

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ
ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ БІЗНЕС-
КОЛЕДЖ**

ЦИКЛОВА КОМІСІЯ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

**Мустафа О.О., Борисенко О.І.
ЗБІРНИК ЗАВДАНЬ
НА ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ЛЕКСИЧНОГО
МАТЕРІАЛУ**

(Speak Out - Pre-Intermediate Course)

II частина

Черкаси – 2022

ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ БІЗНЕС-КОЛЕДЖ

Збірник завдань на опрацювання лексичного матеріалу (Speak Out-Pre-Intermediate Course). II частина

УДК 811.111 (075)

*Рекомендовано до друку рішенням методичної ради
Черкаського державного бізнес-коледжу
Протокол № --- від ----- 2022 р.*

Мустафа О.О., Борисенко О.І.

Збірник завдань на опрацювання лексичного
матеріалу (Speak Out - Pre-Intermediate Course).

II частина

Автори: Мустафа О.О., Борисенко О.І.

Черкаси, 2022. – с.178.

Рецензент: Багач І.Г., к. пед. н., доцент кафедри іноземних мов та міжнародної комунікації Черкаського державного технологічного університету

Збірник завдань призначений для вивчення, закріплення та повторення лексичних одиниць відповідно до навчального комплексу Speak Out – Pre-Intermediate та є логічним продовженням I частини.

Збірник може застосовуватися на аудиторних заняттях або для домашнього опрацювання. Вправи також можуть бути використані під час підготовки до іспитів у формі ЗНО з англійської мови.

Завдання розроблені з урахуванням індивідуальних особливостей студентів, і відповідають різним рівням складності.

Збірник розраховано на студентів закладів перед вищої освіти з рівнем знань з англійської мови Pre-Intermediate.

Затверджено на засіданні

циклової комісії іноземних мов

Протокол № 4 від 28 листопада 2022 р.

© О.О.Мустафа

© О.І.Борисенко

2022

ЗМІСТ

| | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| Вступ | 5 |
| Unit 7. Changes | |
| 7.1. Stuck in a rut | 7 |
| 7.2. The great impostor | 13 |
| 7.3. Can you tell me.....? | 20 |
| 7.4. My family and other animals | 23 |
| Supplementary materials | 25 |
| Unit 8. Money | |
| 8.1. Money makers | 31 |
| 8.2. Pay me more! | 37 |
| 8.3. I'm just looking | 43 |
| 8.4. Google | 47 |
| Supplementary materials | 50 |
| Unit 9. Nature | |
| 9.1. Wonderful world | 57 |
| 9.2. Into the wild | 62 |
| 9.3. It could be a ... | 65 |
| 9.4. The northern lights | 71 |
| Supplementary materials | 74 |
| Unit 10. Society | |
| 10.1. Top ten cities | 78 |
| 10.2. Crime and punishment | 83 |
| 10.3. There's a problem | 86 |
| 10.4. The Zimmers | 91 |
| Supplementary materials | 97 |
| Unit 11. Technology | |
| 11.1. Keeping in touch | 102 |
| 11.2. It's just a game | 109 |

ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ БІЗНЕС-КОЛЕДЖ

Збірник завдань на опрацювання лексичного матеріалу (Speak Out-Pre-Intermediate Course). II частина

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| 11.3. | I totally disagree | 119 |
| 11.4. | Is TV bad for my kids? | 125 |
| | Supplementary materials | 128 |
| Unit 12. Fame | | |
| 12.1. | Caught on film | 134 |
| 12.2. | WEB celebs | 138 |
| 12.3. | What can I do for you? | 142 |
| 12.4. | Billion dollar man | 146 |
| | Supplementary materials | 150 |
| | Key | 154 |
| | Список використаних джерел | 175 |

Вступ

Вправи є ефективним інструментом для вивчення, закріплення та повтору вивчаємого матеріалу. Різноманітність вправ спрямована на більш ефективне вивчення лексичних одиниць та використання їх у спілкування. Вправи розроблені з урахуванням індивідуальних особливостей студентів і є різного рівня складності, тому їх можна використовувати в групах різного рівня підготовки.

У процесі навчання вправи виконують цілу низку функцій, зокрема: навчаючу, розвиваючу, соціо-культуру та прогностичну.

Збірник завдань складається з 6 Units, які відповідають другим 6 темам підручника (Student's Book, Units 7-12) навчально-методичного комплексу Speak Out –Pre-Intermediate.

Відповідно до структури підручника кожен Unit складається з 4 підтем, такою ж саме є структура цього збірника завдань.

Підрозділи вміщують вправи з новими лексичними одиницями по темі. Четвертий підрозділ пропонує вправи по лексичних одиницях, які використовуються у відео роликах, і тому вони можуть бути використані як підготовчий етап для перегляду відео роликів.

Вправи з лексичними одиницями призначені для закріплення, повторення або перевірки знань з лексичного матеріалу. Їх можна використовувати як на аудиторних заняттях, так й у якості домашнього завдання, самостійної або індивідуальної роботи.

Збірник є логічним доповненням до навчально-методичного комплексу Speak Out – Pre-Intermediate Course. I частина.

Збірник завдань має практичне значення і призначений для використання на практичних заняттях (або самостійно) з дисципліни „Англійська мова ” для студентів із рівнем знання англійської мови А2-В1 відповідно до вимог навчально-методичного комплексу Speak Out – Pre-Intermediate у закладах вищої та фахової перед вищої освіти; та також для підготовки до здавання іспитів у формі ЗНО.

Unit 7. CHANGES

7.1. Stuck in a rut

Ex.1. Translate the given words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

1. look for – шукати;

look for a job, look for Jane, look for a clue, look for money, look for a gift for a friend, look for a way home.

What are you looking for? Do you always look for your glasses? Where should I look it for?

2. dream about - мріяти про;

dream about travelling, dream about my future activity, dream about good relations, dream about winter vacation, dream about my own house.

What are you dreaming about? Is he dreaming about his new project? Why do you always dream about something unreal?

3. give up – здаватися, припиняти щось робити;

give up the job, never give up, give up smoking, give up eating fast food, give up your dreams.

I can't answer this riddle, I give up! She lost her voice and had to give up singing. You must fly, don't give up flying!

4. travel around – подорожувати по;

travel around Ukraine, travel the world, travel around virtual world, travel around

Do you like going shopping? How often do you go shopping? Where do you usually go shopping?

5. move to – переїжджати до

move to L'viv, move to another country, move to my relatives, move to Canada, love to move to.

We moved to this city last year. They moved to us to look for a job. His hobby is to move to every five years. Finally, we have moved to the city of my dream.

6. think about – думати про;

think about my future profession, think about our future life, think about travelling around the world, think about moving to the sea.

What are you thinking about this accident? I like to sit and think about the future.

7. go back – повертатися;

go back there, go back **for** my umbrella, go back **to** Cherkasy, go back to the beginning, go back to the original project.

I never go back to anywhere where I was unhappy.

We can always go back to the idea we had before.

He thinks I will go back to him.

8. wait for – чекати на когось/чогось;

wait for him, wait for hours, wait for the end of the story, wait for us/him/her, wait for result, wait for policemen, wait for the operation.

I waited for you to come back. They waited for us outside the college. We are waiting for our order.

Ex.2. Match the words and their translations and make up sentences with them.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. look for | a) думати про |
| 2. dream about | b) повертатися |
| 3. give up | c) чекати на |
| 4. travel around | d) подорожувати по |
| 5. move to | e) мріяти про |
| 6. think about | f) переїжджати до |
| 7. go back | g) шукати |
| 8. wait for | h) здаватися |

Ex.3. Choose the correct variant.

1. I'm *looking forward/looking for* material for my essay.
2. Some people like to *travel/travel around* the world.
3. You must never *give up/giving!*
4. Stupid people lie on a bed and *dream on/dream about* a sweet life.
5. You must *think about/think* your future professional activity.
6. She is going to *wait on/wait for* us at the entrance door.
7. I don't like this place. I want to *move to/move in* another city.
8. Please, *go back/go to!!!* I'm *waiting for/waiting at* you.

Ex.4. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

| | | | | | |
|-------|-------|--------|------|------|--------|
| think | dream | travel | give | move | travel |
| wait | look | | | | |

1. I am going to to Kiev.
2. Jack has a good habit to around Ukraine.
3. It's so sweet to about wonderful future life.
4. I'll..... for you next week.
5. When do you start to around the USA?
6. Never up!!!!
7. It's a very interesting idea. I must about it.
8. I'd like to see you to talk. I will for you on Sunday.

Ex.5. Replace the Ukrainian words and phrases into English ones.

1. I hate *чекати на* somebody.
2. - What are you doing now?
- I'm *шукаю* my glasses.
3. He hates his job and he wants to *кинути/ залишити* his work.
4. We *чекали на* him but he didn't *повернувся*.
5. *Подумай про* your behavior!
6. We're *переїжджаємо до* Great Britain and *чекаємо на* the visas.
7. Last summer my family *подорожували по* the world.

8. I'm *мрію про* opening an art school here.
9. What are you *збираєшся* to do after the College?
10. When will you *повернешся*?

Ex.6. Match up the sentence halves.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Many want to give | a) to travel around the world. |
| 2. My dream is | b) give up your hateful work. |
| 3. It's always time | c) about your future career. |
| 4. It's never too late | d) up their jobs to start a new career. |
| 5. Moving to another country | e) you must have a visa. |
| 6. You should think | f) to go back home. |
| 7. Train new skills and | g) to look for something interesting. |

Ex.7. Give the equivalents.

Шукати, мріяти про, повертяться, думати про, переїжджати до, здаватися/припиняти роботи щось, мандрувати/подорожувати, чекати на.

Ex.8. Speak about yourself completing the sentences.

- For me sticking in a rut means.....
- At school I always was good at
- It was very difficult for me to

- As for my future profession I.....
- I dreamt/ dream about
- I thought because
- This occupation demands
- There's always time to
- Living in the same place for me is.....
- When I entered the College I
- I learn English because.....
- One day I hope to.....
- The current world
- There're opportunities to
- I think I would

Ex.9. Translate into English.

1. Джеймсу не подобалося працювати в офісі, тому він кинув свою роботу і вирішив подорожувати по всьому світу.
2. У серпні я переїжджаю до США. На даний момент я чекаю на візу.
3. Я народився в Африці в селі без школи. Я завжди мріяв повернутися туди щоб відкрити школу для дітей.
4. Джейн думає про те, щоб пройти курс мистецтва. Вона шукає когось, хто зможе навчити її малювати.
5. Гаррі Поттер залишив (кинув) свою роботу в Лондоні, щоб переїхати до Тобаго і відкрити бар на пляжі.
6. Вони переїхали до Ліверпулю щоб бути ближче до своїх родичів.

7. У свої тридцять вона кинула роботу і стала професійним музикантом.
8. Пітер кинув роботу в рекламі, щоб подорожувати по всьому світу протягом року.
9. Я відчуваю себе застрягим у колії.
10. Я завжди мріяв подорожувати по світу.

7.2. The great impostor

Ex.10. Translate the given words and word combinations into Ukrainian.

1. **punish /be punished** – карати/бути покараним
punish a criminal, punish a bad boy, punish a killer,
was punished by a king, was punished in a prison,
2. **pretend** – вдавати, прикидатися, видавати себе за когось
pretend to be a doctor, pretend to be asleep, pretend to be a sailor.
3. **imposter** - самозванець
He isn't a doctor, he's an imposter. This girl is a false professor, she's an imposter. There were many imposters in the history of mankind. False Dmitry was one of the famous imposters.
4. **arrive at / in (city, country)** – приїхати, прийти (про славу)
arrive at a railway station, arrive at the airport, arrive in Kiev, arrive in Ukraine. Real fame arrived at him in 1612.
5. **bullet** ['bulət]- куля
A big bullet, a gun bullet, a random bullet, a crazy

bullet.

Every bullet has its billet - кожна куля має свою заготовку.

6. **remove** [rə'mu:v] - видалити
remove bad teeth, remove a splinter (скалка),
remove a bandage, remove a spot, remove a lid from
the sauce-pan.
7. **patient** ['reɪʃɪənt] – пацієнт/терплячий
a new patient, a patient in a hospital, private patient,
patient care, a severe patient, a bedridden patient
8. **recognize** ['rekəg,naɪz] - розпізнати
recognize a film star, recognize an imposter,
recognize a good specialist, recognize a fingerprint,
recognize a criminal
9. **false** [fo:ls] – помилковий, фальшивий
a false name, a false banknote, a false result, a false
address, a false caviar
10. **release** - звільнення; звільняти
release him/her, release the house, release from work
/work release, release from duty, release the atom
energy.
11. **rob** (robbed) - грабувати
rob a bank, rob a house, rob at gunpoint, rob Jack to
pay John, rob the cash register
12. **escape** – втеча; втікати
escape from jail/prison, escape to another family,
escape to America, escape to be free, escape not to
be punished
13. **perform** [prə'fo:m] – виконувати, виступати
perform an operation, perform a calculation, to

perform 30 hours of community service, perform at a jazz club, perform your duty

14. cure - лікувати

cure illnesses, cure teeth, cure all, cure time, water cure, bad cure, prevention is better than curing, cure sore throat

15. pull – тягнути

pull out - витягнути

pull out bad teeth, pull out a bullet, pull out a key, pull out a splinter

Ex.11. Replace the Ukrainian words and word combinations into English.

1. It's necessary to have a good doctor who can *лікувати* you.
2. There were kings who liked to *виривати* teeth.
3. Military doctors have to *проводити* operations in the field.
4. Princess Tarakanova *видавала себе за* to be the daughter of Peter I.
5. That famous robber *втік* from the jail in Arizona.
6. Jack scouted the situation before he *грабував* a bank.
7. Peter has a good intuition to *розпізнати* an *самозванця*.
8. His fame *прийшла* at him in 1936.
9. Ann usually was late, and the CEO decided to *звільнити* her.
10. He gets *покараний* for bad grades.
11. You must be careful because there are many

фальшивих mushrooms.

12. A patient must be *терплячим*.
13. Witches are shot with silver *кулями*.

Ex.12. Match the words and the word combinations and their translation.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. false | a) карати |
| 2. pull out | b) видавати себе за когось |
| 3. punish | c) лікувати |
| 4. escape | d) грабувати |
| 5. perform | e) виконувати, виступати |
| 6. recognize | f) фальшивий, помилковий |
| 7. pretend | g) втеча; втікати |
| 8. cure | h) видалити |
| 9. remove | j) розпізнати |
| 10. rob | k) витягнути |

Ex.13. Make up as many word combinations as you can with these verbs.

| | | | |
|---------|-----------------|---------|--------|
| punish | recognize | pretend | remove |
| cure | arrive (at/ in) | release | pull |
| perform | escape | | |

Ex.14. Unscramble the words and word combinations to complete the sentences.

1. He is one of the great *sretsopmi* in the history.
2. He tries to *ruce* soldiers.
3. His main wish was to make *neymo*.
4. The *tulleb* was close to his heart.

5. Jack *teprendes* to be a great scientist.
6. He was sent to *rinosp* for his robbery.
7. Every day she has to *pormfer* at a hospital.
8. He behavior was good and they *reselead* him from prison.
9. He was lucky and could *casepe* punishment.
10. I can't imagine how they *lledpu* out teeth on the old days.

Ex.15. Find out 10 words for the topic you are studying.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | s | d | f | e | s | c | a | p | e | r | f | b | y | p |
| z | x | c | v | b | h | u | d | y | k | e | y | w | a | a |
| f | g | f | h | j | d | r | y | o | p | j | u | j | g | t |
| i | m | p | o | s | t | e | r | r | o | b | f | d | s | i |
| a | s | d | f | g | h | j | k | u | t | r | e | w | p | e |
| q | w | e | r | t | y | u | i | o | p | l | k | j | h | n |
| d | f | g | h | p | u | l | l | q | f | t | j | f | s | t |
| f | g | h | j | e | e | g | j | f | j | w | q | h | y | f |
| d | r | t | h | r | q | t | u | o | e | g | t | e | w | y |
| v | g | t | y | f | a | l | s | e | w | s | d | f | b | g |
| t | e | f | u | o | c | r | h | m | k | l | m | h | r | c |
| e | d | t | f | r | y | k | h | r | e | w | a | r | q | y |
| s | e | r | e | m | o | v | e | e | g | u | n | f | e | b |
| q | t | v | u | e | f | g | h | r | e | l | e | a | s | e |
| e | t | b | t | d | o | p | t | u | t | b | y | e | s | v |

Ex.16. Translate from Ukrainian into English using *to, because, and so.*

A.

1. Я багато працював щоб здати екзамени.
2. Вона багато грає у спортивні ігри тому що хоче оставатися в формі.
3. Я хочу оставатися у формі, тож я багато займаюся спортом.
4. Ми збираємося до кафе щоб зустрітися з друзями.
5. Джон був злий тому що не виконав завдання.
6. Він їхав 3 години щоб зустрітися із своїми одногрупниками.
7. Я провів багато часу подорожуючи тому що люблю подорожувати.
8. Джей мріяла бути акторкою, тому вона поїхала до Голівуду.
9. Моя подруга жила далеко від офісу, тому вона кожного ранку сідала на потяг.
10. Вона вдягла пальто тому що погода була холодною,
11. Вони спізнювалися на потяг, тож вони побігли.
12. Анна відчувала себе втомленою, тож пішла спати раніше.
13. Він народився у бідній сім'ї, тож мав багато працювати.

B.

1. Ніколь зараз мало подорожує тому що бракує грошей.

2. Софія купила машину, тож зараз вона відвідує курсі по водінню.
3. Ми переїхали до Іспанії кілька років тому, тому ми почали вивчати іспанську.
4. Зараз я рідка їм морозиво тому що у мене проблеми із горлом.
5. Джеки не допоміг мені у скрутні часи, тож ми вже не такі хороші друзі.
6. Зараз я мешкаю неподалік від офісу, тож мені вистачає 15 хвилин добратися до роботи.
7. Він мав роботи операцію, тож він прочитав книжку про це.
8. Він пограбував банк, тож був засуджений на 5 років тюрми.

Ex.17. Give Ukrainian equivalents.

Imposter, pretend, sailor, adventure, bullet, appear, rob, cure, patient, prison, extra, escape, pull out, false name, lawyer, save, safe, illness, include, exclusive, killer, release.

Ex.18. Fill in the table using the words and phrases from the box.

| |
|---|
| False documents, pull out, play a part, rob, catch somebody, act as a doctor, play a role, soldier, appear in a film, sailor, make a film, remove a bullet, patient, appear on TV, politician, become a film star, go to prison, policeman, cure illnesses, lawyer, arrest for, perform operations. |
|---|

- Medicine
- Cinema/ TV
- Crime
- Occupation

7.3. Can you tell me....?

Ex.19. Fill in the table using phrases from the box.

| | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Do you know | Could you find out |
| I'd like some information... | Could you tell me... |

A.

A:(1) about the flights.

B: Yeah?

A: (2) what time the Planeto London takes off?

B: Yes, the next plane leaves at 14.35 p.m.

A: (3) how long it takes?

B: Let me see... it takes 3 hours 25 minutes.

A: Thank you so much.

B.

A: Good morning!

B: Morning! (1) when the movie starts?

A: Let me check..... it starts at 18.00

B: I see.... (2) if there's a later showing?'

A: Of cause, I can. There's one at 21.00 p.m., but there's also the latest one at 23.00 p.m.

B: Thank you. One more thing(3) how long the movie is?

A: Let me see..... it says on my paper that it's 2 hours long.

B: Thanks for your help!

A: You're welcome!

C.

A: Mrs. White..... (1) about next week's test.

B: Of course. What would you like to know?

A: (2) how many questions there're in the test?

B: Let me see there're 25 questions.

A: Okay.... one more thing. (3) when the test stats?

B: Let me check... it will start at 9.00, at the first lesson.

A: Thank you, teacher.

Ex.20. Translate into English.

1. Де ми можемо попиту каву?? – Тут є чудова кав'ярня.
2. Чи не могли би ви мені сказати коли у нас іспит? - Дайте перевірити завтра, об 11 годині.
3. Це поряд? – Так, другий поворот наліво.
4. Чи не могли би ви мені показати театр на мапі? – О, без питань. Ось тут.
5. Пробачте, а де я можу купити квітки на міжміський автобус? – На автостанції.
6. Ви знаєте, де мешкає Джон? – Авжеж. Поряд із

моїм будинком.

7. Мені б хотілося узнати коли нам на заняття? –
Зараз подивлюся.... 15 серпня.
8. Ви можете сказати коли відправляється потяг до
Манчестера? – Дозвольте перевірити кожної
години.

Ex.21. Find out information translating into English.

1. Де я можу придбати квитки на громадський транспорт? – Here, around the corner, there is a ticket vending machine.
2. Чи не могли би ви мені допомогти? – Certainly, what can I do for you?
3. О котрій годині відправляється потяг до Ливерпулю? – Let me check..... at 5.15 p.m.
4. Чи можу я отримати філіжанку кави? – Of course, here you are.
5. Чи можете ви мені сказати чи це поряд? – Certainly, it's just near here.
6. Вибачте, чи знаєте ви коли у нас тест з англійської? – We'll have it tomorrow, at the first lesson.
7. Вибачте, як я можу дістатися до залізничного вокзалу? – You can take bus #5.
8. Ви можете мене сказати який зараз час? – Let me see, it's exactly 12 o'clock.
9. Вибачте, а де я можу поміняти гроши? – The nearest bank is two buildings away.
10. Скажіть, будь ласка, о котрій годині

відкривається це кафе? – At 8 o'clock every day.

11. Вибачте, чи можу я поміняти квиток на літак? – Certainly, what is your flight ?

12. Скажіть, будь ласка, де я можу скористуватися інтернетом? – You can so it in our Internet center.

Ex.22. Match the equivalents.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. library | a) проживання, розміщення |
| 2. stationery shop | b) служба соціального забезпечення |
| 3. registration | c) канцелярська крамниця |
| 4. cafeteria | d) реєстрація |
| 5. accommodation | e) кафе-закусочна |
| 6. welfare office | f) бібліотека |

7.4. My family and other animals

Ex.23. Learn the new words and word combinations.

1. intellectual – інтелектуальний, розумний
2. adventure [əd'ventʃə] - пригода
3. delight – задоволення/ задовольняти, приваблювати
4. arrive on a boat - прибути на човен
5. pack up - упаковувати
6. bed linen ['lɪnən] - постільна білизна
7. You are silly man. - Ти - дурна людина
8. feel (felt-felt) - відчувати
9. nervous - нервовий
10. shy [ʃaɪ] - сором'язливий

11. excited [iks'saitit] – збуджений, піднесений
12. in the end – наприкінці
13. experience [iks'pɪəriə] – досвід/ набувати досвід

Ex.24. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate form.

There are some words about Gerald Malcolm Durrell.

Gerald Malcolm Durrell, OBE (7.01.1925 – 30.01.1995)(1) a British naturalist, writer, zookeeper, conservationist, and television presenter. He(2) the Durrell Wildlife Conservation Trust and the Jersey Zoo. He wrote (3) forty books, mainly about his life as an animal collector and enthusiast, the most(4) being *My Family and Other Animals* (1956). Those memoirs of his family's years (5) in Greece were..... (6) into two television series (*My Family and Other Animals*, 1987, and *The Durrells*, 2016–2019) and one television film (*My Family and Other Animals*, 2005). He was the(7) brother of novelist Lawrence Durrell.

The family lived on Corfu until 1939, and this interval (8) the basis of Durrell's books *My Family and Other Animals*; *Birds, Beasts, and Relatives*; and *The Garden of the Gods*; plus a few short stories such as "My Donkey Sally". The Corfu years also set the background for two TV series and one telefilm. Durrell was home-schooled during this time by..... (9) private tutors, mostly friends of his brother Lawrence.

BE

**FOUND
APPROXIMATE**

**FAME
LIVE
ADAPT**

BECOME

VARY

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerald_Durrell)

Ex.25. Replace the Ukrainian words with the English ones.

1. I decided to change *постільну білизну*.
2. She was *нервована* and *сором'язлива*.
3. When he *прибув на човен*, he was *збуджений*.
4. *Наприкінці*, he was safe.
5. He always hates *упавовування* things.
6. He dreamt he would have a lot of *пригод*.
7. Adventures are the things that *хвилюють* him.
8. *Ти - дурна людина*.
9. I didn't *відчував* nothing.

Supplementary Materials

Ex.26. Read the text and explain if you agree or disagree with the points in the text.

Teenager's Life Changing

Many things have changed over the past decades. Same can be said about the life of modern teenagers. Today teens are more independent, have other interests, and are definitely lazier than before. Computer is the root of most changes in the society. Modern teenagers spend almost all their free time online, playing computer games, chatting with friends, surfing social networks, instead of going out and doing some outdoor activities.

If you ask a teenager what the life was like twenty or thirty years ago, he won't answer, because he doesn't know. Modern children simply can't imagine their life

without cell phones, tablets and MP3 players. These gadgets have gradually replaced the whole world of childish games and live communication. Previous generations of teenagers could still be seen in the streets jumping, running around and playing active games. Today, teenagers are mostly seen online. From the one hand, it's certainly not good. From the other hand, this can be understood. How can children avoid electronic toys if they are everywhere? Other than that, the life of teenagers is not easy. They have a number of problems, which they don't want to discuss with adults.

Chatting with friends, at least they can share with them. Being online, they can also find answers for many urgent questions or problems. Modern teenagers are luckier than other generations for having the freedom of choice and life full of possibilities. It's a "computer-based" generation. Even their homework is done with the help of computers and the Internet.

(<http://etvory.blogspot.com/2016/05/life-of-teenager.html>)

Ex.27. Render the text in English.

Зміни – найцікавіше в житті

Часто кожен наш день схожий на попередній. Щодня робимо одні й ті самі речі, займаємось тими ж справами і загалом маємо свою рутину. Звичний сталий графік нашого життя створює такі умови, за яких ми звикаємо до одного й того самого в один і той же час. І це, однозначно, добре для нас. Ми перебуваємо в захищеному незмінному колі під назвою "Буденність". Але що як раптом щось або

хтось порушить цілісність цього кола? Зробить в ньому дірку або ж навіть пошматує його і складе з нього квадрат? А що як це зробимо ми самі? Це “раптом” називається змінами.

Більшість людей, особливо дорослих, бояться змін. Вони звикли до сталого життя і навіть думка про будь-які зміни змушує їх нервувати. Вони загорнулись в ковдру рутини і зовсім не хочуть з неї виплутуватись, ба, навіть носа показати. Але часто зміни стаються без бажання людей. Ці зміни відкривають людям очі на життя і на всю його прекрасність. Так, існують зміни на краще, але й на гірше також існують. В першому випадку людина починає розуміти наскільки помилялась боючись визирнути з ковдри рутини і часто після цього починає сама запроваджувати зміни у своєму житті. В другому ж випадку людина починає розуміти як їй було добре мати те, що вона мала. Те, що раніше зовсім не було цінністю тепер стає нею. І ці зміни також добрі, бо вони вчать людей цінувати те, що вони мають.

А що ж до власних змін? Тих змін, які є прагненням самої людини? О, тут все доволі просто. Людина, що прагне змін і йде їм назустріч розуміє, що можна знайти щось краще і попри ковдру рутини. Вона не боїться того холоду, що можливо очікує її при розгортанні ковдри. Можемо вважати таку людину сміливцем! Точно так само люди, що змінюють все самі можуть робити це добре і не дуже. Але все одно будь-які зміни принесуть їм

розуміння цінностей нового і старого, знання і досвід.

Безумовно зміни – це найцікавіше, що є в нашому житті. Ти не знаєш що на тебе чекає. Іноді – щось добре, іноді – ні. Але якраз це і є тим, що забарвлює наше життя у різні кольори. Неочікуваність і несподіванка – саме вони роблять життя яскравішим.

(<https://dovidka.biz.ua/tvir-zmini-naytsikavishe-v-zhitti>)

Ex.28. Every person wants to be successful and confidence. If you are positive, it can help you like your life. Read the tips how to stay positive. Point the moments you do every day. Think hard how you can improve your behavior for better positivity in the life.

1. Thank yourself for being awesome.
2. Get negative thoughts out of your system by writing them down.
3. Remember everyone who is silently cheering for you.
4. Think of how you can add value.
5. Move around.
6. Create things to look forward to.
7. Find meaning in just living.
8. Express your emotions creatively (both good and bad).
9. Spend time with family.
10. Cheer up someone else.
11. Remember every dead and has a hidden exit.

12. Work from home sometimes.
13. Visually organize your thoughts to see the most positive ones.
14. In advance make an action plan for when you feel down.
15. Accept in advance some bad things will always happen.
16. It's a miracle that we are all here in the first place.

Ex.29. The world is changing constantly and fast. Sometimes we do not like our job or our life at all. That's why we must be ready to make changes in our life.

To be ready for any challenge throughout life everyone must have skills of the 21st century.

They are divided into three groups.

1. **Learning skills (4Cs):**
 - critical thinking
 - creativity
 - collaboration
 - communication
2. **Literary skills:**
 - information
 - media
 - technology
3. **Life skills:**
 - flexibility
 - leadership
 - initiative
 - productivity
 - social

Answer the questions.

1. What skills do you have? Prove your ideas.
2. What skills do you not have? Why?
3. What should you do to have these yet non-existent skills?

Ex.30. Complete the sentences using the information from the exercise above.

1. *I always*
2. *I cannot*
3. *I hate*
4. *annoy(-s) me.*
5. *I must learn to*
6. *It's difficult for me to*

Ex.31. Complete the questions and ask your partner.

1. Can you tell me...?
2. Could you tell me...?
3. I'd like to know...
4. Do you know...
5. Do you have any idea...?
6. Could anyone tell me...?
(use this phrase when asking a group of people)
7. Would you happen to know...?
8. I don't suppose you (would) know...?
9. I was wondering...

Unit 8. MONEY

8.1. Money makers

Ex.1. Give Ukrainian equivalent.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------|------|
| pay by cash/ credit card | investment | earn | |
| money-making | note | lend money to smb | |
| money-maker | borrow | bill | coin |
| tip/tips | invest in | | |

Ex.2. Answer the questions.

1. Do you have cash?
2. Do you often pay by cash?
3. Do you often use a credit card?
4. What is better for you: cash or credit card?
5. How can you pay on the Internet?
6. Do you lend money to somebody?
7. How do you think it is good to lend money?
Why? Why not?
8. Have you ever borrowed money? What for?
9. Do you borrow books at the library?
10. What can you borrow money for?
11. Have you ever earned money? What did you do?
Was it difficult? Was it enough for you?
12. How do you think it is easy to earn money?
13. What must you know to earn money?
14. What can you do to earn money?
15. What's a good salary for you?
16. Have you ever invented money in something?
17. How do you think it is good to invest money in smth?
18. What does it mean to invest money in smth?

19. Imagine the situation. You want to buy an apartment. The building is being constructed. (There haven't been apartments yet.) You pay money for your future apartment. What do you do? Do you invest in construction? Are you an investor?
20. What will you do in future?
21. Do you have any money-making ideas?
22. Who is a money-maker in your family?

Ex.3. Replace Ukrainian words with the English ones.

1. I prefer *сплачувати* by *налічка*.
2. I *заробляю* money and often use my *банківська картка* to pay.
3. If you lose your *кредитну картку* you must call up a bank to block it.
4. *Кредитна картка* is very useful when you travel.
5. You don't need *налічка*.
6. Every bank *позичає* money to have its own interest.
7. I do not *позичає* money to persons I don't know.
8. He *позичає* me money when I need.
9. If you can't *заробляти* enough money you have to *брати в борг* it.
10. My parents do not like to *брати в борг* money.

11. It's not a good habit to **брати в борг** money often.
12. In my wallet there are **монети** and **купюри**.
13. Now we don't use 1-2 and 5- kopecks **монети**.
14. Do you have **монети** in your pocket? For bus fee? For coffee?
15. When you go to a farmer market what do you use: **налічка** or **банківська картка**?
16. Can you **позичати** me a 5-hryvnia **купюра**?
17. Usually I **давати чайові** 10 per cent of the total sum.
18. There is a tradition to **давати чайові** the waiter.
19. The waiters like **чайові**.
20. Waiters **заробляти** much more with the **чайові**
21. I'd like to find a good job to **заробляти** good money.
22. There are a lot of people who **вкладати** money in smth.
23. Last year Germany **вклала** money in Ukraine's economy.
24. It's world practice to **інвестувати** money because it helps you get profit.
25. Our communal prices are growing up. And it's not easy to pay **платіжки**.
26. Every month we pay **платіжки**.
27. How many **платіжки** do you have to pay?

28. My elder brother has a lot of *ті, що приносять гроші* ideas.

Ex.4. Speak about yourself finishing the sentences.

- When I have some extra money I like.....
- At school I always tried to
- It was always very difficult for me to
- I would to buy a new car.
- I enjoy going to
- When I don't have enough money I
- When I am short of money I sometimes
- I like (don't like) to have because
- When I feel out of sorts (in a bad mood) I
- I am not very interested in
- I find it very easy to

Ex.5. Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. cash | a) брати в борг |
| 2. lend | b) кредитна картка |
| 3. money-making (ideas) | c) владувати гроші в, інвестувати |
| 4. borrow | d) рахунок |
| 5. invest | e) бути коштовним / |

| | |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | вартим |
| 6. coin | f) давати в борг |
| 7. earn | g) (ідеї) що приносять гроші |
| 8. tip/s | h) купюра |
| 9. note | i) готівкові гроші |
| 10. be worth | j) чайові |
| 11. credit card | k) заробляти |
| 12. bill | l) монетка |

Ex.6. Complete the sentences.

1. We go shopping
2. My favourite shop is
3. I think I can work at
4. We buy at a supermarket.
5. I don't like
6. We can in a bank.
7. I often buy
8. When I was a child I usually played
9. My dad's hobby is collecting This activity is called numismatics, so my dad is a numismatic.
10. Just now I'm thinking about where I can my money.

Ex.7. Match the sentence halves.

1. It's made from chicle a) use rubber.
2. The first telephone b) was invented in 1908.
that could be carried
around
3. Many countries now c) and Parker Brothers

- have agreed to produce it.
4. Mr.Darrow made 500 d) on a market in 2001.
copies of the game
5. The game soon e) more than mobile phones
became popular than people.
6. The iPod arrived f) a call from the back of
his car.
7. Now many gum g) a plant from Central and
companies South America.
8. 1954, a film character h) started selling them
made under the name
'Monopoly'.

Ex.8. Give the English equivalents.

Кредитна картка, брати в борг, чайові, банкноти, ідеї для заробляння грошей, володіння, інвестувати, готівка, рахунки, вартість/значення, давати в борг.

Ex.9. Make up phrases, translate them, and use them in the sentences.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|-------|
| count | | money |
| earn /make | | |
| borrow | | |
| lend | | |
| bank/ deposit/ put in | | |
| save / set aside | | |
| contribute/ donate/ give | | |

1. Alwaysyour money.
2. The money was by anonymous person

from our country.

3. I'm a student and I can't much money yet.
4. I try to some money every week.
5. I \$200 into my mom's account.
6. Pete wanted to buy a new car and he..... money from the bank.
7. Jack refused to her money for her bad ideas.
8. We..... money to our army.

2.2. Pay me more!

Ex.10.Translate into Ukrainian.

Give up

1. They gave up without any fight.
2. I give up – tell me the answer!
3. She didn't give up the work when she had a baby.
4. We' given up the hope of ever having a child.
5. You ought to give up smoking.
6. I', going to give up to give myself up.
7. She gave up her job to look after her invalid mother.

Give in

1. I pressed my parents until they finally gave in and registered me for skating classes.
2. The officials say they won't give in to the workers' demand.
3. The government cannot give in to terrorists' demands.
4. He gave in to my ideas after I had shown him the plans.

5. You will never guess the answer - do you give in?

Give back

1. The company had to give back all the money the customers had paid.
2. A win today could give her back her confidence.
3. Could you give me back my pen?
4. The operation gave him back the use of his legs.
5. Has she given you back those books?
6. Make sure you give me back the keys.
7. Give the bike back if you are not using it any more.
8. You can borrow my CD as long as you promise to give it back.

Take up

1. These files take up a lot of disk space.
2. I'll try to take up too much of your time.
3. Your junk food takes up a lot of place in my fridge.
4. The table takes up too much room.
5. I won't take up any more of your time.
6. Her time is fully taken up with writing.
7. Her job takes up all her life.

Take back

1. If you don't like this scarf I can take it back.
2. I took my new phone back to the shop because it was already broken when I opened the box.
3. That song takes me back to my childhood.

4. You need the receipt if you want to take your goods back.
5. Take faulty goods back to the store.
6. If you have finished reading the books, then take them back to the library.
7. Could you take your words back?

Take over

1. The leader of my group left, so I decided to take over.
2. I have decided to take over the business now because my dad has retired.
3. You look sick, so you should go home. Don't worry! I'll take over for you.
4. The company was taken over by an experienced businessman.
5. The government was taken over by the rebel (повстанець) forces.
6. If you take over a company you get control of it, for example, by buying its shares.
7. IBM is taking over the smaller company.
8. The firm was badly in need of restructuring when she took over.

Ex.11. Translate into English

1. Який жаль, що вона ще не повернула книгу. Мені вона зараз дуже потрібна.
2. Не забудьте перевірити диктанти до того, як зладите свої зошити.
3. Я не хочу їй уступати.

4. Я гадаю, що вам слід відмовитися від думки провести відпустку у Криму.
5. Який жаль, що вона кинула (відмовляється) музику.
6. Це не займе у вас багато часу.
7. Ми займемося цими словами на наступному занятті.
8. Ви зайняли у мене дуже багато часу.
9. Він приступит до роботи завтра.
10. Мій девіз – ніколи не здавайся!!

Ex.12. Fill in a correct word from the box.

| | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|--------|------|
| Too | too much | too many | enough | very |
|-----|----------|----------|--------|------|

1. James is clever not to believe in all the things he hears.
2. Is there milk in your coffee? – I think it's
3. Drinkingfizzy beverages are not healthy.
- 4.I think I have work to complete it today.
5. I don't like when people gossip
6. I disliked yesterday's party because there were people.
7. Do you have time to accompany me to the cinema?
8. My mom is kind to shout at anybody.
9. There're ideas for our business.
10. My grandparents are old not to work now.
11. I hate this supermarket. All the time there're people.
12. I can't buy it, it costs

13. Why do you want to buy this house? It's small.

Ex.13. Translate into English.

1. Я грав у сквоша (squash) двадцять років, поки не кинув торік.
2. Кожен день вона просила у мене новий мобільний телефон. Зрештою, я уступив і купив їй на Різдво.
3. Коли ти збираєшся повернути ту книгу яку тобі позичив.
4. Цей стіл займає занадто багато місця.
5. Ми очікували, що все зміниться після того, як ми візьмемо компанію у свої руки.
6. Цей комп'ютер не працює, тому я поверну його до магазину.
7. Я ніколи не здаюся.
8. Моя маленька сестра завжди просить у мене цукерки, і я часто поступося їй.
9. Після смерті її батька вона очолить компанію.
10. Якщо ви не задоволені своєю покупкою, ви можете повернути її та ми повернемо гроші.

Ex.14. Describe the jobs using the words from the box.

| | | | | |
|-----|----------|----------|--------|------|
| too | too many | too much | enough | very |
|-----|----------|----------|--------|------|

| Job name | Time | Salary | Hardness of work | Meeting people | Business trips | Interests |
|------------------|------|--------|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|
| pilot | | | | | | |
| stuntman | | | | | | |
| fashion designer | | | | | | |

ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ БІЗНЕС-КОЛЕДЖ

Збірник завдань на опрацювання лексичного матеріалу (Speak Out-Pre-Intermediate Course). II частина

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| firefighter | | | | | | |
| rescue worker | | | | | | |
| lifeguard | | | | | | |
| racing driver | | | | | | |
| police officer | | | | | | |
| teacher | | | | | | |
| musician | | | | | | |

Ex.15. Answer the questions using the words from the box.

too too many too much enough very

1. Why don't you want to go to the theater with me?
2. Why don't you want to buy a new car?
3. Why don't you buy this house?
4. Why do you change your job?
5. Why do you take this idea?
6. Why do you climb the mountains?
7. Why do you go skydiving every year?
8. Why do you learn to drive?
9. Why do you learn Japanese?
10. Why don't you cook?
11. Why do you go diving?
12. Why don't you work on an ambulance?

8.3. I'm just looking

Ex.16. Group the store names according to the headings using the words in box.

| | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|-----------|
| bakery | boutique | bookshop | café | butcher's |
| burger shop | DVD rental | camera shop | chemist's | |
| candy shop | | clothes shop | computer shop | |
| delicatessen | donut shop | grocery | greengrocer's | |
| florist's | gift shop | hardware store | jewelry | |
| fish & chips shop | fishmonger's | music shop | | |
| newsagent's | pet shop | restaurant | shoe shop | |
| sports shop | supermarket | toy shop | | |

Food:

Bakery products and sweets:.....

Eating places:

Clothes and shoes:

Sweets:

Gifts:

IT shops:

Other shops:

Ex.17. Learn the difference between *on sale* and *for sale*. Do the task.

for sale anything that is being sold for money

on sale something that is discounted or has its price reduced

Fill in *on sale* or *for sale*.

1. I bought my new dress sale, it was 50 % off.

2. My brother' house is sale for \$250 000.
3. I have a nice piano sale. I'd like to sell it for \$300.
4. I must find out where I can buy black shoes sale.
5. Prices have dropped and all computers aresale at half price.
6. Today it's the 1st of March and winter clothes are sale at 30% off.
7. Find out if there is a new collection already sale.
8. Anny buys only sale.

Ex.18. Match the terms and their descriptions.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. go shopping | a) someone who loves shopping |
| 2. shop around | b) receive money back after returning an item |
| 3. waste money on smth | c) unnecessarily spend money |
| 4. a shopaholic | d) a tag which indicates the price of an item |
| 5. a receipt [rə'si:t] | e) go to shop to buy things |
| 6. get a refund | f) looking at items for sale, not buying |
| 7. a price tag | g) paper proof of a purchase |
| 8. window shopping | h) Compare prices before buying something |

Ex.19. Make up correct phrases from the box.

| | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| a bag of | a bar of | a bottle of | a box of | a bunch of |
| a carton of | a dozen | a jar of | a loaf of | a packet of |
| a pot of | a roll of | a tin of | a tub of | a tube of |

1. toothpaste
2. jam
3. tomatoes
4. flowers
5. eggs
6. olive oil
7. matches
8. chocolate
9. bread
10. biscuits
11. orange juice
12. yoghurt
13. doughnuts
14. toilet paper
15. popcorn

Ex.20. Match words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. try on | a) a person who buys or help you in a shop |
| 2. fit | b) it looks good on you |
| 3. supermarket | c) put clothes on in a shop before to buy |
| 4. shopping center | d) popular at a particular time |

ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ БІЗНЕС-КОЛЕДЖ

Збірник завдань на опрацювання лексичного матеріалу (Speak Out-Pre-Intermediate Course). II частина

5. a range of items e) it's the right size
6. suit f) a number of goods in a shop or supermarket
7. shop assistant g) an area or complex of stores with adjacent parking
8. fashionable h) a large self-service store selling foods and household goods.

Ex.21. Find out 10 words for the topic you are studying.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| a | s | t | y | e | x | p | e | n | s | i | v | e | f | n |
| s | t | g | u | j | m | b | t | e | w | s | q | y | d | o |
| g | b | t | i | p | h | i | o | p | l | k | t | f | b | y |
| w | u | s | t | o | m | e | r | r | y | h | v | u | g | d |
| e | t | f | q | w | e | r | s | d | m | q | u | o | d | g |
| d | c | f | v | f | a | s | h | i | o | n | a | b | l | e |
| a | h | s | d | f | g | h | j | k | n | k | j | o | a | d |
| f | t | t | y | u | i | o | p | p | e | d | s | r | b | a |
| z | r | x | c | v | b | n | m | b | y | g | t | r | e | r |
| r | f | v | g | y | u | j | m | e | r | y | b | o | l | x |
| q | s | h | o | p | p | i | n | g | f | u | g | w | e | i |
| q | t | h | n | j | i | c | f | d | a | t | o | p | e | l |
| o | f | r | d | t | b | y | n | g | f | r | d | s | s | a |
| d | r | b | c | y | b | i | f | e | j | h | y | d | o | p |
| c | a | s | h | e | g | y | j | g | a | p | o | r | t | e |

8.4. Google

Ex.22. Match the left and the right columns.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. software | a) a program that searches for and identifies items in a database |
| 2. founder | b) roughly calculate or judge the value, number, quantity, or extent of. |
| 3. search engine | c) change (something) radically or fundamentally |
| 4. multi-billionaire | d) a person who establishes an institution or settlement. |
| 5. extraordinary | e) very unusual or remarkable |
| 6. estimate | f) a word or concept of great significance |
| 7. revolutionize | g) the programs and other operating information used by a computer. |
| 8. keyword | h) a person whose wealth is estimated at many billions (as of dollars or pounds) |

Ex.23. Read the text and answer the questions below it.

History of Google

Google was officially launched in 1998 by Larry Page and Sergey Brin to market Google Search, which has become the most used web-based search engine. Larry Page and Sergey Brin, students at Stanford University in California, developed a search algorithm at first known as "BackRub" in 1996, with the help of Scott Hassan and Alan Steremberg. The search engine soon proved successful and the expanding company moved several times, finally settling at Mountain View in 2003. This marked a phase of rapid growth, with the company making its initial public offering in 2004 and quickly becoming one of the world's largest media companies. The company launched Google News in 2002, Gmail in 2004, Google Maps in 2005, Google Chrome in 2008, and the social network known as Google+ in 2011 (which was shut down in April 2019), in addition to many other products. In 2015, Google became the main subsidiary of the holding company Alphabet Inc.

The search engine went through many updates in attempts to eradicate search engine optimization

Google has engaged in partnerships with NASA, AOL, Sun Microsystems, News Corporation, Sky UK, and others. The company set up a charitable offshoot, Google.org, in 2005.

The name Google is a misspelling of Googol, the number 1 followed by 100 zeros, which was picked to signify that the search engine was intended to provide large quantities of information.

(https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Google)

Answer the questions to the text.

1. When was Google officially launched?
2. Who are the founders of Google?
3. What is the first official date of Google?
4. What university do we mention speaking about Google?
5. Where is the current location of Google?
6. What web services are given by Google?
7. What are the organizations engaged in partnership with Google?

Ex.24. Translate into English.

1. Ларрі та Сергій зірвали куш.
2. Вони перетворили успішну пошукову систему в успішний бізнес.
3. Це революція подібно до промислової революції.
4. Їх секрет - спеціальна система реклами.
5. Так скромний студентській проект став найшвидше зростаючою та однією з найприбутковіших компаній.
6. Ларрі та Сергій розробили програмне забезпечення, яке, на їхню думку, могло б революціонізувати пошук в Інтернеті.

7. Ларрі і Сергій завжди вірили, що їхня система переможе.
8. І Ларрі, і Сергій були обидва блискучими студенти інформатики.
9. Це найшвидше зростаюча компанія в історії людства, якою користуються 400 мільйонів осіб на місяць.
10. Зараз ми навіть не можемо собі уявити як жити без гугл та його послуг.

Supplementary material

Ex.25. Read the text, learn the information, and do the task below the text.

A

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola is probably the world's best-known taste, and was the first truly global brand. Dr. John Pemberton, a pharmacist from Atlanta, Georgia, invented the drink. He mixed the Coca-Cola syrup ['sirip], which was combined with carbonated water to make a popular soda fountain drink, in the local Jacob's Pharmacy. The first customers, who paid a handsome 5 cents a glass, pronounced the drink to be "excellent", "delicious and refreshing."

Dr. Pemberton's partner and bookkeeper, Frank M. Robinson, suggested the product's unusual name and wrote it down in his florid handwriting, feeling that the "two C's would like well in advertising." The first advertisement for the drink appeared in the Atlanta Journal, and hand painted oilcloth signs indicated which soda fountain offered the

product. This was just the first step in a fantastic co-operation between the brand and advertising, which has made the trademark universally recognized. A continuous stream of slogans has entered the collective consciousness, from “Drink Coca-Cola” in 1886, the iconic “I’d Like to Teach the World to Sing” television advertisement of 1971, right up to the simple assertion “Real” of today’s campaign.

From its original output of around nine drinks a day, Coca-Cola is now the world’s most ubiquitous brand, serving over 1.3 billion drinks every day.

(https://www.google.com/search?q=coca-cola+is+probably+the+world%27s+bestknown&rlz=1C1CHZL_ruUA743UA746&oq=coca+cola+is+pr oba&aqs=chrome.1.69i57j0i22i30i3.15242j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8)

handsome – красивий, щедрий

florid - вигадливий

to offer - пропонувати

consciousness - свідомість

iconic [ai'konik] - знаковий,

традиційний

output – вихід

to suggest – запропонувати,
радити

oilcloth – клейонка, промашена
тканина

to recognize – розпізнати,
упізнавати

stream of consciousness - потік
свідомості

assertion - твердження, заява

ubiquitous [ju,bikwi'tis]-
повсюдний

B. Choose the best answer (A-D) to complete the sentences (1-5)

1. The Coca-Cola logo comes from...

A an idea that Dr. John Stith Pemberton had.

B an advertisement in the Atlanta Journal.

C Frank M. Robinson’s belief that the name would market well.

- D** the first customers at Jacob's Pharmacy.
- 2.** Coca-Cola has been advertised for aboutyears.
- A** 90
- B** 120
- C** 150
- D** 200
- 3.** Coca-Cola first became popular with
- A** young people who saw the TV commercials.
- B** Dr. Pemberton's friends and family.
- C** the customers at the local pharmacy.
- D** Frank M. Robinson.
- 4.** Coca-Cola has become the popular and recognized product that it is today due to
- A** its cheap price in Jacob's Pharmacy.
- B** the first customers who drank it.
- C** Dr. Pemberton's disgusting recipe. (disgust – відраза, гідота)
- D** the brand and advertising together.
- 5.** "Ubiquitous" means
- A** delicious
- B** existing everywhere
- C** important
- D** least popular

C. Answer the questions.

1. What is Coca-Cola?
2. Do you drink this beverage?
3. Do you know the recipe of this drink?
4. Who invented this drink?
5. How old is the drink?

6. Who suggested the product's unusual name?
7. Who wrote down the name of the drink in his florid handwriting?
8. Why is this drink so popular? Why do you think so?

Ex.26. Learn the information about money history and tell it to your friends.

Accounting dates

Accounting has gradually developed in what it is now. There have been dates in its history that may give anyone interested in accounting a better understanding of the subject. There are some of them.

4500 BC

Taxes were levied and collected in the Babylonian Empire. It was the center of commerce and business in its day.

3400 BC

Early system of numbering developed in Egypt.

2300 BC

Clay tables were used to record the salary payment for services performed in the temples of Babylon.

2000 BC

The first record of internal control was used when Egyptian Treasurer's activities in connecting grain were checked by a scribe.

542 BC

Clay table indicated a record of a loan of money, which if not paid within a month would bear interest at 20% rate.

400 BC

Papyrus (paper) and calamus (pen) as record-keeping devices first appeared in Egypt.

751 BC

The Arabs learned the secret of papermaking from the Chinese.

850 BC

A decimal system was used by the Arabs.

1773

The directory of Edinburgh, the first to be published in that city, contained the names of 7 persons who were designated accountants.

1853

The first public accounting society was formed in Edinburgh, Scotland.

1880

The English adopted the term, chartered accountant (C.A.), which has been used in Edinburgh since 1853.

Ex. 27. Translate into English

1. Кóка кóла – це

газований безалкогольний прохолоджувальний напій і однойменна американська компанія (*The Coca-Cola Company*), яка його виробляє.

2. Кока-колу

винайшов американський фармацевт Джон Пембертон 29 березня 1886 в Атланті як новий лікувальний (medical) напій.

3. Напій продається більш ніж у 200 країнах світу.

4. Компанія «Кока-кола» також володіє торговими марками і виробляє цілий ряд інших напоїв: «Кока-кола Лайт», «Спрайт», «Фанта», «Бонаква» та інші.

5. «Кока-кола» виділяється в цьому ряді не тільки як прохолоджувальний, але і як енергетичний, і, можливо, навіть спортивний напій.

6. Деякою мірою «кока-кола» є і символом США.

7. У 1902 з оборотом у \$120 тисяч кока-кола стала найвідомішим напоєм в США.

8. У 1915 дизайнер Ерл Р. Дин з Терре-Хот, штат Індіана, придумав нову пляшку в 6,5 унцій (ounce).

9. У 1955 кока-кола почала продаватися в пляшках об'ємом 10, 12 і 26 унцій.

10. У 1982 почався випуск дієтичної «Diet Coke».

11. У 1988 «Кока-Кола» вийшла на ринок радянського союзу.

Ex.28. Learn these shopping phrases and make up dialogues using them.

1. Do you have a smaller/ bigger size?
2. Where's the changing room? / Where's the fitting room? - Де роздягальня?
3. Do you have this item in stock? - У вас є цей товар на складі?

4. Do you offer a cash discount?- Ви пропонуєте знижку готівкою?
5. Do you have a refund policy? - Чи є у вас політика відшкодування?
6. Where can I weigh my groceries? - Де я можу зважити свої продукти?
7. Does it come with a guarantee/warranty?
8. I'm looking for a leather handbag.
9. Would you have this in another colour?
10. What is the price of this apples?
11. *Can I get a discount?*
12. How much do I have to pay in total? How much is it in dollars? How much for each kilogram?
13. How much does this bag of apples weigh? Can you weigh it again, please?

Unit 9. NATURE

3.1. Wonderful world

Ex.1. *Wonderful world* vocabulary: learn the words and make up 10 sentences with the new vocabulary.

1. ocean – океан;

the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Arctic Ocean and the Southern Arctic Ocean.

The Pacific Ocean is the biggest one in the world.

Unfortunately, there's no any ocean in Ukraine.

2. lake – озеро;

Lake Michigan, Lake Svitiyas, the lake of our city, Lake Geneva, *The Baikal* (absence of a word lake), a deep lake, a salty lake.

The Lake Svitiyaz gave its name to the famous Ukrainian song festival.

3. desert – пустеля;

The Gobi, The Sahara (desert), The Kara-Kum.

In Ukraine there's its own Sahara Desert - Aleshkovsky sands in the Kherson region, they are the second largest desert in Europe, the dunes here in some places reach 20 meters.

4. river – річка;

The Dnipro River, The Southern Bug, The Tiasmin River, The Thames River.

The Dnipro River is a symbol of Ukraine. The ancient Greek name of The Dnieper was the Borysthenes (Borisfen).

The first mentions of the river are found among the Greeks in the 5th century BC. Herodotus called it Borysthenes (it means a river from the North); Roman historians gave the river the name Danapris. Slavic name of the period of Kievan Rus called it the Slavutich.

5. waterfall (water + fall) – водоспад;

The Victoria Fall, The Niagara Fall, The Dzhur-Dzhur Falls, The New Navajo Falls.

The Havasu is one of the most famous waterfalls in the world. The mesmerizing sight of the copper-red canyon walls and blue-green water attracts tourists from all over the world.

6. mountain range - гірський хребет;

The Alps, The Carpathians, The Balkan Mountains, The Andes, The Great Himalayas.

The Carpathians are a mountain system with a length of about 1,500 kilometers in Central and Eastern Europe. They stretch in an arc from west to east from the Czech Republic to Romania. National parks are organized on the territory of the Tatra mountain range between Slovakia and Poland, which has several peaks over 2400 meters high.

7. rain forest – тропічний ліс;

The rain forests are dense forests with high stands, growing in hot humid zones around the equator. Major rainforests are found in Africa, Central and South America, and Southeast Asia. They make up 50% of all forests on Earth, producing the largest amount of oxygen during the photosynthesis process.

Ex. 2. Match the words with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. climate | a) вимерлий |
| 2. drought | b) озоновий шар |
| 3. coral reef | c) лавина |
| 4. ozone layer | d) вид, порода |
| 5. deforestation | e) клімат |
| 6. glacier | f) викиди вуглекислого газу |
| 7. avalanche | g) посуха |
| 8. carbon emission | h) льодовик |
| 9. species | i) вирубка лісів |
| 10. extinct | j) кораловий риф |

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences.

1. The process of clearing forests is
2. A line of sharp rocks near the surface of the sea is
3. A long period of dry weather when there is not enough rain is
4. The typical weather conditions in an area is
5. The sending out of poisonous gas when engines burn petrol is
6. Animals that stopped breeding, died and no longer exist are
7. A mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside is
8. An extended mass of ice formed from snow falling and accumulating over the years and moving very slowly is

Ex. 4. Replace the Ukrainian words with the English ones.

1. There are a lot of *пустельних* islands in the Pacific ocean.
2. *Вирубка лісів* in the Carpathians will bring damage to environment and ecology of this region.
3. Some of the world's most important cities might be under water because of *підвищення рівня моря*.
4. This *озеро* is located in the mountains and the water is crystal clear there.
5. Niagara *водоспад* is a popular attraction for tourists at any time of the year.
6. Yesterday's *лавина* killed two skiers and destroyed several trees.
7. On the south-eastern coast of the Crimean Peninsula is the Crimean *гірський хребет*.
8. Whales are very large mammals that live in the *океані*.
9. Tom spent much of December along with other snowboarders training on a *льодовику* in the mountains.
10. The fact that most of the *тропічного лісу* is uninhabited makes exploitation attractive for businessmen.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

| |
|--|
| tundra, Canadian Shield, rainforests, mountainous, waterfalls, glaciers, plain, mountain range |
|--|

1. The Cordillera is a high along the west coast of Canada.
2. It is very difficult to grow crops in regions.
3. Scientists are warning that global warming has caused in the north to melt.
4. Iguacu Falls, one of the most famous in the world, is located on the border of the Argentine province and Brazil.
5. These provinces are located on a huge open and fertile
6. The is made of ancient rock, rich in many minerals.
7. The north is a unique region with, which is land where trees do not grow.
8. Roads in are a bad thing, argue many scientists and ecologists.

Ex. 6. Translate into English using the degrees of comparison.

1. Де знаходиться найбільша пустеля в світі?
2. Кількість тропічних лісів зменшується на планеті внаслідок втручання людей.
3. Водоспад Ігуасу значно вище ніж Ніагарський.
4. Яке озеро є найглибше в світі?
5. Гірські хребти в Азії значно вище ніж ті, що розташовані в Європі.
6. В якій країні знаходиться найбільша кількість річок?
7. Який океан найтепліший і який найхолодніший в світі?

8. Які міста світу найбільш забруднені?

Ex. 7. Put the words under the correct headings: Natural /Human. Make up your own sentences.

roads, cliffs, plains, fields, buildings, plants, mountains, factories, animals, meadows, rivers, houses, lakes, schools, bridges, waterfalls, rocks, rainforests, plateaus, mountain ranges, nature reserves, zoos, desert, tundra, prairie, oceans, seas

| Natural | Human |
|----------------|--------------|
|----------------|--------------|

9.2 Into the wild

Ex.8. Read the descriptions and guess the animals.

1. It is grey and lives in the trees. It eats eucalyptus leaves.
2. It is the largest mammal in the world.
3. It is a big cat with a mane. Its legs are short but powerful. It is a good hunter.
4. It is an endangered animal. It lives in China and likes bamboo.
5. It is a mammal with four legs and hooves. It likes to eat hay.

6. It is an animal that has thick hair and sharp claws and can stand on two legs like a person.
7. It is a very large plant-eating mammal with a trunk, long ivory tusks and large ears. It is the largest living land animal.
8. It is a mammal related to the horse and has stripes.

Ex. 9. In which parts of the world can you find the following animals?

Tiger, eagle, elephant, zebra, falcon, wolf, moose, lion, giraffe, whale, bear, vulture, panda, leopard, gorilla, rhinoceros, tortoise, pigeon, butterfly, jaguar, kangaroo, deer, crocodile, parrot, puma, penguin, polar bear, wild boar, elk, lynx, ostrich

Which animals are in danger of becoming extinct?

Ex. 10. Match the sentence halves.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. The Indian government helped | a) lions in America. |
| 2. The ivory trade put the | b) save wildlife. |
| 3. The number of black rhinos in the | c) save the tiger. |
| 4. Tourists were not interested in | d) Masai Mara has fallen by a third |
| 5. There are wild | e) elephant in danger. |
| 6. Tourism may help | f) whales thirty years ago. |

Ex. 11. Make up sentences.

1. The, was, twenty, years, trouble, tiger, ago, in.
2. Illegally, still, the, poachers, tiger, hunt.
3. Important, danger, the, Africa, most, is, in, elephant, the, in, species.
4. World, to, trade, the, ban, ivory, completely, agreed, the.
5. Kenya, increasing, numbers, Tanzania, in, elephant, and, are, rapidly.
6. Lost, black, of, years, has, past, 99 per cent, the, Africa, its, rhinos, in, twenty.
7. Mexico, first, on, west, sanctuary, created, the, of, world's, whale, the, coast, Baja, the.
8. Can, the, timber, America, of, hear, in, you, song, the, wolf.
9. All, other, receive, over, the, rare, to, protection, world, species, continue.
10. Wildlife, tourist, good, the, suddenly, is, trade, for.

Ex. 12. Look through the list of animals and birds and indicate their natural habitat.

Example: The tiger's natural habitat is savanna.

| | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|------------|
| penguin | blue whale | ocean | sea |
| monkey | giraffe | desert | Antarctic |
| camel | lynx | savanna | rainforest |
| wolf | hare | mountains | taiga |
| colibri | crocodile | Arctic | jungle |
| shark | ostrich | prairie | forest |

What endangers natural habitat most: global warming, wars, terrorism, revolutions, nuclear explosions? What makes you think so?

Ex. 13. Give the English equivalents.

Всесвітній заповідник, дика природа, тропічний ліс, національний парк, тварини під загрозою зникнення, природне середовище проживання, вимерлі тварини, рідкісні види, під охороною держави, боротися з браконьєрами.

9.3 It could be a.....

Ex. 14. Choose the right option in this quiz.

1. Which of the following animals is not nocturnal?

- a) sheep
- b) skunk
- c) tiger
- d) leopard

2. How many clams can walruses eat in one day?

- a) 5,000
- b) 10,000
- c) 12,000
- d) 16,000

3. An ant says, “Danger ahead!” by doing what?

- a) running toward water
- b) rolling on its back
- c) squealing
- d) oozing chemicals

4. Which of the following is not a type of penguin?

- a) Emperor
- b) Macaroni
- c) Waterland
- d) Chinstrap

5. Which mammal is known to have the most powerful bite in the world?

- a) lion
- b) hippopotamus
- c) elephant
- d) rhinoceros

6. How long is an elephant pregnant before it gives birth?

- a) 12 months
- b) 16 months
- c) 20 months
- d) 22 months

7. A dog sweats through which part of its body?

- a) nose
- b) fur
- c) paws
- d) tail

8. What is the size of a newborn kangaroo?

- a) 1 inch
- b) 4 inches
- c) 8 inches
- d) 10 inches

9. How far away can a wolf smell its prey?

- a) 1 mile
- b) 2 miles

c) 4 miles

d) 5 miles

10. Which animal is known to spend 90% of its day, sleeping?

a) panda

b) sloth

c) koala

d) bear

11. What is the name of the fastest land animal?

a) leopard

b) lion

c) cheetah

d) puma

12. How long does it take a sloth to digest a meal?

a) one day

b) three days

c) one week

d) two weeks

13. Which animal can stand on its tail?

a) kangaroo

b) monkey

c) fox

d) squirrel

14. What animal is covered in quills?

a) goose

b) swan

c) porcupine

d) ostrich

15. What feature is visibly different between alligators and crocodiles?

- a) tail
- b) snout
- c) eyes
- d) colour of the skin

Ex. 15. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Tasmanian devil, sheep, blue whale, housefly, snake, sharks, rhinoceros, insects, horses and cows, hummingbirds

1. lay the biggest eggs in the world.
2. such as bees, mosquitoes and cicadas make noise by rapidly moving their wings.
3. are so agile and have such good control that they can fly backwards.
4. The average only lives for 2 or 3 weeks.
5. As well as being a famous Looney Tunes character, the is a real animal that is only found in the wild of Tasmania, Australia. It is the largest carnivorous marsupial in the world.
6. The can produce the loudest sound of any animal. The noise can be detected over 800 kilometers away.
7. sleep while standing up.
8. The horn of a is made from compacted hair rather than bone or another substance.
9. Even when a has its eyes closed, it can still see through its eyelids.

10. Unlike humans, have four stomachs, each one helps them digest the food they eat.

Ex. 16. Name five/four animals that

1. live on land
2. have fur
3. have wings but can't fly
4. live in the ocean
5. move slowly
6. don't have a backbone

Ex. 17. Match the animals with the sentences.

| | | | |
|----|------------|----|---|
| 1. | bears | a) | usually live in the hole in the ground |
| 2. | tarantulas | b) | always live in groups |
| 3. | snakes | c) | often eat fish |
| 4. | giraffes | d) | never blink |
| 5. | dolphins | e) | sometimes clean their ears with their tongues |

Ex. 18. Complete idioms with the name of the animal in the box.

rat, duck, sheep, goose, cat, cows, lamb, bull, stag, ass, pigeons, goats

1. to smell a
2. to talk until the come home

3. to set the amongst the
4. to be gentle as a
5. to behave like a in a china shop
6. to be unable to say boo to a
7. to sort out the from the
8. to have a party
9. to make an of yourself
10. to be like water off a 's back

Ex. 19. Match Ukrainian equivalents with idioms from the previous exercise. Make up your own sentences with the idioms.

- a) влаштувати холостяцьку вечірку
- b) відчувати щось недобре
- c) нацьковувати один на одного
- d) поводити себе як слон в посудній лавці
- e) як з гуски вода
- f) бути ніжним як ягня
- g) ставити себе в безглузде становище
- h) довго балакати
- i) не образити і мухи
- j) відрізняти погане від доброго

Ex. 20. Find out 10 words for the topic you are studying.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p | a | i | n | w | i | l | d | l | i | f | e | c | s | a |
| a | e | d | u | g | u | r | a | e | e | h | e | o | u | c |
| q | m | z | s | r | b | u | s | r | c | u | x | u | f | q |
| v | p | d | e | f | o | r | e | s | t | a | t | i | o | n |
| q | s | d | o | t | i | p | r | a | v | t | i | h | e | i |
| f | p | r | m | y | t | t | o | d | e | e | n | e | r | l |
| r | e | s | e | r | v | e | k | f | r | c | c | y | p | a |
| h | c | a | d | a | c | h | e | b | s | i | t | e | r | v |
| m | i | l | e | x | s | b | l | e | i | c | e | h | e | a |
| p | e | v | g | l | a | c | i | e | r | l | a | u | s | l |
| l | s | a | m | b | u | l | a | n | c | i | u | w | h | a |
| o | t | f | w | q | y | f | a | k | k | m | g | d | u | n |
| y | n | z | f | y | a | d | i | l | o | a | k | u | p | c |
| e | f | d | e | g | o | h | a | b | i | t | a | t | e | h |
| s | c | e | n | e | r | y | p | l | a | e | t | e | r | e |

9.4 The Northern Lights

Ex. 21. Match the adjectives to the definitions below.

| |
|---|
| brehtaking, fascinating, historic, isolated, wild, wooded |
|---|

1.: amazing, extremely beautiful
2.: covered with trees
3.: not neat or tidy
4.: important and from the past

- 5.: very interesting
- 6.: not close together

Ex. 22. Complete the adjectives from the previous exercise in the sentences.

- 1. The tour guide told us some stories.
- 2. She lives in an village in the country.
- 3. The coastline is really dramatic.
- 4. We had a view from the top of the hill.
- 5. There are many buildings in the old center of the town.
- 6. You can find a variety of trees in the hills.

Use the adjectives to describe places in your own country or region.

There are lots of historic buildings in the center of our city.

Ex. 23. One of you is going on safari to Africa. The other sees lots of problems. Use the ideas below to help you.

I am going on safari to Africa.
Oh dear, what will you do if you get chased by wild animals?

It'll be OK. I won't get chased. But I hope I'll see lots of wild animals.

- you get chased by wild animals
- it's the rainy season
- there are lots of insects
- you get sunburnt

- you get lost in the bush
- your car breaks down
- you have to sleep in a tent

Ex. 24. Match the possible situations in the first list with the results in the second list.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. visit Nepal in April | a) travel around more easily |
| 2. go there in August | b) meet fewer tourists |
| 3. go there out of season | c) avoid hiring a local guide |
| 4. fly there | d) have a good weather |
| 5. drive overland | e) spend a lot of money |
| 6. stay in hotels | f) save money |
| 7. go camping | g) have bad weather |
| 8. take our own food | h) get there quicker |
| 9. pay for the holiday in Britain | i) have a lot to carry |
| 10. take a guide book | j) use British money |

Ex. 25. Complete the following.

1. Three wonderful things you can see in the nature:
----- ----- -----
2. Three wonderful things you can hear in the nature:
----- ----- -----
3. Three wonderful things you can see in the city:
----- ----- -----
4. Three wonderful things you can hear in the city:
----- ----- -----

Ex. 26. Translate into English.

1. Це най вражаючий вид на гори, який я коли-небудь бачив.
2. Які дивовижні місця на планеті Ви б хотіли побачити?
3. Які необхідні речі Ви, як правило, берете у подорож?
4. В який сезон краще їхати до Таїланду?
5. Щоб б Ви порадили побачити і зробити в цьому надзвичайному місці?
6. Що Вас найбільше вразило під час поїздки до національного заповідника?
7. Я отримав прекрасний досвід від відвідування сафарі в Танзанії.
8. Я б порадила взяти довідник туриста, щоб заощадити час під час подорожі.

Supplementary material

Ex. 27. Complete each gap with one word from the box.

| |
|---|
| wind, layer, power, greenhouse, rain, fumes, energy, petrol, climate, pollution |
|---|

1. acid
2. air
3. change
4. car exhaust
5. the effect

6. the ozone
7. the renewable
8. unleaded
9.turbine
10. nuclear station

Ex. 28. Look at the information below and make sentences as in the example.

S1: Trees provide oxygen and homes for animals.

S2: However, trees are disappearing because of fires and logging.

S3: But many governments have started to plant new trees.

The Facts

1. Trees / provide / oxygen and homes for animals.
2. Many different species of fish / live on coral reefs.
3. Many people / use / coal and oil as fuel for heating in their homes.
4. Ocean life / produce / 90% of our oxygen.

The Changes

1. Trees / disappear / because of fires and logging.
2. Fish / die / because fishermen / destroy / coral reefs.
3. Coal and oil supplies / decrease.
4. We / pollute / the oceans with rubbish.

The Action Taken

1. Many governments / start / to plant new trees.
2. Some fishermen / stop / fishing near coral reefs.

3. Many people / change / to other sources of fuel for heating.

4. We / begin / to recycle rubbish instead of throwing it all away.

Ex. 29. Match the following verbs with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) to conquer | a) розвиватися |
| 2) to conserve | b) заносити до списка |
| 3) to protect | c) зносити |
| 4) to develop | d) страждати |
| 5) to participate | e) підтримувати |
| 6) to list | f) завойовувати |
| 7) to demolish | g) захищати |
| 8) to support | h) зберігати |
| 9) to suffer | i) брати участь |

Fill in the sentences that are given below with one suitable verb from above.

1. Do you know any people who the Green Party of Ukraine and in its work?

2. Could you possibly all the people who have come to this candidate?

3. I don't quite understand how we can the natural heritage. – By restoring forests, cleaning rivers and so on.

4. In this attempt to Nature, man killed many rare animals and birds.

5. In the 1930-s on Stalin's order many beautiful cathedrals and churches were

6. When my friend comes to the center of the city, he always from lack of fresh air.
7. Put on these gloves when you wash up, they will
your hands from the washing liquid.
8. Kharkiv started to even more rapidly after a railway was built there.

Ex. 30. Match the words in the left column with their synonyms or explanations in their right column.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. to alter | a) to widen, to lengthen |
| 2. to make an attempt | b) to have, to possess |
| 3. to demolish | c) to count |
| 4. to extend | d) to confront |
| 5. to own | e) garbage, rubbish, trash |
| 6. litter | f) to throw |
| 7. to chop down | g) to pull down, to destroy |
| 8. to dump | h) immediate |
| 9. to increase | i) making smaller |
| 10. enterprises | j) to cut down |
| 11. urgent | k) illness |
| 12. reduction | l) to go up, to rise |
| 13. disease | m) plants and factories |
| 14. to face | n) to try |
| 15. to calculate | o) to change |

Ex. 31. Draw a picture showing how you think we can (1) p..... the environment. You can draw:

- environmentally – (2) f..... energy (3) s.....
and (4) p stations

- vehicles which are not (5) **h**..... to the environment
- ways to protect (6) **w**..... , e.g. animals in danger of
- (7) **e**..... or plants and trees in tropical (8) **r**..... like the Amazon
- possible consequences of global (9) **w**..... , e.g. (10) **p**..... ice caps melting because of the (11) **r**..... in temperature
- new ways to (12) **r**..... domestic rubbish or (13) **s**..... energy at home,

Unit 10. SOCIETY

10.1 Top ten cities

Ex.1. Translate the word combinations into Ukrainian

Polluted town, exciting city, home town, old town, modern city, industrial city, busy city, antique town, cosmopolitan city, historical town, small town, capital city, university town, ancient town, bustling city, beautiful town, boring town, expensive city, crowded city, quiet town, clean town, cheap town.

Ex. 2. Match the opposite adjectives.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. modern | a) quiet |
| 2. noisy | b) polluted |
| 3. calm | c) unpleasant |
| 4. exciting | d) cheap |
| 5. warm | e) small |

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 6. clean | f) ugly |
| 7. beautiful | g) ancient |
| 8. large | h) busy |
| 9. pleasant | i) cool |
| 10. expensive | j) boring |

Ex. 3. Complete the questions with *is* or *are* and the correct words from the box.

London, the restaurants, the people, the buildings, the nightlife, the weather

1. Q What like?

A Well, it's a really exciting city! There's so much going on all the time.

2. Q What like?

A It's OK, and not very cold in winter, but people don't come here for the sunshine!

3. Q What like?

A They are very interesting. They come from all over the world. London's a very cosmopolitan city.

4. Q What like?

A Fantastic! Lots of them are historical and famous, but there are some wonderful modern ones, too.

5. Q What like?

A They're great! You can find food from every country in the world.

6. Q What like?

A Oh, it's amazing! There are so many clubs and theatres, and, of course, the music scene is fantastic!

Ex. 4. Match the sentences with their definitions.

1. A market where people can buy old or used things.
2. The central part of the city where most people live in a poor condition.
3. Local buildings or services that serve the public.
4. To be very comfortable and expensive.
5. A street where you can find the most important stores and businesses in a town.
6. The areas that form the edge of cities and towns.
7. A shop where people can leave a possession in order to get money.
8. A very tall modern building.
9. A person who sells something on the sides of the street, usually cheap products.
10. A large park which offers entertaining activities and has big machines to ride on, such as roller coasters and merry-go-rounds.
11. An area where people live which is located on the edge of a large city.
12. A place that sells fuel for road vehicles.
13. To be too crowded, which causes difficulties.
14. A person who regularly travels quite a far way between work and home.
15. A shop that sells food, drinks and magazines, etc. that opens 24 hours or until late.

- a) luxurious
- b) skyscraper
- c) petrol station
- d) inner-city

- e) congested
- f) suburb
- g) convenience store
- h) flea market
- i) pawnshop
- j) street vendor
- k) local facilities
- l) commuter
- m) theme park
- n) outskirts
- o) main street

Ex. 5. Look at the words in the box and put them under the headings.

a wide range of shops, fresh air, dirty streets, not many jobs, dull nightlife, there isn't much privacy, good public transport, there is nowhere to park, high crime rate, unfriendly people, slow pace of life, lots of cultural activities, lovely scenery, walking in the woods, more job opportunities, being cosmopolitan, museums and cinemas, green environment, noisy and dangerous streets, not many shops, expensive cost of living, enjoy peace and quiet, buying everything you want, kind people.

1. Advantages of living in the country:
2. Advantages of living in the city:
3. Disadvantages of living in the country:
4. Disadvantages of living in the city:

Ex. 6. Make up sentences.

1. A, traffic, of, pollution, the, is, but, because, problem.
2. Very, car-free, like, these, and, popular, are, zones, shopping, modern, there, people.
3. Big, a, drawbacks, also, living, has, in, city, few, a.
4. Shopping, I, malls, so, really, often, big, like, I, clothes, in, buy, shopping, very.
5. Downtown, also, are, of, tourists, there, a, attractions, the, for, lot, in.
6. Often, places, I, with, attend, music, concerts, and, to, go, live.
7. Never, of, be, London, you'll, cafes, are, hungry, in, there, lot, restaurants, and, so, here, a.
8. This, too, encourage, to, that, I, can, love, you, with, city, visit, so, Rome, can, fall, in.

Ex. 7. Give the English equivalents.

Галасливе місто, високий рівень злочинності, жити в передмісті, повільний темп життя, перевантажений центр міста, жити на околиці, блошиний ринок, визначні місця, забруднені райони, стародавнє місто, ломбард, житловий район.

10.2 Crime and punishment

Ex. 8. Match the following words to the correct categories.

fine, smuggling, witness, community service, jury, rape, prosecution, kidnapping, murder, mugging, judge, arson, pickpocketing, death penalty, vandalism, defense, lawyer, prison sentence, testify, one-year ban, shoplifting, drink driving, speeding, credit card fraud, graffiti, theft, burglary

Crimes:

In court:

Punishments:

Ex. 9. Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box.

go forge mug set burgle steal kidnap

1. If he fire to any more buildings, he will go to prison for sure.
2. Someone my signature.
3. Tom's house was while he was on holiday.
4. Two journalists were by political extremists.
5. Robert often joyriding at the weekend. His parents don't know about it.
6. Roger was just in front of his house.

7. A famous painting was from the museum two years ago.

Ex. 10. Write the names of criminals and the verbs.

- shoplifting
- vandalism
- burglary
- mugging
- drug dealing
- forgery
- robbery
- murder
- arson
- kidnapping
- blackmail

Ex. 11. What kind of criminals are these people? Use the words from the box.

| |
|--|
| murderer, burglar, drug dealer, thief, forger, joyrider, blackmailer |
|--|

1. He spent three years in prison for counterfeiting banknotes.
2. Mrs. Federer killed her husband.
3. Sam got into the house through an open window and took a new MacBook and some money.
4. She took a purse from somebody's bag during dinner time.

5. Rob demanded money from Jack in return for not revealing some private information about him.
6. John took his neighbour's car and drove it around town late at night with his friends.
7. He sold cocaine to teenagers and was caught by the police.

Ex. 12. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------|-------------|
| investigation, | community service, | bail, | judge, |
| speeding, | witnesses, | prison, | punishment, |
| suspended, | driving license | | |

1. If he commits a crime again, he'll go to
2. The police decided to reopen the after some new evidence.
3. He was released on of \$ 5,000.
4. Jason was fined for He has always been a reckless driver.
5. Does he deserve such heavy ?
6. His was taken away from him for six months.
7. The sentenced a criminal to five-year imprisonment.
8. He was given a sentence.
9. A few saw him drive through a red light.
10. is given to minor criminals whose crimes are not serious enough to send them to prison.

Ex. 13. Translate into English.

1. Мері – молода правопорушниця, яку п'ять разів цього року заарештовували за крадіжки в магазині.
2. Чоловіка звинуватили у перевищенні швидкості та засудили до 90 днів позбавлення волі.
3. Чоловік намагався втекти від поліції після того, як його спіймали за кермом у нетверезому стані.
4. Він небезпечний злочинець, тримайтеся від нього подалі.
5. Минулого місяця в нашому районі було декілька крадіжок.
6. Під яку заставу його відпустили в залі суду?
7. Це був незначний злочин, і він отримав умовний термін.
8. Поліція затримала фальсифікатора за підробку 100 доларових купюр.

10.3 There is a problem

Ex. 14. Match the sentences with their definitions.

1. Criminal behavior of young people. **a)** crime rate
2. The buying or selling of drugs. **b)** traffic jams
3. Type of pollution harmful for air. **c)** green spaces
4. Buildings in a very bad condition. **d)** cycle lanes
5. A safe way you ride **e)** low-income

- your bicycle in the city.
6. An area of grass apart from recreational purposes. **f)** families
juvenile delinquency
7. A line of very slow-moving traffic, caused by heavy congestion. **g)** drug trafficking
8. Families are defined as poor if family income is below the federal poverty threshold. **h)** deprived areas
9. The ratio of crimes in an area to the population of that area. **i)** run-down areas
10. Areas that lack essential things to live well and grow up well. **j)** air pollution

Ex. 15. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

| |
|--|
| garbage, crowded, jammed, tall, polluted, air, transportation, delays, faulty, spam |
|--|

1. There is a lot of pollution from the factories.
2. In the morning and in the evening the roads are always
3. The rivers in this part of the country are very
4. The system is functioning well now.

ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ БІЗНЕС-КОЛЕДЖ

Збірник завдань на опрацювання лексичного матеріалу (Speak Out-Pre-Intermediate Course). II частина

5. The shopping centers are so on the eve of Christmas.
6. There are a lot of skyscrapers in the downtown.
7. There is too much in the streets of Manila.
8. I want to delete from my inbox.
9. He couldn't withdraw money because of ATM.
10. Planes arrive with because of bad weather conditions.

Ex.16. Choose a place from below and create a complaint conversation similar to above.

A: Why is there never a (beach luggage storage) when you want one?

B: I don't know. There are not enough at / in / on

A: Sometimes I feel like complaining to

B: Great. Tell them we need too.

| Places | What do you want to find at/ in/on? | What don't you want to find at/ in/on? |
|-----------------|--|---|
| a beach | clean water, toilets, food stall, dressing room, beach luggage storage, etc. | too many people, garbage |
| the mall | | |
| a movie | | |

| | | |
|----------------------|--|--|
| the road | | |
| a gas station | | |
| hotel | | |
| hotel room | | |

Ex.17. Mary is at the Front Desk, to make a complaint in person.

Mary Brown: Excuse me. I'm staying in room 402, and the air conditioner in my room won't turn off.

Front Desk Clerk: I'm so sorry Ms. Brown. I'll have it fixed right away.

Make similar conversations, using these words:

a shower / broken – fix

b tub / dirty – clean

c floor / dirty – vacuum

d nightstand lamp / broken – fix

e fridge / out of order – repair

f mini bar / right out of mineral water – check and fill

g window / won't open – open

Ex. 18. Phone front desk and complain about:

a no towels

b no air conditioning

c TV out of order

d room service breakfast late

e noisy party next door

f insects in the bathroom

Ex. 19. Give the English equivalents.

Забруднена територія, переповнений відділ, шумний район, високий рівень злочинності, правопорушення неповнолітніх, затримки рейсів, несправний пристрій, забиті дороги, інтенсивний рух, сміття на вулицях, небажана реклама, збій обладнання, подати скаргу.

Ex.20. Find out 10 words for the topic you are studying.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p | a | o | r | a | f | m | d | c | r | u | r | c | s | a |
| o | e | d | e | l | a | y | e | e | e | h | l | r | u | c |
| l | m | z | s | r | b | u | l | r | c | u | e | o | f | q |
| l | o | g | t | v | t | h | i | e | o | r | m | w | f | p |
| u | r | d | o | t | i | p | n | a | v | t | i | d | e | i |
| t | i | r | m | y | t | t | q | d | e | e | y | e | r | l |
| i | s | y | e | b | l | o | u | f | r | c | e | d | p | l |
| o | e | a | d | a | c | h | e | n | o | i | s | y | r | s |
| n | f | l | e | x | s | b | n | e | i | u | e | h | e | v |
| p | a | v | d | j | a | o | c | y | n | h | a | u | s | m |
| l | u | a | m | b | u | l | y | n | c | e | u | w | h | s |
| t | l | t | r | a | f | f | i | c | k | e | g | d | u | p |
| y | t | z | f | y | a | d | i | l | o | o | k | u | p | a |
| e | y | q | u | g | o | h | d | l | b | e | t | w | e | m |
| r | c | r | a | s | h | x | p | l | i | t | t | e | r | e |

10.4 The Zimmers

Ex. 21. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

unemployment, binge drinking, ageism, low wages, raise money, censorship, suicide, child labour, civil rights, addictions, donate, poverty

1. Someone who is _____ does not have a job.
2. _____ include freedom, equality in law and in employment, and the right to vote.
3. Because of _____, many of the author's best works have been banned from school libraries.
4. He accused his former employer of _____ when he lost his job to a younger man.
5. People earning _____ will find it difficult to pay for childcare.
6. More die by food than by _____ .
7. This week Thailand plays host to the Global March Against _____ .
8. One of the major effects of _____ is increase in crime.
9. His life has been ruined by heroin _____ .
10. _____ is the consumption of large amounts of alcohol within a short period of time.
11. He committed _____ during a fit of depression.
12. We _____ our old clothes to charity.

Ex. 22. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----|---|
| 1. environmental awareness | a) | a person's rights to be subject only to laws established for the good of the community |
| 2. illegal immigration | b) | intangible property that is the result of creativity, such as patents, copyrights, etc. |
| 3. gun control | c) | the legally authorized killing of someone as a punishment for a crime |
| 4. civil liberties | d) | the immigration of people into a country in violation of laws of that country. |
| 5. freedom of speech | e) | the employment of children in an industry of business especially when illegal |
| 6. capital punishment | f) | the process whereby simple, low-income national economies are transformed into modern economies |
| 7. intellectual property | g) | international trade left to its natural course without tariffs and quotas |
| 8. child labour | h) | thinking "ecologically" or in terms of an ecological consciousness |
| 9. economic development | i) | The power or right to express one's opinions without |

b) tobacco use, crime, marine pollution, nuclear weapons, global education;

c) animal rights, agriculture, overpopulation, water pollution;

d) family issues, atomic energy, AIDS, gender equality.

2. What does **discrimination mean?**

a) treating a group of people differently because of their race, gender, age or religion;

b) a group that has different national or cultural traditions from the majority of the population;

c) the traditions, features or qualities of a country that have continued over many generations;

d) the king, queen, emperor or empress of a country.

3. What is a **problem that influences a considerable number of people within a society?**

a) social issue;

b) educational issue;

c) global problem;

d) environmental issue.

4. What is a **population of humans with patterns of relationships between individuals that share a distinctive culture or institutions?**

a) society;

b) culture;

c) country;

d) nation.

5. What does **immigration mean?**

a) the movement of non-native people into a country in order to settle there;

- b)** a group that has different national or cultural traditions from the majority of the population;
- c)** having a negative view of somebody because of their race, gender, age or religion for example;
- d)** a policy of a country to control a less powerful country and use its resources for itself.

6. What does **raise awareness mean?**

- a)** to make people start to think about or realize something or to make people understanding a subject, issue or situation;
- b)** the political system that existed in the past in South Africa, in which only white people had political rights and power (white minority regime);
- c)** behaving in a way that frightens or hurts someone smaller or weaker;
- d)** the policy of keeping people from different races separate.

7. What does **petition mean?**

- a)** a document signed by many people that asks someone in authority to do something;
- b)** an idea or activity, especially in politics or business, that suddenly becomes very popular or fashionable, so that a lot of people want to be involved in it;
- c)** behaving in a way that frightens or hurts someone smaller or weaker the king, queen, emperor or empress of a country;
- d)** the process of removing parts of books, films, letters etc. that are considered unsuitable for moral, religious, or political reasons.

8. Find the correct definition for the word rights.

- a) legal, social, or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement;
- b) the system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties;
- c) a rule or directive made and maintained by an authority;
- d) a formal or authoritative announcement or declaration.

Ex. 25. Make up sentences.

- 1. have, dogs, against, the, of, volunteers, campaign, started, a, cosmetics, on, the, testing.
- 2. his, devoted, youngsters, he, life, has, abused, to, helping.
- 3. it's, lacks, that, population, water, been, a, estimated, sixth, of, running, the, world's.
- 4. needs, the, raise, government, being, world, to, awareness, natural, of, the, damage, done, the, to.
- 5. was, injuries, causing, detected, bomb, the, embassy, a, at, without, detonated, but, any, was.
- 6. first, without, was, a, unemployment, there, report, on, lots, are, people, there, jobs, of.

Ex. 26. Give the English equivalents.

Жити в бідності, жорстка цензура, задіяти дитячу працю, боротьба за громадянські права, пожертвувати гроші на благодійність, вікова

дискримінація, низькі зарплати, рівень безробіття, збирати гроші, обмежена свобода слова, підліткова вагітність, пияцтво неповнолітніх, домашнє насилля.

Supplementary material

Ex. 27. Match the crimes in the box with their definitions 1-10.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| burglary, | murder, | mugging, | minor offences, |
| forgery, | shoplifting, | robbery, | theft, assault, |
| kidnapping | | | |

1. stealing from shops while they are open
 2. killing someone intentionally
 3. stealing objects in general
 4. breaking into buildings to steal things
 5. attacking and hurting someone physically
 6. making false documents
 7. attacking someone and stealing from them in the street
 8. stealing money from banks, etc.
 9. taking someone prisoner and demanding money for their release
 10. crimes such as illegal parking, speeding, etc.
1. Which is the most serious of these crimes?
 2. Which is the most common in your country?
 3. Which is the least common?

Ex. 28. Read the text. Use the word given below to form a word that fits in the space. There is an example at the beginning.

Technology and crime

Modern (0) *technological* advances have led to great changes in police work. Whilst computer (1) are important in allowing the police to store efficiently the (2) they need, computer technology has also helped (3) , particularly those making (4) of banknotes and other documents.

The police can no longer rely on (5) and other more traditional methods of (6) They have to keep up to date with (7) in many fields. For example, the (8) of the cordless electric drill left them (9) against robbers of telephone boxes.

The police now devote more time to the (10) of crime, by giving advice to motorists and households about how to protect their possessions.

0. technology

1. net

2. inform

3. crime

4. forge

5. finger

6. detect

7. develop

8. invent

9. power

10. prevent

Ex. 29. Use the correct form of one of the multi-word verbs in the box to complete each of the sentences.

| |
|--|
| pick up, show up, knock down, carry out, get away with, put in, break into, take up, live on, put off, go out, take ahead, stand up, run on, point out |
|--|

1. This car batteries rather than petrol.
2. The fact the house was near the police station didn't the burglars.
3. Few criminals can the money they make from crime.
4. Your call will on a screen at the police station.
5. Most crime is not by professionals.
6. I would like to that the college has no recycling policy.
7. Local people will if the beach is turned into a funfair.
8. She may have just gone to the children from school.
9. You might decide to an alarm system.
10. Someone has his car.
11. John was by a mugger who stole his wallet.
12. I think we should with our plans to ban cars from the city center.

13. Someone needs to for our rights to clean environment.

14. The gang \$20,000 in the bank robbery.

15. Dealing with car theft a lot of police time.

Ex. 30. Put the words under the correct headings: Countryside / City. Make up your own sentences.

| Advantages of living in the countryside | Advantages of living in the city |
|--|---|
|--|---|

- plenty of entertainment
- peaceful and quiet
- more job opportunities
- close contact with nature
- attractive, exciting lifestyle
- cheaper cost of living
- easy access to culture
- lots of conveniences
- relaxed and healthy lifestyle
- modern public transport
- fresh air
- more housing options
- more open spaces
- helpful neighbours
- good health care (hospitals)
- fabulous landscapes

Disadvantages. Complete the gaps with the words from the box.

difficult, fun, tiring, drive, job, boring

Country life: Living in the countryside may be more relaxing but it can get (1) as life is slower. There is less to do to have (2) , like going to the cinema or shopping center. It is also more (3)

to get to places because often there are no good public transport systems. Getting a (4) in the country may also be harder. Most jobs are in the city so people have to (5) there every day and this can be (6)

pollution, stressed, crowded, dangerous, lonely, secure

City life: Living in the city may be exciting but it is also (1) The crime rate is higher and people may feel less (2) than in the countryside. Also, there is more (3) because of the cars. So there are more traffic jams. Cities are bigger and so they are more (4) City life is faster and people are often so busy and (5) that they don't have time to pay much attention to their neighbours. Some people may also feel (6)

Unit 11. TECHNOLOGY

11.1. Keeping in touch

Ex.1. What are the positive and negative points about the things on the table?

it's quick and cheap;
sometimes it's better to talk face to face;
the computer crashes;
anybody can read your blog so it's not very private/
personal;
you can keep in touch with friends you don't see very
often;
you can see the person with a webcam;
it's very cheap;
sometimes the site is very slow/you can waste a lot of
time;
you can publish your ideas to the world.

| | IT means name | Positive | Negative |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. | Social networking sites | | |
| 2. | Blogs | | |
| 3. | Text messages | | |
| 4. | Internet phones (e.g .. skype) | | |

Ex.2. Match the equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. update | a) сайти мережі |
| 2. blogging | b) веб-сторінка |
| 3. “chat” online | c) модернізувати |
| 4. text messages | d) соціальна мережа |
| 5. Internet phones | e) спілкуватись онлайн |
| 6. social networking | f) Текстові/друкувати повідомлення |
| 7. webpage | g) ведення блогу |
| 8. networking sites | h) інтернет телефонні дзвінки |

Ex.3. Replace the Ukrainian words and phrases into English ones.

1. I *друкую* most of time because it's fast and cheap.
2. It's a wonderful way to *оставатися на зв'язку*.
3. My family *використовує* the Internet a lot because it's very comfortable.
4. *Використовуючи інтернет* I can see my daughter's family often – and that's wonderful!
5. My children *налаштували* the computer for me.
6. *Ведення блогу* is very interesting and exciting activity.
7. It's great when you can *поділитися* information and emotions with your friends living in another cities and even countries.
8. Finally, I've begun using *сайти мережі*, and it's cool to *оставатися на зв'язку* with your native people.
9. Nowadays *мобільні телефони* are great things to be in touch with people all over the world.

10. But sometimes I *продовжую переглядати веб сторінки* when I have to do my work.

Ex.4. Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words and collocations from the box.

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| trolls | advantage | scammers | communication |
| amount of | personal data | share information | |
| contact family | addictive | social networking | |

Advantages and disadvantages of social networking

Nowadays we can't imagine our life without (1)..... It's a place where people find and (2)..... This can have both positive and negative sides.

Firstly, it makes (3)..... more available. For example, it can be beneficial for work and studying. It becomes easier to (4) if they live in another city. Secondly, you can watch films, read books for free. And finally, there is such (5) as entertainment like games. There are plenty of games both online and offline.

On the other side, social networking can take a lot of time. Social networks are very (6) as there is an infinite (7) information.

One of the main disadvantages is (8)..... and internet (9) what is anywhere so you need to be careful with it. Don't give your (10) to protect.

In conclusion, for me a social network is an opportunity to communicate with people and find various

information. If you are careful it will have more positive sides for you.

Ex.5. Here are the answers. Which are the questions?

1. Computer is a machine that performs calculations and processes information with high speed and precision.

What _____?

2. The most powerful computers can perform billions of calculations per second.

What _____?

3. Computers have changed the way people work.

What _____?

4. Computer was created in 1946.

When _____?

5. Many tedious tasks in office are now done by computers.

What _____?

6. They provide scientists researches with a clearer understanding of nature.

What _____?

7. The most common type of computer is the digital computer.

What _____?

Ex.6. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

1. New electronic technology is potentially the greatest educational innovation since the invention of the printing press.

2. The computer can project your action in a special program for 50 years into the future and show the consequences.
3. Computers have two big problems to overcome: the high cost of the equipment and the opposition of some teachers.
4. Now small, self-contained microcomputers priced as low as 600 USD perform all the tasks needed by most schools.
5. Do computers actually help students to learn better than traditional methods?
6. What software do you use while working with computer?
7. Have you saved the new information? Do you remember the file-name?
8. Did you use the floppy disk?

Ex.7. Act as an interpreter in the conversation.

Mr.Petrenko: Наша компанія планує забезпечити свій головний офіс 10 комп'ютерами. Я б хотіла знати, яке апаратне та програмне забезпечення Ви б порекомендували нам використати?

Interpreter:

Mr.Simpson: I would recommend you to use the newest software of Microsoft

International especially their last project for Windows 2009. It's a reliable program with huge possibilities and modern tools. You can achieve good results with this software, I'm sure.

Interpreter:

Mr.Petrenko: А що стосується апаратного забезпечення?

Interpreter:

Mr.Simpson: I suppose Apple would be the best and the prices are competitive. They provide the clients with monitors, keyboards, printers and all the connections, and also they give 6-month guarantee for their goods.

Interpreter:

Mr.Petrenko: Я знаю, що зараз існує багато програм, які допомагають вести бухгалтерію. Для чого конкретно може бути пристосована така програма?

Interpreter:

Mr.Simpson: You can use such a program for budgets and financial analysis, for every day work of your Financial

Department, for connection with your bank, etc.

Interpreter:

Mr.Petrenko: Дякую за консультацію.

Interpreter:

Mr.Simpson: You're welcome!

Ex.8. Change the verb into the correct form of the past simple or present perfect.

1. I _____ (see) three police cars this morning.....
2. After he _____ (arrive) home, he _____ (unpack) and (go) to bed early.....
3. - What's wrong? - I _____ (break) a glass...
4. My grandparents only _____ (know) each other for a few months before they _____ (get) married...
5. I _____ (be) in London for three years. I love it here
6. We _____ (see) Maria last night.
7. He _____ (be) a teacher before he _____ (become) a musician.
8. When the boss _____ (walk) into the room we _____ (know) someone was going to get fired.
9. The children _____ (break) a window in the school last week.
10. He _____ (see) that film last year.

Ex.9. Translate into English.

1. Комп'ютерні ігри – це бум у світі.
2. Сучасна людина повинна мати високий рівень комп'ютерної грамотності.
3. Сучасна комунікація неможлива без комп'ютера.
4. Комп'ютер допомагає не тільки передбачити проблеми, а й вирішити їх безболісно. (painless)
5. Знання роблять наше життя краще.
6. Певні елементи ситуації можуть бути імітовані на комп'ютері.
7. Рішення однієї проблеми впливає на рішення іншої.
8. В економіці та фінансах комп'ютер вирішує багато проблем.
9. Комп'ютер допомагає вирішувати складні проблеми.
10. Ви можете надрукувати інформацію на окремій клавіатурі або використовувати програмне забезпечення розпізнавання мови.
11. Деякі пристрої активізуються голосом і можуть мати доступ до електронної пошти або мовної пошти.
12. Інформаційні технології тісно пов'язані з іншими галузями знань.

11.2. It's just a game

Ex.10. Match the words.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. device | a) putting information into; the information you put in |
| 2. hardware | b) make (something) more modern or up to date |
| 3. access | c) the information which is stored in your computer |
| 4. attachment | d) the program used by a computer for performing particular tasks |
| 5. software | e) to use the Internet |
| 6. website | f) add power to the device's battery to carry out its functions. |
| 7. soft | g) machines and electronic parts in a computer or other electronic system |
| 8. update | h) a set of pages on the Internet, where an official body or a person puts information |
| 9. charge | j) the opportunity or right to use something or to see something/someone |
| 10 input | k) information, results, and so on produced by a computer |
| 11. output | l) a piece of computer equipment, especially a small one such as a smartphone |
| 12. data | m) a document you send to somebody using email |

Ex.11. Tell the class what makes you or gives you the following emotions.

Pattern: *Hard work makes me tired.*

| | | |
|---------|----------------|--|
| - smile | - comfortable | -work/ hard work |
| -cry | -uncomfortable | -study |
| -laugh | -excited | -meeting your good friends |
| -shout | -aggressive | -meeting your not good friends |
| -scream | -lonely | -cooking meals |
| | -nervous | -going shopping |
| | -bored | -buying a new smart-phone/PC |
| | -worried | -earning money |
| | -amazed | -having exams |
| | -happy | - tiredness |
| | -kind | -good weather |
| | -lazy | -much free time |
| | -easy-going | -going abroad |
| | -exhausted | -travelling |
| | -confused | -sleeping |
| | -angry | -music |
| | -confident | - awareness/ good knowledge of (обізнаність) |

Ex.12. Translate from Ukrainian into English.

1. Якщо я буду їсти менше, я буду відчувати себе краще.
2. Ми підемо в парк, якщо ти закінчиш роботу?

3. Чи отримає вона роботу, якщо вона вивчить англійську?
4. Якщо погода буде чудовою, ми поїдемо на шапки/барбекю.
5. Ми поїдемо без нього, якщо він не прийде вчасно.
6. Якщо ти мене на розбудиш, я спізнюся на пароплав.
7. Якщо у нас буде час – ми допоможемо тобі будувати твій будиночок.
8. Коли ти здаєш іспит з водіння, ми подаруємо тобі автівку.
9. Якщо ти будеш дуже втомлений, то підеш спати раніше.
10. Якщо у мене буде відпустка у серпні, то ми поїдемо до Тайланду.

Ex.13. Match the English words and their Ukrainian equivalents. Make up sentences with the new words and collocations.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. violent | a) віртуальний світ |
| 2. artificial intelligent | b) користь |
| 3. genetic engineering | c) плутати |
| 4. rate of change | d) швидкість зміни |
| 5. give commands by voice | e) подавати команди голосом |
| 6. virtual world | f) ввести в користування |
| 7. benefit | g) жорстокий |
| 8. put to use | h) роботизоване |

бачення

9. confuse

ж) штучний інтелект

10. robotic vision

к) генна інженерія

Ex.14. Describe a mobile telephone using the vocabulary below.

- an HTML browser to surf the Internet when smb needs and download music/pictures from the Internet
- an alarm and a reminder so that never oversleep and always memorise some important information
- speakerphone for hands-free conversations

Connection words

A.

furthermore, moreover, in addition, not only.... but also,
owing to (the fact that), due to,
as well as, apart from, besides, also, too, another point is
that

B.

firstly, secondary, thirdly, lastly, finally, therefore, all in
all, on the whole, to sum up,
it's quite natural that

Why it is important to you

- be important to smb/ reliable/ dependable/
convenient in use
- be one's parents' gift for the 16th anniversary
- be rather expensive (cost a fortune)
- get/be used to it

- keep all the necessary information addresses, phone numbers, music and photo albums
- can't do without it

Ex.15. Describe a laptop/netbook using the following prompts. You can use Connection words from the exercise above.

Vocabulary to use:

General information

- be the latest laptop/desktop system
- grow in popularity due to their performance and portability
- (See: Mobile phone)

Looks, size and weight

- have light weight
- be heavy and bulky (making it difficult to carry around)
- look elegant and be tight
- have a small size
- be rectangular in shape
- the keyboard is very comfortable
- the design is very attractive
- have a display that uses the anti-glare coating that makes it easier to use outdoors
- have a large display/wide screen display which is standard

Functions

- be multifunctional

- use a wireless system of communication and multimedia devices
- have a 250/2 GB hard drive
- have 1-4 GB memory for improved performance
- the system includes a built-in Fast Ethernet and Wi-Fi/ a built-in modem for connectivity in remote location
- have a system with at least 2 hours of battery life under normal conditions
- have cost-effective security software
- can effectively protect the computer
- be suited for the safe use in schools (and other educational institutions), Internet cafes, libraries
- download different programs/ video/ music/ software for processing pictures
- make presentations/process photos/ surf Internet/ type papers/ make projects
- make video calls/ study on-line/ use web libraries
- purchase goods and services
- pay bills

Ex.16. Match the words to build compound words and translate them.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. wire | a) board |
| 2. down | b) wall |
| 3. web | c) width |
| 4. key | d) line |
| 5. band | e) load |
| 6. home | f) cam |

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-------------------------------|---|
| 6. | abc | lower-case | (велики літери) рядковий регістр (рядкові літери) |
| 7. | # | hash | хеш |
| 8. | / | forward-slash | похила лінія |
| 9. | \ | back-slash | зворотна коса |
| 10. | * | asterisk | риска зірочка |
| 11. | () | brackets or round brackets | дужки або круглі дужки |
| 12. | [] | square brackets | квадратні дужки |

Ex.20. Choose the correct variant.

1. If you *come/will come* to see me today, we *go/will go* out to the cinema.
2. We *have/will have* a picnic if the weather *is/will be* nice.
3. If we *come/will come* home late, our Mom *is/will be* furious.
4. If you *don't/won't invite* her, she *doesn't/won't visit* your birthday party.
5. I *present/will present* you a car if you *pass/will pass* all your exams.
6. We *take/will take* a taxi if we *don't/won't have* enough time to catch the train.
7. You *take/will take* an umbrella if it *rains/will rain*.
8. You *don't/won't drive* a car to work if it *is/will be* foggy.
9. If you *come/will come* to see me, we *play/will play*

chess as we like.

10. You know, if you *ask/will ask* me I *help/will help* you at once.

11.3. I totally disagree

Ex. 21. Match the words and collocations with their Ukrainian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. blog | a) онлайн новини |
| 2. travel website | b) сайт обміну відео |
| 3. search engine | c) сайт для завантаження музики |
| 4. online news | d) сайт обміну фотографіями |
| 5. social networking | e) туристичний сайт |
| 6. music download site | f) соціальна мережа |
| 7. video sharing site | g) дошка оголошень |
| 8. photo sharing site | h) блог |
| 9. message board | j) пошукова система |

Ex.22. Complete the sentences using the vocabulary from the box.

| | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| travel websites | online news | message board |
| video sharing sites | search engine | wilfing |
| social networking | photo sharing sites | |

1. We can spend a whole day the Internet.
2. My favourite is Google, and we even have a special verb “to google”.
3. Sometimes when I have to prepare a presentation I

- use different to accompany my work.
4. It's so comfortable to have current every morning.
 5. takes much time, but it gives you opportunity
 6. Sometimes helps you find out some problems.
 7. When I want to visit any new place I always look for
 8. I'm keen on fashion and I like using to stay up to date with the latest fashion news.
 9. Sometimes I think about creating my own to express my feelings and emotions about my amazing travelling.

Ex.23. Read the conversation and do the tasks below it.

A. Read the conversation.

Joan To my opinion, a good college is the one that makes a balance between discipline and fun.

Mary I completely agree with you, Mary. Too much focus on discipline can make a school like a prison, and excessive focus on fun makes it a park rather than a school. So balance is better.

Jack I'm sorry to say this, but I totally disagree with you. What is the point of fun in a school? To my mind, the good school is the one where you don't have to study such

useless subjects as foreign languages.

Mary I don't agree with you, Jack. I think foreign languages are very important nowadays.

Joan You are right, Mary. There is no good school that doesn't teach foreign languages today.

Pete I'm not sure about your idea, Joan. School is a place to study and not to have fun. School should prepare students for adulthood and for university admission.

B. Fill in the chart with the expressions you can find in the conversation.

| Expression opinion | Agreeing | Disagreeing |
|--------------------|----------|-------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

C. Add other expressions that can express the idea in the text, but that are not used in it.

D. Make a conversation (2) using the information below.

| Student A | Student B |
|---|--|
| It is better to study in the College than go to the 10 th grade (express opinion). | Agree |
| Disagree | Chinese is more important than English |

Ex.24. Answer the questions giving your opinion.

1. Are you a helpful person?
2. Have you ever done any volunteer work?
3. How are you, really?
4. What should any citizen of the country do during the war?
5. Do you like a person who wants to help you even if don't want his or her help?
6. What are you doing when things are going wrong?
7. You are offered to fly to space. Give your opinion.
8. One of the rules of David Beckham's success is to work hard every day. Give your opinion.

Ex. 25. Complete the sentences giving your opinion.

1. To my mind, I can
2. I believe we are able to
3. As I see it
4. If you ask me I
5. In my opinion, you should
6. From my point of view
7. You see the fact is
8. I suppose you
9. Personally, I think.....
10. I would say

Ex.26. Express your opinion on the following statements.

Tell me about.....

1. the movie you watched the last time.
2. the story you laughed the last time.

3. the bad gift you were given to.
4. talking on the telephone with a person you don't like.
5. the situation you were extremely excited about it.
6. the really delicious meal you ate.
7. the party you were crazy of.
8. the place you visited the last time.

Ex. 27. Express your opinion for the following statements:

- staying at home is very useful;
- meeting with friends is necessary for everybody;
- doing sport is healthy;
- throwing the party without saying goodbye is impolite;
- reading a book with a cup of coffee/tea is not a good way of spending time;
- going on a tour is a way to make friends;
- camping in a forest is unhealthy.

Ex.28. Come up with some ideas how to spend the weekend using the phrases in a box.

Why don't we?

Let's

Shall we?

What about-ing?

Do you want to/wanna ...?

We could

Ok, why not?

That's a good/ great/
fantastic/brilliant idea!

Maybe we could do that.

I'd rather not.

I'm not sure about it.

I don't think so.

Ex.29. Find out 10 words for the topic you are studying.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| w | i | n | t | e | r | n | e | t | g | d | a | f | t | v |
| v | g | t | r | d | e | q | b | e | x | y | h | m | o | i |
| r | y | o | h | m | g | r | y | x | e | x | j | m | p | r |
| a | s | d | f | g | h | j | k | t | l | h | y | g | s | t |
| z | x | c | v | b | n | b | l | o | g | m | l | k | j | u |
| h | g | f | d | s | a | q | w | n | e | r | t | y | u | a |
| f | g | h | u | r | t | b | n | l | f | e | g | y | u | l |
| z | d | t | h | e | g | f | b | i | j | y | w | e | n | w |
| m | o | v | q | a | l | i | e | n | s | r | f | v | h | o |
| d | r | v | y | l | n | u | f | e | t | e | s | i | p | r |
| a | s | e | r | i | f | t | g | y | h | u | j | i | k | l |
| z | s | e | c | t | f | y | g | b | h | y | u | h | j | d |
| d | v | w | n | y | u | r | m | z | r | s | t | e | o | q |
| c | o | m | p | u | t | e | r | d | t | c | t | e | h | a |
| r | f | b | h | d | u | y | m | e | s | s | a | g | e | w |

Ex.30. Give your opinion concerning the statements.

1. College exams should be banned.
2. Every person wants to be loved.
3. Children should look after their old parents.
4. L'viv is more exciting than Cherkasy.
5. Travelling by water is not fast but the most exciting.
6. People watch TV too much.
7. Sitting at the computer for a long time is good for everybody.
- 8 London is a wonderful city.

11.4. Is TV bad for my kids?

Ex.31. Match the names of films and programs with their Ukrainian equivalents.!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. biopic | a) фільм про війну |
| 2. documentary | b) пригодницький фільм |
| 3. educational program | c) мультфільм |
| 4. entertainment | d) розваги |
| 5. war movie | e) детективний фільм |
| 6. history film | f) документальний фільм |
| 7. adventure movie | g) історичний фільм |
| 8. animated cartoon | h) освітня програма |
| 9. detective film | j) біографічний фільм |

Ex.32. Replace the Ukrainian words with the English ones.

1. I like watching *Панорама* program.
2. I dream about detective work and that's why I've bought a *цифрову камеру*.
3. The Ministry of Education and Science started TV *освітні програми*.
4. Many people think that TV *руйнує* child psyche.
5. Television and computer are *видаляються* from the lives.
6. Unfortunately, sitting in front of a *екран* is not healthy.
7. Students *витрачають* a lot of time in front of a computer or TV set.
8. I can't imagine our current life without *цифрових гаджетів*.

Ex.33. Give your opinion on the following ideas.

1. Educational TV programs develop children.
2. Sitting in front of a screen for a long time ruin eyesight.
3. When we watch TV you eat a lot of fatty food.
4. Physical activity can help you be fit.
5. Physical activity and TV are incompatible.
6. Films of different genres develop children's erudition.
7. Films can serve to promote both the good and the bad.
8. TV is always not good thing.

Ex.34. Fill in the table using the given ideas regarding advantages and disadvantages. Prove your opinion.

| # | Idea | Advantage | Disadvantage |
|----|------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1. | Good for gaining knowledge | | |
| 2. | Flexibility | | |
| 3. | Loss of children's education | | |
| 4. | Entertainment | | |
| 5. | Inappropriate visuals for children | | |
| 6. | Wastages of time | | |
| 7. | Encouragement to violence and sex | | |
| 8. | Exposure to the world | | |
| 9. | Information medium to | | |

- large people
10. Increase in electricity bill
 11. Cheap source of entertainment
 12. Effect on health
 13. Variety of information
 14. Distance from society

Ex.35. Match the definitions and the terms.

1. A film that is meant to make people laugh. **a)** mind-blowing
2. A person who acts in a play **b)** role
3. An adjective meaning very interesting and exciting. **c)** fascinating
4. An adjective meaning very confusing, exciting or shocking. **d)** award
5. An animated film **e)** scenario
6. Someone who is in charge of making and usually providing the money for a movie. **f)** plot
7. A script for a movie. **g)** camera
8. To give someone a name or title. **h)** Hollywood
9. Something given to someone for being excellent or for doing something that is admired. **j)** producer
10. A report that gives someone's opinion about the quality of a movie. **k)** sound trek
11. A series of events which form a **l)** cartoon

- story of a film.
12. The sound and the music recorded for a movie. **m)** comedy
13. A small statue given to the best actor, camera people, a composer, etc. of the year in the American movie industry. **n)** actor/actress
14. The American best-known area **o)** Oscar figurine
15. A device using for making film. **p)** review

Supplementary Materials

Ex.36. Complete the sentences using the given words in a correct form (there are different parts of speech).

Computers in our Life

Computers hardware 1) of a **consist** computer, a monitor, a keyboard, a printer, and their connections.

The software 2) various programs you **contain**
3) on your computer. The most common **run**
programs 4) in business are those for **use**
word processing (writing letters, faxes, documents, contracts), spread sheets (for budgets and 5) analysis), database **finance**
management programs (for 6)) names

addresses of customers), accounting (for **keep** bookkeeping), graphics programs (for drawing charts), communications programs (for electronic, mail, Internet), desktop publishing programs (for 7) manuals, catalogs), **produce** the operator keys in (types in) the information which can be 8) and retrieved at a later **save** date.

Most businesses nowadays 9) personal **use** computers, or PCs, which 10) often **be** linked together in a local network. This is a big change from the days when time 11) to be **have** rented on mainframe computer. Nowadays these are only 12) by very large **use** businesses, universities, or government departments.

The two most popular types of computers currently are those of IBM and Apple (the Macintosh). It was IBM who 13).... **set** the standard for the PC which others later 14) That is why, in order to be able to **imitate** use the widest range of software, a computer has to be IBM compatible.

The most 15) software company **success** now is Microsoft with its Windows programs for different years. Microsoft has 16) a **do**

good job of 17)..... Windows of each year **make**
compatible with software 18)..... for **develop**
previous versions of Windows, and with MS-
DOS.

Ex.37. Decode scramble words.

Technologies in Our Life

People can hardly 1) *enigami* their lives without modern technologies nowadays. It is almost impossible to go out without a 2) *bilemo oneph* or an MP3 player, for example. These 3) *cedeivs* have become an important part of our life. Moreover, almost every day either a new 4) *chtelonogy* is being invented or an old one is being improved. To stay up-to-date people keep buying newer items. Soon our houses and work places will look like 5) *cinortcele* stores. Technology is all around us. First of all, we need it for work.

All modern offices are 6) *edppquei* with computers, 7) *annerscs*, printers, and other useful machines. One of the most important devices today is the wi-fi 8) *demom* as it provides Internet. Secondly, technologies surround us at home, in cars and everywhere.

There are many people who are against new technologies. In my opinion, technological 9) *sserrgop* has made our lives more interesting and bright. Thanks to computers and 10) *tertennI* find more educational resources. Such electronic items as vacuum-cleaner, washing machine, 11) *vewacromi*, dish washer, blender and some others have made my mum's life easier. So I'm sure that new technologies are for good. In

12) sionclucon, I'd like to say, that technological progress continues and it moves rather fast. Thus, I think that soon we will live in **13) 'amrts'** houses with robots doing all housework instead of us.

(<http://www.english-source.ua/other-articles/352-technology>)

Ex.38. Read the text and do the exercise. Put 6 questions to the text.

THE WORKPLACE

The workplace is changing. Gone is the traditional office and gone too are the traditional office hours. We are no longer tied to a desk from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm with a couple of coffee breaks and an hour for lunch. Technology has revolutionized our working lives in many different ways.

One of the greatest changes that you can see happening today is related to where we do our work. The daily commute to and from the office will soon be a thing of the past for many of us. Technology allows us to work wherever we wish because of the increased ability to communicate via the Internet and send our work round the world in seconds. More and more people are taking advantage of this freedom and working from home.

One significant effect of this trend is that people have to develop their self-discipline and time management skills. And perhaps the greatest danger is that the workplace will become increasingly isolated, and some people will see no one from one day to the

next. From a practical point of view, however, the way we organize our days is becoming more flexible and companies can cut office expenditures. Only time will tell whether the benefits of working from home it worthwhile or not.

Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F)

1. No one will work in offices in the future.
2. Changes are happening because of technology.
3. People talk to each other more these days.
4. We have to control our working time carefully.
5. Working from home can be lonely.

Ex.39. Fill in appropriate words from the box.

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------|---------------|----------|
| Los Angeles | global | dream-machine | elements |
| motion pictures | suburb | area | mission |
| headquarters | | | |

Hollywood - its life and times

At the start of the 20th century, a new city was beginning to grow on some flat land near the sea in southern California; its name was *Los Angeles* - the name of the old Spanish **1)** that had been there for many years. At the same time, a new industry was just being born; the cinema. In America, they talked of **2)** ".....", but this soon became shortened to "movies".

America's movie industry began life in New York; but by 1910, movie-makers were moving to **3)** In New York, everything was too expensive; workers, land, taxes. Worse than that, it was difficult to make movies in winter, because it was too cold.

The movie-makers found what they needed a few miles outside Los Angeles; and before long, large new studios were being built in an **4)** called Hollywood, at the foot of some small dry hills.

Naturally, Hollywood has changed a lot in over 100 years!

Once Hollywood could make films just for America; today it has to make them for the world. The **5)** of Los Angeles has become the **6)** of a global **7)** Perhaps we dreamed differently in the past. Today, thanks in part to Hollywood, people everywhere have similar dreams.

We now live in the age of **8)** culture. Hollywood did not invent this culture - but for better or for worse, it has become one of the most powerful **9)** in it. Like it or not, we all now live on planet Hollywood.

(<https://linguapress.com/intermediate/hollywood-world.htm>)

Unit 12. Fame

12.1. Caught on film

Ex.1. Translate the word combinations into Ukrainian

Crime drama, principal characters, surprising ending, to involve extras, full-length film, black-and-white film, cameraman, touching plot, complicated stunt, stuntman, sophisticated performance of the role, to involve special effects, casting director's assistant, scenery for the film, filming set, actors' fees, to award the film, silent film, to dub the film, to write a script, mysterious beginning of the film, huge movie success.

Ex. 2. Match the opposite adjectives.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. scary | a) clear |
| 2. mysterious | b) dull |
| 3. simple | c) calming |
| 4. serious | d) peaceful |
| 5. naive | e) complicated |
| 7. gripping | f) unemotional |
| 8. moving | g) sophisticated |
| 9. sound | h) simple |
| 10. intricate | i) silent |
| 12. violent | j) funny |
| 13. spectacular | k) boring |
| 14. entertaining | l) ordinary |

Ex. 3. Categorize the words from the box. Category names are provided below.

| | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|-------------|--------|
| action | director | actor | silent | documentary | simple |
| sound | full-length | actress | black-and-white | thriller | |
| melodrama | mysterious | touching | cameraman | | |
| western | colour | naïve | producer | comedy | |
| sophisticated | short | | | | |

Genres of films: _____

Types of films: _____

People: _____

Words to describe the film: _____

Ex. 4. Match the sentences with the types of films.

1. This type of film makes you laugh.
2. This type of film can be very scary.
3. This type of film has supernatural events.
4. This type of film has a lot of action and sometimes racing cars.
5. This type of film is usually for kids, but adults watch them too.
6. This type of film shows people singing and dancing.
7. This type of film shows people who fall in love.
8. This type of film has horses and cowboys in it.
9. This type of film shows people doing karate.
10. This type of film shows people fighting and throwing bombs.

- a) western
- b) war
- c) musical
- d) cartoon
- e) horror
- f) martial arts
- g) fantasy
- h) love story
- i) action-adventure
- j) comedy

Ex. 5. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. a person who acts a part in a film or play | a) violent |
| 2. film or photograph something | b) scenario |
| 3. perform as a star or in a show or film | c) silent |
| 4. the world cinema empire | d) moving |
| 5. a person who has general control of the money for a film but doesn't direct the actors | e) actor |
| 6. without any sound | f) shoot |
| 7. people who serve as "dressed background" | g) Hollywood |
| 8. a written outline of a film | h) extras |
| 9. shows physical harm and damage | i) star |
| 10. makes you feel something strongly | j) producer |

- 11. not surprising
- 12. amazing to see

- k) spectacular
- l) predictable

Ex. 6. Choose the correct adjectives.

- 1. I laughed all the way through the film. It was so *funny / ordinary*.
- 2. The film was so *gripping / boring*. I fell asleep in the middle.
- 3. Mary can't watch *unemotional / scary* films. She always has bad dreams.
- 4. Rob can't stand war films. They are too *slow / violent*.
- 5. This film won an award for its *ordinary / spectacular* costumes. They were fantastic.
- 6. Boys usually don't like romantic comedies because they are too *predictable / serious*.
- 7. The film was so *moving / slow* that Mrs. Oldridge cried at the end.
- 8. The film was so *dull / exciting* and time passed very quickly.

Ex. 7. Give the English equivalents.

Зняти повномасштабний фільм, підібрати місце для зйомок, задіяти популярних акторів, сюжет фільму, німе кіно, зворушлива гра актора, небезпечні трюки, отримати нагороду за фільм, масовка у фільмі, передбачуваний кінець фільму, ефектні костюми, захоплюючий сценарій.

12.2 Web celebs

Ex. 8. Fill in the correct derivatives of the words in bold. What is each paragraph about?

Brad Pitt is one of the Hollywood's brightest stars. He is a very (1) (**success**) actor who has starred in many films, such as *Interview with the Vampire* and *Twelve Monkeys*.

He is tall and slim. His (2) (**beauty**) blue eyes and good looks are difficult to forget.

Brad Pitt is a (3) (**humour**) person; his friends enjoy his company. He is a sensible person who does not lead a (4) (**glamour**) life.

When he has free time, he enjoys reading about architecture, a subject that he finds very (5) (**interest**). He also enjoys listening to music and has a huge CD collection.

Brad Pitt is a (6) (**talent**) as well as a handsome actor. We are sure to see a lot more of him in the future!

Ex. 9. Fill in the correct words from the options below.

A celebrity is a person who is easily (1) by people in a certain region or country. Celebrities usually get a lot of media (2) and often are social people. Many become celebrities because of their (3) , after appearing in the media or simply (4) chance. In the last decades we have become (5) with famous people. They have led to the rise of gossip magazines

and TV shows and (6) work for journalists and paparazzi.

Movie stars, television actors and actresses, high-ranking politicians, successful business people, supermodels and athletes usually become celebrities. A few humanitarian (7) such as Mother Teresa have achieved (8) because of their charity work. Some people have become known because of their online activities and are regarded as internet celebrities. Because celebrities (9) a life that is different from that of normal people, the (10) is interested in their private lives. Magazines and newspapers follow their every move. Celebrities are often shown as glowing examples of success and perfection, or as bad and immoral if they are (11) in scandals. In order to make money, celebrities often write books or create fashion brands or perfumes.

1. identified accepted recognized seen
2. attention care notice thought
3. career employment living profession
4. for by through with
5. enjoyed charmed involved fascinated
6. give provide deliver arrange
7. advisors organizers leaders heads
8. fame pride legend joy
9. show manage run lead
10. culture society neighbourhood public
11. concerned involved included contained

Ex. 10. Complete these sentences with relative clauses.

1. Sean Connery is an actor who
2. Adel is a British singer that
3. Marilyn Monroe was an actress who
4. Walt Disney was a famous movie director who
5. Lion Messi is a football player that
6. Michael Jackson is a singer that
7. Sophia Loren is an actress who
8. Katy Perry is a singer who.....
9. Emma Watson is a British actress who
10. Djidji Hadid is an American model that

Ex. 11. Complete the information about a celebrity of your choice. Do some research using the Internet and answer.

1. Name
2. Place of birth
3. Physical data (height, weight)
4. Physical appearance (skin colour, body type, eye colour, hair colour)
5. Family members
6. Hobbies and interests
7. Education
8. Lifestyle
9. Talents and abilities
10. Things that he or she is bad at
11. Favourite place
12. Charity activities

13. Latest gossips

Ex. 12. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

| | | | | |
|------------|----------------|-----------|--------|----------|
| harassment | ribbed | victim | admire | tortured |
| proof | philanthropist | nicknamed | viewed | |
| bullied | award | punching | beaten | |

1. People collect famous people's autographs as they have met them, or because they are someone they respect and
2. Pierce Brosnan told the magazine that he was
a lot because of his accent and was "Irish".
3. Rihanna told the *InStyle* about the in her elementary school.
4. Demi Lovato told *Good morning America* that she was because she was too fat.
5. Robert Pattinson told *Exposay* that he gotup by a lot of people when he was younger.
6. Christian Bale told *Contact Music* that he was a of bullying and had other kids kicking and him every day.
7. Eva Mendes told the *Daily Mail* that her classmates her all through junior high school.
8. Oprah Winfrey is an actress, a and a host.
9. Ed Sheeran is a singer and songwriter who got a Grammy

10. Justin Bieber is a Canadian R&B singer who became popular thanks to videos on YouTube.

Ex. 13. Translate into English.

1. Він брав участь у місцевому конкурсі талантів та отримав можливість викласти свої виступи в ютубі.
2. Він грав роль важливого лікаря, який завжди виявляв хвороби людей, на ім'я доктор Хаус.
3. Аріана Гранде – відома американська співачка та актриса, її улюблений колір блідна рожевий та улюблена їжа лосось.
4. Щоб Ви могли зробити, щоб допомогти світу, якби були відомим?
5. Які переваги та недоліки бути знаменитістю?
6. Більшість знаменитостей ненавидять папараці, які всюди переслідують їх і намагаються втрутитися в їх особисте життя.
7. Чому, на Вашу думку, існує такий високий попит на пліткарські журнали та пліткарські телешоу?
8. З якою знаменитістю Ви б хотіли зустрітися і які питання поставили б їй чи йому?

12.3 What can I do for you?

Ex. 14. Make requests using the words given.

1. Organize private tour around your city (could)
2. Book a table for 4 people in your restaurant tonight (can)
3. Close the window. It is cold here (will)
4. Help you (may)

5. Show some catalogues (can)
6. Send this E-mail (could)
7. Cancel this flight till next week (could)
8. Rent an apartment for a week (can)

Ex. 15. Make sentences using the prompts.

1. you / go / to / the bank? (polite request)
2. I / do / the shopping (offer)
3. have / a party (suggestion)
4. you / like / some / mineral water? (offer)
5. we / invite / our colleagues? (suggestion)
6. you / bring / me / some catalogues? (request)
7. you / recommend / a / new / movie? (request)
8. we / go / to / the seaside? (suggestion)

Ex.16. Complete the following sentences.

1. Shall I
2. Would you like me to
3. Could you please
4. Do you want me to
5. Do you mind if I
6. May I
7. Please, could you
8. Would it be possible to
9. Would anyone mind if I
10. Can I

Ex.17. Make requests and match the following halves.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Could you tell | a) the TV for me, please? |
| 2. Would you mind changing | b) the window? |
| 3. Would you answer | c) the menu, please? |
| 4. May I have | d) the phone, please? |
| 5. Can I close | e) me where the hospital is, please? |
| 6. Will you switch on | f) me the cloth, please? |
| 7. Can you pass | g) places with me? |

Ex.18. Make offers in these situations using the words below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Shall I switch off | a) something to drink? |
| 2. I'll help | b) you an umbrella if you like. |
| 3. Would you like me to phone | c) your coat? |
| 4. Can I take | d) the light? |
| 5. Would you like | e) some bags for you? |
| 6. Could I carry | f) for the doctor? |
| 7. I can lend | g) you do the washing up. |

Ex.19. Choose one of these mini-situations to role-play:

1. You have lost your purse. You need some money for the bus.
2. You are feeling very hot.
3. You have lost the direction to your hotel.

4. You want to use your friend's phone.
5. You want to book a flight.
6. You are feeling unwell. May be you should go home.
7. You are very thirsty. Your friend has a bottle of mineral water.
8. You want to use your partner's computer. Ask his permission.
9. You want to make a private phone call.
10. You want to rent a car in the unknown city.

Ex. 20. Complete the conversation using the words in the box. Use some words more than once.

| |
|---|
| Why don't we Let's shall we How about could |
|---|

Peter: So, what1.... do this evening?

Sally: Well, we haven't got much money.2..... staying in and watching TV?

Peter: Oh, no! I'm fed up with watching TV.

Sally:3..... go out for a drink, then. We can afford one drink each.

Peter: All right. Where4..... go?

Sally:5..... go to the Tropical Bar? They have really good music there.

Peter: Yes, but the drinks are very expensive.

Sally: That's true. Well, we6..... go to the pub on the corner.

Peter: Yes. They have very good videos.7..... go there.

Sally: I thought you said you were fed up with watching TV!

Ex.21. Find out 10 words for the topic you are studying.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| p | a | o | r | a | f | m | d | c | r | u | r | c | s | a |
| o | e | d | e | l | a | y | e | o | e | h | l | e | c | c |
| l | m | z | c | r | b | u | l | r | c | u | e | l | e | q |
| l | p | l | o | t | t | h | i | g | o | p | m | e | n | p |
| u | r | d | m | t | i | p | n | a | v | r | i | b | e | i |
| t | i | r | m | y | t | t | q | n | e | o | y | r | r | l |
| i | s | y | e | b | l | o | u | i | r | d | e | i | p | l |
| s | t | u | n | t | m | a | n | s | o | u | s | t | r | s |
| n | f | l | d | x | s | b | n | e | i | c | e | y | e | v |
| p | a | v | o | j | a | o | c | y | n | e | a | u | s | m |
| l | u | a | m | b | u | l | s | t | a | r | u | w | h | s |
| t | l | t | r | a | f | f | i | c | k | e | g | d | u | p |
| y | t | z | f | y | a | d | i | l | o | o | k | u | p | a |
| e | y | q | u | g | o | h | d | l | b | e | t | w | e | m |
| e | x | t | r | a | s | x | p | l | s | t | u | d | i | o |

12.4. Billion-dollar man

Ex. 22. Make up your own sentences with the following word combinations.

Success

be successful

set yourself a goal

set ambitious targets

Failure

be a failure

unsuccessful

fail to do something

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| succeed in doing something | come to nothing |
| achieve a goal | do something in vain |
| high-flier | flunk an exam |
| realize a dream | be defeated |
| pass an exam with flying colours | come a cropper |
| achievements | plans fall through |
| fulfill your ambition | low-achiever |

Example: *I passed my exams with flying colours at school and got the opportunity to win the grant at the University.*

All my plans about moving to another country came to nothing.

Ex. 23. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------|--------------|
| effort | support | achievements | were able to |
| effective | ambitions | manage to | |

1. Be clear about your
2. Remember that you may have to put in a lot of to achieve them.
3. Take some time to discover what methods of studying or working are the most for you.
4. If you meet difficulties, think about a time you achieve something, and remember how you achieved it.

5. Accept from people who offer to help you.
6. If you don't achieve your goals as quickly as you want, keep trying.
7. Celebrate all your big and small!

Ex. 24. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. aspirations | a) a feeling of stress or urgency about a matter |
| 2. willpower | b) determination and motivation to be successful |
| 3. promotion | c) the ability to control yourself and stay focused on your goal |
| 4. go-getters | d) something you want to achieve (goals ambitions) |
| 5. potential | e) getting a higher level or more important job in the same company |
| 6. overachiever | f) possibility to be able to do something in the future |
| 7. drive | g) people who are determined to be successful and follow their dreams |
| 8. pressure | h) a person who performs better or with more success than the average person |

Ex. 25. Match the two halves of the collocations.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| 1. a life | a) achievement |
| 2. career | b) the stars |
| 3. move up | c) objectives |
| 4. run | d) the limit |
| 5. the sky is | e) plan |
| 6. set | f) a business / company |
| 7. fulfil | g) your dreams |
| 8. reach for | h) the career ladder |

Ex. 26. Make up sentences.

1. looking, more, doing, the, I, time, to, forward, spending, enjoy, am, things, I.
2. wants, to, the, students, stars, for, teacher, reach, her, the.
3. CEO, to, wants, he, and, become, has, ambition.
4. have, to, in, I, other, a, decided, job, get, new, company, the.
5. life, to, my, house, in, is, buy, aspiration, a.
6. has, they, goals, to, would, achieve, everyone, ambitions, or, that, like.
7. the, thing, you, what, do, is, first, need, to?
8. thinking, in, art, am, of, degree, I, a, history, doing, of.
9. goals, can, and, achieved, her, realistic, are, be.
10. need, anything, learn, do, to, you, new?

Ex. 27. Give the English equivalents.

Людина, яка має потенціал бути успішною, мати дитячі мрії, не існує межі, просуватися по кар'єрних сходах, поставити цілі, докладати зусиль, досягти бажаного результату, здійснити свої мрії, дістати до зірок, плани руйнуються, досягти успіху в чомусь, бути невдачею, кар'єрні досягнення

Supplementary material

Ex. 28. Put the words under the following headings

| | | | | |
|--------|------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| boring | disgusting | dumb | fascinating | odd |
| silly | ridiculous | terrible | terrific | unusual |
| weird | wonderful | | | |

Reactions

awful

.....
.....
.....

stupid

.....
.....
.....

strange

.....
.....
.....

exciting

.....
.....
.....

Ex. 29. Choose the correct adjectives or adverbs.

1. He thought it was a spectacular / spectacularly film.
2. It was extreme / extremely exciting.
3. The characters acted rather clumsy / clumsily.
4. The plot was particular / particularly far-fetched.
5. It's got a fantastic / fantastically ending.
6. It's one of the most remarkable / remarkably films I've ever seen.

Ex. 30. Write a film review according to the plan below.

1. What film did you see? (original title)
2. Introduction: When? Where? Who with?
3. Genre, director and script, nationality, runtime, release time, production company, type of audience.
4. Trilogy / saga / sequel / remake / true story, based on a book.
5. Languages (original version / subtitles), dubbing, soundtrack.
6. Where was it set? (real, imaginary locations)
7. What was it about? (synopsis)
8. Who was in the cast? (leading, supporting actors, stunts). What was the acting like?
9. Special effects, makeup and hairstyling, costumes, sceneries.
10. Awards, shooting, box office (blockbuster or bombed), critics and viewers rating.
11. Give your opinion (strong and weak points). Would you recommend the film?

12. Extra: show the trailer, soundtrack, film poster, snaps or shots from the film.

Ex. 31. Write “My bucket list”. A “bucket list” is a creative and imaginative list of things you would like to do before you die (kick the bucket). The following tips are given below:

Experience

Adventure

Learn something new

Travel

Help others

Investigate

Create

Try something new

Challenge

Ex. 32. You are a reporter from *Rolling Stone* magazine. You are going to interview the famous singer Adele. Ask the following questions and some questions of your own. Role play.

1. When were you born?

2. What do your parents do?

3. When did you begin singing?

4. Where did you go to high school?

5. What did you do after that?

6. When was your single *Make you feel my love* recorded?

7. What was your first solo album?

8. Did you make a video of any of your hit songs?
9. What have you been doing recently?
10. What do you like doing in your spare time?
11. Who is your celebrity crush?
12. How would someone get your special attention?
13. What has been your best / worst date?
14. Would you date a fan?
15. What would you change in your lifestyle?

Imagine you are a celebrity. You are going to be interviewed by a reporter from *Rolling Stone* magazine. What questions would you answer and what questions would you avoid answering? Role play.

KEY

Unit 7. Changes

Ex.2.

1-g 2-e 3-h 4-d 5-f 6-a 7-b 8-c

Ex.3.

1 - looking for 2 – travel around 3 – give up
4 – dream about 5 – think about 6 – wait for
7 – move to 8 – go back/waiting for

Ex.4.

1. move 2. travel 3. dream 4. look
5. travel 6. give 7. think 8. wait

Ex.5.

1-waiting for 2-looking for 3-give up
4-waited for/go back 5- think about
6- moving to/waiting for 7-travelled around
8-thinking about 9-going 10-go back

Ex.6.

1-d 2- a 3-g 4-f 5-e 6-c 7-b

Ex.11.

1-cure 2-pull out 3-perform 4-pretended
5-escaped 6-robbed 7-recognize, imposter
8-arrived 9- release 10-punished 11-false
12-patient 13-bullets

Ex.12.

1-f 2-k 3-a 4-g 5-e 6-j 7-b 8-c 9-h 10-d

Ex.14.

1-imposters 2-cure 3-money 4-bullet
5-pretends 6-prison 7-perform 8-released
9-escape 10-pulled out

Ex.15.

pull, perform, escape, imposter, cure, rob, release, patient, remove, false

Ex.18.

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Medicine | remove a bullet, patient, cure illnesses, pull out, perform operations |
| Cinema/ TV | play a part, act as a doctor, appear in a film, make a film, appear on TV, become a film star, play a role, |
| Crime | False documents, rob, catch somebody, go to prison, arrest for |
| Occupation | Soldier, politician, policeman, sailor, lawyer. |

Ex.19.

- A. 1) I'd like some information...**
2) Could you tell me...
3) Do you know....
- B. 1) Could you tell me.....**
2) ...do you know

3) ...could you find out

C. 1) I'd like some information

2) Do you know....

3) Do you know ...

Ex.22.

1-f 2-c 3-d 4-e 5-a 6-b

Unit 8. Money

Ex.3.

1. to pay; 2. earn; 3. credit card; 4. bank card; 5. cash;
6. lends; 7. lend; 8. lends; 9. earn, borrow; 10. borrow;
11. borrow; 12. coins and banknotes; 13. coins; 14.
coins;
15. cash or bank card; 16. lend, banknote;
17. tip/give tips; 18. tip/give tips; 19. tips; 20. earn, tips;
21. earn; 22. invest; 23. invested; 24. invest; 25. bills;
26. bills; 27. bills; 28. money-making.

Ex.5.

1-i 2-f 3-g 4-a 5-c 6-l
7-k 8-j 9-h 10-e 11-b 12-d

Ex.7

1-g 2-b 3-e 4-h 5-c 6-d 7-a 8-f

Ex.9.

1. count; 2. donated; 3. earn; 4. set aside; 5. put;
6. borrowed; 7. lend; 8. contribute.

Ex.12.

1. enough; 2. enough/ too much; 3. too much;
4. too much; 5. too much; 6. too many; 7. enough;
8. very; 9. too many; 10. enough; 11. too many;
12. too much; 13. very.

Ex.16.

Food: butcher's, greengrocer's, delicatessen, grocery, fish & chips shop, fishmonger's, supermarket;

Bakery products and sweets: bakery, donut shop, candy shop;

Eating places: café, burger shop, restaurant;

Clothes and shoes: boutique, clothes shop, shoe shop;

Gifts: jewelry, florist's, gift shop;

IT products: hardware store, computer shop, DVD rental, camera shop;

Other shops: toy shop, bookshop, chemist's, music shop, newsagent's, pet shop, sports shop.

Ex.17.

- 1.on 2.for 3.for 4. on 5. on 6. on 7.for 8. on

Ex.18.

- 1-e 2-h 3-c 4-a 5-g 6-b 7-d 8-f

Ex.19.

1. a tube of 2. a jar of 3. a tin of 4. a bunch of
5. a dozen of 6. a bottle of 7. a box of 8. a bar of
9. a loaf of 10. a packet of 11. a carton of

12. a pot of **13.** a bag of **14.** a roll of **15.** a tub of

Ex.20.

1- c **2-** e **3-** h **4-** g **5-** f **6-** b **7-** a **8-** d

Ex.21.

fashionable, money, cash, borrow, tip, expensive, shopping, customer, label, butcher.

Ex.22.

1- g **2-** d **3-** a **4-** h **5-** e **6-** b **7-** c **8-** f

Unit 9. Nature

Ex.2.

1- e **2-** g **3-** j **4-** b **5-** i **6-** h **7-** c **8-** f **9-** d **10-** a

Ex.3.

1. deforestation; **2.** coral reef; **3.** drought; **4.** climate;
5. carbon emission; **6.** extinct; **7.** avalanche; **8.** glacier.

Ex.4.

1. desert; **2.** deforestation; **3.** sea level rising; **4.** lake;
5. waterfall; **6.** avalanche; **7.** mountain range; **8.** ocean;
9. glacier; **10.** rainforest.

Ex.5.

1. mountain range; **2.** mountainous; **3.** glaciers; **4.**
waterfalls; **5.** plain; **6.** Canadian Schield; **7.** tundra; **8.**
rainforests.

Ех.8.

1. koala; 2. whale; 3. lion; 4. panda; 5. horse; 6. bear; 7. elephant; 8. zebra.

Ех.10.

1-c 2-e 3-d 4-f 5-a 6-b

Ех.11.

1. Twenty years ago, the tiger was in trouble.
2. Poachers still hunt the tiger illegally.
3. In Africa the most important species in danger is the elephant.
4. The world agreed to ban the ivory trade completely.
5. Elephant numbers in Kenya and Tanzania are increasing rapidly.
6. Africa has lost 99 per cent of its black rhinos in the past twenty years.
7. Mexico created the world's first whale sanctuary on the west coast of the Baja.
8. In America you can hear the song of the timber wolf.
9. Other rare species continue to receive protection all over the world.
10. Suddenly, wildlife is good for the tourist trade.

Ех.13.

World sanctuary / reserve, wildlife, rainforest, national park, endangered animals, natural habitat, extinct animals, rare species, under the state protection, fight with poachers.

Ex.14.

1-a 2-a 3-d 4-c 5-b 6-d 7-c 8-a
9-b 10-b 11-c 12-d 13-a 14-c 15-b

Ex.15.

1. sharks; 2. insects; 3. humming birds; 4. housefly; 5. Tasmanian devil; 6. blue whale; 7. horses and cows; 8. rhinoceros; 9. snake; 10. sheep.

Ex.16.

1. elephant, tiger, lion, giraffe, ostrich
2. fox, mink, beaver, rabbit, raccoon
3. ostrich, emu, penguin, kiwi
4. white shark, dolphin, sea lion, blue whale, porpoise
5. koala, sloth, starfish, gila monster, garden snail
6. sponges, corals, worms, insects, spider, crab

Ex.17.

1-c 2-a 3-d 4-e 5-b

Ex.18.

1. rat; 2. cows; 3. cat, pigeons; 4. lamb; 5. bull;
6. goose; 7. sheep, goats; 8. stag; 9. ass; 10. duck.

Ex.19.

a-8 b-1 c-3 d-5 e-10 f-4 g-9 h-2 i-6 j-7

Ex.20.

Reserve; wildlife; habitat; deforestation; glacier;
scenery; avalanche; species; extinct; climate.

Ex.21.

1. breathtaking; 2. wooded; 3. wild; 4. historic;
5. fascinating; 6. isolated.

Ex.22.

1. fascinating; 2. isolated; 3. wild; 4. breathtaking;
5. historic; 6. wooded.

Ex.24.

1-b 2-d 3-g 4-h 5-a 6-e 7-f 8-i 9-j 10-c

Ex.27.

1. rain; 2. pollution; 3. climate; 4. fumes;
5. greenhouse; 6. layer / hole; 7. energy; 8. petrol;
9. wind; 10. Power.

Ex.29.

1-f 2-h 3-g 4-a 5-i 6-b 7-c 8-e 9-d

1. supports, participates
2. list, support
3. conserve
4. conquer
5. demolished
6. suffers
7. protect
8. develop

Ex.30.

1-о 2-n 3-g 4-a 5-b 6-e 7-j 8-f 9-l 10-m
11-h 12-i 13-k 14-d 15-c

Ex.31.

1. protect; 2. friendly; 3. sources; 4. power;
5. harmful; 6. wildlife; 7. extinction; 8. rainforests;
9. warming; 10. polar; 11. rise; 12. recycle; 13. save.

Unit 10. Society

Ex.2.

1-g 2-a 3-h 4-j 5-i 6-b 7-f 8-e 9-c 10-d

Ex.3.

1. London; 2. the weather; 3. the people;
4. the buildings; 5. the restaurants; 6. the nightlife.

Ex.4.

1-h 2-d 3-k 4-a 5-o 6-n 7-i 8-b 9-j 10-m
11-f 12-c 13-e 14-l 15-g

Ex.6.

1. But pollution is a problem because of the traffic.
2. These modern car-free zones are very popular and people like shopping there.
3. Living in a big city also has a few drawbacks.
4. I really like shopping so I often buy clothes in very big shopping malls.
5. There are also a lot of attractions for tourists in the downtown.

6. I often attend concerts and go to places with live music.

7. In London there are a lot of restaurants and cafes, so you'll never be hungry here.

8. I encourage you to visit Rome so that you can fall in love with this city too.

Ex.7.

Bustling city, high crime rate, to live in a suburb, slow pace of life, congested downtown, to live on the outskirts, flea market, attractions, polluted areas, ancient city, pawnshop, residential area.

Ex.8.

Crimes: arson, kidnapping, mugging, murder, smuggling, pickpocketing, rape, vandalism, shoplifting, speeding, drink driving, credit card fraud, graffiti, theft, burglary.

In court: defense, judge, jury, lawyer, prosecution, testify, witness.

Punishments: community service, death penalty, fine, prison sentence, one-year ban.

Ex.9.

1. sets; **2.** forged; **3.** burgled; **4.** kidnapped; **5.** went; **6.** mugged; **7.** stolen.

Ex.10.

| | |
|------------|-----------|
| shoplifter | shoplift |
| vandal | vandalize |

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| burglar | burgle |
| mugger | mug |
| drug dealer | deal drugs |
| forgery | forgery |
| robber | rob |
| murderer | murder |
| arsonist | set fire to (a house) |
| kidnapper | kidnap |
| blackmailer | blackmail |

Ex.11.

1. forger; 2. murderer; 3. burglar; 4. thief;
5. blackmailer; 6. joyrider; 7. drug dealer.

Ex.12.

1. prison; 2. investigation; 3. bail; 4. speeding;
5. punishment; 6. driving license; 7. judge;
8. suspended; 9. witnesses; 10. community service.

Ex.14.

1-f 2-g 3-j 4-i 5-d 6-c 7-b 8-e 9-a 10-h

Ex.15.

1. air; 2. jammed; 3. polluted; 4. transportation;
5. crowded; 6. tall; 7. garbage; 8. spam; 9. faulty;
10. delays.

Ex.19.

Polluted area, crowded department, noisy neighbourhood, high crime rate, juvenile delinquency,

flight delays, faulty device, jammed roads, heavy traffic, garbage in the streets, spam advertising, equipment crashing, to make a complaint

Ex.20.

Pollution; faulty; crowded; delinquency; spam; litter; delay; traffic; crash; noisy.

Ex.21.

1. raising money; 2. civil rights; 3. censorship;
4. ageism; 5. low wages; 6. poverty; 7. child labour;
8. unemployment; 9. addictions; 10. binge drinking;
11. suicide; 12. donate.

Ex.22.

1-h 2-d 3-j 4-a 5-i 6-c 7-b 8-e 9-f 10-g

Ex.23.

1. underage drinking; 2. unemployment;
3. homelessness; 4. teenage pregnancy; 5. violence;
6. bullying.

Ex.24.

All "A"s are correct.

Ex.25.

1. The volunteers have started a campaign against the testing of cosmetics on dogs.
2. He has devoted his life to helping abused youngsters.

3. It's been estimated that a sixth of the world's population lacks running water.
4. The government needs to raise awareness of the damage being done to the natural world.
5. A bomb was detected at the embassy but was detonated without causing any injuries.
6. First, there was a report on unemployment - there are lots of people without jobs.

Ex.26.

Live in poverty, tough censorship, to involve child labour, fighting for civil rights, to donate money to charity, age discrimination, low wages, unemployment level, raise money, limited freedom of speech, teenage pregnancy, underage drinking, domestic violence.

Ex.27.

1. shoplifting; 2. murder; 3. theft; 4. burglary;
5. assault; 6. forgery; 7. mugging; 8. robbery;
9. kidnapping; 10. minor offences.

Ex.28.

1. networks; 2. information; 3. criminals; 4. forgery;
5. fingerprints; 6. detection; 7. development;
8. invention; 9. powerful; 10. prevention.

Ex.29.

1. runs on; 2. put off; 3. live on; 4. show up;
5. carried out; 6. point out; 7. go out; 8. pick up;
9. put in; 10. broken into; 11. knocked down;
12. take ahead; 13. stand up; 14. got away with;

15. takes up.

Ex.30.

Countryside:

fresh air

helpful neighbours

peaceful and quiet

fabulous landscapes

more open spaces

relaxed and healthy lifestyle

cheaper cost of living

(hospitals)

close contact with nature

lifestyle

City:

easy access to culture

more job opportunities

plenty of entertainment

modern public transport

lots of conveniences

more housing options

good health care

attractive, exciting

Country life: 1. boring; 2. fun; 3. difficult; 4. job;
5. drive; 6. tiring.

City life: 1. dangerous; 2. secure; 3. pollution;
4. crowded; 5. stressed; 6. lonely.

Unit 11. Technology

Ex.2.

1-c 2-g 3-e 4-f 5-h 6-d 7-b 8-a

Ex. 3.

1. text; 2. keep in touch; 3. use; 4. using the Internet;
5. set up; 6. blogging; 7. share; 8. networking sites;
9. mobile phones; 10. keep looking at.

Ex.4.

1. social networking; 2. share information;
3. communicativity; 4. contact family; 5. advantage;
6. addictive; 7. amount of; 8. scammer; 9. trolls;
10. personal data.

Ex.10.

1-l 2-g 3-j 4-m 5-d 6-h 7-e 8-b 9-f 10-c
11-k 12-a

Ex.13.

1-g 2-j 3-k 4-d 5-e 6-a 7-b 8-f 9-c 10-h

Ex.16.

1-h 2-e 3-g 4-a 5-c 6-f 7-d 8-b

Ex.17.

1. wireless; 2. band width; 3. homecam; 4. download;
5. webdise; 6. homepage; 7. online; 8. keyboard.

Ex.20.

1. come/will go; 2. will have/is; 3. come/will be; 4. don't
invite/won't visit; 5. will present/pass; 6. will take/don't
have; 7. will take/rains; 8. won't drive/is; 9. come/will
play; 10. ask/will help.

Ex.21.

1-h 2-e 3-d 4-a 5-f 6-c 7-b 8-d 9-g

Ex.22.

1. wilfing; 2. search engine; 3. video sharing sites;
4. online news; 5. social networking; 6. message board;
7. travel websites; 8. photo sharing sites; 9. blog.

Ex.29.

blog, internet, text, message, virtual world, hurt, reality,
aliens, computer, online.

Ex.31.

1-j 2-f 3-h 4-d 5-a 6-g 7-b 8-c 9-e

Ex.32.

1. panorama; 2. digital camera; 3. educational programs;
4. damage; 5. removed; 6. screen; 7. spend; 8. digital
gadgets.

Ex.34. Advantage is +; disadvantage is -.

1.+ 2.+ 3.- 4.+ 5.- 6.- 7.- 8.+ 9.+ 10.-
11.+ 12.- 13.+ 14.-

Ex.35.

1-m 2-n 3-c 4-a 5-l 6-j 7-e 8-b 9-d 10-p
11-f 12-k 13-o 14-h 15-g

Ex.36.

1. consists; 2. contains; 3. run; 4. used; 5. financial;
6. keeping; 7. producing; 8. saved; 9. use; 10. are; 11. had;
12. used; 13. set; 14. imitated; 15. successful; 16. done;
17. making; 18. developed.

Ex.37.

1. imagine; 2. mobile phone; 3. devices; 4. technology;
5. electronic; 6. equipped; 7. scanners; 8. modem;
9. progress; 10. Internet; 11. microwave; 12. conclusion;
13. smart.

Ex.39.

1.mission; 2. motion pictures; 3. Los Angeles; 4. area;
5. suburb; 6. headquarters; 7. dream-machine; 8. global;
9. elements.

Unit 12. Fame

Ex.2.

1-c 2-a 3-e 4-j 5-g 6-b 7-f 8-i 9-h 10-d 11-l
12-k

Ex.3.

Genres of films: melodrama, western, comedy, thriller, action, documentary.

Types of films: sound, full-length, black-and-white, colour, short, silent.

People: actress, director, cameraman, producer, actor.

Words to describe the film: mysterious, touching, naïve, sophisticated, simple.

Ex.4.

1-j 2-e 3-g 4-i 5-d 6-c 7-h 8-a 9-f 10-b

Ex.5.

**1-e 2-f 3-i 4-g 5-j 6-c 7-h 8-b 9-a 10-d 11-l
12-k**

Ex.6.

**1. funny; 2. boring; 3. scary; 4. violent; 5. spectacular;
6. predictable; 7. moving; 8. exciting.**

Ex.7.

To make a full-length film, to find a location for filming, to involve popular actors, plot of the film, silent movie, touching acting, dangerous stunts, to win a movie award, extras in the movie, predictable movie ending, spectacular costumes, exciting scenario.

Ex.8.

**1. successful; 2. beautiful; 3. humorous;
4. glamorous; 5. interesting; 6. talented.**

Ex.9.

**1. recognized; 2. attention; 3. profession; 4. by;
5. fascinated; 6. provide; 7. leaders; 8. fame; 9. lead;
10. public; 11. involved.**

Ex.12.

**1. proof, admire; 2. ribbed, nicknamed; 3. harassment;
4. bullied; 5. beaten; 6. victim, punching; 7. tortured;
8. philanthropist; 9. award; 10. viewed.**

Ex.13.

1. He took part in a local talent contest and got the opportunity of posting his performances in YouTube.
2. He played a role of an important doctor who always discovers people's illnesses, called doctor House.
3. Ariana Grande is a famous American singer and actress; her favourite colour is pale pink and her favourite food is salmon.
4. What could you do to help the world if you were famous?
5. What are advantages and disadvantages of being a celebrity?
6. Most celebrities hate paparazzi that chase them everywhere and try to interfere with their privacy.
7. Why do you think there is a high demand for gossip magazines and gossip TV shows?
8. Which celebrity would you like to meet and what questions would you ask her / him?

Ex.15.

1. Could you go to the bank?
2. Shall I do the shopping?
3. Shall we have a party?
4. Would you like some mineral water?
5. Shall we invite our colleagues?
6. Could you bring me some catalogues?
7. Could you recommend a new movie?
8. Shall we go to the seaside?

Ex.17.

1-e 2-g 3-d 4-e 5-b 6-a 7-f

Ex.18.

1-d 2-g 3-f 4-c 5-a 6-e 7-b

Ex.20.

1. shall we; 2. how about; 3. let's; 4. shall we;
5. why don't we; 6. could; 7. let's.

Ex.21.

Recommend, scene, organize, producer, celebrity,
stuntman, studio, extras, star, plot.

Ex.23.

1. ambitions; 2. effort; 3. effective; 4. were able to;
5. support; 6. manage to; 7. achievements.

Ex.24.

1-d 2-c 3-e 4-g 5-f 6-h 7-b 8-a

Ex.25.

1-e 2-a 3-h 4-f 5-d 6-c 7-g 8-b

Ex.26.

1. I am looking forward to spending more time doing the things I enjoy.
2. The teacher wants her students to reach for the stars.
3. He has ambition and wants to become CEO.
4. I have decided to get a new job in the other company.
5. My aspiration in life is to buy a house.

6. Everyone has ambitions or goals that they would like to achieve.
7. What is the first thing you need to do?
8. I am thinking of doing a degree in history of art.
9. Her goals are realistic and can be achieved.
10. Do you need to learn anything new?

Ex.27.

High-flier, to have childhood dreams, the sky is the limit, to move up a career ladder, to set objectives, to make efforts, to achieve a desired result, to fulfil your dreams, to reach for the stars, plans fall through, to succeed in doing something, to be a failure, career achievement.

Ex.28.

Awful: disgusting, terrible, terrific

Stupid: dumb, silly, ridiculous

Strange: odd, unusual, weird

Exciting: boring, fascinating, wonderful

Ex.29.

1. spectacular; 2. extremely; 3. clumsily;
4. particularly; 5. fantastic; 6. remarkable.

СПИСОК ВИКОРИСТАНИХ ДЖЕРЕЛ

- 1 Clare Antonia, Wilson.J.J. Speak Out Pre - Intermediate, Students' Book / Pearson Education Limited, 2011. – 176 p.
- 2 Clare Antonia, Wilson J.J. Speak Out Pre - Intermediate, Workbook / Pearson Education Limited, 2011. – 95 p.
- 3 Parsons Jenny, Witherick Nick. Speak Out Pre-Intermediate, Teacher's Book / Pearson Education Limited, 2011. – 224 p
- 4 Coca Cola. URL:
https://www.google.com/search?q=coca-cola+is+probably+the+world%27s+bestknown&rlz=1C1CHZL_ruUA743UA746&oq=coca+cola+is+proba&aqs=chrome.1.69i57j0i22i30l3.15242j0j7&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8
- 5 Gerald Malcolm Durrel.URL:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gerald_Durrell.
- 6 History of Google. URL:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Google
- 7 Hollywood its life and times. URL:
<https://linguapress.com/intermediate/hollywood-world.htm>
- 8 Murphy Raymond. English Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for Intermediate learners of English. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014. – 399 с.
- 9 Зміни – найцікавіше в житті. URL:
<https://dovidka.biz.ua/tvir-zmini-naytsikavishe-v-zhitti>

ПРО АВТОРІВ

Борисенко Олена Іванівна — викладач англійської та німецької мов Черкаського державного бізнес-коледжу 1997 року, викладач-методист. Закінчила факультет іноземних мов Черкаського державного педагогічного інституту (1985). Почесний працівник Черкаського державного бізнес-коледжу. Має багаторічний досвід роботи у навчальних закладах та комерційних структурах. Одержувач гранту за Програмою “Трансформ” уряду ФРН.

Автор методичних видань: “Ділові листи українською та німецькою мовами”(1998р.), “Проведення практичних занять у відділах навчально-тренувальної фірми “Секретаріат” та “Канцелярія”(1999р.), “Виробничий тренінг у відділі “Секретаріат” (Тести для перевірки знань)” (2005р.), “Основи успішного працевлаштування: Конспект лекцій” (2006), “Практичний курс розмовної англійської мови для студентів спеціальності “Комп’ютера інженерія” рівень бакалавра. Частина I” (2017р.), “Правила читання в англійській мови (Pre-Intermediate/Intermediate)” (2020р.), “Тести з англійської граматики (Pre-Intermediate/Intermediate)” (2020р.). Співавтор “Збірник завдань на опрацювання лексичного матеріалу (Speak Out - Pre-Intermediate Course). I частина” (2021).

Мустафа Оксана Олексіївна – голова циклової комісії іноземних мов Черкаського державного бізнес-коледжу. Закінчила факультет іноземних мов

Черкаського державного педагогічного інституту (1989). Працювала викладачем англійської мови кафедри іноземних мов Черкаського інженерно-технологічного інституту (1992 – 1997). Спеціаліст вищої категорії, викладач-методист (квітень 2014 року). Почесний працівник Черкаського державного бізнес-коледжу.

Співавтор підручника “Англійська мова для економістів та бізнесменів” (Київ: Вища школа, 2000). Співавтор навчально-методичних посібників “Практичний курс розмовної англійської мови для ділового спілкування” (2001), “Практична граматики англійської мови” (2002). Автор навчально-методичних посібників “Англійська мова для комерсантів” (2003), “Англійська мова. Основи економіки та бізнесу” (2008), “Англійська мова. Маркетинг. Частина II. Тексти для читання” (2014), “Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням зі спеціальності Фінанси і кредит. Комплекс практичних завдань” (2018), співавтор навчального практикуму “Англійська мова за професійним спрямуванням зі спеціальностей “Інженерія програмного забезпечення” та “Комп’ютерна інженерія” (2019). Співавтор “Збірник завдань на опрацювання лексичного матеріалу (Speak Out - Pre-Intermediate Course). I частина” (2021).

Навчальне видання

**МУСТАФА Оксана Олексіївна
БОРИСЕНКО Олена Іванівна**

Збірник завдань на опрацювання лексичного матеріалу. (Speak Out - Pre-Intermediate Course)

II частина

Комп'ютерний набір
О.О. Мустафа, О. І. Борисенко

Підписано до друку --- ---- 2022 р. Формат 60x84
1/16

Папір офсетний. Гарнітура Times New Roman.
Друк офсетний.

Умов. друк. арк. 4,08 Зам. № 313

За довідками з питань реалізації
звертатися за тел. (0472) 64-05-15