Unit 6

Live and Learn

6

LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1

Speaking 1

1 Answer the questions.

1. Do you think learning will ever take place without teachers and schools?
2. What effect is technology having on the learning process?
3. What's the importance of learning a foreign language?
4. What motivates people to excel in their studies?
5. What problems can someone who is studying abroad face?
6. Would you ever consider taking a gap year after school? Why (not)?
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of taking a gap year?
8. What are the most important aims of school education?
9. Do you think it's important to continue learning throughout life?
10. Is it possible to become successful in life without going to college?
11. Do you think exams should be in the form of tests or creative tasks? Why?
12. How much of a say should parents have in their child's education?

2 Phonetics practice: read the words and phrases below.

genuine – genius	counter – encounter	tranquility – quality
enthusiasm – infuse	curious – curiosity	spiritual – mutual
recipe – receipt	memoir – memory	blood – flood
except – accept	immense – commence	circumstances – circle
conscious – conscientious	breakthroughs – through	progress – to progress

3 Reading practice: read the text, focusing on the pronunciation and intonation.

Why is education important? If you know the answer, you will be able to develop the perseverance needed to get through all aspects of life. Education gives you the confidence to face the challenges set before you. In line with finding work much more easily, being knowledgeable makes it simpler to manage your own finances. Through constant and diligent studying, you will be able to attain success in your chosen career. As an employee, you can perform tasks more efficiently. This leads to an increased production and potential promotion. Knowledge brings forth opportunity. You will be able to see potential for growth and prosperity when others see only despair.

Reading 1

4 Read the article. Match each statement (A-H) with the corresponding paragraph (1-7). There is one extra statement which you do not need to use.

A To survive through the years
B A valuable source
C A broad spectrum of emotions and feelings
D Tension drains away
E A way to better job opportunities
F Readers differ
G Better writing skills
H Memory and concentration improvement

The Importance of Reading

If I ask myself why I read books it won't be a question I can completely answer. There is a great deal of reasons why I read literature. I am not really asking what my motivation is. I want to know what I get from it. I remember what delights I have taken over the years and I wonder what rewards I will enjoy. If you ask me if I am sure there are rewards, I'll tell you I am and there are. The rewards are enormous.

1 The best reward is pleasure. The kind of pleasure you can get from reading is genuine and like no other in the world. No matter who else next to you is lost in the dramatic narration, a comic magazine or perfect verses, reading is such an individual act. It can result in boredom or obsession, rage or enthusiasm, depression or cheerfulness, sympathy or contempt. It depends on who you are and what the book is and how your life is shaping up at the moment you encounter it. But the pleasure of reading is beyond doubt.

2 Through times readers have kept asking literary authors what the requirements for good literature are. I doubt whether any critics or any writers, no matter how much effort they put into giving a definition, will ever be able to produce the only answer which will satisfy everyone's curiosity. When it comes to any literary work: plays, poems, novels, stories, along with more traditional literary forms, mysteries, fiction, science fiction and memoirs, the only requirement is that the book should be well-written enough to last through multiple readings, not to mention multiple generations of readers.

3 No matter how much stress you have at work or in your personal relationships, it all just slips away when you lose yourself in a great story. In addition to the relaxation that accompanies reading a good book, it's possible that the subject of a book can bring about immense inner peace and tranquility. Some people say that reading spiritual texts lowers blood pressure and gives an enormous sense of calm.

4 Everything you read fills your mind with new bits of information, and you never know when it will come in handy. The more knowledge you have, the better-equipped you are to deal with any situation that lies ahead of you. Additionally, here's a bit of food for thought: you might find yourself in dire circumstances and lose everything else – your job, your possessions, your money, even your health, but keep in mind that no one will take knowledge away from you.

5 This goes with the above topic: the more you read, the more words will inevitably make their way into your everyday vocabulary. Reading goes hand-in-hand with the expansion of your vocabulary and as a result with the improvement of your speaking skills.

The ability to be articulate and speak well is of great help in any profession. It could even aid in your career, as those who are well-read, well-spoken, and knowledgeable on a variety of topics tend to get promotions more quickly (and more often) than those with smaller vocabularies and lack of awareness of literature, scientific breakthroughs, and global events.

6 Ask yourself what you have to remember when you read a book. You fill your head with an assortment of characters, their backgrounds and nuances that find their way through every story. Brains can remember the interplay of all those things with relative ease. Put a question to yourself if you have ever read an amazing mystery novel, and solved the mystery yourself before finishing the book. If so, you were able to put critical and analytical thinking to work by taking note of all the details provided and sorting them out to determine "whodunnit". That ability to analyze details also comes in handy when it comes to multi-tasking through every day. Strong doubts may arise as to whether the average person will be able to divide their time between working on a task, checking email, keeping an eye on their smartphone, and interacting with co-students. Try reading for 15 minutes before classes and you'll be surprised at how much more focused you are once you get to the school or office.

7 I have never consciously thought about reading audience before. But with this article I find myself wondering who you are and where your tastes lie, as there's a reading genre for every literate person on the planet. I am asking myself if you are a young person just starting out on a lifetime of reading, or if you are an older reader who has already acquired fixed tastes and preferences? I am eager to learn whether your daily reading habits center around tweets, Facebook updates, or the directions in your cooking recipes. I wonder if you come from a background similar to mine, or if we are completely unlike in all sorts of ways? And I do hope that the answer will be "all of the above".

Remember there's something out there in the book world to capture your curiosity and imagination. Step away from your computer for a little while, crack open a book, and fill your soul with pleasure for a little while.

5 Ask eight questions (general, special or alternative) about ***the benefits of reading*****.**

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....

6 Write down seven arguments for the statement ***It is important to read books*****. Use the information from the above text. Start with linking words and phrases.**

! *Remember to answer WHY-questions: Why is it important to read?*

1. *Firstly,* .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....

Vocabulary Practice 1
General and Topic Vocabulary

to tell (told) 1) говорить, рассказывать, сообщать 2)велеть, приказывать, настоятельно просить, 3) отличать, различать, проводить различие	tell **sb** sth about sth; tell **sb** that tell **sb** to do sth tell the truth; tell a lie (lies) tell sth/sb **from** sth/sb **tell the difference (between)** **tell the time, tell the way**	Shall I tell **you** a joke/ a story/ a secret? | I told **you** to be at home at 5 p.m. | I will tell you where and when you can buy it. | I promise to tell the truth, the whole truth, nothing but the truth.| Can you tell butter **from** margarine? Can you tell the difference **between** the boys? Could you tell me your name?
to say (said) 1) говорить, сказать, произнести 2) полагать, высказывать свое мнение 3) предполагать, допускать	say that/how/what/who/when say hello/goodbye/yes/ no **to** sb say a few words (about) say no more/so/**for** certain say sth **on** (a subject) they/people say = *говорят, что*	She said she liked painting.| Tell me what he said **to** you.| I say, … (=*послушай*) I've already said sorry **for** my behavior. The letter says that she is arriving at midday. My watch says a quarter to nine. I want to say a few words **on** the issue. I think, if I may **say so**, the idea is wrong.
to speak (spoke, spoken) разговаривать, говорить| отзываться о ком-л| произносить речь, выступать **a speech** (n)	speak **to** sb **about** sth *also*: speak **with** sb (*AmE*) speak well/highly/ill **of** sb frankly/generally speaking **speak one's mind** **not to be on speaking terms** make/give/deliver a speech	You must speak **to** our son **about** his behavior.| Do you speak English? - I don't speak a word of it.| "We don't want to go." – "Speak **for** yourself!| He is a politician who always speaks his mind. | I am **not on** speaking terms **with** my sister now. Could you speak **up**, please? (=*louder*)
to talk разговаривать, вести беседу, переговоры; говорить о работе, делах, искусстве	talk **to/with** sb **about** sth talk **in** a low/loud voice talk shop/politics/sport/business talk sense/nonsense/rubbish talk sb **into** doing	I should talk **to** a lawyer **about** the divorce. They were talking **in** a whisper. Why are you talking shop (=*work*) at the party? Talk art or music. Your advice is sensible, you talk sense.| We talked the matter **over with** him. We talked him **into** speaking at the meeting.
a talk 1. разговор, беседа 2. переговоры 3. речь, доклад	have a talk **with** sb **about** sth| **hold** peace/trade/sales **talks** **give/do/deliver a talk on** sth	The President held trade talks **with** Chinese officials.| He gave a talk **on** the writer's books. We sat around making small talk.
matter тема, вопрос, дело, предмет обсуждения	a matter **for** discussion/debate| (be) **a matter of** taste/time/ life/ chance/principle/opinion/choice| **as** a matter **of** fact (собственно говоря, фактически, на самом деле) no matter how/whether/what | What is the matter (**with** you)? It's quite **a** different matter. **raise/consider/settle** a matter	There are important matters we need to discuss.| Just **as a matter of** interest, which college did you go to? – **As a matter of fact**, I am at Oxford.| He visited her every day **no matter** the weather./ … no matter whether she was happy about it. | You look disappointed. What's the matter? | It is a serious/urgent/ private/personal matter. | If you need further training, raise the matter with your manager.
to matter иметь значение; значить	It doesn't matter (much/little) it matters if/that/what/who/why What matters is that *(he works.)*	Will it matter if I am a little late? Do you think it matters that he is telling lies? Does it matter **to** you what I think?
doubt сомнение, колебание, нерешительность; неопределённость, неясность	**have/raise** doubts **about** sth **be in** no/any doubt **about** sth There's no doubt that/**about** sth **without** doubt| **beyond** doubt **express/ voice** doubts (**about**)	I have doubts **as to** whether the plan will work.| New evidence **raises** serious doubts. The future of peace talks is **in** doubt. I am **in/have no** doubt that he is an honest man. | **Without** doubt he is a talented student. It's **beyond** doubt that your opinion matters.

to doubt сомневаться, не верить	doubt that/ if/whether doubt sth/ sb's words	She doubted whether she could trust him or not.| I doubt whether (if) the plan will work.
to lose (lost) 1) не сохранять, терять (что-л.) ; утрачивать, лишаться (ч-л. / к-л.), упускать, пропустить 2) потеряться, затеряться	**lose** one's interest/hope/speed/ weight/confidence in/one's sight/hearing/voice/mind/temper **lose sight of** sth, sb lose heart (=become sad) lose face (=lose respect) lose sb sth | lose sth **to** sb	When he was reading he lost all sense of time. Come on, there is no time to lose.| We've lost our way in this forest. | We lost sight **of** him in the crowd.| Try not to lose temper **with** him.| You won't lose face if you tell the truth. | His falling off the horse lost him the race.| We lost clients **to** cheaper companies.| The joke was lost **on** him.| I lost touch **with** her long ago.
loss потеря, лишение, проигрыш, поражение, ущерб, убыток	be/feel **at a loss** (=*be confused*) be **at** a loss to do/ what to do be **at** a loss **for** words a loss **of** appetite/ memory etc	When her son left home, she felt at a loss. | I was **at a loss** to understand what had happened. | I was so shocked with the news that I was **at a loss for** words.
to fill (filled) *(tr/intr)* наполнять(ся), насыщать, заправлять, заполнять, занимать, занимать должность	fill (sth, sb) **with** sth be filled **with** sth(horror/fear/ anger/joy/happiness/doubt etc) fill a gap/hole/niche/ the days fill **in** a form	Her eyes filled **with** tears and despair.| The air was filled **with** children's laughter.| The truth filled him **with** horror.| I have no trouble filling my time.| Please fill **in** the application form.| What do you fill your days **with**?
to lack – не хватать, не доставать, не иметь	to lack sth (ideas/skills/time/ knowledge etc)	He lacked the skills required for the job. This dish lacks calories/spices.
lacking *(adj)*	be lacking **in** sth	The diet is lacking **in** vitamins.
a lack - недостаток нужда, отсутствие	a (total, apparent) lack **of** **for** lack **of** sth	New parents suffer from lack **of** sleep. Our flight was cancelled **for** lack **of** bookings.
to fail 1. не сделать, потерпеть неудачу 2. подвести к-л	fail to do sth| fail sth (a test/an exam)| **sth** (an attempt) fails fail **in** one's obligation/ duty fail **sb**|| **sth** (memory) fails sb	The letter failed to arrive.| The plan failed. Did he fail his Maths exam? Words fail me! He failed **in** his attempt to win the contest. He said he had failed his team-mates.
failure/ fail – провал, неудача, неудачник, авария	end/result **in** (total) failure (be) a (complete, utter) failure **without fail** (=обязательно)	His attempt to climb Everest ended **in** failure. I always felt a bit of a failure at school. Tim visits his mother every day **without** fail.
advantage выгода, польза, преимущество (**disadvantage**)	(have, get) an advantage **over** **be at** an advantage **take advantage of** sth, sb (to do) **give** sb an **advantage** (**over** sb) **show** sth **to** (good) advantage	I have an advantage **over** my opponents. | Younger workers **are at an advantage** when applying for jobs. I **took advantage of** fine weather and went sunbathing. | His performance **showed** his talents **to** advantage.
to be + of + noun	be **of** value/importance/benefit/ opinion/help/interest/use (**to** sb)	**иметь** ценность/значение/пользу/мнение / **быть** полезным/**представлять** интерес
to know (knew, known) – знать, уметь, разбираться, быть знакомым с к-л	know **for** sure| **as far as** I know **get to know** sb/sth/each other be known **for** sth know sth **inside out**	I know her **from** school.| I know him **as** a good lawyer.| It took him a while to **get to know** the city well, but now he knows it **inside out,** but I don't **know my way** around it yet.| She is best known **for** her charity work.
to pass – идти (мимо), проходить, проезжать/ передавать/ проводить (время)/ принимать (закон)/ высказывать	pass sb, sth (=*go past*) pass **through/along/over** etc pass sth **to** sb/ pass sb sth pass the time| pass a law/remark	I passed a group of students outside. We passed **through** the gate **into** a courtyard. Can you pass me the salt, please?| We played cards to pass the time.| He passed some comment about her answer at the exam.

knowledge	have some/little/much/no knowledge **of/about** sb, sth || get/increase/improve/broaden/ expand/deny one's knowledge (of)|| **be common knowledge**| **to** (the best of) my knowledge| *He already has a deep knowledge **of** physics. Where does he get all his knowledge **about** politics? It's common knowledge that travel broadens the mind.*
to learn (learnt)	*1) knowledge or skills as a result of practising, doing tasks, reading, or memorizing, or being taught:* learn (how) to do| learn sth **by** heart| learn **from** experience| learn sth **from** sb|

(learned)	learn **from** mistakes || *I am learning to play a guitar. She usually learns new words by heart. I learnt a lot **from** my father. 2) find out the information or news by hearing it from sb else or reading it: She learned about his failure in the exam in the Facebook.*
education	secondary education (*also* high school education)|| (a) university/college education| further/ higher education || a(n) good/ poor/ all-round education ||have/get/receive/ give/provide an education| enter/leave education| (=start or stop going to school,college) *The school offers a good all-round education. You have to pay for private education.*
to study (studied, studying)	*1. learn a particular subject, usually by going to classes, reading books and doing research (at school, university)* **study** law/business/ history/ a language etc| **study at** a university/ school etc| **study to be/become** a doctor/ lawyer etc| **study for** an exam/ diploma/ degree etc| **study hard**| *You **study** in order to **learn**. I can't study with the music playing all the time. He is currently studying **at** Exeter University.* *2. read or look at sth carefully: They got out of the car and studied the map.*
read (read)	read **about** sth/ **of** sth || read sb sth/ read sth **to** sb | read aloud | read sth **out to** sb read sth **in** a book/ **on** the Internet/**on** a page/**on** a train, plane, bus/**on** the way to etc | *I can't read his writing (=understand). I was shocked when I read **of** his death (=learn).*
school	go **to** school/start school| leave school| pick sb **up from** school (***no article***!) be **at** school (=attend school)| be **in** school (=be in the building)| be absent **from**/ be present **at** school | a state/ private or public/boarding/secondary or high school || *School begins at 8.30. I'll see you **before/after** school.| She works **at** a school.*
college	*in the UK, a place that gives students qualifications (or degrees) below university degree, often in the skills they need to do a particular job:* be **at** college; go **to** college (*no article*) *She left school and went to art college. He teaches cookery at the local college.*
university	*an educational institution where students study for degrees:* be **at** university| go **to** university (*no art.*)| be a student **at** a university/enter (*formal*)/get **into** university/ apply **for**/start/leave/graduate **from**/drop **out of** university *She studied law **at** Edinburgh University. He graduated **in** chemistry **from** Cambridge University.*
year год обучения, курс	1) **be in one's** first/second/third **year at** school or university| *He was **in** my year at school. She's **in** her third year **at** university.* 2) *His progress has steadily increased **year by year**. Many birds return to the same spot **year after year**.*
to enrol (enrolled)	enrol **at** a school| enrol sb **in** a (training) programme/**on** a course *He cannot enrol **at** his local school, because the class is full.*
to attend	to attend a meeting, an event; to attend (high) school, college (***no art.***)| **attendance** (n)
class 1. группа, класс (в школе) 2. занятие, урок	1) a group of students who are taught together| *We are **in** the same class **for** chemistry. Gary came top of the class **in** English. The class was working **on** some Maths problems. My class are all going **on** the/an excursion. (Mind the grammar!)* 2) (=*lesson*) **go/attend** a class/**take** a class/ **miss** a class| **skip classes**| **be late for** class/classes| **after/before** classes| *No talking **in** class! The class **is over**.*
lesson	have/take lessons **in/ on** || (have) a French/ physics/ art lesson|| give a private lesson *She has taken a few lessons **in** First Aid. I've got a double Maths lesson next.*
course курс (лекций)	**do/take/attend** a course **in/on**| go **on**/enrol **on**/apply **for** a course (**in**)| *The school runs a ten-week language course. You can do a course **in** French or **on** architecture.*
subject 1. тема разговора, 2. предмет (в школе)	discuss/raise /mention/cover a subject| deal **with**/talk **about** /bring **up** a subject a difficult/sensitive/touchy subject **for** discussion, debate| subject **of** (a film, story, poem etc)| *One of the compulsory subjects **at** school is math, cookery is optional. The man's childhood memories were the subject **of** his first film.*
exam/ examination/ test **to examine**	**take/do/sit** an exam: *We have to take a two-hour exam* **in** *physics at the end of the year.* | **pass/fail** an exam|| **do well/ badly in** an exam: *Has he passed his final exam?* **study/revise for** an exam| **cheat in** an exam|| a(n) written/oral/entrance exam|| examine sb **in/on** sth| *You will be examined **on** Russian History.*|| an **examiner** (n)
literature ***(uncount)*** **literary** (*adj*)	classical/modern/contemporary/pulp literature| literature **on** a topic, **about** sth *He has read many of the major **works of literature**. Anna is **studying French literature** at college. Not all historic facts have been recorded **in the** literature.*

7 **Fill in the correct preposition.**

1. Can you tell the difference ... these twins? 2. I can say ... certain I'm going to enroll ….. a course …… French. 3. He spoke rather highly ... you just the other day. 4. What can you say ... the topic of optional subjects ….. school? 5. I've learned ….. father that Professor Collins will be giving a talk ... the ethics of corporate law. 6. Such private issues are no matter ... discussion. 7. Unfortunately I'm not ….. speaking terms ….. my brother-in-law. 8. They were discussing the news ... low voices. 9. I think we should have a talk ... your attendance. 10. Your poor progress raises serious doubts ... your knowledge … English. 11. …. doubt, a teacher should never lose their temper …… the pupils. 12. Last year he graduated ….. philosophy ….. Oxford. 13. Has he dropped ….. ….. university? I'm …. a loss ….. words. 14. We've promised not to lose sight .... each other when we are …. university. 15. The new worker failed .... his attempt to raise the matter of his training .... the boss. 16. The spring air was filled .... optimism and promise. 17. If you want to enroll .... a course ….. business studies, you have to fill ... this form. 18. You'll be …… a disadvantage in this job if you are lacking ... patience and creativity. 19. He'll get known …… his outstanding speech …… fail. 20. Excellent education will give you an advantage ... your rivals. 21. I tried to take advantage ... every opportunity to learn …… experience. 22. It's the third time this month you've been absent ... school. 23. He is very busy now studying ... his final exam. 24. ….. the best …… my knowledge she's applied … a course in psychology. 25. The American team lost the game ……. Russia. 26. …… lack …… any job experience he had to show all his knowledge ….. advantage. 27. Two large birds have passed …… our heads! – …… far ….. I know, they are eagles. 28. I'm ….. opinion that he knows the Dutch art ….. ….. . 29. Jack denied all knowledge ….. the robbery. 30. Congratulations! Everybody has done well ….. their exams.

Word Formation

8 Look at Appendix 3 and give the missing form of the words below. Translate them.

verb	noun 1	noun 2	adjective 1	adjective 2	adjective (negative)	adverb
know		====				
	company			=====	=====	
		====	delighted		====	
doubt		====		=====		
attend			====	=====	====	====
lose				=====	====	====
		====	expanding		=====	
	memory			=====	====	
speak			=====	=====		====
converse				=====	=====	
					wordless	=====
			graduate	=====	====	====
		=====			indefinite	
convince		=====				
	harm	======		=====		

Grammar Practice 1:
Indirect Speech

DIRECT GENERAL QUESTIONS	INDIRECT GENERAL QUESTIONS
Mother asks Mary: "Are you hungry?" *Мама спрашивает: «Ты голодна?»*	Mary's mother asks **if** Mary is hungry. *Мама спрашивает, голодна **ли** Мэри.*
He asks his wife: "Do you like your new car?"	He asks his wife **if** she likes her new car.
She asks her friend: "Are you working now?"	She wonders **if** her friend is working.
I ask you: "Did he tell the truth?"	I want to know **if** he told the truth.
We ask him: "Will you join us for lunch?"	We ask him **if** he **will** join us for lunch.
DIRECT SPECIAL QUESTIONS	**INDIRECT SPECIAL QUESTIONS**
Granny asks: "**Where** did I leave my glasses?"	Granny wonders **where** she left her glasses.
The clerk asks: "**What** is your name?"	The clerk inquires **what** my name is.
Father asks: "**When** will supper be ready?"	Farther asks **when** supper **will** be ready.
I ask my son: "**What** have you been doing at school so long?"	I want to know **what** my son has been doing at school so long.
She asks: "**Who** left the door open?"	She wonders **who** left the door open.
Indirect questions are introduced with: ***I wonder … (Интересно, …), I want to know …, I doubt …, I am (not) sure …, Could you tell me…?, Do you know … ? I would like to know … etc***	
Direct Commands/Requests	**Indirect Commands/Requests**
"**Be** careful," he **says (said)** to me.	He **tells (told)** me **to** be careful.
"Please **don't** talk," he **says (said)** to me.	He **asks (asked)** me **not to** talk.
"Please **stop** shouting so loudly," she **asks**.	She **begs (begged)** me **to** stop shouting so loudly.

9 Turn the following sentences into Indirect Speech.

1. "Where's the bank?" – I'm afraid I don't know *where the bank is*.
2. "What skills required for the job did he lack?" – Do you remember .....
3. "Have you filled in the form yet?" – The assistant wonders .....
4. "Whose failure is this?" – I have no idea .....
5. "Is he going to deliver a talk on the Russian art?" – I'm not sure .....
6. "How much weight did Jane lose last month?" – The doctor asks.....
7. "Where and when do they usually hold trade talks?" – Let ask him .....
8. "When will you know the subject inside out?" – I wonder .....
9. "Shall we have to pass any comment on the matter?" – We are not sure .....
10. "How long have you been absent from school?" – I would like to know .....
11. "Will they be talking shop during the reception?" – I have doubts .....
12. "Why does the project lack new ideas?" – I just need to know .....
13. "Has there ever been any advantage in this job?" – I don't think .....
14. "When did he first raise that matter with his boss?" – I can't remember .....
15. "What is the matter with her?" – I have no idea .....
16. "When should I enroll in a training programme?" – Could you tell me .....
17. Does it matter to Tom what I think? – I wonder .....
18. "Where is the nearest shopping centre?" – Tell me .....
19. "When did John leave education?" – I have no idea.....
20. "Are there any advantages in this job?" – I would like to know .....
21. When will the class be over? – Do you know .....

22. Will you tell me a fairy tale? – I wonder .....
23. Does the watch really say ten to nine? – I am asking you .....
24. How many urgent matters for discussion will there be ? – Do you mind telling me .....
25. Will it matter if I'm a little late? – He asks .....

10 Fill in the gaps with the Present Simple or the Future Simple.

1. I ..... (be) surprised if he ..... (not pass) the test. He's been working so hard. 2. Mark isn't sure yet if he ..... (be) able to re-sit his English exam in September. 3. I wonder if Jane ..... (accept) this job offer. – ..... (it/matter) to you if she ..... (do)? 4. If Mike ..... (drop) out of university now, he certainly ..... (regret) it later on. 5. Liam has won $1mln on the lottery! – I wonder if he ..... (give) any of this money away. 6. If you ..... (be) inattentive, you ..... (lose) sight of him in the crowd when the peace march ..... (pass) through the square. 7. We don't know what university..... (Jenny/ go) to next year. She's still choosing. 8. I wonder what..... (the room/ look) like when we ..... (finish) redecorating it. 9. I don't think she ..... (agree) to help us until she ..... (know) all the details of the plan. 10. They don't know when..... (Ann/ recover), but when she ..... (do), they..... (tell) us. 11. When I ..... (see) her again, I'm sure she ..... (be) very different. She has changed a lot. 12. As soon as I ..... (be) free, I ..... (call) you up, but I don't know when ..... (I/have) free time. 13. The children ..... (stay) indoors unless the wind ..... (go) down and the sun ..... (come) out. Unfortunately, the weather forecast ..... (not/say) if the wind ..... (go) down. 14. I haven't got the slightest idea when the right time ..... (come) for us. 15. I am sure that when Steven ..... (come), he ..... (apologize) for his rudeness. 16. Could tell me what time ..... (the next boat/ leave)? 17. I am asking myself whether we ..... (ever/see) him again. 18. You can complain, but I doubt if it ..... (make) any difference when everyone ..... (learn) the truth. 19. Some government ministers have serious doubts as to whether the policy ..... (work). 20. I wonder if you ..... (be) at a loss for words when you ..... (learn) what a complete failure your film ..... (be).

LISTENING 1

11 You will hear 6 people talking about reading. Look at the statements (1-7) and say which of the speakers (A-F) each statement refers to. There is one extra statement which you do not need to use.

1. I can't make time for reading
2. There aren't many good books these days.
3. I prefer electronic books.
4. I can't stand reading books.
5. Reading is the window to the world.
6. Nothing will replace a real book.
7. I am a total bookworm.

Speaker	A	B	C	D	E	F
Statement						

Home Assignment 1

13 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct Present or Future form.

1. Matt isn't sure if ..... (he/be) able to talk Jane into speaking at the meeting.
2. I wonder if ..... (Jane/enrol) in my training programme, if …….. (I/invite her).
3. Can you tell me where ..... (you/work) at this time in five years' time?
4. I wonder why ..... (she/not/be) on speaking terms with her brother recently.
5. Jane asks if …… (it/matter) much if she ……. (not/attend) a class tomorrow.
6. We don't know what university ..... (Jenny/go) to next year. She's still choosing.
7. I wonder if ..... (Jim/still/work) as a gardener ten years from now.
8. I don't think ..... (she/agree) to help us until ..... (she/know) all the details of the plan. – Tell me if she …….. (be) able to keep secrets at all.
9. Sam is a very experienced teacher. I wonder how long ..... (he/teach) English.
10. I haven't got the slightest idea when..... (the right time/come) for us.
11. I don't know what conclusion ..... (they/come) to at tomorrow's meeting.
12. Can you smell the smoke? I wonder ..... (what/burn).
13. I'd just like to know what ..... (the matter/be) with you? You are so nervous!
14. Rick ……. (just/leave) for London. – Do you know when ..... (he/be) back?
15. Jill speaks Chinese, but I have no idea if ..... (she/ever/do) a course in Chinese.

14 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct Present or Past form.

1. Ask him where ..... (he/walk) when .....(the accident/take place) and what ……(he/do) since he ……. (leave) the scene of the accident?
2. You ….. (not/return) my book – Haven't I? I have. – I wonder when …… (you/do) it.
3. How can I help you, sir? – I'd like to know if a letter for me ..... (arrive) yet.
4. Linda …… (still/learn) Chinese? – Yes, she is. I don't know when ..... (she/start), but she can speak it quite well now. I wonder how long ..... (she/learn) it.
5. Rick …… (buy) a new car. – I wonder where ..... (he/get) money for it.
6. I wonder how ..... (they/manage) to pass through the gate into the garden.
7. Will you ask him what courses …….. (he/enroll) on the other day.
8. Tell me how long ……. (they/be) married or when ……. (they/got) married?
9. Susie …….. (just/call) me to check what time ..... (we/arrive) tomorrow.
10. I wonder if ..... (Linda and Bernie/ever/have) any problems since..... (they/live) together. I'd like to know how ..... (they/manage) it.
11. …… (you/hear) from Elinor lately? - No, I haven't. In fact, there ..... (be) no news from her for two months. I'm curious what ..... (she/be) up to all this time.
12. Do you know when the boss …… (bring up) the subject of ethics? – I am sure we ……. (be) at a loss for comments when he …… (deliver) his speech.

15 Translate the sentences. Pay attention to Indirect Speech. Make use of the Unit.

1. Интересно, *скажет* ли он *правду*? - *Обязательно*. Он всегда *говорит, что думает*. Вот почему, некоторые люди с ним *едва разговаривают*.
2. Наши торговые партнеры интересуются, когда мы будем *проводить переговоры* и будем ли мы *обсуждать насущные вопросы* во время этих переговоров.
3. Мне очень трудно заниматься в своей группе, так как я не успеваю за (catch up with) остальными студентами. Я спрошу у преподавателя, сможет ли он перевести (move sb down to) меня в другую группу и сложно ли это сделать.

4. Ты знаешь, сколько игроков будет в нашей команде? – Надеюсь, что будет человек двадцать. И это *даст нам преимущество* над другой командой.
5. Интересно, почему его письмо *так и* не пришло. – Скажи мне, *имеет ли* причина *значение*? – Если я не узнаю причину, я *потеряю доверие* к нему.
6. Я сомневаюсь, что Том *поднимет* этот *вопрос* на собрании. У него *не хватит* смелости. – Но если он этого не сделает, мы *проиграем* в споре (argument).
7. Вы знаете, по каким *предметам* вы будете *сдавать экзамены* летом, и сколько всего экзаменов у вас будет?
8. Он велел *заполнить* бланки заявлений и *не забыть* указать домашний адрес.
9. Ты знаешь, в каком университете *учился* Джон? – Говорят, что у него вообще нет высшего образования. – Тогда, он *не представляет* для нас никакого *интереса*. – Но он уже заполнил анкету (an application form).
10. Думаешь, *имеет значение*, *пойду* ли я на собрание? – А ты спроси начальника, будет ли он возражать, если ты не придешь.
11. Не могли бы вы сказать мне, как *мне добраться* до Красной площади? Я что-то совсем *растерялся*. – Простите, я еще не очень хорошо *ориентируюсь* в городе.
12. Ты можешь *отличить* Джона *от* его брата близнеца? (twin brother) – Думаю, да. *А в чем дело*? – Дело в том, что один *сдал экзамен по* литературе, а другой его *провалил*. Профессор *в растерянности и не знает*, кому и что сказать.
13. Его старшая дочь *учится в университете*, но я не помню, *на каком* она *курсе*.
14. *Сомневаюсь*, что у их команды *будет* хоть какое-нибудь *преимущество* над соперниками в завтрашней игре. В этом сезоне им *не удалось* выиграть ни одного матча. – У меня *нет ни малейших сомнений*, что они опять проиграют.
15. Я точно уверен, что в ходе сегодняшней дискуссии кто-нибудь *обязательно поднимет этот вопрос*. Интересно, что *по этому поводу* думает директор?
16. *Откровенно говоря*, не так уж *важно*, что именно он скажет Марии. Если он не *уговорит* ее принять участие в проекте, мы без ее помощи не *справимся*.
17. Интересно, о чем наши девушки будут *разговаривать* за ужином? – Они будут *болтать* о моде и о тряпках (chiffon) и все время *нести всякую чушь*. Но у нас будет возможность *поговорить о делах* и *на профессиональные темы, да и о политике*. – А я *точно знаю*, что нам *не удастся поговорить*.
18. Он хочет *поступить в университет* и *получить хорошее высшее образование*. Сейчас он *ходит на курсы по химии* и собирается *поступить на курсы по биологии*. Это *обязательные предметы* для *поступления в университет*. Я *не сомневаюсь*, что он их *сдаст*, так как *усердно готовится*.

16 **Writing a letter. You received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Jenny who writes:**

.... Two days ago I borrowed a book by Leo Tolstoy from the library. The book is a really good read and I can't tear myself from it. It's really gripping. Are you a fast or slow reader? Why? Who is your favourite writer? What book of this writer would you advise me to read? Why? ...

... As for me, I have joined my school Literature club. We have regular Club meetings.

Write back to Jenny.

In your letter (100-140 words)

3. answer his questions
4. ask **3 questions** about Literature Club meetings.