

Unit 1

People, Places and Things I Most Admire

LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1 LESSON 1

Speaking 1

1 Answer the questions.

1. Which would you prefer to live in – a new modern house or an old traditional house?
2. Which places in the pictures would you prefer to live?
3. What are the features that make a place good or attractive to live in?
4. Would you like to design your own house if you had such an opportunity?
5. What helps people get on well with each other and see eye to eye?
6. Why is family life a very important thing in our life?
7. How big is your family? Which family member do you admire most?
8. What hobbies are your friend and acquaintances pursuing?
9. What do you do in your spare time? What is your enjoyable pastime? Why?
10. What is the most exotic hobby? Would you recommend trying it? Why? Why not?

2 Phonetics practice: read the words below.

appreciate	advantages	provincial	major	amenities
leisure	opportunities	scenery	particularly	excitement
facilities	weight	diabetes	disease	gear
picturesque	grocery	acrylics	pastels	encourage
through	waltz	schedule	entire	cultivate

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

What is the most unusual home you have ever lived in? Many of us only know what it is like to live in brick buildings, with everyday walls, windows, and doors. But there are houses all over the planet that are far different from the traditional, offering a unique way of life, and a place to live that is just as much art as it is a home. Everyone wants to feel comfortable in their own homes. Different people have different taste when it comes to housing. Some people like small houses some like it big and glamorous. The unusual houses attract everyone's attention. That is why architects all over the world are competing who will make the most interesting and unusual house ever built. Although living in it may not be so pleasant they sure look fantastic. Home is where your heart and family is.

Reading 1

4 Read the article. Choose the phrase from A-I to fill in gaps 1-8, to complete the text.

That is the question: the City or the Country?

I have spent most of my life in a small village in the countryside. I've got friends, city dwellers, who are dreaming of a country life. It makes sense. Here, in non-urban areas, we are close to nature, we enjoy peace and quiet, admire (1) There are no factories and much fewer cars, so there is far less pollution. The crime rate is incomparable with the frightening rate in a big city. The pace of life is not as fast, so families have more time for themselves. Besides, it's rather cheap to live in the countryside as there are (2)

But frankly speaking life in the country is too slow and uneventful. Social life has a limited choice of a couple of cafes and a nightclub. There is little for young people to occupy their minds and spare time with. As the unemployment rate is rather high so it is almost next to impossible to find a highly-paid job to your taste and qualification. We experience serious problems with lack of transport, particularly in the evenings. Moreover, it (3) to commute to a place of work, that's why it's so time consuming and tiresome.

In fact I'm planning to move to a metropolitan area, as there are a lot of reasons to enjoy all advantages of a big city. Almost every city is a centre of trade, medical facilities and recreation. I've been thinking of all the amenities that a big city offers, such as sports clubs and shopping centres, the leisure activities I can (4), and both education and job opportunities I am going to have. Hospitals, police stations and important municipal establishments are always at hand. In case of emergency I can get an immediate assistance. Everything from fine dining to exceptional cultural destinations is (5)

But my city friends are constantly complaining of innumerable drawbacks of life in a city. "Do you want to share a small amount of space with a lot of other people in the same tower block of flats?" they ask. I suppose, I do. "Are you ready to take immediate decisions, walk faster, (6) and even talk without a pause and do it all in no time?" Yes, I am. I still don't doubt my decision. "Have you given a thought to the fact that the air pollution (7) and factories that run 24/7 do cause stress and threat to your internal body organs and this can quickly show its effects on your skin and hair?" No, I haven't. Does it? "Have you ever experienced the effects of traffic jams which can influence your wellbeing in a negative and a very stressful way?" No, I haven't. "Isn't it uncomfortable to feel as if you are receiving too much information or have got too many food choices in the supermarket?" No, it's not.

My friends have come up with another hundred and one reasons why it is stressful to live in a big city. But the reality is that big cities often have (8) employment and better salaries. City dwellers enjoy convenient public transport, numberless shopping options, top quality restaurants and countless social and cultural events. Shall I continue the list?

- A. act quicker
- B. no temptations of a big city.
- C. on my doorstep
- D. usually takes a lot of time
- E. breathtaking landscapes
- F. from constant traffic
- G. take part in,
- H. greater opportunities for

5 Ask 5 questions about life in a city or in the country.

0. *Do you find the idea of living in a major city attractive? / or What advantages of a country life do you appreciate most? etc*

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

6 Write down "The advantages and drawbacks of life in a city and in the country." (from the text "The City or the Country").

0. *There are various amenities such as sport facilities, cinemas or shopping malls in a city./ The social life is quite uneventful in the non-urban areas.*

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Vocabulary Practice 1

General and Topic Vocabulary

to enjoy любить, получать удовольствие от ч-л to enjoy oneself веселиться, хорошо проводить время	(Gr!) enjoy sth/ <u>doing</u> sth enjoy greatly/immensely enjoy (good, poor) health/ rights/popularity/success enjoy every minute/moment of	Do you enjoy cooking ? The park is full of people, enjoying themselves in the sunshine. The cottage enjoys a splendid view of the harbor. These products enjoyed great success on the market.
enjoyment удовольствие, наслаждение	get enjoyment from give/ provide/ bring enjoyment full, great enjoyment	My children are a source of great enjoyment for me. I don't want to spoil your enjoyment of the game.
an opportunity удобный случай, благоприятная возможность; перспектива	(an) opportunity (for sb) to do have/take/use/get/offer an/the ~ for sth (travel/work)/ to do sth give sb/miss/ lose/provide/jump at/ seize/grasp an opportunity	It is an opportunity for him to show his ability. She goes to see her friend at every opportunity/at the earliest opportunity. If a golden/perfect/good opportunity arises , we'll jump at it.
to choose (chose, chosen) выбирать; отдавать предпочтение ч-л,	choose sb/sth as sth choose (sb/sth) to do (to learn English) choose between (two things)/ from sth choose carefully/ at random	I've chosen him as my future husband for his good looks. There is a huge choice of hobbies to choose from. There is little/ nothing to choose between two candidates. (=both are good)
choice выбор, альтернатива, ассортимент; избранник	make a (the right/ wrong) choice have a/the choice (in a matter) have hardly any/no choice (to do) through no choice of sb's own by choice the sth of (sb's) choice	Moscow has a wide choice of theatres. He lives in that tiny apartment by choice. Italy was our second choice. We stayed at the hotel of my choice. You leave me with no choice but to go away. You give me no choice.

experience (uncountable) опыт, опытность, стаж, опыт работы	experience of/in/with/from/as get/acquire/gather/gain experience know/learn/speak from experience bitter/personal/past/previous/broad/wide/ firsthand/practical experience	I have little experience in teaching profession/ with children/ as a teacher. In my experience, all people make mistakes. I know he lacks experience of management. He's got much life and work experience.
experience (count) случай, событие, впечатление	(Gr.!) a painful/ (un)pleasant/funny interesting/strange/unforgettable/ bad/terrible experience	Could you share your experiences of living in the country? Bungee-jumping is quite an experience for me!
to experience – чув- ствовать, испытывать	experience difficulties/problems experience hospitality/ feelings	The car industry has been experiencing difficulties over the years.
(in)experienced знающий, опытный	be (in)experienced in sth	He is highly experienced in navigation.
to share делить(ся), использовать совместно, разделять	share sth (impressions) with sb share sth between (two things)/ among share and share alike (делить поровну) share one's experiences/view/belief	I doesn't share his views on the problem. I share this flat with five other people. I shared my money between my two sons. He shared the profits among the staff.
a share – доля, часть, участие, роль	a share in sth/ of sth do one's share of sth	I asked for my share in profits. He does his share of the cooking.
to differ – отличаться, различаться, иметь другую точку зрения	differ from /in/between (two things) differ on/over/about sth differ widely/greatly/significantly	The progress differs from class to class. They differ in the ability to handle stress. Experts differ on the causes of the fire. They differ about how to do the task.
difference разница/несходство отличие, различие разногласие	difference between (two things)/ in sth make a/the difference (to) sb make little/much difference to sb know/ (can) tell/ see the difference a great/striking/slight/minor difference	Can children see/tell the difference between right and wrong? There is a great difference in age between us. – It doesn't make any/ makes no difference to me. Have you noticed a difference?
different (adj) – непохожий, другой, отличный. разный	be/ look/ feel different to/ in make smb different from (each other) very/slightly/significantly different	My dress is different to yours in colour. He is completely different from his photo. We are different from each other.
place место (проживания), жилище, город, пост, должность и т.д.	be/stay at your/my/her/Nick's place come/get to sb's place/ Ron's place at my/your place of work take place (=happen) (take/win) first, second etc place all over the place a place to do sth	Let's have the party at our place. These meetings take place on Tuesday. He took third place in the competitions. She put the book in its place/ books in their places. Put yourself in my/his/her place! It is a great place to have a rest.
to grow (grew, grown) расти увеличиваться взрослеть усиливаться выращивать что-л становиться	grow + bored/tired/old/pale/tall grow (sth) long/ to a size grow in number, amount, rate grow at a (fast) rate grow by 10% grow sth (hair, a beard, plants etc) grow up grow to love/like/hate etc	The nights are growing darker. Sea creatures can grow to considerable sizes. They grow all their vegetables. Cycling is growing in popularity these days. I grew up in Moscow, and I have grown to love the place and the people. The child has grown out of her clothes.
growth (singular) развитие, рост, увеличение, выращивание	(strong/rapid/slow) growth in/ of period/ rate of growth increase/ promote growth personal/intellectual/emotional growth	The country has enjoyed rapid growth of culture in recent years. Amazon has captured a big part of the growth in e-commerce.
opinion взгляд, мнение, убеждение оценка, мнение специалиста	an opinion of/on/about sb, sth have/hold a high/low etc opinion of sb/sth be of opinion (that) give/express/voice/state/pass one's opinion have a difference of opinion sth is a matter of opinion	What's your opinion of Jennifer? Can I ask your opinion on a very important matter? The two men had different opinions about that football match. They had a very good opinion of my work. In my opinion, it's the best film! – That's a matter of opinion.

a city - a large important town	city hospitals/city centre/city hall/city life a capital/major/densely populated city to live in the city
a town - 1) a place smaller than a city 2) not country	1) a provincial/ small/ little town the centre of town the town centre/ park 2) (Gr. No article) be in/ out of town go/ come to town leave town / go out of town ; <i>The hotel is situated near the centre of town. Here is the town centre.</i>
country / countryside the area away from cities	country people/ country music/ country house be/stay in the country go to the country
pastime/ hobby	something you do regularly in your free time a relaxing, peaceful, enjoyable pastime have/go in for/pursue a hobby
spare time/ leisure (uncountable) the time when you are not working	in your spare/leisure time have the leisure to do ; spend one's leisure time leisure time/activities/facilities/opportunities at (your) leisure <i>I don't have the leisure to sit back and enjoy the scenery.</i> <i>Read this book at your leisure.</i> (= when you have free time and it's convenient for you) <i>They need time to think about this situation at leisure.</i>
recreation (uncount) various physical activities	recreational facilities <i>Sunday is free for recreation.</i> <i>Shopping is my main recreation.</i>
a friend friendship	a close/good/great/old/lifelong friend make friends with a friend of mine/his/hers etc be lucky in friendship
friendly (adj.)	be friendly towards/ to/ with sb be/part on friendly terms with sb
home (noun) the house, the apartment, or a place where you live one's family	be/stay/live at home work from/at home be/feel at home (in a place/with sb, sth) make yourself at home make sb feel at home. <i>Good luck in your new home!</i> <i>He is spending more time away from home.</i> <i>Pete left home when he was 17.</i> <i>More and more people are working from home.</i> <i>Sit down and make yourself at home.</i> <i>I have been taking pictures for years and feel at home with my camera.</i>
home (adverb)	be home (from work) stay home come/get/reach home bring/take sb/sth home <i>The average worker brings home \$500 a week.</i>
a household - семья, семейство; (домашнее) хозяйство	establish/set up/run a household a one-/two-/ four-person household <i>I grew up in an Italian household. There are about 20 households in our street.</i> (adjective, only before noun) household goods/ appliances/ expenses/chores
accommodation - a place for sb to stay, live or work	<i>The price for the holiday includes flights and accommodation.</i> <i>Universities have to provide student accommodation for first-year students.</i> to accommodate: <i>The conference hall can accommodate 300 people.</i>
a relation a member of your family	(be) a close/distant relation (of/to) <i>I am Sara Lawrence. - Are you any relation to Jay Lawrence?</i> <i>All our friends and relations came to our place.</i>
a relative a member of your family, esp. one who does not live with you	a close/ distant relative one's nearest relatives <i>We have been visiting some distant relatives for a week already.</i> <i>Most of her relatives were able to come to the wedding.</i>
related (adj.)	(be) closely/directly related (to sb/ sth) <i>Mary is related to the director. - У директора и Мэри есть общие родственники.</i>
a relationship	a relationship between/ to/ towards/with to build/ form/develop/improve/ establish a relationship with sb (to have) a close, intimate, (in)direct, warm relationship <i>I have always had a close relationship with my parents.</i>

7



Fill in the correct preposition.

- They've parted ... friendly terms though their irritation grew ... considerable sizes.
- What do you get enjoyment? - When I can read a book my leisure time.
- You should not miss this unique opportunity travel and immediately jump it.
- I went this girlish hobby no choice of mine but my parents'.
- What did you choose him your husband? - He is a relation the king.
- I cannot choose these two holiday resorts. They don't differ anything.
- Kids have no choice serious adult matters, as they can't speak experience.

8. There are differences opinion where exactly a crisis begins.
9. In our hall of residence we share rooms 3 other students and everyone does their share the cooking and cleaning. I have good relationships the others.
10. I know bitter personal experience that lies always come out.
11. She has little experience art though she's grown in the family of painters.
12. In this school I've gained experience ... kids and learned to feel ... home ... them.
13. Will you share your experiences travelling in France? – Sure, ... my spare time.
14. I'm afraid we differ the issue of marriage and setting a household.
15. Couples with a great difference age them tend to split up.
16. Consumer goods prices have grown 5%. They are growing a fast rate.
17. There has been a marked growth the rate of unemployment recently.
18. What do you like doing your leisure? – I go town. It's too noisy here.
19. He says he'll leave school the earliest opportunity. What's your opinion it?
20. At the party he was friendly ... everyone and by the end he felt ... home ... that place.



Word Formation

8

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

Verb	noun 1	noun 2	adjective 1	adjective 2	adjective (negative)	adverb
enjoy	enjoyment	=====	enjoyable	=====	=====	enjoyably
choose		=====			=====	=====
	experience	=====		=====		=====
		=====	different	=====		
appreciate		=====		=====	=====	=====
		=====		=====	unacquainted	=====
	friend			=====		=====
				related		
grow					=====	=====
		attractiveness		=====		
			resident		=====	=====
	place		=====	=====	=====	=====
=====	adventure			=====	=====	
		=====	frightened		=====	
lengthen		=====		=====	=====	=====
				occupied		=====
		=====	strong	=====	=====	strongly
		=====			tireless	=====



Collocations

9

Fill in the following collocational grids.

	time	bed	clothes	place	armchair	supermarket	life	bus-stop	job
comfortable									
convenient	✓								

	eye	on music	about travelling	kiss	sense of smell	greeting	swimmer
keen	✓						
enthusiastic							



Grammar Practice 1 - Present Forms

1

Present Simple	Present Continuous <i>stative verbs are NOT used</i>	Present Perfect	Present Perf. Cont. <i>stative verbs are NOT used</i>
permanent actions or states <i>His parents <u>live</u> in a provincial town.</i> <i>He <u>lives</u> in a big city.</i> instructions, recipes, experiments <i>First you <u>chop</u> the meat, then you <u>fry</u> it.</i>	developing or changing situations <i>Our summers <u>are getting</u> hotter and hotter.</i> <i>Today computers <u>are becoming</u> much smaller and lighter.</i>	recently <u>completed</u> actions focusing on the result in the present: <i>I <u>have just cut</u> the grass. (The action is complete. You can see the grass cut. – evidence in the present) </i> stative verbs are NOT used	actions started in the past and continuing up to the present with the time expressions of <u>duration</u> <i>We <u>have been speaking</u> on this issue <u>for two hours</u> already.</i> <i>(Мы <u>обсуждаем</u> ...)</i>
permanent truths or laws of nature, scientific facts <i>The Earth goes round the Sun.</i> exclamatory sentences <i>Here <u>comes</u> the bride!</i>	temporary situations <i>She <u>is staying</u> with some friends of hers at the moment.</i> <i>Mary is ill, so I <u>am doing</u> her work.</i> <i>He <u>is spending</u> the week with his mother.</i>	<u>complete</u> past action connected to the present <i>He <u>has bought</u> a house. (He owns a house.)</i> <i>I <u>still haven't done</u> the work. (still is used in Present Perfect only in negative sentences)</i> stative verbs are NOT used	a recently <u>completed</u> action which was in progress, but is no longer going on at the present moment <i>Why are you hiding the book which you <u>have been reading</u>?</i> <i>(... читал)</i>
repeated/ habitual states or actions <i>The Browns always <u>take</u> their summer holiday in Italy. (Here 'always' means 'every year')</i>	actions happening at the time of speaking <i>She <u>can't answer</u> the phone now. She <u>is taking</u> a bath.</i>	news, changes, personal experiences, new events <i>It's the best sports show I <u>have ever seen</u>.</i> <i>I <u>have lost</u> weight recently.</i>	action of certain <u>duration</u> having <u>visible result</u> in the present <i>Your hair is wet. (visible result) <u>Have</u> you <u>been swimming</u>?- ...Ты, что, <u>плавал</u>?</i>
plots, narrative, reviews, summaries, sport commentaries <i>Julia Roberts <u>acts</u> brilliantly in her new film.</i> <i>Paul <u>passes</u> the ball and Ronald <u>scores</u> the goal.</i>	frequently repeated actions expressing annoyance or criticism with time expressions <u>always, constantly, continually</u> <i>Maya <u>is always losing</u> things! – Вечно она все теряет.</i>	stative verbs <u>be, have, like, know, wish, want</u> with <u>for, since, how long, always</u> to show duration <i>I <u>have always wanted</u> to have such a car.</i> <i>They <u>have been friends</u> for 10 years since they met at their friends'.</i>	to express emotions (annoyance, anger, criticism, surprise) or give an explanation <i>Somebody <u>has been using</u> my computer! – Опять кто-то <u>работал</u> на моем компьютере!</i>
timetables, programmes (future actions) <i>The Royal Train <u>arrives</u> at 6.15 pm.</i>	fixed arrangements in the near future with verbs of motion + time expression (future action) <i>Steve <u>is coming</u> to dinner tonight.</i>	emphasis on <u>number</u> <i>He <u>has seen</u> three films this week.</i> <i>She <u>has had</u> five cups of coffee since she <u>woke</u> up.</i>	Present Perfect Continuous is normally used with <u>for, since</u> or <u>how long</u> to emphasize duration. <i>She <u>has been sleeping</u> since yesterday.</i>

Time expressions usually used with Present Forms			
often, usually, always, sometimes, seldom, rarely, never, every day/week/month/year, in the morning/afternoon/evening, at night, on Mondays, etc	now, still , at present, at the moment, nowadays, today, tonight, always, these days, for the time being, etc	just, already, so far, once, yet (negations and questions), ever, never, always , before, recently, this week/month/year/ since (from a starting point in the past) for (over a period of time)	for, how long, lately, recently, for ages, for the last/past few days/years, in (=for) ten days, months, since (last week), since then, since sb did, etc

Stative verbs express permanent state and are not used in the continuous forms.



- verbs of existing or being
- verbs of opinion, mental activity

- be, consist of, contain, exist
- believe, doubt, expect, feel (= think), forget, imagine, intend, know, realise, recognize, remember, see (= understand), suppose, suspect, think, understand, mind

- verbs of possessing
- verbs of appearance
- other verbs

- belong to, have (= possess), include, lack, own
- appear, resemble, seem
- concern, depend, deserve, fit, matter, measure, mean, involve, weigh, need, keep

- verbs of feeling and emotions,
- verbs of the senses

- adore, desire, despise, detest, dislike, envy, hate, like, love, need, pity, prefer, trust, want, wish, hope
- hear, notice, see, smell, taste, observe

Some stative verbs can have continuous forms but then there is a change in meaning.

state	action
Do you see those birds? (<i>ability to see</i>)	I'm seeing my dentist tomorrow. (<i>visit, meet</i>)
He is very rich. He has a yacht. (= <i>possess</i>)	He is having lunch. (<i>he is eating</i>)
What do you think of his new film? (<i>an opinion</i>)	She is thinking of moving in. (<i>she is planning</i>)
The flowers smell nice. (<i>they have a nice smell</i>)	Why are you smelling the food? (<i>doing an action</i>)
The cake tastes lovely. (<i>the flavor is good</i>)	She is tasting the soup. (<i>she is doing an action</i>)
It looks as if it is going to rain. (<i>it appears</i>)	They are looking at the sky. (<i>an action</i>)
Paul is lazy. (<i>it is his feature of character</i>)	He is being lazy. (<i>he is misbehaving</i>)

Some certain adjectives can be used with "be" in the continuous forms to express temporary characteristic. These are: *careful/careless, foolish, kind, lazy, nice, (im)patient, (im)polite, silly, rude, generous, sarcastic* etc

10 Put the verbs in the correct tense form: Present Simple or Present Continuous.

1. Natali (enjoy) hospital dramas so she (watch) *Emergency Room* every week. Episode 127 (start) at 5.30.
2. Randall (kick) the ball into the net and it (be) a goal.
3. Jennifer Lawrence (stay) in the Radisson on this visit to New York.
4. You (always/ leave) the bathroom tap running.
5. Sanders certainly (not/play) his best tennis at the moment.
6. I've lost my address book. – Oh, you (always/lose) your address book! Why you (not/ keep) everything on the computer?
7. Hurry up and buy your Coke! Here (come) the bus!
8. What time (the train /leave)? – At 7. I (already/lock) the suitcase.
9. You (always/complain) and it really (get) on my nerves!
10. Why (you/leave) so early? (you/not/enjoy) the party?
11. What (you/ do)? – I (pack) my suitcase. I (leave) you and this house. – But I (not/understand). Where (you/go)? – I (not/know). The only thing I (know) is that Paul (meet) me at the airport at seven o'clock.
12. What that man(do) over there? – He (wait) for the bank to open. – But the banks (not/open) on Saturday afternoons. You (think) he's a bank robber? – Watch out! He (take) something out of his pocket. He (walk) towards us! – Excuse me. Could you tell me the time, please?
13. You (not/ expect) really me to eat this stew. It (smell) awful!
14. What you (do)? – I'm an actress. What exactly (your job/ consist) of? – It (seem) to consist of pure enjoyment.
15. I (sell) this car. You (want) to buy it? – You (not/ realise) I can't afford it? – You (experience) difficulties at the moment?
16. Nick is away on holiday so Sam (handle) his work.
17. Quick! Here (come) Mum and Dad! – Don't be nervous! They (walk) rather slowly. We (still/ have) time to throw away the broken vase.
18. I don't know where Marie (come) from.
19. Why (you/shout) at me so loudly? (you/suspect) me of taking the money from your purse? – Of course not. Sorry, I know , I (be) silly.
20. Oh, I (see) there is my old shoe box in your room. What (it/contain) now?

11 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Present Continuous (mind the usage of stative verbs).

1. a) Ted is in bed. He (have) the flu. – He (have) a temperature?
b) I don't want to leave the party, I (have) a wonderful time here.
2. a) The Duet Dance Group (appear) at the Odeon tonight. Shall we go?
b) It (appear) you are right after all, now I (share) your opinion.
3. a) I (think) house prices will increase again next year.
b) Bob (think) of selling his house. – His debt (leave) him no choice.
4. a) Magda (have) a shower. You can wait in the living room.
b) They (have) a fantastic power shower in the guest bathroom.
5. a) I can't make it tomorrow. I (see) my bank manager at 2.

- b) I (see) what you mean, but I'm afraid I (not/agree) with you here.
6. a) This bag of yours (weigh) a ton! You (carry) stones?
b) The nurse will be back in a minute. She (weigh) the baby.
7. a) The stew (taste) awful! You've put too much salt in it.
b) I just (taste) the soup to see if there's enough salt in it.
8. a) Tom (be) a difficult child. He (constantly/cry).
b) Steve (be) difficult today. He (have) trouble with his new car.
9. a) It (smell) lilac. You (have) a lilac bush in the garden?
b) I (smell) the lilac. It's a very strong variety.
10. a) My father (consider) taking early retirement.
b) I (consider) him to be fortunate. He (currently/enjoy) popularity.
11. a) This road sign (mean) "No parking". That (make) no difference to me.
b) You (always/mean) to call on us, but you never do!
12. a) Samantha (see) a new man at present. – He (be) a nice man?
b) (you/see) that man over there? He (grow) various plants.

12 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

A Ben Britten (be) an IT engineer at a big firm. Although he normally (work) in London, at present he (supervise) a film project in Paris which (involve) the co-ordination of local specialists, artists and producers. Although he (enjoy) the experience, he (doubt) the project will be finished soon.

B Dear Penelopa,

How (1) (be) you? I (2) (write) to tell you our great news.

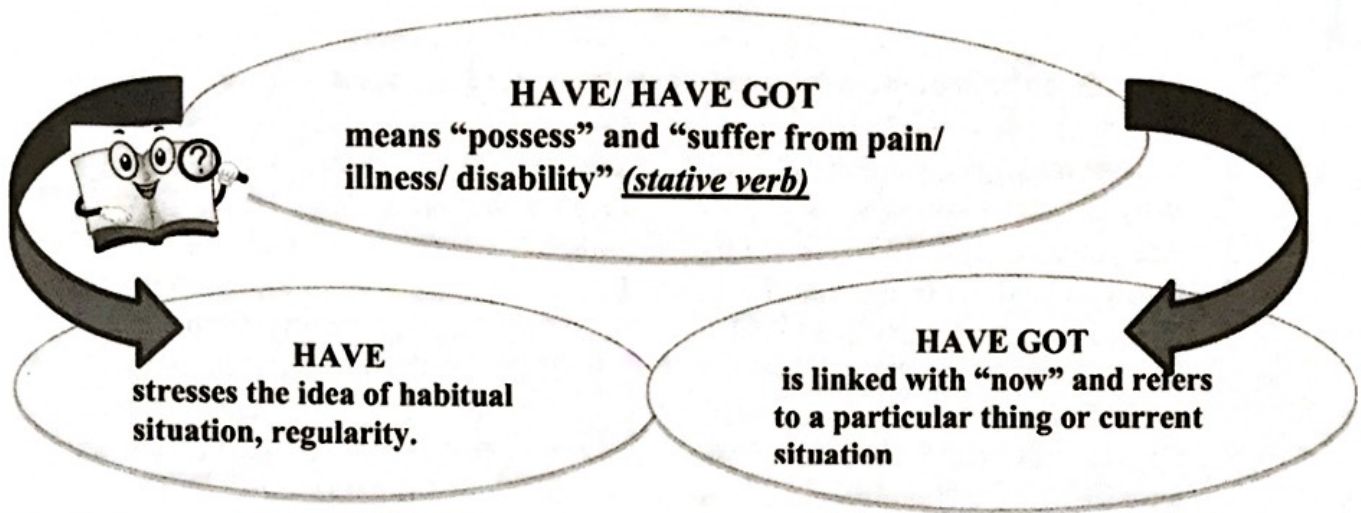
As you (3) (know), Bob (4) (work) for an international media company. Well, he has accepted an offer to live and work in London for three years. He (5) (leave) for foggy London to look for a flat for us. He (6) (fly) at 6 in the morning so I (7) (make) a long list of the things he (8) (need) to keep in mind before choosing a flat. Our accommodation (9) (depend) on him.

We (10) (attend) my sister's wedding in June and I (11) (look) forward to it so much. I know I (12) (be) silly, but I am so nervous about this event.

Rob and Lauren (13) (be) fine. They (14) (grow) up so quickly that it (15) (seem) like only yesterday they were babies.

Well, the kids (16) (wait) for me to take them to the park, that's why they (17) (be) impatient and noisy at the moment, so I'd better go. I (18) (hope) you are fine. We'll see you at my sister's wedding.

Love,
Fiona



Forms	Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
Present			
have	have/ has	don't have doesn't have	Do have? Does have?
have got	have got/ has got	haven't got hasn't got	Have got? Has got?
<i>Do you <u>often</u> have headaches? – Yes, I do. // Has the man got a headache? - Yes, he has.</i> <i>It's raining, but we have got an umbrella. // It's not raining, but I <u>always</u> have an umbrella with me.</i>			
Past			
	had	didn't have	Did have?
<i>I've got the car, I can give you a lift. – I didn't have a car last year, I had to walk to the office.</i>			
NOTE: Have and have got have the same meaning. Have got makes no difference to the sense so it is entirely optional, but have got is used <i>only</i> in the <u>Present Tense</u> , it is more informal and is used in spoken English.			

HAVE can also be used as an **action verb**.
It is **never** followed by **got** and obeys the rules for ordinary verbs. It can be used in continuous tenses.

Some expressions with HAVE as an action verb:

- have breakfast/ lunch/ dinner/ a meal/ a drink/ a cup of coffee
- have a swim/ a walk/ a holiday/ a party/ a good time/ a journey
- have a bath/ a shower/ a wash/ a shave
- have a chat/ a talk / a conversation/ an argument/ a word (with smb)
- have trouble/ difficulty (with)/ a hard time
- have a class/ a lesson/ a game of
- have a look at sth/ have wear
- have a sleep/ a dream/ a rest

Do you have English classes every morning? - No, we don't. We have two classes a week.
Is he having his English class now? - No, he isn't. He is having a swim in the swimming pool.
Did you have your English class yesterday? – Yes, we did. We had a talk on Dickens.

13 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to have*.

1. Excuse me! You a light, please? – Sorry, I don't smoke.
2. Why is Magda taking some aspirin? – Because she a headache.
3. Are you already drinking anything? – Yeah, I a Coke.
4. Can you lend me five dollars? – Sorry, I any money on me at all.
5. You a party next Saturday? Yes, we twenty people to dinner.
6. Dan! Can I a word with you? – Sorry, I no time.
7. What time she usually lunch? – About 2.00
8. you earthquakes in your country? – Yes, but we them very often.
9. You an empty plate, David. Would you like some more food? – Oh, yes, please. I must say, we a great time here.
10. Why are you holding your mouth like that? You a toothache?
11. She a lot of luggage. That's why I'll give her a lift to the airport.
12. It's boiling hot today! Let's a swim in the pool, shall we?
13. Everything is perfect. We a nice room in the hotel, and the weather is lovely.
14. You a good time? Or would you rather leave now?
15. David five brothers and two sisters! Can you imagine that!

LISTENING 1

14

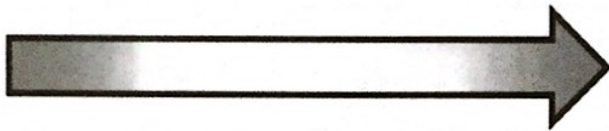


You will hear people talking about their accommodation. For statements 1-7, choose the best answer (True, False or Not stated). You will hear the conversation twice.

1. Chris's room is a place for relaxation.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
2. Sarah's room lacks a substantial area of working place.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
3. Diana's room is at the top of the house.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
4. Diana refuses people permission to enter.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
5. Maria's studio is at the bottom of the house.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
6. Maria relaxes by watching TV.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
7. Rick arranges parties for his sister and friends.
1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

15 This is part of a letter from an English pen friend. Read the sample letter carefully and ask questions.

- a) ... *It's difficult for me to get on well with my parents. They think I spend too much time hanging around with my friends so we often argue about it. And what (you/ do) when you disagree with your parents about how you spend your free time? (you/ often/ meet) your friends? What (you/ usually do) together?*
- b) ... *My friend and I are planning to start a new hobby but we haven't decided yet what hobby to choose. What hobbies (teenagers/ go in for) in Russia? (you/ have) enough time for your hobbies? What hobby (you/ have)? How long (you/ pursue) your hobby?*
- c) *I know you have got a vegetable garden in the country. What vegetables (you/ grow)? (you/ be) experienced in growing them? (it/ be) an enjoyable pastime?*



Home Assignment 1

16 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

- Why (you/ feel) Annie's forehead? – I (think) she (have) a temperature. Besides, she (be) naughty, though she is always obedient.
- You (know) when the last train (leave)?
- How the book (end)? – Well, in the end the dolphin (escape) and (swim) out to sea. He (travel) long distances before he (meet) his family and they (swim) away together. – I (adore) such good endings.
- Joe has a lot on her mind now. She (consider) which man to marry. She (be) careful about her choice. – (her choice/ concern you)?
- I (think) I must be off now. My parents (come) to see me tonight. – I (see). Now I (understand) why you (be) distracted.
- Water (freeze) at 32 Fahrenheit and (boil) at 100C.
- Alexandra (have) her music lesson now. Don't call on her now.
- Why (you/ smell) the meat? – I (have) some doubts about it. – The meat (smell) perfect. – But it is so expensive. – The price (not/ matter).
- You (be) rude to me these days. What (that/ mean)?
- Let's make an experiment. You (take) two ice-cubes, ... (put) them in a glass and (watch) the process. What (happen)? The ice (melt).
- Mrs Roberts (make) a dress for Betty's wedding. By the way, ... (Betty/ invite) Melanie to her wedding? – I (have) no idea. But she (wait) for it.
- Every morning when he (wake up) he (smell) fresh coffee which (come) from the kitchen. His wife (already/ be) up and she (make) breakfast. – (he/ know) what a perfect wife he (have)?
- What perfume (you/ wear) now? It (smell) lovely.
- Jack (make) a model of the ship *the Santa Maria* to enter the competition.
- Jack (be) so nice to me at the moment, but I (not/ trust) him.
- I (hate) this town. It (always/ rain) here.
- Every second three more people (experience) the Internet for the first time.

18. First you (break) the eggs into a bowl, and (add) the milk and salt. Then you (beat) the eggs gently with a fork, just until they combine together.

17 Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or Present Continuous.

I work in a large office with about thirty other people, most of whom I (1) (know) quite well. We (2) (spend) most of the day together, so we have all become friends. In fact, most of my colleagues are so interesting, that I (3) (think) of writing a book about them! (4) (take) Tracy Wilson, for example. Tracy (5) (run) the sales department. At the moment she (6) (go out) with Adam Smith, one of the sales representatives, and they (7) (seem) very happy together. But everyone (except Tracy apparently) (8) (know) that Adam (9) (always/make) eyes at Sophia Dankor. But I (10) (happen) to know that Sophia (11) (dislike) Adam. 'I can't stand people who (12) (apologise) all the time!' she told me. 'And besides, I know he (13) (deceive) poor Tracy. He (14) (see) Ruth Evans from the accounts department.' And plenty of other interesting things (15) (go on). For instance, every week money (16) (disappear) from the petty cash box. When you (17) (realise) that someone in your office is a thief, it (18) (upset) you at first. But I (19) (also try) to catch whoever it is before the police are called in. I'm not going to tell you who I (20) (suspect). Well, not yet anyway!

18 Translate the sentences into English. Make use of the General and Topic Vocabulary of the Unit.

- Почему ты готовишь так много всего вкусного? – Сегодня мой близкий друг устраивает вечеринку *по случаю* своего дня рождения. – А почему он устраивает ее у тебя дома? – Он *живет в городе*, а я – *за городом*. Мы думаем, что *за городом веселиться* удобнее – у меня большой *дом с садом*. – Тогда *выбор* правильный.
- Почему дети ведут себя так шумно (be noisy)? Они все ещё играют? – Да. У них очень *большой выбор* игрушек. Но, через несколько минут мы пойдем спать.
- Какое у тебя *мнение* о Кэти как о спортсменке? – Она очень *опытная* теннисистка. А сейчас она *пользуется популярностью*, как тренер.
- Этот певец дает сегодня вечером единственный концерт в нашем театре. У нас *есть редкая возможность насладиться* его пением. – А у вас нет лишнего билета (a spare ticket)? – Тебе везет. Есть. Моя сестра не пойдет на концерт, плохо себя чувствует.
- Число дорожных аварий (road accidents) на улицах Москвы *растёт*, так как движение на дорогах (the traffic) становится всё более интенсивным (get heavier).
- Для меня читать детективные романы – огромное *удовольствие*. – Не могу *разделить* твое увлечение. Мне *нравится* читать книги другого жанра.
- В июне Лиза едет учиться в лондонскую школу фотографии. Это *отличная возможность* для нее *получить новый опыт* и знания. Фотография – ее любимое *времяпрепровождение*.
- Что читаешь? – Новую книгу Билла Брайсона. Автор *делится* впечатлениями о своем путешествии по Европе. – Тебе *нравится*? – Да, его книга *значительно отличается* от других книг.
- У нее *хорошие отношения* с родителями? – Да, она всегда чувствует их поддержку (support). Сейчас у нее трудный период, и это особенно важно.

10. Вечно ты ворчишь (grumble) и критикуешь меня *при любой возможности!*
Почему у тебя такое *плохое мнение* обо мне?
11. Ты никогда не *кладешь* вещи *на место*. – Ты поэтому такой грубый сегодня?
12. У нас с сестрой *разные взгляды на жизнь за городом*. Я *наслаждаюсь* тишиной и спокойствием (the peace and quiet), а ей *становится скучно* и она *едет в город*.
13. Я считаю, что Анна – не *совсем правильный выбор* для этой должности (position). У нее недостаточно *опыта* работы с маленькими детьми, и она не чувствует себя с ними комфортно. – Но как и где еще она может *набрать необходимый опыт*?
14. Как ты думаешь, они *хорошо проводят время* на Сицилии? – Конечно! Это прекрасное место для отдыха. Мы ездим туда каждый год.
15. В этом семестре Майя *живет в одной комнате* с двумя новыми соседками (roommate). У них *хорошие дружеские отношения*.

19



Translate part of a letter from an English pen friend and his/her questions.

- a) ... У меня замечательные родители. Мы проводим много времени вместе. Вот, например, завтра мы все вместе идем кататься на американских горках (ride a roller coaster). А у тебя какие отношения с родителями? Ты ладишь с ними (get on well with)? У вас семья из трех или четырех человек?
- b) ... У нас есть небольшой дом за городом и квартира в городе. Я никогда не упускаю возможности провести время в загородном доме. А ты живешь за городом или в городе? Как долго ты обычно живешь за городом? Когда ты обычно возвращаешься в город? Приезжают ли твои друзья и родственники к вам за город? Какие друзья у тебя есть в городе?
- c) ... Я всегда пользуюсь любой возможностью пойти в музей, когда я приезжаю в большой город. Я живу в маленьком городе и у нас всего два музея. А в Москве большой выбор музеев? В какой музей мне пойти в первую очередь? Какой музей дает возможность узнать больше об истории твоей страны?

20



Letter Writing. You have received the letter from your English-speaking pen friend David who writes:

..... You know, my idea of a perfect weekend is to go to the gym or a fitness centre. If the weather is nice, I might go for a walk in the park. I'm lucky in friendship. My friends share my weekend activities. I don't understand people who do absolutely nothing in their free time. Do you hang out with friends in your free time or are you a stay-at-home type? How do you usually spend the weekend? What are your hobbies or interests?

A friend of mine is moving to the country to live in a newly-built house and that's why he has to change schools.

Write back to David.

In your letter

1. answer his questions

2. ask 3 questions about his new school

Write 100-140 words.