

## LESSON 1

## Jobs

A

What's his/her job?



doctor



teacher



nurse



mechanic



secretary



shop assistant



hairdresser



engineer



farmer

B

Jobs in the town



police officer



traffic warden



librarian



bank clerk /kla:k/

C

Expressions

Sam: What's your **job**?

Ben: I'm a **waiter**. I work in a **restaurant**. What **do** you do?

Sam: I'm a **taxi driver**.

Ben: Is it an interesting **job**?

Sam: Yes, I like it. Where do you **work**?

Sophie: I work in an **office**. Sometimes it's boring.



My dad works in a **factory** which makes car parts.  
 I worked in a **shop** at the weekends when I was a student.  
 I want to work in a **beauty salon** as a **hairdresser**.  
 I'd like to work in a children's **hospital**.  
 I'm a writer. I work **at / from** home.



## EXERCISES

### 1.1 Where do they work?

- 1 A teacher .....works in a school / college / university.....
- 2 A doctor.....
- 3 A waiter.....
- 4 A secretary.....
- 5 A shop assistant .....
- 6 A hairdresser .....

### 1.2 Match the pictures with the jobs in the box.

nurse	farmer	secretary	taxi driver	engineer	mechanic
-------	--------	-----------	-------------	----------	----------



### 1.3 Complete the crossword.

#### Across

- 1 works on a bus
- 2 works in a school
- 3 writes books

#### Down

- 1 works in a hospital
- 2 works in a restaurant
- 3 works with the doctor



### 1.4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 He works in a ...factory.....which makes electrical goods.
- 2 She's an..... . She builds roads and bridges.
- 3 The traffic..... is checking all the parked cars.
- 4 The..... told me to return the book at the end of the month.
- 5 The bank .....changed some money for me.
- 6 A police ..... told me the way to the station.

### Speaking: 1.5 Answer the questions for your partner.

- 1 What do you do?

- 2 Where do you work?
- 3 Is it an interesting job?

4

## Additional materials

What do you do?

What's your job?

I'm ...

### spotlight a/an with jobs

We use **a/an** when we say what people's jobs are.  
*He's **a builder**, NOT He's builder.*  
*She's **a teacher** and he's **an engineer**.*



**a police officer**



**a shop assistant**



**a builder**



**a businessman/  
businesswoman**



**a nurse**



**a teacher**



**a secretary**



**a hairdresser**



**a chef**



**a dentist**



**a soldier**



**a cleaner**



**a vet**



**a pilot**



**a lorry driver also a train/bus/taxi driver**



Word	Example	Meaning
<b>self-employed</b>	<i>Are you <b>self-employed</b>?</i>	working for yourself, not for a company
<b>unemployed</b>	<i>I'm <b>unemployed</b>, but I'm looking for a job.</i>	with no job, but wanting to work
<b>retired</b>	<i>My grandfather is <b>retired</b> now.</i>	= My grandfather has stopped work because he is over 65.
<b>housewife</b> OR <b>househusband</b>	<i>She's a <b>housewife</b> now, but she was a lawyer.</i>	a woman or a man who looks after the house and family and doesn't go out to work
<b>boss</b>	<i>Who's <b>the boss</b> in this company?</i>	a person who tells people what to do in their jobs

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Where does he work?

He works in ... an office  a factory  a hospital 

Who does she work for?

She **works for** { a car company, e.g. Toyota  
an airline, e.g. Cathay Pacific

What hours does he work?

He's got { a **full-time** job, e.g. 40 hours a week  
a **part-time** job, e.g. 15 hours a week

He works { **long hours**, e.g. 12 hours a day  
**from nine to five**

How much does she earn?

She **earns** a lot. Her **salary** is \$80,000 a year.  
He **doesn't earn** very much. He gets **low wages**.

**Glossary**

**earn** receive money for the work that you do

**salary** money you receive every month for the work that you do

**wages** money you receive every week for the work that you do

**low** If you earn **low wages**, you earn less than is normal.

or **high**

## Speaking: DIALOGUES

- Read and act the dialogues;
- Make up the dialogues based on the models using as many words as possible dealing with topic "Choosing a Career."

### Dialogue 1: Choosing is not so easy as it looks

**Jane:** Hallo Bob!

**Bob:** Hallo!

**Jane:** Oh, you've just left college, haven't you?

**Bob:** Yes.

**Jane:** What are you going to do?

**Bob:** Er... well, it looks like a choice between teaching or going into an office and... I think I'd much prefer to go in for teaching, because ... we'll get long holidays.

**Jane:** But, Bob, wouldn't you get bored with the same routine year after year teaching

... teaching the same material to the children. And... a sense of responsibility you need — all those children, all those parents.

**Bob:** On, look, it wouldn't be as boring as ... working in an office. Teaching is terribly stimulating. It's ... new every day — I'm sure I'd enjoy it.

**Jane:** But I mean, there's, so much variety in office work! Look at my job: I'm dealing with people and their problems, there're new situations to cope with all the time.

**Bob:** Yes, that's quite true, but I think there are a number of differences between teaching and office work and, well, I think I'll go for teaching because ... it really attracts me.

## 6

### Dialogue 2: Job interview

**Interviewer:** Are you working?

**Mr. Guzman:** Yes, I am.

**Interviewer:** Exactly what do you do?

**Mr. Guzman:** I'm a mechanic. I work in a small auto shop with three mechanics and supervise all auto repairs. I diagnose problems, make repairs and also check all the repairs. I diagnose problems, make repairs and also check all the repairs in the shop. I have experience with both American and foreign cars.

**Interviewer:** How long have you been working there?

**Mr. Guzman:** For three years

**Interviewer:** What other jobs have you had? And what did you do?

**Mr. Guzman:** I was a repairs mechanic in a plastics factory. I repaired the production machinery. I also did all the general repairs work and made all electrical repairs.

**Interviewer:** How long were you there?

**Mr. Guzman:** For about three years.

**Interviewer:** Tell me about your education and any special training you've had.

**Mr. Guzman:** I graduated from high school in Colombia in 1980. After high school I went to a university for one year and studied engineering. Now I'm studying English at Alemany Community College.

**Interviewer:** What other skills do you have?

**Mr. Guzman:** I can do general book-keeping and billing.

**Interviewer:** Why do you want to change your job?

**Mr. Guzman:** The auto shop I work in is very small. There is little room for advancement.

**Interviewer:** What hours can you work?

**Mr. Guzman:** I prefer to work days, but I could work any hours.

**Listening:** Listen the dialogue 3: Applying for a Job and complete the sentences.

**Art Miranda:** How..... you do? It's Paula Chandler, isn't it?

**Paula Chandler:** Yes. How do you .....?

**Art:** Have a seat. I'm Art Miranda, and I have your ..... form here. I just want to check the information.

**Paula:** Fine, sure.

**Art:** You're applying for the position of export sales representative, ..... you?

**Paula:** Yes, I .....

**Art:** You ..... from Connecticut, are you?

**Paula:** No, I'm ..... Massachusetts.

**Art:** You got a bachelor's degree in business administration at college, ..... you?

**Paula:** Yes, that's right.

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**Art:** But you ..... get a master's degree, did you?

**Paula:** No, I didn't. I started working when I ..... 22.

**Art:** I see. You have worked in international sales, .....you?

**Paula:** Yes, I've been a sales representative ..... Latin America for two companies.

**Art:** But you ..... worked in the Middle East, have you?

**Paula:** No, I ....., but I'd like to.

**Art:** You can't speak Arabic or French, ..... you?

**Paula:** No, but I ..... read and speak Spanish very well.

**Art:** I'm sure you can learn another language quickly, ..... you?

**Paula:** Sure! I'd like to learn Arabic or French.

# JOBS QUIZ

What do these people do?

Put a ☒ in the correct box.

**1. Carpenters**

- clean cars. ☐  
 make things from wood. ☐  
 lay carpets. ☐



**2. Dockers**

- build ships. ☐  
 help in hospitals. ☐  
 load and unload ships. ☐



**3. Tailors**

- make clothes. ☐  
 look after animals. ☐  
 drive large lorries. ☐



What do they use for their work?

For example:

4. A car mechanic uses a spanner.

4. a car mechanic  
 5. an electrician  
 6. an accountant  
 7. a dressmaker  
 8. a gardener  
 9. a decorator



a screwdriver



a brush



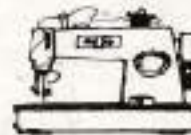
a calculator



a spade



a spanner



a sewing machine





A maths **teacher** teaches **maths**. Her students study **maths**.

Children **go to school** and students **go to university**.

At school children **learn to read and write**.

Students can **do an (English) course** in many schools and universities. At the end of a course, you often **take/do an exam**. You hope to **pass your exams**. You don't want to **fail your exams**.

If you pass your final exams at university, you **get a degree**.

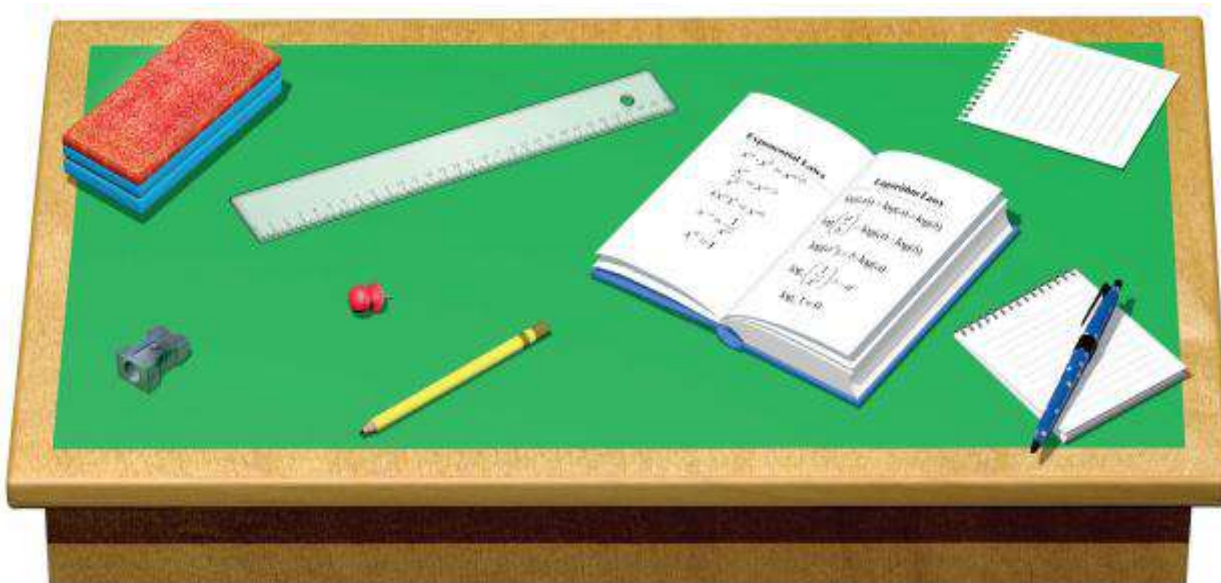


## EXERCISES

**2.1 Match the subject on the left with what you study on the right.**

- |             |                                |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 maths     | a animals and plants           |
| 2 physics   | b sport                        |
| 3 history   | c $25y+32x=51z$                |
| 4 geography | d $E=mc^2$                     |
| 5 PE        | e $H_2O$                       |
| 6 English   | f the countries of the world   |
| 7 chemistry | g the 15 <sup>th</sup> century |
| 8 biology   | h computers                    |
| 9 ICT       | i spelling                     |

**Speaking: 2.2** Look at the picture for 30 seconds. Then cover it. How many of the ten objects can you remember? Write them down in English.



**2.3 Choose a verb from C opposite to fill the gaps below. Put the verb in the correct form.**

Ethan does well at school. He finds it easy to (1)..*learn*... and he always (2)..... his homework. He usually (3) ..... all his exams. He will (4)..... his final school exams soon. If he (5)....., he will (6) ..... to university next year. If he (7)....., he will be very sad. Ethan really wants to (8) ..... geography at university. He would also like to (9)..... a special geology course. His sister is already at university. Next year she will (10)... her degree and then she will try to find a job.

**Writing: 2.4** Which are/were your three favourite subjects? Which subjects (if any) do / did you not like?

.....

.....

.....

## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

### University subjects and people



modern languages



art



PE



design and technology

Chemistry, physics, biology, etc. are school **subjects**.

ICT = information communication technology

PE = physical education

RE = religious education

#### spotlight *be good at something*

If you are **good at** something, you do it well.  
If you are **terrible at** it, you do it very badly.

*I'm (quite) good at languages.*

*I'm terrible at maths.*

	Degree subject	Person
1	medicine	a doctor
2	psychology	a psychologist
3	economics	an economist
4	law	a lawyer
5	politics	a politician
6	engineering	an engineer
7	architecture	an architect
8	computer science	an IT manager a software engineer
9	journalism	a journalist a reporter
10	business studies	a businessman/woman a manager



### 2.5 Complete the sentences. Use the degree subject on the right to help you.

1. He always wanted to be a lawyer.
2. She wants to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When did he become an \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She's studying to become an \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Why does he want to be a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. She works as an \_\_\_\_\_.
7. I don't know anyone who wants to be \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Is it difficult to become a \_\_\_\_\_.

LAW  
MEDICINE  
ENGINEERING  
ARCHITECTURE  
PSYCHOLOGY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITICS  
JOURNALISM

## **READING: TEXTS**

### **2.7 Read the text and translate it into Uzbek.**

#### **The Universities of Great Britain**

There are about 90 universities in Britain. They are divided into three types: the old universities (Oxford, Cambridge and Edinburgh Universities), the 19th century universities such as London and Manchester universities, and the new universities.

Some years ago there were also polytechnics. After graduating from a polytechnic a student got a degree, but it was not a university degree. 31 former polytechnics were given university status in 1992. Full courses of study offer the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. Most degree courses at universities last 3 years, language courses 4 years (including a year spent abroad). Medicine and dentistry courses are longer (5-7 years). Students may receive grants from their Local Education Authority to help pay for books, accommodation, transport and food. This grant depends on the income of their parents. Most students live away from home, in flats or halls of residence. Students don't usually have a job during term time because the lessons, called lectures, seminars, classes or tutorials (small groups), are full time. However, many students now have to work in the evenings.

University life is considered «an experience». The exams are competitive but the social life and living away from home are also important. The social life is excellent with a lot of clubs, parties, concerts, bars. There are not only universities in Britain but also colleges. Colleges offer courses in teacher training, courses in technology and some professions connected with medicine.

### **2.8 Answer the questions:**

1. What are the three types of universities in Great Britain?
2. What degrees do students get after finishing full courses of study?
3. What grants do students receive?
4. Why don't students have jobs during term time?
5. Why is the university life considered «an experience»?
6. What courses do colleges offer?

### **2.9 Read the text and translate it into Uzbek.**

#### **American Universities and Colleges**

Higher education in the United States includes educational programmes which usually require for admission 12 years of elementary and secondary schooling. It is carried on under a number of forms. The most common type of higher education is the college. It requires for admission graduation from a standard secondary school; its four year curriculum leads to the bachelor's degree in arts and sciences.

The American college is known by various titles such as the college of liberal arts, the college of arts and sciences, and the college of literature, science and arts. The college may be the central unit around which the university is organized, or it may be a separate corporate entity, independent from the University.

The university in the United States is an educational institution comprising a college of liberal arts and sciences, a professional school leading to a professional degree and a graduate college (school). A graduate college provides programmes for study and research beyond the levels of the bachelor's and first professional degree. The word «university», however, is also used in a broader sense, for almost any type of educational institution offering instruction beyond the level of the secondary school.

Thus in the United States there is some confusion in the use of the terms «college» and «university». Some institutions that are in fact colleges of liberal arts have been incorporated in the universities. Some institutions incorporated in colleges are in fact universities with graduate and professional schools. In addition to colleges and universities there is a large number of professional schools, separate from universities. They provide preparation in one or more professional fields, such as law, music or theology. Junior colleges or professional schools do not offer the full four-year curriculum leading to a degree.

An institute of technology is a degree-granting institution that specializes in science and technology; some of them have graduate study. An institution offering programs of technological study only at the junior college level is known as a technical institution.

The colleges in the United States differ greatly in size - they may include from 100 to 5000 students and more. Most of the larger institutions fall into the category of universities, the largest being University of California, State University of New York, New York University, Columbia University and others.

## **2. 10 Answer the questions:**

1. What do higher education institutions in the USA require for admission?
2. What degree does a college lead to?
3. What sense is the word «college» used in?
4. What kind of educational institution is the University?
5. What sense is the word «university» used in?
6. What kind of preparation do professional schools provide?
7. What is an institute of technology?
8. What is the size of colleges and universities in America?



## LESSON 3

## Communications

### A Letters



Don't forget to put a **stamp** on the **envelope**.  
Don't forget to **post** the letters.

### B Email and Internet



Olivia gets a lot of **emails** from New York.  
You have to be careful what information you give people **online**.  
What's your **email address**? Moll@cup.com (= Moll at C-U-P dot com /kmm/)

### C Telephones and mobile devices



Juan **makes** a lot of **phone calls**. He phones his girlfriend every day.

I always take my smart phone with me. I never turn it off.

What's your **phone number**? What's your **mobile** number?

066530718 (= oh six six five three oh seven one eight / oh double six five ...)

He's not answering his phone. I'll leave a **voicemail** and I'll **text** him / **send him a text (message)**.

### D Expressions

**Sue:** Hello.

**Nick:** Hello. **It's Nick here**. Can I **speak to** Ahmed, please?

**Sue:** I'm sorry, he's not here at the moment. Can I **take a message**?

**Nick:** Thanks. Could you just **tell him I called**. I'll **call back** later.

**Sue:** OK. I'll tell him. Goodbye.

**Nick:** Bye.

## EXERCISES

**3.1** Have you got any of the things on the opposite page? Make a list.

*Mobile, .....*

**3.2** What are the names of these things?



1 keyboard.....  
2 .....  
3 .....

4 .....  
5 .....  
6 .....

7 .....  
8 .....  
9 .....

10 .....  
11 .....  
12 .....

**Writing: 3.3** Write down: Now read them aloud.

1 two telephone numbers which are important to you. \_\_\_\_\_

2 two email addresses which are important to you. \_\_\_\_\_

**Listening: 3.4** Listen the phone conversation and complete it.

**Amelia:** Hello.

**Tina:** Hello. (1) ... it's... Tina here. Can I (2)..... to Alice, please?

**Amelia:** I'm (3)....., he's at work (4)..... the moment. Can I (5)..... a message?

**Tina:** It's all right. I'll (6)..... back later.

**Amelia:** OK, then. Bye.

**Tina:** Bye.

**Speaking: 3.5** Answer these questions.

1 Do you prefer to text or phone your friends? 2 Do you send more emails or more text messages? 3 How often do you go online? 4 Do you prefer to use a laptop or a mobile device? 5 Do you often write letters?

## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

### Starting a phone conversation

The call on the left is between two friends: Joe and Rosie. When British people answer the phone at home, they usually just say 'hello'. The call on the right is a more formal business call.

**Joe:** Hello?

**Rosie:** *Is that Joe?*

**Joe:** Yeah.

**Rosie:** Hi. *It's Rosie.*

**Receptionist:** Good morning. Chalfont Electronics.

**Paul Sharp:** Oh, *could I speak to Jane Gordon*, please?

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

**Paul Sharp:** **My name is** Paul Sharp from Bexel Plastics.

**Receptionist:** Right, Mr Sharp. *I'm putting you through* (I'm connecting you)....

**Jane Gordon:** Hello?

**Paul Sharp:** Mrs Gordon?

**Jane Gordon:** *Speaking.* (Yes, this is Mrs Gordon)

### Problems on the phone

I tried to **ring** you this morning [phone you] but I think you were **on the phone** to your mother [using the phone].

I gave her a **ring** this morning [phoned her], but I couldn't **get through** [make contact / speak to her]; the line was **engaged** [being used, someone was on the phone].

I think I **dialled** [made a phone call to a particular number] **the wrong number** (e.g. 451 and not 351) this morning – I got a very angry person on the phone!

I left a message (e.g. Please ring me) on Dan's **answerphone** as he was **out** [not there; *syn* not in], but he never **phoned me back** [returned my phone call], so I don't know if he got my message.

### Phone numbers

**Q:** What's your home phone number? (also landline)

**A:** 603 804

**Q:** What's your mobile number?

**A:** 07723 259369

**Q:** What's the emergency number for the police, fire or ambulance?

**A:** 999

**Q:** What's the dialing code for the UK when you are phoning from Hungary?

**A:** 0044

### Mobile phones and texting

Many people use their mobile mostly / mainly (most of the time) for texting (sending short written messages from one phone to another). Do you text your friends and family all the time? These are common text abbreviations (letters which represent words).

ASAP = as soon as possible

CUL 8R = see you later

BF = boyfriend ( GF= girlfriend)

IMO = in my opinion ( this is what I think)

B4 = before

OIC = Oh, I see ( I understand)

2 Day = today

B4N = bye for now (good bye for now)

2 MORO = tomorrow

FYI= For your information

Y= why

U= you

PLS = please

TXK – thanks

X= kiss

LOL = laughing, out loud



# Computers

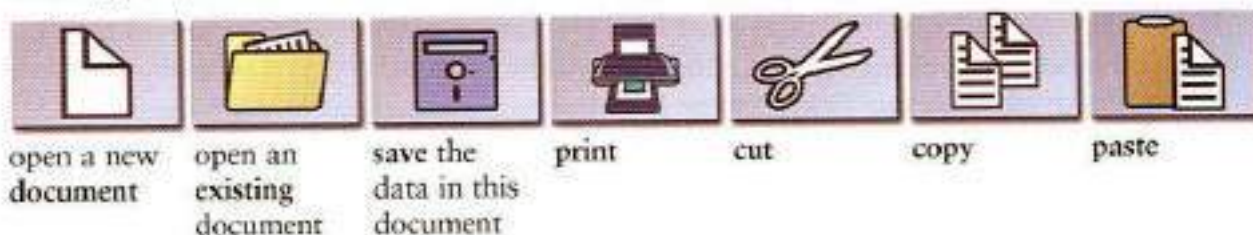
## The computer



## Using a computer

After you have **switched on** [turned on] your computer, you may need to **log in/on** (*opp* log out/off) with your **username** and **enter** your **password** [put a special word into the computer that only you know]. If you then **double-click** on an **icon** [a small picture on the screen], you can open an **application** [email, Internet browser, etc.].

Computers can store [keep] large amounts of information, but when you're working it is important to **back up** the files you are working on [make an extra copy of the files; *syn* make a backup], so you don't lose the files if something goes wrong.



## FAQs\* about computers

example question	explanation
• Do you have a <b>PC</b> or a <b>laptop</b> ?	PC is short for personal computer; a laptop is a small computer that you can carry around.
• What <b>hard drive</b> do you have?	the part inside the computer that stores large amounts of information (also <b>hard disk</b> )
• What <b>operating system</b> are you using?	computer software, e.g. Windows or Mac OS, that controls how the computer works
• Have you <b>installed</b> any new <b>software</b> ?	put new programs onto your computer
• What software applications are you <b>running</b> ?	What software applications are you using?
• Do you have <b>anti-virus software</b> ?	A virus is a program put on a computer to destroy or steal the information on it. Anti-virus software is a program to stop a virus entering your computer.

\*frequently asked questions



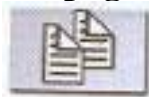
### Listening: 3.6 Listen and match the words on the left with words on the right.

- |              |                                     |             |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 CD -       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a system    |
| 2 memory     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b on        |
| 3 operating  | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c key       |
| 4 hard       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d soft ware |
| 5 log        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e ROM       |
| 6 anti-virus | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f mat       |
| 7 mouse      | <input type="checkbox"/>            | g copy      |
| 8 escape     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | h stick     |

### 3.8 Complete these words.

- |                  |               |              |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 soft ..ware... | 3 key .....   | 5 user ..... |
| 2 lap.....       | 4 space ..... | 6 pass.....  |

### 3.9 Test your knowlegde. Can you remember what these icons mean without looking at the opposite page.



1 ...open a new document..

2 .....

3.....

4.....



5 .....

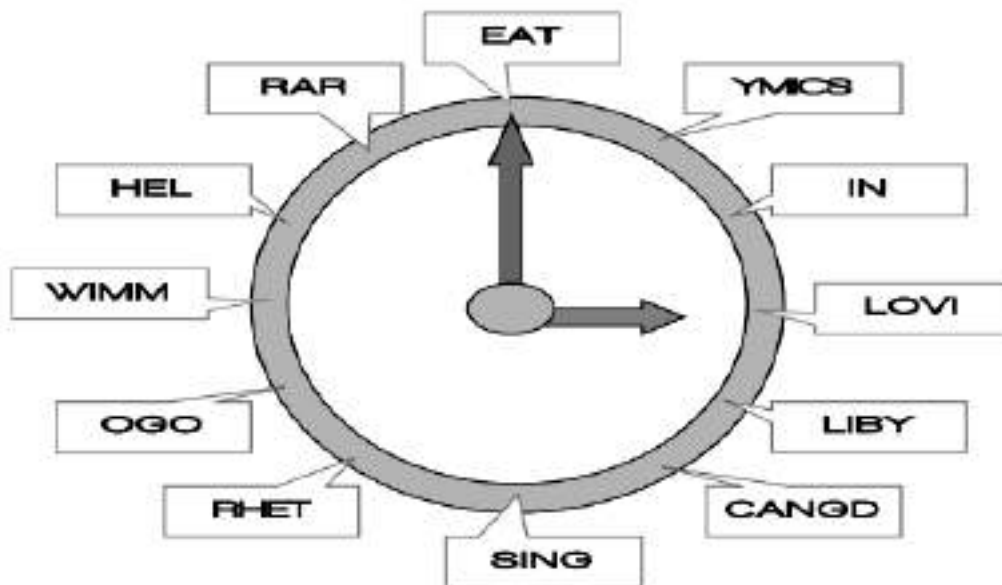


6.....



7 .....

### 3.10 Look at the time on clock. Use the letters from the two boxes to make words.



1. *twenty past eight* .....
3. *twenty-five to one* .....
5. *five to four* .....
7. *quarter to six* .....

2. *half past ten* .....
4. *quarter past two* .....
6. *ten past five* .....
8. *seven o'clock* .....

# LESSON 4 Shops and shopping

## A Kinds of shops



\* These words are also for people's jobs. We often add 's and say: I'm going to the newsagent's to get a paper. Do you want anything from the butcher's?

## B In the department store

A department store is a large shop which sells a lot of different things - clothes, beauty products, toys, etc.

Fourth floor	Toys
	Restaurant
Third floor	Furniture
Second floor	Men's Wear
	Children's Department
First floor	Women's Wear
Ground Floor	Beauty
Basement	Electricals
	Food

## C Signs in shops



# D

## Expressions

**Shop assistant:** Can I help you?

**Customer:** Can I **try this shirt on?** (*goes and tries it on*) Have you got a **bigger / smaller size** / a **different colour**?

**Shop assistant:** No, I'm sorry. That's the only one.

**Customer:** OK. I'll take it. How much does it **cost**?

**Shop assistant:** £22.

**Customer:** Can I **pay by cheque**?

**Shop assistant:** No, **credit card**, debit card or **cash**, please.

**Customer:** Sorry, I only have a £50 **note**. I don't have any **change** [coins or smaller notes].


**Shop assistant:** That's OK. Here's your **receipt**. Would you like a (**carrier**) **bag**?

## EXERCISES


**Writing: 4.1 Match the item with the shop.**

toy shop	butcher	chemist	baker	gift shop	newsagent
----------	---------	---------	-------	-----------	-----------


  




1  
aspirin




3  
sausages



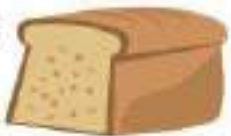
5  
souvenir T-shirt



2  
beach ball



4  
greeting cards



6  
bread

**Speaking: 4.2 Where do you need to go?**

1 I want to get a newspaper. the newsagent

2 I'd like to buy food for a week. \_\_\_\_\_

3 I need some stamps. \_\_\_\_\_

4 We must get Michael a present. \_\_\_\_\_

5 I'd like to buy a book. \_\_\_\_\_

6 I want to buy some clothes for myself and my children in one shop. \_\_\_\_\_

**4.3 Look at the department store plan in B opposite. Which floor will you go to buy:**

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 an armchair? ..third floor.... | 6 some baby clothes? ..... |
| 2 lipstick? .....                | 7 a tie? .....             |
| 3 a cup of tea? .....            | 8 a TV? .....              |
| 4 a packet of tea? .....         | 9 a bed? .....             |
| 5 a skirt? .....                 | 10 a doll? .....           |



#### 4.4 Write the words for these definitions.

1 a person who sells things in a shop--- *shop assistant*

2 money (not a cheque or credit/debit card) -----

3 a piece of paper that is worth £20 -----

4 'plastic money'-----

5 coins or small notes----

**Now write definitions in English for these words/phrases.**

6 a butcher's -----

8 a newsagent's -----

7 the first floor -----

9 the basement -----

#### Speaking: 4.5 Which sign tells you ...

1 that you can give the money for the things you are buying here? ----- *Cash desk*

2 that you can't go into the shop?

3 that the door will open towards you?

4 that the door will open away from you?

5 that you can go into the shop?



#### Listening: 4.6 Fill the gaps in the dialogue.

Customer: How much does this jacket (1)..... ?

Shop assistant: £50.

Customer: I'll take it, please. Can I (2)..... by credit card?

Shop assistant: Certainly. I'll put your receipt in the (3).....

### ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

#### VOCABULARY: SHOPS:



jeweller's  
джуэллэз  
ювелирный магазин



bookshop  
букшоп  
книжный магазин



greengrocer's  
грийнграусэз  
овощной магазин



butcher's  
бучээз  
мясная лавка



camera shop  
кэмэра шоп  
фотоаппараты



hardware shop  
хэ:рдуэа шоп  
хозяйственный магазин



baker's  
бэйкэз  
булочная



fishmonger's  
фйшмангэз  
рыбная лавка



furniture shop  
фёрнитуэ шоп  
мебельный магазин



optician  
оптйш(э)н  
оптика



grocer's  
гройсэз  
продуктовый магазин



toys  
тойэз  
игрушки





cake shop  
кейк шоп  
кондитерская



shoe shop  
шу: шоп  
обувной магазин



children's goods  
чйлдр(э)нз гудз  
детские товары



chemist's  
кемистс  
аптекарские товары



florist's  
флористс  
цветочный магазин



perfume shop  
пэ:фьюм шоп  
парфюмерный магазин



video and audilogoods  
видеоу энд оудиогуудз  
аудио- и видеотовары



gift shop  
гифт шоп  
сувенирный магазин

**Writing: 4.7** In which of the shops can you buy/do the following? - *You can buy mincemeat at the butcher's / supermarket*

**Products:** mincemeat • bunch of tulips • a birthday cake • salmon • a screwdriver • a box of chocolates • a jacket • a pair of sunglasses • a mystery novel • a gold bracelet • cough syrup • a pair of stilettos • a fashion magazine • get a haircut • motor oil • milk • old records • old silver candlestick • wash and dry clothes • organic fruit

**Vocabulary: 4.8** Different kinds of shop: Match these shops with what you buy in them:

greengrocer's, baker's, butcher's, chemist's, ironmonger's, florist's, off-license, newsagent's

- |                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Meat.....                 | 2. Flowers .....                  |
| 3. Bread and cakes.....      | 4. Magazines and newspapers.....  |
| 5. Fruit and vegetables..... | 6. Wine and spirits.....          |
| 7. Medicine.....             | 8. Tools, nails, candles etc..... |

**Listening: 4.9** Shopping expressions: Who would say each of these - the customer (C) or the shop assistant (S)?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Can I help you? _____                | 2. No, thank you. I'm just looking. _____          |
| 3. Are you being served? _____          | 4. Thank you. I think I'll leave it for now. _____ |
| 5. Okay, thank you. I'll take it. _____ | 6. Your receipt's in the bag. _____                |

**Speaking: 4.10** Read the dialogue and practice.

**Salesclerk:** Can I help you?

**Customer:** Yes, thank you. How much are these gloves?

**Salesclerk:** The gray ones? They are \$18.

**Customer:** Oh that's not bad. Do they come in black?

**Salesclerk:** No. Sorry, just gray.

**Customer:** Ok. Um How much is that scarf?

**Salesclerk:** Which one? The blue and orange one?

**Customer:** No, the yellow one.

**Salesclerk:** Let's see .... it's \$24.95

**Customer:** It's really pretty. I'll take it.

## Shops & Services

### 1 Match the shops to the pictures.

- |                 |                |                  |                 |                  |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| A shoe shop     | E jeweller's   | I confectioner's | M bookshop      | Q newsagent's    |
| B optician's    | F antique shop | J chemist's      | N florist's     | R petrol station |
| C hardware shop | G supermarket  | K baker's        | O laundrette    | S flea market    |
| D clothes shop  | H butcher's    | L greengrocer's  | P hairdresser's | T fishmonger's   |



## SMILE TIME

### Ten dollars

Two boys were arguing when the teacher entered the room. The teacher says, "Why are you arguing?" One boy answers, "We found a ten dollar bill and decided to give it to whoever tells the biggest lie." "You should be ashamed of yourselves," said the teacher, "When I was your age I didn't even know what a lie was." The boys gave the ten dollars to the teacher.

### New bicycle

Little Johnny, exhibiting his skill in riding a new bicycle, came down the street in front of his house. 'Look, Mum,' he cried, folding his arms, 'no hands!' Again he came into view, this time coasting with his feet off the pedals. 'Look, Mum,' he shouted, 'no feet!' Half an hour passed, and Johnny again put in his appearance. This time, somewhat subdued (softened) he gurgled, 'Look, Mum no front tooth.'



# Lesson 5

## Travelling

### A Types of transport



train



bus



bicycle / bike



taxi



(aero)plane



car



helicopter



motorbike / motorcycle



underground



boat



ship

### B Useful travel words



map



timetable



customs



luggage



passport

Can I have a **single** / **return** (ticket) to Barcelona, please?

(single = Madrid to Barcelona; return = Madrid to Barcelona and back to Madrid)

I'd like to **book** / **reserve a seat in advance** [to make sure you have a seat].

### C By train

The train **arriving at** platform 3 is the 16:50 train to Paris.

The Edinburgh train **departs** / **leaves from** platform 6. (*departs* is formal)

Is there a **restaurant car** on this train?

A: Do I have to **change trains** for Toulouse? [get off one train and get onto another]

B: No, it's a **direct** train.

### D By plane

You have to **check in** two hours before the plane **takes off** [leaves the ground].

**Online check-in** is also possible. / You can **check in online**.

Give your **boarding card** to the **flight attendant** when you get on the plane.

Have a good **flight**.

The plane **lands** in New York at 14:30.

After landing you have to **go through customs**

### E By car

We **hired a car** for a week. We had to **fill it up with petrol**.

Can I **give** you a **lift**? I'm going into town.

## EXERCISES

**Writing: Ex.1 Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.**

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| 1 land           | a a place to eat on a train                                    |
| 2 direct         | b bags and suitcases   |
| 3 restaurant car | c it says when trains depart and arrive                        |
| 4 ship           | d you do not have to change to a different plane / train / bus |
| 5 timetable      | e planes do this at airports                                   |
| 6 platform       | f it travels on water, e.g. the Titanic                        |
| 7 luggage        | g where you stand when you are waiting for a train             |

**Reading: Ex. 2 Are these sentences *true* or *false*? Correct the false sentences.**

- 1 A single ticket takes you to a place and back again. **False.** *A return ticket takes you to a place and back again.*
- 2 At customs, people check what you bring into the country.
- 3 Planes land at the beginning of a journey.
- 4 You need a boarding card to get off a plane.
- 5 Hiring a car is the same as buying a car.
- 6 If you give someone a lift they travel in your car.

**Speaking: Ex. 3 Here are directions from the airport to John's house.**

*When you arrive at the airport, take a number 10 bus to the station. Then take a train to Bigtown. The journey takes half an hour and you get off the train at the second stop. Take a taxi from the station to John's house.*

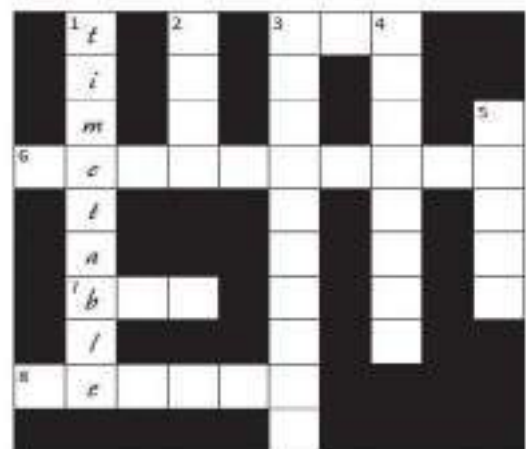
**Now write directions from the train station to your house.**

**Ex. 4 Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.**

Across



Down





## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

### Transport

verb	transport	example
<b>go by</b>	car / plane / bus / train / bike / motorbike / ship / taxi / underground [NOT by a car]	We <b>went</b> to Paris <b>by</b> train last summer.
<b>take</b>	a / the bus / train / plane / a taxi / the underground	I <b>took</b> a taxi home yesterday.
<b>ride</b>	a bicycle / bike / motorbike / horse	I always <b>rode</b> my bike to school.
<b>drive</b>	a car / bus / train	My uncle <b>drove</b> a bus for ten years.

The pilot **flies** a plane.



How did you get to Istanbul?  
We **flew** there.



#### Common mistakes

You **arrive at** or **in** a place [NOT **arrive to** a place]. The train **arrived in** Tokyo on time. The plane **arrived late at** Heathrow.

### Vocabulary – Словарь

tourist voucher	турпутевка
one way ticket	билет в один конец
to book	бронировать
airport	аэропорт
baggage/luggage	багаж
ticket	билет
currency	валюта
visa	виза

(hotel) room	номер
to be on vacation/to be on holidays	отдыхать
passport	паспорт
train	поезд
journey/trip	поездка
to arrive	прибывать/прибыть
to travel	путешествовать
(air)plane	самолет
country	страна
taxi	такси
tourist	турист
suitcase	чемодан
border, frontier	граница
to go abroad	ехать/поехать за границу
rail	железная дорога
to get (sun)burnt/ to get a (sun)tan	загорать/загореть
foreigner	иностранец
vacation	каникулы
map	карта
direction	направление

## Helpful phrases — Полезные выражения

How can I get to ... ?	Как мне добраться до ... ?
Can I help you?	Чем могу помочь?
I'd like to reconfirm my flight, please.	Я бы хотел подтвердить заказ билета на рейс.
Where's the cash desk (counter)?	Где касса?
Can I get to London by air?	Могу ли я купить билет на самолет до Лондона?
How much does a ticket to ... cost?	Сколько стоит билет до ...?
Yes, you can get there by air.	Да, Вы можете купить билет на самолет.
Call the porter, please.	Позовите, пожалуйста, носильщика.
Here is my ticket, baggage and passport.	Вот мой билет, багаж и паспорт.
When does the next plane leave for ...?	Когда следующий самолет на ...?
Where does the plane land?	Где самолет делает посадку?
What's the fare to ...?	Сколько стоит билет до ...?
I'd like to book a one way ticket.	Я хотел бы забронировать билет в один конец.
Please, give me two economy class tickets to London.	Дайте мне, пожалуйста, два билета до Лондона в экономическом классе.
What's the charge for excess baggage?	Сколько я должен заплатить за лишний багаж?
How long does the flight take?	Сколько продлится полет?
Sorry, we are all booked up for today.	К сожалению, все билеты проданы на сегодня.
Goodbye! I wish you a pleasant journey.	До свидания! Приятного путешествия.

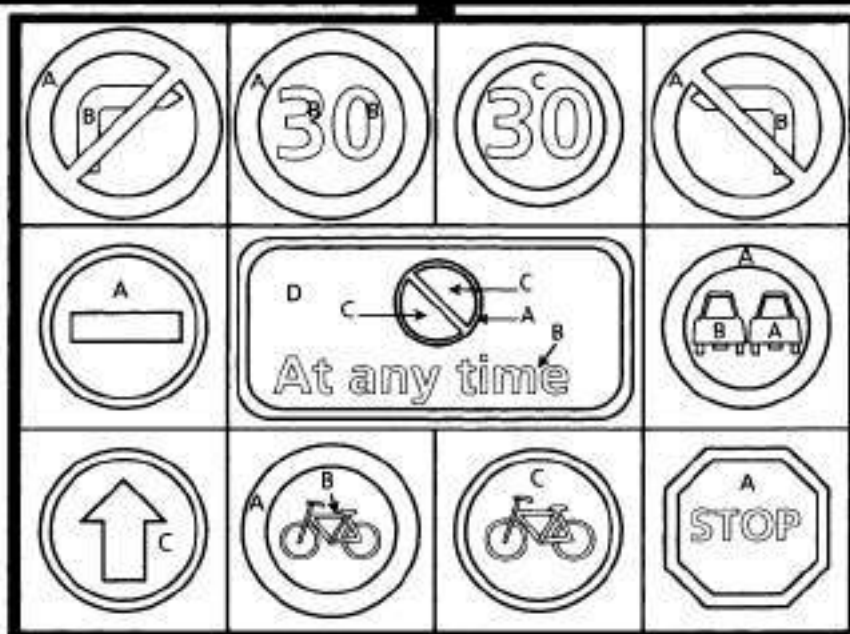


# Road signs

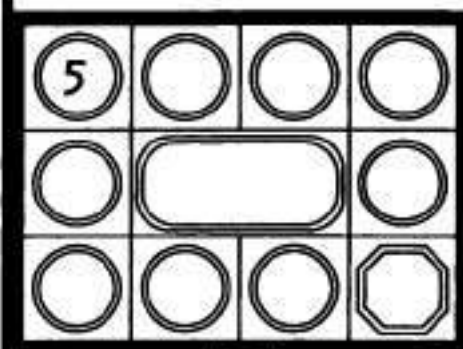
First, colour the twelve British road signs:

A = red      B = black      C = blue      D = yellow

Then read the meanings and put the numbers in the correct places.



- 1 You've got to stop here.
- 2 You can't enter this street.
- 3 You've got to drive faster than thirty miles per hour here: 30 m.p.h. is the *minimum* speed.
- 4 You can't travel by bicycle here.
- 5 You can't turn right here.
- 6 You can only travel by bicycle here.
- 7 You can't turn left here.
- 8 You've got to go straight on here: you can't turn left or right.
- 9 You can't overtake here.
- 10 You can never park here.
- 11 You can't drive faster than thirty miles per hour here: 30 m.p.h. is the *maximum* speed.





# LESSON 6 Eating out

## A Places where you can eat

**Café:** you can **have a cup of tea / coffee** and a **snack** there (e.g. a sandwich or a cake). They sometimes serve **meals** too (e.g. lunch, dinner).

**Restaurant:** you go there for a meal; more expensive than a café.

**Bar / pub:** bars and pubs serve **alcohol** and **soft drinks** [non-alcoholic drinks, e.g. fruit juice]; you can usually have a meal or a snack there too.

**Fast food restaurant:** you can get a quick hot meal there, for example burger and chips.

**Take-away:** you buy a snack or a meal there and take it home to eat.

## B In a restaurant



## Menu

### STARTERS

Soup of the day (v)  
Mixed salad (v)

### MAIN COURSES

Steak with chips or new potatoes  
Fish and chips  
Vegetable curry (v)  
Salmon fillet with green beans  
Burger with chips and mushrooms

### DESSERTS

Chocolate ice cream  
Apple pie  
Fruit salad

(v = vegetarian)

## C Expressions

**Waiter:** Are you **ready to order**?

**Customer:** Yes, **I'd like** the steak, please.

**Waiter:** **Would you like** it with chips or new potatoes?

**Customer:** With chips, please.

**Waiter:** **How would you like** your steak – **rare, medium** or **well-done**?

**Customer:** Well-done, please.

**Waiter:** And **what would you like to drink**?

**Customer:** **I'll have** a coke, please.

(later)

**Waiter:** **Is everything all right**?

**Customer:** Thank you, it's **delicious**. [very good]

(later)

**Customer:** **Could I have the bill**, please?

**Waiter:** Yes, of course.

## EXERCISES

**Speaking: Ex. 1 Look at A opposite. Where would you go to ...**

- 1 buy a meal and take it home to eat? ..a take away.....
- 2 have a romantic dinner for two? .....
- 3 eat a quick lunch? .....
- 4 have a cake and a cup of coffee? .....
- 5 drink a glass of wine with friends? .....



**Writing: Ex. 2 Write down the name of a place of this type in your town.**

- |                                       |                     |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 fast food restaurant: ....EVOS..... | 2 café: .....       |
| 3 take-away: .....                    | 4 restaurant: ..... |
| 5 bar: .....                          |                     |

**Ex. 3 Choose one of the words in the box which can go with each of the words in each group.**

steak    curry    pie    ~~soup~~    salad

- 1 You can have **tomato / vegetable / chicken**..... as a starter.
- 2 I'd like the **beef / chicken / vegetable** ..... as a main course.
- 3 I'll have the **mixed / tomato / fruit**.....
- 4 Can I have the **apple / chicken** ....., please.
- 5 Do you like your..... **well-done, medium** or **rare**?

**Speaking: Ex. 4 Answer these questions.**

- 1 What would you choose to eat from the menu opposite?
- 2 What can vegetarians eat from the menu?
- 3 Do you like eating out?
- 4 How often do you go to a restaurant?

**Listening: Ex. 5 Listen and correct the six mistakes in this dialogue.**

**Waiter:** Are you ready for order? *to*

**Customer:** Yes. I like vegetable soup and steak, please.

**Waiter:** What would you like your steak? Rare, medium or done good?

**Customer:** Rare, please.

**Waiter:** What you would like to drink?

**Customer:** A orange juice, please.

**Ex. 6 Cover the menu opposite. Write the food you can remember. Look at the menu again and check your answers.**

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

## Vocabulary — Словарь

alcohol	алкоголь
appetizer	закуска
as	как, в качестве
aubergine	баклажан
baked	запеченный
beef	говядина
beer	пиво
beverage	напиток
boiled	вареный
bottled water	вода в бутылке
broccoli	брокколи
Cheers!	Ваше здоровье!
chicken	курица
choice	выбор
cold	холодный
coleslaw	салат из капусты
cucumber	огурец
delicious	очень вкусный
dessert	десерт
dinner	ужин
drink	пить, напиток, спиртной напиток
duck	утка
entree	главное блюдо
excellent	отличный, отлично

### Helpful phrases — Полезные выражения

Is there any restaurant near here?	Здесь есть ресторан поблизости?
Do we have to make a reservation?	Нам надо заранее заказать столик?
I would like a table by the window / for two.	Я бы хотел столик у окна / для двоих.



I would like lunch / supper / smth light.	Я бы хотел ланч / ужин / что-нибудь легкое.
Menu / wine list, please!	Меню / карту вин, пожалуйста.
I would like to book a table.	Я хотел бы зарезервировать стол.
I've got a table reserved for three of us.	Для меня зарезервирован столик на троих.
I need a table ... — in the corner — by the window — outdoors	Мне нужен стол ... — в углу — у окна — на улице
Do you have a menu in Russian?	У вас есть меню на русском языке?
What specialty of the house do you have?	Какое у вас фирменное блюдо?
Waiter, could I please have... — menu — one more chair — cutlery — fork — knife — spoon — wineglass — shot glass — napkin — toothpicks	Официант, принесите мне... — меню — еще один стул — прибор — вилку — нож — ложку — бокал — рюмку — салфетку — зубочистки
What... can you recommend us? — drinks — hors d'oeuvre — hot dishes	Что Вы можете нам порекомендовать...? — из напитков — на закуску — на горячее
What... dishes do you have? — national — vegetarian	Какие у вас есть... блюда? — национальные — вегетарианские
What is it made of?	Из чего это приготовлено?
What kind of dish is that?	Что это за блюдо?
Could you bring me, please... — iced water — some ice — glass of beer — bottle of wine — another bottle of the same wine — coffee — mineral water — cup of chocolate	Принесите... — воды со льдом — льда — бокал пива — бутылку вина — еще одну бутылку того же вина — кофе — минеральную воду — чашку горячего шоколада
How long will we have to wait?	Как долго нам придется ждать?
We are pressed for time.	Мы торопимся.
Still water, please.	Минеральную воду без газа.
The bill, please.	Счет, пожалуйста.
Do you take credit cards?	Вы принимаете кредитные карты?
Thank you, it was delicious.	Спасибо, было очень вкусно.



# Cooking

## Ways of cooking food:

- You **boil** potatoes or rice in a saucepan.
- You can **fry** sausages in a frying pan.
- You **grill** toast or meat under a grill.
- You **roast** meat (using oil) in the oven.
- You also **bake** cakes (without oil) in the oven.
- You **barbecue** meat and fish on a barbecue.
- Food which is not cooked is **raw**.



## Preparing and cooking food

- Peel** the potatoes (remove the skin) and boil them
- While they're boiling, **chop** an onion. (cut it into small pieces)
- Fry the onion before **adding** some chopped tomatoes.
- Then stir it all for a few minutes. (move it around in a saucepan using a spoon)

## What does it taste like?

- Chefs** (people who cook food in a restaurant as a job) always **taste** the food while they are cooking.
- I don't like the **taste** of too much garlic.
- I tried the soup and it **tasted** a bit strange.
- Michel's food is very **tasty**. (has a good taste)
- Indian food is a bit too **spicy** for me. (with a strong hot flavour).
- You get ice cream in different **flavours**. (the type of taste that food or drink has vanilla, coffee...).
- Lena said her pasta was **horrible** (terrible, unpleasant), but I thought it was **delicious** (with a wonderful taste)

## Are you good cook?

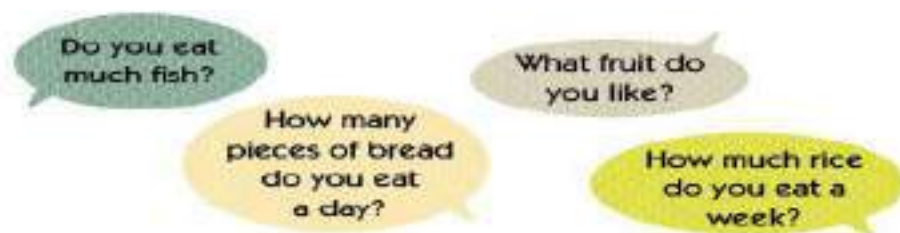
"I am a bit nervous when I cook, so I always follow a recipe (the cooking instructions for a particular dish. e.g. lasagne), and make sure I have all the right ingredients (the different food you need to make a particular meal) before I start. However, I am quite good at making pies, especially apple pie."

## Ex.7 Read the cooking instructions 1–5 and match them with the pictures a–e.



- 1 **Fry** the onions in a little oil.
- 2 Put water and rice in a pan and **boil** for 12 minutes.
- 3 **Grill** the chicken for 10 minutes until it's brown.
- 4 Put some oil on the lamb and **roast** it in the oven.
- 5 **Bake** the bread in a hot oven for 30 minutes.

**SPEAKING: Ex. 8** Write questions to ask your partner about the food they eat.



# HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

## Hotel facilities and rooms

**Hotel Le Rouge** ★★★★★

The hotel is located near The Louvre, Notre Dame and top department stores right in the **heart**<sup>1</sup> of Paris.

Hotel **facilities** include: **room service**<sup>2</sup>, **internet access**<sup>3</sup>, **air conditioning**<sup>4</sup> and **parking**.

Our choice of **single**<sup>5</sup>, **double**<sup>6</sup> or **twin**<sup>7</sup> rooms are all equipped with **satellite TV**<sup>8</sup>, air conditioning, direct-dial telephone, **mini-bar**<sup>9</sup>, and personal **safe**<sup>10</sup>. Bathrooms come with a bath or shower and hair dryer.



<sup>1</sup> centre

<sup>2</sup> staff will bring food and drink to the room

<sup>3</sup> use of the Internet

<sup>4</sup> a system that keeps the air cool

<sup>5</sup> a room for one person

<sup>6</sup> a room for two people with one big bed

<sup>7</sup> a room for two people with two beds

<sup>8</sup> TV with many channels from different countries

<sup>9</sup> a small fridge

<sup>10</sup> a box to keep money and valuable items in

## Staying in a hotel

Rooms are often **available**<sup>1</sup> during the week, but many hotels are **fully booked**<sup>2</sup> at weekends or during the holidays, so you may need to **book a room**<sup>3</sup> **in advance**<sup>4</sup>. When you arrive, you **check in at reception**<sup>5</sup>; at the end of your **stay**<sup>6</sup>, you **check out**<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>1</sup>you can find one

<sup>2</sup>all the rooms are taken

<sup>3</sup>arrange / plan to have a room; syn reserve

<sup>4</sup>before you go

<sup>5</sup>say you have arrived and get your room key

<sup>6</sup>the period of time spend in a place

<sup>7</sup>pay your bill and leave the hotel

## Going to a restaurant

It's often a good idea to **book a table** / **make a reservation** if you go to a restaurant at the weekend. Many restaurants offer **three-course** meals which **include** [have as part of the meal] a starter (e.g. soup), **main course** (e.g. meat or fish) and dessert (e.g. fruit with ice cream). Prices sometimes include 10 % **service** as well [amount of money you pay for being served by the waiter]. If service isn't included, it's normal to leave a **tip** [extra money you give to the waiter / waitress].

## Ordering a meal

**Waiter:** Are you ready to order? [Have you decided what to eat?]

**Customer:** Yes, I think so. I'd like to start with the spicy prawns, and then **I'll have** the fillet steak, with French fries and a **mixed salad** [lettuce with other vegetables].

**Waiter:** How would you like your steak? (**Rare, medium or well-done?**)

**Customer:** **Medium**, please. And I'd like some mineral water as well.

**Waiter:** Still or sparkling?

**Customer:** Er, sparkling, please.

# LESSON 7

# Weather

## A Types of weather



sun



rain



cloud



snow



fog



wind



thunder



lightning

## B Adjectives and verbs

nouns	sun	rain	wind	cloud	snow	fog	thunder	lighting
adjectives	sunny	rainy	windy	cloudy	snowy	foggy	thundery	----
verbs	to shine	to rain	to wind	-----	to snow	-----	-----	-----

## C Other useful weather words

It is very **hot** in Mexico – it is often **45 degrees** there in summer.

It is very **cold** in the Arctic – it is often **minus 50 degrees** there.

It can be very **wet** in London – carry an umbrella when you go sightseeing there.

It is very **dry** in the Sahara – it doesn't often rain there.

A **hurricane** is a very strong wind.

A **storm** is when there is a strong wind and rain together.

A **thunderstorm** is when there is thunder, lightning, rain and sometimes wind together.

It was very cloudy this morning, but the **sun came out** after lunch. [appeared]

The accident happened in thick fog. [bad fog]

We had some **heavy rain** at the weekend. [a lot of rain; *opp* light rain]

There was a **strong wind** when we were on the boat. [a lot of wind]

The **wind** has **blown** all the apples off the tree.

It rained in the morning, but the **sky** was **clear** by lunchtime. [no clouds]

It's been **extremely cold** today. [very; also **extremely hot / windy**]

## Rain and storms

For heavy rain we often use the verb **pour**, e.g. **pour with rain**. For short periods of light or heavy rain, we use the noun **shower**. A **storm** is heavy rain with strong winds.

It **poured with rain** this afternoon.

Look, it's really **pouring** (with rain) now.

We had a couple of heavy/light **showers** this morning.

A period of hot weather sometimes ends with a **thunderstorm**.

First it becomes very **humid** [the air feels very warm and wet], then you hear **thunder** and see **lightning**, and it's followed by heavy rain.



## D Expressions

It's a **sunny** day in Tokyo today, but **it's cloudy** in Hong Kong.

It's **foggy** in Sydney and **it's snowing / it's snowy** in Moscow.



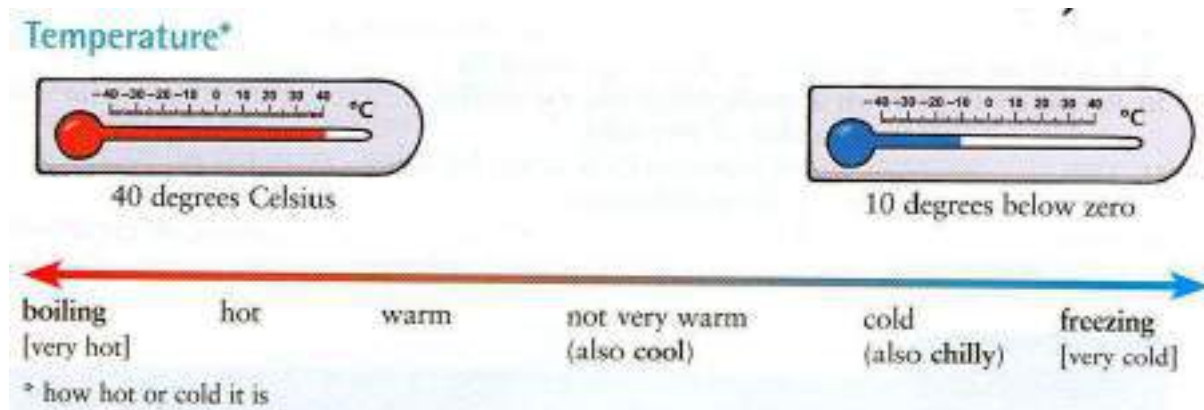
It's **raining** in Barcelona but **the sun is shining** in Granada.

It's a lovely day.

It's a horrible day, isn't it!

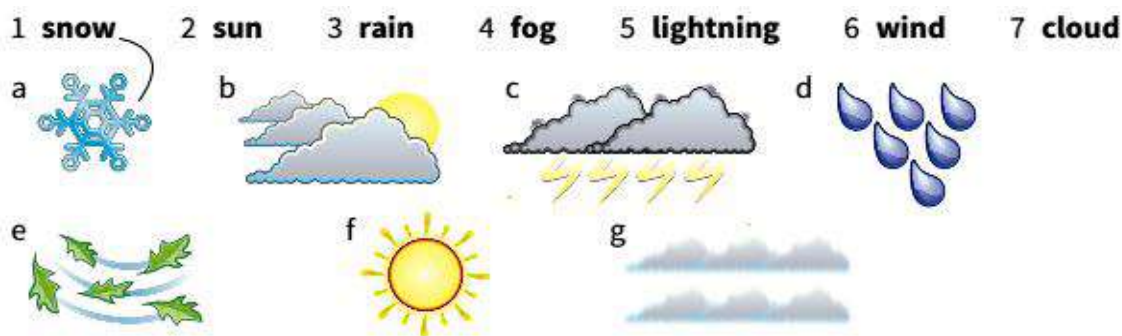
**What's the weather like in your country in June?**

It's usually warm and sunny.



## Exercises

**Listening: Ex.1** Listen and match the words and the symbols.



**Writing: Ex.2** Look at the chart. Write sentences about the cities in the chart.

	Hanoi	1 It is <u>sunny in Hanoi</u> .
	Hong Kong	2 It is <u>raining in Hong Kong</u> .
	La Paz	3 It is .....
	Paris	4 It .....
	Tashkent	5 .....
	Seoul	6 .....
	Washington	7 .....



**Vocabulary: Ex.3 Complete these sentences with a suitable word.**

- 1 The sun...*shone*... every day last month.
- 2 When it....., I take my umbrella.
- 3 What's the..... like in your country in January?
- 4 When it....., we can go skiing.
- 5 You see..... before you hear thunder.
- 6 It is 24..... here today.
- 7 It is dangerous to be in a small boat at sea in a..... .
- 8 It is very..... in Siberia in winter.

**Reading: Ex.4 Are these sentences true about the weather in your country? If not, correct them.**

- 1 It often snows in December.    *False*        *It sometimes snows in December.*
- 2 It is usually 40 degrees in summer and minus 20 degrees in winter.
- 3 There are thunderstorms every day in August.
- 4 It is very wet in spring.
- 5 We never have hurricanes.
- 6 Summer is usually hot and dry.

**Speaking: Ex. 5 What do you like to do or not like to do in these types of weather?**

- 1 fog - *I don't like to drive.*        3 a rainy day        5 a windy day
- 2 sunny weather        4 snow

**Ex. 6 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.**

1 a sunny	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	a with rain
2 heavy	<input type="checkbox"/>	b fog
3 a strong	<input type="checkbox"/>	c sky
4 a clear	<input type="checkbox"/>	d and lightning
5 pour	<input type="checkbox"/>	e day
6 thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	f rain
7 thunder	<input type="checkbox"/>	g wind

**Ex. 7 True or false? If a sentence is false, change it to make it true.**

- 1 When it's foggy, you need sunglasses.    ..False. When it's foggy you can't see very well.....
- 2 It's nice to sit outside when it's freezing. ....
- 3 If you are boiling, you might enjoy a swim. ....
- 4 A shower is a type of wind. ....
- 5 If it's chilly, you may want to put on a coat. ....
- 6 If it's humid, the air will be very dry. ....
- 7 A mild winter means it is colder than usual. ....
- 8 If it rains, the road will be wet. ....

**Ex. 8 Write short sentences to describe the weather conditions in each picture.**

 1 It's foggy.	 3	 5
 2	 4	 6

## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

### Wet and dry weather 🎧



In my country, the weather in spring is very **changeable**. It can be **pleasant** and **dry**, but we often have **showers**. It can get hot in the summer for two or three months, and in the cities it's often **humid**, especially before a **storm**. It is **cooler** on the coast, where there is usually a sea **breeze**. In autumn, we get some **heavy rain**, perhaps with **thunder** and **lightning**. In winter, it can be dry, sunny and **freezing**, or grey and **damp**.

### Glossary

changeable – *changing a lot*

dry – *OPP wet*

hot – *OPP cold*

storm – *see picture*

cool – *not hot or warm, but pleasant*

thunder – *the loud noise of a storm*

freezing – *very, very cold*

pleasant – *nice*

shower – *a short period of rain*

humid – *warm, wet and uncomfortable*

breeze – *a light, pleasant wind*

heavy rain – *a lot of rain*

lightning – *see picture*

damp – *cold and a bit wet*

### Ex. 9 🎧 Listen seven sentences and underline the correct word.

- 1 Humid weather is very *pleasant* / *uncomfortable*.
- 2 There was a bit of sunshine between the *showers* / *lightning*.
- 3 Do you like watching the *lightning* / *thunder* when it's stormy?
- 4 Showers usually last a few *hours* / *minutes*.
- 5 The air in the Sahara Desert is *dry* / *humid*, and it's very *hot* / *cool* at midday.
- 6 In cold, wet weather, your clothes feel *damp* / *humid*.
- 7 By the sea you get a nice *breeze* / *wind*.

### Writing:

#### Ex. 10 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

**Sample:** It's wet outside. (rain) It's ..raining outside.....

- 1 It rained a lot last night. (heavy) There was .....
- 2 It was warm and damp yesterday. (humid) It .....
- 3 There was a bit of rain in the afternoon. (shower) There .....
- 4 The weather changes a lot (changeable) The weather .....
- 5 It isn't wet today. (dry) It .....
- 6 We had heavy rain and thunder. (storm) We had .....

### Speaking:

#### Ex. 11 About your country. Make the sentences true for your country.

**Samle:** We often have storms in July. ...*We never have storms in July*.....

- 1 We have a lot of showers in the spring. ....
- 2 In winter it's always freezing at night. ....
- 3 The weather is always the same in the summer. ....
- 4 We sometimes have heavy rain for 24 hours. ....
- 5 It often snows in the winter. ....
- 6 Our winters are usually dry. ....
- 7 We often have thunder and lightning. ....
- 8 It is usually hot and dry in summer. ....

## LESSON 8

## Problems at home and work

### A At home

The TV **isn't working**. Can you **repair** it? The washing machine is **broken**. We need to **mend** it.



The plants **are dying**. Did you forget to **water** them?  
The room is **untidy**. We must **tidy** it.



I've **lost** my keys. Will you help me **look for** them?  
You've **cut** your finger. You should **put on a plaster**.



You've **had a row with** a friend. Will you **apologise** [say 'I'm sorry']?

### B At work

Lola **had a bad day** at work yesterday. She was **late for** work. She had **too much work** to do.



Her computer **crashed**.



The photocopier was **out of order**.



The coffee machine **wasn't working**.



Her colleague was **in a bad mood**.



### There's something wrong with.....

We use these expressions when there is a problem with machines and other things we use.

There's something wrong with the TV. [there is a problem with it]

The light isn't working. [isn't functioning; there is no light]

The washing machine isn't working properly. [it is functioning, but not very well]

The coffee machine is out of order. [not in use, broken]

### Problems at home

"I was making myself a cup of coffee yesterday. I **dropped**<sup>1</sup> the first cup on the floor and I had to **clear** it **up**<sup>2</sup>. I then made myself another cup, **slipped**<sup>3</sup> on the floor, and **split**<sup>4</sup> coffee **all over**<sup>5</sup> my



T-shirt. I tried to **remove**<sup>6</sup> it special washing powder, but it was **hopeless**<sup>7</sup>. I'll have to buy a new T-shirt."

<sup>6</sup> get it off                      <sup>7</sup> very bad and impossible to improve

"This morning I decided to have some toast. I **burnt**<sup>8</sup> the first two pieces, then I discovered we'd **run out of**<sup>9</sup> bread, so I went to work without any breakfast."

<sup>8</sup> cooked something for too long                      <sup>9</sup> there was no more of something



## EXERCISES

**Speaking: Ex.1** Look at the pictures. What is the problem?



- |                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| 1...The phone isn't working..... | 2..... |
| 3.....                           | 4..... |
| 5.....                           | 6..... |
| 7.....                           | 8..... |

**Ex. 2** Write down three nouns that can go with these words:

- |                                       |                  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1 broken ...window / cup / glass..... | 2 cut .....      |
| 3 untidy .....                        | 4 late for ..... |
| 5 a..... that isn't working           | 6 too much.....  |

**Ex. 3** Have you ever had these problems? Number each one 0–3 (0 = never, 1 = once or twice, 2 = quite often, 3 = frequently).

- |                                       |   |                            |
|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1 a TV that doesn't work              | 2 | 7 a broken washing machine |
| 2 dying plants                        |   | 8 an untidy bedroom        |
| 3 a cut finger                        |   | 9 a row with a friend      |
| 4 being late for work or school       |   | 10 your computer crashes   |
| 5 a colleague or friend in a bad mood |   | 11 lost keys               |
| 6 a coffee machine that isn't working |   | 12 too much work           |

## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

### Out and about

“I was in a bad mood<sup>1</sup> because I hadn’t had any breakfast, but things got worse<sup>2</sup> when I missed my bus and had to walk. It was raining, so I started running. I fell over<sup>3</sup> and hit<sup>4</sup> my knee on the ground. And when I got to work, I realised that I’d torn<sup>5</sup> my jacket, and I’d left some important notes at home.”

<sup>1</sup> feeling unhappy

<sup>2</sup> became more difficult and unpleasant

<sup>3</sup> fell to the ground

<sup>4</sup> touch something quickly, usually causing injury

<sup>5</sup> (see picture; tear, past tense tore, past participle torn)

### Common mistakes

I left my book at home, or I forgot my book.  
(NOT I forgot my book at home.)



**Grammar: Ex. 4 Complete the verb forms with the correct past tense and past participle.**

1 break / ..broke..... / ..broken...

2 spill / ..... / .....

3 burn / ..... / .....

4 fall over / ..... / .....

5 run out / ..... / .....

6 tear / ..... / .....

**Listening: Ex. 5 Listen and match the sentence beginnings on the left with correct ending on the right.**

1 I dropped the radio

☒ d

a on the desk.

2 I've run out

☐

b because the saucepan handle was so hot.

3 I left

☐

c all over the carpet.

4 I tore my shirt

☐

d and now it isn't working.

5 I spilt coffee

☐

e the money.

6 I hit my hand

☐

f the money at home.

7 I burnt myself

☐

g and I don't think I can repair it.

8 I forgot

☐

h of coffee.

### Speaking

**Ex. 6 Work in pairs. Reply to each questions.**

1 I'm cold. What is wrong with the central heating? ....It isn't working.....

2 How did you break that glass? .....

3 How did you hit your arm? .....

4 Why can't we watch that programme? .....

5 Where is your homework? .....

6 I can't hear the radio very clearly. What's wrong with it? .....

7 Why can't we use the lift? .....

## Global problems

### Natural disasters:

There was a **hurricane** / **snowstorm** / **forest fire** there last year.

**Hurricane**: a very strong wind; **snowstorm**: a lot of snow and wind at the same time;

**forest fire**: when it is very dry and trees catch fire



San Francisco has had a lot of **earthquakes** [when the earth moves].

There were serious **floods** in the north yesterday. [too much water]

The river often **floods** after heavy rain. [water goes over the river banks]

### Man-made problems:

There are too many people in some places. Cities are too **crowded**.

Many people are: **poor**: they do not have enough money; **hungry**: they do not have enough food;

**homeless**: they do not have a place to live; **unemployed**: they do not have a job

There is a lot of **pollution** in many places. [when the air, water or earth is dirty and bad for people, plants and animals]

The river is **polluted** and a lot of fish have died.

The **air pollution** is very bad today.

The American **War** of Independence started in 1775 and ended in 1783. [fighting between two or more countries or nationalities] It lasted for eight years.

The teachers are **on strike** today. [when people refuse to work because, for example, they want more money]

He had a **car crash** on the way to work.

The **traffic jams** in the city are terrible in the **rush hour** [times when everyone is going to work]



### Ex. 7 What problems can you see in the pictures?



1 *strike*



4



7



2



5



8



3



6



9



**Listening: Ex. 8 Listen and match the words on the left with the words on the right.**

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 air      | a fire      |
| 2 traffic  | b people    |
| 3 rush     | c pollution |
| 4 forest   | d quake     |
| 5 crowded  | e jam       |
| 6 homeless | f hour      |
| 7 car      | g cities    |
| 8 earth    | h crash     |

**Writing: Ex. 9 Find the words that match these definitions.**

- 1 a very strong wind .....a hurricane....
- 2 so many cars on the road that they can't easily move .....
- 3 a street with a large number of people.....
- 4 when two cars hit one another.....
- 5 without work.....
- 6 the time of day when there is most traffic .....
- 7 without enough to eat.....
- 8 when a lot of trees burn.....

**Ex. 9  Listen and fill the gaps.**

- 1 Cars make air ..... worse in towns.
- 2 Their wages were very low so the workers went on .....
- 3 My great-grandfather died in the First World.....
- 4 Jack had a ..... last year but fortunately no one was hurt.
- 5 Japan often has ..... and Siberia often has .....
- 6 When people are ..... they sometimes sleep on the streets.
- 7 I hate driving in the city in the.....
- 8 The water is so ..... that people cannot drink it.

**Speaking:**

**Ex. 10 Work in pairs. Tell.....**

- 1 two problems on the roads.
- 2 two things that pollute the air.
- 3 two problems that can be political.
- 4 three problems that are caused by the weather.
- 5 four adjectives that can describe people.

**Tip**

Try to listen to or watch the news in English every day. Make a note of new words about global problems that you find.

## LESSON 9

## Everyday things

### A Things we do every day



wake up



get up



go to the bathroom



have a shower



have breakfast  
/'brekfəst/



listen to the  
radio /'lɪsən/



go to work



come home



make dinner



phone (or call)  
a friend



watch TV



go to bed

### B Sometimes I ...



wash clothes



clean the house



go for a walk



write letters / emails

### C Expressions

A: How often do you go out / watch a film?

A: What time do you get up / go to work?

A: How do you go to work?

B: Three or four times a week.

B: At 7 o'clock normally.

B: Usually by bus / train / car.

## EXERCISES

### Speaking: Ex. 1 What do they usually do?

1 ..He listens to the radio every morning.....



2 She w..... (every Saturday)



3 He c..... (every weekend)



4 He w..... (every evening)



5 She g..... (every Sunday)

### Ex.2 Ask questions.

topic	question	answer
1 get up	What time do you get up?	7.30 usually.
2 go for a walk	How .....	Every Saturday.
3 go to work	How .....	By train.
4 have dinner	When .....	At about 7 o'clock usually.
5 come home from work	How .....	I normally walk home.
6 phone your best friend	How .....	Two or three times a week.
7 clean your room	When .....	On Saturday morning usually.
8 have a shower	What .....	Usually at about 11 p.m.

### Speaking: Ex. 3 Complete the sentences about yourself.

- 1 I usually wake up at.....
- 2 I go to the bathroom and have.....
- 3 I usually have ..... for breakfast.
- 4 I go to work by.....
- 5 I usually have a cup of tea / coffee at..... o'clock.
- 6 I usually come home at.....



- 7 I usually dinner at ..... o'clock.  
 8 In the evenings I normally ..... or .....  
 9 Sometimes..... I one or two emails or..... to the radio.  
 10 I usually ..... to bed at..... .

## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

### DAILY ROUTINES

#### Sleep

“During the week I usually **wake up**<sup>1</sup> about 7.30 am. If I don't, my mum wakes me up. I **get up**<sup>2</sup> a few minutes later. In the evenings I go to bed about 10.30 pm. and usually **go to sleep**<sup>3</sup> **straight away**<sup>4</sup>. If I have a **late night**<sup>5</sup> I try to have a sleep<sup>6</sup> in the afternoon when I get home from college.”

- <sup>1</sup>stop sleeping                      <sup>2</sup>get out of bed                      <sup>3</sup>start sleeping; *syn* **fall asleep**  
<sup>4</sup>immediately                      <sup>5</sup>go to bed very late; *opp* **have an early night**  
<sup>6</sup>a short period of sleeping, e.g. half an hour

#### Food

“I have coffee and cereal for breakfast, then have a **light lunch**<sup>1</sup>, maybe a sandwich and an apple, and a **snack**<sup>2</sup> in the afternoon. We have our main meal in the evening. If Mum's late home from work, she **doesn't bother**<sup>3</sup> to cook; we just get a **takeaway**<sup>4</sup> instead. One of us has to **feed**<sup>5</sup> the cat as well.”

- <sup>1</sup>have a small meal                      <sup>2</sup>a small amount of food you eat between meals  
<sup>3</sup>doesn't do anything because there is no reason or because it is too much work  
<sup>4</sup>a meal you buy in a restaurant but eat at home                      <sup>5</sup>give food



#### Bathroom routines

“I usually **have a shower** when I get from college because my sister, Rosie, and my brother, Markus, spend so much time in the bathroom in the morning. I only have time to **have a wash, clean my teeth** (*syn* **brush my teeth**) and put on a bit of make-up. In the winter I sometimes **have a bath instead of**<sup>1</sup> a shower. I like to lie in the bath and listen to music.”    <sup>1</sup>in place of (a shower)

Marcus having a shave.    Rosie putting on make-up.

#### Housework

“**Fortunately**<sup>1</sup> we've got a **cleaner**<sup>2</sup> who **does** a lot of the **housework**<sup>3</sup>, and that includes **doing** my **washing**<sup>4</sup>. But I still have to make my bed and do some of my **ironing**, and I sometimes **do the shopping** with Mum.”

- <sup>1</sup>happening because of good luck; *syn* **luckily**                      <sup>2</sup>a person who cleans  
<sup>3</sup>the work of keeping a home clean and tidy                      <sup>4</sup>washing my clothes



## Spare time\*

"On weekdays I usually **stay in**<sup>1</sup> and watch TV in the evening. At the weekend I go out quite a lot with my friends, either to the cinema or just to a cafe, and I **eat out**<sup>2</sup> once a week. Sometimes friends **come round**<sup>3</sup> and we **chat**<sup>4</sup> about clothes, music and college."

\*time when you are not working

<sup>1</sup>stay at home

<sup>2</sup>eat in a restaurant; *opp* eat in

<sup>3</sup>visit me in my home

<sup>4</sup>have an informal conversation

## Ex. 4 Find seven more expressions with have+[noun] and do+[noun] from this lesson.

have ..a shower...

have .....

have .....

have .....

do .....

do .....

do .....

do .....

## Ex. 5 Listen and match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- 1 get up ☐
- 2 fall ☐
- 3 make ☐
- 4 put on ☐
- 5 go ☐
- 6 clean ☐
- 7 feed ☐
- 8 once ☐

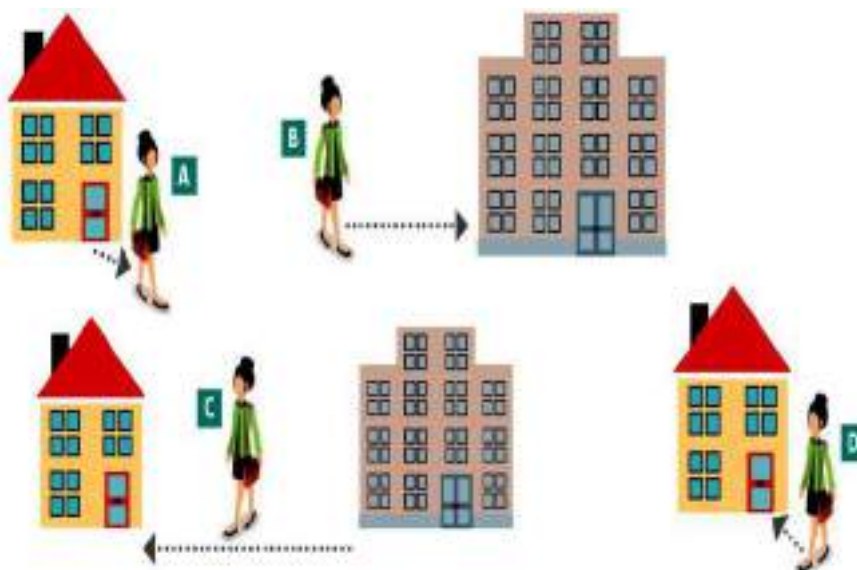
- a the dog
- b my teeth
- c make-up
- d a week
- e the bed
- f to sleep
- g early
- h asleep

## Ex. 6 One word is missing in each sentence. What is it and where does it go?

- 1 Does it cost much to have a cleaner to ~~do~~ the housework
- 2 If I have a in the afternoon, I usually eat fruit instead of chocolate.
- 3 I always go on Friday and Saturday, often to the cinema or a club.
- 4 My mother usually me up around 7.30, then I get up about 7:45.
- 5 Sometimes friends round to the flat and we play computer games.
- 6 I eat at the weekend, usually in a local Italian or French restaurant.
- 7 I don't with a full meal at lunchtime; I usually just have a light lunch, like a salad.
- 8 I often have for breakfast – usually cornflakes or something like that.
- 9 I don't like doing housework; I have a husband who does most of it.
- 10 When I get emails, I try to reply to them straight.

## Ex. 7 Match phrases 1-4 with pictures A-D.

- 1 get home
- 2 go to work
- 3 come home
- 4 leave home



**Reading: Ex. 8 Read the text and make up your own text.**

**MY DAY**

I want to tell you about my daily routine. I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning and go to the bathroom. I wash myself, brush my teeth and comb my hair. While I am in the bathroom my mother makes breakfast. I usually have porridge and a sandwich with tea for breakfast. After it I walk with my dog. At 8 o'clock I leave home and go to institute. It is not far from my house, but I don't like to be late for my lessons, that's why I leave home earlier. On my way to institute I sometimes meet my coursemates and friends. We talk and discuss things. I usually have three or four lessons institute, sometimes seven, but never eight or nine. The first lesson starts at 8:30 in the morning and the fourth lesson finishes at 3:00 in the afternoon. At institute we have a lot of subjects: Maths, Russian, Literature, English, Computing, Physical Education and others. We learn a lot of interesting and useful things at institute.

After institute I go back home. I leave my bag at home and go for a walk with my friends. I don't go for long walks, because I usually have a lot of homework. So, after walking I come back home and start doing my homework. When I have problems with it, I ask my mother or my brother for help. My father comes back from work at 6 o'clock, and at 7 in the evening my family has supper. If I finish my homework before supper I watch TV or play computer games after it. Sometimes I play chess with my father. In spring I usually go for walks with my friends after supper and come back home at 9 in the evening or later. I usually go to bed at ten, after my evening tea. That's my usual day.





## LESSON 10

## Health and illness

### A How are you today?

I'm **very well**, thanks.

I'm **fine**, thanks.

I **don't feel very well**. I must go home and rest. (I'll probably be OK tomorrow.)

I **feel ill**. Can you get a **doctor**, please? (Perhaps it's a serious problem.)

That fish was bad. I think I'm going to be **sick**! (I want to vomit.)

### B Everyday problems



Have you got **an aspirin**? I've got a **headache**.

I've got **toothache**. I need to go to the **dentist**.

I'm going to bed with a hot drink. I've got a **cold**.



### C Problems people have for many years / all their lives



I get **hay fever** every summer, from flowers and grass. I **sneeze** all day.

My little brother has **asthma**; sometimes he can't breathe.

### D Illnesses in hot / tropical countries

In some countries, mosquitoes can give people **malaria**.

The drinking water was bad, and many children had **cholera**.



### E Serious illnesses



Every year **cancer** kills many people who smoke.

My father went to **hospital** when he had a **heart attack**.

### F Expressions

A: Do you **have a healthy diet**?

B: Yes, I eat lots of fruit and vegetables.

A: Do you **exercise**?

B: Yes, I like swimming, jogging and cycling. They're really **good for you**.

A: I **feel stressed**!

B: Do you? You need to **relax** more and don't panic about work!

**Listening: Ex. 1** Listen and complete the dialogues.

- 1 **A:** How are you today? **B:** ...very well thanks.....  
**A:** Good!
- 2 **A:** Are you OK? **B:** No, .....  
**A:** Would you like to use the bathroom? **B:** Yes, thank you.  
**B:** I'll get a doctor.
- 3 **A:** I.....  
**A:** Oh, thank you.
- 4 **A:** ..... **B:** Here's the dentist's phone number.  
**A:** Thanks.
- 5 **A:** Your nose is red. Have you got.....? **B:** Yes.  
**A:** Have a hot drink and go to bed early.

**Ex. 2** Match the illnesses in the table with a possible treatment.

go to the dentist	take an aspirin	go to hospital	go to bed with a hot drink
illness	treatment		
a headache	take an aspirin		
toothache			
a heart attack			
a cold			

**Speaking:**

**Ex. 3** Work in pairs. What illnesses are connected with ...

- 1 a mosquito bite? ...*malaria*.....  
2 bad drinking water? .....  
3 pollution, traffic fumes, etc.? .....  
4 grass, flowers, sunshine, etc.? .....  
5 smoking, unhealthy diet, no exercise? .....

**Ex. 4** Answer these questions. Use a dictionary to help you.

- 1 Do you have a healthy diet?  
2 What exercise do you do?  
3 Do you often feel stressed?  
4 Have you ever been in hospital?  
5 Do you get hay fever in summer?



## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

### Common problems

What's the matter?	What you should do
A: I've got a <b>sore throat</b> <sup>1</sup> and a <b>temperature</b> . <sup>2</sup>	B: That sounds like <b>flu</b> . You should see a doctor.
A: I've <b>cut</b> my arm; it's <b>bleeding</b> . <sup>3</sup>	B: Put a <b>bandage</b> <sup>4</sup> round it.
A: I've got a terrible <b>cough</b> . <sup>5</sup>	B: Go to the chemist and get some cough <b>medicine</b> . [something you take to treat an illness]
A: I've got a <b>headache</b> .	B: Take some <b>tablets</b> <sup>6</sup> for the pain. (also <b>pills</b> )
A: I <b>feel sick</b> . <sup>7</sup>	B: Go to the bathroom quickly!



### Describing pain

We can use different words to describe **pain**. An **ache** describes pain that is not always strong, but often continues. It is used with certain parts of the body.

I've got a **headache**.

Simone's got **stomachache**.

My dad **suffers from** [often has the pain of] **backache**.

For other parts of the body we often use **pain**.

I've got a **pain** in my shoulder / foot

Ache can also be a verb to describe pain that continues for some time.

By the end of the day my feet were **aching**.

For stronger or more sudden pain, we usually use the verb **hurt**.

My throat **hurts** when I speak.

I hit my leg on the table and it really **hurts** / it's very **painful**.

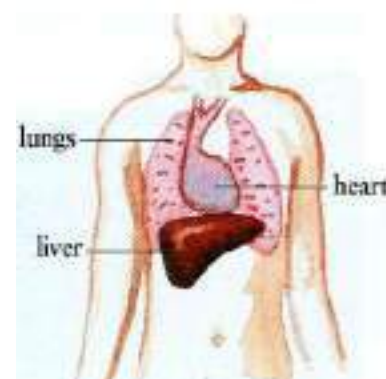
### Serious illnesses

For **serious** [bad] illnesses, you will probably go into hospital. A person who stays in hospital is called a **patient**. Many patients need an **operation** [when special doctors, called **surgeons**, cut into the body for medical reasons; also called surgery].

Lung cancer can be caused by smoking.

Heart attacks can happen very suddenly.

Hepatitis is a disease affecting the liver.



**Language help:** Disease is used to talk about more serious medical problems, often affecting certain parts of the body, e.g. heart disease.

Illness is used to talk about serious and minor medical problems and those affecting the mind, e.g. mental illness. Disease is not used about a period of illness, e.g. He died after a long illness. (not He died after a long disease.)



## A Common problems 🎧

What's the matter?

I don't feel well.

I've got...



a headache



toothache



stomach-ache



a cold



a cough



a sore throat



flu



a temperature



a pain in my leg  
also my leg hurts



backache



I feel sick

In a chemist's shop, a chemist (Ch) is talking to a customer (C).

Ch Can I help you?

C Yes, I **cut**<sup>1</sup> my finger yesterday, and it really hurts.

Ch You **need** some **antiseptic cream**<sup>2</sup> for it.

C Right. **Could I have** some **plasters**<sup>3</sup> and some **cotton wool**<sup>4</sup>, please?

Ch Yes, of course. That's €5.60, please.

Ch Yes?

C Er, I **need something** for a cold.

Ch Right, well, **try** these **tablets**<sup>5</sup> – they're very good.

C OK, and how often do I **take** them?

Ch Take two tablets every four hours with water.

C Thanks. And I'd like a **box of tissues**<sup>6</sup>, please, and some cough **medicine**<sup>7</sup>.



## Speaking:

**Ex. 5 Work in pairs. Read the given situation and answer the questions.**

- 1 Your friend feels ill. What do you hope?
- 2 You're tired. What do you want to do?
- 3 You're upset. What do you want to do?
- 4 It's very cold weather. What do you hope?
- 5 Your friend feels sad. What do you want?

**Ex. 6**  **Listen and complete the dialogues.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 A: Does your father hurt?                            | B: Yes, it's very ....painful....                       |
| 2 A: What's wrong with Makhmud?                        | B: He feels ..... I think it's something he ate.        |
| 3 A: Did you hit your foot?                            | B: Yes, and it really.....                              |
| 4 A: My hand's bleeding quite badly.                   | B: Well, put a ..... round it.                          |
| 5 A: Your finger is.....                               | B: I know. I cut it using that knife.                   |
| 6 A: Does Malika still .... from bad headaches?        | B: Yes, she gets them all the time.                     |
| 7 A: What's the matter?                                | B: My back ..... from sitting at that computer all day. |
| 8 A: I understand Laylo has had quite a ..... illness. | B: Yeah. She was in hospital for over a week.           |

**Ex. 7 Find five more pairs of words. Why are they pairs?**

~~lung~~ heart surgeon tablets / pills attack liver operation ~~cancer~~  
hepatitis sore medicine throat

....lung and cancer – because you can get lung cancer.. , .....  
.....  
.....

**Ex. 8 Complete the sentences with *a* or nothing (-).**

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 She's got ...-.... hepatitis.  | 2 I've got ... <i>a</i> .... cough. |
| 3 I'm getting ..... sore throat. | 4 Bobur's got ..... headache.       |
| 5 Luiza has got ..... headache.  | 6 I've got ..... backache.          |
| 7 Anvar's got .... flu.          | 8 My uncle had ..... heart attack.  |
| 9 She's got ..... cancer.        | 10 I've got .....pain in my foot.   |

## Writing:

**Ex. 9 Complete the sentences.**

- 1 I had to stand up for ten hours; now I've got ..*backache*..
- 2 She's got a .....-look, it's 39 degrees.
- 3 She has always smoked a lot, and now she's got a bad.....
- 4 What's the .....? You look terrible. – I don't feel .....
- 5 I walked 20 kilometres today, and my feet .....
- 6 My little boy had four ice creams and now he feels.....
- 7 I've got a temperature and a terrible headache. I think I've got .....
- 8 I can't eat anything; I've got a sore.....

**Ex. 10 Read the sentences and underline correct word.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 I'm / I've got a temperature                       | 2 My back <b>pain</b> / <b>hurts</b> .           |
| 3 He doesn't <b>feel</b> / <b>be</b> well.           | 4 I <b>feel</b> / ' <b>ve got toothache.</b>     |
| 5 Do you <b>feel</b> / <b>be</b> sick?               | 6 My knee <b>feels</b> / <b>hurts</b> .          |
| 7 He's got <b>flu</b> / <b>a flu</b> ?               | 8 <b>Is</b> / <b>Has</b> she got a temperature?  |
| 9 I <b>hurt</b> / ' <b>ve got a pain in my eye.</b>  | 10 She <b>is</b> / ' <b>s got a sore throat.</b> |
| 11 I <b>don't feel</b> / <b>haven't got</b> a cough. | 12 I <b>feel</b> / ' <b>ve got a cold.</b>       |



# LESSON 11

## Conversations 1: Greetings and wishes

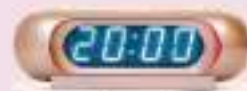
### A Every day



good morning



good afternoon



good evening

When we leave someone we usually say **Goodbye** and also perhaps **See you soon!** See you soon is quite informal. When someone goes to bed, we usually say **Goodnight**. We sometimes also say **Sleep well**. Don't say **Goodnight** when you arrive somewhere, only when you leave. If you ask for something you usually say **Please**. If someone does something nice for you, you say **Thank you** or **Cheers** (informal).



### B Special days

When:	you say:
it's someone's birthday	<b>Happy Birthday!</b>
it's Christmas	<b>Happy / Merry Christmas!</b> /'krɪsməs/
it's New Year's Day	<b>Happy New Year!</b>
someone is doing something difficult, e.g. taking an exam or having an interview for a job	<b>Good luck!</b>
someone has done something special, e.g. done well in an exam or had a baby	<b>Congratulations! / Well done!</b>

### Greetings\*

When we are **introduced to a stranger** [told the name of someone we have never met] in a formal situation, we usually **shake hands** and say **hello**, or perhaps **Hello, nice to meet you**. In an informal situation, we usually just say **Hello** or **Hi**. When we **greet** friends, there are no real rules in Britain.



Men may kiss **female** friends [girls /women] on one **cheek** [side of the face], on both cheeks, or not at all. Women may kiss **male** friends and female friends **once**, **twice**, or not at all. We usually say things like this:

**A:** Hello. How are you?

**B:** Fine, thanks. How about you?

**A:** Hi. **How's it going?** / **How are things?**

**B:** **Not (so) bad**, thanks. And you?

\* saying hello

## Expressions for special situations



## EXERCISES

**Ex. 1** Choose one of the phrases from the opposite page to fit the dialogues.

1 A: (*sneezes*) Atishoo!

B: ....Bless you!.....

2 A: I'm taking my driving test today.

B: .....

3 A: I passed my driving test!

B: .....

4 A: Goodbye.

B: .....

5 A: It's my birthday today.

B: .....

6 A: How are you?

B: .....

7 A: Hello!

B: .....

8 A: Here's your tea.

B: .....

**Ex. 2** Find five more phrases.

good	take	excuse	bless	luck	you	thank	me	goodness	not
------	------	--------	-------	------	-----	-------	----	----------	-----

...good luck.....  
.....

**Ex. 3 What is the person saying in the pictures?**



**Speaking: Ex. 4 What do you say? Choose a phrase from the opposite page.**

- 1 You want to go through a doorway. There are some people blocking it. *Excuse me!*
- 2 A friend buys you a drink.
- 3 A child says 'Goodnight' to you.
- 4 You answer the phone at work. It is 10.30 am.
- 5 You answer the phone at work. It is 3 pm.
- 6 It is 2 am on January 1st. You meet a friend in the street.
- 7 You are on a very crowded bus and you stand on someone's foot.
- 8 It is 24th December. You meet a friend on the bus.

**Speaking: Ex. 4 You meet Ann, an English friend. Reply to her.**

**Ann:** Good evening.

**You:** ..Hello.....

**Ann:** How are you?

**You:** ..

**Ann:** It's my birthday today.

**You:** ..

**Ann:** Would you like a drink?

**You:** ..

**Ann:** Here you are.

**You:** ..

**Writing: Ex. 5 Complete the sentences.**

- 1 When you meet someone for the first time in a normal ...*situation*..., what do you say?
- 2 When you are..... to someone in a formal situation, do you normally..... hands?
- 3 What do you do and say when you..... friends?
- 4 Do you usually kiss friends? If so, is it on one ..... or both.....?
- 5 When you say goodbye to friends, do you use informal expressions like Cheers, or Take.....?  
If so, what are they?

## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

### Conversations 2: Useful words and expressions

#### A Words

word	example	meaning
actually	People say bad things about her, but she's <b>actually</b> very nice.	in reality
really	The book is <b>really</b> good.	very
else	Do you want to buy anything <b>else</b> ? Or go somewhere <b>else</b> ?	in addition or different
around	I'll meet you at <b>around</b> 6 o'clock.	about or approximately
anyway	I'll drive you home. I'm going that way <b>anyway</b> . <sup>1</sup> <b>Anyway</b> , as I said, I woke up very late today. <sup>2</sup>	<sup>1</sup> to give a reason for doing something <sup>2</sup> to return to an earlier subject

#### B Expressions

- A: **Why don't** we go to the cinema this evening? (used to make a suggestion)  
 B: Good idea. **Let's** go and see a film and then have a meal. (used to make a suggestion)  
 A: OK! Which film do you want to see?  
 B: **I don't mind**. [It's all the same to me.] **It's up to you**. [You can decide.]  
 A: **How about** / **What about** the new Angelina Jolie film? (used to make a suggestion)

#### Common mistakes

**Why don't we go ...** [NOT ~~Why don't we going~~] or **Let's go ...** [NOT ~~Let's going~~].  
**How about going ...** [NOT ~~How about go~~] or **What about going ...** [NOT ~~What about go~~].

- A: I was late for work today.  
 B: **Oh dear!** Was your boss angry? (used when you are surprised or disappointed)  
 A: I forgot to bring your book!  
 B: Oh, **it doesn't matter**. I don't need it. [it's not important]  
 A: I'm sorry, but I can't come to your party.  
 B: **What a pity!** (used when you are disappointed)  
 A: I passed my exam.  
 B: **Well done!**  
 A: **Hurry up!** The taxi's here. [be quick]  
 A: **Look out!** / **Be careful!** There's a car coming.  
 A: We need to buy Marta's birthday present.  
 B: **Absolutely!** What about getting her a scarf? (used when you agree strongly)  
 A: **I agree**. Let's go shopping this afternoon.



## Vocabulary: Ex. 6 Complete the sentences with suitable word.

- 1 It's boring here. Let's go somewhere ...*else*...
- 2 There were 20 people at the lecture.
- 3 It's a lovely photo!
- 4 Have you had enough to eat? Would you like anything?
- 5 He said he was a doctor but he's still a medical student.
- 6 The journey takes two hours.

## Ex. 7 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 I don't like skiing and *about* / *anyway* / *else* I'm not free that weekend.
- 2 I don't *mind* / *matter* / *agree* what we do. It's all the same to me.
- 3 *It's up to you* / *Let's* / *I agree* invite Nabi to dinner tonight.
- 4 *Be careful* / *What a pity* / *Oh dear* in London. There's lots of traffic there.
- 5 I don't have time to go to the cinema and *really* / *absolutely* / *anyway* I've seen that film already.

## Ex. 8 Choose an expression from the box to fit these situations.

Well done! Hurry up!	Oh dear! It's up to you.	What a pity! Look out!
-------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------



## Listening: Ex. 9 Listen and correct the eight mistakes in the dialogue.

**Lola:** We need to celebrate. I got a new job!

**Lochin:** Well (made)! *done* How about you out for a meal this evening?

**Lola:** Great! Let go to that Italian restaurant. Or do you prefer the Chinese one?

**Lochin:** I don't mind it. I like the Italian one but it's very expensive.

**Lola:** Oh, it isn't matter.

**Lochin:** OK. Why don't we going to the Italian restaurant and then we could go to the cinema afterwards? Your new job needs a special celebration.

**Lola:** I'm agree. And I'd love to see that film with George Clooney. Would you?

**Lochin:** Absolute!

## Grammar: Ex. 10 Make sentences from the words.

- 1 you / do / how / do / ? ...*How do you do?*.....
- 2 meet / nice / hello / you / to .....
- 3 this / Max / Hanna / is .....
- 4 again / hope / you / bye / to / I / see .....
- 5 you / goodbye / to / nice / meet .....

## LESSON 12

## The media

### A Radio and TV programmes

The **news** is on TV at 6 o'clock every night. [important things that happen]

Do you watch **soaps** / **soap operas**? *Home and Away* is my favourite. [Soaps are stories about people's lives. They are on TV every day.]

I like **nature programmes** best. [programmes about animals, birds, etc.]

I watched a **documentary** last night about drugs and crime. [programme looking at a social problem or question]

In **talk shows**, people talk about themselves or discuss topics with an interviewer.

The children watch **cartoons** on Saturday mornings. (For example, Disney films with animals that talk.)

My brother likes watching **reality TV** [programmes that film real people living their lives, not actors].

I always watch **sports programmes**.

### B Newspapers and magazines

In most countries there are **morning (news) papers** and **evening (news) papers**.

Every month, I buy a **magazine**.

My mother buys **women's magazines**.

I like **news magazines** like *Newsweek* and *Time*.

In most magazines and newspapers there are lots of **adverts** / **advertisements** [something that tries to persuade people to buy something].

Other types of magazines: **sports magazines** / **computer magazines** / **teenage magazines**.

### C People and the media

There was **an interview with** the US President on TV last night.

The **reporters** are outside the film star's house. [people who go out and get the news stories where they happen]

My sister is a **journalist**; she writes for *The Oxford Times* newspaper. [person who writes articles]



### D Expressions

You can **read newspapers** or **watch TV online**.

What's your **favourite TV programme**?

**What's on TV** tonight?

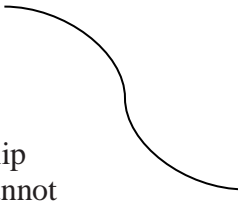
Is it OK if I **change the channel**?

## EXERCISES

### Vocabulary: Ex.1 Fill the gaps in these sentences.

- 1 Ten million people watch this..programme... every week. It's very popular.
- 2 The news .....on channel 3 at 9 o'clock every night.
- 3 There was a ..... about traffic problems in cities on TV last night.
- 4 I saw a .....programme about birds in Antarctica.
- 5 My sister is 13; she reads a ..... magazine every week. She likes the stories about boys.
- 6 With my mobile I can read the sports news..... .
- 7 I'd like to watch the news now. Is it OK if I..... the channel?
- 8 Did you see the ..... with the Prime Minister last night?

### Ex.2 Match the left-hand column with the type of programme on the right.

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 Talking about family problems                                       | a International news   |
| 2 Film of elephants in Africa   | b Sports programme     |
| 3 Football cup final  | c Reality TV programme |
| 4 Reports from all over the world                                     | d Soap(opera)          |
| 5 Maria decides not to marry Philip                                   | e Nature programme     |
| 6 Ten people in a house – they cannot leave or talk to anyone outside | f Talk show            |
- 

### Speaking: Ex.3 What do you call ...

- 1 a person who goes out and gets stories for newspapers? *a reporter*
- 2 a person who writes articles in newspapers and magazines?
- 3 a newspaper you can buy every day after about 5 pm?
- 4 a programme with stories made from lots of pictures?
- 5 a programme on TV about animals, birds, etc?
- 6 something in a magazine or on TV that tries to sell something?
- 7 something like CNN or Sky Sports?
- 8 a meeting when a reporter asks a person questions for TV or a newspaper?

### Writing: Ex. 4 Answer and write these questions for yourself.

- 1 Do you read a morning or an evening newspaper?
- 2 Do you read newspapers online?
- 3 What kinds of magazine do you read?
- 4 What will you watch on TV tonight?
- 5 What is your favourite TV channel?
- 6 How many hours of TV do you watch every day?
- 7 What are your favourite kinds of TV programmes?
- 8 Do you ever watch TV online?
- 9 Do you like watching adverts on TV?



## ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

### What is Media?

Word	Example	Meaning
<b>media</b>	<i>The <b>media</b> often write about famous people.</i>	TV, radio, newspaper, magazines and the internet
<b>magazine</b>	<i>Do you read women's <b>magazines</b>?</i>	Something you can buy every week or month, often with stories and coloured photos e.g. Time, Hola.
<b>opinion</b>	<i>What's your <b>opinion</b> of the events?</i>	What you think about something
<b>report</b>	<i>Journalists <b>report</b> the news from all over the world.</i>	Give information on the news; the person is a <b>reporter</b> (=journalist)
<b>event</b>	<i>The Olympic Games is a very big <b>event</b>.</i>	Something important that happens. It can be good or bad.
<b>die</b>	<i>Fortunately, nobody <b>died</b> in the accident.</i>	Stop living
<b>war</b>	<i>The two countries were at <b>war</b> for ten years.</i>	If a country is at war, it is fighting with another country: when a war ends, there is peace.
<b>disaster</b>	<i>The tsunami was a terrible <b>disaster</b>.</i>	something very bad that happens, often when a lot of people die.
<b>advertisement (advert)</b>	<i>There are too many <b>adverts</b> on TV and in newspapers.</i>	Text, picture or short film which tries to sell you something

### Your Media

**Media questionnaire**

**1 Why do you read a newspaper?**

a ☐ to find out what has happened

b ☐ because it has interesting articles

c ☐ for the sports results

d ☐ for the business news

**2 What do you watch on TV?**

a ☐ the news

b ☐ soaps

c ☐ films

d ☐ nothing much

**3 What do you listen to on the radio?**

a ☐ the news

b ☐ music programmes

c ☐ the weather forecast

d ☐ nothing much

**4 Do you believe what you read or hear in the news?**

a ☐ yes, all of it

b ☐ yes, most of it

c ☐ yes, some of it

d ☐ no, none of it

### Glossary

**newspaper** e.g. *The Times*, *The Herald Tribune*, *Le Monde* (also **paper**)

**find out** get information or facts

**happen** take place, e.g. 'We don't know what will **happen** tomorrow.'

**article** a piece of writing in a paper or magazine

**on TV/on the radio** ~~not in TV/in the radio~~, but in the paper

**the news** a TV or radio programme about important things happening in the world

**soap** a story on TV two or three times a week about the lives and problems of a group of people

**nothing much** nothing important

**programme** a TV or radio show, e.g. the news

**weather forecast** a description of the weather for the next few days

**believe** think that something is true

**all** = 100%, **most** = 80 – 95%,  
**some** = 30 – 50%, **none** = 0%

**spotlight** *watch, see, listen, hear*

We **watch** TV, but we **see** or **watch** a programme.  
We **listen** to the radio, but we **hear** or **listen** to a programme.

**Speaking: Ex. 5 Is the meaning of the sentences the same or different? Write S or D.**

1	What do the media say about him?	What does the advert say about him?	<b>D</b>
2	There is <u>peace</u> between the two countries.	There is war between the two countries.	
3	What's your opinion of the news?	What do you think of the news?	
4	It was a great event.	It was a great advertisement.	
5	He is reporting from Seoul.	He is giving the news from Seoul.	
6	I read it in an article.	I read it in an advertisement.	
7	She's a TV celebrity.	She is on TV a lot.	
8	Where did he live?	Where did he die?	

**Grammar: Ex. 6 Underline the correct answer.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 See <u>me</u> / <b>to</b> the film.              | 6 See the <b>programme</b> / <b>article</b> on TV.              |
| 2 Read an article <b>on</b> / <b>in</b> the paper. | 7 Did you hear - / <b>to</b> the sports results?                |
| 3 Let's listen to <b>the</b> / <b>a</b> news.      | 8 I heard all - / <b>of</b> it <b>on</b> / <b>in</b> the radio. |
| 4 Watch a programme <b>in</b> / <b>on</b> TV.      | 9 Don't <b>believe</b> / <b>listen</b> what you see.            |
| 5 Find - / <b>out</b> what has happened.           | 10 I watched most - / <b>of</b> it.                             |

**Vocabulary: Ex. 7 Kinds of TV programme: Look at these different kinds of programme and the programme guide below. Write the time each kind of programme is on:**

- |                         |               |                  |                  |
|-------------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. wildlife documentary | 2. soap opera | 3. cartoon       | 4. <i>comedy</i> |
| 5. current affairs      | 6. chat show  | 7. costume drama | 8. game show     |

**4.30: Disney time:** More adventures with Mickey Mouse.

**5.15: The Hidden Planet:** Meet our closest living relatives – the chimpanzees.

**6.15: Pride and Prejudice:** The final episode of the Jane Austen novel.

**7.30: Coronation Street:** Joyce continues to search for her long-lost sister and Des gets a big surprise.

**8.00: Who wants to be a Millionaire?** - The show in which hopeful contestants try to win the ultimate prize.

**9.30: Michael Parkinson:** Interviews with guests: singer Janet Jackson, footballer David Beckham and children's author JK Rowling.

**11.00: Panorama:** An investigation into why women are still paid less than men in many areas of business,

**11.45: The Jack Dee show:** More jokes and hilarious sketches with northern comedian.

**Ex. 8 Kinds of newspaper: Match the newspapers with the definitions:**

1. **national paper**   2. **local paper**   3. **daily paper**   4. **broadsheet**   5. **tabloid**
- a paper that you can buy every morning
  - a paper that's sold throughout the country
  - a paper produced in one town magazine.
  - a serious paper that reports world events
  - a paper containing sensational stories about the private lives of rich and famous people

**Listening: Ex.9 People working for newspapers: Listen and match the beginnings of the sentences with the endings below.**

- |   |               |                    |                |                   |
|---|---------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A reporter   | 2. The editor | 3. A correspondent | 4. A columnist | 5. The proprietor |
| a. decides what goes in a newspaper or magazine.              |               |                    |                |                   |
| b. finds interesting news stories and writes about them.      |               |                    |                |                   |
| c. owns the newspaper.  |               |                    |                |                   |
| d. writes a regular column in a newspaper or magazine         |               |                    |                |                   |
| e. sends reports from a particular part of the world or about |               |                    |                |                   |