

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ,
НАУКИ И КАДРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

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И ТРУДОВОГО КРАСНОГО ЗНАМЕНИ
СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ENGLISH FOR EVERYBODY

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов 1-го курса всех специальностей и служит углублению базовых знаний английского языка по курсу General English как основы для дальнейшего совершенствования в профессионально-ориентированной сфере – сельское хозяйство.

Для студентов учреждений образования, обеспечивающих получение общего высшего образования по специальностям 6-05-0811-01 Производство продукции растительного происхождения, 6-05-0811-02 Производство продукции животного происхождения, 6-05-0811-03 Мелиорация и водное хозяйство, 6-05-0811-04 Агробизнес, 6-05-0811-05 Защита растений и карантин, 6-05-0532-03 Землеустройство и кадастры, 6-05-0831-01 Водные биоресурсы и аквакультура.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов первых курсов всех специальностей, получающих общее высшее образование в Белорусской государственной сельскохозяйственной академии.

Цель пособия – формирование коммуникативной компетенции и универсальных знаний и умений в устной и письменной форме на темы, предусмотренные программными требованиями курса.

Учебно-методическое пособие состоит из 21 урока и материалов для дополнительного чтения и самостоятельной работы студентов. Каждый урок содержит словарь активной лексики, аутентичные материалы для чтения и обсуждения, практические задания на развитие у обучающихся разных видов чтения, комплекс предтекстовых и послетекстовых упражнений, тесты для проведения текущей аттестации. Разноуровневые по своему содержанию тексты для чтения дают возможность использовать данное пособие для работы со студентами с разным уровнем языковой подготовки и при разном количестве часов на дисциплину. Для обеспечения самостоятельной работы обучающихся в конце учебно-методического пособия предлагается англо-русский словарь.

Тематика пособия в основном сконцентрирована на таких темах, как личность студента, учеба в вузе, жизнь в общежитии, правила поведения в вузе, преимущества национальной системы высшего образования, учеба глазами студентов, сельское хозяйство в экономике страны, иностранный язык в моей жизни, жизнь на селе, рабочий день фермера и др.

Дополнительные поурочные тексты являются логическим продолжением тем основной части.

UNIT 1. STUDENT PROFILE

Ex. 1. Read the text STUDENT PROFILES and answer the questions.

Abdullah Al-Dossari is a first-year student from Saudi Arabia. He's 20 years old and his speciality is Engineering. He speaks Arabic, English, and German. He's a member of the Debate Club. He lives on campus in a dormitory, but wants to get an apartment next year. Abdullah plans to live with his brother. His brother is a second-year student here at Lucas College.

Hotaru Watanabe is a fourth-year student from Osaka, Japan. She's 22 years old. She's excited about her last year here. She does a double degree in English and Business Administration. She speaks Japanese and English. She's a member of two clubs – the Drama Club and the Film Club. She shares an apartment off campus with two friends.

Sarah Clerci is 21 years old. She's a student from Geneva, Switzerland. She speaks French, German, Italian, and English. Her speciality is Agriculture. She lives alone in a small apartment off campus. She plans to live on campus next year. Sarah belongs to the Italian Club. She has a part-time job as a French tutor in an elementary school.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

Who wants to live in a dormitory?

Who lives on campus?

Who shares the apartment?

What do students study?

Which language is not spoken by students? - Arabic, Japanese, English, Spanish, French, German, Italian.

Ex. 3. Complete the student profile with the correct form of the verb to be.

Achara ... from Malabo, Guinea Ecuatorial. She ... 20 years old and a first-year student at King Mongkut's University of Technology. Her speciality ... Engineering. Her favorite classes ... Geometry and English. Achara ... interested in many things. She loves technology, of course, but ... also interested in sports and social networking. Her friends and family ... very important to her. Her best friend ... Karim. When people ask Achara about her plans after graduation, she answers, "I ... not sure." She often says, "I ... so busy!" But she ... happy with her life.

Ex. 4. Choose the right word in each sentence.

1. Hotaru *speak/speaks* two languages. **2.** Abdullah's first language is *English/Arabic*. **3.** English and French are *easy/difficult* subjects for Sarah.

4. Hotaru has *two/one* majors. 5. Abdullah and his brother *live together/have plans to live together*. 6. Sarah lives and works *on/off* campus. 7. Hotaru *is not /is* from Japan. 8. *Family/friends* are important to Abdullah.

Ex. 5. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

She does a double degree in ...	Она работает неполный рабочий день учителем французского языка в начальной школе.
She shares an apartment off campus with two friends.	Она живет одна за пределами кампуса.
She lives alone off campus.	Она получает двойную степень по ...
She plans to live on campus next year.	Она хочет жить на территории кампуса в следующем году.
She has a part-time job as a French tutor in an elementary school.	Она снимает квартиру за пределами кампуса вместе с двумя друзьями.

Ex. 6. Use the following preposition: *on, off, about, with, of, as, to, in*, where necessary.

- Hotaru shares the apartment ... campus with two friends.
- Sarah Clerci lives ... campus.
- Abdullah lives ... campus ... a dormitory.
- Sarah has a part-time job ... a French tutor.
- Abdullah plans to live ... his brother.
- Sarah belongs ... the Italian Club.
- His brother is a second-year student ... Lucas College.
- Hotaru does a double degree ... English and Business Administration.
- She's exited ... her studies.
- He wants to get an apartment ... next year.

Ex. 7. Write your own profile.

Ex. 8. Read the text "I'm a student" and give similar information about yourself.

I'm a student

My name is I was born on the third of January 2007. I'm seventeen years old and I'm from Gomel region. Now I'm a first-year student of the Belarusian state agricultural academy, and I study at the faculty of biotechnology and aquaculture. Here are some words about my student life.

The academic year starts on the first of September and ends in July. It is divided into two terms from September till January and from February till July. At the end of each term students take several exams and credit tests. Twice a year we have vacations.

Students are divided into academic groups. As a rule, there are 25 students in each group. Every group has a monitor who is responsible for the group. All students live in one of the 14 dormitories. Two-three students share the room and a common kitchen.

We study 6 days a week from Monday to Saturday. Classes start at 8 o'clock a.m. and last until 1.15 p.m. Students usually spend six or eight hours at the academy. We attend lectures and tutorials on different subjects. During lectures we take notes. At tutorials we discuss the material of the lectures and make experiments in laboratories.

As first-year students we have classes in a foreign language, morphology of animals, history of Belarus, information technology, Belarusian language, philosophy and others.

After classes we read up for seminars either in the library or in the reading room of the dormitory. We have little free time because our time schedule is very tough. Nevertheless, we take part in social activities of the faculty and the academy. We take part in all kinds of competitions, voluntary activities, conferences etc.

I'd like to say that the academy is a nice place to study at!

Ex. 9. Match the English word combinations with their translation.

A. Be divided into two terms, take exams, have vacations, be responsible for the group, attend lectures and tutorials, take notes, make experiments, a tough time schedule, spend time, take part in social activities.

В. принимать участие в общественной жизни, посещать лекции и практические занятия, иметь каникулы, быть ответственным за группу, делиться на 2 семестра, конспектировать, жесткий график, делать опыты, проводить время.

Ex. 10. Make sentences.

All first-year students	into groups.
The monitor is responsible	take exams.
Students are divided	get a stipend.
During lectures students	is very tough.
At the end of the term students	take notes.
The time schedule	for the students' attendance.

Ex. 11. Speak about yourself completing the sentences.

Hi, my name's.....

I'm from ... region.

I was born on ... in ...

I'm ... years old.

I'm a student at...

I would be a...

I live in dormitory No ...

I share the room with ...

For breakfast I have ...

I leave the dormitory at ...

Classes start at ...

After classes I cook dinner at home because ...

On days off I spend time...

We study ... days a week from ... till ...

My favorite day of the week is ... because...

We attend ...

We have classes in ...

We have little free time because ...

At the end of the term we ...

I take part in ...

The academy is a nice place to ...

UNIT 2. FAMILY

Words to remember.

close-knit – дружная	dedicated – преданный своему делу
get on – ладить	retirement – пенсия
although – хотя	early – ранний
minor – мелкие	completely – полностью
turn – очередь	heart – сердце
mean – грубый	offer – предлагать
argue – спорить	comfort – утешение
quiet – тихий	encouragement – поддержка
fortunate – везучий	caring – заботливый
hardworking – трудолюбивый	

Ex. 1. Read Elisa talking about her family.

I am a member of a small but very close-knit family. I have one brother, Paul, who is three years older than me. I'm eighteen now, so he's twenty

one. He's an engineer on a farm, so he lives away from home. We get on well, although we often argued a lot about minor things. **Just usual kid stuff** (просто обычные детские штучки), like whose turn it is to play video games and things like that. He is always kind and helpful when I have a problem or when friends are mean to me. I miss him a lot when he isn't at home although I never tell him that.

The house is really quiet without him. I realise that I enjoy arguing with people, but I don't know anyone else who likes it. My friends think I'm unkind when I argue, and my dad doesn't like it when I argue with him or mum.

I am fortunate to have two wonderful parents. My father is a hardworking and dedicated man. He used to be an engineer too, but now he has taken early retirement. He always has big ideas and makes them happen. For example, he built our house completely by himself.

Lots of people have big dreams but they don't actually do anything to get them. But my dad does. My mother is the heart of our family, always there to offer comfort and encouragement. My mum is really kind and caring and has always been interested in me, my brother and my friends. She hasn't worked for over twenty years now, so she has had plenty of time. But I hope to move away from home soon. I think my mum will be bored. She isn't very good at finding things to do, like my dad is.

Ex. 2. True/False sentences.

1. Paul is Elisa's older brother.
2. Paul no longer lives permanently with his family.
3. Elisa and Paul used to have serious arguments.
4. Paul is often mean to Elisa when she is with her friends.
5. Elisa enjoys arguing, but her friends and father don't.
6. Elisa's father has built a house and is now building a boat.
7. Her father doesn't try to achieve his dreams.
8. Elisa's mother has just retired after working for over 20 years.
9. Elisa's wants to leave her parents' home.
10. Elisa's mother is not very good at entertaining herself.

Ex. 3. Fill in the necessary prepositions.

1. My brother lives ___ from home.
2. We get ___ well.
3. I miss my brother when he isn't ___ home.
4. I like arguing ___ people.
5. My father built our house completely ___ himself.
6. Lots ___ people have great dreams.
7. My mother isn't good ___ finding things to do.

Ex. 4. Find these sentences in the text.

1. Я член небольшой, но невероятно дружной семьи.
2. Он не живет дома.
3. Мы хорошо ладим друг с другом.
4. Мы всегда ссоримся лишь по пустякам.
5. Он всегда добр и помогает, когда у меня проблемы или когда друзья ведут себя со мной грубо.
6. Я скучаю по моему брату.
7. У меня двое замечательных родителей.
8. Мой отец – трудолюбивый и преданный своему делу человек.
9. Он был инженером, но ушел рано на пенсию.
10. У него всегда есть большие идеи, и он воплощает их в жизнь.
11. Моя мама – душа нашей семьи, она всегда готова успокоить и поддержать.
12. Моя мама очень добрая и заботливая.
13. Но я надеюсь вскоре уехать из дома.
14. Она не очень хорошо умеет находить себе занятие, в отличие от моего отца.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences with one or two words.

Moving away, close-knit, hardworking and dedicated, good, encouragement, minor things, miss, bored, big ideas, himself.

1. He was also a husband and a father, a member of a very charming and very ... family.
2. ... from home has been a great decision in my life.
3. When I ... my parents, I visit them.
4. A man who works hard and works long hours is aman.
5. Me and my sisters argue about ... every day.
6. August 21 is World Entrepreneur Day, a day to celebrate people who turn their into business .
7. Support and words of ... can motivate children to do better at school.
8. My brother is very ... at playing football.
9. He must believe in ...
10. My cousin is ... with team sports such as basketball and hockey.

Ex. 6. Complete the letter written by somebody with the words in the box.

a	dad's	going	His	in	loves	reading
's	got	taller	than	twice		

Dear Marta,

I'm going to tell you about my family. I live with my brother, my mum, and my dad. We live ___ Lincoln, a nice city in the East Midlands region of England.

My _____name is Albert. He's 51 years old, and he's _____History teacher. He's medium height, and he_____ short grey hair and green eyes. He _____ fishing and watching documentaries. He doesn't like sports.

My mum's name is Melissa. She's 49 years old. She's a little shorter _____6my dad, and she's got long brown hair and blue eyes. She is a shop assistant. She sells beauty products in a shop near our home. She _____swimming. She goes swimming _____ a week.

I've got a twin brother. ___ name's Luke. He's 21 years old, and he's got brown hair, like me. But he is much _____10than me. He is very big and strong, and he loves playing football and going to the gym.

Another very important member of our family is Cooper, our dog. He is ten years old, and we love him!

What about your family?

Ex. 7. Write an email to your friend to describe your family. Think about these questions.

Do you live away from home? Where do your parents live? How do your parents look like? What do they do? Are there any family arguments? About what? What's your brother/sister like? What does he/she like doing? How old is your sister/brother? Do you get on well? How do they look like? Do you have a pet?

Text B.

AMERICAN FAMILIES TODAY

Ex. 8. Read the text and write down: a) trends in American families, b) reasons for the trends.

Ask your neighbor questions: what, when, where, how, why.

American families today are very different from what they were about a hundred years ago. The main difference is that families are now much smaller. In the past, most families lived on farms. They needed children to help them work.

Today, most families live in cities. Parents do not expect their children to work for them. It is also becoming very expensive to raise and educate children. Many parents cannot afford to have a large family. Others think that there are already too many people in the world. If they have more than two children, it will increase the population.

Also, the types of families are changing. Statistics show that there are more single parents than ever before. More and more unmarried couples are having children, and a growing number of couples are choosing to have no children at all. Traditional families—a married couple with children—live in less than 25 percent of all US homes.

One reason for this trend is the greater number of working women. In the past, women depended on their husbands for money. Now, many women have jobs. They don't have to be married to have money. Another reason is divorce (развод). This is when a husband and wife decide not to be married anymore. Almost half of all US marriages end in divorce. Many people decide not to get married at all. They prefer to be single and live without a husband or a wife.

Ex. 9. Discuss problems mentioned in American families. Are they the same in our country?

Grammar points. Subject-verb agreement.

Единственное число Подлежащее	Глагол в ед. числе	
He	is	an engineer on a farm.
My brother	has	a big dream.
She	loves	arguing.
Множественное число Подлежащее	Глагол во множественном числе	
They	are	engineers on a farm.
My brothers	have	big dreams.
Children	love	arguing.

Ex. 10. Choose the correct form of the verb.

He	<i>live/lives</i>	away from home.
Groupmates	<i>get on/gets on</i>	well.
First-year students	<i>has/have</i>	many problems.
My mum	<i>am/is</i>	always interested in me.
Sara	<i>is/are</i>	bored at lessons.

Present simple tense

Positive statements				
Students	work	in the library		every week.
A student	works	in the library		on Sunday.
Negative statements				
Подлежащее	Вспомогательный глагол	Основной глагол		
Students	don't	work	in the library	every week.
The student	doesn't	work	in the library	on Sunday.
Questions				
Вспомогательный глагол	Подлежащее	Основной глагол		
Do	students	work	in the library?	every week?
Does	the student	work	in the library?	on Sunday.

Ex. 11. Write sentences using the example.

Positive statement (+), negative statement (-), question (?)

Example: Students/have classes /in the evening. (-)

Students don't have classes in the evening.

1. My friend/go home/ every day off (+).
2. International students/like national food (-).
3. First-year students/ miss /their families (?)
4. She/ cook dinner/ in the dormitory (+).
5. Most of my friends/study/at the university (-).

Ex. 12. Complete the sentences by putting in the verbs. Use the present simple. You have to decide if the verb is positive or negative.

Example: Claire is very sociable. She *knows* (know) lots of people.

Example: We've got plenty of chairs, thanks. We *don't want* (want) any more.

1. My friend is finding life in China a bit difficult. He... (speak) Chinese.
2. Most students live quite close to the college, so they ... (walk) there.

3. My mother is a shop assistant. She ... (sell) beauty products in a shop near our home.
4. There are no cats or dogs in his home. He ... (love) animals.
5. No breakfast for us, thanks. We.... (eat) breakfast.
6. What's the matter? You.... (look) very happy.
7. It's 12 o'clock. She usually ... (have lunch) at this time.
8. Students usually cook meals in the dormitory. They ... (eat) in the canteen.
9. Matthew is good at Maths. He.... (win) every competition at school.
10. We always travel by bus. We ... (have) a car.

UNIT 3. DAILY ROUTINE

Ex. 1. Rewrite the paragraph below, adding connecting elements and linking words. How many sentences are there? Use the linking words (*and, as, so, but*) where possible to make the story more reader friendly.

A. *John has just met a new girl that he likes ... or does he ...?*

She's kind. She's funny. She's beautiful. She always looks very stylish. She reads a lot. I've noticed that she's very intelligent. She has a good job in London. She has a very good salary. She's clearly well-off. She hates sports, especially football. She doesn't like hiking in the mountains. She seems unorganised. Her apartment is a mess. She talks a lot about herself. I don't know her very well. She might be nervous. Perhaps she'll change when I get to know her better. I think she might be interesting. I don't think she's the girl for me.

B. Dan woke up. He got out of bed. He didn't look at his clock. He opened the fridge. It was almost empty. He was hungry. He decided to go out for some food. He went to a café. It was closed. It was only 6.30 in the morning!

Ex. 2. Sara tells about her working day. Read it and be ready to speak about your daily routine.

Monday: Classes at the university usually begin at 8.30, so I have to get up at 7 o'clock on week days. But today I have a lecture on Soil science from 2:00pm until 3.30pm., that's why I may get up later. My breakfast usually consists of a cup of tea and a sandwich. I spend the morning reading over the lecture notes so that I can pay better attention during the lecture, and ask questions. If I have any time left over in the morning, I will write an essay for this subject.

It takes me about half an hour to get to the university, so I leave just before 2pm. When my lecture finishes at 3:30, I go home, and cook my dinner at 6pm. I spend the evening doing homework or reading lecture notes. I often have to stay after classes at the university and go to the university library or a laboratory.

In warmer weather I will spend a lot of time outside and do some sports, and spend Saturday and Sunday evening chatting with my friends and doing other things. I may make a soup on Sunday for the week ahead.

Sunday is a free day! I get up leisurely and have something nicer to eat for breakfast such as bacon or eggs. This is usually the type of a day where I will visit one of my friends. In the summer, we usually go swimming together, have pizza and play board games or hang out and get dinner together.

Ex. 3. Match the beginnings and endings of the questions.

When does	do students stay after classes?
What time	Sara read the lecture notes?
Why	is the library?
How does	does she have a lecture on soil science?
How important	students live?
Where do	does it take to get to the university?
How much time	she get to the university?

Ex. 4. Complete the phrases with one of the verbs below.

arrive get go have (x3) do leave wake

- 1 up
- 2 dressed
- 3 breakfast
- 4 at the university
- 5 lunch
- 6 classes
- 7 dinner
- 8 to bed

Ex. 5. Complete the story with the words below.

and because but from in next that then usually whether

Every morning, I get up 0 at 7:30 and I have breakfast. I ____ have coffee and toast for breakfast, ____ sometimes I don't eat breakfast ____ I

don't have time. After breakfast, I have a shower and I get dressed. ____, I walk to school.

I have lessons ____ 8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. At 12:30, we have a break for lunch. ____ I finish school, I go home ____ I play video games or watch some YouTube.

____ the evening, I go to football practice. I train for one hour. Then, I go back home and I do some homework before dinner. ____, I have dinner with my parents, and we discuss something. After ____, I go to bed.

Ex. 6. Write true sentences, positive or negative using the example.

Example: I come from Grodno region. And what about you?-

No, I don't come from Gomel region. I come from Mogilev region.

1. I study at the faculty of farm mechanization. And what about you?
2. We study 7 days a week. And what about you?
3. I share the room with three other students. And what about you?
4. We have vacations three times a year. And what about you?
5. We attend classes on Sunday. And what about you?

Ex. 7. Choose the correct linking words in italics.

1. I wanted to study in Belarusian state university, *but / so* I didn't have enough knowledge.

2. It was late *and / because* I was very tired.

3. I was late for classes, *but / so* I explained the reason for being late.

4. We don't often go out *but / because* we are always busy.

5. Sometimes I don't have breakfast *as / but* I don't have time.

6. It was sunny, *but / so* we decided to have a barbecue.

7. It takes only a few minutes to come to classes *but / that's why* I leave my dormitory just before 7.00.

Grammar points. Adverbs of frequency.

Remember! В утвердительных предложениях наречие частотности располагается перед глаголом. **always** - всегда · **usually** — обычно · **often** — часто · **sometimes** — иногда · **rarely / seldom** — редко · **hardly ever** — почти никогда · **never** — никогда

Example: I seldom have dinner with my parents.

В предложениях с глаголом “to be” наречие располагается после сказуемого, например, She is always on time.

Ex. 8. Put the adverb in the right place in the sentence.

1. always — He does his homework.

2. usually — They complete the work on time.

3. often — We make experiments at chemistry lessons.

4. sometimes — Jack studies in the library.

5. occasionally — She asks a question.
6. rarely — They have any homework.
7. never — I complain about my classes.
8. often — Tom is late for classes.
9. hardly ever — She eats her breakfast.
10. seldom — We have classes in the evening.

Ex. 9. Answer these questions about yourself using

often/occasionally/hardly ever/ never

How often do you

see your parents? miss classes? have lectures? eat breakfast?	cook meals? have English class? do sports? go to the library?
--	--

Ex. 10. Reading. Billy’s working day on a farm.

Billy lives in a small village. He is a farmer, and he has a big and verdant farm. His wife and his two sons, Bob and Carl usually help him a lot on the farm. Billy grows many kinds of vegetables like lettuce, potatoes, cucumbers, and spring onions. On the other part of the farm he has hens, ducks, cows and a few sheep. Billy loves taking care of the animals. There is also a horse called Moonlight. Bob and Carl enjoy riding **it**. Billy’s wife Stella helps in looking after the farm. Every day they wake up around the **dawn**, have breakfast and set out to work. First, they milk the cows, feed the chickens and sheep, and then clean the barn. Then, they collect the eggs the hens have laid. They are never lazy.

By 10.30 they all go to the field by tractor. Carl always drives the tractor. They keep working until 12 when they stop to eat lunch. After lunch Billy and his sons go to an outdoor market and sell all their fresh vegetables, eggs and milk. Some of their customers come from far places just to be able to buy their fresh and nutritious produce. “Being a farmer isn’t easy at all. It’s a tiring job, because we are always busy working, but we are proud of ourselves” says Billy.

Ex. 11. Reading comprehension

The suitable title for the text is

1. Market day
2. Life on the farm
3. Billy’s family

True or false sentences

1. Billy and his family get up early.

2. In the afternoon Billy and his sons go to the fields to cut grass.
3. His sons enjoy riding a bicycle.

Answer the questions

What's Billy farm like?

What does the underlined **it** in the text refer to?

Find synonyms in the text to the following words:

exhausting = -----; **purchase** = _____; **early hours** = _____

Ex. 12. Ask questions using question words at the end of each sentence.

1. Billy lives in a small village. (Who)
2. He has a big and verdant farm. (What kind)
3. Billy grows many kinds of vegetables. (What kinds)
4. His wife and his two sons, Bob and Carl usually help him on the farm.

(Who)

5. He also has some farm animals. (What animals)
6. Every day they wake up very early. (When)
7. First, they milk the cows, feed the chickens and sheep. (what)
8. By 10.30 they all go to the field. (When)
9. After lunch Billy and his sons go to an outdoor market. (Where)
10. Some of their customers come from faraway places. (Why)
11. It isn't easy to be a farmer. (Why)

Ex. 13. Tell about Bill's day on a farm completing the sentences.

1. Billy is a ___.
2. ___ help him.
3. He grows ___.
4. He has animals and poultry like ___.
5. Bob and Carl, his sons, enjoy ___.
6. Billy's wife helps ___.
7. Every day they wake up ___.
8. First of all they ___.
9. They work in the fields ___.
10. After lunch Billy and his sons go ___.
11. Being a farmer isn't easy because ___.

Ex. 14. Check yourself. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

Richard is a househusband, which means that every day his wife (go) _____ off to work and (leave) _____ him at home to look after their two young children. Although the family (live) _____ in Oxford, his wife (work) _____ in London so she (not usually get back) _____ home before 8 p.m.

UNIT 4. REMEMBERING THE PAST

Ex. 1. Read the story “My School Days” and pay attention to the use of the Past Simple Tense.

My School Days

When I was at secondary school I went to all the lessons and did my homework, but I didn't work very hard. So, when I took exams at 16, my results weren't fantastic. I passed six, which was good but I failed maths. I wasn't good at it. My worst result was physics - I got a grade E, which was terrible. After that, I went to a college where I worked hard and did well. I passed all my exams at 18 and went to university. That's where I am now.

Remember word combinations with exam: *take an exam; pass an exam; fail an exam*

Ex. 2. Look at Martin's exam results on the right and answer the questions.

	Exam	Grade
How many exams did he take?	B	A, B, C – pass
Did he take an exam in chemistry?	French	C
How many did he pass?	IT	D
How many did he fail?	Geography	A
What was his best grade?	English	C
What was his worst grade?	History	B
What did he get in English?	Maths	E

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences with one word.

1. Six out of ten isn't a very good (оценка).
2. I have to (сдавать) an English exam tomorrow.
3. Did you (сделал) your homework yesterday?
4. Paula (справилась) very well at her English exam, she got a (оценку) A.
5. I got my exam results yesterday, I (сдал) all of them.
6. Tom is very unhappy at the moment. He is doing (плохо) at school, and last week he (провалил) an important maths exam.
7. Maths is my (худший) subject. I am terrible at it.
8. Martin (учится) well at the university.

Ex. 4. Match the words in the box with their definitions.

groupmate campus examiner employer learner professor tutor coach graduate

1. Someone who has a college degree
2. The most important teacher in a university department
3. Someone who teaches only one student or a small class
4. A member of the same group
5. Someone who trains a sports team
6. Someone who is responsible for deciding the questions for an examination
7. A person or a company that provides a job
8. Someone who is trying to gain knowledge or skill by studying, practicing or being taught.
9. The area and buildings around university

Grammar points. Past Simple

В прошедшем простом времени часто используются слова, указывающие на время действия: *yesterday* (вчера), *two weeks ago* (две недели назад), *the other day* (на днях), *a long time ago* (давно), *last month* (в прошлом месяце), *in 2010* (в 2010 году), *on Monday* (в понедельник), *during my holidays* (во время каникул) и т. д.

Большинство глаголов образуют прошедшее простое время путем прибавления окончания *-ed* к глаголу. Например: *talk - talked*, *employ - employed*, *look - looked*.

Однако прошедшее простое время для неправильных глаголов нужно просто выучить наизусть.

be -was/were	быть	feel-felt	чувствовать
know- knew	знать	find-found	находить
break-broke	ломать	fight-fought	бороться
give-gave	давать	spend-spent	проводить
grow-grew	расти	take-took	брать
bring-brought	приносить	see-saw	видеть
have-had	иметь	write-wrote	писать

Обратите внимание, что при образовании отрицательной формы и вопроса основной глагол стоит в исходной форме, а не в прошедшей.

I

he/

she

it

we

you

they

did not (didn't) **take** the exam.

did not (didn't) **pass** the exam.

Did he/she/they/ we/you **pass** the exam?

Ex. 5. Read the dialogue and complete it with the right verb form.

- Hi, Jennifer! How ... your holiday? a) were b) was c) be

- It was wonderful! We ... a great time! a) have b) has c) had

- Where ...? a) you went b) did you went c) did you go

- We ... on a cycling tour in the beautiful countryside

a) go b) went c) was

- ...? a) Does it rain b) Did it rained c) Did it rain

- Only once. We ... lucky. a) was b) were c) had

- And where ...? a) did you stay b) did you stayed c) do you stay

- We ... in a tent. a) slept b) sleep c) were sleep

We ... some very nice people there. a) meet b) met c) meets

Ex. 6. Make true sentences about yourself. Use: study enjoy mark

hate have...be good at ... spend

At secondary school I ...

When I was younger I ...

Ex. 7. What kind of a pupil were you?

1. How often did you skip school?

a) occasionally b) often c) never

2. Which subject was your favorite?

a) arts b) English c) biology d) none of these

3. What grades did you usually get?

a) 4-5 b) 6-7 c) 7-8 d) 9-10

4. Which word best describes you?

a) curious b) intelligent c) lazy d) creative

5. Did you ever do your homework on time?

a). I always did it early b) Yes, I did c) No I didn't

6. Were you in any sport?

a) Yes, I was b) No, I wasn't

You can read about yourself according to the answers on the site:

<https://quizlady.com/what-kind-of-student-were-you/quiz/?r=2q1416>

Ex. 8. Read the paragraph written by someone about his childhood and choose the right word.

I *spend/spent* my childhood on a farm. I really remember two things about growing up there. The first *were/was* the feeling of freedom. For example, being able to run across fields. I *have/had* jobs to do, like feeding the chickens and helping with the harvest but I *can/could* ride my bike all over place, or go for a ride on my horse. The other thing I remember is not positive. I often *felt/feel* lonely because there *were/was* no other children living nearby to play with. I *didn't /don't* have the company of sisters and brothers either. That was difficult during summer holidays.

Ex. 9. Answer the questions.

- 1). What things didn't the boy do on the farm?
growing crops, feeding poultry, helping with the harvest
- 2). Why wasn't the boy happy on the farm?
a) because it was difficult to live on the farm b) because he had to help with harvesting c) because he had nobody to play with
- 3). What was good about boy's childhood on a farm?
a) freedom b) driving a car c) loneliness

Ex. 10. Put the verbs in brackets in Present or Past Simple.

Bambang Soetomo (come) to the United States last January to get a degree in mechanical engineering. Now he (have) many new experiences. At home in Jakarta, servants (cook) all his food. But here in the United States, Bambang (have) to prepare food for himself. In Indonesia, a lot of his university classes (require) the ability to memorize large amounts of information. But here, Bambang (find) that memorization is not considered to be a very important skill in many of his classes.

Ex. 11. Translate the verbs in brackets into English.

Family life on a farm in York County (была) very different from life in town in the 1920s. On the farm, there was no electricity or **indoor plumbing** (сантехника). Farming (было) hard work, with long days and little money. Every member of the family (имел) chores – milking cows, harnessing horses, gathering eggs, cleaning the outhouse, washing clothes, and more. Children usually (ходили) to school, rain or shine, and (проводили) summers helping in the fields. Farm families looked forward to the fun of school programs, trips to town, church gatherings, and other social events. With help from neighbors, farm families (убирали) the harvest, battled fires, coped with accidents and illness, and (боролись) natural disasters such as tornadoes and drought. Spring, summer, fall, and winter (приносили) different chores and social activities for farm families.

Ex. 12. Fill in the missing prepositions (in, on, of, as, at, by, to).

The Farm Trip

Last Friday, our class went ... a farm. It was wonderful to leave the grey buildings ... the city behind and for us to see animals grazing ... green fields. For many city children, it is strange to see animals in the field. The only animals that we usually see are pets such ... cats and dogs.

When we arrived ... the farm, we were welcomed ... the farmer's wife who took us all into a huge farm kitchen. She gave us some delicious teacakes, which she had just baked. We had some strawberry jam that had been made ... the fruit picked on the farm.

We watched the farmer's wife feeding the hens ... the farmyard. They rushed to get the food, clucking loudly. We were allowed to go into the hen house and we collected some newly laid eggs. We usually only see them ... the supermarket.

All too soon, it was time to go back ... school again. We all had an exciting day ... the farm. I wish we could have stayed longer.

Ex. 13. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box in the past simple tense.

be collect give see go start
--

1. My maths exam ... at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.
2. Last Friday our class ... to a farm.
3. We ... farm animals on the farm.
4. The sheep we saw ... very nice.
5. We ... some newly laid eggs the hen house.
6. Farmer's wife ... us some delicious teacakes.

Ex. 14. Different meanings of "get". Match 1-7 with their meanings of get in sentences.

I don't get the joke.

In Iceland it doesn't get dark until about 11-12 in the summer.

I got 6 in maths exam.

She always gets hay fever

(аллергия) in the summer.

I can never get my friend to go to bed in time.

It takes 10 minutes to get to the academy campus from the center of the town.

We are getting new equipment next week.

suffer from an illness

understand

make someone do something

achieved

become

arrive

buy

Ex. 15. Complete the sentences with one word.

barn – cottage – crops – farm – fence – fields – forest – mountain – pond – wildlife

I grew up in the countryside, in a small village at the bottom of a ... We lived in a small ... next to a dark ... with tall trees. I loved living so close to nature. My father worked on a ... just outside our village, and sometimes I would help him look after the ... in the ... The farm had a ... with chickens in it where I used to go and collect fresh eggs. We even had names for the chickens, who were like family pets.

We had a big garden where my sister and I loved to play. It had a ... around it so nobody could get in, and a small ... that was home to fish, and other..... In the summer, we sometimes slept out there, looking up at the stars.

Sadly, there were no universities near my village, so when I was nineteen, I moved to the city to study law. Now that I am an adult with a successful job in the city, I only return to the village once a year to visit my parents. Although I am happy with my life now, I still miss living so close to nature.

Ex. 16. Ask questions using the following question words:

where who why what how often

1. _ did he move to the city?
2. _ did he grow up?
3. _ did he do on the farm?
4. _ did he visit his parents?
5. _ worked on the farm?

TEST (7 minutes)

Ex. 1. Put the words in brackets in the Past Simple Tense.

I still remember the days when I (be) at school. They (be) the happiest days in my life. We (have) good teachers who (make) us work very hard. In those days discipline (be) very strict and when a student (break) a rule, he (be) severely punished. We (have) to wear school uniform when we (attend) the classes. In the classroom we were very attentive and when the teacher (give) us advice we (take) it seriously because we (know) teachers wanted the best for us.

Ex. 2. Put in the correct question word or expression.

1. ... did he leave school? - At sixteen.
2. ... couldn't he work on the farm? - Because he didn't have enough knowledge.
3. ... did he go to be a farmer? - To college.
4. ... did he study at college? - Finance, accounts and marketing.
5. ... did he do at college? - Well.
6. ... did he become the owner of the farm? - After ten years.

UNIT 5. WHY TAKE A GAP YEAR?

Words to remember

gain experience – приобретать

опыт

voluntary – добровольный

beneficial – полезный

advantage – преимущество

approve of – одобрять

disadvantage – недостаток

opportunity – возможность

investigate – исследовать

leave school – заканчивать школу

regret – сожалеть

tuition – плата

living expenses – расходы на жизнь

essential – важный

independence – независимость

responsibility – ответственность

enrich – обогащать

Ex. 1. Read this interview from a newspaper and complete the gaps with the appropriate form of the verb in brackets.

A number of students choose a gap year between leaving school and going to university. They usually travel, or gain some work experience during this time. Some go and do voluntary work. *Our reporter Alice interviewed one school leaver who is taking a gap year next year.*

-- Alice: What will **you do/ are you going to do** in your gap year?

-- Kate: Well, first of all I **fly/am flying** to East Africa to do some voluntary work. A new project **start/is starting** next week. I will **work/work** there for about six months, and then I **go down/will go down** to Antarctica.

-- Alice: Why there?

-- Kate: I have got a place at London university next year to study environmental science. My main interest is in climate change, and so I **travel/am travelling** to places where the climate has already been affected. I want to gain some experience of working in different climates.

-- Alice: That sounds amazing! When you **are leaving/do leave**?

-- Kate: My plane **will take off /takes off** at 7 this evening.

Grammar Points. The use of Future/ Present Simple/Present Continuous for the future

1. Мы обычно используем Present Simple, когда речь идет о расписании, о событиях и планах, которые мы не можем изменить.

We **have** a lesson next Monday.
 The train **arrives** at 6.30 in the morning.
 The holidays **start** next week.
 It's my birthday tomorrow.

2. Мы можем использовать Present Continuous для планов или договоренностей:

I'm playing football tomorrow.
 They **are coming** to see us tomorrow.
 We're **having** a party at Christmas.

3. Мы используем **will**, когда убеждены в действии в будущем.
 It **will be** a nice day tomorrow.
 I think Brazil **will win** the World Cup.
 I'm sure you **will enjoy** the film.

Ex. 2. Match the questions with the answers.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When are you going to Gorki? 2. There's a conference at the faculty. Are you coming? 3. Tomorrow we are going to discuss course paper details. Are you interested?? 4. When does the academic year start in your country? 5. Shall I visit Moscow during my holidays? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. I can't come to the meeting tomorrow. I'm having a conference at this time. B. My bus leaves at 5. C. Moscow is a great city. I'm sure you will enjoy it. D. Yes. I am giving a presentation. E. Usually on September 1.
--	---

Ex. 3. Match the English word combinations with their translation.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. take a gap year 2. have opportunity 3. reflect on goals 4. investigate fields 5. it means 6. cost of books 7. save money 8. rise in prices 9. provide a break 10. invaluable experience 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. это означает B. иметь возможность C. экономить деньги D. повышение цен E. размышлять о целях F. давать перерыв G. неоценимый опыт H. исследовать области (знаний) I. стоимость книг J. сделать год перерыва (между школой и университетом)
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Ex. 4. Some students say their gap year was beneficial, while others regret () having taken one. In your opinion, does taking a gap year create more advantages or disadvantages for students?

Ex. 5. Read what three students think about taking a gap year and say: Who doesn't approve of taking a gap year? Why?

Andrew: The gap year would be a good opportunity for students to think about their education goals and their plans for university. At least it would give someone time to investigate different fields and get a better understanding of what it means to be in business, to work in an office, or to work with their hands, etc.

Claire: Because university can be expensive, students should not take a gap year. Tuition, the cost of books, and **living expenses** () rise every year. The money a student might save during a gap year might not be enough to cover the rise in prices when they enter university a year later.

Ans: Taking a gap year offers more advantages than disadvantages to the students. It provides students a break from academic pressure, allowing them to explore their interests and gain real-world experience. Thus, it helps them make informed decisions about their lives. Besides, essential life skills such as independence, responsibility, and time management can also be acquired through gap year. These skills not only benefit their personal growth but also prove to hold importance in their future academic and professional life.

Ex. 6. Find synonyms for words in part A to part B.

A. beneficial goal essential living expenses expensive	B. costly money on food aim important good	A. to reflect to investigate to rise to gain to enrich	B. to make better to increase to think to get to explore
--	--	--	--

Ex. 7. Read the text *A Gap Year* and decide on the best word.

A Gap Year

Jack Jones took a gap year *before/after* starting university. Many teenagers choose to take a year (*on/off*) before starting their degree courses at university to have a (*day off/break*) from years of intensive study.

Jack *saved/borrowed* some money after doing various jobs and decided he needed *to learn/study* about other cultures by visiting America and Asia.

Usually, the way people (*save /spend*) their gap years depend on their personalities. Jack went for extreme adventure and has never looked back.

As soon as he (*had/have*) enough money, he set off on a three-year trip around the world. What's more, he decided only to use transport which was (*powered/invented*) by natural energy, which meant relying on bicycles and his legs. And he decided to work on ships to pay for his trip.

His reason for this decision was (*to tell/speak*) people he met along the way about environmental change.

Ex. 8. Choose the correct verb in phrases:

to take a gap year/a university

to save course/money

to do change/jobs

to learn culture/success

to spend adventure/time

to depend on personality/a gap year

to set off on a trip/transport

to rely on the world/bicycle

to get a better adventure/understanding

Ex. 9. Answer the questions. Choose answers in the right column.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. What did Jack Jones decide to do before starting a university? | A. To America and Asia. |
| 2. Where did he go? | B. Bicycles and his legs. |
| 3. How long will his trip last? | C. Three years |
| 4. What transport did he use? | D. About environmental change. |
| 5. What did he want to tell people he met? | E. To take a year off. |

Ex. 10. Self-study. Read the text Miami and do the test.

Miami

Christina visited Miami during her winter vacation. She is from Boston, where it is cold during the winter months. Miami, however, has a very warm climate. There are many sunny days in Miami, and people can go to the beach all year long. Christina spent a good part of her trip on the beach to relax and sunbathe. However, she also explored Miami and its surroundings.

Inspired by Miami's proximity to the ocean, Christina visited the Miami Seaquarium to learn about marine life. There, she watched a show using

trained dolphins, killer whales, and other aquatic mammals. She took a lot of pictures of the sea creatures jumping out of the water and performing tricks.

Christina also took an excursion to the Everglades National Park. This park is a protected area spanning 1.5 million acres. Because the park is mostly swampland, it is home to many reptiles. Native animals include snakes, alligators, and crocodiles. The park is also great for birdwatching. Christina enjoyed hiking the trails in the Everglades and observing the wildlife in its natural environment.

When Christina returned to the city, she visited Little Havana. This is Miami's Cuban neighborhood. Christina could see that Little Havana's people demonstrated a lot of pride for their Cuban heritage. There were many outdoor shops and vendors, live musicians, and the Cuban cuisine was delicious. Little Havana was Christina's favorite part about her trip to Miami. This neighborhood made Christina feel like she had traveled to Cuba without ever having to leave the United States.

Did you understand the text without using the dictionary?

Ex. 11. Answer the following questions:

1. In comparison to Christina's hometown, Miami's winter weather is:
 - a) warmer
 - b) cooler
 - c) the same
 - d) more humid
2. Why was Christina motivated to visit the Miami Seaquarium?
 - a) The Seaquarium was recently constructed.
 - b) Miami's coastal location inspired her.
 - c) She hoped to photograph the sea creatures.
 - d) She wanted to protect animal rights.
3. Which of the following animals would not be found in the Everglades?
 - a) birds
 - b) dolphins
 - c) snakes
 - d) frogs
4. Little Havana's identity is based on what particular culture?
 - a) Cuban culture
 - b) American culture
 - c) Brazilian culture
 - d) Mexican culture

5. What was Christina's favorite part about her trip to Miami?

- a) Touring Little Havana
- b) Sunbathing on the beach
- c) Hiking the trails of the Everglades
- d) Visiting the Miami Seaquarium

TEST (15 minutes)

Ex. 1. Choose the verb in the Present Simple or Present Continuous Tense.

Hi, Isabel,

I'm in the beautiful city of Oxford. I study/am studying English and German at the university here. I find/am finding both languages interesting but German is more difficult. All the other students on the course are feeling/feel the same way, too. We meet/are meeting once a week to discuss the lectures. This week we go/are going to the theater in London to see a play.

I am staying/stay on the campus for the moment but a few of us are looking for a house to share. The food in the halls is not very good, so we usually have lunch/are having lunch in a café nearby.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Bill

Ex. 2. Choose the correct word(s) to complete the sentence.

1. Professor Henderson is *giving / gives* a lecture on ecology tomorrow.
2. The class is *taking / takes* tests twice a semester.
3. She has the academic ability to *pass / get* into a good university.
4. It is hard to get a good job if you don't *have/having* knowledge.
5. The number of students going to university *increases/is increasing*.
6. In this profession, you will *get / get* a good salary.
7. The students *take / are taking* examinations at the end of every academic year.
8. Nowadays, many students *go/are going* abroad to study.
9. You will not do well in your exams if you *will study/study* at the last minute.
10. International students *study/are studying* the Russian language one year.

UNIT 6. HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT UNIVERSITY

Words to remember

choose – выбирать	most respected – наиболее уважаемый
fit – подходить	to climb the career ladder – продвигаться по карьерной лестнице
decision – решение	in order to – чтобы
influence – влиять	achieve – достигать
shortlist – список	environment – среда
narrow – сужать	get homesick – скучать по дому
involve – связывать с	outside your hometown – за пределами твоего родного города
weigh – взвешивать	
attend – посещать	
without considering – не учитывая	
particular – особый	

Ex. 1. Read the text *How to Choose the Right University* and be ready to choose the best answer in the test.

Choosing which university **fits** your interests and **academic background** (образование) is an important **decision** that will greatly **influence** the success of your university study. In the UK, there are hundreds of choices and therefore you need to make a **shortlist** of universities and **narrow** down your choices into second and first choice. This **involves weighing** some factors such as your motivation, your personality, your location, and your budget.

People **attend** university for different reasons, so ask yourself what you want from your target university and what you want to do after you graduate. Many people attend top universities because of the prestige **without considering** their choice of future career. If you have interest in a **particular** career, you should find universities with a better reputation for your career choice than others. With a degree from a university that is **most respected** in the profession, it will be easy for you to get your dream job and you will be able **to climb the career ladder** fast.

Your personality types also play an important role in your success as a university student. A scholarly type student usually has self-motivation to work hard **in order to** pass exams and **achieve** high grades. This type of person will find comfort in a highly academic **environment** offered by top world universities such as Oxford or Cambridge. On the contrary, if you are not a type of person who can study for hours, and getting top grades is not

your main priority, you better go to a university with a more **laid-back** (**непринужденная**) academic **environment** so that you will not be stressful all the time and can enjoy your life at university.

Think about the distance between your home and the university. If you **get homesick** easily, you should not consider choosing a university **outside your hometown** or which takes more than a day to travel.

Ex. 2. Choose the best answer.

- A. Why do you need to choose the right university?
- Because it will make you happy.
 - Because it has an impact on your success at university.
 - Because life at university is difficult.
 - Because the right university is difficult to find.
- B. Which university should you go to if you already have a career choice?
- One with the lowest tuition fees.
 - One that offers you a scholarship.
 - One that has the highest prestige.
 - One that has a good reputation in your future profession.
- C. What type of student will enjoy a highly academic environment?
- A student who has self-motivation to work hard.
 - A smart student who does not need to study hard for exams.
 - A student who puts the highest priority on student societies.
 - A student who does not have a part-time job.
- D. Where should you study if you are likely to be homesick?
- Abroad.
 - Outside your hometown.
 - At your local university.

Ex. 3. What are the noun forms of the verbs? Mind that there are some words that can be both a noun and a verb!

influence, choose, decide, motivate, approach, play, aim, end, dream

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

- There are hundreds of ____ for school leavers. (choose)
- Belarusian state agricultural academy is most _____ in the profession. (respect)
- Your exam results were ____ (disappoint)
- Students who did badly at school should do a ____ course. (prepare)
- Choosing the right university is an important ____ (decide)

Ex. 5. Translate these word combinations into Russian.

to influence the success, to make a shortlist, to weigh factors, to attend university, to consider the choice, to get a dream job, to climb the career ladder, to work hard, to achieve high grades, a highly academic environment, to get homesick, to choose a university, it takes more than a day to travel.

Ex. 6. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

1. Choosing university	a. an effort to study.
2. You should make	b. will influence the success of your university study.
3. Maths is a compulsory subject,	c. approach to language teaching.
4. Our school has a modern	d. you should choose to study in your home town.
5. If you get homesick easily,	e. in order to pass exams and achieve high grades.
6. People attend university	f. you should find universities with a better reputation for your career.
7. A scholarly type student usually works hard	g. for different reasons.
8. If you have interest in a particular career,	h. while physical training is optional.

Ex. 7. Think and answer the questions.

1. What is the best university in your country, and why?
2. Do you think that everyone in a country should go to university?
3. Why do people want to go to university?
4. What are the benefits of going to university?
5. Do you see any negative sides in going to university?

Grammar points. Adjectives that can have both an -ed and an -ing form.

annoyed – annoying	раздраженный – раздражающий
bored – boring	скучно – скучный
confused – confusing	разочарованный – разочаровывающий,
disappointed – disappointing	вызывающий разочарование
excited – exciting	взволнованный – волнующий
frightened – frightening	испуганный – пугающий
surprised – surprising	удивлённый – удивительный
tired – tiring	усталый – утомительный
worried – worrying	обеспокоенный – приносящий
interested – interesting	беспокойство
	заинтересованный – интересный

Ex. 8. Complete each sentence with one word.

1. The lecture was ..., so the students got (*bored – boring*)
2. I'm ... in biology. (*interested - interesting*)
3. The instructions to this equipment are really (*confused – confusing*)
4. I loved my maths teacher! Lessons with her were never (*tired – tiring*)
5. That shop never has any customers. I'm surprised it's still there.
6. Autumn is a ... season .(*depressed/depressing*)
7. He was too ... to study. (*tired – tiring*)
8. Riding a horse is (*excited – exciting*)

UNIT 7. FIRST DAYS AT UNIVERSITY

Ex. 1. Read what students say about their universities.

1. This campus is really beautiful! It's like a park. There are lots of plants and trees everywhere. That was one of the reasons I decided to come here. Another was the teachers. I heard the teachers were really great, but a lot of them don't seem to be very interested in teaching. They give boring lectures, and they don't seem to have time to talk to students after class. Another problem is my schedule. I have trouble getting into the classes that I need. It's because the school is overcrowded. However, the other students I've met have been really great. I've made some wonderful friends.

2. I've been at this school for two years now. It's not the most attractive campus. The buildings are ugly. They look like cement blocks. And there are hardly any trees or plants. One thing that I do like here is the gym. It's a great place to go between classes. You can swim in a beautiful pool, and the workout room has modern equipment. It's funny that the gym looks so nice, while the rest of the campus doesn't! I'm pretty happy with my classes. And my teachers are very helpful. They have plenty of time to see you outside of class. I have a great schedule right now. All of my classes start in the afternoon, so I can sleep in! I love sleeping in!

3. I'm afraid I haven't been happy here at all. I think I made a mistake. It costs a lot of money, but just isn't worth it. The classes are really boring. And they don't seem very useful. I want to take a computer science class, and they don't even teach that here! I haven't made many friends, either. Everyone thinks it's so easy to make friends at the university, but the other students seem very unfriendly to me. They do have a lot of interesting clubs. There's a photography club I might join. One thing that's nice is the

campus. It's very attractive. There are a lot of trees and nice places to sit outside. There's even an outdoor cafe. I guess that's what you're paying for!

4. I have been here for two weeks. The town is really nice. What I like about it is that it's a student town. So there are lots of young people everywhere. This makes it lively. There are also some great cafes and bars, but they are rather expensive. We usually eat at home. My roommate is an African guy called Frank. He is crazy, but great fun. When we go out, he talks to everyone, so we've already met lots of people. Another thing I like is my college. The teachers are really enthusiastic, and I'm enjoying the course - except for the homework.

Remember!

Для обозначения «много» используются следующие слова: *many, much, lots of, a lot of, plenty of*.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

- A. Who doesn't like teachers at the university?
- B. Who likes the university and the town he lives and studies at?
- C. Who doesn't like the campus?
- D. Who thinks he chose the wrong course?

Ex. 3. Match the beginnings and endings of the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 The teachers | a is modern and looks nice. |
| 2 The gym | b are different here. |
| 3 The campus | c are not interested in teaching. |
| 4 The students | d has an outdoor cafe. |

Ex. 4. Read dialogue A. pay attention to the words in bold

Dialogue A

A: How do you like your school?

B: Well, I like some things, but I **don't like other** things.

A: Such as?

B: I like the **campus**, the **teachers**, and the **students**. But I don't like the food, the gym, or the clubs. How about you?

A: Just the opposite! I really like the **food**, the **clubs**, and the **pool**.

B: What don't you like?

A: I guess I **don't really like** the classes, the teachers, and the homework!

Ex. 5. Add missing words

A: So, how do you like your school?

B: Well, I like some things, but
things.

A: Such as?

B: I like the, the, and the But I don't like the food, the gym, or the clubs. How about you?

A: Just the opposite! I really like the, the, and the

B: What don't you like?

A: I guess I the classes, the teachers, and the homework!

Ex. 6. Speak what you like/don't like about your studies.

Оборот «there» + «be» переводится, **начиная с обстоятельства места**, которое обычно находится в конце предложения: *There is a café in the center of the town.* – **В центре**

Если обстоятельства места нет, то при переводе предложение начинается со слов «есть», «имеется», «существует», «бывает», «находится» и т. п. В принципе зачастую «there is/ there are» не переводится. *There aren't any street markets.* –

Ex. 7. Choose *there is/ there are/ there will be/there was/there were*

1. How many parks ___ in your city?

1. ___ many beautiful places on campus.

2. ___ any lakes near here?

3. ___ a lot of cars on the roads yesterday.

4. ___ a lot of students at the exhibition tomorrow.

5. ___ a lot of things to do last week.

6. How many students ___ in the academy?

7. ___ a lot of old trees in the botanical garden.

8. ___ a lot of noise in the dormitory when first-year students arrive.

9. ___ no limits to what a campus might offer.

10. ___ also some great cafes and bars on campus.

UNIT 8. BELARUSIAN STATE AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY

Ex. 1. Active vocabulary

agrotechnological faculty – агротехнологический ф-т

accounting faculty – факультет бухгалтерского учета

land-use planning faculty – землеустроительный факультет

farm mechanization faculty – факультет механизации сельского хозяйства

the faculty of land melioration and construction – мелиоративно-строительный факультет

faculty of biotechnology and aquaculture – факультет биотехнологии и аквакультуры

amenities – удобства, услуги

undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate courses – основной курс обучения, магистратура и аспирантура

Palace of culture – дворец культуры

dean of the faculty – декан ф-та

course – курс обучения

assistant professor – доцент

teaching staff – преподавательский состав

canteen – студенческая столовая

gV‡AI...)*N° •–Ÿ–g' PH gp b 1 /SpID96J- d [ID96J65E04 154j E/m.[

Ex. 3. Belarusian state agricultural academy.

Belarusian state agricultural academy was founded in 1840. So, it is one of the oldest agricultural universities in Europe. In the 19th century only a few students studied there. Now the number of students has increased to 7000. Many of them come from villages or small towns. But it doesn't mean you should have agriculture background if you want to study agriculture.

More than 300 foreign students from 20 countries study in the academy.

The academy is proud of its graduates, Aleksander Lukashenko, the President of the Republic of Belarus is among them.

Now it is the main centre of agricultural education and science in the Republic of Belarus. The academy is headed by the rector.

The academy offers courses at undergraduate, graduate and post-graduate levels. There are 8 faculties at the academy:

- the faculty of agrotechnology;
- the faculty of economics;
- the faculty of biotechnology and aquaculture;
- the faculty of accounting;
- the faculty of land-use planning;
- the faculty of land melioration and construction;
- the faculty of farm mechanization;
- the faculty of business and law

The campus is set in a picturesque park zone and feels a lot like a city within a city with lots of plants and trees everywhere. It has spaces for students to socialise, and to enjoy the atmosphere.

More than 300 lecturers work at the academy, among them are doctors of sciences and professors.

Many students conduct research in agricultural labs. The science of agriculture is constantly evolving, and research allows for the development of innovative technologies.

There's much more to student life than getting a degree. The academy is famous for its friendly and supportive atmosphere. Here we've got everything students need to enjoy their time: student societies, entertainment programmes, first-class sports facilities with a swimming pool, several sports grounds, a full-size stadium and many more. There is truly something for everybody.

The 60 hectare campus is largely self-contained with a supermarket, a bank, a botanical garden, Palace of culture, dining halls and cafes, 16 education buildings and 14 student dormitories. So you'll be able to roll out of bed and into your lectures!

The Academy provides practice-oriented training for students, using the following facilities: a training ground, a diagnostic car station, training workshops, a beekeeping facility, an industrial fishing complex, a veterinary clinic etc. Every aspect of our campus is designed to equip students with the skills, knowledge and practical experience.

Some of the favorite places for students are: Summer Amphitheater and lakes.

I think, it is a nice place to study at and to live in, and I hope to get a good job after graduation.

Ex. 4. Answer the questions.

Where do you study?

What faculty do you study at?

What examinations/ did you take to become a student?

Do all students get a grant to study?

Is there a tuition free in universities in Belarus?

At what age do students go to universities in Belarus?

How long does your course of studies last?

What subjects do you study?

What is your favorite subject?

Are you good at it?

Is it difficult for you to study?

What is your dean's name?

How many periods do you have each day?

Is your group large? Who is your friend in the group?

Do you share the room with another student?

Do you take part in social activities?

Is students' life exciting?

Ex. 5. Fill in prepositions.

1. I will get a qualification __ a technologist.
2. It is one __ the oldest agricultural universities in Europe.
3. More than 300 foreign students __ 20 countries study in the academy.
4. The academy is proud __ its graduates.
5. The academy is headed __ the rector.
6. The academic year starts __ September and ends __ July.
7. Students take examinations twice a year: __ winter and __ summer.
8. Many students take part __ conferences, sport competitions.
9. All students are provided __ accommodation in one of the 14 dormitories.
10. It is a nice place to study __ and to live __.

Ex. 6. Complete each sentence with a word beginning as shown.

Example: Charlie has a good **k** - - - - - of a subject.

Charlie has a good *knowledge* of a subject.

1. Everyone agrees that a good **e** - - - - - is important.
2. If you don't know a word, look it up in the **d**- - - - - .
3. Kate spent 4 years studying at **u** - - - .
4. Most students live in a university **d**- - - - - .
5. A person or a company that provides a job is an **e**- - - .
6. The area and buildings around university is called a **c**- - - .
7. He was one of the most successful **g** - - - from the academy.

Ex. 7. Complete the phrases with the following words.

foreign students, proud of, on campus, at students' disposal, come from, conduct research, have a good opportunity, attend lectures, education

1. The academy is the main centre of agricultural ___ and science in the Republic of Belarus.
2. Many students ___ villages or small towns.
3. There are many ___ at student's disposal.
4. Students are provided with accommodation in one of the 14 ___.
5. ___, there are lots of plants and trees everywhere.
6. The students ___ to do sports.
7. The academy is proud of its ___.
8. ___ from 20 countries study in the academy.
9. It's compulsory to ___.
10. Many students ___ in agricultural labs.

Ex. 8. Complete each sentence with one word.

1. All students are provided *by/with* accommodation.
2. Mary has a degree *in/of* land management.
3. I was very good *at/of* maths when I was *in/at* school.
4. When he was in Italy, he picked *up/from* the language.
5. He applied *to/for* the course in agriculture because he loves nature and plants.

Ex. 9. Write a letter to your friend about the academy.

Ex. 10. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Сейчас я студент первого курса ф-та биотехнологии и аквакультуры.
2. Академия – старейшее учебное заведение в Европе. Она была образована в 1840 году.
3. Тогда училось мало студентов.
4. Сейчас в академии более 7 тысяч студентов, включая иностранных студентов из 20 стран мира.
5. Академия гордится своими выпускниками, среди которых и первый президент Республики Беларусь.

6. В академии 8 факультетов: агротехнологический, биотехнологии и аквакультуры, механизации сельского хозяйства, землеустроительный, мелиоративно-строительный, экономический, бизнеса и права, бухгалтерского учета.

7. Курс обучения длится 4 года.

8. Большое внимание уделяется практической подготовке студентов.

9. В академии современные лекционные залы и лаборатории, есть школа-ферма, диагностическая станция, промышленный рыбокомплекс, ботанический сад.

10. В свободное время студенты развивают свои таланты: поют, танцуют и т. д.

11. Это хорошее место для учебы и жизни.

12. Я надеюсь получить хорошее образование и хорошую работу после окончания академии.

Ex. 11. Text B. Read the text and think of its title. Translate it in a written form. Make a summary of 5–6 sentences.

Right now I am studying animal science at the faculty of biotechnology and aquaculture of the Belarusian state agricultural academy. When I finish it, I'll get a qualification of a technologist. You don't have to be from the agricultural background to study agriculture. In fact, students come from a variety of **backgrounds** (с разным образованием) and locations. We learn practical skills and get the bigger picture of the entire industry of animal production. We will explore agri-tech developments, environmental impacts in farming and the latest farming techniques.

The fields of animal science are:

- Animal nutrition.
- Animal science.
- Physiology of reproduction.
- Animal genetics.
- Animal genomics.

The academy has invested heavily in its resources and offers students the opportunity to put theory into practice, to gain valuable experience in livestock, dairy, beef and poultry enterprises. Besides, the facilities allow students to develop their practical skills in well-equipped laboratories.

The training farm is an integral part of the academy. It is well equipped with a wide range of machinery, state-of-the art robotic milking machines for both commercial and educational purposes. This cattle unit is equipped with the latest precision livestock technology for students to access and develop their agri-tech skills.

UNIT 9. WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE INDEPENDENT AS A STUDENT?

Ex. 1. Grammar Points. The use of *do* and *make*

do: an assignment, an exam, a course, homework, the shopping, the washing, chores, well, your best, a favour, business, sport, your hair.

make: the dinner, a cake, a decision, a noise, friends, a mistake, an appointment, an effort, an excuse, money, progress, a phone call, a plan, a promise, an offer, a suggestion.

Ex. 2. Think of answers to these questions.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of studying at the university in your home town?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of moving to another city to study?

Ex. 3. Read the comments from an Internet forum. Match the people below to one of the comments 1–3.

1 It's better to study at home.

2 It's better to study in another place.

3 It isn't better or worse to study at home.

Top

Cat Storm

Lotus

Sa-Ra

TOP. Last year my brother went away to study. He was living in a **hall of residence** at first, but then he found a house with four friends. He was having a great time but then he started failing his exams. He sees that he needs to study more but it's impossible in the house. His friends are always having parties, making noise and doing everything except studying! He thinks I should study in my home town and live at home because at home it's quiet and you can study. And he says you have more time because you don't have to do chores like the shopping or the washing. I think staying in my home town has lots of advantages. But I don't know if my parents agree!

LOTUS. I've also been thinking about this question for ages, but now I've made my decision. I'm moving away. I've lived in my home town all my life. Now I'd rather study in another city, maybe abroad, and see the world. I want to **become independent**. You can always go home for the holidays and for special occasions. Remember, at university the summer holidays are really long. And when you finish university, you can decide to go back if you don't like living away from home. But you always **make** more **new friends** when you live away from home. You have more time for **social activities**. I love my mum and dad but it's good to be able to come

and go when you like without anybody asking where you're going and what time to **expect** you back.

Cat Storm. What's better? It depends on you. Nobody can decide for you. It depends on the **relationship** you have with your parents. It depends on your student loan too because it's usually cheaper to stay at home. Above all, it depends on the course you want to study. Find out which is the best university for your subject. Maybe they don't teach it in your home town. Find out details about the course, the tutors, **assessment**, etc and compare them with other places. What **facilities** has the university got for undergraduates? Choosing the right university is a really important decision. It can change your life. Don't make your decision without thinking about the really important issues.

Sa-Ra. At the moment I'm doing a microbiology course at the uni in my home town. I decided to stay here because I wanted to be close to my family and friends. But in the end most of my good friends went away to work or study at other universities. Living at home with my parents is OK, but it's difficult to make new friends because most of the other students live in halls of residence and they spend all their time together. Another problem is that I haven't become very independent because my mum and dad still help me with everything. Sometimes I think I'm at school, not at university. Don't be like me!

Ex. 4. Write down sentences showing advantages /disadvantages of living away from home.

A. Advantages

- 1.
- 2.

B. Disadvantages

- 1.
- 2.

Ex. 5. Put the verb in the correct tense form and explain the use of it.

I (do) an agronomy class in my home town	at the moment now these days
We (make) much progress in our studies	last year 6 months ago in 2020
My friend (attend) evening classes	every day twice a week on Friday mornings
I (come) back to the university	next week later tomorrow

Ex. 6. Choose the correct word to finish the sentence.

1. He *had/was having* a great time during holidays.
2. His friends *have/are always having* parties and making noise.
3. You *make/are making* more new friends when you live away from home.
4. He sees that he *needs/is needing* to study more.
5. Thanks to you, I *understand/am understanding* now.
6. Temperatures *get/are getting* higher each year.
7. I *love/am loving* watching films. We always *go/are always going* to the cinema at the weekend.
8. My brother usually *walks/is usually walking* to university, but this week he *goes/is going* by bus.
9. I *don't agree/ am not agreeing* that it's better to study at home.
10. That course *sounds/is sounding* really interesting.

Ex. 7. Look at these words. Do they usually go with do or make?

Write two lists.

1. We usually use with work at school or university.
2. We usually use with work around the house.
3. We usually use with things we produce, create or construct.
4. We usually use when we talk about activities in general.
5. We use with these words:
a mistake, a decision, a noise, friends, an appointment, an effort, an excuse, money, progress, a phone call, a plan, a promise, an offer, a suggestion.
6. We use with these words: *your best, a favour, business, sport, your hair.*

Ex. 8. Complete the text with the correct form of do or make.

Last year a good university ... my brother **an offer** to study engineering science there. He ... the **decision** to accept their offer. He has to ... a lot of **work**, but his tutors say that he ... very **well** at the moment and that he ... a lot of **progress**. He has to ... a lot of theoretical **exercises** but he also has to ... practical **assignments**. Right now, for example, they ... a simple **computer** from old parts. The only problem is that my brother is becoming unhealthy because he never has time to ... **sports** and he always eats out because he doesn't have time to ... the **shopping** or **lunch** or dinner. My mum says he needs to ... **an effort** to ... those simple **chores**, but I understand that it's hard. There isn't time to ... everything!

UNIT 10. CAREERS IN AGRICULTURE

Words to remember

essential – главный	vary widely – сильно различаться
significant – значительный	field – поле
basic – основной	hay – сено
contribute – вносить вклад	poultry – птица
growth – рост	purchase – покупать
provide employment – обеспечивать рабочими местами	supplies – материалы
	carry through – пережить

Ex. 1. Read about agriculture and write down all benefits agriculture gives to communities.

Agriculture has always played an important role in human history. Today, it continues to be an **essential** industry that provides food, clothing, and other **basic** necessities to the world's population. It's estimated that there are around 570 million farms in the world. Agriculture is also a **significant contributor** to economic **growth**. It **provides employment** opportunities for millions of people worldwide and contributes to developing rural communities. The size and productivity of farms across the world varies a lot depending upon the type of plant or animal produced. Some, such as dairy and beef farms need a lot of land to grow feed for the cattle. Farms that specialize in **field** crops such as wheat, corn, soybeans, flax, potatoes and **hay**, may have very large fields but no animals. Others, such as fruits and vegetables, **poultry**, and modern swine farms are much smaller because they **purchase** feed and other **supplies** needed for production. Mixed farming includes more than one type of crop or livestock. For example, a farm may raise both cattle and chickens, or grow both corn and wheat. Mixed farming reduces the risk of losing all of a farm's income if one crop fails or one type of livestock becomes sick.

Agriculture is a good place to be right now! I feel very fortunate to have chosen agriculture to study at university. I believe that agriculture can **carry** any country **through** this difficult time.

Ex. 2. Find synonyms for words in part A from part B.

A. essential, purchase, raise, provide

B. grow, buy, supply, main

Ex. 3. Add more information to each of the sentences below: for example, types of crops and animals.

1. A farm can grow any kind of grain, vegetable, or fruit **as long as** (если только) the soil and climate are right for that crop.

2. Many types of animals, even insects such as bees, can be raised on a farm.

3. Farms can include a mix of animals and crops. They can also grow or raise just one kind of crop or animal.

4. Farms come in all sizes and can be owned by a family, multiple families, or a large company.

Ex. 4. Plan your own farm. Choose the type of a farm and what you are going to produce.

You have fields, pastures, a barn, a pond, a bog, and some open areas to build more animal shelters or plant more crops.

Ex. 5. Did You Know?

- 251.3 thousand people work in the agricultural sector of Belarus, or 7% of the workforce employed in the country's economy.

- Men account for more than 61%, women almost half as much - only about 39%.

- The average age of workers in the agricultural sector is 43.1 years.

- In the industry, only 36.3% of workers from the total number have higher and secondary specialized education.

- Agricultural production accounts for more than 7% of GDP.

- Average milk yield in 2024 was 6150 kg per cow.

- In a number of positions, Belarus leads in the world ranking. The country is among the top five countries-exporters of dairy products and the top 20 leading exporters of meat products.

- Domestic food is supplied to more than 107 countries of the world, foreign exchange earnings from its sale in 2023 amounted to almost \$ 7.5 billion.

- The share of regions in the production of food, beverages and tobacco products. The leaders are three regions: Brest - 24%, Minsk - 22.4%, Grodno region - 19.5%. The share of Vitebsk and Gomel regions accounts for 9 to 10%. The rating is closed by Mogilev region and Minsk, where this figure is 7.2% and 7.9%, respectively.

- At the same time in developing countries like Kenya the majority of the population - 75% works in agriculture.

Ex. 6. What do you know about food produced by the agricultural sector?

What is the primary ingredient of cheese?

Cheese begins its life on a dairy farm where the milk is produced and ends on our table where it is eaten. How many careers played a role in providing cheese for our diet? Can you name them?

Let's have a look how these careers are connected to the dairy farm and are necessary to produce the milk that is used to make cheese.

- **Dairy Farmers:** Raise and care for cattle on farms where milk is produced.

- **Veterinarians:** Assist farmers in maintaining the health and well-being of animals.

- **Animal Geneticists:** Research how genetic traits impact the health and productivity of animals and help farmers make the best decisions regarding the genetics and breeding of their animals.

- **Animal Nutritionists:** Make the diets of animals to meet their nutritional needs. Nutritionists help dairy farmers provide a healthy diet for their cattle at each stage of their life.

- **Crop Farmers:** Produce feed for dairy farmers, such as corn, alfalfa, soybeans, etc.

- **Soil Scientists/Agronomists:** Analyze the quality of soil and help farmers balance the nutrients to enable the growth of healthy crops.

- **Plant Geneticists:** Study the genetic traits of plants and use methods of crossbreeding and hybridization to perpetuate desirable traits in plants.

- **Truck Drivers:** Transport agricultural goods from production to processing and then to be distributed to consumers.

- **Engineers:** Design new technology to improve productivity and sustainability (for example, automated sprinkler systems, robotic milking equipment, etc.).

- **Food Scientists:** Study the science of food preparation and formulate recipes (for example, developing different types of cheese making methods).

- **Mechanics:** Repair and maintain equipment such as trucks, tractors and farming implements.

Ex. 7. Read the text “Why choose career in agriculture?” and complete the sentences:

A. Some young people tend to stay away from agriculture because ...

B. Others choose agriculture as

What type of career do you want to have? Do you want to be an engineer, a business person, or an agronomist? Or, have you ever wanted to become a farmer? I would not be surprised if you said no.

Why choose career in agriculture?

There are many fascinating things to learn when studying agriculture and **related sciences** (и связанные с ними науки): animal and land management, economics, horticulture, technology, and construction,

business and law. Knowledge in these areas could take you into sectors such as agriculture, forestry, horticulture, engineering and manufacturing, environment and conservation, teaching or even local or central government.

When choosing a career, many young people tend to stay away from agriculture. Because agriculture means an archaic [ɑ:ˈkɛŋk] lifestyle and a future with limited opportunities for the young. On the other hand, agriculture is a diverse and dynamic industry. Despite economic difficulties, people still need to eat. Food is a necessity not a luxury. This characteristic of agriculture is very important.

From my experience, I have found that many agriculture companies are still actively seeking new graduates and are hiring. The agriculture sector is booming!

Ex. 8. Students speak why they chose their career in agriculture.

Amav Gupta, a student from India

“I chose to study Agricultural sciences because I’ve always been fascinated with by how much agriculture influences the economy and daily life. This is especially true in India where agriculture is a key part of our culture. With the numerous challenges facing farming like unstable weather and traditional farming techniques, I see a huge opportunity for improvement and innovation”.

Mackenzey Coopman, a student from Australia

“I developed love for biology thanks to my favorite teacher. I chose Bachelor of Agricultural sciences as an opportunity to combine my passion for biology with the practicality of the degree. The fees for this degree are heavily subsidized by the government because of the demand for people in this industry”.

Alex McMelony, a student from Great Britain

“I’m from a farming background and I grew up on a farm in County Durham. I have friends that attended Harper Adams College for their undergraduate degree and they said great things about the university. The amount of hands-on (practical) experience and career-focused learning they received really impressed me, so it was the logical choice for me to take”.

Miriam Cook, a student from USA

“I studied at Wageningen University in the Netherlands. One of the biggest reasons for going there was it is the number one agriculture university in the world, the classes were tough! It gave me a chance to be in the home of the Holstein cow. As a dairy girl myself, this was near and dear to myself.”

Ex. 9. Complete the sentences according to the text.

1. AmavGupta chose to study agricultural sciences because ...
2. Mackenzy Coopman chose studies in agricultural sciences for two reasons: ...
3. Alex McMelony chose agricultural college because ...
4. The reasons for Miriam Cook to study at the agricultural university are ...

What is the reason for you to choose agriculture?

Grammar points. Conjunctions.

after – после того, как, **as** – так как, **before** – перед тем, как, **if** – если, **since** – так как / с тех пор, как, **that** – что / чтобы, **till** – пока / до тех пор, пока, **unless** – пока не / если не, **whether** – ли, **where** – где, **although** – хотя / несмотря на то, что, **because** – потому что, **how** – как, **once** – как только (часто не переводится), **than** – чем / нежели / разве только, **though** – хотя / несмотря на, **until** – до тех пор, пока, **whenever** – всякий раз, когда / когда бы ни, **while** – в то время, как, **when** – когда, **because of** (из-за).

Внимание!

После *although/even though, because* следуют подлежащее и сказуемое. - Even though I studied a little, I had good marks at school.

После **in spite of/despite, because of** употребляется существительное, местоимение или герундий (глагол с окончанием -ing). **In spite of/Despite** the law, people continue to use mobile phones while driving.

Внимание: despite употребляется без предлога of. - In spite of studying little I had good marks at school.

Ex. 10. Complete the sentences with:

although / in spite of / despite / because / because of.

1. Kate did not do well in the exam ___ working very hard.
2. ___ economic difficulties, people still need to eat.
3. Many young people tend to stay away from agriculture ___ agriculture means an archaic lifestyle.
4. Many young people tend to stay away from agriculture ___ limited opportunities for the young.
5. He didn't choose his career in agriculture ___ it is a diverse and dynamic industry.
6. He studies agriculture ___ its diverse and dynamic character.
7. Agriculture courses are heavily subsidized ___ of the demand for people in this industry.
8. I chose to study Agricultural sciences ____ I've always been fascinated with the importance of agricultural industry.

Ex. 11. Read about flamingos and answer the questions. Use because / because of.

A. Why are some flamingos pink? pale?

Some flamingos are pink. Not all flamingos are pink. The pink color comes from their diet. Flamingos that eat a lot of shrimp will be pink. Flamingos that eat lots of algae will be pale or white.

B. Why do we have taste buds and saliva?

Did you know that your tongue is muscle? It is. And it's the only muscle you have that is covered in saliva and taste buds. Having taste buds stops you from eating rotten food. Having saliva protects you from some germs and bacteria. Gross, but helpful.

Ex. 12. Text B.

HOW TO BE A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS PERSON

Have you ever wondered why some people are successful in business and others are not? Here's a story about one successful businessperson. He started out washing dishes and today he owns 168 restaurants.

Zubiar Kazi was born in a small town in southwest India. His dream was an airplane pilot, and when he was 16 years old he learnt to fly a small plane.

At the age of 23 and with just a little money in his pocket. Mr. Kazi moved to the United States. He hoped to get a job in the airplane industry in California. Instead, he ended up working for a company that rented cars.

While he was working for a car rental company, he frequently ate at a nearby KFC restaurant. To save money on food, he decided to get a job with KFC. For two , he worked as a cook's assistant. His job was to clean the kitchen and help the cook. "I didn't like it, but I always did the best I could" he says.

One day, two workers failed to come to work. That day, Mr. Kazi did the work of all three people in the kitchen. This really impressed the owners of the restaurant. A few months later, the owners needed a manager for a new restaurant. They gave the job to Mr. Kazi. He worked hard as a manager and soon the restaurant was making a profit.

A few years later he heard the restaurant was losing money. The restaurant was dirty inside and the food was terrible. Mr. Kazi borrowed money from a bank and bought the restaurant. For the first 6 months Mr. Kazi worked in the restaurant from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m., seven days a week. He and his wife cleaned the restaurant. renovated the building and improved

the cooking. They also tried hard to please the customers. before long the restaurant was making a profit.

A year later, Mr. Kazi sold his restaurant for a profit. With the money he earned, he bought three more restaurants that were losing money. Again, he cleaned them up, improved the food, and retrained the employees. Soon, these restaurants were making a profit, too.

Today, Mr Kazi owns 168 restaurants, but he isn't planning to stop there. He is looking for more poorly managed restaurants to buy.

Ex. 13. Sequence of events. Number the events in Mr. Kazi's life from 1 to 9.

1. He sold his first restaurant at a profit.
2. He got a job as a cook's helper.
3. He learned to fly a plane.
4. He bought his 168-th restaurant.
5. He moved to the United States.
6. He bought three more restaurants.
7. He gor a job at a car rental company.
8. He bought his first restaurant.
9. He became the manager of the restaurant.

Ex. 14. Choose the adjective that best describes Mr. Kazi and complete the sentence below.

Smart serious hard-working kind creative successful smart

I think Mr. Kazi is a ... person.

Now tell why you chose the word.

Reasons

- because he moved to the US with little money.
- because he made a profit with his restaurants.
- because he did the work of three people at KFC company.
- because he worked 7 days a week.
- because he tried to please his customers.

Word formation

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Success	Succeed	Successful	Successfully
Hope	Hope	Hopeful	Hopefully
Impression	Impress	Impressive	Impressively
Rent	Rent	Rental	
Manager	Manage	Managerial	
profit	profit	profitable	profitably

Ex. 15. Complete the sentences with the words from the table.

Example. He is a ...manager of 168 restaurants.

He manages 168 restaurants...

1. For a while, Mr, Kazi worked at a car ... company.

For a while, Mr, Kazi worked at a company that ... cars.

2. Mr. Kazi was the .. of the KFC restaurant.

Mr. Kazi ... the KFC restaurant.

3. Mr Kazi's work ... his employees.

Mr Kazi's work made an ... on his employees.

4. Mr. Kazi made a ... from the sale of each restaurant.

Mr. Kazi ... from the sale of his restaurants.

Ex. 16. Group work. A manager supervises his employees.

What do you think is a good manager like?

Choose from below and add your own ideas.

A. It is important for a manager to ...

B. It's not important for a manager to ...

Be honest

Be hard working

Be kind

Make profit

Be able to make difficult decisions

Communicate well

Write well

Treat the employees well

Reduce stress in the workplace

Listen to others

Understand new technologies

Organise parties for the employees

UNIT 11. DIFFERENT WAYS OF GETTING A DEGREE

Words to remember

do well – учиться хорошо

do a course – проходить курс обучения

leave for (university) – уехать учиться в университет

get in university – попасть в университет

afford university – позволить себе учиться в университете

university experience – опыт учебы в университете
 grade – оценка
 full-time – дневное отделение (университета)
 apply for university – подать заявление на учебу
 finish degree – закончить обучение (в университете)
 at the same time – в то же время, одновременно
 (un)connected to the environment – связанный (не связанный) с
 окружающей средой
 be back at university – вернуться в университет
 hire staff – нанимать штат
 train up employees – обучать сотрудников

Ex. 1. Match English collocations with *do* and *make*. with their Russian equivalents.

1. to make a mistake	A. посещать занятия
2. to make friends	B. сделать ошибку
3. to make noise	C. заводить друзей
4. to do classes	D. делать покупки
5. to do the shopping	E. шуметь
6. to do well / badly	F. получить степень
7. to do my / your / his / her best	G. выполнить работу
8. to do the job	H. проходить курс обучения
9. to do a degree	I. делать все возможное
10. to do a course	J. учиться хорошо/плохо
	K. прилагать все усилия

Ex. 2. Complete each sentence with appropriate forms of the verbs *make*, *do*.

1. It's hard to ... friends when you move to a new city.
2. My brother ... pretty well at school.
3. We're ... a course in zootechny at the university.
4. My mother enjoys her job, but she doesn't ... much money.
5. My students are ... good progress. Their spoken English is improving.
6. I really hate ... the dishes. I hope to buy a dishwasher this year.
7. John has decided to ... a course in engineering this autumn.
8. Lucy ... a lot of work at the weekends.
9. She loved university and ... lots of friends.
10. Students ... a lot of noise during the break.
11. The teacher gave a lecture and students ... notes.

Ex. 3. *Five people are talking about their studies. Match the person to their experience for questions 1 to 6. There is one extra option that does not match any of the speakers.*

- a. a degree from home.
- b. an evening class.
- c. a part-time university degree.
- d. a course in business.
- e. a postgraduate degree.
- f. a university preparation course.

1. Mark. I never did well at school, so when all my friends left for university, I just got a job. Since then, I've realized that a degree is useful, but I can't get in university with my grades. So this year I'm doing a foundation course at college full time. If I pass it, I'll be able to apply for university.

2. Melissa. I finished my degree in environmental science two years ago, and so did hundreds of other young people! So it's hard to get a job in this profession. My friends got jobs unconnected to the environment, but I didn't want that. So, I'm back at university now, studying water management. With a higher-level degree I'll have more chances.

3. Monika. When I finished school, I didn't think I would be able to afford university. But then I found lots of universities offer distance courses and that idea seemed perfect. The courses are cheaper and you don't have to pay for accommodation. It's not real university experience, but it's good enough.

4. Mitch. I'm working for a chemical company, as a lab technician, and my manager is keen to train up their employees, not hiring new staff. So the company is paying for my course. I work three days a week and go to university for two days. The course takes a year longer to complete than the full-time one, but I'm delighted that I don't have to pay for it, and can earn money at the same time as studying!

5. Philip. I used to study at the university a long time ago. I did a postgraduate course. I only discovered last year that they do informal classes for members of the public. Last term I did a class on the history of art, just for three hours a week on Friday nights. Now I'm doing a landscape course from six till nine every Tuesday.

6. None of the speakers are doing... .

Ex. 4. Match words and their definitions.

A. the deadline	1. taking a year away from study.
B. a gap year	2. a period of study
C. a term	3. is the date the tutor has set for you to hand in the piece of work.
D. assignment	4. the process of registering for a university
E. undergraduate	5. the qualification given to students who have completed their studies at a college or university.
F. a degree	6. academically difficult
G. to enroll	7. a college or university student who is studying for a first degree
H. a graduate	8. to officially join in a course.
I. challenging	9. homework given to students
J. to apply for a course	10. to be unsuccessful in a test or exam

Ex. 5. Choose the most suitable word.

1. Jack decided to take a foundation *course/lesson* in land management.
2. She can't get in university with her *points/grades*.
3. After leaving school Paul decided not to *joint/study* the university.
4. A higher level *degree/grade* gives you more chances to get a job.
5. I wasn't able to *afford/study* university after leaving school.
6. Martin *failed/missed* his maths exam and had to sit it again.
7. Many students in USA cannot *study/afford* university after school.
8. Foreign students usually *do /make* a preparation course.
9. You can *apply/ hire* staff to perform office tasks, such as answering phones and receiving post.
10. *Finishing/Applying* for an undergraduate degree is simple.
11. Most my classmates *left/got* for various universities in September.

Ex. 6. Complete each sentence with a suitable ending. Use each ending once.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Joe missed many classes | a) so he didn't have any problems |
| 2. James was a very gifted student | passing his exams. |
| 3. Dave could pick up languages very easily | b) so he started talking in Russian after only a few days. |
| 4. Tony didn't study in class | c) so she studies hard for entrance examinations. |
| 5. Helen was educated at home by her parents | d) so he failed most of the exams. |
| 6. Cathy wanted to get into university | e) so she couldn't make many friends of her own age. |
| 7. Brian attended evening classes in feeding farm animals. | f) so he didn't go out often with his friends. |
| | g) so he could never remember his homework. |

Ex. 7. Finish these questions with the correct prepositions.

1. What course is she applying ...?
2. What subject is he good ...?
3. When do you plan to leave ... the university?
4. Who does your decision depend ...?
5. Who is she waiting ...?

Ex. 8. Choose the most suitable word to complete each sentence.

1. Martin was quite good ... chemistry.
a) in b) at
2. Edvard has a ... in agronomy from Leeds university
a) certificate b) degree c) paper
3. If you want to pass the examination, you must study ...
a) heavy b) hard c) hardly
4. The university 30 students in the programme. "Breeding of farm animals".
a) challenge b) applied c) enrolled
5. I decided for the course in agribusiness.
a) to study b) to apply c) to share
6. The for application to universities in Belarus is July 17.
a) deadline b) date c) course
7. Many universities courses online.
a) finish b) take c) offer
8. 60 students for the course in Agricultural sciences.
a) applied b) offered c) did

Grammar points. The Present Perfect Tense.

Настоящее совершенное время используется для сообщения о результате действия, фактах, событиях или действиях без указания точного времени, в которое они произошли. Мы говорим, что кто-то что-то (а не), (а не), (а не), (а не), (а не). Иными словами, на этот момент действие **завершено** и есть какой-то **результат** этого действия (или бездействия).

Время **Present Perfect** (настоящее совершенное) образуется с помощью вспомогательного глагола **have/has** в настоящем времени и причастия прошедшего времени значимого глагола, то есть его «третьей формы». I, we, you, they **have done/have finished**. – Я, мы, вы, они сделали/закончили

He, she, **as done/has finished work**. – Он/она сделал/закончил работу.

Вспомогательный глагол **have/has** на русский язык не переводится.

У каждого времени английского языка есть определенные словомаркеры, которые позволяют легко найти его среди прочих. Вот маркеры Present Perfect Tense:

- this month; this week; this year – в этом месяце, на этой неделе, в этом году
- just – только что
- yet – ещё, уже (в отрицательных или вопросительных предложениях)
- already – уже
- ever – когда-либо
- never – никогда
- recently – недавно
- since – с тех пор (до сих пор)
- for – в течение
- so far – пока, за это время
- it's the first **time I have visited** – Я впервые посетил

Ex. 9 Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. I **have worked** for other farmers so far.
2. John **has been working** for the company since his university studies.
3. I **have learned** a lot on the other farm recently.
4. We **have been** to India three times and are going there again in summer.
5. They **have been living** in the village for 10 years.

6. There **have never been** any huge technological innovations on our farm.

7. The weather **has been** very strange this year.

8. We **haven't had** any problems up to now.

9. Our daughter **has been studying** agronomy for three years.

10. I **have been thinking** of going to China lately.

Ex. 10. Choose the verb in the Past Simple or Present Perfect tense.

Our most popular holidays are skiing and cycling. Our main ski trainer, Jules, (1) **taught/has taught** skiing for nearly twenty years. Julia is our cycling tour leader – she (2) **has taken part/took part** in the National Championships three times and she (3) **has finished/finished** fifth last year.

Ex. 11. Put adverbs in the right place in the sentences.

1. Have you seen new technologies? (already)

2. We have bought new equipment. (just)

3. Has Tom visited the farm? (ever)

4. I have been to the farm. (never)

5. I haven't been to the farm. (yet)

Words to remember

goal – цель equipment – оборудование conventional tillage methods – традиционные методы обработки почвы plowing – вспашка guidance systems – системы управления трактором	precision planting parts – приборы для точной посадки harvest – убирать урожай storage – хранение fuel consumption – потребление топлива no-till farming – нулевая обработка почвы safety practices – система безопасности
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Ex. 12. Translate the sentences in Present Perfect into Russian.

1. I have worked for other farmers since my youth.

2. It has opened my eyes to many different aspects of farming.

3. I have learnt a lot on the other farms.

4. I have been able to use many new practices.

5. There have never been any huge technological innovations on our farm.

6. The farmer has taught me how to use the modern technologies.

7. I have learnt how to use the guidance systems.

8. I have been able to see the differences between no-till and conventional tilling.

Ex. 13. Read the text “Practical experience” paying attention to the use of Present Perfect.

Practical experience

I grew up with the opportunity to farm with my grandfather and my father. At high school and college, I have worked for other farmers for many years which has opened my eyes to many different aspects of farming. My dad has told me, “All farms are different, but they all have the same **goal**.”

Our farm is rather small, but I have been able to use many of the practices I have learned on the other farms I have worked for. On our farm we still use **conventional tillage methods** such as chisel **plowing**, and field cultivating which is becoming less common. We also run older equipment. None of our tractors or our combine have any **guidance systems** on them. We also do not have **many precision planting parts** on our planter. At **harvest** we take our crop straight to the elevator since we do not have any **storage** of our own. There have never been any huge technological innovations on our farm and I do not see any in the near future.

The other farms I have worked on have been much more technologically advanced. However they do still run older equipment like ours along with the newer machines. The farmer I currently work for has taught me a great deal of information on how to use the modern technologies. I have learned how to use the guidance systems, while also seeing other kinds of information on the monitors such as planting maps or **fuel consumption**. This farmer also practices **no-till farming**, so I have been able to see the differences between no-till and conventional tilling and the benefits and negative sides of both. They also had a grain storage facility built. I also gained knowledge of how it all works and the **safety practices** that must take place.

I am pleased that I worked for others and gained the knowledge base. I still have a lot to learn, but these experiences are helping me. If anybody has the chance to work on another farm I would strongly advise it. You can learn completely new practices while also learning new ways to do tasks you have done for years. Many farms may seem very similar, but actuality there are so many differences in them.

Ex. 14. Match the questions to the correct answers.

1. Have you ever worked on a farm?	A. Yes, many innovations.
2. Have you learnt a lot of new things on the farm?	B. It was the farmer I worked for.
3. Have there been any innovations on your farm?	C. Yes, guidance systems on tractors, precision technologies etc.
4. Who has taught you how to use guidance systems?	D. I have learnt new ways to do tasks.
5. What experience have you gained on the farm?	E. Yes, because I grew up on the farm.

Ex. 15. Complete the sentences using the correct verb form.

1. In my youth I worked for other farmers. It ... (open) my eyes to many aspects of farming.

2. Our farm is rather small. There ... never (be) any huge technological innovations on our farm.

3. I worked on many farms. Many ... (use) newer machines.

TEST (15 minutes)

Ex. 1. For each question, choose the correct answer.

Nettie Polano

Nettie Polano is an unusual university student. So what makes her (1)..... from other university students? Nettie is amazing – she started university when she was 14! Nettie is a teenage genius – a teenager who is (2)..... clever.

She completed primary school in four years and secondary school in only three years! Her teachers saw she was much (3)..... than other students her age when she was seven years old. They (4)..... Nettie's parents how brilliant she was.

Two years later, Nettie's parents decided to take her out of school. Nettie (5)..... her school studies at home with teachers who came to her house. Nettie studies science at university. She chose this (6)..... because she dreams of one day becoming the youngest person to travel into space.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | A strange | B different | C alone |
| 2 | A especially | B immediately | C exactly |
| 3 | A older | B bigger | C better |
| 4 | A spoke | B told | C said |
| 5 | A finished | B made | C took |
| 6 | A level | B term | C subject |

Ex. 2. Choose the right verb tense.

Bacteriophages (the viruses) are/were discovered in 1915, almost a hundred years ago. They has/have two advantages. They didn't/don't attack humans and animals. And secondly, they did not/do not kill good bacteria. Studies have shown/has shown that they are safe, although some scientists believe that further testing need/needs to be done.

Ex. 3. Choose the right word.

- The teacher called Tim's parents because he hadn't been _____ any of his classes.
a. doing b. sitting c. attending d. graduating
- I am currently doing a _____ on the ancient Egyptians.
a. exam b. revision c. research
- I was very relieved when I found out that I'd _____ all my exams.
a. sat b. passed c. got d. revised
- When I _____ in the course, I had to fill in a lot of forms.
a. failed b. passed c. applied d. enrolled
- After I _____ from college, I might take some time off and go travelling.
a. graduate b. finish c. got d. enter
- They are happy because they _____ their exams.
a. failed b. finished c. have d. joined

UNIT 12. AT THE FIRST ENGLISH CLASS

Ex. 1. Preparatory exercises

<p>1. Put days of the week in the correct order</p> <p>a. Tuesday b. Friday c. Sunday d. Wednesday e. Thursday f. Saturday</p>	<p>2. Put months in the correct order</p> <p>a. January b. July c. April d. August e. March f. February</p>
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Ex. 2. Read instructions a teacher gives to students at the first lesson.

Hello, everyone!

It's nice to see you all here. Welcome to the English class. I'm your teacher. My name is Helen Black. Before we begin some information about the class.

Our class is in room 201 on the second floor. When you enter building 4, turn left and go upstairs to find room 201.

We have class twice a week, on Monday and on Thursday. Our class begins at 8 o'clock a.m. and lasts 90 minutes with a 5-minute break between the lessons, so we finish at 9.25. Please arrive on time.

Also I have an office hour if you have any questions or missed some lessons, it's Friday 2.00 p.m.

The course ends on June the 20th. June the 20th is the last day of the semester.

I think that's all. One more thing, you need the book. Here it is. So, you can get an e-book in room 2012.

I think that's all. See you next Monday.

Ex. 3. Are the sentences true or false?

- A. This is an English class.
- B. There are three classes every week.
- C. The class begins in October.
- D. There is a book for the course.
- E. The students need to buy the book.
- F. The first class is next Thursday.

Ex. 4. Choose the best answer.

- 1. What is the teacher's name? – a. Lindsay Black b. Lindsey Black c. Linsey Black
- 2. What room is the class in? – a. Room 13 b. Room 30 c. Room 33
- 3. What days is the class? – a. Monday and Tuesday b. Monday and Wednesday c. Monday and Thursday
- 4. How long is the class? – a. One hour b. One hour and a half c. Two and a half hours
- 5. When is the teacher's office hour? a. On Monday and Wednesday b. Room 7B c. Friday at 18.00

Ex. 5. Arrange sentences according to the text

- 1. So, please get a copy of the book
- 2. Our class is in room ...
- 3. For this course you need ...

4. Our class begins at ... and lasts ..., we finish at ...
5. Before we begin, some information about the class.
6. If you have any questions or problems or want to talk to me, ...
7. Also, I have an office hour ... I'm in office ...
8. I look forward to ...
9. We have class twice a week, on

Ex. 6. Speak about your English class. Give the following information:

- When do you have English class? How often?
- Where do you have it?
- How many students are there at your English class?
- Explain how to get to the classroom.
- What time does your English class begin?
- When do you finish your English class?

Ex. 7. Read the dialogue between a teacher and a student. Complete the sentences in the dialogue:

- A. Grades are based on ...
- B. Teacher allows ... unexcused absence during the semester.

S: I was wondering how you are going to calculate our final **grades (оценки)**.

T: Grades are based on many things: homework, attendance, quizzes, mid-term, and final.

S: What counts the most?

T: Actually I look at all of it and let's not forget class participation.

S: Do you grade on a curve or use percentages?

T: Homework, attendance, and quizzes are sixty percent; the mid-term and final are worth twenty percent each.

S: What if we miss something?

T: I will allow one unexcused absence; after that you need to contact me ahead of time.

Ex. 8. Answer the questions.

What are a student and teacher discussing?

Find the sentence explaining the calculation of final grades.

What does "class participation" mean?

Explain final grades at your university.

Ex. 9. How do you understand these messages? Read the messages and choose one option.

1. Caution: *Floor is wet. Please watch your step.*

- A. The floor is wet, please go back.
- B. The floor is wet and you should be careful while walking.
- C. There is a step on the wet floor that needs to be watched.

2. Noise Restrictions

Loud music is not permitted after 10pm. Please respect your neighbors and keep noise levels to a minimum.

- A. You can't play loud music after 10pm.
- B. You must use headphones to listen to music.
- C. Loud music is only allowed before 10pm if it is played through headphones.

3. Reading emails

Dear team, remember we've moved our weekly meeting from Monday to Wednesday for this week only. This is due to staff illness.

- A. The weekly meeting is cancelled this week.
- B. The weekly meeting will be held on both Monday and Wednesday.
- C. Somebody is ill.

4. Text Message

Hi Lisa, can you lend me your notes from last week's English class? The one about ecology. I was sick and missed it. Speak soon, Andy.

- A. Andy is offering Lisa his English notes.
- B. Lisa is asking Andy for his English notes.
- C. Andy is asking for Lisa's English notes.

5. Notice

Wi-Fi Maintenance

There will be Wi-Fi maintenance from 6pm to 8pm today. Internet services will be interrupted during this time.

- A. Wi-Fi maintenance will take place during office hours.
- B. Internet services will not be affected by the Wi-Fi maintenance.
- C. Wi-Fi will be unavailable this evening.

6. Exams notice

Dear Students,

This is to inform all students that the final examinations for the current semester will begin on January 4 and finish on 18, January. Please, check the notice board for your exam schedule and room allocations. Ensure you arrive at least 30 minutes before the exam starts. Best luck to everyone!

- A. Students are asked to take exams.
- B. Exams last 2 weeks.
- C. The notice informs the students about exams' schedule.

7. E-mail notices

*Scheduled Lessons facilitated by the following teachers professor: Smith, Gordon may occur differently today. Students please check your email for further notices. **Please note:** Notifications will be posted by **7:30am** each school day.*

- A. The timetable has changed.
- B. Students will be informed at 7.30 each day.
- C. Students are asked to attend classes.

UNIT 13. ENGLISH IN MY LIFE

Ex. 1. People learn a foreign language for different reasons. Look at these reasons for studying English and number them in order of importance for you.

- a. To get a good job
- b. To pass an examination
- c. For travel
- d. To speak to foreign visitors
- e. To understand the culture of a foreign country
- f. To study abroad
- g. To please my parents
- h. To understand songs

Ex. 2. Read about people who use English. Then you must be able to say

- Who they are
- Where they come from
- What they do
- Why they need English
- What problems they have with the English if any.

1. I'm Kurt Thommen from Zurich in Switzerland. I'm a photographer for a wildlife magazine. I need English because lots of handbooks are written in it and I travel a lot. Next month I'm going to visit South East Asia. I hope I'll be able to make myself understood. I've found it's easier to speak English to other foreigners than to native speakers! One American colleague doesn't speak slowly enough for me to understand him. It's useful to know English.

2. Hi! My name is Veronique Arnaud and I come from Quebec, a French-speaking part of Canada. I'm an accountant in a big paper mill. I take care of foreign customers, so most of the time I have to use English.

3. I'm Kathy Wong and I'm from Singapore. I've been studying business administration in London for the past two years. I felt really homesick because I've never been away from home before. It took me time to get used to living on my own and I still miss my parents. They brought me up to speak English and I was sent to an English speaking school. When I got here, though, I still had a few problems with people's accents and students' slang. Some of the lectures were hard to understand at first, and

there was lots of business jargon. Living in London is expensive and I almost ran out of money but luckily I got a part-time job and now I get by.

4. I'm Adebayo Omere from Nigeria and I'm an agricultural engineer. English is an official language because there are so many different languages and dialects spoken in Nigeria. I have to travel all-round the country and often English is the only way to communicate.

5. I'm Anna Gonzales from San Paulo in Brazil. It is eight years since I started to learn English. My biggest problem is pronunciation. I love listening to English pop music which is a great way of learning new vocabulary. My dad's a businessman and he uses English all the time. He speaks it fluently. He managed to pick it up while he was working in the States. Perhaps, I'll study there. He wants me to speak English well enough so that I can join his company. I'd rather work in advertising.

Ex. 3. Using the texts as a guide, write about yourself. Explain:

- who you are and where you come from;
- what you do;
- why you are studying English;
- what your biggest problems with the English are;
- what your ambitions are.

Ex. 4. Choose one word to complete the sentence.

1. In recent years, online education is becoming more and more popular __ the rise in technology and the demand for education.

a) although b) because c) if d) because of

2. I was not really sure how to write university essays, __ soon got used to it.

a) when b) despite c) but d) if

3. I like Biology the most __ I am excellent at English.

a) though b) because c) if d) as

4. The university is a great place to live, study and work, with many resources, __ the library and a free gym.

a) according to b) as a result c) example d) such as

5. A foreign language is compulsory for all students __ some are against it.

a) although b) because c) if d) as

Ex. 5. Read the letter of application. In which paragraph does the writer

- say what else she is sending with the letter?
- say how good her English is, and how she'd like to improve it?
- give details of her qualification?
- say where she saw the advertisement, and why she is writing?

UNIT 14. GIVING INSTRUCTIONS AND ADVICE

Grammar points Modal verbs.

Modal verb	Meaning	Translation
Can	Возможность, способность	Мочь, уметь
Could	Вероятность, возможность, вежливая просьба	Мог, не могли бы вы
May, may not	Разрешение, возможность, запрет	Можно Нельзя
Might	Менее вероятная возможность, предположение	They might be late for classes because of the traffic. – Они могут опоздать на занятия из-за транспорта.
Must	Обязанность, необходимость, запрет в отрицательной форме	Должен, обязан, нельзя
Should	Рекомендация, совет	Следует
Will	Будущее действие, просьба	Will you help me with my homework? – Ты сможешь мне с домашней работой?
Would	Вежливая просьба, предположение	Would you join us? – Не присоединитесь ли Вы к нам?
Shall (we)	Предложение в 1 лице	Shall we go to the sports club today? – Мы пойдем в спортивный клуб сегодня?

Когда говорим о ситуации в прошлом, которую уже невозможно изменить, мы используем конструкцию модальный глагол + have + третья форма смыслового глагола.

He can't have done it himself. – Он не мог сделать это сам (но сделал)

She should have written to her parents long ago. – Ей следовало написать родителям давным-давно.

He must have got lost. – Он, должно быть, заблудился.

Ex. 1. Match the problem students have with the advice given

Give your own advice. Use:

You should /shouldn't ...

You could ...

I would advise you to ...

PROBLEM	ADVICE
<p>KEN. "I never have any money and I'm always broke. As soon as I get money, I spend it .What do you think I should do? "</p>	<p>1. I wouldn't say anything to the parents for the moment, <u>if I were you</u>. Perhaps, that's not true what you've heard. You should first speak to your brother.</p>
<p>Mark. "My parents don't like my friends. They blame them for everything that goes wrong. They say I have to stop going out with them. What should I do?"</p>	<p>2. This is a problem many young people have. <u>Perhaps, you shouldn't</u> take all your money when you go out. Another good thing is to keep an account of what you spend every day.</p>
<p>Bill. "Some people told me my brother has some new friends who are often in trouble with the police. Do you think I should tell my parents? "</p>	<p>3. <u>I would strongly advise</u> you to stop inviting friends at weekends and start working at your homework.</p>
<p>Sarah: 'I can't study at weekends because we always have visitors. I'm worried about my exams!'</p>	<p>4. <u>Perhaps you could</u> try taking your friends home so that your parents can get to know them better. However, perhaps your parents are right. and your friends are but trouble. Think it over before you decide.</p>

Ex. 2. How do you understand the notice: Noise Restrictions

Loud music is not permitted after 10pm. Please respect your neighbors and keep noise levels to a minimum.

- A. You can't play loud music after 10pm.
- B. You must use headphones to listen to music.
- C. Loud music is only allowed before 10pm if it is played through headphones.

Ex. 3. Read the text “Lifestyle choices” and pay attention to modal verbs.

Natasha Marshal went to her doctor for some advice.

– Doctor, I’ve read that by making the right health choices for diet and life style, people can live for longer. What should I do to live long and healthily? Can you give me some suggestions?’

– Certainly, Miss Marshal!’ replied the doctor. ‘Well firstly, you should only eat fresh fruit and vegetables. You shouldn’t eat any meat, salt, cheese or butter. You shouldn’t drink any alcohol and you shouldn’t smoke. You should drink lots of natural mineral water, but not too cold.’

– OK,’ said Natasha, writing all this down in her notebook. ‘And should I change anything else about my lifestyle?’

– You shouldn’t go out to bars or big cities,’ the doctor told her, ‘because the crowds and the noise can be stressful. You should get up very early in the morning and go running and you shouldn’t stay up late at night. You shouldn’t watch television or use the internet. It’s not good for you to sit still for long and look at a screen.’

– And by following this health plan I’ll live to be a hundred?’ asked Natasha.

Ex. 4. Use *should/shouldn’t*

To live long and healthily

You ... only eat fresh fruit and vegetables.

You ...drink any alcohol.

You ... eat any meat, salt, cheese or butter.

You ... smoke.

You ... drink a lot of mineral water.

You ... go out to bars.

You ... get up early in the morning.

You ... use the Internet.

You ... live in the countryside.

Ex. 5. Read general rules and regulations for students. What verbs are used to give instructions?

- No student may be absent from classes, or from other academic activities without prior permission from the Faculty, except for episodes of illness.
- Every student must attend lectures/seminars/regularly.
- Smoking and using or keeping alcoholic drinks or drugs are strictly forbidden in the academy campus.
- Students are not permitted to possess or use Mobile Phones inside the class rooms.
- The campus and classrooms should always be kept neat and clean. The students should take care not to litter the classrooms and premises.
- Students may live either in University halls of residence in private accommodation, or at home.

What words did you notice which mean «нельзя», «запрещено», «не разрешается»?

Ex. 6. Find synonyms to words in part A to those in part B.

A	B
absent	buildings
permission	miss
regularly	waste
is forbidden	usually
possess	approval
litter	not allowed
premises	have

Ex. 7. Read the classroom rules for students given by a teacher at a lesson.

Students are not allowed to chew gum in my class. While some students think that I am just being mean, there are many good reasons for this rule. First, some irresponsible students make messes with their gum. They may leave it on the bottoms of desks, drop it on the floor, or put it on other people's property. Another reason why I don't allow students to chew gum is because it is a distraction. When they are allowed to chew gum, students are more worried about having it, popping it, chewing it, and snapping it, and only then they are in listening, writing, reading, and learning. This is why I don't allow students to chew gum in my class.

Ex. 7 A. Find Russian equivalents to A–H in 1–8.

- | | |
|---|--|
| A. to chew gum | 1. есть много веских причин для |
| B. there are many good reasons
for this rule | этого правила |
| C. irresponsible students | 2. это отвлечение |
| D. make messes with their gum | 3. прилепить ее на собственность
других людей |
| E. leave it on the bottoms of
desks | 4. прилепить ее на парты |
| F. drop it on the floor | 5. безответственные студенты |
| G. put it on other people's
property | 6. жевать жвачку |
| H. it is a distraction | 7. бросить ее на пол |
| | 8. портить что-то жвачкой |

Ex. 8. Put the phrases in the correct group: *must, should, shouldn't, mustn't*

1. Students are not allowed to chew gum in class.
2. I don't allow students to chew gum in my class.
3. Students' responsibility is to listen, write, read, and learn during lessons.
4. Some irresponsible students make messes with their gum.

Ex. 9. Complete each sentence with a word from the box

cheat revise follow concentrate pass pay copy
--

1. Try to ... the most important rules at the university.
2. It is difficult to attention in a noisy class.
3. Pauline tried her best to ... final examinations.
4. Your test is the same as Henry's! Did you ... his work?
5. New technologies make it much easier for students to ... than ever before.
6. Students are given some days to ... for the exams.
7. Please, ... the rules and there won't be any problems in your life.

Ex. 10. Some students do not follow the rules of conduct at the examination. Read the following paragraph and think of the main idea. What are you able to conclude from the rules? Choose one sentence to confirm your answer.

The rules of conduct during an examination are clear. No books, calculators or papers are allowed in the test room. Teachers won't allow anyone with such items to take the test. Anyone caught cheating will be asked to leave the room. His or her test sheet will be taken. The incident will be reported to the proper authority. At the end of the test period, all

materials will be returned to the lecturer. If you do not follow the rules, you will automatically fail the test.

Ex. 11. Write about rules at the exams using *must or mustn't*.

1. You ... copy from other students.
2. You ... switch off your mobile phone.
3. You ... talk in the exam.
4. You ...eat any food, including chewing gum and sweet in exam rooms.

5. You ... use a red pen.

6. You ...use calculators.

7. You ... stay calm.

8. You ... leave your hats, coats and bags in the cloakroom.

9. You ... leave exam rooms quietly – others may still be working.

Ex. 12. Read the sentences and answer the questions.

A. Which sentence shows that he earned his degree?

a. He **must have worked** hard to earn his degree.

b. He **should have worked** harder to earn his degree.

B. – “You **could have finished** the paper earlier”.

Did you finish the paper in time?

C. **What does the notice say?** – *Only faculty can eat here!*

Can students eat here?

Grammar notes. Conditional sentences. – Условные предложения.

Условие	Результат
1 тип. Present Simple If, when, unless	Future Simple Will, can
If you study hard, Если будешь учиться усердно,	you will pass the exam. то ты сдашь экзамен.
2 тип. Past Simple	Would, could, might
If I were a millionaire, Если бы я был миллионером,	I would travel the world. я бы путешествовал по всему миру.
3 тип. Past Perfect	Would have + Past Participle
If we had left earlier, Если бы мы ушли раньше,	we wouldn't have missed the train. мы бы не опоздали на поезд.
4 тип. Mixed. Past Perfect	Past Simple
If you had studied harder, Если бы ты усерднее учился	you wouldn't have so many problems now. то сейчас у тебя не было бы так много проблем.

Ex. 13. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. **If** lectures are boring, students will not want to attend them.
2. She will graduate next year **if** she passes all her courses.
3. Don't take this course **if** you are not ready to study statistics.
4. You won't pass the exam **unless** you work harder.
5. You won't pass the exam **if** you don't work harder.
6. Amy is not allowed to play computer games **until** she has done her homework completely.

Ex. 14. Read teacher's recommendations about essay writing and pay attention to conditional sentences with "if".

"I want to explain a few things about your essay.

First of all, **the deadline (крайний срок)**. The deadline for this essay is October the 18th. Not the 19th, not the 28th, not two days later because your dog was ill or your computer broke – the 18th. If it's late, I won't mark it. I won't even read it – you'll fail the assignment! So, please hand it in on time. You can even hand it in early, if you like!

You can email me the essays at j.hartshorn@lmu.ac.uk. That's H-A-R-T-S-H-O-R-N. I'll reply to say I've got it. If I don't reply within a day, it might mean I didn't get it, so please email me again to make sure. You can also bring a paper copy of the essay to my office, but let's be kind to the trees, OK? Email is better for the trees and for me.

Don't forget that you must reference every idea or quote you use that isn't your own idea. And the last page of your essay should be a list of all the books you used, in alphabetical order, not in the order you used them!

And lastly, make it easy for me to read! That means use a clear font. Arial is best, but Times New Roman is fine too. Size 12 font for the essay, and size 14 for the titles and subheadings. And use page numbers.

Ex. 15. Match the two parts of the sentences and translate them.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. If your essay is late, | a. you still have to hand the essay in on time. |
| 2. If your computer breaks, | b. don't print your assignment. |
| 3. If the teacher doesn't write back to you, | c. you won't pass the assignment. |
| 4. If you want to be kind to trees, | d. use font size 12, subheadings and page numbers. |
| 5. If you use other people's ideas, | e. you can email him to check he got your essay. |
| 6. If you want to make your essay easy to read, | f. you have to give reference |

Ex. 16. Read and translate text B. Mind type III conditional sentences.

Text B.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF A FOREIGN LANGUAGE
FOR A CAREER**

After I graduated from university I applied for a marketing position with a well-known bank with branches all over the world I didn't get the job because they wanted someone who spoke Spanish fluently. After I graduated from university, I applied for a marketing position with a well-known bank with branches all over the world. I didn't get the job because they wanted someone who spoke Spanish fluently. I could have taken Spanish in high school, but I didn't. I took an acting class instead. If I had taken Spanish, I would have got the job. Just imagine, if I had actually got the job, I would have moved to Spain. My entire life could have gone in a totally different direction. I might have met a Spanish girl and got married. If that had actually happened, I would probably have stayed in Spain. We might have had children. Unfortunately, I didn't get the job and I didn't go to Spain. I got a boring job and I live alone. If I had just taken Spanish, my life would be much more interesting now.

Ex. 17. Read and answer:

1. "I could have taken Spanish in high school."

Did the man study Spanish at school?

2. Why didn't he get a job with a well-known bank?

3. Did he move to Spain?

4. Has he got children?

Ex. 18. Read the story "Ryan's crazy class trip" and answer the question "Is the story really funny or sad?"

Ryan woke up late for school that day. If he had remembered about the school trip, he would have arrived on time. If he had remembered, they were visiting the farm, he wouldn't have worn his best clothes. If he had stayed away from the cows as he was told, he wouldn't have been chased around by the angry herd. After lunch the class went berry-picking. If he had listened to warnings about poisonous berries, Ryan wouldn't have spent the afternoon in the hospital. But if Ryan had behaved himself all day, he wouldn't have had so many funny stories to tell his parents when he got home.

Ex. 19. Match two parts and translate the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. If Ryan had remembered about the school trip, | 1. they wouldn't have chased him. |
| 2. If he had remembered, they were visiting the farm, | 2. he would have worn appropriate clothes. |
| 3. If he had stayed away from the cows, | 2. he wouldn't have had so many adventurous stories. |
| 4. If he had listened to warnings about poisonous berries, | 3. he would have got up earlier. |
| 5. If Ryan had behaved himself all day, | 4. he wouldn't have eaten them. |
| | 5. he would have arrived on time. |

UNIT 15. REGULATIONS FOR RESIDENT STUDENTS

Words to remember

resident students – студенты, проживающие в общежитии

regulations – правила

Halls of Residence – студенческое общежитие

observe – соблюдать

reasonable – разумный

conversations – разговоры

inaudible – неслышимый

involved – тот, кто участвует

disturbance – нарушение

leave – покидать

immediately – немедленно

prior – до

permission – разрешение

warden – дежурный общежития

at least – по крайней мере

in advance – заранее, наперед

occasionally – иногда

overnight guests – гости, которые остаются на ночь

allow – позволять, разрешать

consecutive – подряд, следующий друг за другом

Ex. 1. Read REGULATIONS FOR RESIDENT STUDENTS and pay attention to the use of modal verbs.

Students may not keep domestic animals in Halls of Residence.

Students should observe a reasonable quiet at all times, but especially between 11.00 p.m. and 6.30 a.m. and between these hours conversations and other activities, radios and musical instruments **should** be inaudible outside a student room. Any guests involved in creating a disturbance **may** be asked to leave the Hall immediately.

Parties **may** be held only with the prior permission of the warden, which **should** be obtained at least five days in advance.

Occasionally overnight guests **are allowed** but only with the prior permission of the Warden and for a maximum three consecutive nights.

Ex. 2. Write down what is not allowed to do for students living in the Halls of residence.

1. It's not allowed to
2.
3.
4.

Ex. 3. Fill in a missing word

At fill in somewhere strict bad audible do pets inform asked skip only

Dear Rosemary,

Sorry I *haven't written* for ages, but what with exams and so on I've been too busy to do anything! Anyway, I'm off to university in London in September. The rules for students in Halls of Residence look horribly (строгие)! For a start, we were not allowed to have (домашних любимцев) in our rooms, so Freddie will have to stay at home. We're not supposed to (делать) anything after 11 pm that can be (слышимо) outside our rooms and if guests are involved they'll probably get (попросят) to leave at once. We can have parties and we can have people (только) for short periods, so I hope to see you in London sometime next term. If I want to come and visit you for the weekend, I have to (заполнить) a form. I need permission to (пропустить) classes, unless, of course, I'm ill, in which case I have to (информировать) the Warden somehow.

So it looks as if I have to behave myself! if I make things bad for other students then I could find myself looking for (где-нибудь) to live, though they can't make me do that without warning me (вначале).

Write soon and tell me all our news.

Love, John.

Ex. 4. Answer the questions.

1. Are the regulations for resident students the same in your country?
2. Do you keep a cat or a dog in the Hall of residence? If not, why?

3. Are students allowed to listen to the radio and music?
4. What time should students keep quiet?
5. Do you hold parties in the Hall of Residence?
6. Is it allowed for your guests sometimes to stay overnight?

Ex. 5. True/False sentences.

1. Students are allowed to keep domestic animals in Halls of Residence.
2. Between 11.00 p.m. and 6.30 a.m. conversations dances, radios and music should be inaudible outside a student room.
3. Parties may be held only if the warden takes part.
4. Students can have overnight guests any time they want.
5. Students need a permission to miss classes.

Ex. 6. Look at the pairs of sentences. Find the adverbs in each B sentence. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. **A** The rules are strict.
B The rules are horribly strict.
2. **A** The students were asked to attend classes.
B The students were asked to attend classes regularly.
3. **A** My friend was asked to leave my room.
B My friend was asked to leave my room immediately.
4. **A** Overnight guests are allowed.
B Occasionally overnight guests are allowed.
5. **A** I couldn't see because it was cloudy.
B I couldn't see well because it was cloudy.

Ex. 7. Choose the correct adverb in each sentence.

1. The teacher called my name *loudly* / *terribly*.
2. The students ate their pizzas *kindly* / *hungrily*.
3. The lecturer spoke *clearly* / *clear*.
4. The man was driving very *noisily* / *fast*.
5. Listen *carefully* / *quickly* and make notes.
6. Learning languages doesn't come *easily* / *easy*.

Grammar points. Использование парных союзов.

"*either... or*" – *или ... или*

"*both...and*" – *как ... так и*

"*neither...nor*" – *ни... ни*

"*not only...but also*" – *не только, но и*.

Ex. 8. Use one on the above conjunctions.

1. ... his farther ... his mother went to university.
2. The statement can be ... true ... false.
3. The purpose of these sites is ... economic ... social.
4. The lecture was ... interesting ... educational.

Выражение согласия/несогласия в английском языке.

So /Neither

So + **вспомогательный глагол** используется, если вы соглашаетесь с положительным утверждением.

I work hard every day. – So do I. – Я тоже (много работаю).

Neither + **вспомогательный глагол** применяется для согласия с отрицательным высказыванием.

I don't agree with him. – Neither do I.

I don't have any time. – Neither do I.

У меня нет времени. – У меня тоже (нет времени)

Употребление either: в основном используется в вопросах или отрицательных предложениях вместо «also» или «too» и стоит в конце предложения.

I didn't go to class yesterday. – I didn't **either**.

Я не ходил на занятия вчера. – Я тоже.

И так, если вам надо согласиться с утвердительным высказыванием, то:

So + вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее

Если вам надо согласиться с выражением, в котором есть отрицание, то:

Neither + вспомогательный глагол + подлежащее
--

Ex. 9. Choose the correct answer to each response.

1. A. I've been busy with my exams. – **B. So/Neither** have I.
2. A. They are not allowed to keep animals in the Halls of Residence. – **B. So/Neither** are we.
3. A. We can't have parties. – **B. So/Neither** can we.
4. A. I need permission to miss classes. – **B. So/Neither** do we.

Ex. 10. Complete the responses with the correct verb.

1. I *haven't* written for ages to you. – Neither I.
2. I *am* at the university in September. – So she.
3. We *were* not allowed to have pets in our rooms. – Neither ... we.
4. Students *are* not supposed to do anything after 11 pm. – Neither ... I.
5. We *can* have pets overnight for short periods. – So we.

Text B. Read the article and do the test.

All university students in England want great teaching and facilities. What else is important to them? *The Times* newspaper asked students in England what makes for a happy university life. They **responded** that

relationships with teachers, a good library, and not too many classes were important. They also think that a good social life is just as **essential**. The study showed that having things to do outside of classes is a big part of a happy university life.

Students voted Loughborough University, located in the East Midlands of England, as the best university for a good social life.

There are many possible reasons (причин). One reason might be that the university has 56 different sports clubs for students. There are 61 different activity circles. Students can try skydiving, hot air ballooning and ballroom dancing. The university also has 45 volunteer projects. Students can raise funds (собирать деньги) for charities by participating in different events. Finally, Loughborough University has a media center where students can make TV and radio shows. This shows that a good university life is more than getting good grades.

Many universities seem to be working hard to improve student satisfaction. A survey showed that students in the UK showed record levels of happiness with their university lives. From year to year, student satisfaction has been increasing. One thing that has helped is that students are **taking the initiative**. They have gotten together and formed **unions** to tell their universities what they want. It seems that many universities have been willing to listen.

Test

1. According to the article, what do all university students want?

a) very large classes b) more tests c) great teaching d) smaller libraries

2. The word 'responded' in paragraph 1 can be replaced with:

answered knew studied understood

3. The word 'essential' in paragraph 1 can be replaced with:

recent clear strange important

4. The phrase 'taking the initiative' in paragraph 3 can be replaced with:

getting very angry taking many classes getting good grades doing things themselves

5. According to the article, Loughborough University:

a. offers many things for students to do c. has the best teachers in England

b. gives money to students and charities d. gives good grades to all of its students

6. According to the article, student satisfaction in the UK:

a. has been going up lately c. has been decreasing lately

b. has stayed the same lately d. has gone up and down lately

7. The word 'unions' in paragraph 3 can be replaced with:

ideas villages groups contests

8. According to the article, universities in the UK seem to be:

- a. getting worse at making students happy.
- b. getting better at making students happy.
- c. not trying at all to make students happy.
- d. encouraging students to take more classes.

Ex. 11. Answer the questions about yourself

- 1. What makes your life happy as a student?
- 2. Is there any social life in the academy?
- 3. Do you participate in any social activities?
- 4. What does higher education mean for you?

Text B. Read the text and think of the answers to the questions: Do we need libraries? Why do we need libraries? What is their function?

Ex. 12.

LIBRARIES

The word comes from the Latin *liber*, “book,” whereas a Latinized Greek word, *bibliotheca*, is the origin of the word for library in German, Russian, and the Romance languages. The building is designed to be comfortable to study and houses a wide range of learning resources and services. Libraries provide physical (hard copies) or digital (soft copies) materials, and may be a physical location, a virtual space, or both. Students and staff can also borrow books from the library.

The library offers access to around one million books, print and electronic journals and a number of online databases. Study facilities include group study rooms and a silent study room. Sessions on using the library's resources are provided to all first year students. Staff on the enquiry desk can help you find information for your coursework or dissertations and show you how to use electronic journals, books and databases.

The building has many open access computers and a wireless local area network to allow users to access the university network.

Libraries remain responsible for acquiring or providing access to books, periodicals, and other media that meet the educational, recreational, and informational needs of their users.

Ex. 13. Make sentences from two parts.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. The library offers access | A. include group study rooms and a silent study room. |
| 2. Study facilities | B. can help you find information for your coursework. |
| 3. Libraries | C. borrow books from the library.. |
| 4. Staff on the enquiry desk | D. to books, print and electronic journals and a number of online databases. |
| 5. Students and staff | E. provide physical or digital materials. |

Ex. 14. Complete the sentences with the present simple form of the verbs in the box.

offer include house help have make provide
--

1. A library (предоставляет) access to information, music or other content.
2. (В библиотеке представлен) a wide range of learning resources and services.
3. The library (предлагает) access to around 41,000 books.
4. Staff (помогает) you find information for your coursework or dissertations.
5. Study facilities often (включают) quiet areas for studying.
6. Libraries (имеет) staff ready to assist visitors.

Ex. 15. Answer the questions.

Do you have a local/university library? How often do you visit it? What do visitors do there?

WORD FORMATION

Ex. 16. Fill in the correct word to complete the sentence.

1. After I graduate from the academy, I'll get a ___ of a technologist.
qualify – qualification(s) – (un)qualified.
2. When you study at the university, you are ___ on your parents.
depend – dependable – (in)dependent – (in)dependence
3. She was always a(n) ___ person, and she decided to study in another city.
depend – dependable – (in)dependent – (in)dependence
4. Due to his ___ on his parents, he did not take up the offer to study in Britain.
depend – dependable – (in)dependent – (in)dependence
5. Many graduates are accepted on ___. training courses.
(mis)manage – manager – management – managerial

6. The company ___ makes a lot more money than the workers.
employ – employer – employee – (un)employed – (un)employment
7. High levels of ___ are a major worry for young people nowadays.
manage – manager – management – managerial
8. His impressive qualifications mean that many ___ would like to hire him.
manage – manager – management – managerial
9. Fortunately, she was well ___ for life abroad and so she enjoyed her time in London.
prepare – preparation – (un)prepared – preparatory
10. There was enough ___ for the world of work in my university course.
prepare – preparation – (un)prepared – preparatory
11. They ___ several volunteers for the study.
enroll – enrollment – enrolled
12. He was happy to see his name in the list of ___ students.
enroll – enrollment – enrolled
13. The school reported a record ___ for the new semester.
enroll – enrollment – enrolled
14. He has a limited ___ of Chinese.
know – knowledge – well-known – knowledgeable
15. She grew up in Paris so she ___ it well.
know – well-known – knowledge – knowledgeable
16. Gorki is ___ for its Belarusian state agricultural academy.
know – well-known – knowledge – knowledgeable

TEST (10 minutes)

Ex. 1. Choose the right alternative.

I used to love school and studying. I had (*great/frightening/lazy*) teachers and supportive friends. I was stupid and did something I will always (*forget/regret/remember*). In fact, I (*talked/ dreamt/cheated*) and was caught. I asked my friend if I could look at her sheet but I did (*many/much/more*) than just looking. I copied parts of her writing essay and submitted it as (*mine/my/me*). My teacher could see it wasn't my own work. My friend was in a big (*memory/period/trouble*). I wanted to confess but I couldn't. I was so afraid at that time. I think I will never (*forget/forgive/forbid*) myself.

Ex. 2. Give advice to the problem.

I've just found out that I failed my summer exam in chemistry. I know my parents will be disappointed and angry because I won't get a stipend. I'm too scared to tell them. What can I do?

Ex. 3. Choose the correct modal verb.

- a. Tomorrow's a holiday. We mustn't/don't need to go to class tomorrow.
- b. Students and teachers must/have to be polite to each other.
- c. The ancient Egyptians can't have travelled to America. – Were they in America? – Yes/No

UNIT 16. WHY GO TO UNIVERSITY?

Ex. 1. Why go to university? Did you ask yourself why you decided to study at the university?

Everyone has a different reason to go to University. Some go to advance in their careers while others go to gain knowledge and some may have an altogether different reason. Results of the survey among US students show that most of them focus on careers.

Over half (51 percent) of students say they enrolled in higher education for higher earning potential, 45 percent are looking to access better job benefits and 40 percent say their field of study requires a degree. Around two in five students (39 percent) say they're looking to explore potential career opportunities.

Some students couldn't identify why they enrolled in college (4 percent), 6 percent were unsure of what else to do after graduating from high school and 13 percent connected their enrollment with family pressures.

Ex. 2. The results of the survey of first-year students in Russia.

1. To get special knowledge
2. To get a better job
3. To develop as a person
4. To gain life experience
5. To gain universal skills
6. To raise ones social status
7. Because it is accepted in the society
8. Not to serve in the army

Ex. 3. Put reasons in the order of priority for you

1. To improve career prospects
2. To develop as a person
3. To experience the student life
4. To get special knowledge
5. To get an academic qualification
6. To make a difference to my life

7. To have a better and brighter future
8. To earn more money
9. To gain important skills
10. I like learning

Ex. 4. Read the text about SIMON KILLINGTON and his experience of student's life. Answer the questions:

What problems did Simon have as a first-year student?

What advice does Simon give to first-year students?

The main reason for going to university is to get an academic qualification, but personally, I think that the social side of things and developing as a person are equally important. The good thing about university life is that you are left to your own devices, unlike school, where you're told what to do and how to do it. It's important to socialise and meet new friends. It takes some people longer than others. If a student has any problems, about anything, there's student counselling available at all universities, where they try and help out as much as possible.

I'm in my second year, so I share a house with friends. **It was difficult at first**, doing your own washing, ironing and cooking, **but you soon get used to it**. Last year I would just eat chips and beans and spend the rest of my money on beer, but this year I'm trying to cut down on the chips and beans and eat a bit more healthily. It's great living in rented accommodation, but sometimes you can have problems with landlords.

You should learn to balance your academic work and social life. At first, I spent too much time going out and hardly any time in the library. You learn from your mistakes and you soon learn how to balance it all.

I have a grant, a student loan, money from my parents and various holiday jobs to keep me going. I feel that the financial situation for students is rapidly getting worse. As grants are decreasing more and more students are taking student loans and getting overdrawn (

). You must be so careful with your money, **because one day you have it**, the next you don't.

University has been the best time of my life. It's three years of hard work and great fun. It's a positive thing to do!

Ex. 5. What is the meaning **it** in the sentences:

1. **It** was difficult at first, ...
2. "... but you soon get used to **it**."
3. "...you soon learn how to balance **it** all."
4. "...one day you have **it**, the next you don't."

Ex. 6. Fill in blanks with the appropriate word.

share qualification more healthily carefully spent get used hardly independent getting worse

1. The main reason for going to university is to get an academic ____
2. University life is ____ life.
3. I ____ a house with my friends.
4. Students soon ____ to washing, ironing and cooking.
5. Last year I ____ lots of my money on beer.
6. This year I'm trying to cut down on chips and eat a bit ____
7. At first I ____ spent any time in the library.
8. I feel that the financial situation for students is rapidly ____
9. You must be ____ with your money.

Ex. 7. Complete the sentences.

1. The main reason for going to university is ____
2. I think that the social side of things is ____
3. At first I spent all my money on ____
4. If a student has problems, there is ____
5. I share a house ____
6. At first it was difficult ____
7. I'm trying to cut down ____
8. You should learn to balance ____
9. The financial situation for students is ____
10. You must be so careful with your money, because ____

Ex. 8. Choose the best answer.

1. Students soon __ to doing their own washing. Ironing and cooking.
a) used to b) will use c) get used d) has got used to
2. I was not really sure how to write university essays, __ soon got used to it.
a) when b) despite c) but d) if
3. It was difficult at first, doing your own washing, ironing and cooking, __ you soon got used to it.
a) but b) because c) if d) as
4. The university is a great place to live, study and work, with many resources, __ the library and a free gym.
a) and b) so c) example d) such as
- 5). Courses in academic writing ____ be compulsory for all students.
a) should b) were c) must to d) are
- 6) The university is a friendly place __ has a pleasant and relaxed atmosphere.

a) and b) because c) if d) as

7). The financial situation for students __ rapidly __ worse.

a) is getting b) get c) will get d) got

8). __ a student has any problems about anything, there's student counselling.

a) while b) so c) but d) if

9). I try to eat __

a) healthy b) much healthier c) more healthily

10). I __ spent any time in the library.

a) hard b) hardly

Grammar points. The use of “too”, “enough”.

Ex. 9. Match part A with part B.

A	B
1. The article was too long	A. to answer all questions.
2. The student was clever enough	B. to be presented at the scientific conference.
3. The problem was too complicated	C. to be read to the end.
4. The article was good enough	D. to start sowing corn.
5. It was warm enough	E. to be solved in such a short time.

Ex. 10. Choose the best introductory sentence in italics for each opening paragraph.

1. *There are many benefits to keeping fit./I don't really do enough exercise.* Doing regular exercise is good for your heart, and it helps you to lose weight. It can also improve your mood, especially if you are feeling tired or unhappy.

2. *Some older people are not used to the internet./The internet has changed people's lives in many ways.* People can now go online to do their shopping and book restaurants and holidays. Students also have access to lots of information that was difficult to find before the internet.

3. *Teaching is a very difficult job./I would like to become a teacher.* Students are not always interested in learning, and teachers have to work hard to encourage their students to study. Also, there are sometimes problems with bad behaviour from students.

UNIT 17. PROBLEMS IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Words to remember

due to – из-за	student loan debt – долг по студенческому кредиту
high cost of attendance – высокая стоимость учебы	current average – текущий средний показатель
drop out – отчисляться	former – бывший
ability – способность	outstanding student debt – непогашенный студенческий долг
pay for tuition – платить за обучение	owned – должны были
afford – позволить себе	attend – посещать
delay the graduation – отложить окончание учебы (колледжа/университета)	government – правительство
switch to part-time – перевестись на заочное отделение	currently – в настоящее время

Ex. 1. Discussion. Should education be free?

In order to study at university students are required to pay high tuition fees. Not all students can afford them, so some people think that university education should be free for everyone.

About 73% of people in the United States say finances are the number one stress in their lives. The total study cost for an agriculture course in the

USA varies based on factors such as the institution, degree level. On average, tuition and living expenses can range from \$20,000 to \$40,000 per year.

There are plenty of students who would love to go to college but simply can't **due to** the **high cost of attendance**. And some even have to **drop out** because they do not have the **ability to pay for tuition** for all four years. In fact, over 50% of students drop out of public universities because they can't afford it! 79% also delay their graduation because they have to **switch to part-time** or return at a later date due to costs.

If an American college student is able to graduate with less than \$10,000 in **student loan debt**, they are considered lucky (the current average is around \$37,700).

At the beginning of 2022, 1.6. million students and **former** students in the Netherlands had an **outstanding student debt**. Over a half of them **owned** less than 10 thousand euros. Over 100 thousand - at least 50 thousand euros, of whom ¼ thousand owned over 100 thousand euros.

Until 1998, full-time students in England could **attend** public universities completely free of charge. In the more than two decades since, **governments** have increased tuition fees, with the maximum fee for an undergraduate course currently £9,250 a year.

Ex. 2. What do these figures refer to?

£9,250, 1.6. million, 73%, 50%, 79%, 1998

Ex. 3. What's your opinion?

A. Education should be free because all people should have access to university education.

B. Students must pay tuition fee for university education because they take free education for granted and don't study hard.

Ex. 4. Read the text and say what problem the article discusses.

In several parts of the world, there is currently a lack of students choosing to study science () in universities and colleges. This problem happens due to some reasons, and it can have some negative impacts on society. What do you think the reasons are? Now read the paragraph and see if you are right.

The reasons are:

Firstly,

Secondly,

There are several reasons why fewer university students are choosing science as their speciality. Firstly, these subjects are usually more difficult and demanding, which requires students to put much effort into their study. For example, my friend who is doing a course in Biology said that he had to conduct too many experiments and complete numerous projects, which prevented him from having any free time. As a result, science subjects seem to be less attractive to students compared to economics or business-related subjects. Secondly, as there are currently fewer employment opportunities available for graduates in science fields, learners are less likely to select these majors. Instead, they tend to choose other subjects which allow them to find jobs more easily.

Nevertheless, an increasing number of students, especially younger ones, have realised two things: firstly, the agriculture industry can be very profitable and has a global impact; secondly, the way we grow our food isn't sustainable, and a change is needed.

Ex. 5. Find Russian equivalents to the English word combinations.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. a lack of students | A. оказывать отрицательное влияние |
| 2. to some adverse impacts | В. проводить эксперименты |
| 3. more difficult and demanding | С. нехватка студентов |
| 4. to put much effort | Д. не оставлять свободного времени |
| 5. to conduct experiments | Е. прилагать много усилий |
| 6. to prevent from having any free time | Ф. все большее число студентов |
| 7. to seem to be less attractive | Г. казаться менее привлекательным |
| 8. employment opportunities | Н. в настоящее время |
| 9. an increasing number of students | И. возможности трудоустройства |
| 10. currently | Ж. более сложные и требуют больше внимания |

Ex. 6. Fill in the words and word combinations.

more easily less likely fewer jobs less attractive more difficult fewer university students

- Nowadays, __ are choosing science as their speciality.
- Science subjects are usually __ and demanding.
- Science subjects seem to be __ to students compared to economics or business-related subjects.
- There are currently __ available for graduates in science fields.
- Learners are __ to select science courses.
- They want to choose the subjects which allow them to find jobs__.

Grammar points. There are some rules of making comparisons in English.

Adjective	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable	nice	nicer than	the nicest
Between two consonants – double consonant	big sunny few	bigger than sunnier than fewer than	the biggest the sunniest the fewest
Two syllables ending in -y, -w, -er	happy	happier than	the happiest

Two or more syllables	exciting	more exciting than	the most exciting
Exceptions	little	less (мeнee)	the least
	many/much	more	the most
	good/well	better	the best
	bad	worse (хуже)	the worst
	far	farther (дальше по расстоянию)	the farthest
	far	further (дольше по времени)	the furthest

1. We use the comparative form when we compare two things or people and the superlative when we compare more than two things or people.

2. When we compare two things, we use **'than'**. If the adjective is two syllables and more, we use **more + adjective**.

3. We make superlatives by adding **-est** or by putting **the most** in front of the adjective. In the superlative form we use **the** before the adjective. *Which student has worked **the hardest** this year?*

Take note: much/a lot+прилагательное (намного)

We use **much** or **a lot** before an adjective or adverb to emphasise the degree of comparison.

*This winter is **a lot worse** (намного хуже) than last year.*

*I work **much more effectively** (намного эффективнее) in the morning.*

Перевод конструкции **The ..., the** – Чем ..., тем

*The **younger** you begin to learn a language, the **easier** it is.* –

Ex. 7. Read and compare about Maria's and Alex's life.

Compare Maria's and Alex's lives.

Maria

Maria lives in a big city and works in an office with 1000 other employees. She travels to and from work on a crowded Metro. Her home is a flat overlooking a busy city-street, which is always alive with the sound of traffic and people passing by. After work she meets with friends in a bar or restaurant, sometimes they go to a disco or nightclub. Weekends are spent in glamorous shopping malls, multi-screen cinemas, fast food and entertainment complexes.

Alex

Alex, however, lives in a small village in the countryside. He cycles to work down country lanes every morning, the sound of tractors, birds and

animals in his ears. In his free time, he makes different kinds of pottery vessels, which are sold at the English Market in Cork, Ireland. He enjoys the evenings at home in front of the fireplace with a good book to read. At weekends, he goes for long walks in the fields with his dog. Once a month he goes climbing with his best friend.

Ex. 8. True/false sentences.

1. Maria is more stressed at her work than Alex.
2. It takes longer for Alex to get to work than for Maria.
3. It is noisier to live in the city than in the country.
4. There is less fun living in the country.
5. Maria's life is more exciting than Alex's life.
6. Alex spends more time outdoors.
7. Alex's life is less healthy.
8. Maria spends more money on weekends.
9. Maria's life is busier than Alex's life.
10. Alex's life is quieter and more peaceful.

Ex. 9. Read the dialogue "Organic Vegetables" and say if sentences are true or false.

Lynn: Hi, Liam. Look at these organic tomatoes! Aren't they beautiful?

Liam: Organic? I can't afford organic.

Lynn: They are expensive. But organic vegetables are much better than nonorganic vegetables. Farmers use fewer chemicals to grow them so they're healthier.

Liam: Yeah, I know organic farms use fewer pesticides than nonorganic farms. But organic vegetables are still more expensive than regular ones.

Lynn: Well, eating organic vegetables is better than eating nonorganic vegetables. But not eating any vegetables is worse.

Ex. 10. Check True or False.

1. Liam thinks organic food is expensive.
2. Lynn thinks organic food isn't healthy.
3. Lynn thinks eating vegetables isn't good.

Ex. 11. Read sentences containing degrees of comparison and translate them into Russian.

1. Portuguese is **much easier** to learn for a native speaker of Spanish than for a native speaker of Chinese.

2. **The greater** the differences between the second language and our first, **the harder** it will be for most people to learn.

3. Many people think that Chinese is **the hardest** language to learn.

4. Learning writing in Chinese will be **less difficult** for the Japanese than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

5. People who need to use a foreign language professionally, learn it **faster** than other people.

6. British diplomats have found that **the most problematic** language is Hungarian.

7. Languages which are related to our first language are **easier**.

8. Different writing system does not necessarily make a language **more difficult** than another.

Text B.

THE HARDEST LANGUAGE

Ex. 12. Read the text “The hardest language”.

People often ask which is the most difficult language to learn, and it is not easy to answer because there are many factors to take into consideration.

A native speaker of Spanish, for example, will find Portuguese much easier to learn than a native speaker of Chinese, for example, because Portuguese is very similar to Spanish, while Chinese is very different, so first language can affect learning a second language. The greater the differences between the second language and our first, the harder it will be for most people to learn. Many people answer that Chinese is the hardest language to learn. However, for Japanese speakers, who already use Chinese *characters* () in their own language, learning writing will be less difficult than for speakers of languages using the Roman alphabet.

Some people seem to learn languages readily, while others find it very difficult. Teachers and the environment in which the language is learned also play an important role, as well as learner's motivation for learning. If people learn a language because they need to use it professionally, they often learn it faster than people studying a language that has no direct use in their day to day life.

British diplomats have found that the second hardest language for them is Japanese, but the language that they have found to be the most problematic is Hungarian, which has 35 cases (падежей). This does not mean that Hungarian is the hardest language to learn for everyone. However, Tabassaran, a Caucasian language has 48 cases, so it might cause more difficulty if British diplomats had to learn it.

Different cultures and individuals from those cultures will find different languages more difficult. In the case of Hungarian for British learners, it is not a question of the writing system, but the grammatical complexity.

No language is easy to learn well, though languages which are related to our first language are easier. Learning a completely different writing system is a huge challenge, but that does not necessarily make a language more difficult than another. In the end, it is impossible to say that there is one language that is the most difficult language in the world.

Tabassaran, a Caucasian language is spoken in Dagestan.

Can you say what language is the hardest? What makes this or that language difficult to learn?

Ex. 13. Decide if sentences are true or false.

1. The question of how hard a language is to learn is relevant to both first and second language acquisition.
2. There are different factors to take into consideration when we speak about the most difficult language.
3. Portuguese is definitely easier than Chinese.
4. A Japanese speaker may find the Chinese writing system easier than a speaker of a European language.
5. The Hungarian alphabet causes problems for British speakers.
6. Hungarian is the hardest language in the world.
7. Hungarian has as many cases as Tabassaran.
8. Many British diplomats learn Tabassaran.
9. The writer thinks that learning new writing systems is easy.

TEST (15 minutes)

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences using one of the words.

1. A: I like the country more than the city. What about you?
B: Actually, I find the city much __
a. interesting b. most interesting c. more interesting
2. A: What did you think of the cost of living, Peter?
B: Well, it is __ to live in the village.
a. more cheaper b. much cheap c. cheaper
3. A: Is it dangerous to live in the country?
B: No, it is __ to live in the city now.
a. most dangerous b. more dangerous c. much dangerous
4. A: Life in the country is healthy, isn't it?
B: Yes. It is __ than in the city.
a. much healthier b. more healthier c. healthy

5. A: Do you have a nice time in the country?

B: Yes, we have ___ fun in the village than in the city.

a. many b. much more

6. Students are under ___ pressure than we were – we worked hard but worried less.

a. much more b. many more

7. The standard of living seems ___ than in our time.

a. more higher b. much higher

Ex. 2. Read and make a summary of the text ANTARCTICA.

ANTARCTICA

Antarctica is the coldest, emptiest, and driest place on Earth. Ninety-nine percent of Antarctica is covered by ice about 5 metres thick. The coldest temperature ever recorded on Earth was minus 89.2 degrees Celsius, registered on July 21, 1983, at Antarctica's Vostok station. This continent is dry, windy, and very cold. Winds in some places can reach 320 km/h.

There is an area called Dry Valleys that has not had rain for more than a million years!

The existence of Antarctica was completely unknown until the continent was first discovered in 1820. Antarctica doesn't have a government and belongs to no country. It is the only place in the world that is not ruled by any nation.

There are 30 various countries that operate 80 research stations located around the continent. In summer, more than 4000 scientists from all over the world work in research stations. Tourists arrive here, too. More than 56,000 people travelled to Antarctica during the 2018–2019 season. Antarctica has no trees or bushes. The only plants that can live in such a cold place are algae, moss, and fungi. But there are a lot of penguins. They live close together in large colonies and build their nests on the ice. In the ocean around the continent, you can see seals, whales, and orcas, but there are no big or large native land animals on the continent.

UNIT 18. EXAM TIME

Ex. 1. Read this email from an English boy called Paul to a friend who lives in another country. Find the four main pieces of information that Paul wants from his friend. Write these down.

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

Hi!

Sorry I haven't written for a long time but I've been doing my final exams. I think I've done OK. I hope I've passed them all! What about you? What have you been doing recently?

I think I mentioned in my last email that next year my idea is to have a gap year. I want to travel to lots of different places, and I thought it'd be great to come and visit you. When is the best time of year to visit your country?

It'd be great to start learning your language while I'm there, too. What do you think is a good way for me to do that? Maybe after I've spent some time there with you, you'd like to come back with me and visit my family in England.

If so, tell me what type of things you'd like to do here.

Anyway, I'm going out with my friends now to celebrate the end of our exams. Write back soon!

Best wishes,

Paul

Grammar points. Gerund and infinitive

<i>Common verbs followed by a gerund</i>	<i>Common verbs followed by a to - infinitive</i>
<p>Verbs that are followed by a gerund are avoid, enjoy, finish, hate, keep, like, love, don't mind, prefer, recommend, spend time, stop, suggest, miss, continue, etc.</p> <p>Use gerund after prepositions</p> <p>When the verb is the subject of a sentence</p>	<p>Some common verbs that are followed by a to-infinitive are ask (someone), attempt, decide, forget, choose, help, hope, learn, need, offer, plan, promise, remember, seem, try, want, would like, would love, would hate, would prefer, etc.</p>

Ex. 2. Choose the correct form.

Dear Snoopy,

Thank you for your e-mail. I am fine in Beijing. Let me tell you more about my life so far.

There is a lot of work at school. I finish to do/doing my homework at ten o'clock every day. I started to learn/learning Chinese a few weeks ago. It is fun and I enjoy doing/to do it. I've made some new friends. They go fishing/to fish on the weekends. They always invite me to join them. But I don't like fishing/to fish because I don't want to hurt the fish. It's cruel! I like to play/playing the piano. I will start practising/to practise some new songs for a competition. Lucy encourages me working/to work hard! She stays with me and watches me practise when she is free. It has been a long time since we met last time. Do you miss watching/to watch TV with me at home? We can continue to watch/watching the cartoon series "A Dog's Tale" together when I am back next month. Please promise to bring Woodstock along! I suggest to play/playing Monopoly after the cartoons. What do you think? You can also choose to play/playing card games if you want to. Please let me know!

Chatlie.

Ex. 3. Use a gerund or an infinitive from words in brackets.

Dear Charlie,

Thank you for writing to me! I enjoy _____ (read) your e-mail very much! I miss _____ (watch) TV with you, too! I want _____ (play) card games with you and Woodstock when you are back. While you will have a piano competition soon, I will start _____ (prepare) for the football match. I want _____ (win) this match with my team very much! I wish _____ (get) the medal. Luckily, Woodstock and my team are very supportive. They always encourage me _____ (do) better and _____ (work) harder. So, I will practise more and let other people know that I can do it! You should start _____ (do) your homework earlier so that you can sleep early. I wish I could be there to help you finish your homework. I hope we both can do well in the competitions! I really enjoy _____ (share) my story with you! I miss you very much! Please promise _____ (write) back soon.

Snoopy

Grammar points. The use of "forget", "remember", "stop", "regret".

- *Don't forget to meet Mr Shaw at 10 o'clock this morning.* (You should meet Mr Show at 10 o'clock this morning.)

I'll never forget meeting her for the first time. (I'll never forget when I met her for the first time. It was in the past)

• *Did you remember to buy tea?* (Did you remember that you should buy tea?)

I don't remember ever visiting this museum. (I don't remember that I have ever visited this museum. It was in the past)

• *I stopped smoking years ago.* (The action is not happening any more. I gave up smoking years ago.)

• I stopped to buy something to drink. (in order to do something)

Ex. 4. Change the word in parentheses to either a gerund or infinitive form.

1. I I've stopped (buy) the newspaper because now I read the news online.

2. I don't remember (see) you at the last lecture.

3. We regret (inform) you that your application has been rejected.

4. I regret (spend) so much money last night.

5. I always forget (set) my alarm for Monday morning.

6. She forgot (meet) him last summer.

Ex. 5. Complete the sentences with the gerund or infinitive of the verbs given.

1. Plan your time at the start to make sure that you have enough time (finish) the exam.

2. (Start) the exam before you have read all the questions can be a bad idea.

3. We suggest (take) more than one pen or pencil into the exam.

4. Don't write too fast or carelessly. You risk (create) a bad impression.

5. Think about (leave) yourself time (check) your work before you hand it in.

6. Avoid (write) your opinion unless the question specifically asks for it.

7. When a question involves (answer) two or more different parts, make sure you answer them all.

8. Check that you know how many questions you need (complete) because sometimes not all questions are obligatory.

9. Try (answer) all the questions that are obligatory.

Ex. 6. Read and translate words in blankets.

Efficient revision

It's incredible to think that we (сдаем) hundreds of exams at school and university, but many students never (обращают) much attention to how they revise. Here are just some ideas to help you revise efficiently.

Some people think that (повторение) is a question of sitting down for hours and hours with their notes. It isn't. It's essential (брать) frequent (but short!) breaks. This way our mind stays alert and active. Just reading and reading is not very sensible either. After a while we think we know everything and we no longer (обращаем внимание) to what we are reading. Instead of doing this, read and then stop and (ответьте) questions. Why? To see if you have really understood what you have read.

That's one reason why it can be a really good idea to work with other students. Some people (не против) revising alone but some people (ненавидят) it. The good news for those people is that discussing past exam questions with other students can really help to check that you know what you're doing. And when you don't understand something, don't be too frightened (попросить) other people for help.

Lastly, don't forget (быть здоровым). Eat good food. Find enough time to sleep and take exercise. When your brain stops functioning, (занимайся) sport, go cycling, move your body. You know what the Romans said – a healthy mind in a healthy body!

Ex. 7. Exam experience questions.

1. What exams did you take in winter?
2. How many hours did you study for the exam?
3. How would you rate the difficulty level of the exam?
a. easy b. moderate c. difficult d. very difficult
4. Which of the study materials did you use?
 - textbooks
 - lecture notes
 - online resources
 - group study
5. Did you feel prepared for exams?
6. What strategies did you use?
 - a. breathing exercises
 - b. positive self-talk
 - c. taking breaks during studies
 - d. studying with a groupmate
 - e. seeking support from friends/family
7. Were there any unexpected questions at the exam?
8. Are you satisfied with your performance at the exam?
9. Which of the following factors do you think influenced your exam performance?
 - a. Time dedicated to studying

- b. Quality of study materials
- c. Teaching methods
- d. Personal motivation
- e. Physical health
- g. External distractions
- Other

Ex. 8. Work with a partner. Think of more good advice for taking exams.

Ex. 9. Read and answer the questions after the text.

I still remember the sinking feeling in my stomach in my first year of college when our teacher handed back our inorganic chemistry midterms. As a straight-A student in high school, I dreaded the thought of failing an exam.

When I finally worked up the courage to look at my test, I saw I'd earned a 61 – a failing grade – according to my chemistry professor.

What I did next was a huge mistake: I put the exam away and decided right then I was bad at chemistry. A year later, I'd given up on my natural sciences track and moved over to the social sciences instead. Thanks to my experience as a professor, I now know what I should have done differently.

Ex. 10. Answer the questions.

Where was the student's mistake?

What should a student do if he fails an exam?

Ex. 11. Translate the sentences into English.

1. В этом году у меня была моя первая сессия в академии. Мы сдавали 4 экзамена. Это

2. Я усердно работал в течение семестра, чтобы успешно сдать экзамены и получить хорошую стипендию. И я сумел успешно сдать все экзамены. Результаты сессии оказались лучше, чем я ожидал.

3. Экзаменационная сессия началась ... января и закончилась ... февраля.

4. Мне было трудно/легко сдавать экзамены. Но самым трудным/легким экзаменом был предмет ...

5. Не все студенты сдали экзамены. Некоторые студенты провалили экзамен по ...

6. У них будет шанс

7. Главный урок первой сессии - надо посещать все занятия (лекции и практические) и регулярно готовиться к занятиям.

8. В целом, сессия оказалась не таким страшным мероприятием, как казалось.

Ex. 12. *What do you think: Do all students plagiarize? Why do they plagiarize?*

Read the sentences in part A and choose one of the words to make the sentences more real to life in part B.

A

1. These days, students plagiarize their papers by using the Internet.
2. They do not write their own papers or do their own homework.
3. Students easily access the companies that sell various course papers online.
4. These students go to a website that sells papers and buy them.
5. Plagiarized papers get excellent grades.
6. In other cases, students get caught and expelled from the university.
7. Educators feel that students need to fulfill their responsibilities in studying.

B

1. These days, [*some/many*] students [*occasionally*] plagiarize their papers by using the Internet.
2. They do not write [*some of*] their own papers or do their own homework.
3. Students [*can*] easily access the [*many/numerous*] companies that sell various course papers online.
4. These students [*can*] [*usually/often*] go to a website that sells papers and buy them.
5. [*Sometimes/ In some cases,*] [*Some/Many/Most*] [*Perhaps*] plagiarized papers [*can/may*] get excellent grades.
6. In other cases, students [*may*] get caught and [*possibly*] expelled from the university.
7. [*Some/Many/Most*] [*Typically,*] teachers feel that students need to fulfill their responsibilities in studying.

Ex. 13. Expressing preferences

prefer/can't stand = gerund

I don't mind

I suggest

- *I can't stand **revising** alone.*
- *I prefer **studying** alone to studying with other people.*

*I don't mind **asking** other people for help.*

*I suggest **discussing** it.*

would prefer - to

- *I'd prefer to be a lawyer (than an accountant).*
- *I'd prefer not to study biology.*
- *My parents would prefer me to do more exercise.*

would rather

- *I'd rather live in a big city.*
- *I'd rather not live in a small town.*
- *I'd rather study than work.*
- *They'd rather I studied engineering.*
- *My parents would rather I didn't study alone*

Ex. 14. Complete the sentences with a verb in the gerund or infinitive form. Make the sentences true for you.

- 1) I can't stand ...
- 2) I don't mind ...
- 3) I sometimes go ...
- 4) I think it's good ...
- 5) I relax at the weekend by ...
- 6) I'm really interested in ...
- 7) For a really good holiday, I suggest ...
- 8) Next year I really want ...

Ex. 15. Answer the questions.

1. What do you like doing at English lessons: reading, answering questions, and writing?
2. What would you like to do when you graduate?
3. Are you happier studying alone or with other students?
4. Do you prefer studying with books or using a computer?
5. What things do you enjoy doing with your friends?
6. Do you like going to parties?
7. Are you happier doing mental or physical work?
8. Would you rather study at home or in a library?
9. Would you like to have a gap year between school and university?

Ex. 16. Choose the correct answer.

Jack's interest in **learning/to learn** foreign languages is a major factor in his decision to **moving/ move** to China. One of his life-long goals is **to learn/learning** speaking Chinese fluently. **To learn/learning** Chinese will be quite a challenge, but **living/to live** in China should enable him **to achieve/achieving** his goal of **mastering/to master** the language more quickly.

TEST. Choose a gerund or infinitive (10 minutes)

Five years ago we were doing a chemistry exam at school when the teacher found a boy who was looking at his notes during the exam. The boy, whose name was Oliver, admitted *to cheat/cheating*. Naturally, the teacher forced him to resit the exam the week after. Nobody expected Oliver *to pass/passing*. I was good at chemistry and I liked Oliver, so I decided to help him by studying with him. We spent the next week *study/studying* really hard. Oliver didn't feel very confident about passing. I suggested *to study/studying* together the day before the exam, and we agreed to *meet/meeting* in the evening.

Then we also arranged *meeting/to meet* in the morning before the exam. While we were walking to school, I asked him questions. By this time he knew all the answers and was feeling good. The exam began at nine o'clock and Oliver appeared *to find/finding* the exam easy. In fact, he was one of the first to finish. He managed *passing/to pass* the exam with 90%. He was really grateful and asked me if there was anything he could give me as a present. I just asked him to promise not *cheating/to cheat* again. I'm really proud of Oliver because now he's at university, studying chemistry!

UNIT 19. ROBOT TEACHERS

Reading for a gist/discussion.

Ex. 1. Skim the article ROBOT TEACHERS and choose the statement that best summarises the main idea.

1. A robot teacher is better than a real teacher.
2. Robot teachers will replace teachers in the classroom.
3. Robot teachers will be teacher's assistants.

Preparation task

Ex. 2. Match the definitions (a–f) with the vocabulary (1–6).

Vocabulary

1. a takeover
2. to adapt
3. to underestimate
4. empathy
5. to diagnose
6. creative

Definitions

- a. the ability to think of new ideas
- b. to think something is less than it is
- c. to work out what kind of illness someone has
- d. when someone takes control of something, like a job or a place
- e. to change something so that it fits better
- f. the ability to deeply understand someone's situation or feelings

Ex. 3. Text ROBOT TEACHERS

If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But are we underestimating what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for **the robot takeover** of the classroom: 2027. He **predicts** robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not a popular opinion and it's unlikely robots will ever **have empathy** and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can.

One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can **teach anywhere** and **won't get stressed**, or tired, or **move somewhere** for an easier, higher-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Office workers can use software to do things like organise and answer emails, arrange meetings and update calendars. Teachers waste a lot of time **doing non-teaching work**, including more than 11 hours a week **marking** homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

Ex. 4. Answer the questions.

1. Would you like to have a robot teacher?
2. In what disciplines?
3. What are the advantages of having robot teachers?
4. What is/are a disadvantage(s)?

Ex. 5. Are the sentences true or false?

1. Most jobs seem as if they can be done by robots or computers.
2. Robots are always better at diagnosing illness than doctors.
3. Many experts agree robots will replace teachers by 2027.

4. One advantage of robot teachers is that they don't need to rest.
5. Robot assistants could help teachers by marking homework.
6. Some teachers use robots to reduce their time answering emails and marking homework.

Ex. 6. Choose the best answer.

1. It's easy to think robots ...

- a. will replace people even if we don't like the idea.
- b. are more capable than people and it's true.
- c. can do less than people but it's not always true.

2. Anthony Seldon thinks teachers in the future will ...

- a. help robots in class.
- b. teach knowledge to students.
- c. no longer exist.

3. Robots will probably never ...

- a. have human understanding of emotions.
- b. be a popular choice for teachers.
- c. be intelligent enough to work in education.

4. Some parts of the world ...

- a. pay robots to teach.
- b. already use robots in teaching jobs.
- c. have a shortage of teachers.

5. Teachers ...

- a. work harder than office workers.
- b. have less help than office workers.
- c. leave their jobs to become office workers.

6. Robots could ...

- a. empathise with students.
- b. mark homework.
- c. prepare lessons.

UNIT 20. DISAPPOINTING OR FULFILLING UNIVERSITY EXPERIENCE?

Ex. 1. Read the story and do the test.

One of the top universities in the UK, Royal Holloway, is quite expensive. However, I did manage financially without support from my parents as I received considerable support from the government. The third year was the most difficult financially, and I spent very little time going out with my friends. I think I spent too much on food; I did not want to eat only beans and noodles – usual food for a student. I had a proper oven and stove to cook good meals. I also needed to buy more books, though fortunately as my brother had been at Royal Holloway and had studied similar subjects, I was able to use his books.

To be admitted to Royal Holloway I needed high marks. I worked hard to get them and I succeeded. At first, I thought that university seems like a big challenge. I was not really sure how to write university essays, but soon got used to it. I think the most important thing in the first year is to develop the skills needed for the second and third years. I did not find it hard moving away from home. I was looking forward to being independent. After finishing university I moved back home and that was difficult to get used to! I was fortunate enough to have many friends in my first year, and, though I met new people in both my second and third years, a number of those from the first year are still my closest friends today.

I believe I made the right choice when I chose History. On the one hand, History was one of my favourite subjects. On the other hand, after finishing the Faculty of History, the doors are open to many different careers. History is generally well-respected in the employment world. I was offered a job as a reporter for the House of Commons in Parliament. For me it was a relatively simple process, and I'm sure the reference letters from two of my professors at Royal Holloway must have helped a lot!

Ex. 2. Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.

1. The writer of the article is

- A. a student at Royal Holloway.
- B. a Royal Holloway graduate.
- C. one of the staff at Royal Holloway.
- D. the head of Royal Holloway.

2. The writer's parents

- A. expected her to go to college.
- B. did not care much about her education.
- C. paid for her university studies.
- D. did not have any formal education.

3. The writer studied at the university on the money from

- A. her parents.
- B. the government.
- C. her brother.
- D. her savings.

4. The writer preferred to have

- A. meals from a canteen.
- B. meals at cafés.
- C. home-made meals.
- D. fast-food meals.

5. In order to get into the university the writer needed

- A. good reference letters.
- B. a lot of her parents' money.
- C. high grades.
- D. good connections.

6. What did the writer find difficult?

- A. Leaving home.
- B. Getting used to the university life.
- C. Making friends at the college.
- D. Moving back home.

7. Why did the writer choose to study history?

- A. She wanted to become a historian.
- B. She wasn't interested in anything else.
- C. Her parents were also historians.
- D. There were more opportunities for graduates.

8. Which of the following would be the best title for the article?

- A. Memories of university life
- B. The best university of London
- C. How to get to Royal Holloway
- D. How to succeed at Royal Holloway

Ex. 3. Translate into English

- 1. Я получаю финансовую поддержку от правительства.
- 2. Я редко хожу гулять с друзьями.
- 3. Я трачу не много денег на еду.
- 4. В общежитии хорошие плиты и я готовлю еду сам.
- 5. Я предпочитаю домашнюю еду.
- 6. Чтобы поступить в академию, нужны были достаточно высокие баллы.
- 7. Я усердно учился в школе и поступил.
- 8. Я очень хотел стать самостоятельным.
- 9. Я нашел много друзей во время учебы на первом курсе.
- 10. Я считаю, что я сделал правильный выбор, когда поступил на эту специальность.
- 11. После окончания академии двери открыты на многие должности на рынке труда.

Ex. 4. Read the email written by a college graduate.

My first weeks in college were indeed a crazy *whirlwind* (вихрь) – moving to the dorms, finding my way around campus, and greeting new people at every corner. It was amazing to start making new friends.

Eventually, I got used to attending classes, going to the library for some private study, eating meals with **buddies** (приятели), and exploring various club activities.

College is not only textbooks, we have to participate in clubs based on our interests like dance, sports, yoga, chess, etc. We even did stuff like Events and volunteers. It was pretty good at that time, and a good way to know how to interact.

College was an amazing journey ever in my life. College friendships are amazing, unlike school friends. Even if we have a tough time, we can overcome that with friends. University life teaches us, when and what we have to do and what we should not. I did everything with friends from listening to lectures to skipping the class. In university life, I will never forget the friends I made, and the time I have spent with them is most memorable. College is not about just grades it is about recognizing your abilities and what you can do.

Ex. 5. Find Russian equivalents to English word combinations.

A

1. to find the way
2. to greet people
3. to get used to
4. to participate in
5. to do stuff like
6. unlike
7. to have tough times
8. to overcome
9. to skip the class
10. to spend time
11. to recognize abilities

B

- A. прогуливать занятия
- B. иметь трудные времена
- C. признавать способности
- D. преодолевать
- E. проводить время
- F. приветствовать людей (здороваться)
- G. находить дорогу
- H. в отличие от
- I. делать такие вещи как
- J. участвовать в
- K. привыкать

Ex. 6. Complete sentences with the words from the text

1. For first-year students it's difficult to (найти дорогу) to the dormitory.
2. When you meet new people at the university it is necessary (здороваться).
3. It's difficult for many students (привыкнуть посещать все занятия).
4. Participation in clubs is a good way (взаимодействия).
5. Tough times are easier (преодолевать) with groupmates.
6. We sometimes (прогуливали занятия).

Ex. 7. Cross out the adjective that is not possible in each sentence.

- a. I was feeling *angry* / *happy* / *tired* / *tall*.

- b. The teacher was very *helpful / empty / kind / friendly*.
- c. The university was *quite expensive / quiet / pleased / amazing*.
- d. It was a *boring / great / high / brilliant* lesson.
- e. Students' life is *crazy/worried/quite/challenging*.
- f. Students have *tough/amazing/hardly/memorable* life at college.

Ex. 8. Finish the questions with the right preposition.

1. What subjects is she good ...?
2. What course is he applying ...?
3. What clubs do students participate... ?
4. Did you get used ... attending classes?
5. Are you listening ... me?

Making suggestions

Why don't you/we take up driving lessons?
You/we could join any club in the Palace of culture.
Let's go to the sports center.
How about visiting our academy museum?
What about taking part in the swimming competition?

Ex. 9. Complete the suggestions with the words in the box.

could don't Let's Shall What about Why

- 1 Why you focus on your studies?
- 2 Welive in student's accommodation.
- 3 we eat at the cafe?
- 4 use Google to translate the text.
- 5 don't we go for a pizza after the show?
- 6 participating in sports competitions?

Ex. 10. Match sentence beginnings 1–5 with endings A–E.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Could I borrow 2 Can you help me 3 Is it OK 4 Could I stay 5 Can you bring your 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A with my course work? B laptop? C your dictionary? D if I bring my friend Jack? E in the dormitory with you on Saturday night?
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Ex. 11. Writing an e-mail.

Your friend invited you to a concert on Saturday but you can't go. Write an email and say that you can't go on Saturday

explain why you can't go
suggest another day to meet

Before you write your email, complete the table with ideas.

You can't go on Saturday	<i>I'm sorry, but</i>
Why?	<i>Because ...</i>
Another day to meet	<i>Why don't we ...?</i>

Grammar points. Использование *used to/be used to/get used to*

Used to используется, когда мы говорим о привычных повторяющихся действиях в прошлом. Например: She used to study economics, but now she studies agribusiness.

Эта конструкция может быть заменена обычным Past Simple.

For example: I didn't use to like pizza, but now I adore it.

Did you use to live in Minsk when you studied at university?

be used to/get used to - привыкнуть

После *be/get used to* используется либо герундий (форма с окончанием -ing), либо существительное: get used to +noun/-ing или be used to +noun/-ing

For example: Foreign students get used to our cold winters with difficulty.

I got used to getting up early as a student.

Ex. 12. Choose the correct answer.

- Mary _____ many friends, but now she has lots of them.
a) used to have b) didn't use to have c) didn't used to have
- When Adam became a student, he _____ getting up early very quickly.
a) used to b) got used to c) get used to
- When I moved to Murmansk, it was hard for me to _____ cold summers. But now I'm OK with it.
a) am used to b) get used to c) used to
- Dan _____ married, but now he is single again.
a) used to be b) got used to be c) use to be
- I know this student, but I _____ study with him at the university.
a) used to b) didn't use to c) didn't used to
- This computer is very easy to use. You _____ it in a day, I'm sure.
a) got used to b) will get used to c) get used to
- Our new student is lazy, and I don't think he _____ working hard.
a) is used to b) used to c) will get used to
- When I was a child, I _____ to play computer games a lot.
a) was used to b) didn't use to c) used to

Ex. 13. Complete the sentences with correct forms of used to/get used to.

1. When Kate moved to England, she couldn't (привыкнуть к) British accent.

2. I know Mary, we (когда-то) go to the same cooking class.

3. We (не привыкли к) Chinese food, it's too spicy.

4. It's difficult for foreigners (привыкнуть) driving on the left side of the road in Britain.

5. When Tina lived with her parents, she (тогда имела) have a big house, but now she lives in a small room in a dormitory and she finds it difficult (привыкнуть к) it.

6. I don't like going to the discos because I (не привык) to that kind of music.

Text B.

REMEMBERING THE PAST

Ex. 14. As she celebrates her 100th birthday, Maria Morales Cabrillo talks to Youth magazine about growing up.

My family didn't have much money, but my brothers and I had what we needed. We didn't feel poor. We were like everyone else around here. We used to get together with the other children and play in the street every day. We all got on well. It was a nice place to be. Everything used to happen in that street. I got to know my husband in the street. He lived opposite us. When we got engaged we had a party in the street. It was wonderful. It's changed a lot. It's a lot quieter now. The children don't play outside. I know their lives are busier, but I don't think the kids are happier. And they're fatter than we were! I can't believe that so many children are overweight these days.

We used to eat three times a day and no more. We had a much healthier diet. Lots of vegetables, some meat and very little sugar. We didn't use to be junk food like crisps and burgers and no one needed to go on a diet or get fit. Everyone on our street, children and adults, used to work so hard.

It wasn't all better. Lots of people smoked. We didn't know how bad smoking was. My husband was a regular smoker. Fortunately, he gave up smoking when our children were born.

My husband used to work in the local shoe factory. He worked hard but didn't get paid very much. It was difficult sometimes. People are richer and

their lives are easier now, especially with the Internet. But our lives were happier then. I wouldn't change my life then for anything.

A. Read the magazine article again and choose the correct answers.

Maria thinks ...

- 1 the streets *are* / *used to be* much quieter *now* / *in the past*.
- 2 the children *are* / *used to be* happier *now* / *in the past*.
- 3 people *have* / *used to have* healthier diets *now* / *in the past*.
- 4 more people *smoke* / *used to smoke* *now* / *in the past*.
- 5 people *are* / *used to be* richer *now* / *in the past*.

B. Read the magazine article again and choose the correct answers.

1 Maria's family ...

- a were very poor.
- b had better lives than their neighbors.
- c were normal for where they lived.

2 There was a party in the street ...

- a before Maria got married.
- b when Maria got married.
- c when Maria met her husband.

3 People didn't use to go on a diet or need to get fit because ...

- a they didn't like doing exercise.
- b they preferred to eat junk food.
- c they worked so much.

4 People used to smoke a lot because ...

- a it was much cheaper.
- b they didn't understand it was dangerous.
- c you could smoke and buy cigarettes everywhere.

5 Maria thinks ...

- a richer people are happier.
- b she would prefer to grow up now.
- c the Internet has made people's lives easier.

C. Write about how your life has changed over the past 5 years.

Write about what you used to do and what you do now. Write about:

- your education
- your free time
- your friends and family.

UNIT 21. YOUR LIFESTYLE

Ex. 1. What adjectives best describe the life you live?

What adjectives describe the life you would like to have in the future?

Are there any differences?

Sporty	Peaceful	Hectic	Calm
Exciting	Slow	Glamorous	Fast
Rural	Boring	Adventurous	Busy
Urban	Active	Fun-filled	Independent

Ex. 2. Read about the family who changed their style of life and find out:

Where was Jo living when she decided to move?

Who did Jo come back to the childhood home with?

Who told Jo about an old farmhouse in the village for sale?

Why did Jo decide to change her life?

Was any of family members against?

I grew up on a farm in a small village in the Peak District. We had the freedom of the fields and were outdoors **in all types of weather**. When I grew up I started to see that there was a big world out there and I wanted an exciting life. I wanted more glamour and adventure. Life on the farm seemed so boring and I couldn't wait to get away. I studied in London and travelled around the world.

In the 1990s I was a stylist working on magazines in New York and other parts of America. I lived in Boston and had a hectic social life. It was a million miles from my village. It was exciting but it was also exhausting.

After having two children I started to change. My mind kept going back those fields and hills in the English countryside. In my dreams I walked down all the roads and across the rivers that I knew. I thought of the smells and sounds of that peaceful life. I had everything in Boston. An exciting, successful life and a beautiful home. I wanted to look out at the hills and green fields of England. Boston wasn't home.

When my Dad rang to say an old farmhouse in the village was up for sale **I jumped at the chance** to buy back in to my old life. I **persuaded** my husband and kids to leave behind the American lifestyle. We made a difficult decision. It was more frightening than travelling around India by myself as a student.

Then when we got here I saw that my decision is not unusual. I have met old school friends who still live and work in the countryside but I meet more and more new faces. In our local school over half of the families are not locals. They are people who come from cities all over Britain. They have usually **given up** expensive houses and good jobs to move their families to a smaller house. They do the work they can find and they say they are happier. I know I am happier to be in my village and my family are too.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions

- List the factors that made Jake's family and Jo's family decide to change their lifestyles.

- What might be the biggest change for Jo's kids?

- What things might be hard to leave behind in Boston for Jo and her husband?

- Do people make lifestyle changes like this in your country?

- Have you ever moved house? Describe what happened and how you felt about the move.

Ex. 4. Reading comprehension. Complete the sentences choosing one option.

1. What is the story about?

a. life in America b. life in England c. change in life

2. The author of the story was born

a. in Boston b. in England c. in London

3. Jo left the village because

a. she wanted an exciting life b. because of the weather c. she wanted to travel around the world

4. She started to change

a. because she had children b. when she got tired c. because America wasn't her home

5. The family made a difficult decision:

a. it was frightening b. it was challenging c. it was exhausting

6. Many people from cities all over Britain

a. moved their houses b. found jobs in the countryside c. moved to villages.

Ex. 5. Translate the following sentences.

1. We were outdoors in all types of weather.

2. There was a big world out.

3. I had a hectic social life.

4. It was exciting but it was also exhausting.

5. I jumped at the chance to buy back in to my old life.
6. I persuaded my husband and kids to leave behind the American lifestyle.
7. My decision is not unusual.
8. They have usually given up expensive houses and good jobs to move their families to a smaller house.
9. I meet more and more new faces.
10. In our local school over half of the families are not locals.

Ex. 6. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

1. The family decided to come back to England.
2. In the 1990s she worked as a stylist on magazines in New York and other parts of America.
3. Jo studied in London and travelled around the world.
4. The family gave up an exciting, successful life and a beautiful home in Boston.
5. Now the family lives in the village.
6. Jo grew up on a farm in a small village in England.
7. She lived in Boston with her two children and a husband.

ADDITIONAL TEXTS

Text 1. A WORKING DAY OF A DAIRY FARMER

Words to remember

milking	доение	bleeding	кровотечение
milking	доильный зал	cuts	порезы
parlor	занимает (время)	wound	рана
take	задача	properly	как следует
task	кормить	store	хранить
feed	быть	maintain	сохранить
be nourished	накормленным	quality	качество
take note of	проследить за	full wash	полная мойка
stock levels	скотом	down	
sign	признак	equipment	оборудование
reduce	снижать	repair	ремонттировать
injury	травма	despite	несмотря на
udder	вымя	provide	обеспечить
ensure	убедиться	nutritious	питательный
healthy	здоровый	pen	загон
cleaning	уборка		

Ex. 1. Read the text and find out what it means to be a dairy farmer.

A typical day for a dairy farmer begins early. The farmer wakes up at 5.30 to start the milking process, which can take several hours to complete. The first task is to feed and water the cows, as they need to be properly nourished before being milked. But it's not about feeding, it is taking note of stock levels, monitoring the feeding habits of the animals so as to identify early signs of health issues.

After feeding the cows, the farmer begins the milking process. In modern dairy farming, most farmers use milking machines, which allow for more efficient milking and reduce the risk of **injury** (травмы) to both the cows and the farmer. The milking machine is attached to the cow's **udder** (вымя), and the farmer monitors the process to ensure that each cow is milked properly.

First the cows are placed in pens in the milking parlor. The farmer checks each cow for signs of any problems, healthy cows have their udders washed, checked again for any bleeding, cuts, wounds, etc and only then is

the cow attached to the milking machine. This process is repeated for every cow.

During milking the farmer is cleaning and washing the parlor. The farmer must ensure that the milk is properly stored at the correct temperature to maintain its quality. Once all cows are milked, a full wash down of the parlor and all equipment with disinfectant is completed.

After the milking process is complete, the farmer does other tasks on the farm. There will always be something to repair on a farm. Then there is cleaning, including cleaning the barn or pasture, areas near the food stores, milk storage area etc.

In the late afternoon, the farmer begins the milking process once again. This second milking is typically shorter than the morning milking, as the cows produce less milk at this time. But the process is the same, water and feed the animals, do the health checks, monitor the milk storage, do cleaning etc.

Despite the challenges, dairy farming remains an important and rewarding profession. Dairy farmers play a vital role in providing nutritious, high-quality dairy products to consumers.

Ex. 2. Translate the following word combinations into Russian

to feed and water the cows, to be properly nourished, take note, monitor the feeding habits, to identify early signs, to ensure, to use milking machines, to reduce the risk of injury, to ensure the quality, to wash udders, to check for bleeding, cuts and wounds, to store milk, to maintain quality, to wash the parlor, to disinfect the equipment, to do tasks, to clean the barn, to do the health checks, to monitor the milk storage, cleaning.

Ex. 3. Find Russian equivalents to the English word combinations.

1. to start the milking process	A. контролировать хранение молока
2. to be properly nourished	B. сохранять качество молока
3. to identify signs of health problems	C. выявлять признаки проблем со здоровьем
4. to reduce the risk of injury	D. ремонтировать что-нибудь
5. to maintain milk quality	E. снижать риск травм
6. to repair something	F. начинать процесс доения
7. to monitor the milk storage	G. быть хорошо накормленными

Passive Voice

The present, past, future indefinite passive are formed by means of the present, past, and future simple of the auxiliary verb **to be** and **Participle II** of the verb.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| • Is/are + Participle II | Present Simple |
| • Was/were +Participle II | Past Simple |
| • Will be + Participle II | Future Simple |
| • Has or have +been +Participle II | Present perfect |

Active voice			Passive voice	
	Единственное число	Множественное число	Единственное число	Множественное число
Present Simple	examines	examine	is examined	are examined
Past Simple	examined	examined	was examined	were examined
Present perfect	has examined	have examined	has been examined	have been examined
Future Simple	will examine	will examine	will be examined	will be examined

Ex. 4. Decide if sentences are written in the active or in the passive. Translate them into Russian.

1. Cows are nourished before milking.
2. The farmer nourished the cows before milking.
3. Most farmers use milking machines.
4. Milking machines are used by most farmers.
5. The cows are placed in pens in the milking parlor.
6. All cows are milked.
7. All equipment is washed and disinfected.
8. The farmer begins the milking process.
9. The farmer waters and feeds the animals.
10. The milking machine is attached to the cow's udder.

Ex. 5. Arrange the sentences in the right order.

1. The cow is attached to the milking machine.
2. All equipment is disinfected.

3. Cows have their udders washed.
4. A full wash down of the parlour is done.
5. The farmer feeds and waters the cows.
6. The farmer is cleaning and washing the parlour.
7. The farmer wakes up at 5.30.

Ex. 6. Change sentences from the active voice into the passive voice.

For example: The farmer feeds the cows. - The cows are fed by the farmer.

1. The farmer nourishes cows before milking.
2. The farmer monitors the feeding habits of the animals.
3. The farmer attaches the milking machine to the cow's udder.
4. He repeats this process for every cow.
5. He places the cows in pens in the milking parlor.
6. He milks all cows.

Ex. 7. Translate into English

1. Коров кормят перед доением.
2. Фермеры используют доильные аппараты.
3. Коров размещают в загонах в доильном зале.
4. Коров доят доильными аппаратами.
5. Молоко должно правильно храниться.
6. После доения все оборудование должно быть вымыто.

Ex. 8. Read the passage and find out what dairy farmers need to know.

Caring for your farm animals and livestock can be a great job with its daily tasks. Some farmers, such as dairy farmers, may grow minimal crops or only crops to feed their livestock and support the farm's needs. Farmers need to learn about all the animals' health and care needs that make their home on the farm. Although they certainly don't need a veterinary degree, they often acquire a vast degree of veterinary knowledge in the course of their experience with animals.

Ex. 9. Speak about the working day of a farmer.

Use: wake up, feed and water the cows, monitor the animals, wash udders, check udders for wounds and injuries, attach milking machine, milk cows, do the cleaning.

Text 2. FARMING IN THE PAST AND TODAY

Vocabulary

dairy – молочный	sell – продавать
beef cows – мясные коровы	price – цена
on a very small scale – в очень небольшом масштабе	given inflation – с учетом инфляции
crop rotation – севооборот	go up – возрастать, увеличиваться
pasture – пастбище	labor costs – расходы на рабочую силу
fertilizer – удобрение	total farm costs – общие затраты на ферму
manure – навоз	health insurance – медицинская страховка
average – средний	income – доход
afford – позволить себе	face – сталкиваться с
raise a family – содержать семью	surviving farms – выжившие фермы
equipment – оборудование	
add – добавлять	

Grammar points. The use of *enough*

ENOUGH with adjectives and adverbs

Position in a sentence: **after** an adjective or an adverb

Your work isn't good enough for our company. – Твоя работа недостаточно хорошая для нашей компании.

He finished the project quickly enough. – Он закончил проект достаточно быстро.

Position in a sentence: **before** a noun

There aren't enough tomatoes in the fridge. – В холодильнике недостаточно томатов.

Do you have enough money to pay for gas? – У тебя достаточно денег, чтобы заплатить за газ?

Ex. 1. Use "enough" in the proper position in the sentence.

1. I received ... financial support from the government.
2. Government's support was high ... to pay for my studies.
3. It was hard ... to move away from home.
4. I had ... freedom to feel independent.

5. I was fortunate ... to have many friends.
6. I had ... friends in my first year.
7. I had good ... grades to become a university student.
8. I have developed ... skills necessary for the second and third years.
9. It was a simple ... process.
10. I had ... reference letters from my professors.

Ex. 2. Read the text “My story” and find out what problems farmers from America had in the past and have today.

My story

I am a family dairy farmer producing dairy products from more than 10,000 cows. To some people that makes me a “factory farmer.” My grandpa was a crop farmer with some beef cows. He milked a few cows but on a very small scale. My dad is a crop farmer. These different farm types work together. Organic fertilizer – cow manure – helps keep our organic farms growing.

Farming is an 18-hour-a-day, 365-day-a-year business. It isn't about the money. Today, national statistics show the average farmer earns about \$60,000 per year. It seems enough. But very few farmers I know could afford to raise a family with the money they earn on their “factory farm.”

I'm not a “factory farmer,” I'm a family dairy farmer. We sell our milk through a dairy cooperative and our milk is sold on the global market. We don't control the price we get. The price today is not much more – given inflation (с учетом инфляции) – than my grandfather got for his milk about 40 years ago. While the price of milk has not increased much, our costs have gone way, way up. Labor costs have about quadrupled in that 40 years. Total farm costs, including labor, feed, land costs and other items needed to farm, have increased many times. Important items such as health insurance and medical costs for employees and my family have increased much more.

Today, we have less than one third the number of farms than in the 1940s. The mid-size farm that used to dominate is getting rare. There are large professional farms, and a growing number of small farms that are not large enough to provide a family income. These are hobby or part-time farms. The large professional farms are almost all family farms. Some 97% of America's farms are owned and managed by families.

My grandfather and father faced many of the same problems that I do today. To stay in business I have to become more productive. Crop farmers have to add more land and equipment. As a dairy farmer I need more cows and my cows have to produce more. I have to use the best and latest

technology I can afford, and my costs have to be kept to a minimum. Only farms that do that can stay in business, which is why the surviving farms are usually run by some pretty smart, hardworking business owners.

Ex. 3. True/false sentences.

1. The story is told by a crop farmer.
2. Farming is a hard job.
3. Farmers earn lots of money.
4. The price of milk is high.
5. Farmer costs have increased many times.
6. The number of farms has decreased greatly.
7. The mid-size farms dominate.
8. Small farms are hobby or part-time farms.
9. The large professional farms are state farms.
10. Farmers today face the same problems their parents and grandparents had.
11. To stay in farming business one has to be very smart.

Ex. 4. Make word combinations and translate them into Russian.

1. Crop	a. cows	raise	a family
2. Dairy	b. products	earn	costs
3. Beef	c. land	sell	milk
4. Pasture	d. costs	control	money
5. Labor	e. insurance	increase	the price
6. Health	f. farmer	provide	problems
7. Family	g. income	face	the latest
		use	technology
			a family
			income

Ex. 5. Choose the best noun to complete each sentence.

beef dairy fertilizer price costs family farms the latest technology business owners

1. At the ___ farm, the primary focus is raising high quality beef.
2. ___ farmers produce dairy products.
3. Organic ___ are materials of animal origin.
4. The ___ of milk today is the same as it was 40 years ago.
5. Total farm ___ have increased many times.
6. The large professional farms are almost all ___
7. Farmers use ___ to stay in business.
8. Modern farms are run by ___

Ex. 6. Complete the sentences.

1. Dairy farms produce (молочные продукты).
2. (Фермерство) is an 18-hour-a-day business.
3. He milked a few cows but (в небольшом количестве).
4. Very few farmers could afford (содержать семью).
5. Milk is sold (на мировом рынке).
6. Total farm costs, including labor, feed, land costs and other items (увеличились в 4 раза).
7. Today, we have less than (в 3 раза меньше ферм) than in the 1940s.
8. Small farms (недостаточно большие) to provide a family income.
9. The mid-size farm (когда-то) dominate.
10. The large professional farms are (семейные фермы).
11. To stay in business you have to (быть более производительным).
12. (Мне надо) more cows and my cows have to produce more.
13. The large professional farms are usually run by (умные и трудолюбивые бизнесмены).

Ex. 7. Write down the problems American farmers have.**Text 4. DAIRY FARMING****Vocabulary**

provide with like might be kept either ...or rather than the same cows female cows give male cows calves	обеспечивать как могут содержаться или ... или а не те же коровы коровы-самки давать мужские особи телята	are bred (от breed) large quantities are required to give birth annually artificially inseminated high milk yields an average they are slaughtered to increase the amount of milk	разводят большое количество должны рожать ежегодно искусственно осеменные высокие надои молока средний их убивают увеличить количество молока
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Ex. 1. Read the text DAIRY FARMING, pay attention to specific words.

Cows **provide** us **with** milk which is used to make dairy products **like** cheese, butter, yoghurt, and ice cream! Cows **might** also **be kept** for their beef. Nowadays, farmers tend to **either** keep dairy cattle **or** beef cattle, **rather than** using **the same cows** for both. **Female cows** are the ones that give milk, **male cows** rather are called bulls, and baby cows are called **calves**.

Dairy farming has been part of agriculture for thousands of years. Dairy cows **are bred** specifically to produce **large quantities** of milk.

Dairy cows **are required to give birth** to one calf **annually** in order to produce milk for 10 months of the year. They are usually **artificially inseminated** within three months of giving birth.

Dairy cows can often only produce very **high milk yields** for an average of 3 years, after which they are slaughtered and the meat is normally used for beef.

There are over 270 million cows producing milk across the world. The European Union is the largest milk producer and has about 23 million dairy cows. This compares with 10 million in North America and over 6 million in Australia and New Zealand. China has over 12 million cows producing milk.

Over the last fifty years, dairy farming has become more intensive to increase the amount of milk produced by each cow. The Holstein-Friesian has been bred to produce very high yields of milk. Milk production per cow has more than doubled in the past 40 years. An average of 22 litres per day is typical in some countries.

Ex. 2. Complete sentences answering the questions.

1. Cows provide us with (what products?)
2. Nowadays farmers keep (what cattle?)
3. Dairy cows are bred to (why?)
4. Dairy cows are required to give birth to one calf (how often?)
5. They are usually artificially inseminated (when?)
6. Dairy cows can often only produce very high milk yields for an average of (how many years?)
7. The Holstein-Friesian has been bred to (for what reason?)
8. An average of (how much?) per day is typical in some countries.

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences.

- a. They are usually artificially inseminated within three months of giving birth.

- b. Dairy cows are bred specifically to produce large quantities of milk.-
- c. Dairy cows are required to give birth to one calf annually
- d. After 3 years they are slaughtered.
- e. The Holstein-Friesian has been bred to produce very high yields of milk.

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences.

1. Milk is used to produce ____.
2. Female cows are the ones that ____.
3. Male cows are ____ . Baby cows are called ____.
4. Dairy cows produce milk ____ months.
5. They are usually artificially inseminated within ____ of giving birth.
6. When cows do not produce milk, they are ____.
7. Dairy farming has become more intensive ____ the amount of milk produced by each cow.
8. An average milk yield of ____ is typical in some countries.

Ex. 5. Read about the Dutch Dairy Centre.

The Dutch Dairy Sector has a unique position in the world. Since the start of the last century Dutch cows, Dutch farmers and Dutch cheese makers are famous all over the world because of their professionalism and high quality.

The Holstein-Friesian breed is number one in the world when we talk about milk production. This breed's origin is pure Dutch. First, second and older generations of Dairy Farmers worldwide often have their roots in the Netherlands.

With this background it is logical that the Dutch Dairy Sector is in *the spotlight* of many international organisations. The Netherlands has the highest percentage of cows being milked by Robots; the milk quality is also extremely high.

Three out of the five widely used milking robots are manufactured in the Netherlands, two of the biggest worldwide operational semen organisations are based in the Netherlands, and two of the three internationally used Herd management programs are controlled by Dutch based companies.

Ex. 6. Choose the right answer.

1. Dutch farmers are famous all over the world
 - a. because they are very professional
 - b. because they are very traditional
 - c. because they are very innovative
2. The Holstein-Friesian breed
 - a. is very beautiful

- b. is very productive
c. is typical of the Netherlands
3. In the sentence “The Dutch Dairy Sector is in *the spotlight* of many international organisations” *the spotlight* means
a. в свете b. на месте c. в центре внимания
4. The Netherlands is leading in
a. milking robots b. semen export c. Herd management programs d. all of the above

Text 5. SOME FACTS ABOUT COWS

- The predominant breed used for the dairy industry, Holstein-Friesian cows, all have different black and white markings making the pattern as unique as a fingerprint.

- Cattle have almost 330 degrees of vision, with blind spots only right in front of and behind them. They can see the colours yellow, green and blue whereas red is hard to see for them.

- The natural life expectancy of a cow is around twenty years. Some get up to 25 years old. The age of a cow can be determined by looking at its teeth. Also, the number of rings in its horns draws conclusions about the age. In the dairy industry, cows usually don't become older than five years

- Cows don't need much sleep. Per day they only sleep around 30 minutes in deep sleep that is divided in 6-10 short periods. Nevertheless, they are lying up to 10 hours daily.

- Cows have a strong sense of smell. They can perceive smells at a distance of up to ten kilometres.

- Cows are moving constantly during grazing and can cover 13 km per day.

- Cows are very social animals. Cows have favorite friends and become stressed when they are separated.

- Cows drink daily up to 100 litres.

- Pregnancy lasts nine months, just like with human beings. Cows only give milk when they have a calf.

- Besides the 'mooing' cows use their body language, such as the position of the head, limbs and tail, as well as facial expressions, in order to communicate.

- In 2023, a white cow became the most expensive cow in the world when one-third of its ownership sold for 6.99 million reais – the equivalent of \$1.44 million – at an auction held in Arandú, Brazil.

Text 6. SHEEP CAN RECOGNISE FACES!

Many people think sheep aren't very intelligent creatures. But in fact, (1)..... to new research, they may be cleverer than we think. For example, sheep can actually be trained to recognise human faces from photographs!

Recognising faces is an important human social (2)..... . However, it seems that sheep are also social animals that can recognise other sheep as well as (3)..... humans. In experiments, researchers trained eight sheep to recognise the faces of celebrities from photographs. Training involved getting the sheep to (4)..... decisions about the photos they saw. At one end of a room, they would see two different photographs, and would receive a (5)..... of food for approaching the photograph of the celebrity; if they approached the wrong photograph, they got nothing. Over time, they learned to (6)..... getting food with the celebrity's photograph. And after training, the sheep correctly chose the celebrity's face eight times out of ten!

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 A regarding | B following | C resulting | D according |
| 2 A skill | B talent | C knowledge | D method |
| 3 A ordinary | B usual | C familiar | D frequent |
| 4 A set | B make | C have | D do |
| 5 A reward | B benefit | C tip | D goal |
| 6 A attach | B join | C add | D connect |

Text 7. CAMELS

Camels are one of the only large animals that can live happily in the Sahara Desert. The hot weather and strong winds are not a (1)..... for them. Also, they do not need to eat or drink every day, and this (2)..... them very useful to the people who live there.

Camels begin working at the age of about four years old and don't stop until they are around 25 to 30. They can carry people or things a very long (3)....., and because of this they are sometimes (4)..... the 'ships of the desert'. These days, there are roads across some (5)..... of the Sahara, so buses and lorries are often (6)..... . However, in places where there are no roads, camels are still the only type of transport.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|
| 1 A trouble | B mistake | C problem |
| 2 A gets | B has | C makes |
| 3 A way | B path | C road |
| 4 A described | B said | C called |
| 5 A parts | B examples | C things |
| 6 A put | B used | C done |

Text 8

Read the text and choose the best title for it.

1. An unsuccessful experiment

2. A new school

3. Passing exams successfully

This is the story about the student life. It gives a moral lesson to all fun-loving students who spend their valuable time in enjoying parties, movies, etc and not serious in studies because every moment of student life is valuable and time must be utilized by the students in regular studies. Now-a-days, students think that student life is very easy and full of fun today especially college life of the students. But the future of students depend upon their achievements in student life because the fun-loving students of today used smart ways to get good marks in examination which is shown in my story. This is as follows:

Ashish and Amit were studying in the college. Both were classmates as well as roommates in the hostel room. Ashish was a studious boy but Amit was a fun-loving boy and was not serious in studies. Ashish used to study regularly to get good marks in exams whereas Amit was not serious in studies and used to study “Guess Paper”, “One-day Series”, etc. to get good marks in exams.

Amit scored good marks in exams by using these techniques and always made him understand “Life is for fun and joy. I always pass with smart techniques. You should also enjoy your life like me”. But Ashish never agreed with him.

After the completion of studies, the companies came in the college for campus selection. Ashish was a knowledgeable person and got selected by campus recruitment but Amit was neither a knowledgeable nor a skillful person. So, he couldn't selected by the campus recruitment.

After the completion of college studies, Amit also tried to get placed outside by his own effort but couldn't got placed. After that, he took admission in other courses and got placed in low salary due to lower intellectual level.

Text 9. UNUSUAL STUDY PROGRAMS

Some universities offer some very unusual study programs. In Canada, for example, Humber College lets students study about comedy. For four years, students in the program learn to write and perform **it**. They learn about different kinds of comedy such as stand-up comedy on a stage. They

also learn how to write humorous scripts for movies and television. Humber's comedy students can also learn about the business of comedy. For example, they can study about managing other comedians. Students need to perform on stage at a local comedy club to graduate the program.

Liverpool Hope University in England has another unusual university program. It offers a degree in the very famous rock band, The Beatles. This program gives students the chance to **analyze** the band's history, music, and lyrics. They can also learn about how popular music can change culture. It takes one year of full-time study to complete the degree. 12 students signed up for the program when it began in 2009 and a Canadian woman was the first to graduate.

Students who want to study about puppets (куклы) can go to the University of Connecticut in America. Since 1964, it has offered courses in Puppet Arts. Students in the program can learn about designing and performing with puppets. Graduates of this program often find **employment** as designers and performers in puppet plays around the world. The course has become so popular that the university needed to limit the number of students who could join the program.

1. *What can students at Humber College learn about?*

1. how to build a comedy stage
2. how to make a movie or TV show
3. how to graduate from the program
4. how to write and perform comedy

2. *The word 'it' in paragraph 1 refers to:*

1. the program
2. comedy
3. Humber College
4. Canada

3. *The word 'analyze' in paragraph 2 can be replaced with:*

1. examine
2. repeat
3. attempt
4. demand

4. *Liverpool Hope University's program about The Beatles:*

1. is only open to British students
2. is about learning to play music
3. takes four years to complete
4. had a small number of students in 2009

5. The word '**employment**' in paragraph 3 can be replaced with:

1. degrees
2. clothing.
3. jobs
4. tickets

6. The University of Connecticut's program about Puppet Arts:

1. is not very popular
2. has been going since 1984
3. could help students become performers
4. lets students learn how music can change culture

Text 10

A. Use conjunctions for, but, so, and

Scientists have been breeding panda bears in captivity since at least the 1960s. ___ many advances have been made, ___ many new bear facts have been revealed. Breeding panda bears in captivity is a difficult task, ___ the panda bear fetus is so small, that it's often not seen by ultrasound. Baby panda bears are tiny fragile creatures, ___ Pandas International compares the size of a baby panda bear to a stick of butter.

B. Use but, for example, however, that's why, while, so instead numbers.

Dogs are color blind. It means that they cannot see certain colors or their differences. (1)

This does not say that there are no colors in a dog's world. It means that some colors may look different to a dog. (2)

The red or green color appears grayish when a dog looks at it. (3)

Yellow is still yellow to a dog.

Some people think that the color yellow is most dogs' favorite. These dogs may be very excited about a yellow ball. (4)

The dogs do not show excitement to a red ball. (5)

Owners should choose their pet dog's favorite color.

Text 11. LIVING TO CHANGE

Talking about how you got even better!

Simon wrote about a change he made for the *Living to Change* blog. Read the blog and answer the questions

About three years ago, I used to smoke and I was overweight. I was really unfit and I didn't feel very good about myself, so I decided to make a change.

To begin with, I gave up smoking which wasn't too difficult. But then I started eating instead of smoking, and I started putting on a lot of weight. I was getting heavier and heavier and I wasn't doing any exercise. I'm about 1.78 m tall and my weight went up to 98 kg. So, after that I decided I needed to start exercising, too.

When I was at secondary school I used to enjoy running, so I thought that would be an easy way for me to get fit. At first, I could only run for about thirty seconds and then I had to walk. It was terrible. So that's how I got started – I went for walks and every few days I made the walk a bit longer.

After a while, I began feeling fitter and that's when I started to run and walk. But then, one day, I fell over and hurt my foot when I was running and I had to stop for about two weeks. I was surprised how much I missed it!

However, when I started again, it was much easier than I thought. Soon, I found I didn't need to walk any more and I found I could run further and further. In the end, I was able to go for a 10 km run without problems. I've lost almost 20 kg and I now weigh just 80 kg. I feel so much better and I'm planning to run a marathon next year. These days, instead of spending all my money on cigarettes, I spend money on going out or buying things.

A. Questions

- 1 What did Simon like before he made a change?
- 2 What kind of exercise did he start doing?
- 3 What was the result?

B. Are these sentences about Simon true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Simon had problems with his weight just after he stopped smoking.
- 2 He started exercising before he stopped smoking.
- 3 He chose running because he liked it when he was younger.
- 4 He found it difficult to run when he started.
- 5 When he hurt his foot, he was pleased to have a break from running.
- 6 He now thinks he might enter a running race.

Text 12. CHANGES

A. Read the article and compare life in the 50-s and today. 1950s and TODAY

*People are often shocked by the unhealthy lifestyles shown in TV shows.
But are we really any healthier than we were 70 years ago?*

Food and drink

People didn't use to worry about how many calories they ate. The government advised people to eat meat, cheese, butter, cereal and bread every day. They also recommended two glasses of milk a day. Today the advice has changed. They say we should eat more vegetables and less meat, cheese and butter. But we don't listen. Not many of us eat a healthy diet. 60% of us are now overweight. In the UK, the average woman will spend 31 years of her life on a diet. For a man, it's 28 years.

AVERAGE WEIGHT IN KG

in the 1950s: woman 55 man 65

today: woman 70 man 83

Exercise

Most women used to keep in shape naturally by doing housework – the average housewife did three hours of housework every day. They didn't need to go to the gym to lose weight and get fit. Today, busy working lives make it harder to get enough exercise. Inventions like washing machines, freezers and cars have made our lives easier, so it's now much easier to put on weight.

CALORIES BURNT DOING HOUSEWORK

in the 1950s: 1992 per day

today: 556 per day

Health care

People didn't use to live as long as we do today. Hospital operations were much less common and people only used to go to the doctor when they were seriously ill. Today, we live longer, but we have new health problems. In the 1950s, most kids drank milk and ate peanuts without any problems but more people have allergies to various foods today. And the number of people who have diabetes is also increasing, because more people are overweight.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH

in the 1950s: 65

today: 79

Cigarettes

Smoking used to be very popular. The big Hollywood stars all smoked on screen. In the UK, 80% of adults were regular smokers. People just didn't know how dangerous it was and didn't try to give up smoking. Today, we all know the dangers, and it's now illegal to smoke in public places like offices, schools and restaurants.

SMOKERS (% OF POPULATION)

in the 1950s: 80%

today: 20%

Read sentences 1–4 about the 1950s. Are they true (T) or false (F)?

A. In the 1950s, ...

- 1 people were thinner than they are today.
- 2 people spent more time at the gym than today.
- 3 people lived longer lives than they do today.
- 4 people smoked more cigarettes than today.

B. Read the article again. Answer the questions.

- 1 In the 1950s, what did the government say people should drink?
- 2 How is government advice about food different today?
- 3 How much time do UK women spend on a diet these days?
- 4 How did women in the 1950s exercise?
- 5 Why do people put on weight more easily today?
- 6 In the 1950s, when did people visit the doctor?
- 7 Which health problems are more common today?
- 8 Why didn't people stop smoking in the 1950s?
- 9 Where is it illegal to smoke in the UK?

Text 13. HUNGARY

People are talking about Hungary. Read and decide what topic they aren't discussing.

*a. the environment b. exports c. the capital city d. the countryside
e. food f. music g. education h. transportation*

1. Hungary is a country in eastern Europe. Because Hungary's landscape is mostly flat and the soil is rich, the land is very good for farming. Hungary exports several agricultural products, such as cereal grains like wheat and barley, and well as vegetables and fruit, particularly grapes. Other Hungarian exports include clothing and automobiles.

2. Visitors to Hungary will enjoy spending a few days in Budapest, the capital city. This charming, old European city often has concerts in its public squares, as well as walking musicians who play for the people eating

at the outdoor restaurants. Another way to relax in Budapest is to try one of the famous public baths. The hot mineral waters of these spas are said to heal many minor health problems.

3. Of course, if you visit Hungary, you should try Hungarian food. Hungarians love spicy food, and peppers are found in many dishes. Look for dishes seasoned with paprika, a sweet red pepper that is a traditional specialty of Hungary. Main dishes are usually made with meat, and potatoes are a favorite side dish. Save some room for a delicious fruit pie for dessert!

Text 14. WEBSITES

The people below are all doing projects and want to find a website to help them. There are descriptions of eight geography websites. Decide which website would be the most suitable for the people below.

1. Sandra wants to learn more about what Planet Earth is actually made of, and how much of it is covered by water. She'd also like online advice about how to organise her work.

2. Miranda wants to learn about some of the famous tourist sites in the world, and why they have become famous. She likes playing games on the website to help her remember the information.

3. For his project, Billy needs to find out about the biggest mountains in the world, and the kind of animals living near them. He'd also like to see videos of the locations he's studying.

4. Anna wants to learn about the biggest land areas of the world, and get key facts about their geography. She'd also like advice on how to improve her map-reading skills.

5. Kristofer's country has very cold winters, so he's interested in how other people in cold countries deal with their environment. He'd like to share his experiences online with teenagers there.

A. Geoview

This website has fantastic videos of animals in challenging locations, and information about how they manage to live there. There are also helpful tips on understanding geographical information, such as maps and diagrams of the Earth and its oceans. Users can also share information about useful links to follow.

B. Geographical

This website has lots of maps, quizzes and advice, to check your knowledge of what you've studied – and remind you of anything you've

forgotten! There's a brilliant section about popular places in many different countries, which attract large numbers of visitors, with background historical details about the reasons these places are now so well known.

C. Geography.com

This website has interesting maps and details about places that have become famous tourist destinations in different countries, and also some famous geographical features around the world, such as the biggest mountains and rivers. There are also online tips available on how to research information for projects.

D. Goworld

How do people live in places with very high or low temperatures in different seasons? Find out how people adapt to the climate they live in, how it affects their lives and what they do to stay warm or keep cool, as necessary. You can also upload your own stories about life in extreme temperatures in your country.

E. Planet Zoom

Not sure how to understand the information included on map? Here's a step-by-step guide to using them! The site also has games and puzzles about all the continents, including Africa, Asia and Europe, and important details about them, such as their huge size, and their mountain ranges, rivers and climate.

F. Worldwide

This website has lots of beautiful photos, maps and film clips to help you learn more about some of the highest – and coldest – peaks on the planet. You'll find plenty of amazing facts about them, together with details of the wildlife that makes its home in the surrounding areas.

G. GeoInfo

Which countries in the world have the coldest winters, the highest mountains or the most unusual animals? Check your knowledge with some fantastic geography puzzles and games. And the photos on this site also show people's everyday lives in very different climate conditions.

H. Geowatch

What's underneath the ground we walk on? You'll find maps and diagrams here to tell you – including what you'd see inside the planet if you cut it in half! There's information, too, about parts of the world that aren't land, but actually oceans and seas, and help on researching and presenting project information.

ENGLISH – RUSSIAN VOCABULARY

A

ability – способность
above all – прежде всего
abroad – за границей
academic year – учебный год
access – доступ, иметь доступ
accommodation – жилье
according to – согласно
account for – составлять
activity – деятельность, вид деятельности
acquire – приобретать
adapt – адаптироваться
advantage – преимущество
adventurous – предприимчивый, склонный к авантюрам
affect – оказывать воздействие
afford – позволить себе
ahead of time – заранее
allow – позволять, разрешать
alone – один
along with – наряду с
almost – почти
although – хотя
amenities – удобства, услуги
among – среди
amount – количество
amounted to – достигший
another – другой
animal nutrition – кормление животных
apartment – квартира
apply for university – подать заявление в университет
applicant – абитуриент
approve of – одобрять
argue – спорить
arrive – прибывать
assistant professor – доцент
assignment – задание
as for – что касается

at least – по крайней мере
attend – посещать
average – средний

В

beach – пляж
beekeeping facility – пчеловодство
become – становиться
beneficial – полезный
be nourished – быть накормленным
beef cows – коровы мясной породы
bleeding – кровотечение
break – перерыв
breeding – разведение
buy – покупать

С

cancel – отменять
canteen – студенческая столовая
call – называть(ся)
choose – выбирать
class participation – участие в работе на занятиях
classes – занятия
clean – убирать
cleaning – уборка
cluck – крякать
change – изменяться, изменение
chores – дела
coach – тренер
confess – признаваться
conservation – охрана природы
consists of – состоять из
consume – потреблять
constantly – постоянно
conventional – традиционный
combine – сочетать
common – общий
competition – соревнования
creative – креативный

crop rotation – севооборот
current average – текущий средний показатель
currently – в настоящее время
customer – покупатель
cuts – порезы

D

daily life – повседневная жизнь
dairy – молочный
dawn – рассвет
deadline – крайний срок
dean of the faculty – декан ф-та
degree course – курс обучения в университете
delay the graduation – отложить окончание
demand – спрос
depend on – зависеть от
dependence – зависимость
despite – несмотря на
develop – развивать, разрабатывать
different – разные
differences – различия
disadvantage – недостаток
disappoint – разочаровывать
(at) disposal – в распоряжении
discoverer – обнаружить, открыть
diverse – разнообразный
divide – делить
do stuff like – заниматься такими делами как
dormitory – общежитие
double-period – пара, сдвоенное занятие
drive – управлять (транспортным средством)
drop out – отчисляться
due to – из-за

E

easy – легкий
either – тоже
either ...or – или ... или
employee – работник

employer – работодатель
employed – занятый в
encouragement – одобрение, поощрение
enough – достаточно
enrich – обогащать
ensure – убедиться
enter university – поступать в университет
entrance exams – вступительные экзамены
environment – окружающая среда
equipment – оборудование
essential – важный
everyone – все, каждый
evolve – развиваться
exam schedule – расписание экзаменов
expensive – дорогой
explore – исследовать

F

face – сталкиваться с
facilitate – проводить (занятия)
facilities – объекты
farming background – из сельской местности
feed – кормить
feeling – чувство
fees for the degree – стоимость обучения в университете
fertilizer – удобрение
field – 1) поле, 2) область (знаний)
find the way – находить дорогу
foreign [ˈforɪn] languages [ˈlæŋɡwɪdʒɪz] – иностранные языки
former – бывший
freedom – свобода
full time department – очное отделение
future – будущее

G

gain experience – приобретать опыт
get by – сводить концы с концами
get on – ладить
get to know – узнавать

get used to – привыкать
get a better understanding – лучше понимать
given – с учетом
give up – бросить (занятие)
goal – цель
go up – возрастать, увеличиваться
government – правительство
grade – оценка
graduate – выпускник
grant – стипендия
graze – пастись
greet – приветствовать
drought – засуха
growth – рост
growing up – расти, воспитываться
guidance systems – системы наведения

H

half as much – наполовину больше
hang out – тусоваться
harvesting – уборка урожая
health insurance – медицинская страховка
healthy – здоровый
heavily – сильно
high cost of attendance – высокая стоимость учебы
hire – нанимать на работу
horticulture – плодоводство и овощеводство
host – быть принимающей стороной
huge – огромный

I

improve – улучшать
improvement – улучшение
income – доход
include – включать
independence – независимость
influence – влиять, влияние
informed decisions – обоснованные решения
injury – травма

insects – насекомые
invaluable – бесценный
investigate – исследовать

K

key – ключ, ключевой, главный
kind – добрый
know – знать
knowledge [ˈnɒlɪdʒ] – знание

L

labor costs – расходы на рабочую силу
lazy – ленивый
learn – узнавать
leave school – оканчивать школу
lecture hall – лекционный зал
leisurely – лениво, неторопливо
lifestyle – образ жизни
living expenses – расходы на жизнь
lonely – одинокий
loneliness – одиночество

M

makes ... happen – реализовать
main – главный
maintain – сохранять, поддерживать
maintenance – ремонт
manure – навоз
mean – означать
memorisation – запоминание
milking parlor – доильный зал
milking – доение
most – большинство

N

native animals – местные животные
natural disasters – природные бедствия
nearby – поблизости
near and dear – близко и дорого

neighbor – сосед
neighborhood – район, окрестности
need – нуждаться
necessity – необходимость
nevertheless – тем не менее
notice board – доска объявлений
notifications – уведомление
number – ряд, число
nutritious – питательный

О

on a very small scale – в очень небольшом масштабе
on the ... floor – на ... этаже
opportunity – возможность
outstanding student debt – непогашенный студенческий долг
overcome – преодолевать
owned – имели (долг)

Р

Palace of culture – дворец культуры
participate in – принимать участие
particular – специфический, особый
pasture – пастбище
pay better attention – обращать больше внимания
pay for tuition – платить за обучение
pen – загон
pick up (English) – усовершенствовать (английский язык)
post-graduate ['pəʊst'grædʒju:t] – аспирант
precision livestock technology – технология точного («умного») животноводства
precision planting – точная посадка
preparation – приготовление, подготовка
preparation course – подготовительный курс
price – цена
pride – гордость
(be) proud of – гордиться
properly – как следует
provide – обеспечивать
public life – общественная жизнь
punish – наказывать

Q

quality – качество

quiet – спокойный

R

rain or shine – в любую погоду

raise a family – содержать семью

ranking – рейтинг

reason – причина

recognize – узнавать, признавать

receive – получать

recently — недавно

reduce – снижать

regret – сожалеть

regarding – относительно

relax – отдохнуть, расслабиться

related – смежный

rely on – полагаться на

repair – ремонтировать

research – исследование, проводить исследование

respectively – соответственно

responsible for – ответственный за

responsibility – ответственность

retire – уходить на пенсию

retirement – пенсия

rise – повышаться, повышение

rush – бросаться, устремляться

S

safety – безопасность

save – экономить

scholarly type student – студент, имеющий склонности к науке

science [ˈsaɪəns] – наука

sea creatures – морские обитатели

seek – искать

seem – казаться

sell – продавать

set off – отправиться

severely – строго

sign – признак
share the room – разделять комнату, жить в одной комнате
skip the class – пропускать занятия
since — с тех пор (до сих пор)
spend time – проводить время
state-of-the art – современный
step – ступенька
still – еще, все еще, до сих пор
stock – скот
store – хранить
storage – хранилище
strawberry – клубника
student loan debt – долг по студенческому кредиту
subject – предмет
such as – такие как
surviving farms – выжившие фермы
switch to part-time – перевестись на заочное отделение
swampland – болотистая местность

T

take – брать, занимать (время)
take a gap year – сделать год перерыва (между школой и университетом)
take note of – проследить
take seriously – воспринимать серьезно
task – задача
teaching staff – преподавательский состав
term – семестр
thanks to – благодаря
total – общий
trail – тропа
trouble – проблема

U

udder – вымя
unavailable – недоступный
undergraduate degree – степень бакалавра
underestimate – недооценивать
unexcused (absence) – отсутствие без уважительной причины

unlike – в отличие от
until –
unusual – необычный
use – использовать
useful – полезный
usual – обычный

V

variety – сорт
vacations – каникулы
valuable – ценный
voluntary – добровольный

W

wash down – мойка
well-being – благополучие
welcome – приветствовать
(We were welcomed – Нас приветствовали)
well-off – богатый, зажиточный
weigh – взвешивать
wildlife – дикая природа
without – без
without visiting – не посещая
while – в то время как
wonder – размышлять
workforce – рабочая сила

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Учебно-методическое пособие

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