from	France? Spain?
Does	she he it			Denmark?

The verb "To Be" in Simple Present

	Affirmative	Negative	
I'm	am ('m)	+ not ('m not)	tired (hungry, thirsty)
You We They	are (re)	+ not (aren't)	acquainted with introduced to sure of.

He She It	is	+ not (isn't)	busy with sorry for at home (school).
-----------------	----	---------------	--

Interrogative

Am	I	glad?
Are	we, you, they	eager?
Is	he, she, it	late?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Choose the correct answer.

E.g. What ... your name?

a) is b) are c) am

1. What ... your name?

a) is b) are c) am

2. A: Is your name Adam?

B: Yes, ... is.

a) she b) he c) it

3. A: Are you English?

B: Yes, I ...

a) is b) am c) are

4. A: Is he from Uzbekistan?

B: No, he ...

a) isn't b) not c) aren't

5. A: What nationality is she?

B: She's ...

a) Germany b) German c) Germanic

6. Where ... you from?

a) are b) is c) do

7. John ... is Anna Danish, my friend.

a) her b) it c) this

Exercise 2

Rewrite the following sentences using he, she, they, we.

E.g.: Laura is from the English speaking countries.

She is from the English speaking countries.

1. Laura is from the English speaking countries.
2. Adam is from Britain.
3. Paolo and Bruno are from Italy.
4. Bernard and I are from Switzerland.
5. Mr.Osoko is from Japan.
6. Maria is from Portugal.
7. Lola is from Uzbekistan.
8. Natasha and Victor are from Russia.

Exercise 3

Complete the text with the correct form of the present simple verbs in brackets.

Ravshan Salimov is 32 years old. He is a farmer and... (live) in Gulistan with his wife and two children. Every morning he... (get up) at 6 and... (make) tea for his wife, Dilorom, and ... (prepare) a bottle of milk for his baby daughter, Dilnoza. At about 6.30 he... (milk) the cows and after breakfast he... (work) on the farm.

Ravshan... (have) his main meal of the day at lunchtime. In the evening Ravshan and Dilorom usually... (watch) television. They... (go) to bed at about 10.30. At night Ravshan ... (listen to) the weather forecast on the radio.

Exercise 4

Read the conversation and put the expressions into the right places (more than one answer is possible in some cases).

John: actually; even; I don't know; just; look. Mary: I do think; I don't know; perhaps; so what; still; though.

John: ... Mary, the problem is, we're ... too different.

Mary: Ok, we're different...? People are different.
John: Well we don't have the same interests. We don't... like the same people.
Mary:... we get on very well together most of the time.
John: ... Mary, I don't think we do.
Mary: Well, Ok, John, maybe there are some problems but... we should go on trying for a bit longer.
John:... Mary. Do you think we're getting anywhere?
Mary:... either. Let's have one more try...
John: Ok. One more try.

Exercise 5

Rewrite the sentences, saying how often these things happen. Be sure you put the frequency adverb before the main verb (but after "don't" or "doesn't")

Model: Adeline's mornings start fairly late (usually)

E.g.: Adeline's mornings usually start fairly late.

1. Adele gets up early. (not very often).
2. Ruff brings Adele a cup of tea in bed (usually).
3. Adele does housework on Saturday (sometimes).
4. Adele takes the dog for a walk (often).
5. Adele reads the newspapers at some time during the weekend (always).
6. Adele visits her elderly mother in Newbury (quite often).
7. They have breakfast (not usually).
8. They have Saturday lunch (not often).
9. They have a heavy meal in the evening (hardly ever).
10. Ruff does the crossword puzzle in the Saturday newspaper (normally).
11. Ruff lies in on Sunday morning (almost always).
12. They go out in the car on Sunday afternoons (quite often).

Exercise 6

Put the words in the right order. Be careful with the adverbs of frequency (always, never, sometimes, etc)

- a) cinema, you, to, often, go, the, do?

- b) meat, never, eat, I, because, don't, I, it, like.
- c) listen, evening, the, to, parents, radio, the, my, always, in.
- d) holiday, how, do, have, often, a, you.
- e) sometimes, restaurant, we, Japanese, go, a, to.
- f) for, late, never, am, school, I.
- g) comes, late, my, often, elder, home, brother.
- h) advice, always, she, very, good, gives, me.
- i) go, by, to, return, they, work, always, home, and, foot, on.
- j) bring, you, ear-phones, always, the, for, lessons, the, must.

IV. ACTIVITY 1

A LETTER

Susan wrote to Philip, one of Alan's cousins, to ask for some information about his family. Read Philip's answer and fill in more of the Barley family tree.

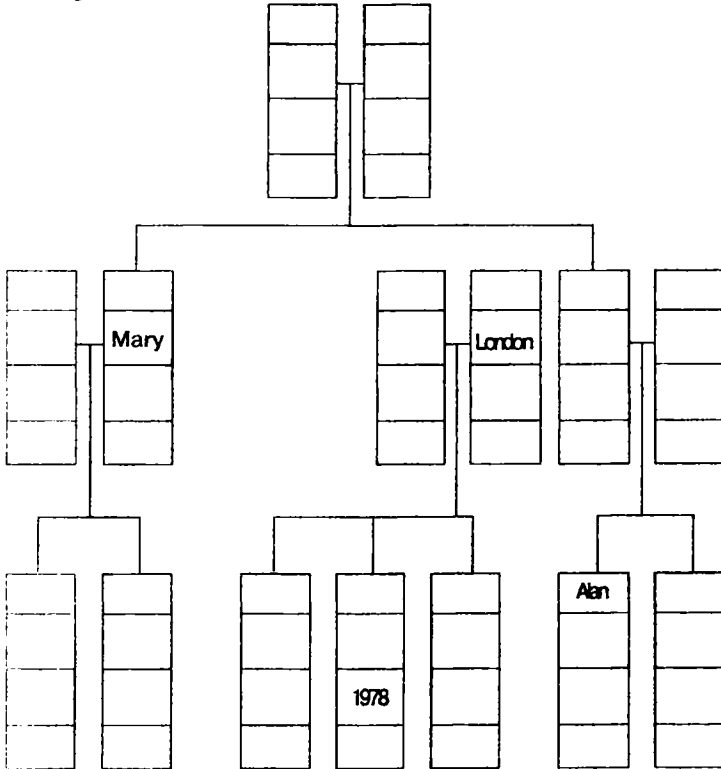
Dear Susan,

Thank you for your letter. I think this is the information you want. My name is Philip. I'm 11 years old and I live with my family in Newcastle, in the north of England. I have a brother, William – we call him Bill – and a sister, Mary. We were all born here. My brother and sister are both older than I am. My sister was born one year before Bill. My mother was born in London in 1950. My favorite cousin is Alan. He and his sister were both born in Cardiff and we visit them for our holidays. My grandparents are very old. Grandfather Donald was born in Manchester in 1901 and he married grandmother Anne in 1942. She is Irish. She was born in Dublin in 1917. I have some other cousins. They are called Sally and John. They live in Bristol. Their mother, Aunt Mary, was born in Bristol and their father, my uncle Freddie, was born in Cardiff in 1944. Aunt Mary died in 1980.

I hope this information will help you.

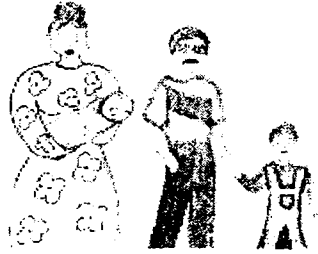
Best wishes, Philip.

Ask your friend questions and complete the family tree.



V. DILBAR'S FAMILY
Listen and find Dilbar's family.





VI. CULTURAL NOTES: Greeting in Different Countries

The handshake is probably the most common form of greeting in the world. But even this simple gesture is fraught with complications. The British handshake is firm but used sparingly; in Italy and France handshaking is something of a national pastime. Anglo-Saxons learn to look people in the eye while they shake hands. This is sometimes misinterpreted as aggressive or challenging behavior, especially by Orientals, for whom only an occasional glance into the other person's face is considered not polite.

In the mountainous Asian Kingdom of Bhutan, residents greet each other by extending their tongues and hands.

The Japanese business card almost needs a rulebook of its own. You must exchange business cards immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position. When it is handed to a person in a superior, it must be given and received with both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully and not just put it in your pocket! Also the bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect the Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

In France you shouldn't sit down in a café until you've shaken hands with everyone you know.

In Afghanistan you should spend at least 5 minutes saying Hello.

In the Middle East you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking or smoking.

In Thailand you should clasp your hands together and lower your head and your eyes when you greet someone.

True and False questions

Read the statements and put T for true, F for false.

1. Kissing is the most common forms of greeting in the world.____

2. Japanese must exchange business cards immediately on meeting.____

3. In exchanging cards you must give and receive it with both hands and read it carefully.____

4. In France you should bow your head as a mark of respect.____

5. In Thailand you shouldn't sit down in a cafe until you've exchanged gifts.____

6. In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minutes saying hello.____

VII. Writing activity

1. Imagine one unreal country and write about "the ways of introducing and greetings" as a form of paragraph.

2. Present it to others in the form of role-play.

UNIT 2

PLAYTIME



I. ESCAPE TO THE PAST

Task 1

(A London school girl, Kate Parker, describes here some of her impressions when she went on a sixteen-day tour last August to Moscow, Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara.)

Two days before our tour started, I had already packed my suitcase one day before. I kept calm in order not to forget anything. I could hardly sleep the night before, but at last the morning came.

At the bus stop I had to meet the rest of our party and then we caught the bus, which ran between our district and the airport. At last, we arrived at the airport. First, we had to check in. Then, our group boarded the plane where the stewardess greeted us and before the plane took off she gave the passengers all the information about the flight.

Arriving in Moscow, we entered one of the biggest and most beautiful cities in the world. Following our schedule, we visited the most outstanding attractions for any foreigner, for instance, the Bolchoi Theatre with its magnificent "Swan Lake", the Tretyakov Art Gallery and the Pushkin Fine Art Museum, where we saw a lot of interesting portraits and landscapes. Then, we made an attempt to examine all corners of the Kremlin and Red Square.

The beauty and grandeur of the Moscow metro amazed all of us. After seeing all the fine buildings, streets, museums, parks and squares, we returned to our hotel "Moscow" where the hospitable staff served us the national Russian soup "Borsch" made with beetroot. In the evening we began to pack our suitcases as we were leaving for Uzbekistan the next day.

We flew to Tashkent. In the capital of Uzbekistan we stayed at the "Sheraton-Tashkent" hotel.

After spending a great day at the hotel, the next day we got up early and went all together to the center of the city. We were eager to see the sights. First, we visited the Independence square where the citizens of Uzbekistan, Uzbek dancers and singers come to celebrate Independence Day. Then we came to Amir Timur square, where we saw the monument of Amir Timur. Our group spent three days in Tashkent. We also visited the theatres, museums and parks.

From Tashkent we went to the ancient city of Samarkand by bus. The first place of interest was the observatory built by Amir Timur's grandson, Ulughbek. Next, we saw the Shoh-i-Zinda mausoleum, which is an avenue of Islamic architectural structures, notable for both their quantity and variety of colour and form. Moving toward the center of the town, we saw the famous monument of love, the Bibi Khanum mosque, built by Amir Timur for his wife. Other places like the Gur-Amir mausoleum, the Registan (place of sand) and the Bazaar (market) were also interesting, and we liked the bread of Samarkand. After Samarkand our guide invited us to visit Bukhara. In the center of the city you can see monuments dating from the tenth to the seventeenth century and featuring exquisite brickwork. Moving to the east on the camel, the next site was the Ark, the main fortress and governmental center of the Emirate of Bukhara. We also visited the Mir-Arab madrassa, Ulughbek madrassa, Abdulaziz Khan madrassa and others. We bought some souvenirs to remember this country. And of course we took hundreds of photographs of its streets and monuments.

When we came back to Tashkent after visiting Samarkand and Bukhara, we spent a day in the hotel. For supper we had the national dish "palov", which I liked very much, and then, in the evening we packed our suitcases to return to London. So, I can easily say that it was one of the best tours in my life.

Answer the following questions.

1. Who is the main character?
2. Where did she travel?
3. How did she feel before the journey and why?
4. What places of interest did she visit in Moscow?
5. Where did she stay in Moscow?
6. How did she travel to Tashkent?
7. What did they like best in Tashkent?
8. How did she travel to Samarkand?
9. Why is the architecture Shahi Zinda famous?
10. In which part of the city is the Ark?

II. HOTELS

Listen to the texts and fill in the table.

	MOSCOW	UZBEKISTAN	MALIKA
LOCATION			
STORIES			
STARS			
ROOMS			
SERVICE			
NUMBER OF RESTAURANTS			
ORGANIZING OF TOURS			
FOOD			
BUSINESS CENTERS			

III. VOCABULARY

1. destination (n)

a place to which smb or smth is going or is being sent
E.g.: The airplane brought us to our destination.

2. impression (n)

effect produced on the mind or feelings

E.g.: What was your first impression of London?

to make an impression on smb

E.g.: His speech made an impression on the audience.

3. tour, trip, journey, cruise, travel, and voyage

a. trip (n) – journey, especially a pleasure excursion (by any kind of transport, usually not so long a distance)

E.g.: Let's take a trip to the country.

b. journey (n) – travelling, going to a place, especially a distant place (esp. on land)

E.g.: My father made a journey halfway round the world.

c. voyage (n) – journey by water, especially a long one in a ship

voyager – a person, who makes a voyage

E.g.: Last summer the Swiss went on a voyage.

d. cruise (v) – travel at speed (in a ship or car or aircraft)

e. cruise (n) – extended voyage for tourists

f. travel (v) – make especially long journey or journeys

E.g.: Travelling around the world was my great dream.

g. tour (n) – journey out and home again during which several places are visited

E.g.: A tour round the world was the main wish of the newlyweds.

4. schedule (n) – a timetable

E.g.: The train arrives at 5 o'clock; I found this out from the schedule (time - table).

According to the schedule (as planned) we had to go to the meeting.

5. grandeur (n) – greatness, magnificence

E.g.: The grandeur of Registan Square made a great impression on us.

6. fortress (n) – building in town, fortified against the enemy strengthened, supported place esp. with high fence

E.g.: We have visited the Ark, which was the main fortress and government center in Bukhara in sixteenth century.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Match the words with the opposite meaning.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. greeting | new |
| 2. outstanding | terrible |
| 3. foreigner | single decker |
| 4. magnificent | unknown |
| 5. double decker | get off |
| 6. board | farewell |
| 7. take off | citizen |
| 8. stewardess | land |
| 9. ancient | steward |

Exercise 2

Complete this part of a letter.

I've just arrived in Tashkent. I never thought that Tashkent was a _____ city. It made _____ me. According to _____, we will visit the _____ city Bukhara. I've heard that Bukhara is very well known for its _____ fortress.

I hope we will be in our _____ tomorrow. I think it'll be one of the best _____ in my life.

Exercise 3

What do you call...

1. The people who look after you in the plane?
2. Travel, fly comfortably and very fast?
3. The place where you're going?
4. Good or bad feeling, in the mind, which appears after watching, looking at, and listening to smb. or smth.?
5. The place or building which is too strong for enemies to capture?
6. To get on the plane or ship?
7. Plane arrives on the ground?
8. The plane begins flying?
9. To reach a place?
10. The most well known person, place or thing?

Exercise 4

Put the dialogues in the right order.

Dialogue 1

1. - Oh, with me it's the other way round. I'd like to stay at home, but Kate wants to go to the ball.
2. - Have you made up your mind what you are going to do on New Year's Eve?
3. - Look here Jack. What if I take Kate to the ball and you stay at home?
4. - Not quite. I'd like to go to the ball, but it's a bit complicated. I can't find a partner.

Dialogue 2

1. - I did, didn't I? Well, then, I think dinner first and then to the theatre afterwards.
2. - Where would you like to go for dinner?
3. - Wonderful!
4. - "The night is young and you're so beautiful." Isn't that the way the song goes?
5. - It was until today. That was the other surprise. I was going to tell you about it. I got that rise. I'd been promised!
6. - I believe so, and thank you, kind sir.
7. - That is a surprise. I thought our budget was a little tight this month.
8. - Oh. I'd rather leave that up to you. Remember, you promised to surprise me.

IV. GRAMMAR TABLES

Past Simple Tense: Regular verbs

Affirmative			Negative				Interrogative			
I	walked	to school.	I	did not	walk	to school.	Did	I	walk	to school?
you	went		you	didn't	go			you	go	
we			we					we		
they	cycled		they		cycle			they	cycle	
she			she					she		
he		he			he					
it										

Past Progressive/Continuous Tense

	were	you we they		you we they	were	
What	was	I he she it	doing at six o'clock?	I he she it	was	eating an apple.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Past Simple or Continuous?

Choose the correct verb forms in the following story.

- I met/was meeting a friend while I did/was doing the shopping.
- I paid/was paying for my things when I heard/was hearing someone call my name.
- I turned/was turning round and saw/was seeing Paula.
- She wore/was wearing a bright red coat when I saw her in town.
- We decided/were deciding to have a cup of coffee.
- While we had/were having a drink, a waiter dropped/was dropping a pile of plates.
- We all got / were getting a terrible shock.
- While the waiter picked/was picking up the broken plates, he cut/was cutting his finger.
- We left/were leaving the cafe and said/were saying goodbye.
- I finished/was finishing my shopping and went/was going home.

Exercise 2

Past time expressions

Fill in the gaps with one of the words from the box. Careful! Sometimes no word is necessary.

E.g. I arrived home at six o'clock last night.

I saw Jane ____ - ____ yesterday.

ago	last	in	for	at	when	on
-----	------	----	-----	----	------	----

- a. I was born in Africa _____ 1970.
- b. My parents moved back to England _____ I was five.
- c. We lived in Bristol _____ three years.
- d. I went to college three years _____ .
- e. I found a flat on my own _____ last year.
- f. I usually go home _____ the weekend.
- g. I didn't go home _____ because some friends came to stay.
- h. They arrived _____ three o'clock _____ the afternoon.
- i. _____ Saturday evening we went out to a concert.
- j. _____ we got home we listened to some music.
- k. We got up late _____ Sunday morning.
- l. _____ the afternoon we went for a walk.
- m. I bought a car a few weeks _____
- n. I had an accident _____ last night.
- o. It happened _____ 7.00 _____ the evening.
- p. I took my car to the garage _____ this morning.
- q. It will be ready _____ two weeks.



V. GOING FOR A HOLIDAY

Role Play

Students: A and B

You are the parents of students C and D. You want to take your children on a week's holiday. And you want to spend your time in the country where your parents live.

Students: C and D

Students A and B are your parents. They want to go to the country to have a real rest. But neither of you wants to go there. You want to stay in the city. You just want to go to the cinema, to the theatre and be with your friends.

Talk together and decide what to do during your holiday. Then, act it out.

VII. presentation

Prepare two minute talk on one of the following topics and present with the help of visual aids.

1. route for a one day trip in Uzbekistan.
2. things to be taken to a three day trip.

UNIT 3

YOU CAN MAKE IT IF YOU TRY



I. DIALOGUE "JOB INTERVIEW"

a. Listen to the dialogue.

b. Prepare a Job Interview with your partner.

II. A PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE.

Fill in this questionnaire together with your partner.

1. Family:

Have you got any brothers or sisters? How many?

2. Routines:

What time do you usually get up in the morning?

What do you usually have for breakfast?

3. Reading habits:

What newspaper do you read every day?

What magazines do you usually buy?

4. Present activities:

What other languages do you know?

5. Birthday:

When is your birthday?

6. Interests and sports:

What music do you like?

Do you play any sport? Which?

7. Holidays:

Where did you go last year for your summer holidays?

8. Experiences:

Have you ever been to any English speaking country?

Have you ever lived in a foreign country?

III. VOCABULARY

1. C.V. – Curriculum Vitae (Lat.)

Brief written account of one's past history, used when applying for a job.

It may include:

— personal observations (character, date of birth);

— marital status (married or single);

— education and qualifications (when and where you studied and what qualifications you got);

- professional experience (when and where you worked in chronological order);
- career objectives (in what position you want to work).

2. job interview

If your CV and letter of application for a job impressive enough you may be short listed (chosen) and asked to attend an interview.

Your success in getting a job depends on the way you act and the things you say during the interview.

3. personal questionnaire

The form with some questions which is given to you before the interview.

E.g.: Jasur, fill in this personal questionnaire.

4. present job - person's profession, current occupation

E.g.: My present job is engineer. (I am working as an engineer.)

The word "job" is used commonly with the meaning of profession such as a librarian, a waitress, and a carpenter.

5. Letter of Application

(1) 930 Lewis Street,
Chicago, IL 60609
September 15, 1988

(2) Data Control International
111 Morris Lane
Kankakee, IL 60620

(3) Dear Ms. Boswell:

(4) I would like to apply for the position of assistant programmer as advertised in the September 14, 1988 Chicago Daily News. I feel I am especially qualified, and would appreciate your sending me an application form.

Please send the application to the address above.

Thank you for your help.

(5) Sincerely yours,
Maxell Taylor.

IV. Writing Curriculum Vitae

1. Curriculum Vitae (CV) vs. Resume

	CV	Resume
Content Audience	Summary of education and experience qualifications as related to the interests of academia	Summary of personal information, educational background, and work related experience
Area	Teaching/research	All other
Length	No length limits	1-2 pages
Focus	All relevant experience	Strongest qualifications only
Purpose	Job application, grant funding, annual merit review	Job application only

2. CV: Possible Headings

Using the guidelines of writing CV try to write your own CV. Even if you do not have all these aspects, try to imagine.

Personal contact information	Name, address, contact information
Academic background	University, major/minor, degree awarded, title of thesis/dissertation, honors, post-graduate work
Teaching/related experience	Institution, location, dates employed, status (full/part-time, permanent/temporary), course taught, responsibilities, graduate field work
Academic/research interests	Field of specialization and interest
Publications	Scholarly volumes, edited books, articles
Conference presentations	Plenary session, conference paper, conference demonstrations, workshops, poster session
Awards	Grant, fellowships, academic honors

Certification	Professional licenses, certificates, and exams
Other areas of expertise	Foreign language ability
Personal interests	Hobbies, volunteer work, club membership, residence abroad, foreign travel
References	Names and contact information of references

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Match the words in the columns with the words below:

teacher, footballer, boxer, sportsman, sailor, manager, accountant, pilot, lawyer, driver, bricklayer, tour guide, mechanic, architect, salesman, chess player.

What do we call someone who...

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. teaches - | 10. drives a taxi - |
| 2. plays football - | 11. builds walls - |
| 3. fights in the ring - | 12. guides tourists - |
| 4. goes in for sport - | 13. repairs cars - |
| 5. sails - | 14. designs buildings- |
| 6. runs a firm - | 15. sells goods - |
| 7. counts money - | 16. plays chess - |
| 8. flies - | |
| 9. works in a court - | |

Exercise 2

Complete the table writing your own letter of application.

The greeting	Date	The address of a company
Body(main part, details)	Close signature (encl. CV)	The address of an applicant

V. GRAMMAR TABLES
The modal verb "Can"
The present tense

Table 1

Affirmative			Negative			Interrogative		
I You We They She He It	can	swim. play.	I You We They She He It	can't can	swim. play.	Can	I you we they she he it	swim? play?

Present Perfect Tense

Table 2

Affirmative and Negative				
I You We They	have (not)	just	seen	Peter.
			broken	a pencil.
			telephoned	him.
He She It	has (not)	already	had	measles.

Interrogative				
Have	I you we they	ever	broken	a pencil?
			seen	Peter?
			telephoned	him?
Has	he she it		had	measles?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Choose the right verb. Use one of the verbs in the box to fill each gap. Put the verbs in the Present Perfect. Use each verb once, except “be” (five times) and “have” (twice).

travel see meet live hunt be have do ride

My grandfather is 96 years old. When he was born, Queen Victoria was still on the throne. Since then, there (a) _____ four different kings and a queen on the throne of the United Kingdom. He (b) _____ the Queen on several occasions. In 1959 he was a soldier in New Zealand when she came to visit, and in 1972 he went to a garden party at Buckingham Palace. He (c) _____ a lot especially in the East. He (d) _____ the Taj Mahal in India and the Pyramids in Egypt. He (e) _____ big game in Africa and (f) _____ a camel across the Sahara Desert. He says that the most beautiful place he (g) _____ to is Kathmondu in Nepal. He (h) _____ married twice. His first wife died when he was travelling round France by bike. He and his wife, Eleanor, (i) _____ married for 50 years, and they (j) _____ in the same cottage in the country since they got married. He (l) _____ a cold sometimes, of course, but nothing serious. The secret of good health, according to my grandfather, is exercise. He goes swimming every day. He (m) _____ since he was a boy. He also has a

glass of whisky every night! He (n) _____ certainly _____
an interesting life. I hope he lives to be a hundred!

VI. ROLE PLAY

Student A and B



You are the parents of C. One of you is a doctor and the other is a lawyer, and you would like C to follow one of these professions, but C has other ideas. Explain to C why yours are such good careers.

Student C

A and B are your parents. They want you to become a lawyer or a doctor, but you have different ideas. You want to be one of the following: a dancer, a musician, a poet, an explorer, a model, a jockey, an astronaut...

Talk together and try to persuade each other to see your point of view.

VII. WRITING A LETTER.

Le Meredien Tashkent Palace Hotel

Chambermaids

Male or female

Wanted in Tashkent Hotel. Age 18+. To serve breakfast and clean hotel bedrooms. Live in hotel. Must speak some English. Free time (afternoon) for English language classes.

Earn \$100 per month! Tel: 136 22 22



The girl in the photograph is a friend of yours. She gets the job in the advertisement above. Write about her in a letter. Say what she is doing in Tashkent (give details), where she is living, how much she is earning and what she is doing in her spare time.

Now write about someone you know who is living, working or studying away from home.

UNIT 4

TALK TO THE WORLD



I. A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

Listen to the dialogue

II. VOCABULARY

Telephone problems

You try to phone your sister Guzal, but the line **is engaged** (= **the line is busy**), someone is already **on the phone**. You phone your sister again, but it's **a wrong number**. You **get through to** your sister's number (= **make contact**) but she's out. Her husband answers and says that Guzal **will not be back** (= **will not return**) for a couple of hours, so you **leave a message**:

E.g.: Could you ask Guzal to ring me when she gets back?

Guzal phones you back, but you're out. Then, she leaves a message on your answerphone:

*E.g.: Feruza, this is Guzal. I'm just returning your **call** (= **phone call**). I'll **give you a ring** (= **phone you**) tomorrow.*

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Find the synonyms of the following word combinations from the list below.

1. the line is engaged _____
2. to give somebody a ring _____
3. to return somebody's call _____
4. to make contact _____
5. to be wrong number _____

(is busy; to phone smb; phone back; to get through to; to dial a number incorrectly).

Exercise 2

Fill the gaps in this phone conversation.

A: Good morning. Uzbektourizm. Can I help you?

B: Yes, _____ Jasur Akhmedov and I'm trying to contact Mr. Jurayev. He actually left a _____ on my answerphone yesterday.

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

B: Yes, please. I'll be here until lunchtime. My _____ is 76 33 42.

Good bye.

A: Good bye.

Exercise 3

Match the words

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. internet | a. electronic mail |
| 2. letter | b. the thing that you use to call smb and speak |
| 3. telephone | c. the special device which is connected with the computer and gives all necessary information on paper |
| 4. e-mail | d. the machine which is connected at the same time with a written letter and phone |
| 5. printer | e. where you can leave a message |
| 6. fax machine | f. message written on paper |
| 7. answerphone | g. a system that allows computers to connect using telephone lines |

Exercise 4.

Discuss and make a telephone conversation with your partner.



→ talking telephone

1. You want to invite your friend to your party today;
2. You want to get more information from the cinema about the film tonight;
3. You want to book a room in the hotel;
4. You make a call to find out the results of your job interview.

V. TALKING TELEPHONES



Answer the following questions.

1. Where do people have telephones nowadays?
2. Why don't people like answer phones?
3. What's wrong with some of the messages which owners put on their machines?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of mobile telephone?

Ten years ago, people had one telephone in the house and one in the office. Today, people have

telephones

everywhere: in the

house, in the car, in the garden. You even see people walking round the streets with cordless telephones. One

man, when recently asked what his telephone number was, answered: "Which number do you want? My home number, my work number, my weekend number or my car number?"

Another new thing is the answerphone. Nobody likes answerphones. For callers there is the problem of how to speak to it. It is very difficult to have a conversation with a machine. Owners of answerphones have problems too. What sort of message do they record?

Some are too short, so the caller doesn't have time to



think, for example: "This is a machine. Speak now." Others are too long. A New Yorker put a message on his machine which said: "This is Nathan's answerphone.



Please leave your name, number, address, height, weight, qualification, identity card number and mother's first name. Speak now"! Not surprisingly, people soon stopped telephoning him.

VI. GRAMMAR TABLES

Modal verb "May"

Affirmative & Negative

I He She You We They	may may not	take the exercise-book. stay at home. use the headphones.
Interrogative		
May	I he she you we they	take the exercise-book? stay at home? use the headphones?

Modal verb "could"

Affirmative & Negative

I He She You We They	could could not (couldn't)	write it read louder translate the story speak fluent English	in the classroom. yesterday. last week. three years ago.
-------------------------------------	---	--	---

Interrogative			
Could	I he she you we they	translate the story write exercise three understand Spanish discuss business over the phone	yesterday? last month? three days ago?

“Would like (want)”

Affirmative			
I He She It We You They	would like want(s) to +	dance order study see sleep eat make	with me. a foreign meal. modern English. you. now. a hotdog. a suggestion.
Interrogative			
Would	subject	like	to + verb?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Match lines of a dialogue. Match lines in A with lines in B.

A	B
1. Would you like to watch TV?	a. Yes, especially horror films and cartoons.
2. Would you like something to eat?	b. That's lovely! What time?
3. Do you like parties?	c. No. There's nothing good on tonight.

4. Do you like chips?	d. I'm afraid I don't. I think they are noisy and there are usually too many people.
5. Would you like to come to a party on Saturday?	e. No. I think they are not so tasty as French fries.
6. Do you like watching TV	f. No, thanks. I'm not hungry.

Exercise 2

Choosing the correct form (would like to do or like doing).

In A's questions in the following dialogues, one verb form is right and the others are wrong. Put a tick (V) next to the right one and a cross (X) next to the wrong one.

Example: A: *Would you like a drink?* V
 Do you like a drink? X
 B: Yes, please. I'll have an orange juice.

1. A: Do you like going for walks?
 Would you like to go for a walk?
 B: Yes, I often go walking in Scotland.

2. A: Would you like to go for a swim?
 Do you like swimming?
 B: What a good idea! It's so hot today!

3. A: What do you like doing on the weekend?
 What would you like to do this weekend?
 B: I like to put my feet up and relax. Sometimes I play tennis.

4. A: What would you like to do this evening?
 What do you like to do in the evening?
 B: Why don't we pop round and see Barbara and Malkolm?



VII. E- MAIL

Pre-reading

1. What other means of communication do you know?
2. What do you know about the history of Internet?
3. What can you say about the advantages and disadvantages of Internet?
4. If you have E-mail address explain the meaning of it.
5. What sort of e-mails do you send? (Job applications, ordering goods, writing to friend or family, live chat, etc)

He-mail, she-mail

To: XYZ@emailserv

Subject: E-mail friend

I am an Italian girl and my name is Eleanora. I am here for six months to learn English.

Can you write to me? But please, write in very easy English – I am beginner!

Subject: E-mail friend

From: Daniel

To: Eleanora

Dear Eleanora,

My name is Daniel but my friends call me Dan. I am English and live in London.

Where do you live? Do you have any brothers and sisters?

What do you do? How old are you? What type of computer do you have?

Send me a message and answer all my questions.

Dan

PS You have a beautiful name.

To: Daniel
Subject: Answers

Dear Dan,

Thank you for your message.

I am in London at the moment, but I am from Turin in the north of Italy. I don't have any brothers and sisters. My father and mother travel a lot. We have a flat in New York and a small house near a beautiful beach in Corsica. Here in London I am a guest of my friend's family.

I am an art student. My mother and father want me to be a doctor. But I want to be an artist. I am 19.

I have a little laptop.

Now, could you answer the same questions?

Eleanora

PS Your name is very nice too.

Subject: more answer

From: Daniel

To: Eleanora

Dear Eleanora,

My family is from Scotland. My parents have a house there – it is very old and very cold. We go there for holidays but we live in London not Scotland. We are a big family – I have two sisters and two brothers. I am the baby of the family – 21 years old next week! Party time!

When is your birthday? What do you like doing? What sports do you like? I play tennis and golf and I have a polo pony. I also have a Ferrari – I love it! My mother and father want me to be a lawyer but I want to be a professional racing driver, so I know how you feel.

I have a big Pentel – I do not like small computers.

Write soon!

Dan

To Daniel

Subject: Lions and Scorpions

Dear Dan,

You are Leo! My birthday is on the 27th of November

and I am Scorpio. Leos and Scorpios are NOT a good combination!

I don't like sports – I swim a little – we have a pool at our house in Corsica but I think sports are boring. I like photography. I also like dancing but my real love is art. My favorite artist is Vincent Van Gogh. I often go to the national gallery to see his picture of the yellow chair. It is fantastic! Are you interested in art?

Eleanora

Subject: Pictures or dancing?

From: Daniel

To: Eleanora

Dear Eleanora,

Yea. I am interested in art but I do not know much about it. We can go to the national Gallery together one day and look at Van Gogh's picture. Or we can go dancing. I like dancing too. What do you think?

Dan

PS I think horoscopes are not true. I don't believe them, I think, we are a very good combination.

To: Daniel

Subject: Coffee?

Dear Dan,

If you like, we can meet at the National Gallery for coffee next Sunday.

Eleanora

Subject: Yes!

From: Daniel

To: Eleanora

Dear Eleanora,

That's a fantastic idea. What time?

Dan

To Daniel
Subject: Re Yes!

Dear Dan, the gallery opens at 12. I can meet you in the café at 12:15. Look for a girl with short black hair in jeans and a blue T-shirt. I am not very tall! And you?

Eleanora

PS If you are not busy, can we go out of London in your Ferrari?

Subject: secrets and lies
From: Daniel
To: Eleanora

Dear Eleanora,
I have something to tell you.

I am really sorry but nothing in my messages is true. I don't have a Ferrari or a polo pony. I don't have a big family – in fact I do not have any brothers and sisters. My mother and father are divorced. I live on my own in a room in an awful part of London. I am not a law student. I am a taxi driver. I don't even have a computer – I send my e-mail from an internet café.

Do you still want to meet me?

Love,
Dan

To: Daniel
Subject: More secrets and lies

Dear Dan,

I am glad your messages are not true. My messages are all lies, too. I am not the daughter of a rich doctor. I am one of five children and my father is a waiter in a pizza restaurant in Turin. My mother works in a supermarket. I love my family – I am sorry that you do not have one. But families are lot of fun. I am not a guest of the family I stay with. I am the au pair – I look after two very nice children. I use their computer for my e-mail. And now I am not an art student. I am here to learn

English because I want to work as a secretary for an international company in Turin.

It is really stupid to tell lies. See you on Sunday?

Eleanora

Subject: My Ferrari T-shirt

From: Daniel

To: Eleanora

Dear Eleanora,

Yes, see you in the café at 12:15 on Sunday. Look for my Ferrari red T-shirt. And we CAN go out of London for the day in the taxi – my boss says I can have the car for the day. We can buy some sandwiches and have a picnic.

Love,

Dan

**VIII THE ROLE OF THE MOBILE PHONE (INTERNET)
IN UZBEKISTAN TODAY.**

Write an essay on the given statement.

UNIT 5

TRAINS + BOATS + PLANES



I. ALMIRA'S TRIP
 Listen to the dialogue and tell what types of transportation she used.

II. VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1 ✓

What type of transport do you think the people are using? Match the words in the box to the pictures (a-i).

bike/bicycle bus car motorbike
 plane the Underground/the metro boat train taxi

Exercise 2 ✓

Match the sentences with the same meaning.

- E. g.: 1=d)
 1. I went by bus/train.
 2. I went by plane.
 3. I went by car.
 4. I went on foot.
 5. I rode my bike.
 a) I drove.
 b) I walked.
 c) I cycled.
 d) I took the bus/train.
 e) I flew.



Exercise 3

Fill in the gaps with the correct prepositions from the box.

on	into	out of	off
----	------	--------	-----

1. You get ... and ... a car or a taxi.
2. You get ... and ... a bike/bicycle, boat, bus, plane, motorbike, train **or the** Underground/ the Tube.

III. GRAMMAR TABLES

Degrees of Adjectives

Comparative					
I	am	taller		than	her friend.
She	is	younger			that boy.
He		older			her sister.
We		prettier			his aunt.
You	are	more	beautiful		my
They			tired		brother.

Superlative					
I	am	the tallest			of all the
She	is	the busiest			students in her group.
He		the oldest			of the three girls.
We		the fewest			city in the world.
You	are	the richest			person in my family.
They		the most	beautiful		
			capable		
			active		

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Choose the right form of adjectives.

1. Of the four dresses, I like the red (better/best)
2. Phill is the (happier/happiest) person that we know.
3. Pat's car is (faster/fastest) than Dan's.
4. This is the (creamier/creamiest) ice cream I have had in a long time.

5. This poster is (colourfuler/more colorful) than the one in the hall.

6. Does Fred feel (weller/better) today than he did yesterday?

7. This vegetable soup tastes very (good/well).

8. Jane is the (less/least) athletic of all the women.

9. George Washington is (famouser/more famous) than John Jay.

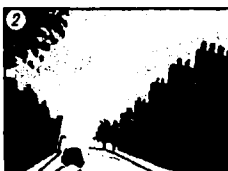
10. This painting is (less impressive/least impressive) than the one in the other gallery.

Exercise 2

Look at the pictures and read the story about James. Then, fill in the gaps with the Past Simple of the verbs in the box.



James _____ his car and smoked a cigarette. He wanted to run away but he knew there was no escape.



2. He _____ to the station.



3. At the station he _____ the car and looked slowly round.



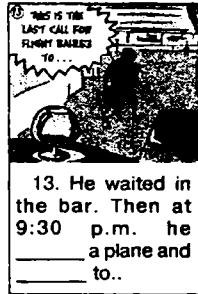
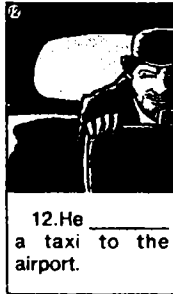
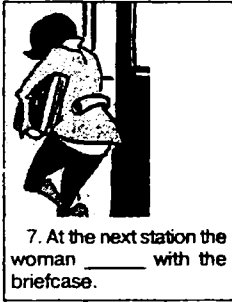
4. He took a small, black briefcase from the back seat and _____ into the station.



5. He _____ a ticket and waited on the platform.



6. When the train _____ he _____ and sat down next to a woman reading a foreign newspaper.



arrive buy drive get into get off (x 2) get on (x 4)
 leave get out of fly take walk (x 2)

In pairs. Where did the man go?
 What do you think was in James's briefcase?
 What do you think happened next?



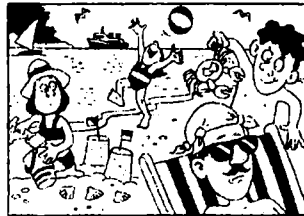
IV. SPOT THE DIFFERENCES

Can you find six differences between the two pictures?

Student A



Student B





V. FUNNY TEXT

Read the text and put different questions.

It was already 9 o'clock when Mr. Rahimov woke up. He got up very quickly because he had a meeting at the office at 9:30. He went to the kitchen in order to have a cup of coffee, but he hadn't any time to make it, that's why he left his house without breakfast. When he came to the bus stop, there was a bus. He immediately got on the bus, and was glad that he would get to the office in time. There were some vacant seats and he sat down on one of these seats. But after next bus stop the bus turned to another direction. He couldn't understand anything. When the conductor came up to him, he asked her about it and found out that it was another bus. When the other bus came, he carefully looked at the number of it and got on. In 5 minutes he came to the metro. It took him 3 minutes going by metro. It was 9:25 when Mr. Rahimov was out and he had to walk to the office, that's why he caught a taxi. At last, Mr. Rahimov got to the work. He saw a guard on the way to the meeting hall; the guard was looking at him with surprise. Mr. Rahimov opened the door of the meeting hall and wanted to greet with everybody, but to his great surprise there wasn't anybody there. He couldn't understand anything. But when he looked at his watch; everything was clear. There was a sign "Sunday".



VI. TRAVEL QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Look at the questionnaire. Then, write these words in the correct order and make four questions about 1 (Take a bus?).

1. you / take/ When/ bus/ did/ last/a ?
2. go/ you/ Where/ did?
3. it / much / How / cost / did ?
4. take / it / did / long / How ?

Travel Questionnaire

		Name	When?	Where?	How much?	How long?
1	Take a bus?					
2	Take a taxi?					
3	Fly somewhere?					
4	Drive a car?					
5	Ride a bike?					
6	Ride a motorbike?					
7	Take the train?					

2. Make similar questions for (2-7)
3. Then go round the class. Take in turns to ask and answer the questions and fill in the questionnaire.

VII. WRITING AN ESSAY

Write about "My favorite means of transport". Try to include at least 3 examples of comparatives and 3 examples of superlatives in your composition.



VIII. Situations.

Make up dialogues with the following situations and act them with your partner.

IN TOWN

1. You ask a passer-by how to get to the place you want.
2. You show the way to a stranger (a tourist).
3. You are a passenger of a bus (tram, trolley- bus).
4. You hire a taxi in the street.
5. You ride in an overcrowded bus (tram).

6. You exchange the addresses with a new friend and explain to each other how to get to your place.

7. You tell your friend about the town you were born in (or visited).

8. You have returned from journey to some big city abroad, and tell your friends about your impressions of it.

9. You explain to your little sister (brother) the most important rules of street traffic.

10. You tell your friend (parents, etc.) about an incident which happened to you (or you witnessed) in the street.

11. You discuss the problem of city transport with your friend.

REVISION: GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Write the following sentences in the Past and Future Indefinite Tenses.

1. I can buy a dictionary for you. 2. You must learn the story by heart. 3. He can go to the library with her. 4. He must be at the Institute at 9 o'clock. 5. They can read English books. 6. We must walk fast to get to the station in time. 7. I can do this work myself. 8. I must wait for him. 9. We can help them. 10. She must do it at once.

Exercise 2

Use modal verbs to fill the spaces in the following sentences.

1. You... rely on me in this matter. 2. It... seem very funny to you. 3. ... I do anything more for you? 4. The snow ... be deep in the valley. 5. "Wait a minute, Maggie," he said "I ... speak to Mr. Stelling, and then we'll go". 6. I don't think you ... translate that." 7. How ... you say such a thing? 8. "We... go in", said Mr. Rochester: "The weather is changing". 9. He... be at home now. Let's ring him up.

11. We... ring the bell; I have got a key. 11. I... not remember her words now. 12. "You know, I really think you ... love Elle very much. 13. Jude... leave early next

morning. 14. Last time I met her, it was one or two years ago, or it ... be three years ago. 15. "There's a cafe down the street in the square," she said, "It... be open now".

Exercise 3 Cartoons
Make up a story



UNIT 6

THERE IS NO BUSINESS LIKE SHOW BUSINESS



I. WHO IS WHO IN THE MUSIC INDUSTRY

Be one of these people and introduce yourself after reading the text.

The Accountant

These financial experts give advice on... * tax * bank accounts * when to buy new equipment, investments. They don't help pop stars to make money, but they help them to *keep* it.



The Agent

An agent's job is to find work for musicians, e.g. * TV shows * live gigs * radio sessions. With new artists this means *creating* work. With established stars it means *choosing* work from a long list of offers. Like accountants, agents are paid by the musicians themselves.

Their usual fee is 15%.



The DJ

Few songs become major hits without airplay. That's why disc jockeys (and the producers of their programmes) are so important. They are the people who decide which records we hear on the radio. Not *just* the radio, though. These days there is a growing number of video jockeys or "VJs", too.



The Engineer

Engineers control the technical equipment in a recording studio- that means everything from microphones to mixing desks. They help both record producers and musicians to get the best possible results.





The Journalist

Rock and pop fans everywhere want to read *news * reviews *gossip * interviews * background information about their favourite stars. That's where music journalists come in. They report on every aspect of the music business. And not just in rock magazines. Many daily newspapers now have full-time "pop" reporters, too.

The Lawyer



Many bands find a lawyer before they do anything else. Why? To avoid signing bad contracts with recording and publishing companies. A lawyer's time is expensive -up to \$150 per hour -but in the end it's often money well-spent.

The Manager



Different managers do different things. Some have almost complete control over their acts' careers. They make all the important business and financial decisions. Others have much less power (in fact some rock and pop artists even manage themselves) -it varies from case to case. So does the manager's percentage. On average, though, it's 20%.

The Tour Promoter



World tours or huge stadium-concerts (for example, at Wembley in London) take a lot of organising. The tour promoter's job is to make concerts as exciting, profitable and safe as possible. *20%* *down today.*

The Stylist



Clothes, hair and make-up are all vital in today's music industry. Stylists help to create images in the rock and pop world. They choose stage clothes and put together an artist's "look".

The Session Musician

Some rock and pop musicians don't work for just one band. Instead, they appear on lots of different records. Session musicians rarely become famous, but they *can* become very rich, indeed.



The Roadie

When a band goes on tour, roadies do all the hard work. They unload and load tons of equipment before and after every gig.



The Publisher

Songs aren't just recorded and released - they're always "published", too. This means that nobody else can record a songwriter's work without permission. It also means that songwriters earn money every time their songs are performed.



The promotion person

To be a hit, most records need good promotion and lots of it. The people in this record company department organize *personal appearance in clubs and in record shops *radio and TV interviews *advertising campaigns (TV commercials/posters/T-shirts, etc).



The Product Manager

This is another record company job. Product managers are in charge of the step-by-step progress of a record from the demo stage to its final release.



The Producer Manager

When a song is recorded there are lots of decisions to make. Which instruments and special effects should be used, for example? How many harmonies should be there? What rhythm, speed and general atmosphere does



the song need? The person in charge of decisions like these is the producer. Some rock and pop stars produce their own records, but most use professional producers.

The Plugger



Pluggers work for record companies. Their job is to get maximum airplay for the company's new records. This means visiting radio stations and plugging the records to DJs and their program producers.

A & R M

A & R stands for 'Artistes and Repertoire' (in other words 'singers and songs').



Every major record company has an A & R department. Its job is to find new acts. This means that

A & R Men (and almost 100% are men)

*Listen to dozens of demo tapes every week

* regularly go to gigs in pubs /clubs/universities.

II. VOCABULARY

1. **acts(n)** – bands or solo artists

e. g.: *TV commercials are the best means of presenting new acts.*

2. **demo(n)** – short demonstration, simple recording of a song to show its basic melody, rhythm and structure

e. g.: *An A & R man always listens to demos.*

3. **gigs(n)** – pop concerts

e. g.: *Madonna is having 10 days gigs this spring.*

4. **tax(n)** – money paid by citizens to the government for public purposes

e. g.: *Every citizen must pay local taxes.*

5. **investment(n)** – when money is put into a business in order to get more money back later

e. g.: *Bill gates made a great investment in Microsoft.*

6. **fee(n)** – payment for professional advice.

e. g.: *Private teachers get their fees according to their job responsibility.*

7. airplay(n) – exposure of the song on the radio or TV

e. g.: *Setora gets a lot of airplay on radio Grand.*

8. sessions(n) – periods of work in a recording studio

e. g.: *Sometimes sessions are fun but sometimes they are difficult for musicians.*

9. plugging(v) – promoting

e.g.: *Plugging the record means to get maximum airplay for the company's new records*

10. vary(v) – to change

e. g.: *You should vary your diet.*

11. average(n) – standard or level regarded as ordinary or usual

e. g.: *Tom's work at school is above average.*

on average – according to the average

e. g.: *On average there are twenty boys present everyday.*

12. in charge of – To be in a position of responsibility

e .g.:*Mary was put in charge of the baby.*

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

All the words in this grid are from the text. Write ten sentences with each. Use at least two of the words or phrases listed below:

For example: A & R man's job is listening to demo tapes, going to gigs and finding new acts.

Gigs	Investments	Record company	Vary
Fee	TV interviews	Image	Radio sessions
Band	Plugging	Roadies	DJ
Air play	Agent	Accountant	Journalist
Stylist	Pop star	Pluggger	Demo

Exercise 2

Use the information in the text and your own knowledge to divide the jobs into these three groups.

1. People who work with record companies
2. People with jobs in the media
3. People employed by pop stars

Exercise 3

Find the words in the texts that mean the same as....

1. The sum of money paid by musicians to agents
2. The person whose job is to find new acts
3. Pop concerts
4. The work time in a radio studio
5. Idle talk about affairs of other people
6. Progress and development in the life and work of the acts
7. Style of an artist
8. DJ
9. The process of helping acts to be famous especially in show biz

Exercise 4

Fill in the table with words from the Word Box. Which words are only for men? Which words are only for women? Which are both?

good - looking	√ a beard	√ bald (ing)	beautiful
(black) hair	suntanned		attractive
(blue) eyes	black/white	pretty	ugly
young	handsome	a moustache	old

He's	She's
Good looking	Good looking
He has / he's got	She has / she's got
A beard	



III. JAMES BOND

Read the text and fill in the table.

"He is not exactly what I envisioned," said Ian Fleming of Sean Connery when a letter was cast as first cinematic James Bond in "Dr No" in 1962. Ironically, though, he went on to become the most popular "Bond" in the history of cinema.

He was born in Scotland on August 25, 1930. After an impoverished childhood and many hard jobs, he signed a movie contract with MGM in the late 1950s, and this brought many films his way. He eventually bagged the part in "Dr No" and the film was a huge success, so he had signed to work on five more Bond films.

Then, he decided to end his career as agent 007 and work with other directors. He later regretted this as Bond went from strength. The new Bond was American George



Lazenby (born 1939), in "On Her Majesty's Secret Service" (1968). But Lazenby then did other things, much to his subsequent regret. → *o'is ar b'.*

The next Bond was the famous English actor Roger Moore. He was born in London 1927, and in 1972 appeared as James Bond in "Live and Let Die". He made seven Bond films and retired from the role in 1985 after "A View to a Kill". *dawon et'ic vesale*

Moore was succeeded by Welshman Timothy Dalton (born 1944), who moved from Shakespeare to Bond with "The Living Daylights" and "License to Kill".

He officially resigned from the role in 1994, passing it on to Pierce Brosnan.

Brosnan was born in Ireland in 1953, and began his career on stage. He moved to TV and films, and on June 8, 1994 he was unveiled at a huge press conference in London as the fifth 007. His first Bond film, "Goldeneye", grossed over \$ 350 million worldwide, more than any other Bond film to that point. His second Bond film "Tomorrow never Dies", was released in 1997. It was followed by "The World is Not Enough". There are rumors that he will resign the role like his predecessors. Bond-lovers have no other choice but to wait and watch!

Fill in the chart by writing events that happened in these years.

1927	1930	1939	1944	1950	1953	1968	1994	1997

IV. PRESENTER AND THREE FAMOUS PEOPLE

Choose three of these famous people and interview them.



ELIZABETH TAYLOR
(1932)



MEL GIBSON
(1956)



MARILYN MONROE
(1926-1962)



JAMES DEAN
(1931-1955)



MERYL STREEP
(1951)



V. DATA OF THREE FAMOUS PEOPLE

1. Listen to three famous people's biographies and guess who is who.
2. Answer the following questions in pairs
 - a) Which of these famous people would you like to meet? Why?
 - b) How would you spend your twenty-four hours with them?
 - c) What will you say to start the conversation with them?

GRAMMAR REVISION

Exercise 1

Write the correct verb forms.

1. What's that terrible noise? Katy ^{is} _____ the violin(practice).

2. Do you know anyone who _____ Uzbek(speak)?
3. I wonder if Wayne is ill, he is _____ thinner and thinner(get).
4. Oak trees _____ much more slowly than pine trees (grow).
5. She can't come to the phone right now, she _____ a bath(have).
6. She _____ to the market with her mother on Sundays (go).
7. Unemployment _____ at an alarming rate(rise).
8. _____ you _____ to the meeting next Tuesday (come)?
9. _____ your brother ever _____ at the weekends (work)?

Exercise 2

Which tenses do we use to talk about the following?

- A. Things that are happening now, these days.
- B. Things that are always true.
- C. Things that happen often, usually, always, never.
- D. Things that are changing.
- E. Plans for the future.

Exercise 3

Put in suitable words to complete the sentences.

1. Your TV is _____ than ours (good).
2. This is the _____ film I've ever seen (bad).
3. His accent is _____ than mine (correct).
4. Policemen seem to get _____ every year (young).
5. I'm the _____ person in my family (rich).
6. This is the _____ meal I've ever eaten (tasty).
7. I have a friend who's much _____ (polite).
8. A friend of mine married a woman who is _____ than him (tall).
9. I think _____ was the _____ man / woman who ever lived (choose your own words).
10. The _____ thing in the world is to lie (bad).

Exercise 4

Write the comparatives and superlatives of:

cheap	cheerful	cold	correct	dangerous	difficult
funny	hot	large	late	noisy	pretty
rude	sleepy	small	talkative	terrible	thin
warm					

Exercise 5

Choose the correct forms; Present Perfect or Simple Past

1. My sister (has bought/bought) a new dress for herself last week.

2. Recently I (have often dreamt/often dreamt)of having a million dollars.

3. During the last three years, I (have traveled / traveled) about 100,000 miles.

4. "Do you know Canada?", No, I (have never been/ never went) there.

5. I (haven't liked / didn't like) grammar when I was at school, but I'm very interested in it now.

6. I (have spoken / spoke) to the President several times last year.

7. When we were small, mother (has made / made) us delicious ice cream every Sunday.

8. 'When you were a child, (have you ever / did you ever) run away from home?' "Yes, I (have run / ran) away on my third birthday."

9. "(Have you ever broken / Did you ever break) your ankle?"

10. "Yes, I (have / did)." "When (have you done / did you do) it?"

11. (Have you ever / Did you ever) put an advertisement in a newspaper?" "Yes, I (have / did)." "Really? What (has it been / was) it for?"

VII. MY FAVOURITE FILM



a) You have an idea for a film. Talk about these questions and fill in the table.

1. What type of film is it? A love story/an action film/a horror film/a comedy/a musical?
2. Where does the film happen? In Italy/a house in the mountains?
3. When does it happen? In the future/in the 1950s/now?
4. What are the names of the hero, heroine and villain?
5. What are they like? Selfish/shy? What do they look like? Tall/ugly?
6. Do they work? What do they do? What do they do in their free time?
7. What actors/actresses do you want for the parts? Why?
8. What is the title of the film?

The film			
Title? Sar laa hua			
Type? yomoo			
Where? gayenda			
When? gachen			
The parts?	name	description	actor/actress
The hero? The heroine? The villain?			
A short description of the story			

UNIT 7

WILD WORLD



I. LOVE FOR SALE

Read the text and make up ten special questions.

There is a particular breed of humans who love animals. Some of these people are dog-lovers; others are attached to cats; some prefer horses, fish or birds. A few love all animals, including mice and snakes. True animal lovers are devoted to keeping their pets safe, happy and healthy. For example, a rich American woman, Mrs. Rockefeller-Dodge, at one time spent \$ 50,000 a year feeding her fifty dogs the finest cuts of meat. Her family finally took her to court to try to stop her from squandering her money in this way. The judge, however, agreed with Mrs. Dodge and she continued treating her dogs to the life style she felt they deserved.



Animal lovers like Mrs. Dodge believe their affection is returned, and they have evidence to support their belief. Accounts of amazing, often heroic animal behaviour suggest that many animals are, in fact, people-lovers. A canary in Tennessee saved the life of the old woman who fed it; a dog in Switzerland rescued more than forty people who were in danger of freezing in the mountains; a Japanese dog continued to meet his master's train for more than ten years after his master had died; off the coast of New Zealand, ships used to sail safely through a dangerous channel only because they were guided by a friendly porpoise.

With stories of devotion like these to encourage them, people willingly return their pets' affection by buying them things. Not only do Americans spend more than three billion dollars annually on basics like food, grooming, and

veterinarian services, they provide their animals with extras like clothes, jeweled collars, special dishes, beds, and in extreme cases, sunglasses and pet psychiatrists.

No evidence exists to prove that this expensive treatment makes the animals any happier, but it certainly pleases the pet industry. This industry has grown to a healthy six billion dollar business and looks forward to a rosy future. As one pet dealer said, "We offer love for sale. Not many businesses can make that claim."

POST-READING

Read the statements and put T for true and F for false.

1. Animal lovers want to give their pets good care. _____
2. Evidence shows that animals do not return human affection. _____
3. Americans do not spend money on animal "extras". _____
4. Expensive treatment makes animals happier. _____
5. The pet industry will probably continue growing. _____

vocab	box	Support - help
		Evidence - anything that gives a reason for believing smth
		Save - make or keep safe
		Porpoise - sea animal rather like a dolphin or a small whale
		Annually - Every year
		Grooming - cleaning fur or skin
		Rosy - successful
		Pet dealer - pet- seller
	Veterinary (vet) - animal doctor	



II. LISTENING

1. Pre-listening

Describe the following animals.

dog	cat	snake	spider	parrot
rabbit	mouse	crocodile	hedgehog	fish
		monkey		

2. While-listening

Listen to the dialogue and number the pets in the list in right order they appear in the dialogue.

dog	
snake	
monkey	
mouse	
fish	
cat	
spider	
crocodile	
parrot	
rabbit	
hedgehog	

III. VOCABULARY

1. **mean (adj)** – selfish, lacking generosity

E.g.: *Some dogs are very big and mean.*

as mean as the devil (idiom.)

2. **breed (n)** – kind and variety of animals with hereditary qualities

E.g.: *There are good breeds of horses on my uncle's ranch.*

3. **to be attached to** – to be bound to by love or affection

E.g.: *She is deeply attached to her puppy.*

4. **devote (v)** – to give one's time, energy to smb or smth

– oneself / smth

E.g.: *I devote myself to looking after my cat.*

devoted (adj.) – 1) giving one's time, energy to smb or smth;

2) faithful, loving; true

E.g.: *Devoted friends are few and we must not lose them.*

5. **feed (fed) (v)** – give food to

E.g.: *What do you feed your dog on? What kind of food do you give it?*

6. **squander (v)** (ing) – waste money or time
 E.g.: *Judy's mother punished her for squandering her money.*
7. **deserve (v)** – ought to get
 E.g.: *He deserves a parrot because he has promised his sister one for her birthday.*
8. **affection (n)** – kindly feeling; love
 to have (feel) – for (toward) smb or smth
 E.g.: *My grandfather has great affection for snakes, but grandmother feels affection toward her bobcat.*
9. **coast (n)** – land beside the sea
 off the coast of New Zealand – near the land of New Zealand

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Put the words in the correct column; some words may go in both columns:

ANIMALS	
Domestic <i>uy hayvonlari</i>	Wild <i>qorovqanlari</i>
1. <i>cat</i>	1.
2. <i>dog</i>	2.
3. <i>donkey</i>	3.
4. <i>horse</i>	4.
5. <i>cow</i>	5.
6. <i>stud bull</i>	6.
7. <i>sheep</i>	7.
8. <i>goat, echibi</i>	8.

Words: pig, mouse, lion, snake, parrot, parakeet, bee, hedgehog, rat, hare, porpoise, alligator, monkey, goldfish, cat, llama, ladybird, zebra, horse, dog, lynx, platypus, rhinoceros, goat.

Exercise 2

Complete the sentences with suitable words.

1. They've got lots of pets: two dogs, four cats,
2. We saw some really large animals at Yunusabad Zoo such as: elephants, giraffes and ...
3. On our farm we have cows, sheep, ...
4. Our teacher asked us to list "big cats" and we replied: lions...
5. I don't like insects such as: mosquitos, flies, ...

Exercise 3

Find suitable words with the same meaning as the underlined words or phrases.

1. Bring food for my cat, I want to give him some.
2. My friend Anvar has a special love for snakes.
3. I've never seen such a selfish dog in my life.
4. George always goes to the pet-shop to buy different dogs, he is crazy about collecting various kinds of dogs.
5. My grandmother is very bound to her cat, because she has had it since 1989.

Exercise 4

"Who runs faster?" Make sentences comparing pairs of animals.

	lion	spider	elephant	
cow	tortoise	horse	snail	
	rabbit	tiger	zebra	
	camel	giraffe	cheetah	
goat	gorilla	bear	dog	

E.g.: The cheetah runs more quickly than the snail.
or

Cows run more slowly than horses.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Exercise 5.

Match each word or phrase in the first column with the word or phrase in the second column that produces a proverb or idiom.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. A barking dog | 12 a. the dogs |
| 2. Never look a gift horse | 8 b. out of the bag |
| 3. Curiosity killed | 11 c. but you can't make him drink |
| 4. Dog eat | d. lie |
| 5. You can't teach an old dog | 1 e. never bites |
| 6. Let sleeping dogs | 5 f. new tricks |
| 7. When the cat's away | 15 g. of a different colour <i>chod ni k. sa ny buw de. 2012</i> |
| 8. Let the cat | 14 h. horses |
| 9. There's more than one way | 13 i. hog |
| 10. It's raining | 4 j. dog |
| 11. You may lead a horse to water | 9 k. to skin a cat |
| 12. Go to | l. in the mouth |
| 13. Go whole | 8 m. the mice will play |
| 14. Hold your | 10 n. cats and dogs |
| 15. That's a horse | 3 o. the cat |

Exercise 6.

Match each word in the first column with its correct definition in the second column.

- | | |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. hog | a. to reveal secret information |
| 2. buffalo | b. full of spite, malicious |
| 3. bear | c. timid, fearful |
| 4. mouse | d. nonsense |
| 5. catty | e. to confuse or baffle |
| 6. rat | f. to take selfishly |
| 7. bull | g. support something difficult |

IV. GRAMMAR TABLES

Future Indefinite tense

Affirmative				Negative			
I	will	travel	to London.	I	will not	travel	to London.
He		come	next year.	He		come	next year.
She		go		She		go	
You	'll	be	in	You	won't	be	in
We		arrive	Tashkent	We		arrive	Tashkent
They		stay	tomorrow	They		stay	tomorrow

Future form: to be going to

Affirmative				Interogative			
I	am 'm	going to	eat an apple.	Am	I	going to	eat an? apple?
You	are		drink	Are	you		drink?
We	're		Coca-Cola.	We	they		orange juice?
They	is 's			Is	she		
She					he		
He					it		
It							

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Put the verbs in brackets into Present Simple or Future.

" You 1) " I'll meet (meet) Agent 205 under the clock at the railway station. When she 2) _____ (arrive), she 3) _____ (give) you a parrot and I don't know if you 4) _____ (recognise) her in her disguise, but if she 5) _____ (not/say) the secret code word, you 6) _____ (know) she is an enemy agent. You 7) _____ (take) the parrot and go to the Waterloo Station. When the train 8) _____ (come), you 9) _____ (get

on) it and go to Waterloo. If you 10)_____ (miss) the 9:15 train, you 11)_____ (have to) get the next one. As soon as it 12)_____ (reach) Waterloo, leave the train and take a taxi to the Opera House. You 13)_____ (meet) Jenny there, although I'm not sure exactly when she 14)_____ (get) there. Give her the parrot. Wait until she 15)_____ (drive) off and then go home. We 16)_____ (call) you there. Are there any questions?"

Exercise 2

Complete the dialogue using the correct future form.

A: What 1) _____ are you doing (do) tonight?

B: I 2) _____ (try) to finish my homework because I 3) _____ (go) to my cousin's wedding on Saturday and I 4) _____ (not/ be able) to do it then.

A: What time 5) _____ the wedding _____ (start) on Saturday?

B: The ceremony 6) _____ (begin) at 2 o'clock, then I 7) _____ (go) to the party in the evening.

A: 8) _____ any of your friends _____ (be) there?

B: Well, my cousin says I can bring a friend. 9) _____ (you/do) anything on Saturday night?

A: No, but I 10) _____ (feel) shy if I don't know anyone.

B: Never mind. It 11) _____ (be) a big party and I'm sure you 12) _____ (have) a great time.

A: OK, then.

B: Thanks very much.

Exercise 3

Fill in: will or be going to.

1. A: I've lost my keys!

B: I'll help you to look for them.

2. A: Watch out! You _____ knock the vase over.

B: Oh! I didn't see it.

3. A: This ice-cream is delicious!

B: Don't eat any more. You _____ be sick.

4. A: Here's the waiter! Would you like a drink?

B: Yes, please. I _____ have a glass of wine.

5. A: I "ll park the car here.

B: Be careful, you _____ hit the wall!

6. A: _____ you have a biscuit with your tea?

B: No, thank you. I'm on a diet.

7. A: Have you decided what to wear tonight?

B: Yes, I _____ wear my black velvet dress.

8. A: Have you seen John today?

B: No, but I _____ visit him this afternoon.

Exercise 4

Student A

Work with a partner. You both have a copy of four people's diaries. But some of the things marked in them are not the same. There are 11 differences.

In turns ask and answer questions in order to find which things are different. Put a circle around any differences you find (but you needn't tell your partner!)

You can ask,

E.g.: Where is Peter going on Wednesday?

At what time on Sunday will Rustam phone his parents?

(Note: Only answer the questions your partner asks. Do not give him/her any extra information).

Student A:

Peter's diary
22 Monday , 7 o'clock play volleyball with the dog
23 Tuesday stay in and wash the kittens
24 Wednesday, 10.30 go to the petshop and buy a cockatoo
25 Thursday, 6.30 visit Aunty Jane take cat to the vet
26 Friday spend the evening with Cathy meet friends at disco
27 Saturday , 2.15 play football 7.30- meet Cathy with her puppy
28 Sunday

Gulbahor's diary

22 Monday , 7.30 go for a food for parrot with Sally
23 Tuesday , 11.30 take car to the garage
24 Wednesday, 1.30 have lunch with Nick and leave pets with grandma
25 Thursday
26 Friday

Student B:

Helen's diary
22 Monday , 7.15 go to pottery classes
23 Tuesday
24 Wednesday
25 Thursday , 10.30
26 Friday , 9 o'clock
27 Saturday, after 6 drive to Watford to see Paul
28 Sunday

Rustam's diary

22 Monday , 11 o'clock have eyes tested
23 Tuesday
24 Wednesday , 7.15 go to the cinema with Ravshan and Misha
25 Thursday
26 Friday stay in and tidy the flat after my lovely kittens

27 Saturday , 10.30 go for a swim 8.15- meet Sally and Jenny
28 Sunday , 4.30 visit grandma and grandpa

27 Saturday , 12.30 meet dad for lunch; have a party in the flat
28 Sunday , 10.30 phone mum and dad to remind them to buy a Pedigree 7.30- watch TV

Peter's diary

22 Monday , 7 o'clock play squash
23 Tuesday , 10.30 go to the petshop and buy cockatoo stay in and wash the kittens
24 Wednesday
25 Thursday, 6.30 visit Aunty Jane
26 Friday go to the cinema with Cathy
27 Saturday , 2.15 play football 8.30- meet Cathy with her puppy
28 Sunday

Helen's diary

22 Monday , 7.30 go to pottery classes
23 Tuesday
24 Wednesday
25 Thursday , 10.30 take dog to the vet
26 Friday , 9 o'clock meet friends at disco
27 Saturday, after 6 drive to Swindon to see Paul
28 Sunday

Gulbahor's diary

22 Monday , 7.30 o'clock go for a food for cat with Sally
23 Tuesday , 11.30 take parrot to the vet
24 Wednesday, 1.30

Rustam's diary

22 Monday , 11 have eyes tested
23 Tuesday
24 Wednesday , 7.15 go to the theatre with Steve and Ravshan

25 Thursday have lunch with Alisher and leave pets with mum
26 Friday
27 Saturday , 10.30 go for a swim 8. 15- meet Sally and Jenny
28 Sunday , 4.30 visit grandma and grandpa

25 Thursday
26 Friday stay in and tidy the flat after my lovely puppies
27 Saturday , 12.30 meet dad for lunch; have a party in the flat
28 Sunday , 10.30 phone mum and dad to remind them to buy a Wiskiss; 7.30- watch TV

V. WRITING

Write a paragraph on the topic "What animals can teach us?"

UNIT 8

FOOD GLORIOUS FOOD



I. EATING OUT

The Blue Mill

133 West River St.. 730-8375 All major credit cards.
Closed Monday.

Reservations recommended.

This three-month-old restaurant has attracted attention because it is a restored, one hundred fifty-year-old mill. The decor is charming and warm in an Early American, country style. Although the tables and chairs are modern reproductions, there are enough authentic antique pieces all the entrance and on the walls to avoid the fake Disneyland look of some restorations.

The menu is also very American, though it is a bit too traditional for my taste. The menu also is very extensive, which always worries me because a large menu often means a large freezer. Although my dinner companions and I chose something from the regular menu, we usually choose one of the day's specials.

The most delicious main course we tried was the country stew which consisted of potatoes, carrots, peas, mushrooms, very tender beef, and - surprise! - some smoked pork sausage. Because top quality beef was used, it was unusually good. Among other well-prepared main courses was the fried chicken because it wasn't cooked before and then re-heated. It was fresh and crisp.

The vegetables that came with the main courses were fresh but overcooked. The only exception was the string beans which were green and crisp.

Because the main courses are so large, there is really no need for an appetizer or soup. But for big eaters, I can recommend the mixed salad. The clam chowder was tasty because it was homemade, but it had no special distinction. The oysters on the halfshell were nicely served

on a bed of ice, although I would prefer to have a better sauce for them.

If you can still eat dessert after all this plus rather good homemade bread and creamery butter, try the apple pie. The apples were juicy and firm and the pastry was light.

It's hard to judge the service at this friendly restaurant. Because it was so crowded when I went, usually at 8 o'clock, service was slow. The reservation system doesn't always work. On one occasion, someone took our reservation for dinner but didn't have it when we arrived. This kind of thing can damage a restaurant's reputation, although its food may be good.

II. VOCABULARY

1. Main course (*n*)

In Britain you often have 3 courses:

A starter (*e. g.*: soup)

A main course (*e. g.*: steak or chicken)

Dessert (*e. g.*: strawberries or ice-cream)

2. **Delicious** (*adj*) giving delight, of good taste and good smell.

E. g.: *Delicious cake! Doesn't it smell delicious?*

3. **stew** (*n*) – cook, be cooked, in water or juice slowly in a closed dish, pan – it is a kind of food.

E. g.: *Yesterday we had great trouble in making stew, but it was delicious!*

Take other ways of cooking food.

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

b) **fry**: in oil or butter above the heat. *E.g.* sausage

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

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

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

f) **smoke**: to dry in smoke, *e.g.* smoked sausage

4. **pork** (*n*) – flesh of a pig (usually fresh, not salted) used as food.

Synonyms: bacon, ham...

E. g.: *I like roast pork, what about you?*

Note: there are other kind of a meat:
 Animal meat: cow-beef; calf (young cow)-veal; lamb
 (young sheep)-lamb; sheep-mutton.

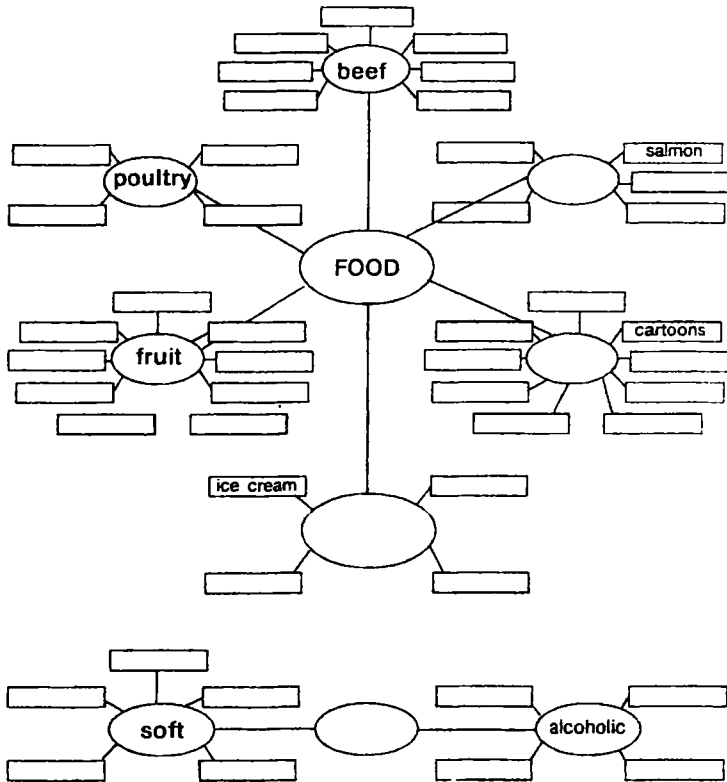
5. Vegetarian:

E.g.: person who doesn't eat meat is vegetarian.

VOCABULARY EXCISES

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks with suitable words



Exercise 2

Put these words in the right circles.

Vegetables

Tomato, pine
apple, mushrooms,
peach, orange,
pork, grapes.

Fruit

Potato, peas,
lobster, cabbage,
carrot, beef,
mutton

Meat

Onion, veal lamb,
lemon, apple, cherry,
strawberry.

Exercise 3.

Using your new Vocabulary complete the sentences.

1. In my country we don't eat _____.
2. We cook _____ instead of _____ sometimes, because _____ is/are more expensive than _____.
3. My favorite food is _____ because it is made of the _____. I like best, such as _____.
4. I usually include some _____ when I prepare Aliver salad.
5. In our country we don't grow _____.
6. When I went to the restaurant yesterday the _____ brought me some _____ for main course.
7. The _____ was very experienced, which was clear from his variety of dishes.



III. INVITING TO THE DINNER

Draw up a short menu of dishes typical of your country. Then, with a partner, practice a dialogue where you:

1. invite a visitor to lunch
2. recommend (and explain) something on the menu
3. invite him/her to dinner that evening (in a good restaurant in town)
4. offer transport for the evening.

Take it in turns to play the two different roles. When you are satisfied with your dialogue, record and play it back reviewing the language you have practised in this unit.

IV. EATING AT THE BLUE MILL

Listen to the dialogue and fill in the gaps.

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Woman: Um, what's Pascal's _____ exactly?

Waiter: Well, it's _____ with spinach in cheese sauce.

Woman: I see. Right. Well, for a starter I'd like the _____. And then the _____, please, with a green _____.

Man: And I'd like the _____ and some _____, please.

Waiter: And what would you like to _____?

Man: We'd like the house _____.

Waiter: Red or _____?

Man: Red, please.

Waiter: Would like a _____?

Man: Um, no, thank you.

Woman: Yes, please. I'd like fresh _____.

Waiter: Certainly. Anything else? Coffee?

Woman: Yes, please. Two coffees.

Man: Excuse me. Can we have the _____?

Waiter: Yes, just a moment.

Man: Do you take Visa?

Waiter: Yes, we do.

vocab	box	To be restored - rebuilt
	The decor	- all that makes up general appearance
	Authentic	- real extensive
	Re-heated	- heated again
	Home made	- which is made at home
	Mill	- building with machinery grinding grain into flour
	Fake	- not real
	Appetizer	- coming before main course

V. GRAMMAR TABLES

Determiners

Much - with uncountable nouns				
There	is isn't	much	cola tea juice	in the pot. in the bottle. in the carton.

Many - with countable nouns				
There	are aren't	many	sweets	on the table.
			crisps	in the packets.
			cups of tea	in the cup.

A lot of				
There	is are	a lot of	cola	in the box.
			pens	on the table.
			sweets	in the packet.

Enough				
There	is isn't	enough	sugar	for the cake.
			salt	in the soup.
			money	to attend the concert.

Little; a little – with uncountable nouns.						
He She	puts	little	sugar	in	his	cake.
					her	tea.
						coffee.
Pass me a <u>little</u> fish, please.						

Few; A few – with countable nouns	
Few people went to the restaurant. I saw a few people in the cafe.	

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Choose the correct determiners.

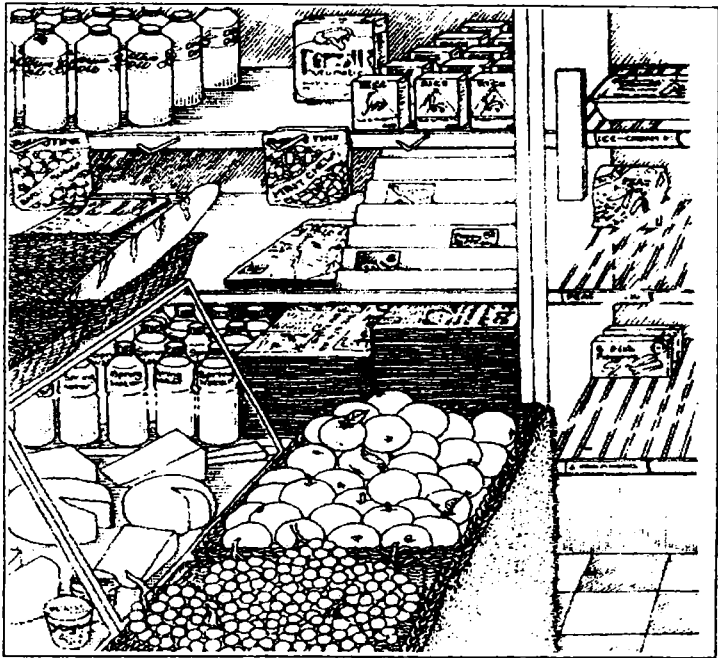
1. He doesn't have (many/much) money to pay for the flat.
2. I would like (a few/little) salt on my vegetables.
3. A (few/little) people left the restaurant early.
4. We have spent (much/many) time at this party.
5. I don't like to eat (many/much) bread with sausage.
6. Pass me (a few/a little) fish, please.
7. Are there (a lot of/much) cakes in the packet?
8. There are (much/many) bottles of lemonade in the box.
9. Do you have (enough/a lot of) time to lay the table.
10. There is (enough/many) money to buy a cake for the party.

Exercise 2

Look at the picture and complete the sentences using much, many or a lot of.

- a) There is _____ oil.

- b) The shop has _____ bottles of water.
 c) There is _____ frozen food.
 d) There are _____ sweets.
 e) The shopkeeper has got _____ cheese.
 f) I can see _____ newspaper.
 g) But I can't see _____ bread.
 h) There is _____ yogurt.
 i) He hasn't got _____ birthday cards to choose from.
 j) But there are _____ grapes!
 k) Why are _____ there _____ magazines?
 l) But there is _____ rice!



Chuchvara (meat dumplings) consists of small “packages” of minced meat, onion and spices in dough. This is boiled in a tasty broth, served in hot bowls and eaten with a spoon. Sour cream or yogurt can be served as a dressing.

VIII. Writing About a Restaurant

Write an article about “Zarafshan”, “Bakhor” and “Istiklol” restaurants.

Now write about the restaurant of your dream.

VIII. A DAY IN THE DIET OF...

Match the people with the manu.

Rone, retired, age: 73 Melanie, a nurse, age: 21
Lee, a student, age: 20 Helen, a model, age: 28
Terry, a farmer, age: 50

1.

Morning

2 cups of tea with sugar
4 slices of toast

Afternoon

1 cup of tea with sugar
1 sandwich

Evening

1 hamburger with chips
2 chocolate bars
2 cans of cola
2 cups of coffee
1 packet of crisps
1 cup of tea with sugar

2

Morning

3 glasses of mineral water

1 glass of carrot juice

1 glass of apple juice

1 banana

1 peach

half a cup of white coffee

1 thin slice of brown bread

1 cup of tea some grapes

Evening

1 piece of white fish

some brown rice and
cabbage

1 tomato

1 small packet of nuts

12 olives

4.

Morning

2 cups of tea

1 cup of coffee

1 glass of grape juice

2 slices of bacon with
beans on toast

Afternoon

1 meat pie

1 egg salad sandwich

1 pear

1 glass of orange squash

2 cups of tea

a slice of cake

Evening

5 slices of meat

some potatoes

green beans

some grapes

2 pints of beer

3.

Morning

1 large cup of white coffee
with a little honey

2 small slices of toast with
margarine and honey

1 large cup of tea with no
sugar

Afternoon

Chips and peas

A slice of cake

2 large cups of tea

Evening

a salad of peas, celery, carrot
and cabbage

4 slices of brown bread with
margarine

some milk pudding

2 small apple pies

1 large cup of coffee

5

Morning

1 cup of coffee with milk

2 slices of brown bread with margarine and marmalade

Afternoon

A jacket potato with margarine

A large salad of lettuce, cucumber, spring onion

Some apple pie and custard

1 glass of water

10 pieces of chocolate

2 biscuits

Evening

1 glass of orange juice

1 piece of fried fish

1 small tomato omelette

2 slices of white bread with margarine

1 large cup of coffee

1 chocolate biscuit

2 glasses of wine

A doctor made the following comments. Match each comment to one of the people above.

a. There is a lot of fat in meat. You should replace it with fish sometimes.

b. You hardly eat any fruit or meat.

c. You eat a lot of sweets but not much fruit. Try some fruit for dessert.

d. Change your diet now! Eat some fruit and vegetables and eat less sugar!

e. You need some dairy products in your diet.

IX. FOOD FOR SECOND THOUGHTS

Read the idioms and make up a story using them.

1. (As) cool as a cucumber: calm; not agitated

E.g. Even in the pressure of the competition, Sherzod remained as cool as a cucumber.

2. Have your cake and eat it too: to have the advantage of both alternatives

E.g. You will have to decide whether you want to go to the party or study to pass the exam. You cannot have your cake and eat it too.

3. Go bananas: (slang) to go crazy or become silly

E.g. We were going along all right until all these changes came upon us. When the last one happened, we just went bananas.

4. (As) slow as molasses (in January): extremely slow

E.g. When Tahir is doing something he likes, he is pretty quick, but in doing these other things he is slow as molasses in January.

5. A lemon: (slang) something defective or unsatisfactory

E.g. Paul thought he was getting a bargain when he bought that car, but it turned out to be a lemon.

6. (As) sweet as sugar: very sweet or good-natured

E.g. Madina has a pretty disagreeable disposition most of the time, but she can be as sweet as sugar when she wants to be.

7. Take the cake: to surpass all others, especially in some undesirable quality

E.g. Now that really takes the cake. I have never heard such an impossible demand!

8. Piece of cake: (slang) very easy

E.g. Oh, that's a piece of cake. I can do it without even trying.

9. Cut the mustard: to achieve the standard of performance necessary for success (usually used in the negative)

E.g. Henry hoped he would be able to succeed in that job, but he just couldn't cut the mustard.

10. Apple of someone's eye: someone's favorite person or thing

E.g. Little Alisher's grandfather talks about him all the time. He is the apple of his eye.

11. Sell like hotcakes: to be very popular and sought after

E.g. Gerald should be happy about the success of his new book. It's selling like hotcakes.

12. Put all one's eggs in one basket: to risk everything at once

E.g. If you want to be sure of being accepted by a university, you'd better apply to several different ones. Do not put all your eggs in one basket.

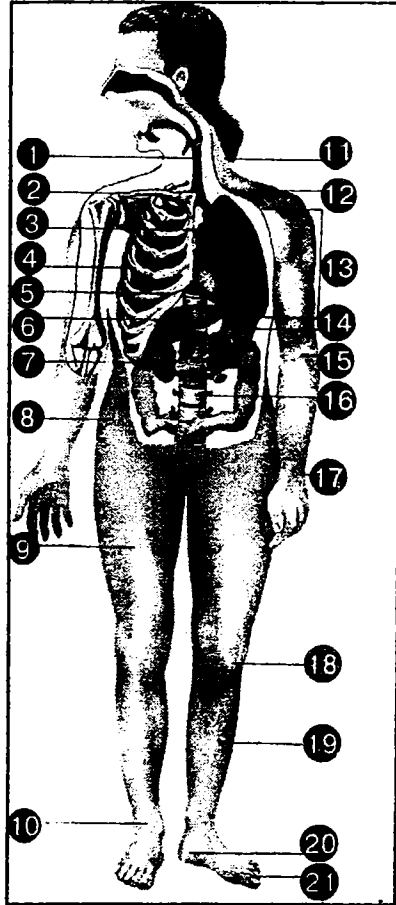
UNIT 9

HEALTHY IN MIND — HEALTHY IN BODY

I. HUMAN BODY

List as many words as you can about parts of body using the picture

1
2
3
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6
7
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9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21



II. AT THE DOCTOR

 Listen to the dialogues and write down complaints of patients and treatments.

III. VOCABULARY

1. **emergency room (n)** – the place where the serious accident victims are taken

e.g.: Doctors are examining Mary in the emergency room. She fell after bicycle.

2. **sting (v)** – mild, not strong pain

e.g.: Your face will sting if you use that after shave.

3. **stitch (n)** – the passing of a needle and thread in and out

e.g.: The doctor sewed a couple of stitches in Mary's leg.

4. **hurt (v)** – cause or feel injury or pain.

e.g.: Nodira hurt her back when she fell.

Note: *hurt is more common to describe real pain.*

e.g.: She hurt her foot when she jumped off the bus and fell over (injured).

I hit my leg against the table and it really hurts (gives me terrible pain).

5. **ache (n)** – pain

We often use ache with the following:

I've got tooth ache , a stomach - ache , backache, earache and headache.

For other parts of the body we use " pain"

e.g.: My sister complained that she had a terrible pain in her chest.

6. **sore (adj.)** – painful, hurting when touched or used:

e.g.: My arm is very sore, doctor, please, give me a remedy.

7. **stiff (adj.)** – not easily bent

e.g.: My uncle is in the hospital, he has a stiff back.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Fill in the gaps with suitable words from the Vocabulary and Vocab box of this unit.

1. I hurt _____ when I fell off that chair.
2. He died of _____ ; yes it's a very serious illness.
3. I hit my leg in the desk when I was fixing the lamp and it really _____.
4. I went to the doctor yesterday and she gave me some advice and wrote a _____.
5. She ate rotten meat and now she's got a _____.
6. My brother has a _____ leg after the accident.
7. Mother, I must go to the doctor. Something is wrong with my ear. I have terrible _____.
- 8 The main symptoms of flu are _____ and _____.
9. Lola explained to the doctor that she had sharp pain in her _____.
10. When I cut my finger, it was very _____.

Exercise 2

Put the words in the right column:

cut	liver disease	bruise
burn	cancer	break
asthma	hangover	flu
twist		

Illness

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Injuries

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Exercise 3

Can you list eight things which might be found in a first aid kit?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 5. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 8. _____ |



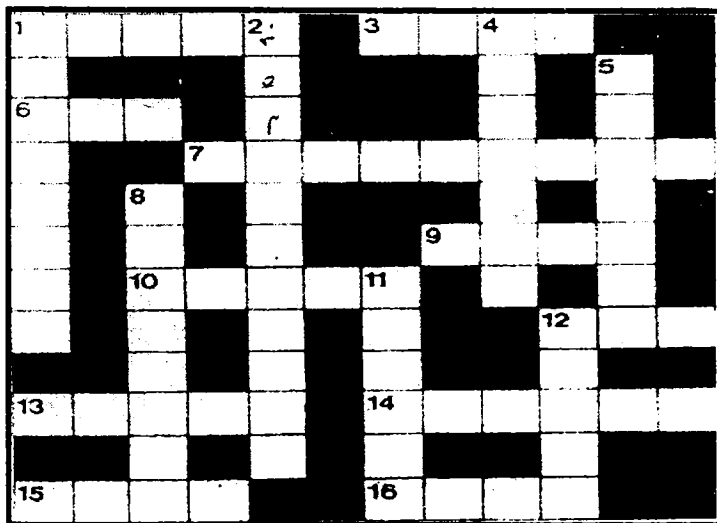
Exercise 4

Fill in the table using your new vocabulary.

What is the problem?	How did it happen or cause of illness	Results/ symptoms	Solution.
I cut my finger	Using a knife	It's bleeding a bit	a plaster
I've got the flu	Virus aching muscles	T 39.5 medicines	Take

<p>You may use words</p> <p>Cut Break Bruise Twist Etc...</p>	<p>You may use words</p> <p>Sling Bandage Plaster Crutch Creams Etc....</p>
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IV. MEDICAL CROSSWORD



Down

1. «... cough» is very dangerous for young babies.
2. You take someone's temperature with a...
4. «She was badly cut in the accident. Now her face is...»
5. «...is sometimes called «German measles.»
8. His temperature's high. He feels very hot and...»
11. «Open your mouth and stick out your...»
12. Your... can get hurt if you use them to break a fall (rhymes with 14 across)

Across

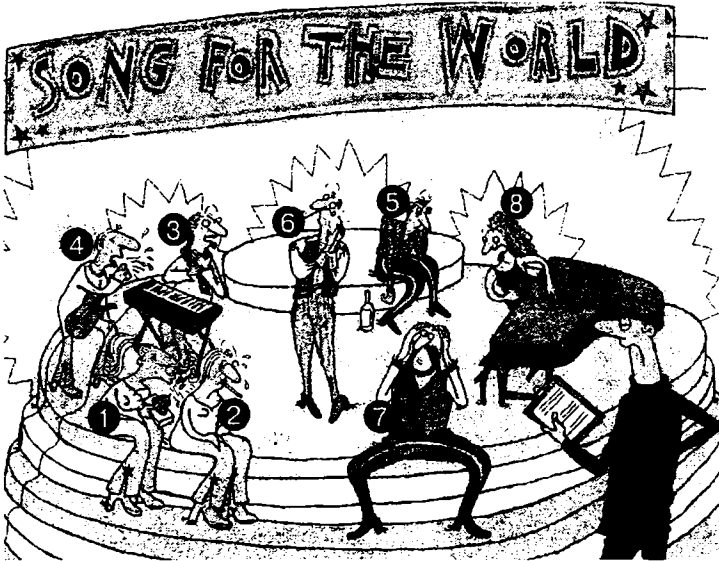
1. ...connects the hand to the arm
3. «You've got a ... It might be measles.»
6. She left the hospital when the baby was six days....
7. «I m going to..... a painkiller for you.»
9. «I stepped on a nail. It went into my ...»
10. You...if you get food poisoning.

12. One way to avoid getting the flu is to wear a... on your head.
13. Another word for your backbone is...
14. The... in your neck swell up when you get the mumps.
15. A dull persistent pain is called an...
16. «Look up, I'm going to shine this light in your...

vocab	box	1. Bruise (n)
		- injury by a blow or knock to the body, so that the skin is discolored but not broken
		2. Cough (v) - sent out air from the lungs violently
		3. Rash (n) - tiny red spots on the skin
		4. Cancer (n) - diseased growth in the body often causing death
		5. Sneeze (n) - sudden, uncomfortable out burst of air through the nose and mouth
	6. Bump (v) - to hurt (one's head) by striking it on something	

V. SONG FOR THE WORLD

Look at the picture. It's the night before the Song for the World Competition. Singers from all over the world are competing. What do you think what is wrong with the singers? Match the singers (1-8) to the illnesses (a-h)



- a. I've got a hangover
 b. I've got a stomachache
 c. I've got a cough
 d. I've got a toothache
 e. I've got a temperature
 f. I've got a cold
 g. I've got a headache
 h. I've got a sore throat

VI. GRAMMAR TABLES

Must – obligation/prohibition				
I You He She We they	must	clean take	teeth after eating sweets. these pills three times in a day.	
	mustn't	eat go to	any food before going to bed. the University when suffering from the flu.	
Can – ability			Can't	
Can	you he she they	move your legs? raise his hands? take these pills? take care of these children?	I can't He can't She can't They can't	move them. raise them. take them. do it.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Choose the suitable words with modal verbs "can, can't, must, mustn't". Fill in the blanks.

Must stay, can't sleep, must wash, can't carry, can't move, can't take part, mustn't get nervous, must go, can't raise, must help, can raise, can't go

1. I can't go to the theatre in such cold weather, because I have flu.

2. He must help his right leg because he broke it when he was playing a football.

3. I see, you're feeling bad. You must stay in bed and take these pills to get better. Otherwise you can't raise the match.

4. I hit hand on the desk and I can't take this box. You help me to carry it.

5. You ate some apples that were not ready to eat and now you have stomachache. You must wash fruit and vegetables in boiled water before eating them.

6. Mustn't you get nervous your head, please? No, I don't it, because I have a headache.

7. You mustn't get nervous. It's bad for your heart.

8. I can't sleep at night. I must see the doctor. I have insomnia.



VII. APPOINTMENT BOOK

Look at the notes on Mr. Cook. Try to imagine why the other patients came to see her.

Monday, February 3

9 : 00 Mr. Cook - backache. Has had it for 3 days.

Prescribed painkiller - 2 days off work.

9:15 Mrs. Sanchez
9:30 Ms Harper
9:45 Mr. Casey
10:00 Stephen Schipani (age 3)
10:15 Diane Bennett (age 1)
10:30 Mr. Narita



VIII. SNEEZLES

Listen to the poem and repeat after the speaker.



IX. YOU AND YOUR HEALTH

A) Read this questionnaire. Use the verbs in the Word Box and fill in the gaps. Then write one more possible question for each problem.

Do go (5) close take (4) eat (2)
Lie (2) phone smoke drink

Do you look after yourself?

1. You have got a headache.

Do you a)...do... nothing?

b)... an aspirin?

c) ...to bed immediately?

d)?

2. You have got a sore throat.

Do you a).....to the doctor's immediately?

b)...the windows and turn up the heating?

c)...to bed immediately?

d)?

3. You have got a cold and a cough.

Do you a)...some cough medicine?

b)...a lot of vitamin C tablets?

c)...out and give your cold to everybody?

d)?

4. You have got a stomachache.
Do you a)...for an ambulance?
b)...down on the floor and relax?
c)...a big meal?
d)?
5. You have got a toothache.
Do you a)...a bottle of whisky?
b)...to the dentist?
c)...a bar of chocolate?
d)?
6. You have got a temperature.
Do you a)...in a bath of cold water for two hours?
b)...two aspirins?
c)...dancing in a crowded nightclub?
d)?

B) A life insurance

Rosemary Trabulsi wants to take out a life insurance policy. The insurance company has sent her to see a doctor for a physical examination. This is the part of the form that has to be filled out.

Fill in the form with your partner

CONTINENTAL MUTUAL BENEFICIAL INSURANCE CO

Name..... Occupation.....

Marital status.....

Date of birth..... Address.....

Measurements

Height..... Pulse rate..... Waist.....

Weight..... Chest (a) normal... Hips.....

Blood pressure..... (b) expanded..... Eyesight.....

Medical history (Please give approximate dates where possible)

Measles.....

Mumps.....

Rubella German measles).....
Chicken- pox.....
Whooping cough.....
Other serious illness
(give details below).....

Injuries or problems
Arms, hands.....
Back.....
Legs, knees.....

Vaccination and inoculations
Polio.....
Small pox.....
Others.....
Internal organs.....
Please give details of any hospital
Treatment or operations (not including normal pregnancy).....

X. DOCTOR, DOCTOR **(Children's jokes)**

Read the jokes and act them out in pairs.

1. "Doctor, doctor, I keep thinking I am a dustbin."
"Do not talk such rubbish."
2. "Doctor, please come over quickly. My wife has broken a leg."
"But I am a doctor of music."
"That's O.K. It is the piano leg."
3. "Doctor, I feel as if nobody ever listens to me."
"Next, please."
4. "Tell me, doctor. Is it serious?"
"Well, I wouldn't advise you to start watching any serials on TV."
5. "Doctor, I think I need glasses."
"You certainly do. This is a book."
6. "Did you take those pills I gave you to improve your memory?"
"What pills?"

7. "Doctor, I keep getting the feeling that nobody can hear what I say."

"What seems to be the trouble?"

XI. PROVERBS

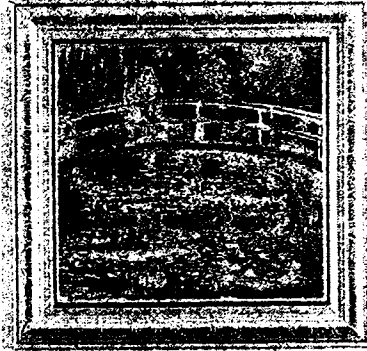
Choose one of these proverbs and write a two-paragraph essay.

1. An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
2. Health is above wealth.
3. Prevention is better than cure.
4. Early to bed early to rise makes a man healthy and wise.
5. Healthy in body, healthy in mind.
6. Health is not valued till sickness comes.

UNIT10

SENSE AND SENSIBILITY

I. FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS



1. Look at the pictures and listen to three short pieces of music. Choose a piece of music for each picture.

2. Do you know any of these pieces of music? How do you feel when you listen to them?
sad happy angry
frightened excited
bored depressed
nervous

E.g. When I listen to the first piece of music I feel sad.

3. What colors do you think of when you hear the words in Exercise 2?

II. QUESTIONNAIRE



Read the questionnaire. Take it in turns to ask each other the questions and fill in your partner's answer.

Are you an optimist or a pessimist?

1. How often do you gamble?

- a) Never
- b) A lot
- c) From time to time

2. If you work, do you think you will get promotion/ a pay rise in the next year? Or if you are a student or unemployed, do you think you will find a job soon/ when you start looking?

- a) Yes.
- b) No.
- c) I might

3. Are your first impressions of people usually positive?

- a) Sometimes positive and sometimes negative.
- b) No.
- c) Yes.

4. Do you believe in true love?

- a) Yes.
- b) No.

5. Do you ever worry about the future?

- a) Sometimes.
- b) Never.
- c) Often.

6. You have a good job but some friends have asked you to start a new business with them. Do you think:

- a) I am going to try it! It sounds very interesting.
- b) I am sure we will not make any money.
- c) I might try. I am a bit worried, but I am excited too.

7. There is a fire in the place where you work/study. Do you think:

- a) Everyone will help each other?
- b) No one will help anyone?
- c) One or two people might help but most people will not.

8. How do you feel about next year?

- a) I am sure it will be better than last year.
- b) I think it will be worse than last year.
- c) It might be better or it might be worse.

9. You are going to take a short flight in a small plane. Do you feel:

- a) Excited?
- b) Excited, but also a bit nervous?
- c) Terrified?

10. If someone invites you to a party, do you:

- a) Make an excuse because you do not think it will be any good?
- b) Accept happily because you are sure you will have a good time?
- c) Accept and hope it will be all right?

All students

Check your partner's answers and fill in his /her score.
Are you an optimist or pessimist?

	3 points	2 points	1 point
1.	B	C	A
2.	A	C	B
3.	C	A	B
4.	A	-	B
5.	B	A	C
6.	A	C	B
7.	A	C	B

8.	A	C	B
9.	A	B	C
10.	B	C	A

My partner's score: _____

III. HOW ARE YOU FEELING TODAY?

Look at the pictures of emotions and answer the question "How are you feeling today?"



EXHAUSTED



CONFUSED



ECSTATIC



GUILTY



SUSPICIOUS



ANGRY



HYSTERICAL



FRUSTRATED



SAD



CONFIDENT



EMBARRASSED



HAPPY



MISCHIEVOUS



DISGUSTED



FRIGHTENED

IV. VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Write the opposites of these words. There may be more than one possible answer.

happy	sad, unhappy
bored	
kind	
miserable	
obedient	
confident	
suspicious	
rude	

Exercise 2

Arrange the words in the pictures "How are you feeling today" under the appropriate heading in the table.

Unfavourable	Unfavourable or favourable	Favourable

Exercise 3

Find the logical ending on the right for each of the sentences beginnings on the left.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. He was very proud when | a) someone stole his money. |
| 2. He was very jealous when | b) his father appeared on TV. |
| 3. He was very embarrassed when | c) he heard that his aunt asked about her stolen |

4. He was very angry
when he

5. He was very sad when

6. He was very
frightened when

book.

d) he saw those big dogs
running towards him.

e) his best friend went out with
the girl he really liked.

f) quarrelled with his friend.

V. GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Choose the right variant of words.

1. Yesterday my parents didn't let me go to the birthday party in the evening, and I got _____ (**anger / angrily / angry**).

2. To her great (**disappoint/disappointment/ disappointed**), it rained on the day of the picnic.

3. There was a storm yesterday, and (**fright/ frightened/frighten**) children were calling for their mother.

4. He was filled with (**angry/angrily/anger**) and resentment at the way he had been tricked.

5. We were (**disgusted/disgust/disgustedly**) and shocked by their living conditions.

6. I saw the children playing (**happiness/happy/ happily**) in the garden.

7. We liked the room, but we are not (**happiness/ happily/happy**) about the food in the hotel.

8. They had hoped to win and were (**sad/sadly/ sadness**) disappointed.

9. You are (**sadden/sadness/sad**) today, because you are leaving this home where you were born.

10. We (**suspect/suspicion/suspicious**) him of drug dealing.

11. The old lady easily gets (**confusion/confuse/ confused**).

12. She is (**ecstatic/ecstasy/ecstatically**) about her new job. She couldn't find a job last year.

13. I have little (**confident/confidence/confidently**) in him.

14. The latest rise in unemployment has proved extremely (**embarrassing/embarrassment/embarrass**) for the government.

15. He's (**arrogance/arrogantly/arrogant**) and opinionated.

Exercise 2

Fill in the table using the parts of speech.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
anger			
	frighten		
		suspicious	
			happily
arrogance			
	sadden		
		exhausted	
			confusingly confusedly
	disappointed		
		embarrassing	
disgust			
			ecstatically

VI. LOVE AND OTHER PROBLEMS

The following texts are typical letters and replies which are published in British teenagers' magazines. Read them carefully, but don't use your dictionary unless it is absolutely necessary. Are you surprised by anything in the letters or the answers? Do you agree or disagree strongly with anything that is said? Which reply do you agree with more? Why?

1. Should I ask her out?

I'm 16 and I really fancy a girl at my school. For the last few weeks I have been getting more and more attracted to her, and it is turning into a very serious relationship. The trouble is that she is Asian, and I know my parents would object if I asked her out. They are Catholics, and they would be shocked and angry if I got involved with a Muslim girl. I respect their beliefs, and I do not want to go behind their backs, but I have to think of myself. What should I do?

The first thing is to make absolutely sure of your own feelings. You haven't been seeing this girl for very long, and there is no point in upsetting your whole family for a relationship that might not last. But if you are convinced that this is the real thing, then you must make sure what your parents' attitude is. Do you really know they wouldn't let you go out with the girl? Maybe they will. Talk the situation over with them, calmly and openly – that way you can be certain what they feel instead of just guessing.

If they really do object, you will have to make a decision. You can either respect their beliefs and live the way they want, or you can do what you think is right. If you tell your parents firmly that you are going to go out with the girl, then you will not be going behind their backs, and you will be showing them that you have a right to follow your own opinions, even if these are very different from theirs.

2. Should I lie to my parents?

Can you help me? I have fallen in love with a really nice boy I know at College. I'm 16, but I do not have a lot of freedom – I'm Asian, and my family has very strict attitudes because of their religion. So, I'm not allowed to go out in the evenings, and even if I did go out with this boy during college hours I couldn't tell my parents, because they'd be really upset if they knew I was going out with a

white boy. I feel bad about the situation, because I love my parents and they trust me, but this relationship is really important to me. What do you advise?

I understand your problem, but I really do not think you should go out with him. It is all right for the two of you to be friends, but you mustn't get yourself into a situation where you have to lie to your parents. Their religious beliefs are an important part of your family life, and it would be a mistake to go against the rules that they have made for you. If you did go out with the boy you would eventually get found out, and then the trust between you and your parents would be destroyed.

If you need to talk it over, you could get in touch with ASHA - a group that gives advice to young Asian women like yourself who

are caught between two cultures. Their help is free and confidential. You can phone them on 071 274 8854.



1. Which of the following sentences is closest to the answer to the first letter, and which is closest to the answer to the second letter?

- Your parents may let you go out with your friend but if they don't you will have to decide between your beliefs and your parents' beliefs.
- If you talk carefully to your parents they will almost certainly let you go out with your friend.

- You shouldn't go out with your friend because it is bad to go against your family's religion and culture.
- You shouldn't go out with your friend because it would make your parents unhappy.

VII. PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

Read the problems and think about solutions.

Chocolate addict

I am a chocolate addict. My friends and family cannot believe how much I can eat. I often choose to eat chocolate rather than a proper meal, partly because it is quicker, but also because I prefer it. It seems to give me more energy, though I feel sick if I eat too much.

I've put on a lot of weight, and I hate that, but if I'm feeling fed up about being fat, I just eat some chocolate to cheer myself up.

The people at work treat it as a joke, and often buy me presents of chocolate - they do not realize I've got a real problem. I really do think I'm addicted to chocolate. What can I do?

Extra Lessons

I'm 17, and I've fallen in love with my maths teacher. He's in his first teaching job since he left university, and there's only about ten years difference in our ages. Recently he's been giving me extra maths lessons after school and yesterday he asked me out for a drink. What should I do?

Mum's a Slave

I have just been spending a week with my parents, who are a happily-married couple in their fifties. What worries me is that my father has a very old-fashioned attitude to housework. He really treats my poor mother like a servant. She has a bad heart, and it makes me angry to see her carrying in heavy loads of shopping, doing all the cooking, cleaning and washing, and so on. Should I speak to my father?

Still a Prisoner

I'm 25 and have just come out of prison after two years inside. My problem is that I feel very insecure and lonely and do not know what to do with myself. I have no friends, as in the past I've behaved very badly to people. I'm worried that I won't ever be able to live a normal life again. Can you help?

VIII. LONELY HEARTS

This ad was placed in the "Lonely Hearts" column of the weekly British magazine Private Eye. Read the replys and choose the most suitable person to the Attractive Petite Blonde.

Attractive Petite Blonde female, 27, working in London, enjoys cinema, theatre, classical music and jazz, would like to hear from intelligent men. View to romantic but lasting relationship. Box 000.

1

Dear attractive Petite Blonde,

I have just received my copy of "Private Eye" and was interested in your ad.

I am about to return to the UK to spend my summer leave and after another year here will eventually return to southeast England. Having spent more than a year in an Arab culture with no knowledge of Arabic, I should very much like to be reintroduced to my own British culture.

I am 24, 1.8 meters (if that is important) and enjoy classical and jazz music, opera, theatre, etc. Other interests are many and varied but include bell ringing (campanology), Morris Dancing, travelling, eating, drinking (and cooking) – to have named but a few.

I have no attachment, am a carnivore, do not smoke, do just enough exercise to stay healthy and won't be offended if turned down.

I shall be leaving Qatar on 16 June and return on 26 August. During that period I would like to take a short trip in Europe, but currently have no travelling companions.

if you haven't discovered the right person, I would be pleased to hear from you at the following address in England.

Your,
Peter

2

The holder of Box 000 is invited to join me for an evening at the Royal Festival Hall any mutually agreeable date next month.

I've just relocated in London after working in Warwickshire and previously travelling around the world, before setting down to a 'proper job'. So, I am activated getting back to grips with all the night life which would make my evenings enjoyable (even allowing for potential personality clashes!); if you would like to have a look at the enclosed programme. I'm sure you could choose an evening that you too would enjoy.

I hope so: supper comes in with the deal by the way!

To give you the background: ex-Cambridge scholar, 23, tall, dark and handsome (it's all relative!), adventurous and wildly romantic (about special people) but most importantly, healthy and happy. I'm interested in theatre, cinema, music, flying sports (as a participant), design and travel – but more so with other people.

You can get in touch with me out of office hours at the above number – If I don't hear from you, best of luck with other guys!

3

Stephen
Hello there,

I read your ad in Private Eye with interest so thought I'd drop you a line. No doubt you are wondering why I should wish to contact someone in London. Well let me explain.

My name is Jim; I'm 35 and a journalist. Up to November last year I had spent the previous two and a half years working on various papers in the south – the last one being in Bristol.

I returned north to learn computer technology with a view to moving back South (hopefully to the London area).

Apart from classical music, I share your interests. I also enjoy travel, photography, reading and some TV.

I've had an unfortunate time in the past few years with my private life – but do not think I'm a beerswilling, big spending neurotic: far from it!

I am solvent, drink very little and (in spite of some unfortunate experiences) would like a lasting relationship with a lady. I do hope you will decide to contact me because I really would like to make a friend in the London area.

In case you think the distance is too great, I am fortunate to be on regular hours with weekends free at the moment. It's less than three hours from here by train so I would be happy to travel south.

I do hope you will decide to contact me and that we might eventually be able to arrange a meeting.

Yours sincerely
Jim

PS: If you do reply, I will send a photo next time round.



IX. a) LOVE LETTER

Listen to the letter.

b) SONG

Listen to the song by the Back Street Boys "Show Me the Meaning of Being Lonely" and arrange the pictures in the right order.



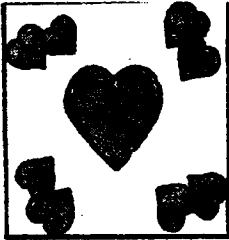
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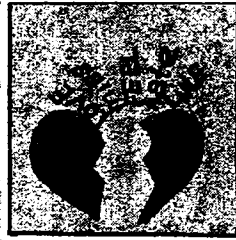
3



4



5



6



7



X. SMILE FOR YOU

Listen to the poem and think over how to make people laugh.

XI. LOVE LETTER

Write your own "Love letter" and share with your groupmates.

UNIT 11

HOME IS WHERE THE HEART IS

I. NOISY NEIGHBOURS



Listen to the dialogue



II. VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

House and Home Idioms

Literal and non-literal meanings

Match the idiomatic expressions on the left with the non-idiomatic equivalents on the right:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. We got on like a house on fire. | a. Sort out your own problems first. |
| 2. She is nothing to write home about. | b. We liked each other a lot. |
| 3. It's as safe as houses. | c. The audience applauded a lot. |
| 4. It really brought it home to me. | d. It made me realize. |
| 5. He brought the house down. | e. We had no food left. |
| 6. We did it in - house. | f. She's not a specially good - looking. |

7. They ate us out of house and home. g. It's very safe.

8. Put your own house in order. h. We did ourselves.

Exercise 2

Speak about your house using the words below.

1. stairs
2. ground floor
3. first floor
4. attic/loft
5. airing cupboard
6. second floor
7. ceiling
8. landing
9. floor
10. upstairs
11. downstairs
12. cellar
13. utility room
14. kitchen
15. dining room
16. stair cupboard
17. study
18. hallway
19. living room
sitting room
- 20 toilet



Has your home got a cellar/ dining room?

Yes, it has. / No, it hasn't.

How many bedrooms has your home got?

It's got two.

Questions for discussion

1. Which of these things do you have in your home?
2. Which of these things are common in homes in your country?

Exercise 3

D o m e s t i c

You might need some of the services that these people offer for your house:

architect	babysitter	carpenter
electrician	glazier	decorator
gardener	locksmith	
plumber	surveyor	

Look at the situations below, and decide who you would call.






- 1 A radiator is leaking.
- 2 You want to make a new bedroom in the loft
- 3 You need some new cupboards in the kitchen
- 4 The paint is coming off the walls in the bathroom
- 5 You have seen a lovely bungalow you would like to buy.
- 6 You are afraid that burglars might break into the house.
- 7 You have been invited to go out on Friday evening, but you have a small child who should be in bed.
- 8 Some idiot has kicked a football through the window.
- 9 All the lights have suddenly gone out.
- 10 The lawn needs mowing and the flower-beds are full of weeds.....





Exercise 4









Write out Teresa's letter replacing pictures with words.


Dear Miriam,

Thank you for writing, and thank you for the photographs. Mark and Sarah are very pretty!

What sort of  do we live in? Well, it's not a , it's a . It's got four bedrooms, two bathrooms, a big living room, and a big kitchen. There is  just opposite our building where the  play.

You know Patricio and I both . We get up at , and go to  by .

Patricio works  and then . He works again in the afternoon, and returns home at about . I start working at , and  at about . I stop  at .

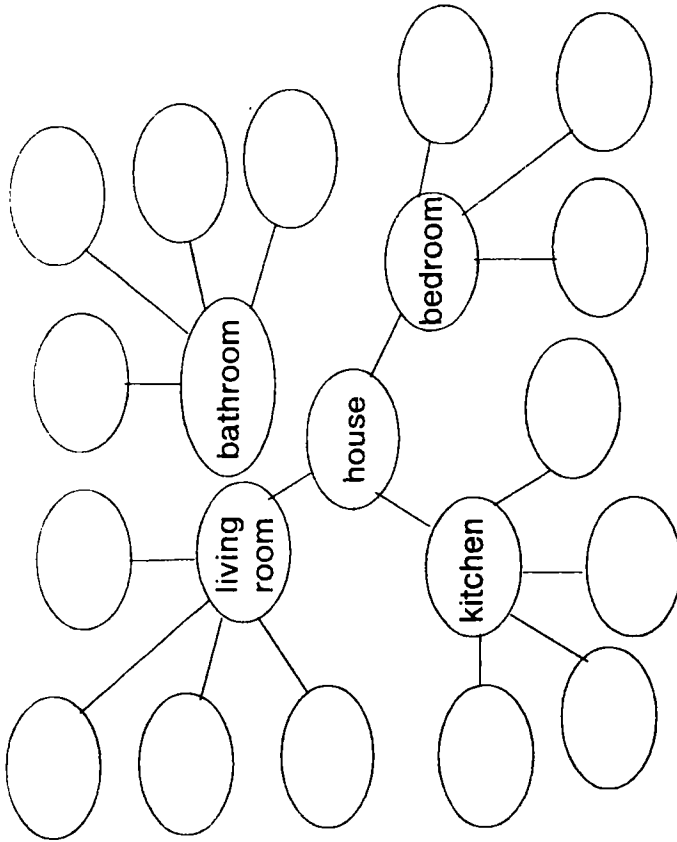
What sort of  do you live in? What do you do on Saturdays and Sundays? Please write soon.

All the best, *Teresa*

Exercise 5

a) Here is a vocabulary network. Complete it with words from the box? Add one more object for each room.

Saucepans	shower	sofa	towels	alarm
clock	kettle	video	sheets	sink
washbasin	chest of drawers	coffee table		



b) In which rooms do you normally:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| listen to the music? | spend time? |
| daydream? | think about your problems? |
| have arguments? | feel most relaxed? |

Now compare your answer with a partner.

c) Why do you have certain things in certain room? For example, why not put the television in the bathroom? Why not put the sofa in the kitchen? Think of some more examples and ask your partner to explain them.

Exercise 6

ORPOSITES

Choose the correct prefix from the following list to make the opposite of the words below.

Non - Un - In - Il -

Mis - Im - Dis - Ir -

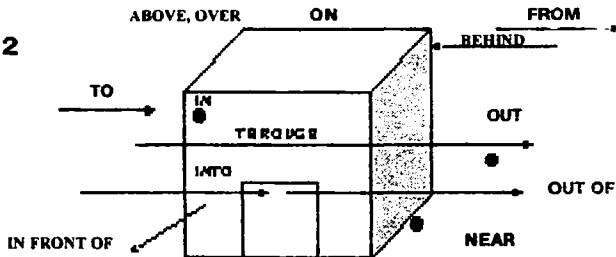
Pack	Expected
Agree	Spell
Probable	Possible
Likely	Dependant
Sense	Usual
Legal	Cooked
Regular	Probable
Lucky	Correct

III. GRAMMAR TABLES

Table 1

There is	a house near the central park. a table in the middle of the room. a man in the room with a letter.
There are	some chairs around the table. too many people in the flat. a number of telephone calls today.

Table 2



IV.

The Home

1. Name the rooms in the pictures. Choose from the following.

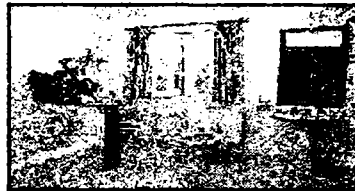
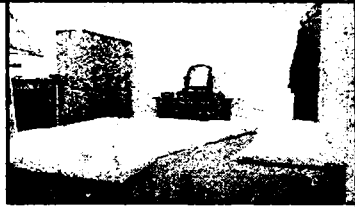
The sitting room
The dining room
The kitchen
The bathroom
The hall
A bedroom

2. Look at the pictures and find the following.

a door a window a floor
a ceiling a wall the roof

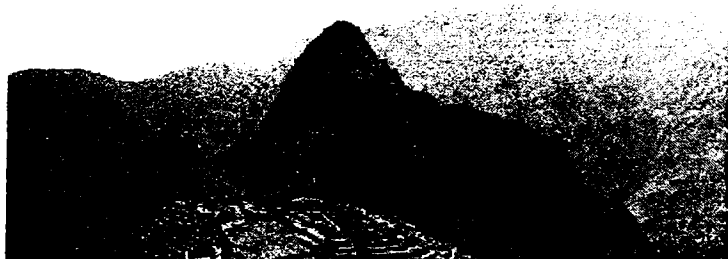
3. In pairs, say what is in each room. Choose from the words below.

a table	a TV	curtains
a sofa	a chair	a cooker
a sink	a toilet	a shower
a wardrobe	a dressing table	a carpet
a bath	a lamp	a cupboard
a bed	a bookcase	a washbasin
an armchair	a fridge	a mirror



Exercise 2

In pairs. Look at the picture. What can you see in the picture?



v.

MEMORY GAME

Look at the picture for three minutes.



Then:

a) write down the names of all the things you can remember (time limit two minutes).

b) look at the picture again and complete the following sentences.

c) write two more sentences about the picture.

1. There is a _____ in front of the _____.
2. There is a _____ on the _____.
3. There are some _____ under the _____.
4. There is a _____ outside the _____.
5. The _____ is by the _____.
6. The _____ is behind the _____.
7. The _____ is in the _____.
8. The _____ is between the _____ and the _____.

VI. GIBSON'S HOUSE



Read about the Gibson's house, then draw a plan of your own home and write a paragraph describing it.

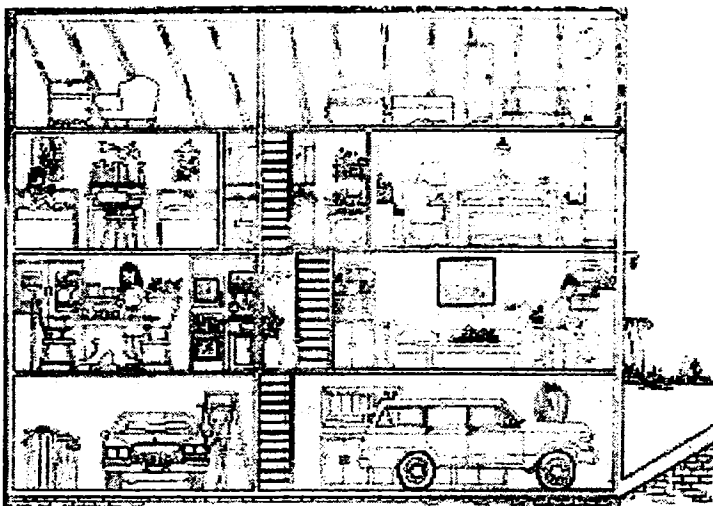
The Gibsons have got a typical English house. There are three bedrooms and a bathroom upstairs, and downstairs there's a sitting room, a dining room and a kitchen. There's a garden at the back and the front, and there's also a garage. My room is quite small. It's yellow and white and there's a table near the window. There's also a large mirror near.....

Ask and answer about each other's homes.

- How many rooms are there?
- How many bedrooms are there?
- Is there a dining room?
- What's your bedroom like?
- What color is it?
- What furniture is there in it?

VII. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with a appropriate prepositions. More than one answer may be correct.

1. The room _____ the piano is the living room.
2. The room _____ the living room is the basement.
3. The man _____ the piano is playing.
4. The woman _____ the dining room is setting the table.
5. The small room _____ the living room and dining room is the hall.
6. The lamp _____ the bed is for reading.
7. The room _____ the top of the house is the attic.
8. The furniture _____ the attic is not being used.
9. The room _____ the dining room is the kitchen.
10. The small room _____ the kitchen is the bathroom.
11. All _____ the people are going to eat.



Unit 12

SHOP TILL YOU DROP



I. BUYING A PRESENT

Listen to the dialogues and act them out.



II. ARE YOU AT RISK?

Do the following quiz and find out what kind of shopper you are.

1. When you go to the supermarket, do you:

- a) Take a list of essentials to buy and buy only purchase what's on your list?
- b) Buy whatever you fancy, and usually find yourself buying items you don't need?
- c) Buy the occasional luxury, but stick mainly to essentials?

2. A beautiful winter coat has been reduced from 300, 000 soms to 99, 000 soms. You've recently bought a new coat. What would you do?

- a) Buy it anyway-it's such a bargain!
- b) Ignore it – your new coat will last for two or three years.
- c) Buy it only because it's a classic – you can store it for a couple of years and then wear it.

3. How do you use your credit cards?

- a) As a convenience – and since you pay the bills promptly, you get pay several weeks interest free credit.
- b) To buy now and pay gradually, as you can afford it.
- c) You never use credit cards.

4. How often do you shop for items other than daily essentials?

- a) More or less every day.

- b) Perhaps twice a week.
- c) Once a week, or less often.

5. Apart from a mortgage and / or car loan, do you currently have debts:

- a) Hundreds of soms?
- b) Thousands of soms?
- c) Less than 250.000 soms?

6. How often do you have regrets about a shopping trip or buy things you don't really need?

- a) Never
- b) Occasionally.
- c) Often more than once a month.

7. Do you feel " out of control" when shopping or deliberately leave cash or credit cards at home so you can't overspend?

- a) No, never.
- b) Yes, occasionally.
- c) Yes, frequently more than once a month.

How to score

1.	a	1	b	3	c	2
2.	a	3	b	1	c	2
3.	a	2	b	3	c	1
4.	a	3	b	2	c	1
5.	a	2	b	3	c	1
6.	a	1	b	2	c	4
7.	a	1	b	2	c	4

How you scored

10 or less: congratulations!

You're certainly not a compulsive shopper. However, your score is very low so perhaps you should ask yourself why. Are you afraid of letting yourself go? Try to relax and treat yourself more often.

11-16: You have a fairly balanced approach to shopping. Although you might occasionally spend more than you intended to, you don't let it get out of hand.

17 or more: If you're not already a compulsive shopper, then you might be at risk. See the self-help section.



III. SELF – HELP ADVICE

Read the article on self-help advice for those at risk of spending too much and then decide whether the following advice is useful or no by writing yes or no after the advice.

1. Ask yourself what is missing in your life. What kind of emotional gap are you trying to fill?

Does shopping distract you from problems you would prefer not to have to think about?

Recognizing the reasons for your problems is the first step towards solving it.

2. If it is your partner's earnings you spend, rather than your own, are you feeling angry or resentment towards your partner for some reasons if so, ask yourself why, and try to do something constructive about it—perhaps discussing the problem with your partner or a friend.

3. If you buy gifts compulsively, you need to learn to express your love in other ways. You should also think about why you feel the need to buy other people's love.

4. If you buy compulsively for yourself, it may be a sign of feeling emotionally deprived. Try to find other ways of giving to yourself, which are less self-destructive such as a walk in the park, a hot bath, or talking to a friend. Also, try to ensure your emotional needs are met, with help from your partner or through friends.

5. If you cannot trust yourself at the moment, destroy tempting credit cards, and leave your checkbook at home until you've sorted out your underlying emotional problems.

6. If your spending frightens you and you are worried it may be out of control, ask your doctor to refer you to a clinical psychologist for a course of specialist help.

1. First find out what material possessions you do not have but would like to own
2. Find out why your partner is angry or resentful towards you
3. Try to show your feelings to people you love not just by buying them presents
4. Try to satisfy your emotional needs in ways that do not involve buying yourself presents
5. If your spending is out of control, seek medical help.....

IV. VOCABULARY

1. **Skate board (n)** – narrow board for racing on, about 50 cm long, mounted front and back on 2 pairs of roller-skate wheels

E.g.: When I used a skateboard for the first time I fell off it.

2. **kit (n)** – parts put together to make something

E.g.: collecting car, aeroplane, computer kits is my hobby.

3. **distract (v)** – draw away somebody's attention from something

E.g.: The noise in the street distracted me from my reading.

4. **resent (v)** – feel bitter, angry at

5. **compulsive (adj.)** – driven by desire that is impossible to control

E.g.: I'm a compulsive reader of compulsively read a bluebooks. I'm also compulsive shopper (shopaholic).

6. convenience (n) - free from trouble or difficulty
E.g.: Keep my reference book near my desk for my convenience.

7. luxury (adj.) - the best and most expensive

E.g.: My mother always buys luxury goods.

8. deliberately (adj.) - on purpose

E.g.: I deliberately went to the new agent to buy a newspaper.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Match the words with definitions:

sales clerk	toy store	butcher's	newsagent
boutique	jewelry store	chemist's	

1. The place where you can buy fashionable clothes
2. The shop where you can buy diamonds rubies and necklaces.
3. The person who works in a shop.
4. Where you can buy medicines, baby products?
5. The place where meat is sold.
6. It is shop where you can buy teddy bears, plastic guns and Lego.
7. The place where newspapers, cigarettes, stationary are sold.

Exercise 2

A. You are a customer and you want to buy fashionable shoes. Put the steps in right order and explain your answer.

1. pay
2. get money
3. go to the market or shop
4. try on
5. open the purse
6. select
7. work

B. Now you are a seller and you have to sell your goods. You have to put the steps in right order

1. help to select
2. give change
3. give the goods
4. attract customers
5. pack the goods
6. help to try on
7. take the money

V. MAKING A COMPLAINT



Read the dialogue.



174 Logan Drive
San Diego, CA 92013
May 22, 1998

Customer Service Dept.
Peers Lowbuck Co.
Chicago, IL 60606

Dear Sir or Madam:

Last week I bought a pocket calculator at your store in Anaheim, Claifomia. It seemed to work in the store. When I got home, I found it was defective. It performs arithmetic functions perfectly well, but the memory function does not operate. I took it back to your store in San Diego, but they refused to exchange it. They said that I would have to return it to the store where I bought it. This is impossible because I do not live in Anaheim. Enclosed please find the calculator along with the receipt, showing the price and date of purchase, and your guarantee.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,
Gail Yamamura

Customer: Good morning. I'd like to speak to the manager.

Manager: I am the manager, sir. How can I help you?

Customer: Oh, yes. It's this radio. It doesn't work.

Manager: Hmm... did you buy it here?

Customer: Pardon me? Of course I bought it here. Look, you turn it on and nothing happens.

Manager: May I see your receipt?

Customer: Receipt? I don't have one.

Manager: You must have got a receipt when you bought it.

Customer: I probably did. I must have thrown it away.

Manager: Uh huh. Well, do you have any other proof of purchase – the guarantee for example?

Customer: No. It must have been in the box. I threw that away too.

Manager: Oh dear. You really ought to have kept it. We need to know the exact date of purchase.

Customer: What? I only bought it yesterday! That young man over there waited on me. Oh, I paid by credit card. I have my copy here.

Manager: Oh. All right then. Did you test the radio before you left the store?

Customer: Test it? No, it was in the original box. I expected it to work. It wasn't some cheap radio; it's a good brand.

Manager: there is no need to get impatient, sir. Let me look at it. Hmm ... you see this little switch in the back?

Customer: Yes.

Manager: It's on "AC" and it should be on "DC." You really should have read the instructions.

Customer: Oh!

Task: Write a letter of complaint. You bought the clock at a Goodworth store on Main Street in your town last week. It said "blue" in the box, but it was pink. The alarm doesn't seem to work. You paid cash, and you didn't keep the receipt.

VI. TWENTY WAYS OF SAVING MONEY

Read the text using a dictionary if you wish. Then write a few lines saying which suggestions you think is the most useful, and why. Do you think any of the suggestions are useless? If so, why? Can you add any suggestions of your own?

1. Save money on holidays by exchanging homes with a foreign family.
2. Learn to do your own simple plumbing and electrical repairs.
3. Knit your own sweaters.
4. Drive smoothly, without sudden stops and start-it uses less petrol.
5. Don't drive when you can walk.
6. Telephone people at times when you know they're busy – your conversation will be shorter.
7. Put your telephone in an uncomfortable noisy place.
8. Form a group with other people to share the shopping – you won't have to drive to the shops so often, and you'll save money by buying in bulk.
9. Invite people to tea or coffee instead of dinner.
10. Borrow books from the public library instead of buying them.
11. Buy fewer newspapers and magazines – you probably don't read them all anyway.
12. Don't use a dishwashing machine without a full load.
13. Take showers instead of baths.
14. Buy cheap throw away shoes for rough wear (expensive shoes need expensive meaning).
15. Don't send sheets to the laundry – use non-iron sheets and wash them yourself.
16. Be very careful about turning lights off when they are not needed.
17. Eat less meat and more vegetables (cheaper and healthier).
18. If you have a garden, grow your own vegetables.
19. Make your own jam and marmalade.
20. Learn to do your own hair.

VII. MONEY AND YOU

Answer the questions.

1. **Do you know the price of daily newspaper?**
 - a. Yes, exactly
 - b. Approximately
 - c. I've got no idea
2. **Do you know the price of a dozen eggs?**
 - a. Yes, exactly
 - b. Approximately
 - c. I've got no idea
3. **Do you know how much you or your household spends on groceries each week?**
 - a. Yes, to within 1000 soms
 - b. Yes, to within 10. 000 soms
 - c. I've got no idea
4. **Do you know today's exchange rate of your country's currency against the US dollar?**
 - a. Yes, exactly
 - b. Approximately
 - c. I've got no idea
5. **How many names of other countries' currencies can you list?**
 - a. Ten or more
 - b. Five or nine
 - c. Four or fewer
6. **Do you know the current rate of inflation in your country?**
 - a. Yes, exactly
 - b. Approximately
 - c. I've got no idea
7. **Do you know the name and title of the person in the government of your country who is in charge of finance?**
 - a. Yes, both the name and the title
 - b. Only the name or only the title
 - c. No, neither the name nor the title
8. **How many banks in your country can you name?**
 - a. Five or more
 - b. Three or four
 - c. Two, one or none



VIII.

MONEY

Money is used for buying or selling goods, for measuring value and for storing wealth. Almost every society now has a money economy based on coins and paper bills of one kind or another. However, this has not always been true. In primitive societies a system of barter was used. Barter was a system of direct exchange on goods. Somebody could exchange a sheep, for example, for anything in the marketplace that they considered to be equal value. Barter, however, was a very unsatisfactory system because people's prices needed seldom coincided. People needed a more practical system of exchange, and various money

systems developed based on goods which the members of a society recognized as having value. Cattle, grain, teeth, shells, feathers, sculls, salt, elephant tusks, and tobacco have all been used. Precious metals gradually took over because, when made into coins, they were portable, durable, recognizable, and divisible into larger and smaller units of value.

A coin is a piece of metal, usually disshaped, which bears lettering, designs or numbers showing its value.

Until the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, coins were given monetary worth based on the exact amount of metal contained in them, but most

modern coins are based on face value - the value that governments choose to give them, irrespective of the actual metal content. Coins have been made of gold (Au), silver (Ag), copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), nickel (Ni), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), plastic and in China even from pressed tealeaves. Most governments now issue paper money is obviously easier to handle and much more convenient in the modern world. Checks and credit cards are being used increasingly, and it is possible to imagine a world where "money" in the form of coins and paper currency will no longer be used. Even today, in the United States, many places, especially filling stations will not accept cash at night for security reasons.



IX.
MONEY,
MONEY,
MONEY,

Some sayings in English about money:

Neither a borrower nor a lender be.

(From Hamlet by William Shakespeare.)

Have you ever borrowed money from anyone? Who from? How much?

Have you ever lent money to anyone? Who to? How much?

Are you in debt at the money?

Does anyone owe you any money? Who? How much?

A penny saved is a penny earned.

(Benjamin Franklin)

Do you save money? Are you

saving for anything at the moment? What?

Do you keep money a) in the bank? B) In a safe? C) In a book? D) Under the bed? E) In the refrigerator?

Do you have a bank account? Do you have a checking account or a savings account?

Buy now; pay later.

Have you bought anything on credit? What? Did you pay a deposit? Do you think it is a good idea?

When you pay cash, do you ask for a discount? Do you usually get it?

All progress is based upon a universal innate desire on the part of every organism to live beyond its income.

(Samuel Butler)

Do you spend more than you earn or less than you earn?

Do you have a

budget for your money?

Do you keep a record of your expenses? Why?

A fool and his money are soon parted.

Where do you carry your spending money?

A) In a purse b) in a wallet c) in a pocket

The customer is always right.

Have you bought anything this week? What?

What did it cost? Was it worth it?

Was it new or used?

Have you ever returned anything you had bought? What? Where?



X. DESIGNING A TV ADVERT

Read the information on the right about a new drink called Tropicco.

Is it your kind of drink? Why? / Why not?

In small groups. You work for Vision Design, an advertising agency. You are going to write a short TV advert to sell Tropicco. Look at the information again and decide:

1. Which group of people you are going to design your advert to.

2. When you are going to advertise – during what kind of programs.

Example: Our advert is going to be for teenage boys and we are going to advertise during sports programs.

Design your advert. When you finish, practice your advert. Then, act it out for class.



XI. At home design your own advertisement. Prepare visual aids

PRODUCT PROFILE

What's the product name?
Tropicco

What is it?

Tropicco is a new type of drink - and it is different. It is a fizzy drink but we only use real fresh fruit.

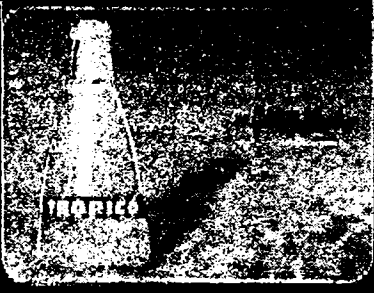
There are no artificial additives.

What else is special about it?

- There are seven Tropicco flavours: mango, papaya, banana, grape, pineapple, orange, and strawberry.
- It has a lovely, sweet, fruit sugar. It is very low in calories, so it is non-fattening.
- The packaging is attractive and recyclable so it is environmentally friendly.

Target markets

- Mothers of young children - it is the ideal healthy drink for children.
- People who are interested in their health and the environment.
- People who do a lot of entertaining - it is a great drink for barbecues or cocktail parties because it is delicious in cocktails.
- People who do not drink alcohol - it is delicious on its own and it has a sophisticated look.
- Older people who need a healthy diet.
- Young people who go clubbing or do a lot of sport.



GRAMMAR REVISION EXERCISES

Exercise 1

1. Grammar revision: quantifiers with and without **of**. Choose suitable expressions from the box to complete the text. More than one answer is possible in some cases. You may not need to use all the expressions.

any (of)	each (of)	every	every one of
more (of)	most (of)	neither (of)	no
none (of)	several (of)	some (of)	

I've got two daughters;1....them is married. My younger daughter, Ann, has had2.... boyfriends already than I've had in my whole life. I'm quite envious. She's got3.... boyfriends at the moment. I do not know how she does it, but she somehow manages to give4.... the boys the impression that he's the only one. I do not think5.... them knows about the others.6.... her boyfriends are very good - looking. But I do not think7.... boy who goes out with Ann can be very bright.

My other daughter is quite different - much more the faithful type. She's had8.... relationships, but always one at a time. And9.... relationship is very serious while it lasts. The two girls have quite a lot of arguments of course. The older one always says that you need complete trust and honesty for .. 10. real relationship. Her sister says that11.... relationship is perfect all the time, so you might as well have a lot and something different out of12.... them.

....13.... people criticise my younger daughter and say that her sister is right, but I'm not so sure. I think14.... her ideas are quite interesting, and I was her age again I might behave in the same way.

Exercise 2

Past simple / continuous or Present simple / continuous.

Choose the correct tense (simple or progressive).

1. – Could I speak to Linda?
– I'm afraid she ... the baby to bed. (put / is putting).
Could you ring back in about half an hour?
2. I first met my wife when I ... in Uzbekistan (worked / was working).
3. How often ... your parents (did you see / were you seeing) last year?
4. My father ... for a long time in Nigeria when he was younger. (worked / was working)
5. ... my friend Botir? (Do you know / Are you knowing)
6. – Would you like a cigarette?
No thanks. I ... (don't smoke / am not smoking)
7. What ...(do you do/ are you doing?)
I (am listening / listen) to the music.
8. What (did you do / were you doing) after the party?
I ... straight home (went / was going).

Exercise 3

Parts of speech.

Choose the suitable parts of speech and complete the sentences.

1. We (agonized / agonizing / agony) for days about whether to accept their offer.
2. Black coffee leaves a (bitter / bitterly / bitterness) taste in the mouth.
3. "I don't need your help", she said (cold / coldly / coldness).
4. Having lost his job, he began to (interestingly / interested / interest) himself in voluntary work.
5. Recent report in the press have been (heat / hot/ hotly) denied.
6. He was (envy / enviously / envious) of his brothers

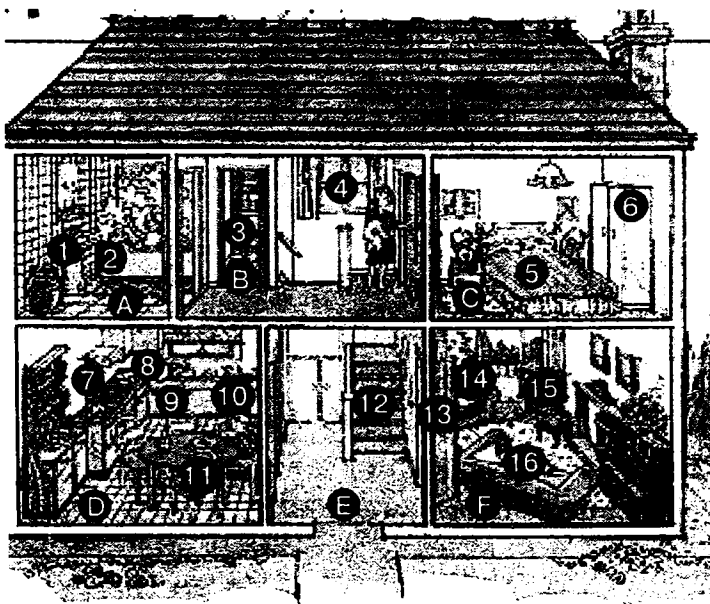
success.

Exercise 4

There is and there are

Look at the picture and write where every room is situated.

E.g. There is a kitchen near the hall.



Also describe every room using "there is" and "there are".

Unit 13

THE LONG ARM OF THE LAW



I. THE NIGHT THAT CHANGED MY LIFE

Listen to the text.



II. MURDER AT HADLEY HALL

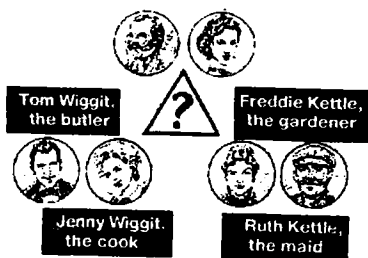
Who shot the gardener?

1. Read the headline and look at the picture below. Then answer the questions.

• What happened at Hadley Hall?

• Look at the triangle. Then find Lord Pimm, Lady Pimm, the maid, the butler, the cook and the gardener in the picture.

Lord Cedric Pimm Lady Matilda Pimm



Sunday
Why did I marry Ruth? She's a fool. She was rude to Lady Pimm today. They had an argument about money. Ruth wants more money, but Lady Pimm said "No!"

Monday
I saw Lady Pimm today. She was angry with Ruth. She wanted her to leave Hadley Hall. I talked to her for a long time. She's OK now. Ruth can stay here.

Tuesday
Lord Pimm's a fool. He gave his wife another diamond last week. She gave it to me today! Ha!

Wednesday
Lady Pimm saw me with Jenny today in

the garden. Beautiful Jenny! Why does she love that fool, Tom?

Thursday
Lady Pimm came to the garden this morning - she's jealous of Jenny and she wanted to talk to me. She is OK now I think - but old Pimm saw her angry this afternoon. I know he is jealous of me.

Friday
My darling Jenny was sad today. Why did she marry that fool Tom?! I saw him with Ruth again. What's happening?

Saturday
I talked to Tom about my money again. He still can not give it back to me! He was really angry. He is so stupid!

2. a) In groups of three. Read the gardener's diary and talk about the information.

Who were the people at Hadley married to? Who did they love / hate? Why?

- b) Start to fill in the Motives table.**
- c) Work together to find out who murdered the gardener.**
- 3. In your group. Answer these questions.**
- 1. Who visited Hadley Hall before the murder?**
 - 2. What did John Woodson see in the garden?**
 - 3. What did Freddie want from Tom?**
 - 4. Why did Jenny and Tom have money problems?**
 - 5. Was Freddie a good husband to Ruth?**
 - 6. Why was Lord Pimm worried about his and Lady Pimm's bank account?**
 - 7. What did Lady Pimm buy at the jeweler's?**
 - 8. Why was Lord Pimm angry on the evening of the murder?**
 - 9. Who was the murder? Who shot Freddie Kettle?**

MOTIVES TABLE

Lord Cedric Pimm	Jealous: his wife loved Freddie
Lady Matilda Pimm Tom Wiggitt, the butler Jenny Wiggitt, the cook Ruth Kettle, the maid	

TIME AND PLACE TABLE

	7:00-8:00	8:00-8:30	8:30-9:00	9:00-10:00	10:00-10:30
Lord Cedric Pimm Lady Matilda Pimm Tom Wiggitt, the butler Jenny Wiggitt, the cook Freddie Kettle, the gardener Ruth Kettle, the maid	Dining room				

- b) Answer Student B's questions about Marta and Barry.**

Name?	Marta	Barry	Silvia	George
Country?	Poland	The USA		
Married?	Single	Divorced		
Nice?	lovely	awful		

Student B

a) Answer Student A's questions about Silvia and George.

b) Use the questions from Exercise 1a.. ask student B about Marta and Barry and fill in the table.

Name?	Silvia	Georgia	Marta	Barry
Country?	Germany	Canada		
Married?	Single	Married		
Nice?	OK	Al right		

III. VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

A shoplifter is a type of thief. There are four other types of thief in the Word Box. Which verbs can you use with which types of thief? Fill in the gaps with words form the Word Box.

Types of thief	Verbs
bank robbers burglars muggers pickpockets	steal(x4) rob(x2) break into

1. usually "work" in crowded, busy places. They things from people when they are not looking.

2. often "work" at night or when people are away on holiday. They houses, shops and offices and things.

3. usually "work" in quite streets or places where there are not any witnesses. They people and anything valuable that the person has on them. They are sometimes violent.

4. often carry guns. They banks. Sometimes they a lot of money.

Exercise 2

Fill in the sentences with one of the following words connected with the law.

fined	prosecution	cross-examined
jury	lawyer	accused
witnesses	evidence	verdict

defence
guilty

sentenced
court

judge

1. The..... of Mr. Arthur Sanderson opened at the High Court today.

2. Mfr Sanderson has been..... of stealing large sums of money from his company.

3. At the beginning of the trial, the twelve members of the..... came into the and sat down.

4. Everyone stood up when the..... who was wearing a white wig, came in.

5. After a few minutes, the lawyer for the said that he would prove that Mr. Sanderson had done nothing wrong.

6. He questioned a number of who had heard Mr. Sanderson talking about stealing the money.

7. Then thefor the..... got up and said that he would show that Mr. Sanderson had done nothing wrong.

8. He.....the witnesses, and tried to show that the that they had given was not true.

9. At the end, the jury went out of the court to make their.....

10. They decided that Mr. Sanderson was and that he had stolen the money.

11. The judge..... him to two years in prison.

12. She alsohim \$ 100.000.

Exercise 3

Look at these words which are all connected with a court trail. Try to put them in the order in which they might occur in trail. Use a dictionary if you need.

sentence

custody

verdict

guilty/ innocent

trail

cross-examination

acquittal/conviction

fine

probation

evidence

court



Exercise 4.

IV. LEGAL AND ILLEGAL **Who are these people?**

Complete the box using the clues below.

- a. someone who breaks into house to steal
- b. someone who makes false notes or coins
- c. a person who deliberately kills another
- d. a person pretending to be what s/he is not
- e. someone who imports goods without paying tax
- f. someone who takes someone away by force, usually in order to demand money
- g. someone who threatens to do something unpleasant to someone unless they give them money
- h. someone who takes control of a vehicle by force to make it travel to a different place
- i. someone who uses violence, for example bombing, for political reasons to force a government to do something

a.									
b.									
c.									
d.									
e.									
f.									
g.									
h.									
i.									

V. GRAMMAR TABLES
Past Perfect

Subject + had + verb in past participle			
Affirmative			
I You She He We They	had 'd	eaten gone known	all the sandwiches. to the store early in the morning. about that before others.
Interrogative			
Had	I you she he we they	sold the things before he came heard about it before you told? gone to the store early? gave the quiz?	

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Matching. Make sentences from the chart.

I couldn't answer the question I was hungry My mother was worried I was late I was pleased I was nervous during the flight My father was furious I was tired	because I	had hadn't	crashed car. passed my driving test. got stuck in a traffic jam. flown in a plane. slept badly. revised for the exam. been in touch for a long time. eaten all day.
---	--------------	---------------	--

Exercise 2

Put the verbs in the brackets in the correct tense form.

1. Kevin _____ (**not begin**) cooking the meal until he _____ (**see**) the end of the detective film.
2. I couldn't believe my eyes when I _____ (**see**) the burglars _____ (**do**).
3. She _____ (**be**) pale and shaking after she _____ (**see**) the dead man in the street.
4. The policeman _____ (**ask**) the murder what _____ (**do**) with the car of the dead man.
5. Rob wasn't sure what _____ (**wake**) him up. It _____ (**be**) a strange noise.
6. Previously he _____ (**be**) involved in a fight in which a twenty-year-old man _____ (**be**) stabbed to death.
7. You already _____ (**promise**) not to steal anything before you _____ (**do**) it again.
8. The policeman _____ (**return**) the money to the lady which she _____ (**lose**) the day before.
9. When I got to the office, I _____ (**realize**) that I _____ (**forget**) to lock the front door.
10. I _____ (**thank**) her for everything she _____ (**do**) for me.

Exercise 3

Fill in the gaps

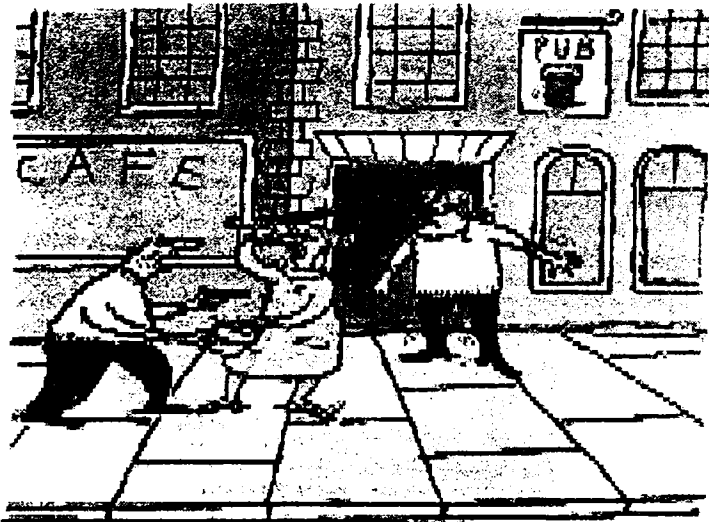
**out of across at in front of into next past
 towards opposite**

1. Well, I was lookingthis window when I saw the burglar. He was climbingthe Smiths' house.
2. Well, I was in the metro and the pickpocket was standing..... a tall man in a suit.
3. Yes, I first saw him when I was walking..... the street. The car park is the bank, you see. He was walking the chemist's going..... the bank. 4.I saw him when I was standing the bus stop. He was just standing the jeweler's.

VI. BURGLAR GETS FIVE YEARS



a) A tourist was walking along the High Street taking photographs when the mugging happened. Look at the picture of the mugging. What really happened? Did Reginald Kramer commit the crime? Answer the questions.



1. What was the witness, Josie Robinson, doing when he saw the crime?
2. What was the man holding?
3. What was the old woman holding?
4. What was the man wearing?
5. What did he look like?
6. What did the old woman do when the man tried to take her handbag?

Burglar Gets Five Years Mugger Gets Five Years Mugger Says Sorry To Victim

«I've been framed — I'm innocent».

Reginald Kramer has been found guilty of mugging seventy-year-old Mabel Thompson. Mrs. Thompson was mugged six weeks ago in the High Street. A witness, Josie Robinson, saw the mugging and gave evidence to the police.

Kramer was arrested the day after the mugging and questioned by police, but he released on bail the following day. He then jumped bail and left the country. He and his girlfriend were picked up by Spanish police at Malaga airport two weeks ago. His girlfriend was released after questioning, but Kramer was brought back to England.

Kramer pleaded not guilty. But he was sentenced yesterday to five years in prison. He has been sent to Brixton prison.

1 Was the justice done?

2 If you had been the judge, would you have given a different sentence?

3. Would you have chosen a lighter sentence, or a more severe one?

4. How would you have felt if you had been the victim of the crime?

5. How would you have felt if you had been the defendant?

6. If you been the judge, what other facts and circumstances would you have wanted to know?

VII. DISCUSSION

Do the questionnaire.

Anti -theft check

You should be able to answer "yes" to all these questions. If you cannot, take immediate steps to put things right. And remember, when in doubt; ask at your police station for your Crime Prevention Officer. His advice is free.



General precautions

- | | yes | no |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Do you stop your newspaper subscription when you are going to be away? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Do you always lock you garage door when you take the car out? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. When you are out for the evening, do you lock all the outside doors and leave a light on in a front room? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. When you go out, do you fasten all the windows? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. If you go on vacation, do you ask a neighbor to keep an eye on the house? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Do you tell the police when you are going to be away and who has the spare key? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7. Do you lock your tool shed when you are not using it? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Locks

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 8. Are all outside doors fitted with good quality dead-bolt locks? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. Are all your windows fitted with suitable locks or alarms? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Your property

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10. Have you photographed all your valuable possessions or jewelery? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 11. Do you have a list of the serial numbers of your TV set, radio, camera, etc? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 12. Do you always lock your bicycle when you leave it? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Your car

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 13. Is your car equipped with an alarm? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 14. Do you always take the keys with you when you leave the car? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 15. Do you lock the trunk and the doors and roll up the windows when you leave the car? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 16. Do you remove all valuable before you leave the car? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

**VIII. Roleplay a conversation with a policeman.
Prepare what you are going to say first.**



STUDENT A (you)

You are staying at the Seaview Hotel, a small hotel in Portsmouth. You can see the hotel car park from your window. You can see a man looking inside a car. He looks like the Belgian man, Mr. Bellingcourt. Telephone the police and say why you are phoning, what the man looks like, what he is wearing and what he is doing. Say what you think he is going to do.

STUDENT B (Policeman)

You are in the police station when someone telephones you. Find out why the person is phoning. Ask questions to complete the information on your form.

WANTED FOR QUESTIONING



Hampshire Police

WANTED FOR QUESTIONING



Hampshire Police

WANTED FOR QUESTIONING



Use these cues:

Describe him?

What/Wearing?

Where?

What/doing?

Your name and address?

Hampshire Police

Description

Sex: _____ height: _____ size/build: _____

Age: _____ hair: _____ eyes: _____

Other features: _____

Clothes: _____

Place: _____

Circumstances: _____

Caller's name: _____

Caller's address: _____

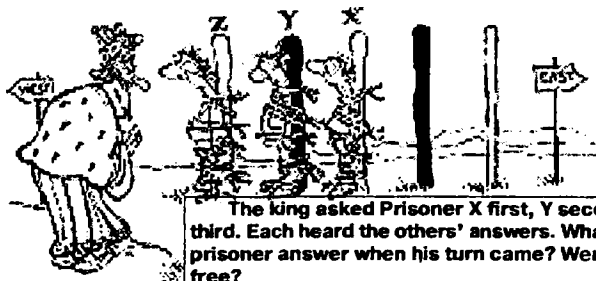


IX. THE PRISONER

The king of an unnamed country never tries his prisoners in a courtroom. Instead, he puts them to a test which he makes up himself. During a riot in the capital, three men were taken prisoner and brought to the king. This was the test he devised. He had the prisoners blindfolded and taken to a field where there were five poles, three white and two black. The poles were in a straight line from east to west. The prisoners were tied to the three poles nearest the west. All three were facing west. When the blindfolds were removed, each prisoner could see only the poles in front of him.

The king said, 'If one of you can tell me the colour of the pole he is tied to, I will set all three of you free. If none of you can tell me, you will have to stay in prison for ten years. If any of you guesses wrong, you will all be shot. There are three white poles and two black ones.

**I will now ask each of you if he can tell the color of his pole.
You may answer only yes or no or that you don't know.**



1. How many poles could X see?
2. What color were they?
3. If X had seen two black poles instead, what would he have known?
4. As it was, what answer did X give the king?
5. When Y heard X's answer, he knew X had not seen two black poles. There are two other color combinations. X might have seen, Y thinks. What are they?
6. What color pole could Y see?
7. Could Y tell whether his pole was black or white?
8. When the king asked him, what did he have to say?
9. When Z heard Y's answer, he had to think hard and fast. Like Y, he realized that X had not seen two black poles. So, Z knew that at most only one of the two poles could ... what color?
10. Z also knew this: is Y had seen that Z's pole was black; Y would've known his own pole was ... what color? But Y didn't.
11. Did Z know the color of his pole?
12. What happened to the three prisoners?



X. HOW GOOD A DETECTIVE ARE YOU?

Listen to the detective problems and solve them.



XI. HOW HONEST ARE YOU

Read the questions and note your answers.

1. You find a wallet containing \$100.000. There are no papers inside to show who it belongs to. Do you hand it to the police or keep it?
 - a. Hand it to the police
 - b. Keep it
 - c. Not sure
2. You have an expensive meal in a restaurant. When you check the bill, you see that the waiter has forgotten to charge you for the drink. Do you tell him or keep quiet?
 - a. Tell him.
 - b. Keep quiet.
 - c. Not sure.
3. Do you think it is all right to hide some of your earnings from the tax inspector?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. No.
 - c. Not sure.
4. Have you ever pretended to be ill to get off work or school?
 - a. Often.
 - b. Once or twice.
 - c. Never.
5. You are staying in a hotel, and you see that they have very nice towels. Do you take any home with you?
 - a. All of them.
 - b. Just one.
 - c. None.
 - d. Not sure.
6. You advertise your house for sale. Somebody offers you a good price, and you agree to sell it to her. Before you sign the contract, somebody else offers you another \$8.000. Do you stay with the first buyer or sell to the second?
 - a. Stay with the first.
 - b. Sell to the second.
 - c. Go back to the first and ask for \$8.000 more.
 - d. Not sure.
7. One of your family members has some very strange friends. One day you find a letter from one of these people lying around the house. Do you read it?
 - a. Yes.
 - b. Certainly not.
 - c. Perhaps.
8. In your opinion, how serious is shoplifting?
 - a. Not at all serious-most people do it at one time or another.
 - b. You might do it if you really needed something and hadn't got enough money.
 - c. You would never do it.
9. You are playing cards (not for money) and you see that somebody is cheating. What do you think about it?
 - a. It does not matter.
 - b. It is annoying, but not too serious.
 - c. You refuse to go on playing unless they stop.

d. You stop the game, because you will not play with people who cheat.

10. Travelling in a taxi, you find a torch lying on the seat – it must have been dropped by the last passenger. What do you do?

- a. Put it in your pocket.
- b. Give it to the taxi driver.
- c. Just leave it.
- d. Not sure.

11. Have you ever cheated in an exam?

- a. Often.
- b. More than once.
- c. Once.
- d. Never.

12. What do you think about travelling without a ticket on public transport?

a. OK.

b. Not really OK, but you might do it.

c. Completely wrong - you would never do it.

13. Is it ever right to tell lies yourself to impress other people?

- a. It can be.
- b. Never.
- c. Not sure.

14. Is it all right to take stationery from the place where you work?

- a. Yes.
- b. No.
- c. Not sure.

15. Have you answered all the questions completely honestly?

- a. Yes.
- b. No.
- c. Well, nearly.

II. STEALING THE RADIO

Build up the story.



Not a Sentence but a Paragraph

Read the following mini-sega. A mini-sega is story of exactly fifty words.

The prisoner had committed a very serious offence. His barrister made an impassioned plea on his client's behalf and asked that the sentence to be passed should be counted in months rather than in years. The judge listened patiently and he acceded. He passed a sentence of 48 months.

UNIT 14

EVERY COUNTRY HAS ITS CUSTOMS



I. THE WEDDING

If you are invited to take part in a wedding ceremony that starts, for example, at 7.00 p.m. do not rush to be there on time. You have time to buy flowers, prepare a gift and arrive as late as, say 8.00 p.m. Dress is formal. The bridegroom might be dressed in a dark European style suit, light shirt and dark tie, and the bride will be dressed in a beautiful long white wedding dress and veil. There will be no less than 200 guests at the wedding. Music will be playing and there will be lots of dancing. Uzbek people love to dance! You will be escorted to a table where you and other guests at your table will drink a few glasses of champagne or other drinks to the health and happiness of the newlyweds. The bride and the groom arrive later. You can present your flowers and gift to the couple after they arrive.

Every time the young couple is congratulated, they are expected to stand up. If you are asked to congratulate them, you will have to make a short speech using a microphone. It is always interesting for other guests if you tell them that you are a foreigner and that this is your first wedding party.

You are not expected to stay until the end. It is polite to leave at any time, just excuse yourself from the guests at your table, thank the hosts and leave.

2. The Business of Weddings

Though the odds may be barely in their favor, every couple who goes to the altar believes that they will make that trip only once in their lives.

They want the day to be perfect, and they are asking for much more than good weather. They want the most beautiful clothes, the freshest flowers, the prettiest music, and the best food. No one, especially not the bride – nor her family who will foot the bill – is in any mood to economize.

A quick look at any bride magazine will reveal that plenty of attractive goods and services compete for a share of the wedding budget. Beside the obvious choices of rings, dresses, flowers, and photographs, there are the less apparent expenses: a lavish cake, a rehearsal dinner, a reception, music for both the ceremony and the reception tips, and even napkins and matchbooks printed with the couple's names and the wedding date.

As the arrangements are generally complicated, there are plenty of services that can be hired to help with planning and execution of the ceremony. There is also an amazing amount of free advice covering every aspect of the wedding: planning the photographs, selecting the wedding rings, choosing the flowers, picking the honeymoon spot, and so on. One magazine lists over 350 such pamphlets that can be had for the asking, published of course by businesses annually in the U.S. alone, such activity isn't surprising.

What is surprising, is that no one company dominates the industry. It seems that when people plan for a day as special to them as a wedding, they resist standardization. They turn instead to the small local suppliers known to them or to their friends. Family members or friends often serve as photographers; caterers and musicians. This not only brings the wedding cost down, it makes it more personal.

What about the couple that doesn't want to take part in this billion dollar industry? They can go to city hall and get married for less than the price of a hamburger.

II. VOCABULARY

1. **the circumcision (n)** – removing the skin at the end of the male sex organ (uzb.)

*E.g.: My son is having his **circumcision** next Saturday.*

2. a) **bride (n)** – woman on her wedding day

*E.g.: Last year the most beautiful **bride** who fascinated me was my sister.*

b) bridegroom = groom (n) – man on his wedding day

E.g.: *Every boy, a man dreams of being a bridegroom.*

3. veil (n) - light material to protect the bride's face

E.g.: *In the middle of the wedding ceremony the bride suddenly dropped her veil and everybody was surprised.*

4. rehearsal (n) - practice

E.g.: *We are having a rehearsal for the play.*

5. reception (n) – a formal party usually after wedding ceremony on the same day

E.g.: *Sometimes receptions cost a mint.*

6. honeymoon (n)-holiday taken by a newly married couple

E.g.: *They will spent the honeymoon in Paris.*

7. go to the altar with (idiom) - to get married

E.g.: *My cousin is going to the altar next month.*

vocab	box
	to respond - to reply, to answer
	to escort - to accompany
	newlywed - just married
	to foot the bill - to pay the bill
	apparent - obvious
	lavish - luxurious
pamphlets - brochures	
caterers - people who prepare food	

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Fill in the blanks using new vocabulary

1. What you saw yesterday was a _____ for the black-tie party.

2. My brother wanted _____ with Suzy.

3. The newlyweds spent their to _____ in Charvak last year.

4. After the wedding ceremony we'll go to the _____, won't we?

5. The _____ and the _____ were standing at the altar when the priest asked _____ to raise the bride's _____ from her face.

6. Anvar, I'm going to a movie, will _____ me?

7. The wedding dress that the bride put on was very _____.

8. We have hired _____ of course, because without them it would be difficult to prepare all the food.

9. It was _____ that she was ill because she was sneezing and coughing.

10. Please, _____ by cash or cheque it doesn't matter.

Exercise 2.

Match the words with the appropriate definitions.

1. Parade	a) lots of sparkling objects sent into the sky
2. Speech	b) marking an important day or event with a social gathering
3. Fast	c) a date ex a year or number of years of after an event
4. Fireworks	d) a long line of people, vehicles etc., after passing politicians
5. Ceremony	e) a lavish meal for many people
6. Anniversary	f) a talk to a famous person to an audience
7. Celebration	g) formal act performed on a religious or public occasion
8. Feast	h) a period of not eating good

III.

WEDDINGS

Look at the pictures and tell the story of weddings. Compare the wedding with customs and traditions in your country/ region/ state/ city.



IV. GRAMMAR TABLE

First Conditional

"If" clauses + future				
If	Your right hand itches	you you somebody prosperity it you a guest	will	get money. give money. speak good about you. come to your house. rain. have bad luck. come to your house.
	Your left hand itches			
	Your right ear burns			
	You open the door early in the morning			
	The swallow flies low			
	You see a black cat			
	You have a long tea leaf in your tea			

Second conditional

"If" clauses + past simple					
If	I / you / we they he / she / it	were weren't	I / you / we /they he / she / it	would	infinitive
				could	
				wouldn't	
				couldn't	
If I were you, I would get a full-time job.					
If I had enough money I would buy a house to live.					

GRAMMAR EXERCISE

Exercise 1

Match the two halves of the following sentences.

1. If they find out about this	a) if you catch the 9.00 train
2. Here are some sandwiches	b) there'll be trouble.
3. I won't call a doctor	c) if they offer it to him?
4. You'll arrive before lunch	d) the strain will disappear.
5. Will he take the job	e) in case you get hungry.
6. It'll taste much nicer	f) unless her temperature goes up.
7. Please don't telephone	g) when she's had her operation.
8. If you soak it in cold water	h) if you add a little sugar.
9. I'll cook the spaghetti	i) unless it's urgent.
10. I'll buy her some flowers	j) as soon as they arrive.

Exercise 2

Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. If you _____ (*marry*) my daughter, I _____ (*make*) you a partner.
2. If you _____ (*pay*) me \$10.000, I _____ (*not tell*) your wife.
3. If you _____ (*not go*) to the police, I (*make*) you a director.
4. If you _____ (*lose*) this match, you _____ (*not play*) football again.
5. I _____ (*destroy*) him if he _____ (*not give*) me the contact.
6. I _____ (*not tell*) anyone about the fire if you _____ (*give*) me the tapes.
7. I _____ (*not pay*) again if my son _____ (*not pass*) this exam.
8. I _____ (*give*) your daughter a job if you _____ (*advertise*) my company.

Exercise 3

Superstitions

Do you believe in luck? Put the beginnings and endings together, using expressions from the box.

1. If you see _____,	a) _____ will be fine tomorrow.
2. If you spill _____,	b) you'll get _____ soon.
3. If _____ is red this evening,	c) you'll have _____.
4. If your first visitor in the New Year has _____,	d) throw _____ over your shoulder to keep bad luck away.
5. If _____ itches,	e) you'll have bad luck.
6. If you break _____,	f) you'll have good luck.

A black cat, all year, a mirror, dark hair, good luck seven years, some salt, some money, some wine, the sky, the weather, your left hand

Exercise 4

Speaking. Do you know any other superstitions? Tell them to other students.

E. g.: Don't open the door, or you'll get wet.

Look out if you open the door, you'll get wet.



V. TRADITIONS OF BRITISH MONARCHY

The Changing of the Guard

This ceremony takes place in front of Buckingham Palace. It starts at 11:30 every morning in summer and lasts about thirty minutes. What happens is simple. One group of soldiers replaces the group already guarding the palace. Simple, but very colourful. Musical, too, because there is always brass band music. The Changing of the Guard is one of London's most popular tourist attractions, and it is absolutely free!

Swan - Upping

There are hundreds of swans on the river Thames. Traditionally some of them belong to the monarch. In July (when baby swans are about two months old) The Queen's Swan Keeper goes by boat from London Bridge to Henley. He looks at all the young swans and marks the royal ones.

The Garter Ceremony

King Edward III started this tradition in the fourteenth century. That's when he selected the twenty - four bravest soldiers in England and made them knights of "The Order of the Garter". These days, most knights of the Garter are not soldiers- they are politicians, earls or church leaders. The Order's home is at Windsor. Each year all the knights meet there on a Monday in June. Then, they walk (watched by thousands of visitors and tourists) from the Castle to St George's Chapel where a special ceremony takes place.

Ascot

Ascot is a small town only a few miles from Windsor. It's famous for horse-racing and there is a special week of racing there every June. Each day before the racing begins there is a royal procession along the course in open carriages.

The Royal Maundy

"Maundy Thursday" is the day before Good Friday at Easter. On that day the Queen gives money to a group

of old people at a ceremony in one of Britain's cathedrals. She gives them as many coins as her age plus one. The Royal Maunday started over 1,000 years ago to show that monarchs cared for the old and poor. At one time kings and queens had to wash poor people's feet on Maunday Thursday as well. That part of the tradition stopped in 1574.

The Queen's Birthday Parade

The Queen has two birthdays. One (the real one) is on April 21st, but she also has official birthday in June. To celebrate this there's always a special ceremony at Horse Guards Parade near Buckingham Palace. A regiment of 2,000 soldiers and 200 horses take part in the two-hour ceremony. They all march or troop past the queen (and also past their regimental flag or colour). In the past, trooping the colour happened before battles to show soldiers which flag to follow.

100th Birthday Telegrams

The Queen sends a telegram to anyone in Britain or the Commonwealth on their 100th birthday. How does she know when it is someone's 100th birthday? Usually because their relatives or friends write to Buckingham Place in advance. (They have to send a copy of the birth certificate). The Queen sends about 200 birthday telegrams per year.

The Royal Film Performance

Once a year, someone from the Royal Family goes to a film premiere in London's West End. Like the 100th birthday telegrams, this is another modern royal custom. The money from royal premiers always goes to charity.

The Queen's Christmas Speech

On December 25th the Queen makes a ten-minute radio and TV speech to the Commonwealth. In it she usually talks about the past twelve months and her hopes for the year ahead.

VI. AN INTERVIEW WITH THE QUEEN

You're a journalist working for your local newspaper. You've asked Buckingham Palace for an interview with the Queen and to your amazement, they've said "Yes"! This is going to be the

first interview the Queen has ever given to anyone. What questions are you going to ask her?

Choose 5 topics from the list below and write one question per topic.

Then, ask two friends to do the same. What questions did they ask?

Finally, select everyone's best ideas and write a ROYAL QUESTIONS top ten.

TOPICS -sport / fashion / newspapers / the Crown Jewels / the future / Buckingham Palace / TV / abdication / hobbies / food / pets / the Prime Minister / travel/health / children / the past / marriage / tradition / jokes / disasters / famous people / dreams.

vocab	ancient - extremely old
	guarding - protecting
	selected - choose
	earls - members of the house of Lords
	premiere - the first showing of a firm, play, opera or ballet



VII. MORNING OSH

Listen to the text.

GUY FAWKS DAY

Listen to the text.



VIII. Solve the crossword in groups

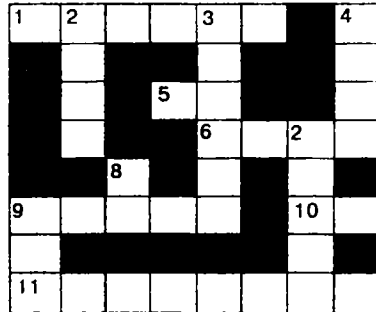
A FESTIVAL CROSSWORD

Across

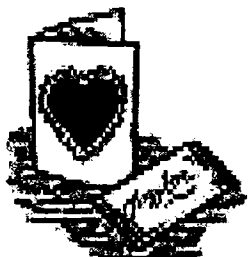
1. You may see them at Halloween.
5. Trick ... treat.
6. ... James.
9. You can not buy much with this.
10. Send a card on Valentine's Day if you are ... love.
11. The eleventh month.

Down

2. A lot of people go there at Christmas.
3. The English eat it on Christmas day.
4. Would you like to ... some carols?
6. Fireworks make a lot of this.
7. People dance ... May 1st.
8. You cook pancakes in this.



IX.



Valentine's Day

Until 18th century- Expensive to lovers.

18th and 19th centuries- hand-made cards with a short verse of love.

Today – Commercially printed cards, always sent anonymously.



Shrove Tuesday Pancake

Race run since 1445 – runners must be housewives, and must wear aprons and hats. Must toss pancakes from frying pans three times during race. If dropped, pancakes can be picked up. Winner at church door gets prayer-book from priest. He gets kiss and pancakes.



All Fools Day

Origins – Roman Saturnalia, medieval Feast of Fools.

Traditional tricks from midnight to midday – trouser legs sewn up, empty eggshell, people sent on useless errands (to buy striped paint, straight hooks, etc).

Modern development – False newspaper and television reports.

Halloween

Origins – Pre – Christian New Year, barriers between this world and the next disappeared.

Traditional game – Ducking for apples – players with hands tied kneel in front of a tub of water and try to get an apple with their teeth, Halloween pumpkins are put outside houses with candles inside and faces cut into them, to protect the houses from evil spirit or to frighten others.



Prepare your own card.

SENDING A CARD

Now look at samples of cards and design your own card for any occasion you want.

Getting cards are big business in the United States. Millions of cards are sent every year, and you can buy cards for every special occasion at all. You can send cards for Christmas, New Year's Easter, birthdays, engagements, weddings, funerals, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, Father's Day, Thanksgiving Day, sickness, graduation, promotion, or just friendship.

1. Dear Linda
and Mark -
Congratulations!
Congratulations!

We were delighted to hear about the twins! Double the happiness - and double the work! We're willing to help at any time.
Hope to see you all soon.
Best Wishes,
Alice & Doyle



4. Sandy,

You now hold the key to the world.
Happy Sweet Sixteen!
Now my girl's Sweet Sixteen - a magical birthday. It's great to be young and have your whole life ahead of you.

Love Mom

2. Dear Patsy:
Best Wishes on your Wedding.
I was so happy to hear about your engagement. I'm sorry to miss the happy event. I wish I would be there. I'm anxious to hear all the details of your wedding and honeymoon.
All the best,
Ged



5. Dixie Lee & Beam,
Congratulations on your Silver
Wedding Anniversary.

Twenty-five years together!
Neither of you look old enough to have a 25th anniversary. We are so happy for you and feel so lucky to have you as neighbors.

Mike and Lisa

3. With Sincere
Sympathy,
I'm
I was so sorry to hear about your dad's passing. It's difficult to put into words how much he meant to me. I remember when he was our Little League coach. He was always ready to help me develop my abilities. I'm sorry I was unable to come to the funeral. Please express my condolences to your family.

Jack



6. Dear Martha,
Get Well Soon

I was very upset to hear about your accident. I'll come to see you as soon as you can have visitors. I've enclosed something funny to read to keep your spirits up. I hope you get better soon.

Love Rich!

Unit 15

GOOD CLOTHES OPEN ALL DOORS



I. FASHION

Street styles

Once upon a time, fashion was only for the rich. Paris was the center of the fashion world, and everyone else tried to copy the top French designers. But now, fashion is a much more international matter. London, like other big European cities, has a large number of its own talented and hard – working young designers.

In any case, many people, especially young people, take no notice of the clothes the designers produce. They wear things which express their ideas and feelings about life. They use fashion like a kind of uniform. Take hairstyle, for example. If a boy has very short, almost shaven hair, people expect him to have right wing politics. But boys with very long hair are thought to have left wing politics. A boy who wears a leather jacket covered in bits of metal will probably ride a motorbike. A girl who wears Laura Ashley dress will probably have middle-class ideas.

Some young people, of course, have fun with all the latest "street styles". They cut their hair into strange shapes, wear lots of cheap jewelry, cut off their trouser legs to make them shorter, or paint their lips blue. These "street style" come and go. But a lot of young

people try to look as clean and tidy as possible. When you are looking for a job, you want to show possible employers that you will be a good worker. Clothes with a sporty look are popular. They make people look healthy and energetic.

Street styles are not created by the big fashion designers. In fact, the fashion designers often use ideas from street fashion when they make their own designs. But some leaders of British fashion have quite enough ideas of their own. One of these is Jean Muir, whose beautiful, classic clothes have made her known as Britain's first and best designer.

For most British people, fashion is not very important. The British do not think about it very much. Even the richest and most important people often wear old and untidy clothes. Only a very few can afford clothes by Jean Muir, or the Emanuels. Most people go down to their nearest shopping street and buy something from a "chain" store. The most popular of these stores, with a shop in every town in the country, is Marks and Spencer. Twenty per cent of all the clothes the British buy come from "M and S". And a quarter of the nation's underwear carries the well-known Marks and Spencer "St Michael" label.

II. VOCABULARY

1. **designer (n)** – person who creates various styles of clothing

E.g.: The very famous designer Versace was killed by his own lover.

2. **right-wing politics (n)** – free enterprise and individualism.

E.g.: They thought my brother is right wing because of his shaven head

left-wing politics (n) – Socialist or Communist

E.g.: Cuba is still very left-wing under Castro.

3. **leather (adj)** – made of animal's skin especially Cow's

E.g.: I want my mother to buy me leather trousers.

4. **sporty clothes (n)** – clothes which usually sportsmen wear

E.g.: In sporty clothes you may look healthy and feel comfortable.

5. **chain store (n)** – store you can find in every town

E.g.: Marks and Spencer is the main in Britain.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

What goes where? Match the clothes and accessories with the parts of the body.

belt blouse boots bracelet
brooch contact lenses ear-rings
glasses glove handbag hat
jacket necklace ring scarf shirt
skirt socks T-shirt tie tights
trousers watch shoes

arm chest ears eyes face feet
finger hand head legs & feet
lower body neck neck &
shoulders upper body waist wrist



Exercise 2

a) In pairs match the clothes (a-x) to the words in the box.



dress trousers jacket trainers jumper
hat sweatshirt sandals shoes coat
pyjamas suit swimsuit jeans
shirt shorts skirt socks T-shirt tie boots

b) Some clothes are singular (a dress) and some are plural (trousers). Look at the words in the Word Box in exercise 1a again. Are they singular or plural? Make two lists.

c) Look at the photographs of the people in a clothes shop. What are they saying?

Match the photographs (a-e) to the conversations (1-5).

1. **A:** How is it?
B: It's fine. I'll take it.
2. **A:** Yes, we do. Would you like to try it?
B: Yes, please.
3. **A:** Can I help you?
B: No, thanks. I'm just looking.
4. **A:** How are you paying?
B: Do you take Visa?
A: Yes, we do. That's \$ 29.99.
B: Thank you.
5. **B:** Excuse me. Do you have this T-shirt in black?
A: I'll have a look.



III. GRAMMAR TABLE

Order of adjectives

This program shows the usual order of adjectives									
How much/many?	What's it like?	How big is it?	What shape is it?	How old is it?	What color is it?	What's the pattern on it?	Where's it from?	What's it made of?	What is it?

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Put the adjectives in order and write questions to them.

					What is it?
					suit dress T-shirt tuxedo blouse jacket raincoat tie

Adjectives: Beautiful, modern, bright, china, old, small, ugly, clean, a few, some, medium-sized, 2004s, new, blue, black, red, French, leather, English, cotton, cheap, yellow, several, out of fashion.

Exercise 2

Make up sentences using different kinds of adjectives.

1. I bought tuxedo yesterday.
2. Today is my birthday and I want to wear ball gown.
3. In his wedding party my brother was in smoking jacket.
4. Do you want to do shopping with me and help me to choosedress?
5. It is very to go to the country jeans.
6. My dear daughter, I've bought you boots.
7. Put on your slippers. It is cold inside.
8. Don't go swimming with trousers, put onshort which I bought you.
9. Nowadays women are and they wear clothes.
10. She decorated her house, now it looks than Mary's.

Exercise 3

Make up sentences. Put the adjectives in order,

1. Wedding, find, salon, our, bright, in, new, you, may, French, dresses, silk.

2. To, shiny, she, well cut, likes, wear, stylish clothes.
 3. Cheap, car, American, decided, white, a, buy, new, to, large.
 4. Eyes, with, long, she, her, had, and, excitement, bright, blue, sparkled, hair, dark.
 5. You, come, salon, want, to, look, our, smart, to, modern, if, and.

IV. DO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

The Fashion Maze

The questionnaire that doesn't lie!

- 1 You win 2,000,000 soms. Do you spend it all on clothes?
 Yes - Go to 2 No - Go to 3
- 2 Do you buy smart, expensive clothes for your cat or dog?
 Yes - Go to 5 No - Go to 6
- 3 Do you spend a lot (not all) of the 2,000,000 soms on clothes?
 Yes - Go to 2 No - Go to 11
- 4 You are a fashion victim. Go to a doctor and ask for help or marry someone very rich.
 Yes - Go to 2 No - Go to 11
- 5 A fashion magazine says that you must wear a purple, plastic swimsuit on the beach this summer. Do you wear one?
 Yes - Go to 7 No - Go to 6
- 6 Do you wear fashionable clothes every day?
 Yes - Go to 7 No - Go to 11
- 7 Do you think the name on the label is more important than the clothes?
 Yes - Go to 8 No - Go to 9
- 8 Your favorite designer makes plastic shorts and plastic masks this year - do you wear them to the disco?
 Yes - Go to 4 No - Go to 19
- 9 Giorgio Armani is a ...
 Footballe - Go to 14 Designer - Go to 17
- 10 How often do you buy clothes?
 Once a year - Go to 18 Twice a year - Go to 15 Once a month - Go to 19
- 11 Do you have any smart, fashionable clothes?
 Yes - Go to 9 No - Go to 12
- 12 Do you still wear that old Mickey Mouse T-shirt that you bought ten years ago?
 Yes - Go to 13 No - Go to 17
- 13 Do you have big holes in your socks? (be honest!)
 Yes - Go to 18 No - Go to 10
- 14 When you go into a clothes shop, do the shop assistants laugh at you?
 Yes - Go to 10 No - Go to 16
- 15 You like fashion but you normally wear what is comfortable. Buy something fashionable. Try a new style.
 Yes - Go to 17 No - Go to 15
- 16 Your boy / girlfriend goes on holiday for a week. Do you wear the same old jeans and T-shirt every day?
 Yes - Go to 17 No - Go to 15
- 17 Is your boy / girlfriend's opinion about your clothes important to you?
 Yes - Go to 20 No - Go to 15
- 18 You are a slob! You do not care about clothes at all! Go and buy some new clothes today!
 Yes - Go to 20 No - Go to 15
- 19 You buy a lot of clothes, but not only because of fashion. You are a) very rich or b) very cold.
 Yes - Go to 20 No - Go to 15
- 20 Do not wear clothes for other people. Wear clothes that you want to wear!

V. SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES

Listen to the dialogue and describe the characters.

VI. WHAT TO WEAR ON TV



Liza Aziz, news presenter for the breakfast television program, TV-am, talks about the clothes she wears for TV.

"Bright, warm colours yellow and red are more cheerful early in the morning. I don't usually wear dark colours like black or navy blue.

There are also technical problems with some patterns and colours. For example, I can't wear striped,

checked or white clothes on TV because they blur. Plain clothes are best.

All TV presenters get a clothes budget and I have a lot of jackets in different colours. We try to wear a different outfit every day.

I present the news behind a desk, so people can only see my top half. I quite often read the news in a smart jacket and jeans!

I don't wear a lot of jewelry on television because I am allergic to most of it. I also think jewelry distracts the viewer from the news."

VII.

a) FASHION CONSCIOUS OR FASHION VICTIM?

1. How much time do you spend in front of the mirror in the morning?

- a) More than five minutes.
- b) Less than five minutes.
- c) I prefer not to look in the mirror in the morning.

2. Why do you like your clothes?

- a) Because they are comfortable.
- b) Because they say something about the sort of person I am.
- c) I do not like my clothes.

3. What do you usually wear?

- a) Jeans and a T-shirt.
- b) Whatever's in the fashion.

c) What I feel like wearing.

4. When you meet someone for the first time, what do you notice first?

- a) Their eyes and hands.
- b) Their shoes.
- c) Their character.

5. You see the pair of trousers you want. They are beautiful – but you haven't got much money. What do you do?

- a) I forget about them.
- b) I do not buy them but I dream about them.
- c) I buy them and I don't eat for a week.

6. The colour in fashion this year does not suit you. What do you do?

- a) I wear it anyway – it is in fashion.
- b) I don't wear it.
- c) I don't care what is in fashion.

7. When was the last time you bought something to wear?

- a) Less than 3 days ago.
- b) More than 3 days but less than 6 months ago.
- c) I never buy clothes. My family buys them for me.

8. Why did you buy it?

- a) Because I liked it.
- b) Because it is fashionable.
- c) Because I needed it.

9. What do other people think about your clothes?

- a) They think they are smart.

- b) They think they are strange.
- c) They never notice my clothes.

10. What do you refuse to wear?

- a) Clothes that are in fashion.
- b) The clothes my family buys for me.
- c) Clothes that are not in fashion.

11. When you read a newspaper, do you turn to the fashion pages?

- a) Yes, I always read the fashion pages.
- b) I sometimes look at the pictures.
- c) What are fashion pages?

12. How would you describe your style of dress?

- a) Fashionable.
- b) Not fashionable but "me".
- c) Style? What's that?

Scores

1

- a. 3
- b. 2
- c. 1

2

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 1

3

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 2

4

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 1

5

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3

6

- a. 3
- b. 2
- c. 1

7

- a. 3
- b. 2
- c. 1

8

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 1

9

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 1

10

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3

11

- a. 3
- b. 2
- c. 1

12

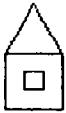
- a. 3
- b. 2
- c. 1

b) Twelve words

***Find twelve words for clothes in the square.
You can go across and down***

B	T	H	S	W	E	A	T	E	R
O	I	A	J	E	A	N	S	E	A
O	E	C	I	Z	B	T	Y	N	I
T	M	K	D	T	H	I	O	T	N
S	C	A	R	D	I	G	A	N	C
V	W	I	E	D	U	H	L	F	O
E	H	G	S	U	I	T	P	Q	A
S	K	Y	S	R	O	S	B	V	T
T	J	A	C	K	E	T	M	X	A
G	H	F	U	B	L	O	U	S	E

VIII. ESSAY



1. Write a paragraph about yourself and your clothes.

2. First Impressions are lasting ones.

UNIT 16

SAVE THE WORLD



I. ANIMALS IN DANGER



Perhaps the most famous rare animal is the panda. Twenty years ago it was nearly extinct. Now, its numbers are growing again. It's even become a symbol for wildlife conversation. But many other species have been less lucky than panda.

Habitat → **The problem**



There is a serious problem because...

1. After pollution or destruction, habitats take many years to grow again.
2. Pollution and destruction change the balance of nature. Each species in a habitat (for example, wood, jungle, marsh or forest) need and helps the rest. If one animal, bird or insect disappears, all the others suffer, too.

This is what's happening in the rainforests of South America, Africa and Asia. These are some of the world's oldest habitats, or they were. Man is destroying an area of rainforest as big as Switzerland and every year.

But the problem doesn't stop there. Habitats and animals are disappearing in Europe, too. Since 1947 in Britain, for example...

- 50% of the woods have disappeared
- 50% of the marshes have disappeared
- 95% of the meadows have disappeared

And what has taken the place of these green, natural places? Houses, farms, cities, roads and factories. Because of this (and pollution, too) several British species are dying. In fact scientists believe that 30 British animals, fish and birds may become extinct by the year 2005.

Some are already extinct. Today, many more are in serious danger. This is because man

- (a) Hunts them
 - (b) Destroys and pollutes their habitat.
- Is it too late to save animals like these?

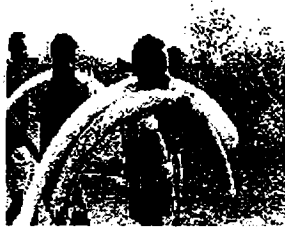
← Hunting

Poaching

Man has always been a hunter. He still is. But many modern hunters don't just kill for food – they kill for profit. That's why so many rare and protected animals are still dying. Hunters like these are called poachers.

FACT: In 1981 there were 15,000 black rhinos in Africa. Today, because of illegal hunting, that number is 4,500.

FACT: In the 1970s there were 1.3 million African elephants. Today, because of poaching, there are under 85,000.



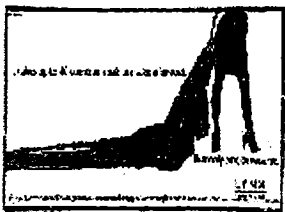
Two hunters with a poached rhino in the bush.

The Fur Trade

In the 1940s, 90% of skins and furs came from wild animals. Today that number is 15%. That's because most modern skins come from fur farms.

Fur Farm Facts

- There are more than 2,000 in Scandinavia and 340 in Russia.
- They don't keep rare or protected animals.
- Fur farmers kill and sell over 34 million mink every year.
- Animals in fur farms live in good conditions and die without pain.



New cages for mink on a fur farm.

But what about the other 15% of furs? Well – these still come from wild animals. Hunters catch most of them in traps. These are made of metal and are very sharp.

Most animals caught in traps die very slowly.

FACT: The USA traps over animals every year.

The fur trade argument

Against

Many wildlife experts want to stop the fur trade.

They say ...

- It's wrong to keep wild animals in cages.
- It's wrong to kill animals for fashion and profit.
- It's wrong to kill wild animals in traps.
- It's wrong to sell the fur of rare, protected species. (This is against the law, but it's very common.)

For

But the fur trade says ...

- People want to buy fur coats and hats.
- Modern fur farms aren't cruel
- Hunters catch fewer and fewer wild animals every year.
- The trade in illegal furs isn't their fault.

P ...L ...A ...N ...E ...T ...

Our planet is 4,600 million years old – but imagine for a moment that it's only 46.

- ◆ Life began in the oceans 4 years ago
- ◆ Dinosaurs appeared (and disappeared) last year
- ◆ Modern man arrived 4 years ago
- ◆ One hour ago he learned how to farm
- ◆ One minute ago machines and industry began
- ◆ In the last 60 seconds man has ...
 - Polluted the air, sea and land
 - Used most of the Earth's oil, gas and coal
 - Completely killed more than 500 kinds of animals, birds and plants
 - Made and used atomic bombs



vocab box

symbol – a sign

conserve – to conserve means to keep or protect something

marsh – an area of low, flat, wet land

meadows – fields full of wild plants and flowers

cutting – reducing

trap- (verb) to catch in a trap; (noun) a net or a hole in the ground or two pieces of metal which catch and hold an animal

ivory – a hard, white substance. Elephants' tusks are made of ivory.

rhino – short for rhinoceros



II. WHAT WAS THE STORY ?



III. THE WEATHER FORECAST

Listen to the dialogue and speak about the weather described in it.

IV. VOCABULARY

1. **extinct (adj.)** – a type of animal or plant no longer in existence

E.g.: The dodo is an animal extinct in the world.

2. **forecast (n)** – to say in advance what is expected to happen

E.g.: Forecasters forecast that it will rain tomorrow.

3. **humidity (n)** – the amount of wetness especially in the air

E.g.: The low humidity in Arizona is 75 percent.

4. **drought (n)** – a period of continuous dry weather especially when there is not enough water for people's needs

E.g.: Areas of Africa are affected by drought.

5. **hurricane (n)** – very strong storm with very strong wind especially in the western Atlantic ocean

E.g.: A hurricane is approaching the coast Florida.

6. **flood (n)** – disaster with a lot of water

E.g.: There was a big flood in Bangladesh

7. **hemisphere** – a half of the earth, especially as divided by the equator

E.g.: The USA is situated in the Northern Hemisphere.

8. **monsoon (n)** – very strong storm in India

E.g.: The monsoon season is coming soon.

V. VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Find a word on expression in the text which has a similar meaning to the following.

1. Storm in the Western Atlantic with circular wind -

2. A huge lump of ice in the sea -

3. All over the world -

4. A period of very dry weather without water -

5. Slightly wet -

6. Horizontal line around the world -

Exercise 2

Look at the list of words below and group them under the headings of Earth, Wind, Fire or Water. Some may come under more than one heading. Use your dictionary to help you.

Earth	Wind	Fire	Water

Landslide	Earthquake	Typhoon	Tornado
Flood	Hurricane	Avalanche	Whirlwind
Tidal wave	Sandstorm	Drought	Gale
Volcano	Forest fire	Blizzard	

Now read these descriptions of some natural disasters. Use the list above to help you decide which disaster is being described. Write your answer at the end of each description.

1. Materials such as hot liquid rock or lava, ash steam and other gases are forced out of the crater and run down the sides of the mountain.

Disaster:

2. This is tall column of air which spins swiftly round and round. It is possible to see it moving either across sea or across land.

Disaster:

3. Sometimes a large mass of snow and ice can slide rapidly down the side of mountain, taking rocks, trees, and even people with it.

Disaster:

4. This can happen after an earthquake, when an enormous wave comes from the sea. Buildings are usually torn down, and many people may be drowned.

Disaster:

VI. GRAMMAR TABLES

Ordinal numbers and dates
4 th January – the fourth of January
1 st May – the first of May
She left her home on the 2 nd (second) of March
The earthquake was on the third (3 rd) of April

Function and decimals
1 j = one and a quarter
1 S = one and a half
1 s = one and three quarters
1.25 = one point two five 1.75 = one point seven five
1.5 = one point five 1.33 = one point three
Percentages
26% = twenty-six per cent
more than 50 % - majority
less than 50% - minority
50% of the woods have disappeared
Degrees
10 °C = ten degrees (above zero)
-10 °C = ten degrees below zero = minus ten degrees centigrade
The average temperature in one area of Antarctica is -58 C (fifty eight degrees below zero)

GRAMMAR EXERCISE

How do you say these numbers in English? Write your answer after each one.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. 1.462 | 8. 15% |
| 2. 2 S | 9. 10 September |
| 3. 2.345 | 10. 4 th October |
| 4. 6.75 | 11. 3 rd July |
| 5. 0.25 | 12. -5 °C |
| 6. 3 1/3 | 13. -12 °C |
| 7. 10.04 | 14. 12 °C |



VII.

GLOBAL WEATHER: WHAT ON EARTH IS HAPPENING?

By our ecology correspondent

In the last few years the news has been full of stories of hurricanes, floods, droughts and other disasters caused by the weather. Scientists agree that something very serious is happening to the world weather. They now think that in the future:

1. The globe may get warmer.

- Fact: the six warmest years on record were in the 1980s.

2. Dry tropical regions may become drier. Wet tropical region in Africa's Sahel region for most of the last twenty years. Monsoons have been extremely heavy in South East Asia in the last few years.

3. Tropical storms may become stronger and more frequent.

- Fact : Hurricane Gilbert was one of the most powerful hurricanes in the Western Hemisphere this century. In 1988, winds of over 200 miles per hour hit Venezuela, Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti.

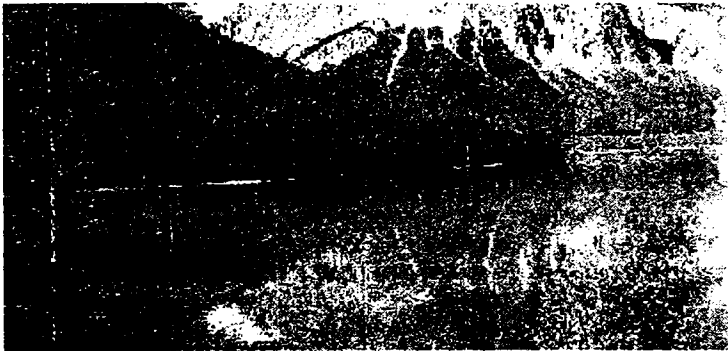
4. The middle latitudes of the world may become warmer and drier.

- Fact: the grain-growing areas of the USA have recently suffered some of the worst droughts ever recorded.



VIII. WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE WORLD?

Look at these pictures and write a descriptive paragraph.





UNIT 17 STAND BY ME

I. QUANTITY

Read about Britain's young and homeless and answer the questions.

1. How old are most young people when they leave home?
2. Why do they leave home?
3. What happens after a few months?
4. What happens to the rest of them?

ABOUT THE YOUNG AND HOMELESS IN BRITAIN

Of London's estimated 75,000 homeless people, a high percentage is between the ages of seventeen and twenty five. Every year in Britain, over 5,000 young people leave home. Most of these young people are over sixteen but some are even younger. Most of them are escaping from an unhappy home life but a few of them want the bright lights of a big city and a chance to earn money.

When their money runs out, some start begging or busking to earn money. They start living on the streets and sleeping in doorways or in squats. Many of them return home after a few months but the rest stay. Some say they prefer the freedom of the streets to life at home.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

All over the country young people are entering a world of homeless and poverty, according to a report by the housing group, according to recent report by the housing group.

Nearly 150,000 young people aged between sixteen and twenty-five will become homeless this year, says Shelter. Some of the young homeless may sleep out in the open in such places as cardboard city in London, where people of all ages sleep in the open air in their only homes—cardboard boxes. Others may find accommodation in shelters run by voluntary organizations or get a place in a hostel, which gives them board for up to ten weeks.

But who are these people? Those seeking a roof over their heads are mostly not runaways but throwaways — people who have been thrown out of their homes or forced to leave because

of parental divorce, an unsympathetic step-parent or one of many other reasons.

Take the case of one sixteen-year-old schoolgirl we shall call Alice. She did not come from a poor home and had just passed her exams with good results. The shelter team met her in an overnight hostel where she was sitting down doing her Physics homework. It turned out that her parents had thrown her out of her home for no other reason than that she wanted to do science higher exams which her parents refused her permission to do, saying that sciences were unladylike!

Shelter says that the Government laws do nothing to help these youngsters.

Rising rents, a shortage of cheap housing and a cut in benefits for young people under the age of twenty five are causing a national problem, according to Shelter. The recent changes in the benefit laws mean that someone aged between sixteen and twenty-five gets less than older people.

Benefits are the state system of payments which the government provide for people who have an extremely low income, if any at all. The system provides money to help people with the cost of somewhere to live, and basic food. New changes in the law mean that the under-twenty-five can only claim state help if they prove they left home for a good reason.

Shelter believes that because of the severe cuts in benefits to young people, more and more are being forced to sleep on the streets. Shelter also points out that if you are homeless, you can't get a job because employers will not take on someone without a permanent address and you can't get a job, you are homeless because you don't have money to pay for accommodation. It's an impossible situation.



vocab box

Cardboard city - place where Homeless people live in cardboard boxes

Board - food and shelter

Stepparent - the second husband or wife of one of your parents

Unsympathetic - not understanding

Turn out - happen

Unladylike - not suitable for a lady

Cut - reduction

Folk - parents

Want ads - advertisement for jobs



II. OUT OF WORK

Listen to the text



III. WITHOUT WORK AND POOR

A.



People in Britain who are unemployed sign on every two weeks and claim their unemployment benefit. When people say that they are "on the dole", it means that they are receiving unemployment benefit.

Some people cannot claim this money, even though they do not go out to work. Single parents, for example, do not receive unemployment benefit, they have income support. People who are on income support receive less money than those on unemployment benefit.

Nearly seven million people are now living on income support. Many experts know that people on unemployment benefit or income support do not have enough money to live.

B.

QUIZ

We asked boys and girls aged 15 and 16 what they thought they would be doing in ten years time. Guess the results. When you have guessed, look at the answers.

What about the future?

1 The percentage of girls who thought they would be married and not to work was:

- a. None
- b. 8 %
- c. 30 %
- d. 62 %

2 The percentage of girls and boys who wanted to be teachers was:

- a. None
- b. 14 %
- c. 27 %
- d. 69 %

3 The most popular job for boys was:

- a. sportsman
- b. engineer
- c. computer programmer
- d. journalist

4 Jobs chosen by both girls and boys were:

- a. chef
- b. banker
- c. electrician
- d. fire - fighter

5 Jobs chosen only by boys were:

- a. journalist
- b. D.J.
- c. Computer engineer
- d. Car salesperson

6 Jobs chosen only by girls were:

- a. dancer
- b. D.J.
- c. Cartoonist
- d. doctor

IV. VOCABULARY

1. **poverty (n)** – state of being poor

E.g.: Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes it.

2. **claim (v)** – ask for

E.g.: Every citizen in a democratic country may claim the protection of the law.

3. **to be fired (v)** – to lose your job

E.g.: My sister – in – law was fired after becoming pregnant.

4. **to be on unemployment** – to be getting state help

E.g.: My brother is on unemployment but he's looking hard for a job.

5. **rent (n)** – regular payment for the use of land, a building or rooms, car

E.g.: Mr. Howard's house was so beautiful and very convenient but he had to leave it because of high rent.

5. **divorce (n)** – ending of a marriage so that husband and wife are free to marry again

E.g.: That divorce brought our family relations to ruin.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Exercise 1.

Find the words in the text with the same meaning and fill in the table. Use in a sentence.

1	Parents	folks	My folk will not allow me to go to the movie.
2	The rooms for living in		
3	The building provided by a Charity		
4	The people who have been thrown out of their homes		
5	Reject		
6	Money for the home budget		
7	The food which you need every day		
8	The people who offer jobs		
9	To live with some help from the state because of unemployment		
10	State of unemployment benefit receiving		

V. GRAMMAR TABLE

Third conditional (if clauses)

if	I / you / we they / he / she / it	had (not)	I / you / we they / he / she / it	would (not) have might (not) have could (not) have	Past participle
If he hadn't smoked so much, he wouldn't have died.					

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

Exercise 1

Join each pair of sentences to make one sentence in the third conditional.

1. I borrowed the money.
I was able to buy the bike.
2. I didn't catch the bus.
I was late for work.
3. I watched the late-night film on television.
I overslept.
4. I didn't work hard at school.
I didn't get to the University.
5. We couldn't find a babysitter.
We didn't go out.
6. She went out with wet hair.
She caught a cold.

Exercise 2.

Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. They would have got better exam results.
2. She would have gone to California.
3. If you'd told me the date of her birthday.
4. I would have bought a new suit.
5. If I hadn't missed the turning.
6. If I'd known about her accident.
7. If you'd warned me about the mosquitoes.
8. The house might have caught fire.
 - a) If I'd known about the sale.
 - b) I wouldn't have got lost.
 - c) I would have visited her in the hospital.

- d) I wouldn't have camped by the lake.
- e) If she hadn't smell burning.
- f) If she'd got that American job.
- g) If they'd studied a bit harder.
- h) I would have sent her a card.

READING

VI. ARRANGING JUMBLED TEXT

1. There are two newspaper stories, but they have been mixed up. Look at the headlines. Read the paragraphs quickly and first decide which paragraphs go with which story.
2. Put the paragraphs in the right order.

- Mary
- 1 4 7
 - 2 5 8
 - 3 6 9

Housewife

- 1 3 5 7
- 2 4 6



Wife Who Could not Stop Spending

Marry will not be giving up smoking...

a. A housewife who went on an £11,922 three-year spending spree complained in the London Bankruptcy Court yesterday that credit was far too easy to get. "Three ought to be a law to change these things," she told the court. "It's so easy, you just go on and on."

b. Marey Padley smokes 60 cigarettes a day, plus the odd Churchill-sized cigar – and she is not giving up for anyone.

c. "Every time I got monthly statement it always said: "Why don't you increase your credit limit".

d. Even her doctor admits there is no point asking her to stop. Mrs Padley has just celebrated her 103rd birthday.

e. Her recipe for long life is "work hard and don't think too much about tomorrow".

f. She planned a small lunch party. But forty guests turned up and stayed until midnight.

g. She said all she had left now were assets worth £92. She had filed her own petition for bankruptcy because she didn't know how to solve the problem.

h. Mrs Linda Smaje, 39, who earns £32 a week as a domestic worker, and whose husband is unemployed, used finance companies and big store credit cards to buy presents for her children and furnishing for her home.

i. Mrs Padley saw little of the outside world till she was 28.

orphaned at six weeks, she was raised by nuns in Ireland and at 17 joined the very strict Poor Clare order. She left at 28.

j. Outside court Mrs Smaje complained that the stores and finance companies continually tempted her to go on spending. "They never checked my credit-worthiness. They always said, "of course you can have the money".

k. My goodness was I innocent," she recalls. "Apart from a few priests, I knew nothing at all about life."

l. Questioned by Mr Albert Billing, Assistant Official Receiver, she said she started opening bank accounts, applying for credit cards, and generally getting credit in 1979. In March 1980 she obtained a £1,640 loan to buy a caravan. Then she borrowed £2,000 elsewhere for kitchen equipment she did not really need.

m. She moved to London, where she worked as a maid and cook. She was a nurse during the First World War and an air-raid warned in the Second, crawling out of bomb debris on four occasions.

n. She married fellow warden Fredrick Padley in 1939. He died in 1961 aged 72.

o. "I blame the London stores who encouraged me to spend and spend. I just had to pick up the telephone and ask for more, and their salesman replied: "Of course, madam".

p. Nowadays Mrs Padley has a home help, but likes doing her own housework and bakes all her own cakes. She used to tent two gardens until Age Concern stopped her digging up last year's potato crops.

VII. ROLE-PLAY

Working in three small groups, act out the following situations.

Situation 1

Student A is a mother and student B is a father. They are going to get divorce. They have two children and they are very sad of this event. Parents should explain to their children the reason of their divorce and decide how to solve this problem.

Situation 2

Student A is an alcoholic. He has a wife and three daughters who don't want him to drink. He wants to stop, but it is very hard for him. Students B, C, and D are the daughters of student A. their father is a good person, but after his wife's death he became an alcoholic. They should help their father to solve this problem.

Situation 3

Students A, and B are the parents of student C. their son is a student. one day they found out that his is a drug addict when his teacher from the university called them to inform about it. They should explain to him that using drugs is very bad, and he may die.

UNIT 18

WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS

I. ABOUT YOU

Which famous artists come from your country?

Do you have a favourite painting?

Why do you like it?

Before you read

Have you seen any of Van Gogh's paintings!

Do you know anything about his life?

Which painting on this page do you like best?



2. READING

Read about Van Gogh and answer the questions.

1 How many paintings did he sell in his lifetime?

2 How old was he when he started painting?

3 What jobs did he have before becoming a painter?

4 Where did he paint his most famous pictures?

5 What was wrong with him?

6 How did he die?



3. Make questions for the answers.

1 How much are Van Gogh's paintings worth today?

1 Millions of pounds.

2 In Holland.

3 In 1886.

4 To a place called Arles in the south of France.

5 On Sunday 27th July 1890.



II VOCABULARY

1. Which words or phrases in the text tell you the following:

- 1 what sort of things Van Gogh painted
- 2 what his paintings are like
- 3 that he was religious
- 4 what was wrong with Van Gogh
- 5 how he killed himself

Van Gogh sells for record 51 million

2. Which words do you think best describe Van Gogh's paintings?

strong weak light dark energetic
calm happy sad colourful dull

3. Which words do you think best describe Van Gogh?

happy mad depressed contented
miserable creative boring

What do you think?

Do you think Van Gogh's paintings are worth so much money?



III.

Vincent Van Gogh 1853 – 1890

Nobody has ever painted cornfields or sunflowers like Van Gogh. His paintings are full of the colour and sunlight. Today his paintings are worth millions of pounds but in his lifetime he only sold one.

Van Gogh was born in Holland in 1853. He didn't start painting until he was twenty – seven, ten years before he died. Before becoming a painter, he was a teacher, and art dealer and a church preacher.

In 1886 he left Holland and joined his younger brother, Theo, who was working in Paris at the time. After living there for two years, he moved to the warmer climate of Arles in the south of France. Here he painted some of his most famous pictures. However, Van Gogh was mentally ill. During of his fits of his madness he attacked his friend, the artist Paul Gauguin. In another fit of madness, Van Gogh cut off part of his own ear. Eventually he went into a mental hospital but he didn't get any better.

Finally, on Sunday 27th July 1890, in the small village of Auvers, north of Paris, Vincent Van Gogh took a gun, went into a cornfield and shot himself. When his brother Theo arrived, he said: 'I hope I did it properly.' Thirty six hours later Van Gogh died in his brother's arms. His last words were 'La tritese durera'. (The sadness will continue.)



IV. STRANGE BUT TRUE

Listen to the texts





V. ARE YOU KEEN IN ART?

Discuss statements

- a) If a painting is really good, you don't have to be educated to like.
- b) A lot of so - called 'great' is rubbish.
- c) Too much public money is spent on art museums.
- d) No individual should be able to own a great work of art.
- e) A great photograph can be as fine a work of art as a great painting.



VI. ADMIRE

To what kind of art do these pictures belong?





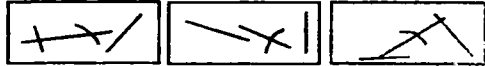
A TASTE OF TASTE

Good Taste

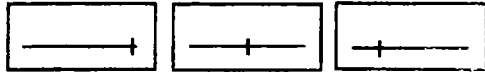
Taste is often a question of culture or fashion. However, the aspects of artistic composition tested in this set of schematic drawings are rather more universal. Unity of form, balance, rhythm and so on are elements that have stood the taste of time and are more or less generally agreed upon.

Part 1: Decide which sketch in each row best illustrates the word at the left of that row. Discuss your choice with a partner.

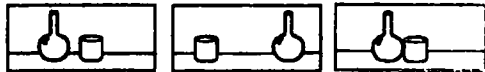
1. UNITY



2. BEAUTY



3. HARMONY



4. BALANCE



5. RHYTHM



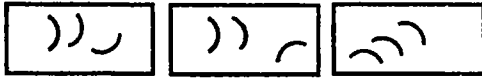
6. MOTION



7. BEAUTY



8. GRACE



9. POISE



Part 2: This part of the test is more to with cultural norms and fashions in taste.

For each correct answer give two points.

Decide which phrase is the best answer to the question, or which best completes the statement. Work with partner.

1. Joe Doe is 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 200 pounds, which makes him a pretty plump person by any standard.

Which pattern do you recommend for his suit?

- a. Large over-all plaid
- b. Faint pin-stripe
- c. Strong, well-spaced vertical stripes

2. Select the best fit for the same Mr. Doe's suits.

- a. Loose, easy drape
- b. Neither loose nor form-fitting
- c. Form-fitting

3. Can it be in good taste to place a *modern* chair and sofa in a room which contains «period» furniture?

- a. Yes
- b. No

4. Suppose you have a long room full of colour and with drapes bearing a large floral design. Would you try to match this with a colourful carpet also of floral design, or would you select a carpet neutral in color and inconspicuous in design?

- a. Colour
- b. Neutral

5. The real function of a painter is not so much just to paint, but rather to «hold a mirror up to nature»; that is, to reproduce a given object as faithfully as possible.

- a. Yes
- b. No

6. In their dress, people should be quick to adopt the latest fashion if they have the price.

- a. Yes
- b. No

7. A structure will always be in good taste if it is patterned after a classic example of architectural excellence, such as a Greek temple or a Gothic church.

- a. Yes
- b. No

8. Large furniture in a small room will make the room appear larger.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Sometimes

9. Small women look better in waist-length jackets than do tall women.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Yes, if the jacket is of chinchilla

10. Pictures of different sizes and shapes generally look better when hung-

- a. With the *tops* of the frames on one level
- b. With the *bottoms* of the frames on one level.

VIII. BALLOON DEBATE

Imagine that a group of famous historical and modern characters are travelling by balloon. They are over the North Atlantic when a leak is discovered. The balloon can only reach land if it is lightened – all the characters except one must jump out. Choose one of the characters, and speak for three minutes to explain why you are the best person to stay in the balloon (and why the others should not). Possible characters:

<u>Father Christmas</u>	<u>Queen Elizabeth</u>			
<u>Columbus</u>	<u>Charlie Chaplin</u>	<u>Kiri te Kanawa</u>		
<u>Picasso</u>	<u>Shakespeare</u>	<u>Eve</u>	<u>Napoleon</u>	<u>Mozart</u>
<u>Chairman Mao</u>				



GRAMMAR REVIEW

Challenge to think!

Describe the picture using order of adjectives



Exercise 1

Choose the correct forms. (First and second conditionals + Time clauses)

1. If you (come / will come) round this evening I (show/ will show) you the new clothes I've bought.
2. Perhaps I (become/ will become) an interpreter when I (finish/ will finish) studying English.
3. Wars (stop/will stop) when people (get / will get) more sensible.
4. If you (go / will go) to China next year you (need / will need) a visa.
5. I expect Nigora (tells / will tell) us when she (finds / will find) a job.
6. It (rains / will rain) before we (get / will get) home.
7. The meeting (starts /will start) when everybody (has / will have) arrived.
8. If you (press / will press) that button, a bell (ring/ will ring)

Exercise 2

Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences

1. If Ravshan (were /would be) here, he (knew / would know) what to do.

2. Do you think it (were / would be) a good idea if I (phoned / would phoned) the police?

3. What (did / would) you do if you (won / would win) a million pounds.

4. If I (had / would have) time I (learnt / would learn) the piano.

Exercise 3

Choose the correct tense.

1. When he... telling the joke I realized that I ... it before (start; hear)

2. When I ... at the car I could see that somebody ... into the back of it (look; drive)

3. When we... to the restaurant we ... that nobody ... to reserve a table (get; realize; remember)

4. He ... his breakfast when I... the kitchen to tell him (finish; enter).

5. When I ... to tell her about my future plans, she ... already (want; go).

6. When she ... to England, she... that the language ... quite different from the English that she... at school (come; find; be; learn)

Exercise 4

Complete the text, changing the verbs in brackets into the past simple or the past perfect.

Last week I (have) a funny experience. I (be) on my own in the house. My husband (go) away on a business trip. The first evening I (be) rather tired as I(spend) the day shopping and cleaning. After supper I (watch) television and then (decide) to go to bed early. I (feel) quite safe because I (lock) all the doors and I (close) all the windows securely. I was just going to sleep when I (hear) the sound of men's voices, talking quietly. I (be) terrified. I (get) out of bed and (creep) downstairs. The voices were coming from the sitting room. I (open) the door, trembling, and then (laugh) with relief. In my tiredness I (forget) to turn off the television.

TAPESCRIPTS

UNIT 1

A MEETING

Mrs. Abdullaeva is an economist. She has come to a presentation at a new branch of Baracat Company Ltd.

Rano: Hello! Can I help you, Mrs..?

Abdullaeva: Oh, I'm sorry for not introducing myself to you at once. I am Mrs. Abdullaeva. I have an appointment with Dr. Smith, but unfortunately I've never met him before.

Rano: I'll be pleased to help you. Please, follow me.

Dr. Smith: Hi, Rano. How are you doing?

Rano: Very well indeed. Thanks, and you?

Dr. Smith: the same with me.

Rano: (she turns to Mrs. Abdullaeva and says) Mrs. Abdullaeva, this is Dr. Smith.

Abdullaeva: How do you do Dr. Smith?

Dr.Smith: How do you do?

Rano: Dr. Smith is an economist. He has just finished writing a book on international trade and is developing business contracts between England and Uzbekistan.

Abdullaeva: Oh?! That's my field too. I work for the UN...

Dr.Smith: I am sorry to interrupt you, but it's a little bit crowded and noisy here. Rano, can't we sit down somewhere and talk?

Rano: Sure, let's sit over there.

Dr.Smith: Yes, that's better, I think. So, you're just mentioned you work for the United Nations. In the development program, by chance?

Abdullaeva: yes, how did you guess?

Dr.Smith: I've read your article on technical assistance. They are excellent.

Abdullaeva: that's nice of you to say so.

Dr. Smith: By the way, Mrs. Abdullaeva I intended to develop a new project for private business.

Abdullaeva: Hmm... That sounds interesting. Would you mind our company participating in the project?

Dr. smith: Sure. That's what I want to offer. But, let's discuss the details some other day.

Abdullaeva: Tomorrow morning, perhaps. At 9 o'clock?

Dr.Smith: that'll suit me. Is that settled, then?

Abdullaeva: Certainly, Good-bye.

Dr. Smith: It was nice meeting you. See you later.

UNIT 2

CULTURAL NOTES

Life in the USA

Americans love to go on picnics. Often on a Sunday in summer, they will take along a picnic basket and go to a Local Park or beach. There, they will open the basket and enjoy a delicious lunch outside.

A picnic lunch often includes fried chicken, Salad, sandwich, potato, corn, fruit, and soda or juice. Americans usually eat this food on paper plates and drink from paper cups. They also use plastic knives, forks, and spoons. No picnic in the USA is complete without a large blanket to sit on or a checked tablecloth to spread over a picnic table.

UNIT 2

HOTELS

Hotel Uzbekistan

Hotel Uzbekistan – one of the leading hotels in Uzbekistan. The best for business and leisure. Seventeen stories, 4 stars, 430 rooms with bath/ shower, cable + color TV, A/C, direct phone, mini-bar 24 hours service, two restaurants, business-center, equipped with computer and satellite communication. Outdoor swimming pool, travel agency which can organize different tours around Uzbekistan.

Location: right in the center opposite a beautiful park ten km from Airport.

Welcome to our hotel "Uzbekistan"!

Hotel Malika

Brand new 15 Unit Hotel in the heart of Samarkand. Twostories, shows the finest in Uzbek wood craftsmanship, delicious Uzbek cuisine and excellent staff. Our restaurant also offers European cuisine, sitting for thirty people and dance and traditional Uzbek fashion Shows, tour guides for all Uzbekistan, meeting at Airport.

Business center: conference hall for 30 people, access to E-mail, Internet.

We are very glad to see in our hotel Malika anytime!

Hotel Moscow

Ten stories situated in the center of Moscow, single and twin-bedded rooms with bath, phone, TV- one of the best hotels in Moscow. Rooms have air conditioning, one big restaurant, mini-bar, and choice of lunch or dinner, two minutes from metro.

Swimming pool, tennis, organize different journeys in the city, offers business meetings for businessmen in the hotel.

We are sure you'll enjoy your stay in our hotel!

UNIT 3

JOB INTERVIEW .

Jasur: Good morning. My name is Jasur Ahmedov. I have got an Interview with Clare Taylor at half past nine.

Secretary: O.K. Can you fill in this questionnaire, please?

Jasur: sure

(Some minutes later)

Jasur: here it is.

Clair: Good-bye, Adam. I hope everything goes well in Mexico.

Adam: Thanks, Bye!

Clare: How do you do, Mr. Ahmedov? Glad to see you.

Jasur: Good morning Mrs. Taylor. How are you?

Clare: I am fine. Come in, please.

Jasur: Thank you very much.

Clare: Tell me about your present job.

Jasur: I work for an organization called OSS-Overseas Student's Service. I am an accommodation officer. I help overseas students to find somewhere to live when they arrive in Britain.

Clare: I see. And how long have you been with this organization?

Jasur: Er... for just over year, since last May.

Clare:It sound an interesting job. Why do you want to leave?

Jasur: Oh, just want a change. I'd like to travel a bit.

Clare: What languages can you speak?

Jasur: I can speak English, French, German, Spanish, oh and Punjabi and a little Hindi

Clare: That's good. Now, have you got a driving license?

Jasur: Yes, I've had one for three years.

Clare: And what sort of job are you looking for?

Jasur: I'd like a job as a tour guide.

Unit 4

A TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

- Hallo, this is Diana. I'm afraid I'm not at home at the moment, but please, leave your name and number after tone and I'll get back to you as soon as I can.

- Hi, Diana. This is er.... Pete here. Pete Perkins. Er... I need to speak to you about next weekend. Can you give me a ring? Erm...I'm at the office, by the way. It's ten o'clock now and I'll be here all day. Thanks. Bye.

After half an hour Diana comes home and calls Pete.

- Hello. Pete Perkins's office

- Hello. Could I speak to Pete Perkins, please?

- Yes, Miss. I'm afraid Mr. Perkins is on another line at the moment. Do you want to hold or...?

- Yes, please. This is Diana. He rang me earlier and left a message on my answering machine and I'm returning his call. Can you tell him I'm back home now?

- Oh, yes, he's free now. I'm putting you through.

- Thank you very much... Pete? It's me Diane.

- Oh, hello, Diane. I wanted to speak to you about next weekend but you were not at home.

- Yes, I was at the store.

- O'K. I just want to invite you to the country to my summer cottage.

- Ah, summer cottage?! That's good idea. Do you have a swimming pool there?

- Yes, sure. I know how you like to swim.

- O'K. Then come to my place this evening and we'll discuss it over dinner.

- I'll be there at 7 o'clock.

- See you later then. Good-bye.

- Good-bye.

Unit 5

TRIP TO VARNA

Karim is asking Almira about her next winter holiday.

A: I'm going to Varna

K: Varna. Who are you staying with?

A: I'm staying with my cousin Helen.

K: Your cousin? But you are Tatar, aren't you?

A: Yes, but my mother's sister got married to Bulgarian.

K: How interesting! How long are you staying there?

A: For ten days.

Almira is describing how she is traveling to Varna, a famous resort on the coast of the Black Sea.

K: Ten days in Varna! Fantastic! How are you getting there?

A: Oh, it's complicated

K: Why?

A: Well, first we are driving from Fergana to Tashkent. Then, we are flying to Minsk, the capital of Byeloruss. From Minsk we are going by bus from the airport to the station and then we are traveling by train from Minsk to Odessa, a city in the coast of the Black Sea

K: Wow! Car, plain, bus, train. Then what?

A: Well, from Odessa we are taking a ferry to Varna in Bulgaria

K: Can't you fly direct to Varna?

A: Oh, yes. But there were no ticket left and this way is much more exciting.

Unit 6

JENNIFER LOPEZ IN PUBLIC WITH NEW MAN

Now that she is officially no longer dating Puff Daddy, she has wasted no time being seen out in public with her new boyfriend. The actress and singer was spotted in Australia cuddling up to Chris Judd: the dancer she has been seeing since the video of her chart topping single, love Don't Mean A Thing.

Judging by the magazine they were reading the couple appeared to be catching upon the latest news of love splits including that of Tom Cruise and Nicole Kidman – and perhaps, her own.

Despite her relationship problems, her star is still on the ascend. She recently made history in English speaking countries when her latest film, *The Wedding Planner* and album. *J. Lo* topped the charts at the same time. The only other artist who has come close to matching her record was Barbara Streisand with *The Way We Were* in 1973, but the movie and album topped the charts a week apart, not at the same time.

MICHAEL JACKSON

Date: Born 29 August 1958.

First in a group (with his brothers, Tito, Jermaine, Marlon, and Jackie), then as a solo artist, he has been a superstar from the age of 11. Today, he really is a living legend. What's more, media reports of plastic surgery, his marriage to Elvis Presley's daughter, alleged crimes, exotic pets and strange beliefs only seem to increase his fame. Behind it all, though, stands one of the greatest...

- Singers
- dancers
- video-makers
- Performers, pop-music has ever seen.

Greatest Hits include *Ben*, *Off the Wall*, *Thriller*, *Billie Jean*, *Beat It*, *Bad*, *Smooth*, *Criminal*, *I Can't Stop Loving You*, *Black & White*, *Scream*, *Earth Song*.

MADONNA

Data: born in the 16th of August 1958 ... (Her real name -Louise Ciccone).

Stardom arrived for her in 1983 after had ...

- a) first trained as a dancer;
- b) worked in several New Wave band's and Hired Michael Jackson's manager.

Since that I have had hit after hit- usually with up-tempo, pop/dance songs.

She is also famous for my....

- videos
- frequent changes of image,
- broken marriage to Sean Penn,
- movie roles...

She has millions of fans all over the world.

Her greatest Hits include: Holiday, Like A Virgin, Crazy For You, Into The Groove, Papa Don't Preach, Just Like A Prayer, Vogue, Hanky-Panky, Rain, Bedtime Stories.

Unit 7

CHOOSING A PET

Pet store attendant: Hello. How are you today? Can I help you?

Customer: Yes. I'm looking for a pet for my son. Can you suggest anything?

Attendant: What kind of pet does he want? A traditional pet-a cat or a dog? Or something unusual?

Customer: Well, he'd like a snake or an alligator, but he isn't going to get one.

Attendant: We have a nice dog right now- a Doberman pinscher.

Customer: A Doberman pinscher? Oh no! I've heard about them on the news. They are very big and mean.

Attendant: Oh no, sir! They aren't as mean as some dogs.

Customer: Really.

Attendant: Yes, really. Last week we had a small dog. It was only as big as my purse, but it was as mean as a devil. It bit me three times!

Customer: Let's forget dogs then.

Attendant: What about a cat?

Customer: A cat. Hmm... They aren't as friendly as dogs, are they?

Attendant: No, but they don't shed as much as dogs either. They're very clean.

Customer: Hmm...

Attendant: Or what about a bird? A parrot or a parakeet. We have both.

Customer: Which do you recommend?

Attendant: Well, parakeets aren't as easy to train and they never speak as well as parrots.

Customer: Yes, but parakeets don't need as much space as parrots, do they?

Attendant: That's true. Parakeets are very popular because they're so easy to keep.

Customer: Yes, but they're a little noisy, aren't they? I want a quiet pet.

Attendant: A quiet pet? Well, what about a goldfish? There's nothing as quiet as a goldfish.

UNIT 8 EATING OUT

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Woman: Um, what's Pascal's ravioli exactly?

Waiter: Well, it's ravioli with spinach in cheese sauce.

Woman: I see. Right. Well, for a starter I'd like the soup. And then the chicken

Man: And I'd like the lamb and some vegetables, please.

Waiter: And what would you like to drink?

Man: We'd like the house wine.

Waiter: Red or white?

Man: Red, please.

Waiter: Would you like a dessert?

Man: Um, no thank you.

Woman: Yes, please. I'd like fresh fruit salad.

Waiter: Certainly. Anything else? Coffee?

Woman: Yes, please. Two coffees.

Man: Excuse me. Can we have the bill?

Waiter: Yes, just a moment

Man: Do you take Visa?

Waiter: Yes, we do.

MAKING A BANANA SPLIT

Here is the recipe for a popular American dessert. It's called a banana split. You need: Bananas, ice cream, sauce, cherries, cream, and nuts.

First, take one whole banana. Peel the banana and cut it in half lengthwise. Put the banana in the bottom of a long dessert dish. Set the dessert dish aside.

Next, take out three different kinds of sauce. The most popular kinds of sauce are chocolate, caramel, and pineapple. Heat the chocolate sauce until it boils. While the chocolate sauce is heating, take out three different kinds of ice cream from the freezer. The most popular kinds of ice cream are vanilla, strawberry, and chocolate. Use an ice cream scoop to make round balls of ice cream. Put the balls of vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry ice cream on each banana.

Pour the caramel sauce on the chocolate ice cream.
Pour the pineapple sauce on the strawberry ice cream.
When the chocolate sauce is hot, pour it on the vanilla ice cream.

Next, whip some cream until it is stiff. When the cream is stiff, put some whipped cream on the ice cream. Put chopped nuts over everything. Finally, put a cherry on top.

Enjoy your banana split!

UNIT 9

AT THE DOCTOR'S

Mary Healy fell off her bicycle. She's in the emergency room at the local hospital.

Doctor Singh is examining her.

Doctor: Well, hello, young lady. It looks like you've had quite a fall. What were you doing? Going too fast?

Mary: Yes doctor. I fell off going around a corner.

Doctor: I see. Well, I'll take a look at you. That's a bad cut. I'll have to put a couple of stitches in that.

Mary: I have a cut here too, doctor.

Doctor: It looks worse than it is. Only the skin is broken. The nurse will clean it up for you. It'll sting, but that's all. It hurts anywhere else, doesn't it?

Mary: I have a pain in my arm. It's very sore and it feels stiff.

Doctor: Well, there's nothing broken, but you've bruised your shoulder. It'll be sore for a few days. Did you bump your head?

Mary: Yes, I did. I fell on the bike. But it doesn't hurt now.

Doctor: Did you feel dizzy?

Mary: No, not at all.

Doctor: Look up here. I'm going to shine this light in your eye. Uh huh, all right, that's fine. I'll sew this cut up, and the nurse will put a bandage on it. Then you can go home.

Jean Weiner has gone to see Doctor Carlos Valencia, her family doctor.

Jean: Good morning, doctor.

Doctor: Oh, good morning, Mrs. Weiner. What seems to be problem today?

Jean: It's those pills, doctor. They don't seem to be doing me any good.

Doctor: Really? What's wrong?

Jean: What isn't wrong with me, doctor! It's old age, I suppose.

Doctor: You're doing weil, Mrs. Weiner! You'll live to be hundred!

Jean: I have this terrible cough, doctor, and I still have that rash on my hands. And the backache! I can hardly walk sometimes. You don't think its cancer, do you? I've been reading so much about it in the paper.

Doctor: No, no. No chance of that. You're in good shape for your age.

Jean: You can't be serious. Anyway, I'm almost finished with the old pills, doctor. Can you give me a different colour next time?

Craig Williams: Hello doctor.

Dr. Casey: Hello, Mr. Williams. What brings you here today?

Craig: I'm not sure, doctor, but I haven't been feeling too well. I think I might have the flu.

Dr. Casey: Uh huh. There's a lot of it going around these days. Tell me how you've been feeling.

Craig: Well, very tired, and I'm aching all over. I've been sneezing a lot and feeling pretty feverish, hot and cold all the time. Oh, and I've had sore throat.

Dr. Casey: Any vomiting?

Craig: No, but I don't feel very hungry. I just have no appetite at all.

Dr. Casey: Well, let me take a look at you. Come sit up here. Now, open your mouth and say "Ahh". Uh huh. Your throat's a little inflamed, and I see the glands in your neck are swollen. Unbutton your shirt and let me listen to your chest. Breathe deeply. Hmm. I'm going to check your temperature. Don't talk for a minute; just keep the thermometer under your tongue. I'll write out a prescription for you, but you know that the best thing is to rest. Go to bed and drink lots of liquids. If you have fever, take two aspirin every four hours. Come in again if you are not better in three or four days.

UNIT 9
POEM "SNEEZLES"

Christopher Robin
Had wheezles
And sneezles.
They bundled him
Into his bed
They gave him what goes
With a cold in the nose,
And some more for a cold
In the head.
They wondered
If wheezles
Would turn
Into mumps;
They examined his chest
For a rash
And the rest
Of his body for swellings and lumps.
They sent for some doctors
In sneezles
And wheezles
To tell them what ought
To be done
All sorts and conditions
Of famous physicians
Came hurrying round
At a run.
They all made a note
Of the state of his throat
They asked if he suffered from thirst;
They asked if the sneezles
Came after the wheezles,
Or if the first sneeze
Came first
They said "If you teazle
A sneeze
Or a wheeze
A measles

May easily grow
 But humour or pleazle
 The wheezle
 Or sneezle
 The measle
 Will certainly go".
 They expounded the reazles
 For sneezles
 And wheezles
 The manner of measles
 When new.
 They said "If he freezles
 In draughts and in breezles
 Then PHTHEEZLES
 May even ensue"
 Christopher Robin
 Got up in the morning
 The sneezles had vanished away
 And the look in his eye
 Seemed to say to the sky
 "Now, how to amuse them today?"

UNID.10

A LETTER

My darling,

I've just heard the sad news they told me that you are leaving the Fergana Valley.

You don't know how much I'll miss your light eyes and sweet smile! Your being here has been like sunshine on the pathway of my life. If you leave, you'll take the sunshine with you.

You once hinted that you loved me, though you never said it so directly. If there is any chance that you do love me, please don't go away. We need to sit side by side and talk. I don't want you to forget the time we've had together here in the Valley. And I don't want you to forget how much truly I love you. You want to be alone with your feelings. Please, stay here in Fergana Valley. I know I can make you happy!

And, why be alone in this life. Show me the meaning
of being lonely.

Yours forever,

.....

UNIT 10

POEM "A SMILE FOR YOU"

Smiling is infectious; you catch it like the flu,
When someone smiled at me today, I started smiling
too.

I passed around the corner and someone saw my
grin

When he smiled I realized I'd pass it on to him.
I thought about that smile then realized its worth,
A single smile, just like mine could travel the earth.
So, if you feel a smile begin, don't leave it undetected
Let's start an epidemic quick, and get the world infected!

Keep the smile going by sending this on to a friend.
Everyone needs a smile!!!

UNIT 11

NOISY NEIGHBORS

Harriet: Pssst! Ozzie! Ozzie! Wake up!

Ozzie: Huh? What? What's the matter? It can't be
seven o'clock already!

Harriet: No, it's half past one. It's those people next
door again. Listen!

Ozzie: Oh, yeah. They must be having another party.

Harriet: Listen to that! They must be waking up the
whole block. And they have three young children. They
couldn't be sleeping through that racket. It's disgusting!
Somebody should call the police! Ozzie, wake up!

Ozzie: Huh! I wasn't asleep, dear. They're all laughing.
They must be having a good time. They never invite us,
do they?

Harriet: Ozzie!

Ozzie: Yes, dear. What is it now?

Harriet: Listen! They all must be leaving.

Ozzie: Thank goodness for that! Maybe we'll get some sleep.

Harriet: I hope so. It's nearly three o'clock. Goodnight, dear. Oh, no! Now they're having a fight. Ozzie: I'm not surprised. They always have fights after parties.

Harriet: Uh, oh they must be throwing the dishes again.

Ozzie: No, I think that was a vase dear, or maybe the TV-set or both! They'll be sorry in the morning.

Harriet: Ozzie! Wake up!

Ozzie: Huh? Oh what's that banging?

Harriet: He couldn't be hammering at this time of night.

Ozzie: What time is it?

Harriet: Four o'clock. What could they be doing at four o'clock in the morning?

Ozzie: I don't hear any voices. Go back to sleep, Harriet dear.

Harriet: Ozzie Listen. There's someone in the backyard next door.

Ozzie: Huh? It must be the garbage man.

Harriet: No, It can't be. It's too early. It's quarter to five. Who could it be? I'd better take a look. Ooh! It's Howard Kennedy, and he's carrying a shovel.

Ozzie: Really? You don't think he's killed her, do you?

Harriet: Well, we haven't her voice for a while. No, she's probably sleeping.

Ozzie: But what could he be doing at this time of night?

Harriet: If he has killed her, he might be burying the body!

Ozzie: What?! You don't think so, do you?

Harriet: Well, he couldn't be planting tomatoes, could he? Do you think I should call the police?

Ozzie: No. Why don't you ask him what he's doing first!

Harriet: Hello there, Howard. You're up bright and early this morning.

Howard: I haven't been to bed yet. We had a party last night. I hope we didn't keep you awake.

Harriet: Oh, no, no. We didn't hear a thing, nothing at all. I slept like a log.

Howard: Well, it was a pretty noisy party. My husband knocked over the kids' tropical fish tank while we were cleaning up. The poor fish died. I'm just burying them before the kids wake up.

UNITE 12

BUYING A PRESENT

In a record store

Liz: Do you have Disco King, please?

Salesclerk: Who's it?

Liz: Soul Sensation. It's their latest single. It's just made the charts. It's number nine this week. Salesclerk: Let's see...just a minute. Yes. Here you are.

Liz: Oh, thanks. And do you have the new album by the Rats?

Salesclerk: Teenage Revolution? Oh, yes. We have that. It's a terrific album. You'll love it.

Liz: Oh, it's not for me. It's for my grandmother. It's a birthday present.

In a jewelry store

Harry: I'm trying to find a Christmas present for my wife.

Salesclerk: All right. What exactly are you looking for?

Harry: I'm not sure, really. Maybe you can help me.

Salesclerk: Sure. I'll show you some bracelets.

Harry: No, I bought a bracelet for our anniversary.

Salesclerk: Maybe a ring, then. These rings are made of gold.

Harry: Yes, I like that one. What kind of stone is that?

Salesclerk: It's a diamond. And it's only \$5,000!

Harry: Oh. Well, maybe you could show some earrings, then.

In a toy store

Mrs. Silva: Hello. Maybe you could advise me.

Salesclerk: Yes, of course.

Mrs. Silva: I'm looking for a toy for my nephew.

Salesclerk: O.K. how old is he?

Mrs. Silva: He will be nine on Saturday.

Salesclerk: Skateboards are still very popular.

Mrs. Silva: Hmm. I don't want him to hurt himself.

Salesclerk: What about a drum set?

Mrs. Silva: I don't think so. His father will be upset if I buy him one of these. Do you have anything educational? You see, he's very intelligent boy.

Salesclerk: I have the perfect thing! A do-it-yourself computer kit.

UNIT 13

THE NIGHT THAT CHANGED MY LIFE...

Top doctor, Geoffrey Payne, talks for the first time about the night his wife was murdered.

Dr. Payne was founded guilty of his wife's murder and is now serving a life sentence. He wrote to this magazine from his prison cell about what happened on the night of the 13 of October 1999.

"I had to stay late at the hospital that night to do an emergency operation. I finally left at about 11 p.m.

I drove home slowly because the weather was terrible – the wind was blowing and it was raining heavily. I was turning into our road when a man suddenly ran in front of my car. I almost hit him but I stopped just in time. I was terrified and the man looked terrified too. I go out of the car but he ran away before I could ask if he was all right. It was very strange.

When I got home the lights were on but it was very quiet. I called to my wife but there was no answer. Then I remembered that she was out at the concert.

I was still very upset about what happened on the road, so I made myself a stiff drink.

Then I went upstairs to have a bath. I saw that the window in the bedroom was open.

This was strange because my wife always locked the doors and windows before she went out. She was afraid of burglars. When I went to close it, I found Ellen, she was lying on the floor. There was blood everywhere. I rushed over and felt for her pulse but she was dead. I sat on the floor beside her body in a state of a total shock.

The next thing I knew, the sky was getting light. I can't remember a thing about that night. In the morning I phoned the police. They arrived about half an hour after I phoned them, but it seemed like hours. During that time I tried desperately to remember anything I could about the night before. I couldn't stop thinking about the man in the road. What was he doing at that time of night in our quiet neighborhood? Why did he look so terrified? Why did he run away?

UNIT 13

HOW GOOD A DETECTIVE ARE YOU?

One evening late in 1941, Colonel Montgomery of Scotland Yard found himself standing before the members of the London Mystery Club, a group that enjoyed discussing mystery novels.

"I wouldn't ask for your help if it wasn't important," the colonel said.

"Recently a stranger arrived in London from South America. Our intelligence sources have informed us that this man is probably a Nazi agent. We believe that he is a courier of a great deal of wealth with which to finance spying in Britain.

"A few hours after he stepped off the boat, we arranged a car accident that sent him to the hospital with a fractured arm. Our staff searched his clothes and luggage, which consisted of only a briefcase with letters from his friends in British Guiana. We discovered nothing. Either this man is not an enemy agent, or he is an exceedingly clever one.

"We considered a number of possible ploys. He could have posted counterfeit British currency to himself, but the irregularity of wartime mail makes this rather unlikely. He could have had diamonds implanted in his body surgically, but an X-ray machine eliminated that possibility. Tomorrow morning this man will walk out of the hospital and merge with our populace. Do you have any suggestions as to how he might be concealing something like a hundred thousand pounds?"

The members turned to one another and whispered

for a few moments. Several heads nodded, and then the president turned and said, "Colonel, we think you have overlooked a rather obvious possibility".

Can you work out what is it?

"Mr. Reilly? This is Colonel Montgomery of Scotland Yard. I'm afraid I have some bad news for you. Your brother-in-law has just been murdered".

"Oh, my God," said the voice on the other end of line. "I only saw Mickey last night. I can't believe this is true. Are you sure it's him."

"The identification is positive, Mr. Reilly. I would like to come straight over and talk to you about who would have a motive for killing him."

An hour later, Colonel Montgomery was seated in Reilly's flat. It's no secret that Mickey had enemies ,," said Reilly .His business partner , Harold Smith , once accused him of stealing money from their business. They had some violent arguments. Then there's my sister's husband, Charles Jones who accused Mickey of having an affair with his wife.

Charles, I'm embarrassed to say, is associated with the underworld. Another person who could I've killed Mickey is my wife's brother Billy. I know he hated Mickey. I can give you his address if you promise not to tell him I did. " No, thank you Mr. Reilly. From what you've told me, it's rather obvious that you killed Mickey "How did Montgomery know?

Alphonso, the spy, was being questioned at Scotland Yard. "All right, Alphonso,"

said Colonel Montgomery. "Where did you hide the secret document you stole from the Foreign Office?" "I was afraid of being caught with it," Alphonoso replied. "When I saw you trailing me I ran into a library and hid it in a book. I put it between pages 123 and 124 , so I would remember where it was, but I was so intent on remembering those numbers that now I've forgotten the book's name " You 're lying, Alphonoso," said Colonel Montgomery . "Where did you really put it?" How could Montgomery tell Alphonso was lying?

UNIT 14

MORNING OSH

Morning osh is usually prepared for special celebrations such as weddings, the circumcision of a son or in respect for some one who has died. Only men attend this early morning function (Osh). It is considered bad manners not to respond to an invitation. It is not necessary to bring any gifts. Dress neatly, with clothes that aren't too bright, it is not necessary to wear a tie.

Morning Osh goes on from 6 a.m. until 7 a.m. Approximately 200 people are invited, depending on the family and occasion.

Guests take their seats in turn, sit a while, eat some osh and then leave.

No strong drink is served and toasting is not allowed. Smoking at the table is not recommended.

GUY FAWKES' DAY

In Britain, November the 5th is the anniversary of the arrest of Guy Fawkes. On that day in 1605, he was discovered in the cellars of the House of Parliament, where he had laid a great pile of wood and 36 barrels of gunpowder. He intended to blow up the building during opening of Parliament by the King.

Guy Fawkes Day has become Britain's main fire festival. Models of Guy Fawkes, stuffed with fireworks, are burnt on bonfires throughout the country. The celebrations in some towns are famous. In Lewes, for example, the 6 Bonfire Societies march through the town with drums and torches, before setting fire to huge bonfires on the outskirts. In the mid-19th century, when immense fires were lit in the heart of the town and lighted tar barrels were rolled through the streets, the danger of fire was very great. Even today, the possibility of riots has forced the town to close its pubs on November the 5th. There is something very violent about the emotions, which are released on this occasion. It is also a reminder that in pre-Christian times, the New Year was celebrated on November the 1st, and fires were lit on hilltops to purify the people and the land, and to defeat the powers of evil, which were then at their strongest.

UNIT 15

Kim: Roger...Roger...What do you think about this blue one?

Roger: Very nice, Kim. Now can we go?

K: Yeah, but do you think it makes me look a bit fat?

R: No! It looks very nice.

K: It does, it makes me look fat. Oh, what am I going to wear?

R: Well, I thought the black one was nice and um...

K: What? The one which didn't fit? Anyway, it was too expensive...

R: Well, get the...er...white one that was O.K.

K: Do you mean the one that was in the window? It was all right. But, if I get the white one, I'll need a new pair of shoes.

R: Why?

K: Oh, you don't understand anything. Oh, those red ones look O.K. Can you go and get them?

R: Which ones?

K: The red ones, over there, on that shelf. The ones that have really high heels. Go on. Please.

R: Kim! These?

K: Yeah, yeah. Are they size 6?

R: Yes. Now, can we go?

K: Oh, I don't know if I like them.

Woman: Nice dress, Kim.

K: Oh...I bought it this afternoon. I went with Roger. It was a nightmare. He hates shopping.

W: Where is Roger?

K: Oh, he hates parties. I'm here on my own. Anyway, who's that man in the armchair? He looks interesting. He looks like a journalist or a writer. Do you know him?

W: No, but I think he is a friend of my husband's.

K: Oh, right.

W: See that woman over there?

K: Which one?

W: The one with black hair.

K: Do you mean the one that's talking to Edward? Poor thing.

W: No, the other one. The one in the red dress.

K: Yeah.

W: Well she's the one who's having an affair with a new Marketing Manager.

K: What? Isn't he married?

W: Yeah. That's his wife. The one who is dancing.

K: Sssh. She's coming over.

UNIT 16

THE WEATHER FORECAST

Carol and Nana Ackerman live in Washington, D.C. They're planning a weekend trip.

Nana: I know, Carol! Why don't we go to the Pennsylvania Dutch country?

Carol: It's long way, Nana.

N: Oh, it isn't too far. Anyway, the highway's an Interstate, so we can get there quickly.

C: But Pennsylvania's often cold at this time of year. It might snow.

N: Well, yes. It might, but I don't think it will.

C: I'm not sure. It is December, and I'm afraid of driving in the snow. And we might not be able to find a hotel. They might be closed.

N: Oh that's no problem. I can make a reservation by phone tonight.

C: Well maybe it's not bad idea. We might have beautiful weather.

N: Oh, we'll enjoy ourselves anyway. Let's watch the weather forecast on TV. We might not go to Pennsylvania. We might go to Virginia or North Carolina. We can decide after the forecast.

Let's look now at the weather map. It's generally clear in Washington area with some rain over here in the mountains of Virginia. Its 43* now outside our studio. That's 6* Celsius. Our low tonight will be 34*. The humidity is a damp 75%, with winds from the northwest. Now let's look at the forecast for tomorrow. It'll be colder, with a high of 36*. They'll be getting snow in northern Pennsylvania and in upstate New York. We might get some of the snow, but probably we'll have a little rain instead. The rest of the Northeast and Middle Atlantic states will be gray and overcast, except it'll be partly cloudy with occasional sunshine south of us in Virginia

and North Carolina. We might get some cold winds tomorrow from the northwest, and they might bring us some of that snow. So keep that in mind if you're driving this weekend, because Sunday looks like more of the same.

UNIT 17

OUT OF WORK

In English speaking countries a lot of people are out of work. Tracy Kowalski is 19. She dropped out of high school two years ago and got a job as a checkout clerk in a supermarket. She was fired four months ago and hasn't been able to find another job, yet.

"My old man just doesn't understand. He started working in the steel mill here in town when he was 16. Things are different now, but he thinks I should start bringing home some money. I'm on unemployment, but it isn't very much and I'm just fed up with standing in line to sign for it every other week. I hate having to ask my folks for money. My mom gives me a couple of dollars now and then, but she can't stand having me around the house all day. I've almost given up looking for a job. I look at the paper every day, but I'm really tired of going through the want ads. There are at least 50 people for every job. I was interested in becoming a receptionist for a dentist or doctor because I like meeting people. But now I'd take any job that came along. People ask me why I don't move to California or maybe Houston, but I really don't want to leave my family and my friends. Anyway, I'd be scared of living all alone in a strange place.

UNIT 18

STRANGE BUT TRUE!

The largest picture ever-painted measures 6.727.56sq m'. It shows a "smiley" face on brightly colored background and was painted in Australia in 1990 by students and schoolchildren and artist Ken Done.

Velasquez' painting *Portrait of Juan de Pareja* was sold for 2,310,000 pounds in 1970. In 1801 the same painting had been sold for 40.95 pounds.

Picasso produced about 13,500 paintings and drawings

as well as large numbers of book illustrations, prints sculptures and ceramics.

If you visit all the parts of the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg you have to walk 24 kilometers.

Paintings have been found in caves in France that are 27,000 years old.

The Museum of Modern Art in New-York hung Le Bateau by Matisse upside down for 47 days before they discovered their mistake.

Professor M. Guarducci of Rome has shown that some of the so-called "ancient" objects in the Louver, The British Museum, The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and Rome's Museum of Prehistory were actually made by two 19th century criminals.

ANSWER KEY

UNIT 1

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| 1. - | 5. to |
| 2. with | 6. about/for |
| 3. to | 7. with |
| 4. of | 8. to |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. d | 4. f |
| 2. b | 5. c |
| 3. e | 6. a |

Grammar

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. a | 5. b |
| 2. b | 6. a |
| 3. c | 7. c |
| 4. a | |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. - | 5. he's |
| 2. he's | 6. she's |
| 3. they're | 7. she's |
| 4. we're | 8. they're |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. lives | 6. works |
| 2. gets up | 7. has |
| 3. makes | 8. watch |
| 4. prepares | 9. go |
| 5. milks | 10. latent to |

Exercise 4

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. actually | 7. look |
| 2. just | 8. still |
| 3. so what | 9. perhaps |

- | | |
|---------|-------------------|
| 4. even | 10. I do not know |
| 5. I do | 11. though |
| 6. know | |

Exercise 5

1. Adele doesn't get up early very often.
2. Ruff usually brings Adele a cup of tea in bed.
3. Adele sometimes does house work on Saturdays.
4. Adele often takes a dog for a walk.
5. Adele always reads the newspapers sometimes during the weekend.
6. Adele quite often visit her elderly mother in Newbury.
7. they do not usually have breakfast.
8. they do not often have Saturday lunch.
9. they hardly ever have a heavy meal in the evening.
10. Ruff normally does the crossword puzzle in the Saturday newspaper.
11. Ruff almost always lies in on Saturday morning.
12. They quite often go out in the car on Saturday afternoon.

Exercise 6

- a) Do you often go to the cinema?
 - b) I never eat meat because I don't like it.
 - c) My parents always listen to the radio in the evening.
 - d) How often do you have a holiday?
 - e) We sometimes go to a Japanese restaurant.
 - f) I am never late for school.
 - g) My elder brother comes home late.
 - h) She always gives me very good advice.
 - i) They always go to work by car and return home on foot.
- You must always bring the earphones for the lesson.

Unit 2

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. F | 6. E |
| 2. D | 7. I |

- | | |
|------|------|
| 3. G | 8. J |
| 4. B | 9. A |
| 5. C | |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. Grandeur | 5. main |
| 2. an impression on | 6. destination |
| 3. schedule | 7. trip |
| 4. ancient | |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. air steward | 6. to board |
| 2. cruise | 7. to land |
| 3. destination | 8. to take off |
| 4. impression | 9. to arrive |
| 5. fortress | 10. outstanding |

Keys for the dialogues

1

1. Have you made up what you are going to do on New Year' Eve?
2. Not quite. I'd like to go the ball, but it's a bit complicated. I can't find a partner.
3. Oh, with me it's the other way round. I would like to stay at home, but Kate wants to go to the ball.
4. Look here, Jack. What if I take Kate to the ball and you stay at home?

2

1. Where would you like to go for dinner?
2. Oh, I'd rather leave that up to you. Remember you promised to surprise me.
3. I did, didn't I? Well, then, I think dinner first and then theater afterwards.
4. That is the surprise. I thought our budget was the little tight this month.
5. It was until today. That was the other surprise I was going to tell you about. I got that rise I'd been promised!
6. Wonderful!

7. "The night is young and you're beautiful." Isn't the way the song goes?

8. I believe so, and thank you, kind sir.

Grammar

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Met / was doing | f. Were having / dropped |
| b. Was paying / heard | g. Got |
| c. Turned / saw | h. Was picking / cut |
| d. Was wearing | i. Left / said |
| e. Decided | j. Finished / went |

Exercise 2

- | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|
| a. In | g. at / in | l. ago |
| b. When | h. on | m. last |
| c. For | i. when | n. at / in |
| d. Last | j. on | o. - |
| e. On | k. in | p. in |
| f. - | | |

Unit 3

True and False

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. T | 4. T |
| 2. F | 5. F |
| 3. F | 6. T |

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. teacher | 9. lawyer |
| 2. footballer | 10. driver |
| 3. boxer | 11. bricklayer |
| 4. sports (woman) man | 12. tour guide |
| 5. sailor | 13. mechanic |
| 6. manager | 14. architect |
| 7. accountant | 15. salesman |
| 8. pilot | 16. chess-player |

Grammar

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| a) has been | h) has been |
|-------------|-------------|

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| b) have been | i) has been |
| c) has met | j) have been |
| d) has traveled | k) have lived |
| e) has seen | l) has had |
| f) has hunted | m) has done |
| g) has ridden | n) has ...had |

Unit 4

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. busy | 4. to get through to |
| 2. phone somebody | 5. to dial another number |
| 3. answer | |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. it's/ this is | 4. call back |
| 2. message | 5. number |
| 3. out | |

Exercise 3

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. G | 3. B | 5. C | 7. E |
| 2. F | 4. A | 6. D | |

Grammar

Exercise 1

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 3. D | 5. B |
| 2. F | 4. E | 6. A |

Exercise 2

- Do you like going for walks?
- Would you like to go for a swim?
- What do you like doing at the weekend?
- What would you like to do this evening?

Unit 5

Grammar

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. better | 6. better |
| 2. Happiest | 7. good |
| 3. faster | 8. least |

4. creamiest
5. more colorful

9. more famous
10. less impressive

Have a rest

- 1) Spot the difference

Hat of man, bottom left. Number on vest of runner, far left. Color of shorts of athlete middle picture. Number of athletes on the track. Stripe on vest of leading athlete. Shape of bush, center of picture.

2. Spot the difference

Strip on the ball. Different flag on sand castle. Quantify of shells. Strip on the bottom of bucket. Extra wave in the boy's hair.

Unit 6

Vocabulary

Exercise 2

1. pop star, accountant, plugger
2. DJ, journalist
3. Band, stylist, agent, roadiest, accountant

Exercise 3

1. fee
2. the A+R man
3. gigs
4. session
6. career
7. image
8. disc jockey
9. promoting

Grammar Revision Exercises

Exercise 1

1. I'm doing
2. is going to
3. I'll get
4. will you
5. want be
6. going to
7. are going to

Exercise 2

1. Is practicing
2. Speaks
3. Is speaking
4. Is getting
5. Grow
6. Is having
7. Goes
8. Is rising
9. Are ... going
10. Does ... work

Exercise 3

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Present progressive | d) Present progressive |
| b) Simple present | e) Present progressive |
| c) Simple present | |

Exercise 4

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. better | 6. tastiest |
| 2. worst | 7. more polite |
| 3. more correct | 8. taller |
| 4. younger | 9. open |
| 5. richest | 10. worst |

Exercise 5

- 1. Cheaper – cheapest
- More cheerful – more cheerful
- Colder – coldest
- More correct – most correct
- More dangerous – most dangerous
- More difficult – most difficult
- Funnier – funniest
- Hotter – hottest
- Larger – largest
- Later – latest
- Noisier – noisiest
- Prettier – prettiest
- Ruder – rudest
- Sleepier – sleepest
- Smaller – smallest
- More talkative – most talkative
- More terrible – most terrible
- Thinner – thinnest
- Warmer – warmest
- More worried – most worried

Exercise 6

- 1. 1. bought
- 2. have often dreamt
- 3. have traveled
- 4. have never been
- 5. didn't like

6. spoke
7. made
8. did you ever/ran
9. have you ever broken/ have / did you do
10. have you ever / have / was

Unit 7

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

Domestic

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. pig | 7. goldfish |
| 2. parrot | 8. cat |
| 3. parakeet | 9. horse |
| 4. bee | 10. dog |
| 5. hedgehog | 11. goat |
| 6. mouse | 12. rat |

Wild

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. mouse | 9. ladybird |
| 2. lion | 10. zebra |
| 3. snake | 11. porpoise |
| 4. hedgehog | 12. llama |
| 5. rat | 13. lynx |
| 6. alligator | 14. rhinoceros |
| 7. monkey | 15. hare |
| 8. goldfish | 16. platypus |

Exercise 2

Examples: (there are many possible answers)

1. three parrots, six parakeets and two hedgehogs
2. rhinoceroses
3. goats, pigs and horses
4. panthers and lynxes
5. bees, wasps and bugs

Exercise 3

1. feed
2. has great affection for snakes
3. mean
4. breeds
5. attached

Exercise 5

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. E | 6. D | 11. C |
| 2. L | 7. M | 12. A |
| 3. O | 8. B | 13. I |
| 4. J | 9. K | 14. H |
| 5. F | 10. N | 15. G |

Exercise 6

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. F | 5. B |
| 2. E | 6. A |
| 3. G | 7. D |
| 4. C | |

Grammar

Exercise 1

1. You will meet
2. She arrives
3. She will give you
4. You will recognize her
5. She does not say
6. You will know
7. You will take
8. The train comes
9. You will get on it
10. You miss
11. You will have to
12. It reaches
13. You will meet
14. She will get
15. She drives off
16. We will call you

Exercise 2

2. I shall try
3. I'm going to
4. I shall not be able to do
5. Will the wedding start?
6. Will begin

7. I shall go
8. Will any of your friends be there?
9. Are you doing anything?
10. I'll feel shy
11. It will be a big party
12. You will call

Exercise 4

2. You will knock / you are going to knock
3. You will be
4. I shall have
5. You will hit / you are going to hit
6. Will you have
7. I am going to wear
8. I am going to visit

Unit 8

Grammar

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. much | 6. a little |
| 2. a little | 7. a lot of |
| 3. a few | 8. many |
| 4. much | 9. enough |
| 5. much | 10. enough |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a. a lot of | g. much |
| b. many | h. a lot of |
| c. much | i. many |
| d. a lot of | j. a lot of |
| e. a lot of | k. many / a lot of |
| f. a lot of | l. a lot ofm. |

Exercise 3

- a. Does your tooth hurt? – A little. I'll go tomorrow.
- b. Were there many people at the party? – A few. But no one that you know.
- c. Is there any food left over? – A little. The children are most of it.

d. Have you got any whisky? – A little. Do you want some ice in it?

e. Do you have any books on French literature? – A few. You can borrow them if you want.

f. Would you like some cream? – A little. I'm trying to loose weight.

g. Are there any Spanish people in your class? – A few. But most of them come from France.

h. Do you watch much TV? – A little. But I prefer reading.

i. Do you get many letters? – A few. But most of them are bills.

j. Do your children get a lot of homework? – A little. It takes them about an hour a night.

Unit 9

Exercise 1

1. My leg (or any other parts of body)
2. Cancer
3. Prescription
4. Stomach-ache
5. Broken
6. Earache
7. Coughing/ sneezing
8. pains/ any part of body
9. sore
- 10.

Exercise 2

illness

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. liver disease | 4. flu |
| 2. cancer | 5. hangover |
| 3. asthma | |

Injuries

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. cut | 4. break |
| 2. burn | 5. twist |
| 3. bruise | |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. bandage | 5. aspirin |
| 2. iodine | 6. travel – sickness |
| 3. scissors | 7. ice-pack |
| 4. sticking plaster | 8. disinfectant |

Unit 10

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

1. happy / sad, unhappy
2. bored / interested
3. kind / unkind
4. miserable / delighted
5. obedient / disobedient
6. confident / unconfident
7. suspicious/ trustful
8. rude / polite

Exercise 2

Unfavorable

Angry, disappointed, frightened, exhausted, suspicious, sad, confused, arrogant, disgusted.

Unfavorable and favorable

Embarrassed, hysterical

Favorable

Ecstatic, happy, confident

Exercise 3

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. B | 3. E | 5. C |
| 2. F | 4. A | 6. D |

Grammar

Exercise 1

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. angry | 6. happily |
| 2. disappointed | 7. happy |
| 3. frightened | 8. sadly |
| 4. anger | 9. sad |
| 5. disgusted | 10. suspect |

11. confused
12. ecstatic
13. confidence

14. embarrassment
15. arrogant

Exercise 2

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Anger	-	Angry	Angrily
Fright	Frighten	Frightened	-
Suspicion	Suspect	Suspicious	Suspiciously
Happiness	-	Happy	Happily
Sadness	Sadden	Sad	Sadly
Exhaust	Exhaust	Exhausted	Exhaustively
Confusion	Confuse	Confused	Confusingly Confusedly
Disappointment	Disappointed	Disappointing	Disappointingly
Embarrassment	Embarrass	Embarrassing	-
Disgust	Disgust	Disgusted	Disgustingly
Ecstasy	-	ecstatic	Ecstatically

Unit 11

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

House and house idioms

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 3. g | 5. c | 7. e |
| 2. f | 4. d | 6. h | 8. a |

Exercise 3

domestic services

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. plumber | 6. locksmith |
| 2. architect | 7. babysitter |
| 3. carpenter | 8. glazier |
| 4. decorator | 9. electrician |
| 5. surveyor | 10. gardener |

Exercise 4

(There are many possible answers)

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. house | 7. kitchen |
| 2. mansion | 8. park |
| 3. block of flats | 9. children |
| 4. bedrooms | 10. get up |
| 5. bathrooms | 11. 8:10 |
| 6. living-room | 12. bus |

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| 13. works | 29. play |
| 14. from 8:45 till 2:30 | 30. park |
| 15. has lunch | 31. lunch |
| 16. leaves | 32. 2:45 |
| 17. 4:50 | 33. the lunch |
| 18. photographing | 34. bed |
| 19. 9 sharp | 35. 4:30 |
| 20. have lunch | 36. bread |
| 21. 2"15 | 37. jam |
| 22. taking pictures | 38. play |
| 23. 5:30 | 39. supper |
| 24. babysitter | 40. 8:40 |
| 25. kids | 41. bed |
| 26. 8;40 | 42. 10:20 |
| 27. goodbye | 43. in bed |
| 28. breakfast | 44. read |
| | 45. watch TV |

Exercise 5

Vocabulary network

(There are many possible answers)

Lounge:

Sofa

Video

Coffee table

Kitchen saucepans

Sink

Kettle

Bedroom:

Sheets

Alarm clock

Chest of drawers

Bathroom:

Shower

Washbasin

Towels

Exercise 6

Opposites

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. unpack | 9. unexpected |
| 2. disagree | 10. misspell |
| 3. improper | 11. impossible |
| 4. unlikely | 12. unusual |
| 5. nonsense | 13. uncooked |
| 6. illegal | 14. improbable |
| 7. irregular | 15. incorrect |
| 8. unlikely | |

Homework

Prepositions

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. with | 7. at |
| 2. below | 8. in |
| 3. at | 9. beside |
| 4. in | 10. above |
| 5. between | 11. of |
| 6. by | |

Unit 12

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. boutique | 5. butcher's |
| 2. jewelry store | 6. toy store |
| 3. salesclerk | 7. newsagent |
| 4. chemist's | |

Exercise 2

A

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. work | 5. try on |
| 2. get money | 6. open the purse |
| 3. go to the market or shop | 7. pay |
| 4. select | |

B

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. attract customers | 5. take money |
| 2. help to select | 6. give a change |
| 3. help to try on | 7. give the goods |
| 4. pack the goods | |

Grammar revision exercises

Exercise 1

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. neither of | 8. several |
| 2. more | 9. every |
| 3. several | 10. any |
| 4. each of | 11. no |
| 5. any of | 12. each of |
| 6. some of | 13. some |
| 7. any | 14. some of 15. |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. is putting | 5. do you know |
| 2. was working | 6. don't smoke |
| 3. did you see | 7. are you doing; I'm listening |
| 4. worked | 8. did you do; went |

Exercise 3

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. agonized | 4. interest |
| 2. bitter | 5. hotly |
| 3. coldly | 6. envious |

Unit 13

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

1. pickpockets; steal
2. burglars; break into; steal
3. muggers; rob; steal
4. bank robbers; rob; steal

Exercise 2

1. trail
2. accused
3. jury; court
4. judge
5. prosecution
6. witnesses
7. lawyer; defiance
8. cross-examined; evidence
9. verdict
10. guilty

11. sentenced
12. fined

Exercise 3

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| a. burglar | f. kidnapper |
| b. forger | g. blackmailer |
| c. murderer | h. hijacker |
| d. imposter | i. terrorist |
| e. smuggler | |

Grammar

Exercise 1

1. I couldn't answer the questions because I hadn't revised for the exam.
2. I was hungry because I hadn't eaten all.
3. My mother was worried day because I hadn't been in touch for a long time.
4. I was late because I had got stuck in a traffic jam.
5. I was pleased because I had passed my driving tests.
6. I was nervous during the flight because I hadn't flown in a plane before.
7. My father was furious because I had crashed my car.
8. I was tired because I had slept badly.

Exercise 2

1. did not begin – had seen
2. saw – had done
3. was – had been
4. asked – had done
5. had woken – was
6. had been – was
7. had already promised – did
8. returned – had lost
9. realized – had forgotten
10. thanked – had done

Exercise 3

1. out of; into
2. next to
3. across; in front of; past; towards
4. at; opposite

Unit 14

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. rehearsal | 6. escort |
| 2. go to altar | 7. lavish |
| 3. honeymoon | 8. careers – dictionary ? |
| 4. reception | 9. apparent |
| 5. bride ... groom | 10. foot the bill |

Exercise 2

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 3. h | 5. g | 7. b |
| 2. f | 4. a | 6. c | 8. e |

Grammar

Exercise 1

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|-------|
| 1. b | 3. f | 5. c | 7. l | 9. j |
| 2. e | 4. a | 6. h | 8. d | 10. g |

Exercise 2

1. marry ... I'll make
2. pay ... won't tell
3. don't go ... I'll make
4. lose ... won't play
5. will destroy ... does not give
6. won't tell ... give
7. will not teach ... does not pass
8. will give ... advertise

Exercise 3

1. a black cat ... the weather (a)
2. some wine ... some money (b)
3. the sky ... good luck ©
4. dark hair ... some salt (d)
5. your left hand ... seven years' (e)
6. a mirror ... all year (f)

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 3. a | 5. b |
| 2. d | 4. f | 6. e |

Unit 15

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

belt – waist
blouse – upper body
boots – feet
bracelet – wrist
brooch – chest
contact lenses – eyes
ear-rings – ears
glasses – face
glove – hand
handbag – arm
hat – head
jacket – upper body
necklace – neck
ring – finger
scarf – neck and shoulder
shirt – upper body
shoes – feet
skirt – lower body
socks – legs and feet
T-shirt- upper body
Tights – lower body
Trousers – lower body
Watch – wrist

Exercise 2 You are what you wear

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a. dress | l. Pajamas |
| b. coat | m. Jacket |
| c. trousers | n. Shirt |
| d. shoes | o. Tie |
| e. hat | p. Suit |
| f. T-shirt | q. Jumper |
| g. Shorts | r. Trainers |
| h. Socks | s. Sweatshirt |
| i. Sandals | t. Skirt |
| j. Swimsuit | u. Boots |
| k. Jeans | |

Grammar

Exercise 3

1. you may find new, bright, French, and silk wedding dress in our salon.
2. she likes to wear stylish, shiny, well cut clothes.
3. he decided to buy large, new, white, American car.
4. she had long dark hair and bright blue eyes sparkled with excitement.
5. if you want to look smart and modern come to our salon.

Fashion conscious or fashion victim?

▪ You scored 12 to 19: you probably don't know what this questionnaire is about. You think that there are more important things in the life that fashion, but perhaps you are a bit lazy too. How about going shopping yourself - your mother/father/husband/girlfriend/boyfriend has got enough to do.

▪ You scored 20 to 28: clothes are not the most important things in your life. But you know what suits you. You have a very personal style, but it is always the same. Why don't you take some risk and try different style for a change? You are too serious and fashion can be fun.

▪ You scored 29 to 36: you are a fashion victim?! Do your friends ever walk on the other side of the road when they go out with you? You know a lot about fashion, but you need to choose the clothes that suit you.

Unit 16

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

1. hurricane
2. iceberg
3. global
4. drought
5. damp
6. latitude

Exercise 2

Natural disaster

Earth	Wind	Fire	Water
Landslide	Hurricane	Volcano	Flood
Earthquake	Sandstorm	Forest fire	Tidal wave
Sandstorm	Forest fire		Typhoon
Tornado	Typhoon		Avalanche
Avalanche	Blizzard		Drought
	Tornado		Blizzard
	Whirl wind		Gale
	Gale		

Grammar

- four hundred and sixty-two
- two and a half
- two thousand, three hundred and forty-five
- six point two five
- zero point two five
- three and a third
- ten point zero four
- forty – five percent
- the tenth of September
- the third of October
- the third of July
- minus five degree Celsius (centigrade)
- minus twelve degrees Celsius (centigrade)
- twelve degrees Celsius (centigrade)

Unit 17

Without Work and Poor

- | | | |
|------|---------------|---------|
| 1. b | 3. a | 5. c, d |
| 2. b | 4. a, b, c, d | 6. a, b |

Vocabulary

Exercise 1

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. folks | 6. income |
| 2. accommodation | 7. board |
| 3. shelter | 8. employers |
| 4. throw away | 9. to be on unemployment |
| 5. refuse | 10. to be on the dole |

Grammar

Exercise 1

Students can either write positive or negative sentences. In some cases, both halves are positive or negative. In other cases, a half is positive, the other is negative.

1. If I had (not) borrowed the money, I would (not) have been able to buy the bike.

2. If I had (not) caught the bus, I would (not) have been late for work.

3. If I had (not) watch the late – night film on television, I would (not) have over slept.

4. If I had (not) worked hard at school, I would (not) have got to University.

5. If we had (not) found a babysitter, we would (not) have gone out.

6. If she had (not) gone out with wet hair, she would (not) have caught a cold.

Exercise 2

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. g | 3. h | 5. b | 7. d |
| 2. f | 4. a | 6. c | 8. e |

Unit 18

Revision units

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. come/will show | 5. will tell / finds |
| 2. will be come / finish | 6. will rain / ret |
| 3. will stop / get | 7. will starts / has |
| 4. go / will need | 8. press / will ring |

Exercise 2

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1. have / would know | 3. would |
| 2. would be / planed | 4. won |

Exercise 3

1. He started ... I had heard.
2. I looked at ... somebody had driven.
3. We got, we realized, nobody had remembered.

4. He had finished, I had entered.
5. I wanted, she had gone.
6. She came, she found, was, she had learnt.

Exercise 4

1. I had
2. I was
3. Had gone away
4. I was, I had spent
5. I watched, decided
6. I felt, I had locked, I had closed
7. I heard
8. I was
9. I got, crept
10. Opened, laughed
11. I had forgotten

A Taste of Taste

Key for part 1

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. second | 6. third |
| 2. third | 7. first |
| 3. third | 8. first |
| 4. first | 9. second |
| 5. third | |

Key for part 2

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. B | 6. B |
| 2. B | 7. B |
| 3. A | 8. B |
| 4. B | 9. B |
| 5. B | 10. A |

4.11.10.8.13

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