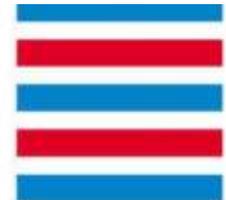




English



FOR THE FOURTH-YEAR
STUDENTS



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY VA O'RTA MAXSUS TA'LIM VAZIRLIGI

QARSHI MUHANDISLIK-IQTISODIYOT INSTITUTI

“XORIJIY TILLAR” KAFEDRASI

VI-BOSQICH BARCHA YO'NALISHLARDA TA'LIM OLUVCHI TALABALAR UCHUN
AMALIY INGLIZ TILI FANIDAN USLUBIY QO'LLANMA

1 IMPROVE YOUR SPOKEN ENGLISH

2 LEARN BUSINESS ENGLISH

3 BE SUCCESSFUL AT JOB INTERVIEWS

4 PASS YOUR EXAMS

The collage consists of four panels, each with a title and a grid of images illustrating the topic. Panel 1 (blue) is titled '1 IMPROVE YOUR SPOKEN ENGLISH' and shows people in conversation. Panel 2 (green) is titled '2 LEARN BUSINESS ENGLISH' and shows business meetings and presentations. Panel 3 (yellow) is titled '3 BE SUCCESSFUL AT JOB INTERVIEWS' and shows interview scenarios. Panel 4 (red) is titled '4 PASS YOUR EXAMS' and shows students in a classroom setting.

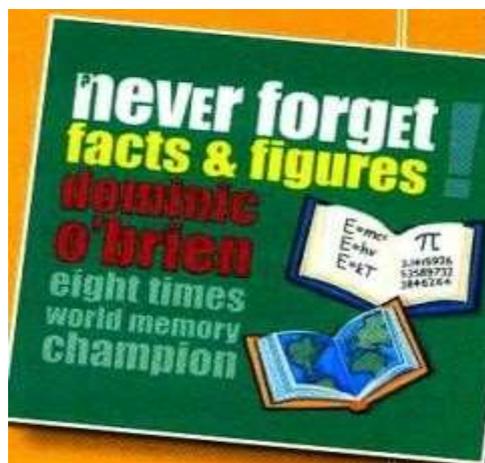
QARSHI - 2019

Qarshi muhandislik iqtisodiyot instituti IV-bosqich barcha ta'lim yo'nalishlarining talabalari uchun Amaliy ingliz tili fanidan amaliy mashg'ulotlarida foydalanish uchun uslubiy qo'llanma.

Tuzuvchilar: QarMII «Xorijiy tillar» kafedrasida ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi **Bo'riyeva Nilufar G'ofur qizi**
QarMII «Xorijiy tillar» kafedrasida ingliz tili fani o'qituvchisi **Nashirova Dilnoza**

Taqrizchilar: QMII «Xorijiy tillar» kafedrasida katta o'qituvchisi

QDU «Ingliz tili va adabiyoti» kafedrasida katta o'qituvchisi **Shukurova Z.**



Uslubiy qo'llanma QMII «Xorijiy tillar» kafedrasida 20____ yil, _____

№ __ majlis bayoni va Institut Ilmiy Uslubiy Kengashida 20____ yil, _____ № __

majlis bayoni bilan tasdiqlangan va ko'p nusxada chop etishga ruxsat etilgan.

SO'Z BOSHI

Bugungi kunda mustaqil taraqqiyot yo'lidan borayotgan mamlakatimizning uzluksiz ta'lim tizimini isloh qilish va takomillashtirish, yangi sifat bosqichiga ko'tarish, unga ilg'or pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalarini joriy qilish hamda ta'lim samaradorligini oshirish davlat siyosati darajasiga ko'tarildi. "Ta'lim to'grisida"gi qonun va "Kadrlar tayyorlash milliy dasturi"ning qabul qilinishi bilan uzluksiz ta'lim tizimi orqali zamonaviy kadrlar tayyorlashning asosi yaratildi.

O'zbekistonning rivojlanib borayotgan iqtisodiyoti uchun tayyorlanadigan mutaxassislar rivojlangan mamlakatlar tilida erkin muomala qiladigan kadr bo'lib yetishishiga katta e'tibor qaratilmog'i lozim.



Nofilologik oily o'quv yurtlarida chet tillarni o'qitishning maqsadi - tilni talabalar tomonidan amalda qo'llay bilish va shu tilda muomala qilishga tayyorlashdan iborat. Chet tilini amalda o'rganish jarayonida og'zaki nutq va tilning fonetik, leksik va grammatik tomonlarini o'rganishi va yozuv ko'zda tutiladi.

Bakalavr darajasidagi har bir mutaxassis o'zi tanlagan sohada atroflicha mutaxassisligi bo'yicha chet tilida faoliyat ko'rsata olishi kerak. Shu nuqtai nazardan olib qaralganda bugungi kun yoshlarini har tomonlama yetuk, raqobatbardosh kadrlar qilib tayyorlash davr talabi bo'lib qoldi.

Amaliy ingliz tili fanidan tuzilgan ushbu 56 soatli uslubiy qo'llanma VI- kursda ta'lim oluvchi barcha yo'nalishlardagi talabalar uchun mo'ljallangan. U o'zida og'zaki nutqni rivojlantirish uchun turli mavzularga oid bo'limlar, qiziqarli mashqlar va topshiriqlar, boshqotirmalarni o'z ichiga olgan. Bitiruvchi talabalarning kelajakda ishga kirishi, hamkasblari bilan erkin aloqa qila olishi va kundalik hayotda uchraydiga turli vaziyatlarni o'z ichiga oluvchi qiziqarli darslar va mashqlar talabalarning til ko'mikmalrini oshirishga xizmat qiladi va ularni tarbiyalaydi. Shuningdek, uslubiy qo'llanmani tuzishda internet materiallari, pedagogik texnologiyarning interfaol usullaridan, o'yinli metodlardan, qiziqarli topshiriqlardan foydalanildi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, dars samaradorligini oshirib, talabalarning ingliz tilini o'rganishga bo'lgan ishtiyojini yanada kuchaytirishga, ta'lim sifatini yaxshilashiga yordam beradi.

| № | THEMES | Pages |
|-----|--|---------|
| 1. | SO'Z BOSHI | 1 |
| 2. | LESSON 1 JOBS | 3-8 |
| 3. | LESSON 2 AT SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY | 9-13 |
| 4. | LESSON 3 COMMUNICATIONS | 14-18 |
| 5. | LESSON 4 SHOPS AND SHOPPING | 19-23 |
| 6. | LESSON 5 TRAVELLING | 24-30 |
| 7. | LESSON 6 EATING OUT | 31-36 |
| 8. | LESSON 7 WEATHER | 37-40 |
| 9. | LESSON 8 PROBLEMS AT HOME AND WORK | 41-45 |
| 10. | LESSON 9 EVERYDAY THINGS | 46-50 |
| 11. | LESSON 10 HEALTH AND ILLNESS | 51-55 |
| 12. | LESSON 11 CONVERSATIONS1 GREETINGS AND WISHES | 56-60 |
| 13. | LESSON 12 THE MEDIA | 61-64 |
| 14. | LESSON 13 FOOD AND DRINK | 65-69 |
| 15. | LESSON 14 I CAN TALK ABOUT ROADS AND TRAFFIC | 70-73 |
| 16. | LESSON 15 I CAN ASK FOR AND GIVE DIRECTIONS | 74-76 |
| 17. | LESSON 16 I CAN USE EMAIL AND THE INTERNET. | 77-81 |
| 18. | LESSON 17 I CAN TALK ABOUT MY FREE TIME. | 82-85 |
| 19. | LESSON 18 I CAN BOOK A HOTEL ROOM. | 86-89 |
| 20. | LESSON 19 I CAN COMMUNICATE IN AN AIRPORT. | 90-92 |
| 21. | LESSON 20 I CAN USE THE BANK AND POST OFFICE. | 93-96 |
| 22. | LESSON 21 I CAN ASK INFORMATION. | 97-100 |
| 23. | LESSON 22 I CAN OFFER, ACCEPT AND REFUSE. | 101-103 |
| 24. | LESSON 23 I CAN EXPRESS MY OPINION. | 104-106 |
| 25. | LESSON 24 I CAN SAY SORRY AND RESPOND. | 107-109 |
| 26. | LESSON 25 I CAN DESCRIBE A JOB. | 110-113 |
| 27. | LESSON 26 I CAN TALK ABOUT MY TOWN. | 114-116 |
| 28. | LESSON 27 I CAN WRITE FORMAL LETTER. | 117-121 |
| 29. | LESSON 28 JOB APPLICATION | 122-125 |
| 30. | VOCABULARY BANK | 126-134 |
| 31. | SOME USEFUL EVERYDAY DIALOGUES | 135-141 |
| 32. | TEXTS FOR SELF-STUDY | 142-154 |
| 32. | PUZZLES | 155-166 |
| 33. | USED LITERATURE | 167 |

- 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

LESSON 13 78

Food and drink

A Everyday food

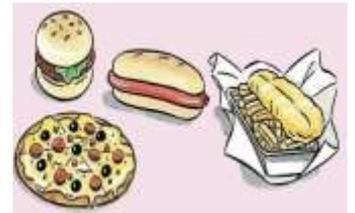


Would you like some **bread**?
I love sushi because I love **rice**.

Pasta is good for you, but don't eat too much!
I always put **salt** on my **chips**, but not **pepper**.
My sister never eats **meat** or **fish**. She's **vegetarian**.
Do you take **sugar** in **tea** or **coffee**?

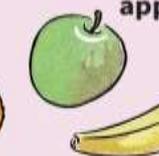
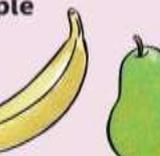
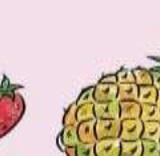
B Fast food

I eat **hamburgers**, **hot dogs** and **pizzas** when I don't have much time.
Fish and chips is popular in Britain, Australia and New Zealand.



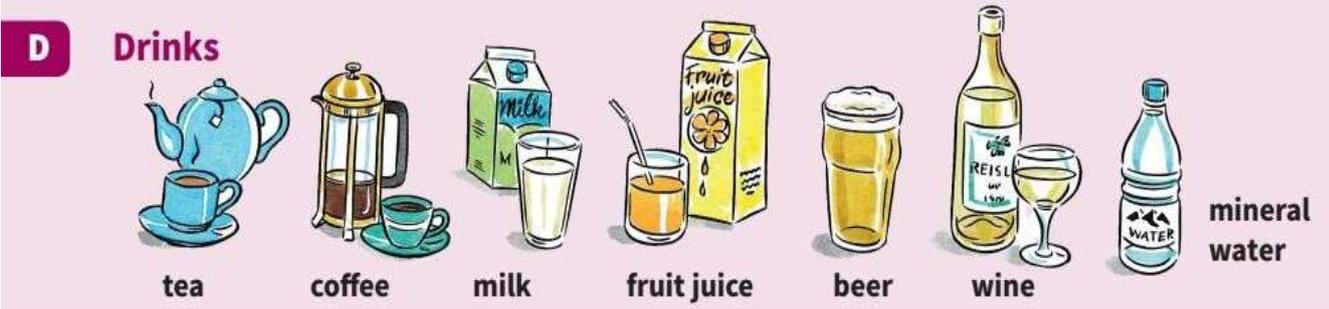
C Fruit /fru:t/ and vegetables /'vedʒtəbəlz/

Vegetables are good for you. **Fruit** is also good for you. (singular, uncountable) Vegetables

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| carrots | beans | potatoes | tomatoes | peas | onions /'ʌnjənz/ | garlic | mushrooms |
| Fruit | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | |
| orange /'ɒrɪndʒ/ | apple | banana | pear /peə/ | grapes | strawberries /'strɔ:brɪz/ | pineapple /'paɪnæpl/ | |

Common mistakes

I love **fruit** [NOT I love fruits].



Exercises

Vocabulary: Ex. 1 Complete the sentences. Use words from the opposite page.

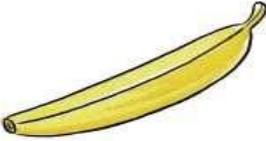
- 1 .. Riceis popular in Japan.
- 2and are very popular in Italy.
- 3 Chips are made from.....
- 4 Many British people eat
- 5 Hamburgers are made from.....
- 6 A is a sausage inside a piece of bread.

Writing: Ex.2 Put these words into two lists: fruit and vegetables.

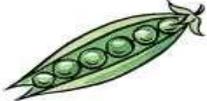
beans pineapple grapes onions apple carrot garlic pear mushrooms

| fruit | vegetables |
|-------|--------------|
| | <i>beans</i> |

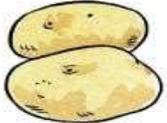
Ex. 3 Write the names of these fruit and vegetables.



1 *banana*



3



5



2



4



6

Ex. 4 Here are the names of some drinks with the letters mixed up. What are they?

1 eta tea

2 rebe

3 klim

4 fecofe

5 rituf eciju

6 nilemar retaw

Ex. 5 Choose a, b or c.

- 1 Vegetarians don't eat _____. a) vegetables b) meat c) fast food
- 2 Garlic is kind of _____. a) fruit b) fast food c) vegetable
- 3 You put _____ in coffee. a) salt b) beer c) sugar
- 4 Which is correct _____. a) pinapple b) pineapple c) pieapple
- 5 The first sound in onion is the same as the sound in _____. a) fun b) orange c) man
- 6 A pear is _____. a) a drink b) a vegetable c) a fruit

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In the kitchen

A What's in the kitchen?



B Things we use in the kitchen



C Things we use for eating and drinking



D Expressions

A: Where can I find a mug / a cloth / some kitchen roll? B: They are in the cupboard.

A: Can I help with the washing-up / cooking? B: Yes, please! You can **dry** the plates. / You can **cook** some rice.

A: Where does this cup / plate / frying pan go? B: Put it in this cupboard, please.

Speaking: Ex. 6 Tick (✓) yes or no. Write sentences for the wrong answers.

yes no

- 1 I use a frying pan to drink out of. ✓ *I use a glass / a cup / a mug to drink out of.*
- 2 You use washing-up liquid to clean plates.
- 3 The fridge is cold inside.
- 4 The fridge is colder than the freezer.
- 5 I turn on the tap to get water.
- 6 A tea towel is for making tea.

Ex. 7 Make questions for these answers. Use words from the opposite page.

- 1 ..Where is the coffee..... It's in the cupboard.
- 2 It's on the cooker.
- 3 Please put them on the worktop.
- 4 Thanks. You can wash these plates and I'll dry them.
- 5 In the fridge on the bottom shelf.

Vocabulary: Ex. 8 What do you need?

- 1 To make coffee I need..... a coffee maker, a cup, a spoon.
- 2 To make tea I need.....
- 3 To fry something I need
- 4 To eat my food I need
- 5 To drink some water I need
- 6 To cook dinner in two minutes I need.....
- 7 To wash plates, knives and forks I need.....
- 8 To wash my clothes I need.....

Speaking: Ex. 9 Look at the picture. Answer the questions.

- 1 What's on the cooker? 2
- What's on the shelf?



- 3 What's in the cupboard under the shelf?
- 4 Where's the microwave?
- 5 What's next to the sink?
- 6 What is under the sink?

Containers and quantities



a **carton** of juice



a **packet** of rice and a packet of biscuits



a **tin** of tomatoes



a **can** of soda



a **bottle** of wine



a **jar** of jam and a jar of olives



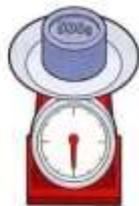
a **box** of chocolates and a box of **matches**



100 **grams**
100 g



200 grams



half a kilo



a **kilo**
1 kg



half a litre
500 ml



a **litre**
1 l

spotlight **tin and can**

We usually say **tin** when there is food inside, and we say **can** when there is something to drink inside.

A **tin** of tuna.

A **can** of beer.

Buying food



Shop assistant (SA)

Customer (C)

- C **Could I have** a kilo of onions, **please**?
 SA Right.
 C And **have you got any** peaches?
 SA Yes. **How many** would you like?
 C I'd like four, please. Are they **ripe**?
 SA Yes, they're lovely. Anything else?
 C No, **that's all, thanks**.



- C **I'd like** some cheese, **please**.
 SA Sure. What would you like?
 C Oh, that Brie looks nice.
 SA Yes, it is. **How much** would you like?
 C About 200 grams.
 SA Right. This piece is **just over**.
 C That's fine.
 SA OK. **Anything else**?
 C No, **that's it, thanks**.

Reading: Ex. 10 Study pictures for 30 seconds. Cover the pictures. True or false? Write T or F.

- 1 There is a jar of jam. T
- 2 There's a box of chocolates.
- 3 There is a bottle of water.
- 4 There is a packet of sugar.
- 5 There is a can of cola.
- 6 There is a jar of coffee.
- 7 There is box of matches.
- 8 There is a carton of milk.
- 9 There is a jar of olives.
- 10 There is a tin of peas.
- 11 There is a packet of rice.

LESSON 14

I can talk about roads and traffic

A Places in the town

Train station / railway station – you can **get a train** here.

Bus station – you can **get a bus** here.

Shops – you can **buy things** here.

Shopping centre – area of town with a lot of shops.

Tourist information office – tourists can **get information** here.

Museum – you can see interesting old things here.

Bank – you can **change money** here or get money from a **cash machine**.

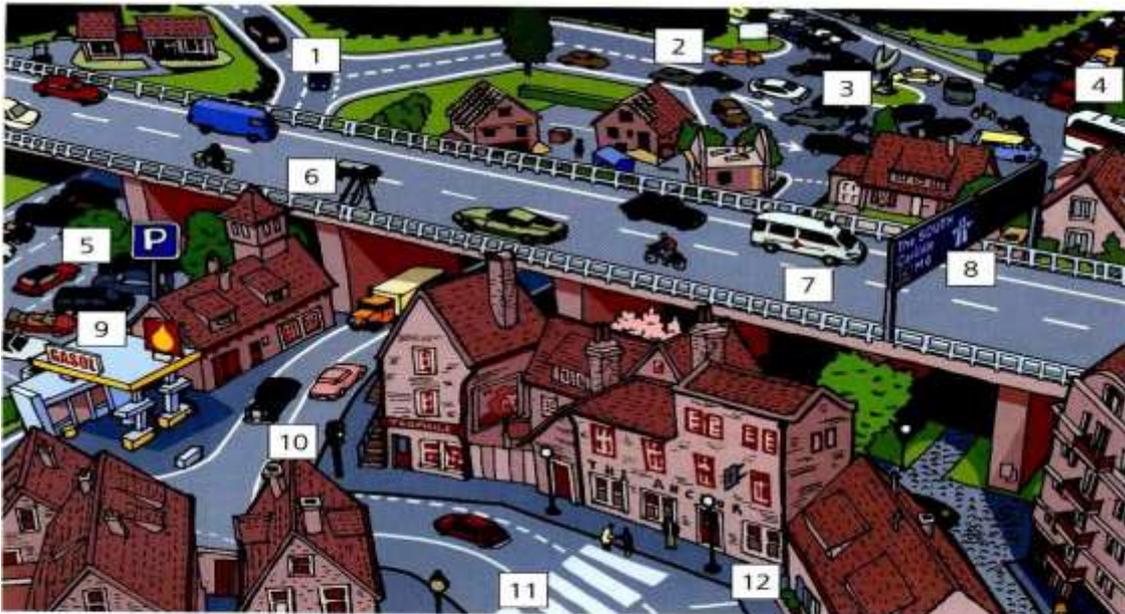
Post office – you can **post letters and parcels** here.

Library – you can **read books and newspapers** here.

Town hall – local government officers work here.

Car park – you can **park your car** here.

Pedestrian area – you can only walk here, you can't come here by car.



- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1 junction | 4 traffic jam | 7 main road | 10 traffic light(s) |
| 2 traffic u | 5 car park | 8 road sign | 11 pedestrian crossing |
| 3 roundabout | 6 speed camera | 9 petrol station | 12 pavement |

B Notices in towns



C Out of town

Beth (B) and Marco (M) are talking.

M: How far is it from London to Bath?

B: It's about 115 miles. That's 185 kilometres.

M: And what's the best way to get there?

B: Right. Take the M4 motorway from London.

At junction 18, take the A46. It's ten miles from here.

70

M: Thanks. And what's the **speed limit** on motorways here?

B: 70 **miles an hour**. That 's about 110 kilometres an hour.

M: OK. And are they very **busy**?

B: Yes, and you get traffic jams in the **rush hour** – especially when there is an **accident**.

M: But you still use the motorway?

B: Yes, because there are three **lanes** on most motorways in Britain, so it's easy to **overtake**. Oh, and Marco – remember to **drive** on the left!

Glossary

How far is it? = How many kilometres or miles is it?

take the M4 go on to and travel on the M4

motorway a large, fast road between towns

speed limit the fastest speed you are permitted to go

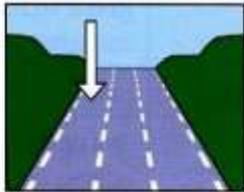
busy A busy road has a lot of cars on it. **opp** quiet

rush hour the time when a lot of people are travelling to and from work

accident



lane



overtake pass another car by going faster

drive go somewhere in your car

things?

6 Where can I get a train?

7 Where can I go to a lot of different shops? 8 Where can I go to post a parcel?

Listening: Ex. 3 Listen information. Which notice from B opposite will help you?

1 The cash machine doesn't give you any money. *Out of order*

2 You are in the shopping centre and you want to leave.

3 You want to sit in a place where there are no cigarettes.

4 You want to know if people can go on the grass.

5 You want to go into the museum.

Writing: Ex. 4 What words are these?

1 sumuem - *museum*

6 dtaeepsrin raae

2 nowt hlal

7 scah enicmah

3 brilyra

8 tsop ffcoie

4 rac prak

9 phoss

5 ywrlaai nttoisa

10 sub post

Ex. 5 Complete the sentences.

EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Cover the glossary. Write the words for meanings.

1 The part of the road where cars travel, with white lines. lane

2 A large, fast road between two towns. _____

3 The busy time when people go to work. _____

4 Pass another car by driving faster. _____

5 The fastest speed you are permitted to go. _____

6 When something bad happens, e.g. cars crash. _____

7 The opposite of busy road. _____

Ex. 2 Answer the questions.

1 Where can I get a bus to London?

2 Where can I get information about hotels?

3 Where can I change money?

4 Where can I park my car?

5 Where can I see old and interesting

1. You can take a country road, but the ...*motorway*... is quicker.
- 2 It's a very road in the rush hour.
- 3 Go into the fast when you other cars on the motorway.
- 4 How is it from Paris to Marseille? – It's 740 kms.
- 5 The best way to get to the airport is to the M25. Oh, remember toon the left!

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

I can understand signs and notices

| Sign or notice | Where? | Meaning |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| ladies gents toilet | in a bar, restaurant, train, plane, etc. |    |
| entrance or way in | in a car park, museum, cinema, etc. | Go in here. |
| exit or way out | | Go out or leave here. |
| no entry | | You can't go in here. |
| no exit | | You can't go out here. |
| no smoking | in a cinema, restaurant, etc. | You can't smoke here. |
| no parking | in the street, or in front of a garage or entrance | You can't leave your car here. |
| please do not disturb | hotel room door | I'm sleeping, so don't come in. |
| queue here | at a cash desk in a shop, or in a bank or post office | Wait in a line here. |
| nothing to declare | at an airport | you have no tax to pay |
| sale | in a shop window | period when a shop sells things at a lower price than normal |
| out of order | on a public telephone, drinks machine, etc. | This isn't working. or It's broken. |
| please ring for attention | at reception in a hotel, office, etc. |  Ring the bell and somebody will come. |
| no vacancies | in the window of a small hotel | The hotel is full. |

Vocabulary: Ex. 6 Match 1-9 with a-j.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 No smoking _____ | a in a hotel reception |
| 2 No parking _____ | b on a hotel room door |
| 3 Toilet _____ | c on a drinks machine |
| 4 Queue here _____ | d in a cafe |
| 5 Please do not disturb _____ | e in a shop window |
| 6 Safe _____ | f in front of a garage |

- 7 Entrance _____ **h** at the back of a restaurant
 8 No vacancies _____ **i** at the front door of a museum **9** Please ring for attention
 _____ **j** inside a post office

Ex. 7 Complete the signs in different ways.

- 1 No smoking 4 Please _____ 7 Please _____
 2 No _____ 5 No _____ 8 Nothing to _____ 3 Way
 _____ 6 Way _____

72

Ex. 8 Translate the words in italics into your own language:

1. It's about ten minutes from the *town centre*. 2. I wish there was a bit more *nightlife* in this place.
 3. We live in a fairly *quiet street* near a park. 4. We used to live on a very busy *main road*.
 5. My dad's moved to a house *in the suburbs*. 6. I live *on the outskirts* of Paris. 7.
 It's a quiet *residential area*.

Writing: Ex. 9 Buildings and places: Put the following words into the appropriate columns below. If necessary, use a dictionary.

| | | culture | transport | education |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| swimming pool | university | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| department | store theatre | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| shopping centre | museum | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| railway station | school | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| football stadium | art gallery | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| opera house | taxi rank | sports | shopping | |
| underground | college | ..... | ..... |  |
| leisure centre | mall multi- | ..... | ..... |  |
| storey car park | ice rink | ..... | ..... |  |

Vocabulary: Ex. 10 Around town: Match the words on the left with those on the right:

1. city 2. tower 3. pedestrian 4. litter 5. bus / cycle 6. traffic 7. main
 a. precinct b. bins c. lights d. street e. block f. centre g. lanes

Now use the expressions in these sentences:

8. I wish people wouldn't drop rubbish in the street. There are plenty ofaround town.
 9. It's much safer for cyclists to get about these days with..... everywhere.
 10. They're building a huge.....in the centre of town. It's going to house around a hundred families.
 11. You can't drive up that street any more. They've made it into a.....
 12. Go straight down this road and turn left at the first set of
 13. The traffic system in theis impossible. It's all one-way streets.
 14. Theis where you'll find all the large department stores and banks

Ex. 11 Amenities: The amenities of a town or city are places which provide a service or entertainment. Match the places on the left with the ideas on the right:

1. hospital
2. cathedral
3. cinema
4. nightclub
5. casino
6. concert hall
7. job centre
8. office block
9. library

- a. gambling
- b. films
- c. work and business
- d. borrowing books
- e. classical music
- f. religion
- g. healthcare
- h. looking for work
- i. drinking and dancing

73

Go stright on. or just keep going.
It's about ten minutes.

Go alone here and **take the second turning on the left.**

LESSON 15 I CAN ASK FOR AND GIVE DIRECTIONS

Excuse me. How do I get to the river from here?

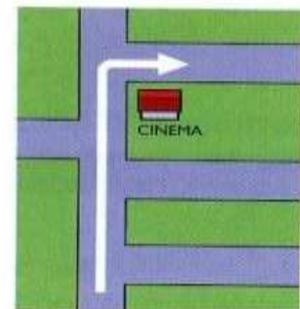
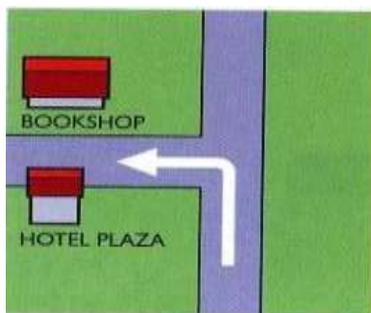
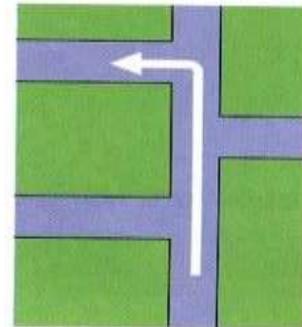
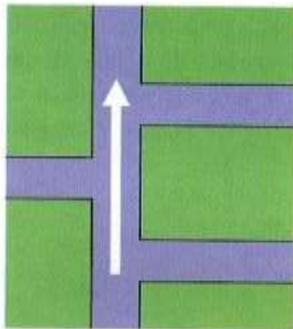
Excuse me. Do you know the way to the railway station?

Excuse me. Is there a hotel near here?



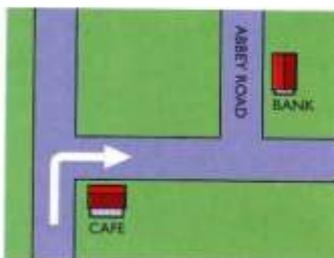
spotlight Excuse me...

It is polite to say **excuse me** to someone you don't know when you ask them a question.



Go along here and turn left.
The bookshop is **opposite** the Hotel Plaza.

It's **the third turning on the right**.
There is a cinema **on the corner**.



Turn right at the café, then **left into** Abbey Road,
and the bank is **on your right**.

Thanks very much.



ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

Asking for and giving directions

A: Where is the bus station?

B: Go left here and it's at the end of the road.

A: How do I get to Market Street?

B: Take the first right and then the second left.

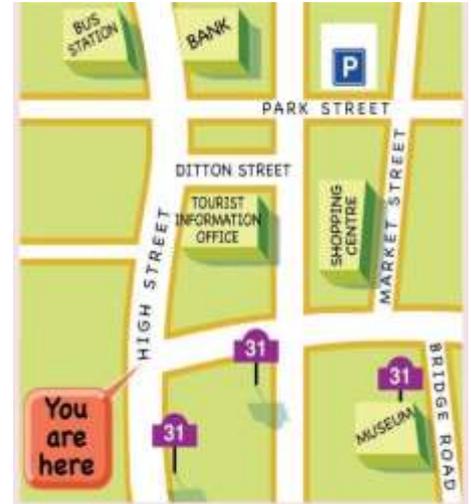
A: Is there a shopping centre near here?

B: Yes, turn right here. The entrance is on Market Street

B: No, but there's a car park on Park Street.

A: Excuse me, I'm looking for the museum.

B: It's on Bridge Road. Take the number 31 bus and get



74

on the

left.

A: Can I park here?

off at the second stop.

A: Can you tell me the way to the nearest bank, please? I need a cash machine. **B:** No problem. Go left here and there's one on the other side of the road.

EXERCISES

Listening: Ex. 1 Listen and complete these sentences.

- 1 Turn right at theend... of the road.
- 2 The bus is over there the left.
- 3 For the Town Hall the number 14 bus.
- 4 is a post office on the other of the road.
- 5 You can find a cash at the bank in High Street.
- 6 We can get a map of the town at the touristoffice.
- 7 Can you tell me the to the railway , please?
- 8me. I'm looking a car park.

Speaking: Ex. 2 Does your town have these places? Where are they? Write sentences.

- 1 a train station *There's a train station. It's at the end of Station Road.*
- 2 a bus station 5 a town hall 8 a museum
- 3 a shopping centre 6 a pedestrian area 9 a post office 4 a library
- 7 a tourist information office

Writing: Ex. 3 Make sentences from the words.

- 1 turn / and / go / right / here / along*Go along here and turn right....*
- 2 excuse / I / get / do / bank / the / me / how / to / ?
- 3 here / left / along / and / turn / go.....
- 4 bank / me / near / there / is / a / excuse / here / ?
- 5 the / turning / it's / right / on / the / third.....
- 6 way / the / excuse / to / know / me / do / bank / the / you / ?
- 7 left / Road / into / Foster / turn

75

Vocabulary: Ex.4 Fill in the missing verbs.

- 1 I usually..listen.... to music on my laptop at home.
- 2 I like..... magazines more than newspapers.
- 3 I to my sister on the phone every Sunday.
- 4 A lot of people like to..... a sleep after lunch.
- 5 Do you ever friends to dinner?
- 6 The children video games every evening.
- 7 I want to some music from the Internet this evening.
- 8 Did you..... the programme about Namibia yesterday?
- 9 My dad vegetables in his garden. 10 Shall we..... a DVD tonight?

Speaking: Ex. 5 Answer these questions.

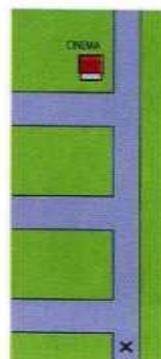
- 1 When you have friends round, what do you like to do?
- 2 Who comes to stay at your house / flat?
- 3 What do you like to read most?
- 4 How often do you talk to your friends on the phone?
- 5 Do you have a garden? Do you like gardening?
- 6 How often do you chat to your friends online?
- 7 Do you often download music or films from the Internet?
- 8 What is your favourite video game? 9 When do you use headphones?

Speaking: Ex. 6 Complete the phrases.

- 1 Turn ..left or right..... 6 Keep
- 2 Take the second
- 3 Thanks very
- 4 On the 7 Go straight
- Excuse..... 8 Go along.....
- 9 Do you know the..... 5

Ex. 7 Complete the dialogues. Use the maps to help you.

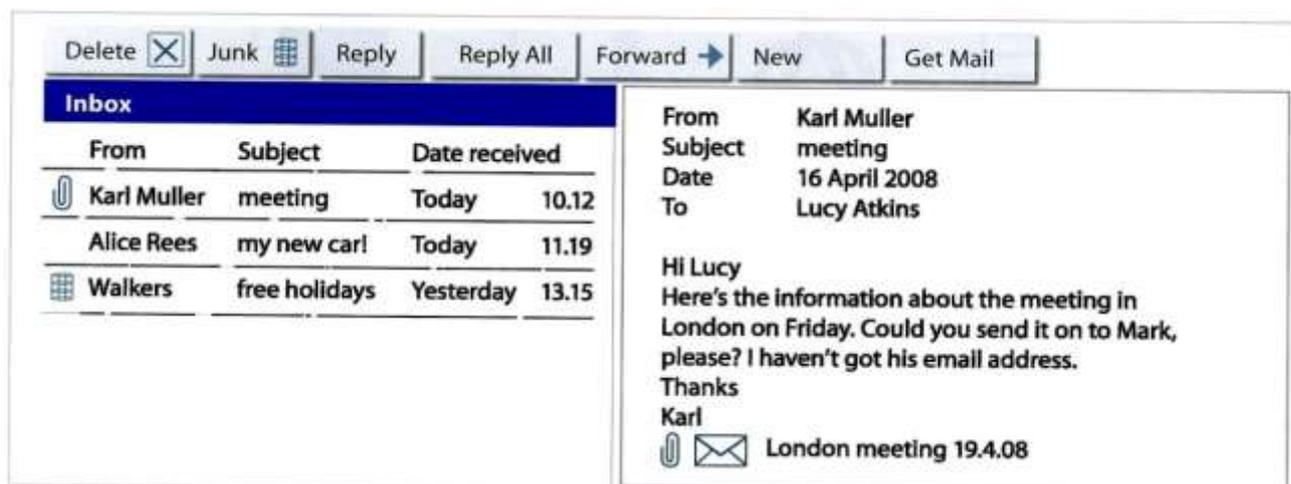
- 1 A Excuse **me** _____ . How do I (1) _____ to the cinema from here?
 B OK. Go (2) _____ on, and it's the second... no, the third (3) _____ on the (4) _____ .
 A Thanks very (5) _____ .
 B You're welcome.



76

LESSON 16 I CAN USE EMAIL AND THE INTERNET

Email



Jan: Have you **checked your mails** this morning?

Lusy: Yes, Karl **sent** me an email with an **attachment**, and I have to **forward** it to Mark. And I **got** an email **from** Alice about her new car. I'll **reply to** it later.

Glossary

check your emails – look and see if you have any email messages

send PT **sent** – If you **send** someone an **email**, you write it, and then **send** it to the person **get**

an email – If someone sends you an email, you get it. (also receive) **reply to an email** – write an answer to a message and send it. **on the internet** (not ~~on internet~~) web address = internet

address **broadband** – with a broadband connection, you can get information from the internet very fast. **fast** (also quick) **OPP slow** (150 kph for cars is **fast**: 20 kph is **slow**.) **online** – on the internet

chatroom – a place on the internet where people read and reply to messages, usually about a subject, e.g. cars, music (The verb is chat.) **download** – if you download information from the internet, you copy it to your computer. (The information is called **data**.)

MP3 player – a small machine you can listen to music on. e.g. an iPod.

The Internet

| Questions | Answers | ABOUT YOU |
|---|---|-----------|
| What's your email address ? | It's <u>louella@yahoo.co.uk</u> | 1 |
| Do you buy things on the internet ? | Yes, I buy books. | 2 |
| What's a web address for news in your country? | It's <u>www.bbc.co.uk/news</u> | 3 |
| Which websites do you visit most? | eBay and MySpace. | 4 |
| Have you got broadband ? | Yes, it's very fast . | 5 |
| How often do you go online ? | I use the internet every evening. | 6 |
| Do you visit chatrooms ? | Yes, I often chat online . | 7 |
| Do you download music onto your computer? | Yes, or I download it onto my MP3 player . | 8 |
| Which search engines do you use ? | I use Google and Yahoo. | 9 |

Using email

Think about the way you use email.

- † How often do you **check your email**? (look to see if you have any messages)
- † How many emails do you send a week? Are they all **essential**? (important)
- † How many emails do you get every week? Do you read them **immediately**? (without waiting)
 - † How quickly do you reply to (answer) the emails you receive?
- † Do you **delete** emails *regularly*? (remove them from your computer often)
- † Do you get much **spam**? (a problem that stops a virus entering your computer)
- † Have you got anti-virus software? (a program that stops a virus entering your computer) † How often do you send or receive **attachments**?

Getting started on the Internet.

To go on the Internet, you need an ISP (Internet service provider) that will connect (join or link) your computer to the Internet and give you access to (the ability to use) email and other services. When you go online (use the Internet), you can then send and receive emails, or you can browse such as Internet (look at websites); you do this using a browser such as Internet Explorer or Firefox. Many websites also have links: if you click on a link, it will take you to a different website, or move you from one part of the website to another.

Using the Internet

Many people now have internet **access** and internet use is changing all the time. These are common uses.

- Students **search** the Internet [look for information on the Internet; also **do an Internet search**] to help with their studies.
- People **download** [copy onto their computer; *opp* **upload**] information, pictures, music, **video clips** [small parts of video recording], etc.
- People buy books, clothes and food online, book their holidays online, take out insurance online, etc. People go to a website, select the **item** [product, e.g. a book] they want and click **add to basket** / **bag**. When they have finished shopping they go **checkout** and pay for their items, usually with a credit card.
- Some people have a personal website to provide news about a particular subject, or just write about events in their life. These are called blogs, and people who write them are bloggers.
- Some people just like to spend hours surfing the web. [looking at different websites]
- Some people spend a lot of time on social networking sites [places on the Internet where you can have a discussion with other people, e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc.] On these sites people post comments [leave message] to their friends.
- Some people do a lot of **instant messaging**. [send and receive messages in real time]



INTERNET Factfile

- People only pay for 25% of music they download from the Internet.
- Many young people use the Internet for 30 hours every week.
- Every minute, 15 hours of video are uploaded to YouTube.

EXERCISES

Writing: Ex. 1 True or false? Write T or F.

- 1 There are two messages in Lucy's inbox. F
- 2 Lucy has to send an attachment to Mark.
- 3 Lucy received two junk mail messages.
- 4 There is an attachment with Alice's email.
- 5 Lucy hasn't deleted Alice's message. 6 Lucy sent Karl an email.
- 7 Lucy will reply to Walkers' email.
- 8 Lucy got an email from Karl.
- 9 Karl has got Mark's email address.

Vocabulary: Ex. 2 One word is missing. Where from? Write it at the end of the sentence.

- 1 I have to_ the junk mail. _delete_ 5 Have you checked your?
- 2 I must reply Jean's email. 6 Forward the attachment John.
- 3 Did you my message? 7 She Tia an email yesterday. 4 I received an from Li today.

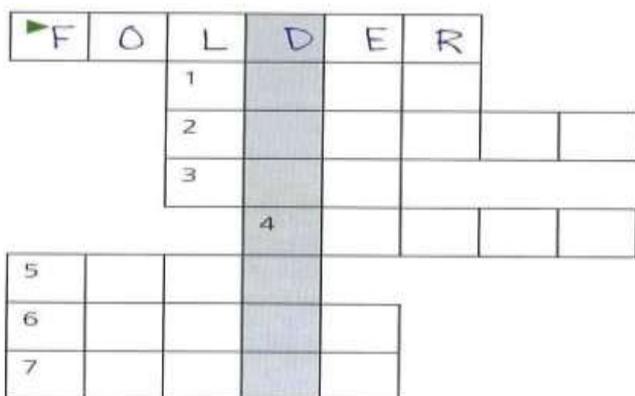
Vocabulary: Ex. 3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Have you got an MP3..*player*....?
- 2 We use different engines.
- 3 Do you spend a lot of time the internet.
- 4 It's not very expensive to music from the internet.
- 5 I'd like to get because my internet connection is very slow. 6 My favouriteis eBay.
- 7 You can websites or chatrooms.

Ex. 4 Match 1-9 with a -j.

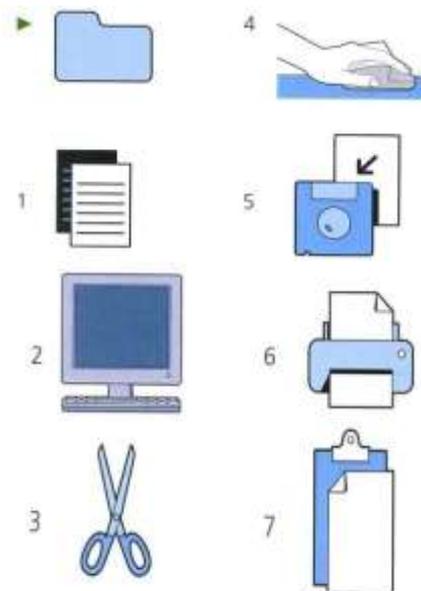
- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 write | a the phone | 6 work for | f long hours |
| 2 make | b repors | 7 design | g meeting |
| 3 answer | c problems | 8 meet | i a computer company |
| 4 organize buildings | d clients | 9 work | j emails 5 discuss e |

Ex. 5 Complete the crossword. What is the word in the grey squares?



The word in the grey squares is

.....



79

Listening: Ex.6 Complete the dialogues. The first letter of each answer has been given to help you.

1 **A:** A friend of mine has got his own blog.

B: Oh yeah. What does he write about?

2 **A:** Do you always reply to emails i.....?

B: Yes. I think it's rude if you don't reply as soon as you receive an email. Don't you do that?

A: No. I don't reply at once unless it's really e.....

3 **A:** How can I view information about the computers they sell?

B: Just c..... on that l....., and it will take you to the website which has the details.

4 **A:** Do you have internet a..... at your school?

B: We do in school hours, but not before or after school?

5 **A:** I sent you an email earlier with an a..... Did you get it?

B: Oh, I'm afraid I haven't c..... my email today yet. I'll do it now. **6**

A: Do you d.... much stuff from the Internet?

B: Well, music naturally, and I also d..... a few video c..... .

7 **A:** I keep getting viruses on my computer.

B: Ah, you will need to get some a-v..... software. **8 A:** Do you delete emails r.....?

B: Yes, every day. I have to, because I receive so many, and most of them aren't important.

Ex. 6 How much do you know about computers? Work in pairs and answer the questions. 1

What is a computer?

2 What does a computer do?

3 What are the main components of a computer?

4 Have you got a computer at home? What type is it?

5 What do you generally use your computer for?



Ex. 7 Read the text about computer components and complete the table.

A computer is an electronic device that performs high-speed mathematical or logical operations and executes instructions in a program. Its main functions are to accept and process data to produce results, store information and programs and show results. The main characteristics of these powerful machines are:

- speed, as they can execute billions of operations per second
- high reliability in the elaboration and delivery of data
- storage of huge amounts of information

A computer consists of hardware and software. The word hardware refers to all the components you can physically see such as the CPU (Central Processing Unit), the internal memory system, the mass storage system, the peripherals (input and output devices) and the connecting system. Software, instead, comprises all the computer programs and related data that provide the instructions for a computer to work properly.

The CPU is the brains of your computer and consists of ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit), which carries out the instructions of a program to perform arithmetical and logical operations, and CU (Control Unit), which controls the system and coordinates all the operations. In order to memorise input and output data, there is an internal memory that can be distinguished into volatile and nonvolatile. Volatile memory is memory that loses its contents when the computer or hardware device is off. Computer RAM (Random Access Memory) is a good example of volatile memory. It is the main memory of the computer where all data can be stored as long as the machine is on. On the contrary, a

non-volatile memory contains information, data and programs that cannot be modified, or can be modified only very slowly and with difficulty. Computer ROM (Read Only Memory), for example, contains essential and permanent information and software which allow the computer to work properly. Memory storage devices are available in different options, sizes and capacities. These devices are extremely useful; they can be rewritten and offer incredible storage capacity, up to 256 GB. They can be magnetic (hard disks), optical (COs and OVOs) or solid (flash memory cards). Mass storage devices are available in an incredible number of options with different storage capacity up to 256 GB for some portable drives. A very popular type of removable device is represented by USB flash drives, which are much smaller and lighter than other portable drives, but which can still provide a huge storage capacity.

Ex. 8 Read the text about USB flash drives and fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

plugged backup board moving disadvantage
operating system case off-site water pocket



A USB flash drive is a flash memory data storage device integrated with a USB (Universal Serial Bus) interface. USB flash drives are removable and rewritable, and they're small enough to be carried in a (1)_____. These portable drives are faster, have thousands of times more capacity, and are more durable and reliable than CD-ROMs because of their lack of (2)_____ parts.

Unlike most removable drives, a USB drive does not require rebooting after it's attached, they are very robust and use very little power. They just need to be (3) _____ into a USB port to work and they're compatible with

any modern (4) _____, such as Linux, Mac OS X and Windows.

A flash drive consists of a small printed circuit (5)_____ carrying the circuit elements and a USB connector, insulated electrically and protected inside a plastic (6) _____. The drive is often used as a (7)_____ medium to save data, because it is very user-friendly and it can be carried (8) _____ for safety despite being large enough for several backups. Moreover, flash drives are cheaper and less fragile than many other backup systems. Its only (9)_____ is that it can be easily lost because of its size and it's easy for people without a right to data to take illicit backups.

Some specially manufactured flash drives are provided with a metal or rubber case designed to be waterproof and almost unbreakable. It's been tested that these flash drives can retain their memory even after being submerged in (10)_____, put in a washing machine and run over with a car.

Ex. 9 Find the synonyms for the following words in the text.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 long-lasting: _____ | 4 easy to use: _____ |
| 2 sturdy: _____ | 5 fabricated: _____ 3 inserted: _____ |
| _____ | 6 hold : _____ |

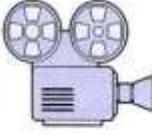
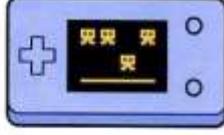
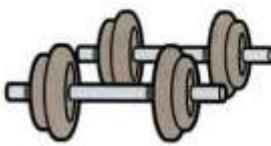
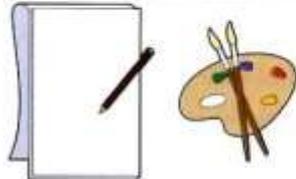
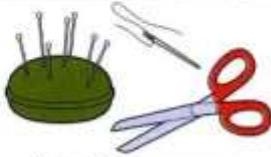
Ex. 10 Read the text again and decide if the following statements are *true (T)* or *false (F)*, then correct the false ones.

- 1 Flash drives are provided with a very limited storage capacity.
- 2 They are lighter than other removable drives.
- 3 They need an external power supply to work.
- 4 USB flash drives are compatible with few operating systems.
- 5 A plastic case prevents the printed circuit board from being damaged.
- 6 USB drives are convenient for transferring data between computers or for personal backups.

LESSON 17 I CAN TALK ABOUT MY FREE TIME

A Common activities

What do you do in your free time?

| I go ... | I play ... | I do some ... I do (quite) a lot of ... | |
|---|---|--|---|
|  camping |  cards |  travelling |  I collect things (e.g. stamps). |
|  skiing |  fishing |  table tennis |  flower arranging |
|  I watch TV and DVDs. |  to the cinema |  computer games |  cooking |
|  I spend time with friends. |  to the gym |  the guitar |  drawing and painting |
| | | |  I make my own clothes. |

B Hobbies

7 They are more expensive than other backup systems.

8 Some models continue to work even after being accidentally dropped into water.

Favourite hobbies in Uzbekistan

Uzbek people have many hobbies. Older people enjoy gardening, talking in groups, repairing cars going for a walk. For younger people, there are various clubs in school where children can learn many activities. Popular hobbies include sport, playing musical instruments and computers, listening to music, cooking and collecting different things.

Lola: "I like listening to rock and classical music. I also like playing football with my friends. But my favourite hobby is shooting and I'm quite good at it.

Malika: "I have many hobbies: cooking, reading, drawing and singing in the shower. My favourite is drawing. It's wonderful to see pictures appearing on paper.

Dilshod: I play the guitar, and I can sing Russian and English songs. I'm good at swimming, snowboarding and skiing. I also like travelling very much.

GLOSSARY

hobby *plural hobbies* - an activity that you like doing in your free time **gardening**
– working in your garden

repair cars – make cars work when they have a problem

various (places) – a number of different places **club** – a group of people who do something together **popular** – If something is popular, many people like it. **musical instrument** – a thing used for playing music, e.g. guitar.

FREE TIME AT HOME

TV, radio, music, film

I **watch TV** every evening.

Did you **watch / see** the film about President Kennedy? What **programmes** do you like best on TV and radio?

I like **watching** films on TV. (You can also say: I like to watch ...) At the weekend, we usually **watch a DVD**.

I like **listening to** music on the radio. (You can also say: I like to listen ...)

I often **listen to** music on my phone when I'm relaxing. I need some new **headphones** for my phone.

A lot of young people **play video games** every day.

I **download** music and films from **the Internet**.

I **chat to my friends online** every evening.

I really like **cooking**.

Do you like **gardening**?

We **grow flowers** and **vegetables** in our garden.

I read a lot at home.

What do you read?

I read **novels** [long stories]. My sister likes **comics**.

I like **books about** nature and different countries.

I like **magazines about** music and sport.

Do you read a **newspaper** every day?

Expressions

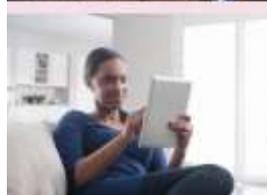
We sometimes **have friends round** [we ask them to come to our house / flat].

I often **have friends to dinner**.

My best friend **comes to stay** sometimes. [sleeps in my house / flat] I **talk to my friends on the phone** every evening.

Sometimes, I just **do nothing**.

Grandpa likes to **have a sleep** after lunch.



EXERCISES

Speaking: Ex. 1 What are these people doing?



1 She's *watching TV*.....



3 He's a



5 She's



2 He's



4 He's



6 He's
to

Ex. 2 Answer these questions.

- 1 When you have friends round, what do you like to do?
- 2 Who comes to stay at your house / flat?
- 3 What do you like to read most?
- 4 How often do you talk to your friends on the phone?
- 5 Do you have a garden? Do you like gardening?
- 6 How often do you chat to your friends online?
- 7 Do you often download music or films from the Internet?
- 8 What is your favourite video game?
- 9 When do you use headphones?

Vocabulary: Ex. 3 Fill in the missing verbs.

- 1 I usually _____ to music on my laptop at home.
- 2 I like _____ magazines more than newspapers.
- 3 I _____ to my sister on the phone every Sunday.
- 4 A lot of people like to _____ a sleep after lunch.
- 5 Do you ever _____ friends to dinner?
- 6 The children _____ video games every evening.
- 7 I want to _____ some music from the Internet this evening.
- 8 Did you _____ the programme about Namibia yesterday?
- 9 My dad _____ vegetables in his garden.
- 10 Shall we _____ a DVD tonight?

Writing: Ex. 4 Interesting or boring? Number these activities from 5 (= very interesting) to 1 (= very boring).

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| gardening | cooking | reading | using the Internet | watching DVDs |
| listening to music | doing nothing | chatting online | | |

Speaking: Ex. 5 Can you do these things inside your home? Or do you have to do them in another place.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 watch TV ..inside.... | 6 do some drawing |
| 2 go to the gym ...another place..... | 7 do camping |
| 3 go fishing..... | 8 play cards..... |
| 4 do a lot of cooking..... | 9 do a lot of travelling..... |
| 5 do flower arranging | 10 play computer games..... |

 **Listening: Ex. 6** Listen sentences and complete the sentences with *go, play, do, collect or spend*.

- 1 I never...*play*... cards
 2 Do you often to the cinema?
 brother old clocks.
 4 I'd like to the guitar.
 5 She a lot of cooking.
- 6 Do youtable tennis?
 7 Do you time with your family?
 8 They skiing every February.
 9 She quite a lot of travelling in spring.
 10 She all her own dresses.
- 3 My

Reading: Ex. 7 True or False? Read the text "Hobbies in Uzbekistan" again and correct the false sentences.

- 1 Lola doesn't like rock music. ...*False....She.likes.rock.music*.....
 2 Older people enjoying gardening.
 3 Playing a musical instrument isn't popular in Uzbekistan. 4 Dilshod plays the piano.
 5 Dilshod has various hobbies.
 6 Malika's quite good at shooting
 7 Malika's favourite hobby is reading. 8 Younger people like repairing cars.

Writing: Ex. 8 About you and your town; write your answers or ask another student.

- 1 What's your favourite hobby?
 2 What hobbies are popular with older people?
 3 What hobbies are popular with younger people? 4 What classical music do you listen to?
 5 Can you play a musical instrument? If so, what?.....
 6 Are you a good singer?.....

Ex. 10 Read the jokes and translate it into Uzbek.

Three turtles

Once there were three turtles. One day they decided to go on a picnic. When they got there, they realized they had forgotten the soda. The youngest turtle said he would go home and get it if they wouldn't eat the sandwiches until he got back. A week went by, then a month, finally a year, when the two turtles said, "oh, come on, let's eat the sandwiches." Suddenly the little turtle popped up from behind a rock and said, "If you do, I won't go!"

Simple present

The teacher to a student: Conjugate the verb "to walk" in simple present.

The student: I walk. You walk....

The teacher interrupts him: Quicker please.

The student: I run. You run...

Fifty five

A teacher asked a student to write 55.

Student asked: How?

Teacher: Write 5 and beside it another 5!

The student wrote 5 and stopped.

Teacher: What are you waiting for?

Student: I don't know which side to write the other 5!

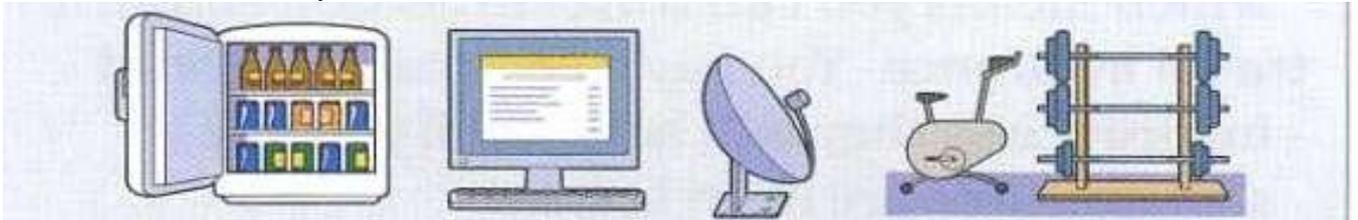
85

LESSON 18 I CAN BOOK A HOTEL ROOM

A Describing a hotel

Atlanta Hotel (Vilnius, Lithuania)

We stayed in this hotel near the Old Town where we had a beautiful bedroom with good facilities: minibar, internet access, satellite TV, and air conditioning. The hotel has a great gym. There was 24hour room service and the staff were very helpful with tourist information. The café bar was a very pleasant place to meet other guests, and we had a delicious breakfast there too. We recommend both Vilnius and the Atlanta for a short stay.



GLOSSARY

stay in a hotel – live for a short time in a hotel **facilities**
– things you can use, e.g. internet, gym

air conditioning – makes a room colder, central heating makes a room warmer **room service** – when a waiter brings food or drinks to your room

staff – people who work for a company **helpful** – wanting to help **tourist** – someone who goes to a place on holiday **guest** – a person staying in a hotel or your home **delicious** – very good to eat **recommend** – say something is good

B Booking a room



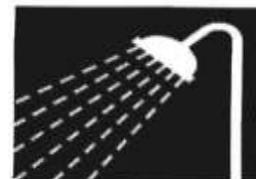
double room



single room



twin room



shower

Komila (K) is talking to the **receptionist (R)** at a hotel.

R: Hotel Metropole. Can I help you?

K: Oh, good morning. I'd like to book a double room with a bathroom for May 24th, please.

R: That's fine. All our bedrooms are en suite.

K: Right, and how much is that?

R: It's €60 a night and breakfast is included in the price.

K: That's great. And has the hotel got parking?

R: No I am afraid not.

K: Oh what a shame! Ok, well, never mind. I'll take it.

R: Right, can I have your credit card details please..... **86**

C Places and things in the hotel



Expressions in reception

Do you have a **single room** [for one person] / a **double room** [for two people]?

I have a **reservation**. [I booked a room] My name is ...
We'd like a **room with a view** of the sea.

The receptionist may say:

Here is your key.

Your room is **on the first floor**. **Take the lift**. It's **over there**.

Would you like **some help with your luggage**?

Can you

fill in this form, please?

Sign (your name) here, please. [write your name]

Please **check your bill** [make sure it is correct].

When you leave you say:

Can I **check out**, please?

Can I have the **bill**, please?

Asking questions about hotel services

How much is a single room with a **bathroom**?

Can I order **room service**?

How do I **get an outside line**? (You want to phone someone who is not in the hotel.) What is the **code for Poland**?

Can I **have breakfast in my room**, please?

Can I **have a wake-up call** at 6.30, please? (You want to wake up at 6.30.)

What time is breakfast / lunch / dinner? Can I **(ex) change some money**, please?



EXERCISES

Ex. 1 Answer the questions about the dialogue.

1 Is Komila staying for two nights? No

2 Does she want a room for one person?

3 Has the room got a bathroom? 4 Is she happy about the price?

5 Will she pay more for breakfast?

6 How much is the room for one night?

7 Can she live her car at the hotel?

8 Is she angry about the parking?

9 Do they want her credit card number?

🎧 Listening: Ex. 2 Listen the dialogue and complete it.

A: A regent hotel, can I (1) you?

B: Oh, hello, I'd (2) to (3) a room for two next Tuesday, please. **87**

A: Is that a (4) _____ room or a (5) _____?

B: A double, please.

A: All our rooms are (6) _____, with bath or (7) _____.

B: That's (8) _____. How much is the room?

A: It's €45 (9) _____ night, and breakfast is (10) _____. B: Ok, and does the room have (11) _____ conditioning?

A: I'm (12) _____ not.

B: That's (13) _____. Oh, well never (14) _____. I'll take the room.

A: (15) _____. Could you give me your credit card (16) _____, please?

Ex. 3 Look at the pictures and complete the dialogue with words from the opposite page.

CUSTOMER: Can I have a  1 *double* room for tonight, please?

RECEPTIONIST: Would you like a room with a  2 ?

CUSTOMER: Yes, please. And with a  3 , please.

RECEPTIONIST: All our rooms have a TV, a  4 and a



5 I can give you room 25. It has a view of the



6 Here is your  7 The



8 is over there. The room's on the second floor.

Vocabulary: Ex. 4 Match what you want on the left with what you need on the right.

You want: You need.....:

1 to have a drink in your room

2 to go to the top floor

3 to open your door

4 to get up at 6 am

5 to phone your country

6 to watch the news

7 to wash your hair

8 to dry your hair

a the lift

b an outside line

c a shower

d a mini-bar

e a hairdryer

f a wake-up call

g a TV

h a key

Ex. 5 Choose the right words to complete these sentences.

1 At *reception* / *reservation* you can order *room* / *lift* service.

2 We'd like a *two* / *double* room with a *view* / *see* of the garden, please.

3 The lift is *after* / *over* there. Take it to the second *floor* / *room*.

4 Please *fill* / *write* in this *form* / *bill*.

5 I'd like a *sit-up / wake-up* call at 7.30 and I'd like to *make / have* breakfast in my room, please.

6 I have a *luggage / reservation* for a *single / one* room with a bathroom.

7 Can I *cash / have* the bill, please? I'll *check / change* it now.

8 I'm leaving today. Can I *exchange / order* some dollars here before I *pay / check* out?

Writing: Ex. 6 Write down questions that you can ask in a hotel beginning:

Can I ? Use these words.

wake-up call *Can I have a wake-up call, please?* **breakfast in my**
room **bill** **double room** **luggage**

Reading: Ex. 7 Answer the questions.

1 How much does a hotel room cost in the capital of your country?

2 What is the code for Britain if you phone from your country?

3 What time is breakfast usually in a hotel in your country?

4 Is it most important for you to have a hairdryer, a TV or a mini-bar in a hotel room?

Vocabulary: Ex. 8 Circle the right answer.

1 The bar was *pleasant / delicious*.

2 The *staff / guests* work in the hotel.

3 It was a lovely hotel so I *recommended / didn't recommend* it to my sister.

4 The dinner was *delicious / helpful*.

5 A lot of *tourists / guests* visit our city.

6 Internet access and satellite TV are room *service / facilities*.

7 You can get drinks from the *gym / minibar*.

 **Listening: Ex. 9 Listen and complete the questions?**

1 What was the last hotel you stayed ..in.....?

2 How long did youthere?

3 Were thehelpful?

4 Did the room have good, e.g. internet access?

5 Did it have a with drinks in your room?

6 Did it haveTV?

7 Did it have airand central.....?

8 Did you talk to other in the hotel?

9 Would youthis hotel to other people?

Reading: Ex. 10 Read the given jokes and translate them into Uzbek.

Supermarket

The little girl had been taken to the supermarket by her mother but somehow managed to get lost near the tinned food section. 'Excuse me,' asked the little girl of another customer. 'Have you seen a mother walking along pushing a shopping trolley without a girl like me?'

20 pounds

The wife wanted to do some shopping during the day, so at breakfast she asked her husband for 20 pounds. 'Money, money, money!' he shouted. 'Every day of the week you want more money. If you ask me, I think you need brains more than you need money.' 'Perhaps so,' his wife agreed, 'but I asked you for what I thought you had the most of.'

LESSON 19 I CAN COMMUNICATE IN AN AIRPORT.



A Check-in

When **passengers**¹ get to the airport, they put their **luggage**² (**suitcase**³ and **bag**⁴) on a **trolley**⁵ and go to the **check-in desk**⁶. There, they show their **ticket**⁷ and passport, and put their luggage on the **scales**⁸. They can take **hand luggage**⁹ on the plane with them. The person at the check-in desk often asks, 'Do you want a window **seat**¹⁰ or an aisle **seat**¹¹?' They give the passenger a **boarding card**¹² and they often say, 'Have a good flight.'

B Departures

Departures from Bristol Airport

Time now: 10.30

| Flight | Destination | Departure time | Notes |
|----------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| EZY 6025 | Barcelona | 10.25 | departed |
| KL 1048 | Amsterdam | 10.35 | flight closed |
| BA 4021 | Munich | 10.50 | last call gate 5 |
| FR 483 | Dublin | 11.00 | boarding gate 7 |
| BA 7643 | Milan | 11.05 | delayed until 11.50 |
| BA 4084 | Paris CDG | 11.35 | check-in desk 22 |

GLOSSARY

departed – If a plane has departed, it has left the airport. (The noun is **departure**) **flight**

closed = You can't get on the plane now.

last call = You must get on the plane now.

gate – the place where you leave the airport building to get on the plane.

boarding - If the flight is boarding, people are getting on the plane. **delayed**

– If a plane is delayed, it is going to be late. (It isn't on time.)

C Taking off and landing



You get on the plane and fasten your seat belt



The plane takes off



The plane lands and you get off



You go through passport control. Someone checks your passport.

You collect your luggage from baggage reclaim.

You go through customs and leave the terminal.

D Arrival*

When the plane **lands**¹, there is always an **announcement**² from a member of the **cabin crew**³ telling passengers to wait until the plane completely stops before they stand up. Then you get off the plane and walk through the **terminal building**⁴ to the **baggage reclaim**⁵. When you have got your luggage, you **go through customs**⁶ and leave the airport.

*when someone or something arrives

¹arrives on the ground

²spoken information to a group of people

³the people on the aircraft who look after the passengers

⁴the airport building

⁵the place where you collect your luggage

⁶go through the area where your luggage may be checked to make sure you don't have anything

illegal.

EXERCISES

Vocabulary: Ex. 1 Complete the words.

1 p a s s e n g e r

5 h _ n d l _ g g _ g e

9 w _ n d _ w _ s e _ t

2 s u _ t c a _ e

6 h a v e a g _ _ d f l _ _ h t

10 t _ c k _ t

3 l _ g g _ g e

7 a _ _ p _ _ t

11 s c _ l _ s

4 a i _ l e _ s e _ t

8 b _ _ r d _ _ g _ c a _ d

12 t _ l l _ y

Ex. 2 Look at the departures board. It is now 10.30. Circle the correct answer.

1 Can you get on the Dublin flight now? Yes / No

2 Can you get on the Barcelona plane now? Yes / No

3 Can you get on the Amsterdam plane now? Yes / No

4 Can you get on the Munich plane now? Yes / No

5 Is the Milan flight on time? Yes / No

6 How many flights are boarding now? 1/2/3/4/5

Listening: Ex. 3 Listen and complete the airport announcements.

1 Flight KL1048 to Amsterdam is now closed.

2 This is the last _____ for passengers on flight BA 4021 to Munich. Please go to _____ 5 immediately.

3 Passengers on flight FR 483 to Dublin: this flight is now _____ at gate 7.

4 We are very sorry that flight BA 7643 to Milan is _____.

5 Would passengers on flight BA 4084 to Paris please go to _____ desk 22.

6 Flight BA 7643 to Milan will now _____ at 11.50

Ex. 4 Put the phrases in order. Write numbers in the boxes.

a collect your luggage

d the plane lands

g get on the plane

b go through

customs

e

get off the plane

h the plane takes off

c fasten your

seat belt

f

leave the terminal

i someone checks your passport

91

Writing: Ex. 5 Complete the phrases.

- 1 You leave ...the..terminal....
- 2 The plane takes off and
- 3 You fasten.....
- 4 You go through..... and.....
- 5 You collect your from.....
- 6 Passengers and the plane.

Vocabulary: Ex. 6 Complete the words or phrases using words from the box.

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|----------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| board | number | crew | card | control | luggage | reclaim |
| free | baggage | building | desk | locker | | |

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 departures ..board.... | 7 flight |
| 2 excess | 8 overhead |
| 3 check-in | 9 boarding |
| 4 hand | 10 cabin |
| 5 terminal | 11 baggage |
| 6 duty | 12 passport |

Reading: Ex. 7 Read the information in this lesson and answer the questions.

- 1 What's the place where the airline staff check your ticket?the check-in desk.....
- 2 Who are the people that travel on a plane? 3 What do airline staff weigh at the check-in desk?
- 4 What's the piece of paper they give you at the check-in desk?.....
- 5 What do we call the place you are travelling to?
- 6 What do airport staff do at passport control?
- 7 What do we call the place where you get on the plane?.....
- 8 What do you call the bags that you can take on the plane with you?.....
- 9 What's the part of the airport where the plane takes off and lands?

Vocabulary: Ex. 8 Look at the pictures and complete crossword.

Across

Down

