

## *Reading 2*

**19** Read the article and for questions 1-7 choose the answer which you think fits best according to the text.

### Online Shopping versus Traditional Stores

A revolution in shopping has been brought about by advancement of e-commerce and online stores. Today a new shopping experience is being enjoyed by a restless army of customers. The numerous advantages of online shopping are the main reason for its increasing popularity. More and more people are considering the possibility of changing their shopping habits.

At an online store, customers are able to browse through an endless range of garments of the latest fashion and get acquainted with reviews from other customers. Shopping can be done even at midnight and all through the night, with only your pajamas on while enjoying a drink or having a bite. You don't have to wait in a long queue till you are served by a shop assistant and helped with your purchases. Apart from saving time, you are offered an opportunity to shop 24x7 and, as a result, you are rewarded with the best and numerous shopping choices.

Besides the above mentioned convenience, cheap deals and better prices (sometimes much lower) from online stores beat conventional shopping nowadays. You can compare the prices and buy the products at reasonable prices and make the most of the offers and discounts offered by the retailers. The opportunity to save money is of considerable importance for a lot of people. Besides, less money is spent at online stores, as there is no temptation to eat out at a shopping centre and necessity to pay travelling expenses. You also don't have to experience bitter disappointment over huge bills after excessive shopping. You will never buy anything in a shopping rush as you can give it all a second thought.

Variety is considered to be one of the strongest points of online shopping. Just a few brands and products from different sellers are on display at one place. Shops have limited choices of a particular item and cannot afford to provide large varieties of products due to the fact that shelf space is limited in a traditional shop. Online shops offer a far greater selection of colors and sizes than you will find locally. You won't be limited by geographic area, and the latest international trends from retailers in other parts of the country or even all the world of goods will be at your disposal.

For every shopper that admires online shopping, there's the customer that would rather spend money at local retail stores. Immediate gratification that local shops provide is still admired by a lot of people. They buy a product in a shop for the sake of entertainment and anticipate the joy the process of buying gives them. Clicking on a pair of online shoes isn't just the same as having the luxury of leaving a store with the shoes in a shopping bag.

For many people shopping is a source of socialization. When you shop, you socially interact with people around you - whether they're fellow shoppers or sales assistants. In addition, shopping with a close friend, a partner, or a family member provides a bonding experience. There are those who admire live discussion, encouragement and approval of their purchase especially if they are in doubt and need advice badly. The process of shopping and,

especially, its successful results, reduce stress levels and is sure to raise your spirits. For most women traditional shopping relieves emotional strain so it can be considered a kind of remedy prescribed for a bad mood.

People like to handle things, especially clothes, feel the texture, and try them on to see how they look in them. To see and touch a product is important for many people when they buy, for example, a piece of expensive jewellery, furniture or a car. Your mood is lightened when you start feeling, smelling, and experiencing goods.

When you are out shopping, you are physically active by walking, going up and down escalators or stairs, and trying on clothes. The mental component of shopping does your mind a lot of good when you revise your budget, check which on-sale item is better, and calculate its total cost. Shopping from one department store to the next while you carry heavy bags is considered to be a good workout for your heart and body. Debenhams, a department store in the UK, tested ten shoppers, five male and five female, with pedometers and surveyed 2,000 female shoppers to calculate the health benefits of a shopping trip. The study proved the average person can lose up to 400 calories by walking from shop to shop carrying heavy bags.

The modern world is rapidly changing. There was not a trace of online shopping in the previous century. Nowadays you have a choice to choose between shopping out and shopping in. And we are glad of an opportunity to have a variety of options.

1. More and more people are becoming online shoppers, because
  - a) their shopping habits are being reconsidered by them.
  - b) it is a result of the revolution in e-commerce.
  - c) people are getting aware of the advantages of it.
  - d) online shopping is an enjoyable experience and pastime.
2. When you go shopping online you have to
  - a) be properly dressed.
  - b) wait in a queue.
  - c) be in time for shopping hours.
  - d) look through a great deal of offers.
3. Online shopping does NOT
  - a) make you feel disappointed over unnecessary expenses.
  - b) give an opportunity to compare prices.
  - c) stop you from travelling to shopping centres.
  - d) allow you to think twice before making a purchase.
4. One of the weak points of retail shops is that
  - a) they have middlemen who connect them with a manufacturer.
  - b) all the goods are put on display.
  - c) a particular geographical shopping area can lack in variety of goods.
  - d) they lack sufficient storage capacity.
5. Yet, a lot of people appreciate purchasing at retail shops as
  - a) they are located conveniently.
  - b) people experience instant pleasure.
  - c) they can drop in at other shops on their way.
  - d) they can carry their own shopping bags and anticipate unpacking soon.



6. Traditional shopping
  - a) lacks in good emotions and positive feelings.
  - b) encourages you to get rid of doubts while shopping.
  - c) is the way to make your family relationships stronger.
  - d) fails to improve your emotional state.
7. A shopping trip to stores or shopping centers
  - a) gives your brains good practice.
  - b) makes you revise your budget.
  - c) rewards you with heavy shopping bags.
  - d) helps to calculate the calories you can lose while doing shopping.

**20** Ask seven questions (general, special or alternative) about *shopping online and at retail stores*.

0. *What has the revolution in people's shopping habits been caused by?*
1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....
7. ....

**21** Write down four arguments for the statement a) More and more people prefer online shopping and four arguments for the statement b) The majority of people still prefer traditional way of shopping. Use the information from the above text. Start with linking words and phrases. ! Remember to answer *WHY-questions*!

- a) .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- b) .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

# Vocabulary Practice 2



## Useful Word Combinations

**be in control of sth/ keep sth under control** – управлять, руководить чем-л  
**by nature** – по природе, по характеру  
**be (well/fully) aware of sth/that** – (хорошо) знать, осознавать ч-л, быть осведомленным о ч-л; **be (totally) unaware of sth/ that** – не знать, не иметь информации о ч-л  
**be aimed at doing** – быть нацеленным на ч-л, касаться, предназначаться для ч-л, ч-л  
**be short of money/ cash/ funds** – иметь недостаток в деньгах/наличных/финансировании  
**be on display** – быть выставленным, демонстрироваться, стоять (о товарах на полках)  
**be at sb's disposal** – быть в ч-л распоряжении/быть к ч-л услугам  
**for the sake of sth/ for sb's sake** – ради, из-за ч-л, к-л  
**regardless of sth** – безотносительно к чему-л, невзирая на ч-л  
**keep/ bear sth in mind** – помнить, иметь в виду ч-л, обращать внимание на ч-л  
**add (up) sth to sth** – добавлять, прибавлять ч-л к ч-л; увеличивать, усиливать ч-л  
**for fear of (doing)/ that** – из страха, из боязни чего-л/ (что что-то произойдет)  
**feel/be at ease with sb, sth** – чувствовать себя свободно/как дома/ в своей тарелке;  
**feel/be ill at ease with sb, sth** – чувствовать себя неловко, неудобно  
**be glad of sth (an opportunity/chance etc)** – быть благодарным за ч-л  
**go broke/bankrupt** – разориться  
**grasp the idea/importance of sth/that** – (в полной мере) понять идею/ важность ч-л  
**give it/sth a (second) thought to sth** – задуматься о ч-л/ подумать о ч-л как следует  
**raise one's spirits/ lighten one's mood** – поднимать, улучшать ч-л настроение  
**do (sb) good/ harm (to sb)** – приносить к-л пользу, причинять к-л вред  
**have the downside** – иметь недостаток, иметь обратную сторону  
**overcome difficulties** – преодолевать трудности/ препятствия  
**contribute to sth** – содействовать/ способствовать ч-л, вносить вклад во ч-л  
**through/out of necessity** – из необходимости; в силу необходимости  
**(be) at stake** – быть поставленным на карту; находиться под угрозой

## 22 Fill in the correct preposition.

1. If you can't do it for pleasure then do it ... the sake ... your future. At least give a thought ..... it, will you? 2. His mouth was still dry, he would certainly be glad ..... a drink. 3. She is born to be a teacher, she feels so ... ease ... kids. 4. Children develop responsibility when they are ... control ... their own lives. 5. Regardless ... your level of experience you can have the first job as a waiter. 6. Please keep ... mind that your career is ..... stake. 7. All state-of-the-art facilities are ... your disposal in our health resort. 8. He didn't call her at her office ... fear ... being turned down by the secretary. 9. Keep your desires ... control in a shop, don't be such a spendthrift! 10. Are you aware ... the recent changes in the Labour Code? 11. She is considered rather friendly, but in fact is quite the opposite ... nature. 12. All our efforts are aimed ... providing high educational services. 13. Students short ... cash are ready to take even the lowest paid jobs to make both ends meet. 14. She was attracted by the shop window where sparkly jewellery was ... display. 15. Do you want to add your name ... the list of the participants in the contest? 16. My parents greatly contributed ..... the purchase of my first car. 17. He only remained with us ..... necessity.



## 23 Translate the sentences using the above phrases.

1. Сначала нам *не хватало* денег, но к концу года все *трудности*, наконец, были *преодолены*.
2. Она часто ходит по магазинам, чтобы *улучшить себе настроение*.
3. За хорошие школьные оценки можно и *поощрить* (заплатить), но *имейте в виду*, что этот метод *имеет и свои недостатки*.
4. Вам не раз повторяли, что если вы не будете *контролировать свои расходы*, то *останетесь без денег*.
5. Если подростки будут *задумываться над тем, на что тратятся деньги*, то это *принесет им только пользу*.
6. На улице было холодно, и она *была очень рада*, что *надела пальто*.
7. Он любит *пошутить за чужой счет*.
8. Тогда мы не смогли *в полной мере понять важность* этого события.
9. По натуре он *вспыльчивый человек* (hot-tempered), но он старается *держат* свои эмоции *под контролем*.
10. Ты *дашь* мне *денег* на покупку (purchase) машины?
11. Все мои деньги *в твоём распоряжении*. Я сделаю все *ради* твоего блага.
12. *Из боязни* потратить время и деньги *впустую*, он отказался от их предложения.
13. Они *отлично осознавали*, что их компания *теряет деньги*.
14. Наша инициатива *нацелена* на снижение расходов.
15. Продукция этого фермера *выставлена* в середине выставочного зала.
16. Он *чувствовал себя как дома* *независимо* на незнакомую обстановку (surroundings).
17. *Ради* спокойствия семьи (family peace) он *выплатил* все долги своей сестры.
18. Я был *совершенно не осведомлен* о его приезде.



## Word Formation 2: Suffixes of Verbs

24 Look at Appendix 3 and form verbs from the given parts of speech using the given suffixes. Mind the tenses and the verb forms.

(1) <b>-d(e)/</b> conclusion-conclude	(2) <b>....-ish</b> punishment – punish	(3) <b>-er</b> delivery – deliver	(4) <b>-ce/ -se</b> proposal - propose
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1. You should ... *register* .. (registry – 3) your address with the bank to get a loan.
2. Our last arrival ..... (coincidence – 1) with the public holiday in the country.
3. We aim at ..... (establishment – 2) a new research centre in Novosibirsk.
4. Today teenagers are ..... (accusation – 4) of lack of interest in studies.
5. I don't ..... (supposition – 4) you know where my address book is, do you?
6. She ..... (low – 3) her gaze bashfully.
7. He ..... (reproduction – 4) his friend's story to me word for word.
8. The apartment was elegantly ..... (furniture – 2).
9. The German troops ..... (invasion – 1) Russia on 22 June 1941.
10. The Spanish Armada was ..... (conquest – 3) by the English fleet.
11. Slavery was ..... (abolition – 2) in the US in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
12. A car and a van ..... (collision – 1) on the motorway.
13. His words..... (astonishing – 2) everyone without exception.
14. The committee rejected the proposal to .....(reduction – 4) taxes.
15. All of a sudden the bomb.....(explosion – 1), claiming many lives.
16. He ..... (voluntary – 3) to go to Somalia to help with the epidemic.
17. The travel agency is going ..... (publication – 2) its own brochure.
18. The company is known ..... (production – 4) a range of basic car models.
19. Shall I ..... (inclusive – 1) these details in the report?
20. Let me ..... (introduction – 4) my friend to you.

## Grammar Practice 2:

### Passive Constructions

Some verbs that take a direct and indirect object (e.g. *explain sth to sb*) can form only **one** type of the passive construction with the **direct object** as the subject of the sentence.

sth		announced	
sth		explained	
sth	is/was/ will be	demonstrated	
sth	is/was being	dictated	
sth	has been/had been	repeated	to sb
sth	will have been	reported	
sb/sth		mentioned	
sb/sth		described	
		pointed out	

*The rules **will be explained to you**.* – Вам объяснят эти правила.  
*The exam results **were announced to the students**.* – Студентам объявили результаты экзамена.  
*The letter **is being dictated to the secretary**.* – Секретарю диктуют сейчас текст письма.  
*He **will be pointed out to you** at the party.* – На вечеринке вам на него укажут.  
*Her new boyfriend **has been described to me**.* – Мне описали ее нового друга.

it	is/was/ will be	announced	
	is/was being	explained	
	has been/had been	demonstrated	(to sb) that .../ where...
	will have been	dictated	how to do sth ...
		repeated	why/ when ....
		reported	
		mentioned	
		described	
		pointed out	

*It **was announced to them** that the train had already left.* – Им объявили, что поезд уже ушел.  
*It **was explained to me** why I wouldn't go there.* – Мне объяснили, почему я туда не поеду.

#### 25 Rewrite these sentences using passive forms and translate them into Russian.

- Someone mentioned the problem to Gordon. – *The problem was mentioned to Gordon.*
- She has just described the situation to me in detail. ....
- I had repeated the poem to the child a few times before he learned it. ....
- I hope, they will explain the downside of my plan to me. ....
- Listen, the old lady is reporting the theft to the police. ....
- When did they announce the news to the press? ....
- The teacher didn't point out the mistake to the boy. ....
- How many letters have you dictated to the secretary so far? ....
- He repeated to me that my request was still under consideration. ....
- When did they point out to you that your career was at stake? ....
- How many times have they explained to you how to use this photocopier? ....
- When did they first mention that he had gone broke? ....
- Will anyone report to the management that we are already short of funds? ....



14. How can anybody dictate to me how my money should be spent? .....
15. Have they announced to the buyers that the painting proved to be a fake? .....

## 26 Translate the sentences into English using the correct Passive form.

1. Ему указали на его огромные долги и упомянули о его обещаниях выплатить их.
2. На собрании нам опишут другой подход к проблеме. – А нам его продемонстрируют? – Конечно! И еще докажут нам его необходимость.
3. Болельщикам только что объявили о прибытии любимой спортивной команды.
4. Я была так удивлена, что мне произнесли (повторили) стоимость дома еще раз.
5. Директору компании доложили о целом ряде проблем и объяснили их причины.
6. Не беспокой его, ему сейчас диктуют данные по февральским продажам.
7. Инвесторам объявили, что проекту требуется срочное финансирование.
8. Тебе уже объяснили, как ухаживать за цветами в зимнее время?
9. Тебе много раз повторяли, что это вино хранится для особого случая.
10. Кому указали на то, что этот вопрос не был рассмотрен должным образом?
11. Никому никогда не описывали внешность этого человека, но все его знают.
12. Ему упомянули, что вопрос находится на рассмотрении всего лишь два дня.
13. Родителям сообщат, что ты тратишь много времени на уроках впустую.
14. К пятнице нам продиктуют все вопросы, которые будут задавать на экзамене.
15. Мне показали (продемонстрировали), как управлять своими эмоциями.

## 27 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct active or passive tense form.

1. We ..... (offer) our regular clients a range of goods that ..... (certify) as 'green'.
2. If I ..... (not have) time to finish the report today, I ..... (do) it tomorrow as the meeting I was going to attend ..... (cancel).
3. During the meeting the chairman ..... (point) out that the company's shares ..... (increase) in value by more than 25% over the year.
4. Our organization ..... (represent) at next week's conference in Manchester by our environmental officer who as usual ..... (make) the opening speech.
5. If the products ..... (deliver) by the end of this week, the stores ..... (be) able to put them on sale before the start of the holiday.
6. Judging from the way he ..... (manage) his business for the last two months, our advice ..... (waste) on him. Take care he ..... (not/charge) you for it.
7. If sanctions ..... (impose), some companies may ..... (go) out of business.
8. Please note that the date for our next meeting ..... (reschedule) for 9 a.m. on 18 March. Simon Taylor ..... (chair) the meeting which ..... (hold) in Room 5 on the ground floor. – Unless it ..... (occupy) by the Gardening Society.
9. The expenses ..... (cut) down substantially over the past six months.
10. The price ..... (raise) considerably in the past few months.
11. .... (It/demonstrate) to you how to operate the lift? – I ..... (know) it already.
12. Many retailers ..... (extend) opening hours and now ..... (do) business on Sundays, as they ..... (be) aware the customers should ..... well (care) for.
13. My mother complained that the employee ..... (overcharge) her for the hair dryer.
14. What's going on here? It ..... (explain) what our work ..... (aim) at.
15. At that time the hole in the road ..... (still/repair). It ..... (crash) by a heavy lorry a week before. The work ..... (perform) carefully.
16. Over ten percent of new businesses ..... (start) by people under the age of 25.
17. Stop repeating my name. I ..... (call) Mathew all my life.

18. Why ..... (not/ drive) your car today? – My car ..... (service) today.
19. Yesterday at seven the stadium ..... (slowly/fill) by the crowd.
20. I'm sure, you ..... (hear) from us after your complaint ..... (deal) with.
21. It ..... (think) then that the manuscript ..... (lose) forever.
22. It ..... (report) that there ..... (be) an explosion. – Bad news!
23. From the beginning of time, people ..... (amaze) and ..... (frighten) by lightning. Worldwide, about 100 lightning strikes ..... (happen) every second.
24. I hope, all the debts, which you ..... (fall) into, ..... (pay) off by the end of May.

## LISTENING 2



28

**You are going to listen to the history of the famous British store, *Marks and Spencer's*. For questions 1-7, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits the best.**

1. According to the text
  - a) the open air market was not a successful place.
  - b) the open air market was not open every day.
  - c) more people came to the open air market.
  - d) selling at a fixed price was only possible indoors.
2. What was the reason for Marks's success?
  - a) His goods were much better than anyone else's.
  - b) He was never rude to customers.
  - c) He made all his calculations in his head.
  - d) He made shopping easy.
3. Michael Marks is portrayed as a man who
  - a) was very bad at doing arithmetic.
  - b) revolutionized selling methods.
  - c) didn't understand working-class people.
  - d) read a lot about business methods.
4. Michael Marks put into practice two cardinal principles in selling because those principles were
  - a) important.
  - b) religious.
  - c) impressive.
  - d) urgent.
5. Why were some people against buying in shops?
  - a) Prices were often too high in shops.
  - b) They didn't like discussing what they would buy.
  - c) They didn't feel at ease with the shop assistants.
  - d) In the market they could buy a greater range of goods.



## Speaking 2 : Asking questions

30



Study the advertisement and ask 5 questions

**Ahhh...FLOWERS!**  
IT'S EASY TO ORDER AT [ENGWALLS.COM](http://ENGWALLS.COM)

Think flowers at [engwalls.com](http://engwalls.com).  
We deliver in the Twin Ports,  
anywhere in the country,  
and even around the world.  
Buy locally from someone  
you know and trust.  
[www.engwalls.com](http://www.engwalls.com)  
DULUTH 218-727-8961  
SUPERIOR 715-392-4711



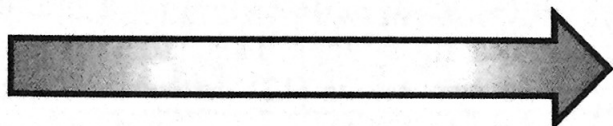
*Engwalls*  
Give joy. Give flowers.

[59]

You are considering buying some flowers and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- a) location
- b) opening hours
- c) kinds of flowers in stock
- d) if they sell pot plants
- e) discounts for big orders

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



## Home Assignment 2

31 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct passive form.

A A remote area in northern Spain (1) ..... (shake) by an earthquake last night. Several villages (2) ..... (totally/destroy) and many people (3) ..... (leave) homeless. The total extent of damage (4) ..... (still/not/ know), but, luckily, few casualties (5) ..... (report) as people (6) ..... (warn) of the danger earlier and many villages (7) ..... (evacuate). Victims of the earthquake (8) ..... now (offer) shelter in local churches where food and drinks (9) ..... (provide).

B The film, *The Winter*, which (1) .....(wait) for since summer, (2) ..... (finally/release) by the Film Production Company. It was going (3) ..... (release) by the Film Production Company in July but summer holidays (4) ..... (usually/consider) to be a non-profit period, and fewer people (5) ..... (know) to go to the cinema in the summer. So the decision (6) ..... (take) by the company to wait till October. *The Winter* (7) ..... (direct) by Guy Rich. It (8) ..... (widely/advertise) now and people (9) ..... (encourage) by critics to see it. It (10) ..... (report) that the audience have bought a lot of tickets, so *the Winter* (11) ..... (suppose) to be a success.

### 32 Put the verbs in brackets in the correct active or passive form.

A Patagonia is a clothing firm with a strong commitment to environmentally-friendly products, which (1) ..... (sell) through retail outlets and by mail order since the very beginning. Patagonia (2) ..... (always/be) renowned for its spectacular catalogues, which (3) ..... (fill) with unusual and dramatic photos where the clothing (4) ..... (display) in exciting ways. Also detailed product descriptions which (5) ..... (include) definitions of materials (6) ..... (contain) in the those catalogues. Manufacturing processes (7) ..... (explain). The company (8) ..... (make) jackets from recycled plastic bottles and (9) ..... (produce) clothing from organic materials for a few years already. Plastic bottles should (10) ..... (collect) and (11) ..... (bring) by consumers to the local recycling centre. The plastic (12) ..... (convert) into small pieces and (13) ..... (chop) into flakes. The flakes (14) ..... (melt) and (15) ..... (shape) into fine fibers, which (16) ..... (later/ship) to the mill. They (17) ..... (make) into clothes known as 'PCR synchilla clothing'.

The courses to its employees on non-violent demonstrations (18) ..... (currently/run) by Patagonia. Not long ago they (19) ..... (pay) bail for employees who (20) ..... (arrest) and (21) ..... (charge) with a small offence. Now Patagonia also (22) ..... (donate) money to environmental groups and (23) ..... (generally/support) efforts that (24) ..... (empower) the groups to take action. Patagonia (25) ..... (not/intend) just to give away money to good causes. Their strategy (26) ..... (always/aim) at pioneering new, long-term practices in business and persuading other businesses to follow.

B The Gulliver Sports Centre (1) ..... (completely/rebuild). It (2) ..... (reopen) yesterday by the Minister for Sport. The building (3) ..... (originally/ use) as a market. Before it (4) ..... (convert) into a sports hall, it (5) ..... (sell) to the Local Council. Local schools (6) ..... (play) football and basketball indoors, and "keep fit" classes (7) ..... (hold) there. In 1990 the hall (8) ..... (damage) by a fire. It was supposed that it (9) ..... (break) out in the heating system. The hall (10) ..... (cannot/use), and (11) ..... (remain) empty while discussions (12) ..... (continue) about its future. It (13) ..... (then/ decide) that the hall (14) ..... (rebuild), and an appeal for money (15) ..... (launch). Two years ago a local businessman (16) ..... (offer) to pay for the building work, and the plans (17) ..... (draw) up. Now the new hall (18) ..... (include) a swimming pool, running track and other sports facilities which (19) ..... (can/use) by the locals. At the opening the Minister (20) ..... (make) a speech in which she congratulated everyone who (21) ..... (involve) in that project.

### 33 Translate the sentences. Make use of the Vocabulary of the Unit.

1. Мальчику объяснили, что определенная сумма, которая будет *откладываться* каждый месяц, поможет ему *накопить* на новый телефон к концу года.
2. Нам объявили результаты экзаменов и продиктовали оценки. Мало кто был доволен. – Значит, этому предмету не было *уделено должного внимания*.
3. Что вам диктовали, когда я вошла в класс? – Нам объяснили новое правило и диктовали к нему примеры. Нам велели повторить все правила дома.
4. На собрании студентам объявили, что их проекты будут *рассмотрены* в конце месяца, и студенты *должны* (предполагается) сдать их через две недели.
5. Почему нам не объяснили этот метод в самом начале? – Не имеет значения. Теперь мы воспользуемся им и *значительно сократим наши расходы*.



6. Профессору уже доложили о результатах эксперимента? – Да, и он очень доволен. Он сказал, что наше время и усилия *потрачены не зря*.
7. Во время занятия нам подробно описали, как работает биржа (the Stock Exchange) и объявили, что мы поедем туда на экскурсию в следующий вторник.
8. Анне много раз повторяли, что самолет *считается* самым безопасным *видом* транспорта, но она *продолжает ездить* только на поездах, хотя и *тратит* гораздо больше времени на поездки. – Да, она *по натуре* очень боязлива.
9. Полиции уже сообщили о его исчезновении? – Да, вчера. Но нам объяснили, что они начнут искать его только завтра. Нам сообщат, как только его найдут.
10. В ходе опроса (As part of the survey) подростков спросят, сколько карманных денег они получают и на что они (деньги) *тратятся*. Эта информация будет полезна (использована) и социологам, и маркетологам (marketer).
11. Хотя Марии три раза повторили название и адрес этого магазина, она его так и не нашла. *Пустая трата* времени объяснять ей что-либо.
12. Когда вам объявили имя победителя, вы были удивлены? – Да, конечно. Мы *полагали*, что этот спортсмен еще не готов к таким состязаниям.
13. Не могу поверить, что ты продала эту книгу! Тебе же объясняли, что она бесценна (priceless)!- Видишь ли, у меня *огромные долги* – больше 20000 евро.
14. Многие люди *не считают* необходимым *откладывать деньги* и часто *оказываются в долгах*.
15. Он сказал, что с него взяли 100 долларов за завтрак. Он был поражен, ведь это кафе ему описали, как место, где он может недорого и вкусно поесть.

34



**Essay Writing. Comment on the following statement. Use the Discussion Clock (Appendix 4) to draw ideas for the statement. Write 200-250 words.**

*Pocket money is the starting point for children to learn the basics of managing money.*

35 Study the advertisement and ask 5 questions.



С 16 по 30 апреля  
Купи любой из 40 ноутбуков  
с отличной скидкой 10%!

Ноутбук 14"  
Samsung NP-R425-JS02  
**22 254** руб.



[60]

**You are considering buying a laptop and you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out the following:**

- a) functions of the device
- b) battery life
- c) discount
- d) additional things you get in the kit
- e) online booking service

**You have 20 seconds to ask each question.**