

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
ЗАХІДНОУКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ
УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**НАВЧАЛЬНО-НАУКОВИЙ ЦЕНТР
З ВИВЧЕННЯ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

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**АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА
для ветеранів війни та членів їхніх сімей**

Підручник

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Він може бути корисним і для здобувачів ОС «Бакалавр» та «Магістр» закладів вищої освіти України.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Цей підручник, укладений на основі апробованих та автентичних англомовних джерел, частково на матеріалах, репрезентованих уже в навчально-методичному посібнику «Англійська мова для учасників АТО/ООС» (2021 р.), призначений для слухачів інтенсивних курсів із вивчення англійської мови як іноземної у межах реалізації національного Проєкту «Англійська мова для ветеранів війни та членів їхніх сімей» і має на меті розвиток й удосконалення іншомовної комунікативної компетентності на рівні А2-В2 згідно із Загальноєвропейськими рекомендаціями з мовної освіти у всіх видах мовленнєвої діяльності: читанні, говорінні, аудіюванні та письмі.

Державний Проєкт реалізується за підтримки Міністерства у справах ветеранів України з метою підвищення професійної кваліфікації та соціальної реадaptaції звільнених у запас ветеранів війни, членів їхніх сімей, членів сімей загиблих (померлих) ветеранів війни, членів сімей загиблих (померлих) Захисників та Захисниць України.

Підручник є належно структурованим за принципом від простого до складного та передбачає інтерактивне навчання англійської мови, в основі якого лежить іншомовне

FOREWORD

This textbook, compiled on the basis of tested and authentic English-language resources, partially using materials previously presented in the educational and methodological guide “English for Participants of the Anti-Terrorist Operation/ Joint Forces Operation” (2021), is intended for participants in intensive courses of English as a foreign language implemented within the framework of the national project “English for War Veterans and Their Family Members.” Its primary goal is the development and improvement of foreign-language communicative competence at the A2–B2 levels in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), covering all types of language activities: reading, speaking, listening, and writing.

The state-supported project is implemented with the assistance of the Ministry for Veterans Affairs of Ukraine, aiming to enhance professional qualifications and facilitate the social reintegration of discharged war veterans, their family members, family members of deceased war veterans, and family members of fallen Defenders of Ukraine.

The textbook is clearly structured following a simple-to-complex principle and promotes interactive English-language

спілкування в усній та письмовій формах, яке одночасно слугує метою навчання, основним засобом та умовою його досягнення.

До кожного з 15 тематичних розділів, що висвітлюють різноманітні аспекти життя учасника. Проекту, запропоновано типову систему вправ і завдань репродуктивного-творчого характеру для розвитку й удосконалення навичок і вмінь англомовного усного й писемного мовлення. Такий підхід дозволяє обговорювати на заняттях певні побутові й соціальні питання, розвивати вміння робити вибір з позиції особистісних цінностей та переконань, спонукаючи слухачів як до розвитку критичного та творчого мислення, так і до поступового комплексного та ґрунтового засвоєння навчального матеріалу.

У той же час наявність чітких та лаконічних пояснень граматичних правил і явищ у кожному з підрозділів підручника спільно з низкою репродуктивних вправ слугуватиме крацюму їх розумінню й опануванню, а для належного оцінювання свого рівня знань розроблено тести для самоконтролю, зокрема лексичні (тематичні), лексико-граматичні та граматичні.

Ретельно підібрані додаткові матеріали (лексичні, тематичні, ілюстративні тощо) значною мірою доповнюють й увиразнюють змістовий

learning, based on communication in oral and written forms, simultaneously serving as the learning goal and as the primary means and condition for achieving it.

Each of the 15 thematic sections, covering diverse aspects of the project participants' lives, includes a standardized set of reproductive and creative exercises aimed at developing and refining oral and written English skills. This approach allows class discussions on practical and social issues, fosters learners' ability to make choices aligned with their personal values and beliefs, and encourages critical and creative thinking while gradually ensuring comprehensive and thorough mastery of the educational material.

At the same time, the presence of clear and concise explanations of grammatical rules and phenomena within each subsection of the textbook, coupled with various reproductive exercises, ensures better understanding and mastery. Tests for self-assessment, specifically lexical (thematic), lexico-grammatical, and grammatical, are developed to allow learners to evaluate their level of proficiency adequately.

Carefully selected supplementary materials (lexical, thematic, illustrative, etc.) significantly enrich and clarify the textbook's content, improving the quality and effectiveness of most tasks, particularly creative ones.

фактаж навчальної розробки та дозволяють якісніше виконувати більшість завдань, особливо креативні.

Підручник, безумовно, виконує важливу соціокультурну місію, сприяючи інтеграції ветеранів у сучасне суспільство через опанування англійської мови як інструменту міжкультурної комунікації, доступу до необхідної інформації та підвищення їхньої мобільності й конкурентоспроможності на ринку праці. У поєднанні з професійною спрямованістю та психологічною чутливістю до потреб цільової аудиторії, це видання має потенціал стати ефективним засобом не лише мовного, а й особистісного розвитку ветеранів і членів їхніх родин.

Підручник «Англійська мова для ветеранів війни та членів їхніх сімей», підготовлений колективом авторів професорсько-викладацького складу Навчально-наукового центру з вивчення іноземних мов ЗУНУ, є відображенням їхнього значного науково-педагогічного досвіду у викладанні англійської мови як іноземної в Україні та за кордоном.

Висвітлена у навчальному виданні тематика, безсумнівно, знайде своє професійно-орієнтоване застосування як серед слухачів інтенсивних курсів з вивчення англійської мови, так і серед здобувачів ОС «Бакалавр» та «Магістр» закладів вищої освіти України.

This textbook undoubtedly fulfills an essential sociocultural mission, supporting veterans' integration into modern society through mastering English as a tool for intercultural communication, accessing necessary information, and enhancing their mobility and competitiveness in the labor market. Combining professional orientation and psychological sensitivity to the needs of its target audience, this textbook has the potential to become an effective instrument for both language learning and personal development for veterans and their family members.

The textbook "English for War Veterans and Their Family Members," prepared by the team of authors from the teaching staff of the Educational and Scientific Centre for Foreign Language Studies at West Ukrainian National University, reflects their significant scholarly and pedagogical experience in teaching English as a foreign language both in Ukraine and abroad.

The themes presented in the textbook will certainly find professional-oriented applications among participants of intensive English courses, as well as among undergraduate and graduate students at higher educational institutions in Ukraine.

Topic 1 FAMILY

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. Do you think family relationships are more important than friendships? Why or why not?
2. What do you do to show love to your family members?
3. How can a family help you when you face a challenge or a problem?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary. Make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

belonging	/br' lɒŋŋ/	a feeling of being part of something or someone	приналежність
values	/'vælju:z/	the beliefs or principles that people consider important	цінності
attitudes	/'ætɪtju:dz/	a way of thinking or feeling about someone or something	ставлення
well-being	/wɛl 'bi:ŋ/	the state of being happy, healthy, and comfortable	благополуччя
community	/kə' mju:nɪti/	a group of people living in the same area or having a common interest	громада
relationship	/rɪ' leɪʃənʃɪp/	the way in which two or more people or things are connected	стосунки
filial piety	/'fɪl.i.əl 'paɪ.ə.ti/	the respect and duty children have to care for and show respect to their parents and elders	синівська пошана / повага до батьків
extended	/ɪk'stendɪd/	describes a family that includes not only parents and children but also other relatives	розширений
generation	/,dʒɛnə'reɪʃən/	a group of people born and living around the same time, or the act of producing offspring	покоління
hierarchical	/'haɪə'rɑ:kɪkəl/	describes a system or organization in which people or things are arranged according to rank or importance	ієрархічний

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notions as “family relationship”, “strong community”, “extended family”, “multi-generational”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

The Importance of Family Relationships

Family is one of the most important aspects of our life. Whether biological or chosen, it offers emotional support, a sense of belonging, and a place where a person can express oneself. Family plays an important role in the formation of values, attitudes and behaviours of people. It is vital not only for individual well-being but also for the creation of strong communities.

Family ties can be different from culture to culture, but their importance is the same around the world. Families are there to help people grow, learn, and become part of society.

Family relationships are very important in **Ukrainian** culture. Many people in Ukraine are close to their parents, siblings, and other relatives such as grandparents, uncles, aunts, and cousins. Multi-generational families are a common thing in Ukrainian culture, where grandparents, parents, and children often live near each other or even together. Grandparents play an important role in raising children and offering wisdom.

In Ukrainian culture, families gather together, especially during holidays like Easter and Christmas. At these times, large meals are made and the entire family comes together to eat, talk, and just enjoy each other's company. These family gatherings help to preserve traditions and to keep the family close.

Children first learn important values like respect, kindness, and responsibility from their family in Ukraine.

In **Japan**, family is also very important, however, family structures tend to be more formal and hierarchical. This means that respect for elders is a crucial aspect of family life. In Japan, children learn to demonstrate deep respect for

their parents and grandparents. Filial piety, or the duty to care for one's parents, is a key principle in Japanese families. It is common for elderly parents to live with their children, especially in the countryside, where family bonds are stronger.

A distinctive feature of Japanese family life is the idea of harmony. In Japan, family members avoid conflict and try to keep relationships peaceful. Conversations are often careful and indirect to avoid making anyone upset.

In **France**, family holds a key role in life too, though family relationships are a bit different. French culture values individuality, making it typical for adult children to live independently once they reach adulthood. However, family bonds remain very important. The French are close to their families, especially during holidays and celebrations.

One important family tradition in France is the Sunday family meal. It's a significant moment to reconnect, talk, and enjoy good food. Family gatherings in France are usually long and relaxed, where food is enjoyed slowly, and conversation is very important.

Even though young people in France frequently move out after high school or university, the connection between parents and children stays strong. The family is always a source of support, especially in difficult times.

Family relationships are important because they provide a strong support system. Whether it's emotional, financial, or social support, families are there when we need help. Family members can listen to us, give advice, or simply offer comfort. These relationships make us feel safe, loved, and understood.

Family also teaches important values. In many cultures, respect for elders, love for younger family members, and a sense of duty are passed down through generations. This helps keep traditions alive and provides a sense of identity and connection to our culture.

Across the world, family is at the heart of society. It shapes the values and behaviours that help people succeed in life. Families offer strength and help keep cultural traditions alive.

Practice**Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting your opinion with the information from the text.**

1. What is the importance of family in life, according to the text?
2. How do family relationships vary from culture to culture, but why do they remain the same globally?
3. In Ukrainian culture, how do families usually live, and what role do grandparents play?
4. What types of values do Ukrainian families teach their children?
5. What is the cultural attitude towards respect for elders in Japan?
6. What is “filial piety”? What culture is it important in?
7. How does the concept of “harmony” affect family life in Japan?
8. What is different between French and other cultures’ family dynamics when it comes to living arrangements?
9. How does the French family meal tradition help strengthen family bonds?
10. Why do young French adults often leave the family home after high school or university? How does this affect family relationships?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with these terms.

Family values –

Family relationships –

Sense of identity –

Multi-generational –

Filial piety –

Keep traditions alive –

Cultural attitude –

Support system –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

relationship / generation / extended / hierarchical / community
/ respect/ values / duty / harmony / support / family / tradition
/ culture / belonging/ gather /

1. In many cultures, family is not just about parents and children; it also includes _____ members like uncles, aunts, and cousins.

2. Every _____ plays a role in shaping the future, especially when it comes to preserving family traditions.

3. The _____ between parents and children is very important in most cultures.

4. In Japan, the family structure is more _____, meaning there are clear roles and respect for the elders.

5. The sense of _____ is one of the reasons family is so important to people around the world.

6. In France, Sunday family meals are a key _____ that brings family members together.

7. Grandparents in Ukraine often offer _____ to younger generations, helping raise children and share wisdom.

8. Respect for _____ members is an essential part of many family structures around the world.

9. Family is at the heart of the _____ because it helps shape the values and behaviours that influence society.

10. In Ukraine, family members often _____ for large meals together, especially during holidays like Easter and Christmas.

11. The _____ of the family helps teach children important lessons, such as kindness, responsibility, and respect.

12. Family relationships give emotional _____, and they help people feel loved and understood.

13. Children in many cultures are taught to show _____ to their parents, especially when they grow older.

14. In some countries, parents and children live in _____ families, where grandparents, parents, and children live together or close by.

15. In Japanese culture, there is a strong _____ to care for one's parents as they age, known as filial piety.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. In Ukraine, family members usually live far apart from each other. (T/F)

2. In Japan, respect for elders is a very important value in family life. (T/F)

3. Japanese families often have open and direct conversations to solve problems. (T/F)

4. In France, it is typical for adult children to live with their parents until they get married. (T/F)

5. In France, the Sunday family meal is an important tradition where families spend time together. (T/F)

6. Ukrainian families don't usually gather for holidays like Easter or Christmas. (T/F)

7. In France, the bond between parents and children becomes weaker when children grow older. (T/F)

8. Filial piety in Japan refers to the importance of children taking care of their parents. (T/F)

9. In Ukraine, children learn important values like respect and responsibility from their extended family members. (T/F)

10. In Japan, family members try to keep peaceful relationships and avoid arguments. (T/F)

11. In France, family relationships are not important in times of celebration. (T/F)

12. Family gatherings are not a significant part of French culture. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
harmony		
value		
respect		
responsibility		
alive		
young		

Task 10. Prepare the plan to the text. Render the plot of the text using your plan.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

“Family is not an important thing, it’s everything.” – Michael J. Fox

“The family is one of nature’s masterpieces.” – George Santayana

“Other things may change us, but we start and end with the family.” – Anthony Brandt

“Family is the compass that guides us; home is where the heart is.” – Unknown

“What can you do to promote world peace? Go home and love your family.” – Mother Teresa

“The love of a family is life’s greatest blessing.” – Unknown

“In time of test, family is best.” – Burmese Proverb

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the recording.



[Download URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ci-jI89PEDHI>]

Task A. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.

1. Why was Maya late to meet Laura?
2. What sport do Maya and Anna sometimes play?
3. Why does Maya say she might go to the States?

4. How does Maya describe her relationship with her brother?
5. Why doesn't Maya see her brother very often?
6. What does Maya say about her brother's wife?
7. What big event is happening soon in Maya's brother's life?
8. How old is Maya's brother, and what does Laura think about his age?
9. Who is the other girl in the photo, and is she part of Maya's family?
10. Does Maya have any other siblings besides her brother?

Task B. Listen again and write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement.

1. Maya met Anna during a school exchange programme.
2. The guy in the picture is Anna's boyfriend.
3. Maya's brother lives in Poland.
4. Maya is going to the States for a holiday.
5. The girl in the picture is Maya's little sister.
6. Maya and her brother don't get along well.
7. Maya's brother is going to have a baby.
8. Maya only has one sibling – her little sister.
9. Maya's brother is a doctor.
10. Maya is excited about becoming an aunt.

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Write a letter to a new pen pal, who lives in a different country, about your family.

In your letter, write the following:

- Introduce the members of your family: Who are they? What are their names and ages?
- Describe their personalities and interests: What makes each person unique? What are their hobbies or interests? Do they have any funny habits?
- Share a favourite memory or tradition you have with your family: This could be a holiday celebration, a regular weekend activity, or just a special moment you have.

- Write about the role family plays in your life: What does family mean to you? How do they support you?

Ask your pen pal about his/her family.

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339.

Your letter or email should be between 140 and 190 words.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Look at the pictures in the Speaking Bank on p. 316.

Think about the differences and similarities between growing up in a big family versus a small family.

Prepare a short (2-3 minute) presentation where you:

- Define what you consider a “big family” and a “small family”.
- Discuss at least two advantages and two disadvantages of growing up in a big family.
- Discuss at least two pros and two cons of growing up in a small family.
- Tell about your family.
- Sum up whether you think there is an “ideal” family size.

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

The Present Simple Tense

Study this summary before you do the exercises that follow.

The Present Simple:

1. Використовується для вираження регулярної або повторюваної дії.

We **visit** our parents **every weekend**.

Jack **plays** football **three times a week**.

British people **drink** a lot of tea.

Cats **like** milk.

She **always looks** confused when you ask her personal questions.

Часто це звички або щоденна рутина.

I **wake up** at 6:15a.m.

He **runs** 10 kilometers every morning.

When **does** she usually come home?

POSITIVE FORM (Твердження)

I / we/ you /they	V(Infinitive) – do (work / study / live)	at home/ every day
He / She / It	(V+s(-es)) – does works/ studies/ lives	at home/ every day

I **work** every day.

He **plays** football at weekends.

We add “**es**” if the verb ends in:

—o: do – does, go – goes.

—y: study – studies, fly – he flies (5 times a month)

—s(ss): to miss – misses, to gas – he gases

—sh: wash – washes, to push – pushes

—ch: teach – teaches, watch – watches

—x: fix – fixes, to mix – mixes.

—z: to quiz – she quizzes her students

The ending is pronounced as [iz]

INTERROGATIVE FORM (Питання)

Do	I / we/ you /they	V(Inf) - do	at home/ every day ?
Does	he / she / it	V(Inf) - do	at home/ every day ?

Do they **play** football at/on the weekend?

Does he **learn** German?

SPECIAL(WH-) Questions. (Спеціальні питання)

When Why What How (How well) Where (from)	do	I we you they	V(Inf) –do (work / study / live)	at home? every day ? on Sundays? twice a week?
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When Why What How (How well) Where	does	he she it	V(Inf)–do (work / study / live/ dance/ know)	at home? every day?
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У питаннях до підмета не використовуємо допоміжного дієслова, а смислове дієслово вживаємо з закінченням.

*What **do** you **do** in your free time?*

*Who **drives** you to school on Mondays?*

Who Whose brother/sister... Which of you /us/them Which of these doctors Which of these office workers	lives plays speaks works reports	in that house? football? 3 foreign languages? in this laboratory? to the Account's department?
--	--	--

NEGATIVE FORM (Заперечення)

I / we/ you /they	do not (don't)	V(Inf) – do (work / study / live)	at home / every day
He / She / It	does not(doesn't)	V(Inf) – do (work / study / live)	at home / every day

I **do not go** to school.

She **doesn't play** the drums.

It **doesn't matter**.

2. Використовується для вираження фактів (загальнознані істини, наукові факти, природні явища, тощо).

The Earth **goes round** the Sun.

Water **covers** most of the Earth's surface.

California **is not** in the United Kingdom.

Rivers **flow** into seas and oceans.

The Sun **rises** in the East. It **sets** in the West.

3. Використовується для вираження дії за розкладом чи графіком (розклад транспорту, занять, телепередач, тощо).

The performance **starts** at 6 o'clock.

Does the plane **depart** at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning?

The train **doesn't arrive** at 10 PM, it **arrives** at 10 AM.

4. Використовується для вираження дії, що відбувається в момент мовлення/зараз.

З «нетривалими» дієсловами (що позначають стан, а не дію).

Know, remember, realize, understand, believe, belong, deserve, owe, own, consist of, contain, cost, prefer, want, wish, matter, depend on, sum, suppose, mean, prefer, doubt, fit, like, look like, lack.

Do you **see** me?

She **feels** upset.

She **looks** confused.

They **don't need** help right now.

Із інструкціями (інструкції, рецепти, тощо).

Switch on the light, please.

Write a capital letter at the beginning of names.

Add some spices to this dish.

З коментарями (спортивні огляди, коментарі новин, спортивних матчів, тощо).

The footballer **passes** the ball and **scores** the brilliant goal.

A young tennis player from Canada beats her opponent on the court.

Узаголовках(заголовкигазет, новин, інформаційних повідомлень, тощо).

What **happens** when you quit smoking?

Northern Ireland teenager **saves** his classmate from drowning.

Часові вирази:

always, constantly, often, usually, frequently, regularly, normally, generally, occasionally, sometimes, from time to time, rarely, seldom, hardly ever, never, every day (week, etc), every other day (week, etc), once a month, every two days, twice (three times, etc) a year.

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of the Present Simple:

1. My dad (be) in a gym now.
2. (she / play) tennis every Saturday?
3. They (go) to the theatre every weekend.
4. (she / be) a musician?
5. (you/find) the weather in Britain cold?
6.(they / be) on the way home?
7. My neighbour (go) by bus to work.
8. Why _ (he / be) in Poland?
9. I (not / play) the violin often.
10. It (not / be) hot today.

Task 2. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form of the Present Simple.

1. What ___ in your free time? (do) - I ___ anything, just lie in bed or watch TV. (not do)
2. Where ___ the highest mountain in the world? (be) - The highest mountain ___ Mount Everest. (be) It is located in the Himalayas.
3. I must tell you that your son ___ in my lessons. (sleep) - Oh, no. It's a shame. How long ___? (sleep)
3. Look, ___ that your bag over there? (be) - I think it ___ mine. (not be)
4. My sister Annie ___ to school. (not go) She is only four years old. And my brother Tom ___ a university student. (be)
5. The boys ___ dressed up today. (be) - You must be joking. They ___ terrible! (look)
6. ___ your boyfriend a good musician? (be) - Well, he always ___ his best. (do)
7. My friend is the best footballer in our college football team. He ___ any goals. (not miss) - Really? How often ___ he ___? (score)
8. You ___ (speak) French very well. Where ___ (come from)?

9. She _____ (like) to listen to music before bed. Music _____ (be) her passion.

10. What _____ you (prefer) doing in the evening? We _____ (usually/do) our homework.

Task 3. Make questions in the Present Simple and give the answers.

1. He / like / pizza?
2. You / go / to school by bus?
3. They / play / football every Sunday?
4. She / study / French?
5. I / need / help with my homework?
6. We / live / in the same neighborhood?
7. You / work / from home?
8. They / eat / dinner at 7 pm?
9. He / watch / TV every evening?
10. She / travel / to different countries often?

Task 4 Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. She don't like pizza. → _____
2. I goes to school by bike every day. → _____
3. They not work on Sundays. → _____
4. He don't plays the guitar. → _____
5. We loves playing basketball. → _____
6. She can speak French good. → _____
7. I don't knows the answer. → _____
8. We doesn't work out regularly. → _____
9. He play football every weekend. → _____
10. They enjoys the party. → _____

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What is the term for a family member who is the mother of your parent?

- a) grandfather
- b) uncle
- c) grandmother
- d) cousin

2. What do you call your parents' brothers?

- a) uncle
- b) nephew
- c) father
- d) sibling

3. The children of your aunt or uncle are your...

- a) parents
- b) siblings
- c) cousins
- d) grandparents

4. A multi-generational family means...

- a) only one generation lives together.
- b) several generations of family members live near each other or together.
- c) families are limited to parents and children.
- d) family members are disconnected and distant.

5. Which word best describes a family that includes uncles, aunts, cousins, and grandparents?

- a) nuclear family
- b) extended family
- c) single-parent family
- d) blended family

6. What is the term for a family structure where children care for their elderly parents?

- a) filial piety
- b) sibling rivalry
- c) nuclear family
- d) family conflict

7. What is the primary value taught in Ukrainian families?

- a) independence
- b) responsibility
- c) filial piety
- d) respect, kindness, and responsibility

8. In some cultures, the eldest members of the family are considered...

- a) inferior
- b) respectful
- c) hierarchical
- d) disconnected

9. What word describes the emotional or social assistance provided by family members?

- a) support system
- b) nuclear connection
- c) responsibility
- d) community

10. In Japan, the act of avoiding conflict to maintain peace within the family is known as...

- a) harmony
- b) filial piety
- c) generational conflict
- d) tradition

11. What is a family tradition in France that strengthens relationships?

- a) independence
- b) family meal on Sundays
- c) individualism
- d) family travels abroad

12. What is the term for a family that only consists of parents and their children?

- a) extended family
- b) blended family
- c) nuclear family
- d) single-parent family

13. What does "family values" refer to?

- a) the financial contributions of each family member.
- b) the traditions, morals, and ethics passed down from one generation to another.
- c) the roles that each family member should play in the family.
- d) the public image of the family.

14. The practice of children respecting and caring for their parents in old age is called...

- a) generational gap
- b) filial piety
- c) elder respect
- d) family support

15. In Ukrainian culture, family members often...

- a) live far apart
- b) live close to each other, sometimes together
- c) ignore each other
- d) do not interact outside of work

16. Which family member is most likely to offer wisdom to younger generations in a traditional Ukrainian family?

- a) mother
- b) sibling
- c) grandparents
- d) cousins

17. Which of the following is a family value commonly emphasized in both Ukrainian and Japanese cultures?

- a) independence
- b) respect for elders
- c) individualism
- d) self-reliance

18. What is the term for the feeling of being part of something, like a family?

- a) harmony
- b) support
- c) belonging
- d) separation

19. Which of the following describes a family that includes parents, children, and sometimes grandparents or other relatives?

- a) nuclear family
- b) extended family
- c) single-parent family
- d) blended family

20. What is the primary purpose of family gatherings during holidays like Easter or Christmas in Ukrainian culture?

- a) to celebrate independence
- b) to connect with distant relatives
- c) to gather, share food, and enjoy each other's company
- d) to argue and discuss political matters

GRAMMAR TEST

Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. Ukrainian families ___ live far apart from each other.

- a) don't
- b) doesn't
- c) aren't
- d) is

2. ___ families in Japan often live with their grandparents?

- a) Do
- b) Does
- c) Are
- d) Is

3. Grandparents ___ an important role in raising children in Ukrainian culture.

- a) don't play
- b) doesn't play
- c) plays
- d) play

4. In France, families ___ spend Sundays together for a big meal.

- a) do
- b) don't
- c) doesn't
- d) does

5. ___ children in Japan show respect for their elders?

- a) Do
- b) Does
- c) Are
- d) Is

6. In many cultures, parents ___ teach their children values like respect and kindness.

- a) don't
- b) doesn't
- c) isn't
- d) do

7. In Ukrainian families, children ____ learn important values like responsibility from a young age.

- a) don't
- b) doesn't
- c) are
- d) do

8. What ____ family members in your culture do during holidays?

- a) do
- b) does
- c) is
- d) are

9. In Japan, families ____ avoid conflict in order to maintain harmony.

- a) don't
- b) doesn't
- c) does
- d) do

10. Families in many cultures ____ a strong support system for their members.

- a) provide
- b) doesn't provide
- c) don't provide
- d) providing

11. ____ the French usually live with their parents after high school?

- a) Do
- b) Does
- c) Are
- d) Is

12. In Ukrainian culture, grandparents ____ help raise their grandchildren.

- a) don't
- b) doesn't
- c) does
- d) do

13. Filial piety ____ a common value in Japanese culture.

- a) isn't
- b) aren't
- c) is
- d) does

14. ____ families in your country gather together for large meals during holidays?

- a) Do
- b) Does
- c) Are
- d) Is

15. In many cultures, parents ____ guidance and wisdom to their children.

- a) don't provide
- b) doesn't provide
- c) provide
- d) provides

16. The family ____ a place where members can find emotional support.

- a) is
- b) are
- c) isn't
- d) aren't

17. In Ukraine, children ____ with their parents as adults.

- a) do live
- b) don't live
- c) does live
- d) lives

18. ____ families in Japan show respect to their elders?

- a) Do
- b) Does
- c) Are
- d) Is

19. In France, young adults ____ live with their parents after finishing university.

- a) don't
- b) doesn't
- c) do
- d) isn't

20. Families ____ important in shaping a person's values and attitudes.

- a) are
- b) isn't
- c) isn't
- d) aren't

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL TEST

Test C. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. Who are your parents' daughters?

- a) grandmothers
- b) sisters
- c) wives
- d) mothers

2. Family members ____ to get together for big meals during holidays.

- a) like
- b) likes
- c) liked
- d) liking

3. In Japan, a child ____ great respect for their parents and grandparents.

- a) have
- b) has
- c) had
- d) having

4. Aunts, uncles, and cousins are part of your ____ family.

- a) nuclear
- b) immediate
- c) extended
- d) close-knit

5. Family relationships ____ very important in French culture, despite a focus on individuality.

- a) is
- b) aren't
- c) are
- d) was

6. A child's mother and father are often referred to as their ____ parents.

- a) biological
- b) step
- c) extended
- d) adopted

7. In many cultures, parents ____ the first teachers for their children.

- a) are
- b) is
- c) isn't
- d) be

8. Your father's parents are your ____.

- a) parents
- b) grandparents
- c) siblings
- d) in-laws

9. In multi-generational families, grandparents often ____ a key role in raising children.

- a) played
- b) play
- c) plays
- d) playing

10. The parents of your father or mother are your ____.

- a) grandparents
- b) children
- c) cousins
- d) aunts

11. Your brothers and sisters are your ____.

- a) cousins
- b) parents
- c) siblings
- d) grandparents

12. Families in many countries ____ close relationships, even if they live far apart.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) had
- d) having

13. What do you call your parents' children?

- a) cousins
- b) siblings
- c) grandchildren
- d) aunts

14. A person's ____ is someone who is related to them, like a cousin, aunt, or uncle.

- a) immediate family
- b) relative
- c) nuclear family
- d) extended family

15. Grandparents ____ a strong emotional bond with their grandchildren in many cultures.

- a) build
- b) builds
- c) built
- d) building

16. In many cultures, the family ____ a strong sense of identity and belonging.

- a) provide
- b) provides
- c) provided
- d) providing

17. In France, families ____ together on Sundays for a big meal.

- a) meet
- b) meets
- c) met
- d) meeting

18. Who is your mother's brother?

- a) father
- b) uncle
- c) cousin
- d) nephew

19. The woman who gave birth to you is your ____.

- a) sister
- b) mother
- c) aunt
- d) daughter

20. Who is the child of your aunt or uncle?

- a) niece
- b) nephew
- c) cousin
- d) grandchild

Topic 2

MY WORKING DAY

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. What can you tell about your working day?
2. Do you usually have the same routine every day?
3. Do you prefer weekends or weekdays? Why?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary and make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

morning routine	/'mɔ:rnɪŋ ru: 'ti:n/	a sequence of activities people do every morning, such as washing, eating breakfast, and getting ready for the day	ранкова рутина
schedule	/'ʃɛdju:l/	plan or timetable – a list of planned activities, events, or tasks	розклад
take a shower	/teɪk ə 'ʃaʊər/	wash one's body under running water in a bathroom	приймати душ
value the time	/'væl.ju: ðə taɪm/	appreciate and use time wisely	цінувати час
make coffee/tea	/meɪk 'kɒfi / ti:./	prepare a hot drink like coffee or tea for oneself or others.	робити каву/ чай
commute	/kə'mju:t/	the daily journey to and from work or school, often by car, bus, or train	дорога на роботу
collaborate with friends	/kə'læbəreɪt wɪð frendz/	to work together with your friends on a project, task, or goal.	співпрацювати з друзями
start work	/sta:rt wɜ:k/	begin working or doing job-related tasks.	починати роботу
meeting	/'mi:tɪŋ/	a scheduled gathering of people to discuss topics, often in a professional setting	зустріч, нарада
check emails	/tʃek 'i:meɪlz/	look at received messages in an email inbox	перевіряти електронну пошту

Task 3. Provide the related idea to such notions as “work-life balance”, “morning routines”, “schedule”, “boost the energy”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

My Working Day

My working day usually starts early in the morning. At 6:30 a.m., my alarm clock rings, and I wake up. I like to spend a few minutes in bed before getting up and starting my morning routine. First, I brush my teeth, wash my face, and take a shower. After that, I get dressed and prepare breakfast. I prefer something simple, like toast with jam or cereal with milk, along with a cup of coffee to boost my energy.

At around 7:30 a.m., I leave home and head to work. My commute takes about 30 minutes by bus. During the ride, I often listen to music or podcasts, which helps me feel more productive and inspired.

My workday begins at 8:00 a.m.. I usually start by checking my emails and organizing my tasks for the day. My job involves a lot of teamwork, so I often attend meetings, collaborate with colleagues, and work on various projects. Around 12:30 p.m., I take a lunch break. I either go to a nearby café or eat something I brought from home.

After lunch, I continue working on my tasks. Sometimes, I have to deal with unexpected challenges, which keeps my day dynamic and interesting. My workday ends at 5:00 p.m., but occasionally, I have to stay late to finish important tasks.

When I get home, I like to relax. I usually cook dinner, spend time with my family or friends, and watch TV or read a book. If I have extra time, I might go for a walk or do some light exercise. By 10:30 p.m., I am ready for bed. I fall asleep quickly, as my day is usually full of activities.

Although my working day is busy, I enjoy staying productive and making the most of my time. Each day is an opportunity to learn and grow.

My wife's day is a bit different from mine, but it's equally busy and structured. She wakes up around 6:00 a.m., often earlier than me, to get a jump start on her day. She has a small routine that includes a quick shower and a simple breakfast, just like mine. While I enjoy a cup of coffee in the morning, she likes to drink tea. She gets dressed and leaves for work at 7:30 a.m., which is a bit earlier than my departure. She works in an office, so her day is filled with meetings and deadlines as well. She enjoys being in a team environment and finds her job fulfilling, though the day can sometimes get quite hectic.

Our children have different schedules depending on their age. Our oldest usually wakes up around 7:00 a.m. to get ready for school, while our youngest enjoys a slower start and gets up closer to 8:00 a.m.. Both of them have a good breakfast at home, with cereal or fruit, and then they head out for school. They are back home around 3:30 or 4:00 p.m., and after a snack, they spend some time doing homework. If they're not too tired, they might participate in after-school activities like sports or arts and crafts. We try to spend as much time with them as we can during the evening. They have a family dinner with us at 6:00 p.m., and we all enjoy talking about our day. By 8:00 p.m., it's usually bedtime for them.

Although everyone in the family has a different routine, we all try to make time for each other in the evenings. Whether it's talking about our day or relaxing together, we value the time spent as a family.

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting your opinion with the information from the text.

1. When does the author's working day usually begin?
2. What does the author usually do during the morning routine?

3. What kind of tasks does the author do at work?
4. Does the author always finish work on time? Why not?
5. What does the author do to relax in the evening?
6. How does the author spend time during the commute?
7. What time does the wife wake up, and how does her morning routine differ from her husband's?
8. How do the children's morning routines vary depending on their age?
9. What activities do the children do after they come home from school?
10. How does the family spend time together in the evening?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with the given words.

To relax in the evening –

Lunch break –

To fall asleep quickly –

Productive –

Inspired –

Activities –

Morning routine –

Extra time –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

commute / check / fall asleep / deadlines / rings / collaborate / to deal with / spend time with / morning routines / wake up / busy / to value the time / head out for / fall asleep / drive /

1. _____ are essential to start the day well, like having a quick breakfast and checking emails.
2. My _____ to work involves taking the bus and listening to music to relax.
3. Even though I'm tired at night, I rarely _____ before midnight because I watch TV shows.

4. My alarm clock _____ loudly at 7:00 a.m., signalling the start of my working day.

5. At work, I _____ with my colleagues on various projects, sharing ideas and expertise.

6. I usually _____ my family after work, going for a walk or playing board games.

7. I _____ at 6 a.m. and _____ my phone for any urgent messages.

8. Even though my schedule is incredibly _____, I try to value the time I have in the morning to enjoy a quiet breakfast before I _____ the office.

9. My day is full of meetings and projects, and I have many _____ to meet, so I must stay focused and organized.

10. After a long and tiring day, I try to relax by reading a book or listening to music before I finally _____.

11. I prefer to _____ to the office instead of taking the bus.

12. I _____ work after grabbing my bag and keys.

13. We need to _____ on this project to finish it on time.

14. I have _____ a lot of difficult situations at work.

15. In today's fast-paced world, it's crucial _____ spent with family, as those moments are irreplaceable.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. The alarm clock rings at 6:00 a.m. in the morning. (T/F)

2. The person prefers to have a simple breakfast, such as toast with jam or cereal with milk. (T/F)

3. The commute to work takes about 15 minutes by bus. (T/F)

4. The workday starts at 8:00 a.m. and begins with checking emails. (T/F)

5. Lunch break is always at home. (T/F)

6. The person sometimes faces unexpected challenges at work. (T/F)

- 7. After work, the person enjoys relaxing by cooking, spending time with family, or watching TV. (T/F)
- 8. The person goes to bed at midnight. (T/F)
- 9. The wife drinks coffee in the morning, just like her husband. (T/F)
- 10. The children usually come back home from school around 3:30 or 4:00 p.m.. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
unexpected		
weekend		
go to bed		
midnight		
colleague		

Task 10. Prepare the plan to the text. Render the plot of the text using your plan.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

“Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life.” – Confucius.

“The only way to do great work is to love what you do.” – Steve Jobs.

“No bees, no honey; no work, no money.” – English proverb.

“A day’s work is a day’s pay.” – American proverb.

“He who wakes up early finds gold.” – Spanish proverb.

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the recording.



[Download URL: https://youtu.be/RP1AL2DU6vQ?si=vr-kI_acb7v1spVve]

Task A. Answer the questions about the boy's routines.

1. What is the boy's name and where does he live?
2. How long does it take Fred to walk to school?
3. What does Fred say about the age of his school?
4. How long are the morning lessons at Fred's school before the first break?
5. What is the total number of lessons Fred has in a typical school day?
6. How does Fred describe the general opinion of British school food?
7. What options are available to students at Fred's school during lunchtime?
8. What does Fred typically do in the hour after he arrives home from school?
9. At what time of day does Fred's mother usually arrive home?
10. What is the usual time that Fred and his mother have dinner?

Task B. Listen to the dialogues again. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Fred likes having cereal over toast for breakfast.

2. Fred has the option to have either jam or honey on his toast.
3. Fred's school is located outside the town where he lives.
4. Fred's school has approximately 1,000 male students.
5. The students at Fred's school are divided into seven different year groups.
6. The morning break at Fred's school lasts for 15 minutes.
7. All students at Fred's school are allowed to leave school for lunch.
8. Fred believes that British school food is generally enjoyable.
9. Fred always watches television when he gets home from school.
10. Fred's mother arrives home quite late in the evening.

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Write a letter to a close friend who lives far away and is curious about your day-to-day life. Describe your typical daily routine for him/her.

In your letter, you could include some of the following:

- When and how your day usually starts. Describe your morning routine. Do you have any specific habits? What do you usually have for breakfast?
- What do you do during the main part of your day? This could be work, studies, taking care of family, or other regular activities.
- Talk about your lunchtime. Where do you usually eat? What do you often have? Do you meet anyone?
- Describe your afternoon activities. How do you spend this part of your day?
- What do you usually do in the evening? Do you have any hobbies or regular evening activities? Who do you spend time with?
- When do you usually go to bed? Do you have any bedtime habits?

- Mention anything that is special about your daily life. Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339. Your letter or email should be between 140 and 190 words.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Look at the pictures in the Speaking Bank on p. 317. Compare and contrast the typical daily routines of a housewife and an office worker.

- **Describe a typical weekday routine for a housewife.**

Consider aspects like:

- Wake-up time and morning activities.
- Household chores (cleaning, laundry, cooking).
- Caring for children or other family members.
- Shopping (local markets or shops).
- Social media, chatting.
- Time for personal activities or rest.
- Evening responsibilities.

- **Describe a typical weekday routine for an office worker.**

Consider aspects like:

- Wake-up time and morning routine.
- Commute to work (mentioning common types of transport).
- Activities and tasks during the workday.
- Lunch break.
- Interactions with colleagues or clients.
- The end of the workday and commute home.
- Evening activities and time for rest.

Identify at least three key similarities and three key differences between these two routines.

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

The Present Continuous (Progressive)

Study this summary before you do the exercises that follow.

The Present Continuous Tense (Теперішній тривалий час)**Форма утворення:****am / is / are + дієслово з -ing (V-ing)****Affirmative sentences** (стверджувальні речення) –
(S + am/is/are + V-ing.)

I am working. – Я працюю.

She is reading. – Вона читає.

They are dancing. – Вони танцюють.

Question form (питальні речення):**(Am/Is/Are + S + V-ing?)***Are you reading a book?***Negative form** (запречні речення):**(S + am/is/are + not + V-ing)***You are not playing football.***1. Використання: Дія відбувається прямо зараз (Now)****Значення:** Дія відбувається в момент мовлення.**Приклади:**

- I'm answering your message. – Я відповідаю на твоє повідомлення.
- She is watching a movie. – Вона дивиться фільм.
- Are they playing football now? – Вони грають у футбол зараз?
- He isn't sleeping, he's reading. – Він не спить, він читає.

2. Тривалі дії у процесі (Longer Actions in Progress Now)**Значення:** Дія триває протягом певного часу навколо моменту мовлення (сьогодні, цього місяця тощо).**Приклади:**

- We are studying French this semester. – Ми вивчаємо французьку цього семестру.
- My sister is working on a new project these days. – Моя сестра працює над новим проектом останнім часом.
- Are you planning your wedding this month? – Ви плануєте весілля цього місяця?

3. Заплановане майбутнє (Planned Near Future)**Значення:** Дії, заплановані на найближче майбутнє.

Приклади:

- I'm flying to Lviv next Friday. – Я лечу до Львова наступної п'ятниці.
- Are we meeting with the client tomorrow morning? – Ми зустрічаємось із клієнтом завтра зранку?
- He's not coming to the meeting. – Він не прийде на зустріч.

4. Повторювані дії з емоційним відтінком (Repetition and Irritation with "Always")

Значення: Виражає роздратування або негативне ставлення до повторюваної дії.

Приклади:

- You are always forgetting your keys! – Ти постійно забуваєш ключі!
- He's constantly leaving dirty dishes in the sink. – Він постійно залишає брудний посуд у раковині.
- She's always making excuses. – Вона завжди вигадує виправдання.

5. Тимчасові ситуації (Temporary Situations)

Значення: Дія або стан є тимчасовим, не постійним.

Приклади:

- I'm staying at a hotel this week. – Цього тижня я живу в готелі.
- They're working from home because of the repairs. – Вони працюють з дому через ремонт.
- Is he driving your car today? – Він сьогодні керує твоєю машиною?

6. Ситуації, що постійно змінюються (Constantly Changing Situations)

Значення: Тенденції, зміни, що відбуваються з часом.

Приклади:

- Technology is developing rapidly. – Технології стрімко розвиваються.
- The climate is getting warmer every year. – Клімат стає теплішим щороку.

- Our city is growing and changing. – Наше місто зростає і змінюється.

Питання до підмета (Subject Questions)

Формула: **Who / What + is/are + V-ing?**

Приклади:

- Who is talking so loudly? – Хто так голосно розмовляє?
- What is making that noise? – Що створює цей шум?
- Which student is writing on the board? – Який студент пише на дошці?

Task 1. Choose the correct form.

1. I ___ an email right now.
a) am drafting
b) am writing
2. Olivia _____ in bed at the moment.
a) reclining
b) is lying
3. I _____ in London this month.
a) am staying
b) am living
4. Tom _____ this week.
a) is working
b) is laboring
5. My mum and dad _____ at the moment.
a) is preparing
b) are cooking
6. Oh no! Look! _____
a) What is he wearing?
b) What does he wear?
7. Don't turn off the TV. _____
a) I am watching it.
b) I am viewing it.
8. I can hear Emily. _____
a) She is coming.
b) She is approaching.

Task 2: Complete the sentences using the Present Continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

1. (a book/Alice/read) → _____
2. (I/write/a letter/at the moment) _____
3. (a cake/they/bake/in the kitchen) _____
4. (I/not/work/today) _____
5. (watch TV/we/now) _____
6. (run/in the park/John) _____
7. (I/wait/for my friend) _____
8. (the children/play/in the garden) _____
9. (the teacher/explain/a lesson) _____
10. (talk/the students/in class) _____

Task 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the following verbs in the Present Simple or Present Continuous:

fall, grow, begin, go, demand, make, increase, rise, improve, change

1. The economic situation _____ to progress.
2. The prices of homes _____ every year.
3. The economic situation _____ to get better.
4. The government _____ new laws to help small businesses.
5. People _____ more job opportunities due to the increasing economy.
6. The stock market _____ now.
7. Sarah _____ to work by bus every day.
8. This year, technology companies _____ fast progress.
9. The cost of living _____ higher with each year.
10. Right now, they _____ an office building in the city center.

Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the following verbs:

**(1) interview (2) discuss (3) work (4) have (5) write
(6) take (7) not understand (8) look (9) try (10) mean**

1. We _____ hard to finish the project before the deadline.

2. Now, she _____ a shower before leaving for work.
3. I _____ through the documents to find the important details.
4. The company _____ a new strategy to boost sales.
5. Now, the manager _____ a meeting with the team.
6. The interviewer _____ three candidates for the new position.
7. The team _____ on a new marketing campaign this month.
8. We _____ different techniques to attract more customers.
9. He _____ an important email to our business partner.
10. I _____ my report because it is due tomorrow.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What is the first thing most people do in the morning?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) go to work | b) wake up |
| c) watch TV | d) go to sleep |

2. What is a usual way people get to work?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a) running a marathon | b) taking a bus |
| c) watching TV | d) reading a book |

3. What do people usually eat in the morning?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) lunch | b) breakfast |
| c) dinner | d) dessert |

4. What is a typical work schedule for an office job?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| a) 8 AM – 5 PM | b) 10 PM – 4 AM |
| c) 12 PM – 3 PM | d) 6 PM – 3 AM |

5. What does it mean to commute?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) to sleep all day | b) to go to work and come back home |
| c) to take a nap at work | d) to have a meeting with your boss |

6. What do people usually do during their lunch break?

- a) have a meeting
- b) read their emails
- c) eat and relax
- d) work overtime

7. What do people do at the end of the workday?

- a) start work
- b) have breakfast
- c) go home
- d) work harder

8. What is the first thing many people do when they arrive at work?

- a) go to bed
- b) check their emails
- c) watch TV
- d) play video games

9. What does “to commute” mean?

- a) to talk to your boss
- b) to prepare a presentation
- c) to travel to work
- d) to take a break

10. What is something you might do at the end of your working day?

- a) start a new project
- b) finish your tasks
- c) wake up early
- d) eat breakfast

11. What does “work overtime” mean?

- a) work more than usual hours
- b) work from home
- c) work only in the morning
- d) work for free

12. If someone works from 9 AM to 5 PM, what is their schedule called?

- a) night shift
- b) morning routine
- c) 9-to-5 job
- d) part-time job

13. What do many people drink to wake up in the morning?

- a) milk
- b) coffee
- c) soda
- d) juice

14. What does it mean to “stuck in traffic”?

- a) They are on time for work.
- b) They are late because of heavy traffic.
- c) They are riding a bicycle.
- d) They are working at home.

15. What does it mean to have a “busy schedule”?

- a) to have a lot of free time
- b) to work on one task a day
- c) to have many tasks and little free time
- d) to take long lunch breaks

16. What does “to take a break” mean?

- a) to work harder
b) to stop working for a short time to rest
c) to finish all your work early
d) to stop working forever

17. What does “flexible working hours” mean?

- a) You must work from 9 AM to 5 PM.
b) You can choose your working hours.
c) You don’t need to work.
d) You work only at night.

18. Which of these is NOT a typical part of a working day?

- a) writing emails
b) taking a nap in bed
c) attending meetings
d) answering phone calls

19. If someone is on a “night shift,” when do they work?

- a) in the morning
b) in the afternoon
c) during the night
d) only on weekends

20. If someone is “working remotely,” where are they working from?

- a) the office
b) a café
c) their home
d) a different city

GRAMMAR TEST***Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).*****1. Look! The children ____ in the garden.**

- a) play
b) playing
c) are playing
d) is playing

2. She ____ to her friend on the phone right now.

- a) talks
b) talk
c) is talking
d) talking

3. I ____ a book at the moment.

- a) reads
b) am reading
c) reading
d) read

4. We ____ dinner now, so please don’t disturb us.

- a) have
b) are having
c) has
d) having

5. Why ____ you wearing a jacket? It’s warm outside.

- a) is
b) are
c) do
d) does

17. What is the negative form of the present continuous?

- a) I working not.
- b) I am not working.
- c) I am not works.
- d) I am not work

18. The baby ____ loudly now.

- a) is crying
- b) cries
- c) cry
- d) crying

19. I ____ for my bus at the moment.

- a) am waiting
- b) waits
- c) wait
- d) waiting

20. Which sentence is in the Present Continuous tense?

- a) She studies for her exam.
- b) She studied for the exam.
- c) She is studying for the exam.
- d) She will study for the exam.

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL TEST

Test C. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. Choose the correct sentence.

- a) She is cooking dinner right now.
- b) She cook dinner now.
- c) She cooks dinner now.
- d) She is cooks dinner now.

2. What do most people do first after waking up?

- a) eat dinner
- b) take a shower
- c) say goodnight
- d) read a book

3. They _____ breakfast at the moment.

- a) eats
- b) is eating
- c) are eating
- d) eating

4. What is a common morning activity before work?

- a) watching a movie
- b) sleeping in the office
- c) having breakfast
- d) playing board games

5. Choose the correct negative sentence:

- a) He not is working right now.
- b) He is not working right now.
- c) He is not work now.
- d) He don't working right now.

6. What do most office workers do in the morning?

- a) write emails
- b) go to the beach
- c) watch TV
- d) sleep all day

7. Look! The kids _____ in the garden.

- a) playing
b) are playing
c) is playing
d) play

8. Where do many people eat lunch during workdays?

- a) in the park
b) in bed
c) at the cinema
d) in a shopping mall

9. Choose the correct sentence:

- a) They are watching TV now.
b) They watches TV now.
c) They is watching TV now.
d) They watch TV now.

10. What do people usually do at the end of the workday?

- a) start a new task
b) go home
c) begin a workout
d) eat breakfast

11. Which phrase means “to start working” in the morning?

- a) get off work
b) get to work
c) wake up late
d) take a nap

12. She _____ a new language at the moment.

- a) learn
b) learns
c) is learning
d) learning

13. When does a typical workday end?

- a) in the morning
b) at night
c) around 5 PM
d) before breakfast

14. Listen! The baby _____ loudly in the other room.

- a) cry
b) is crying
c) cries
d) cried

15. What does “clocking in” mean?

- a) leaving work early
b) starting work and registering arrival time
c) taking a break
d) sleeping at work

16. She _____ her new project this week.

- a) starts
b) start
c) is starting
d) starting

17. When do most people have lunch at work?

- a) in the morning
b) after work
c) during lunch break
d) before leaving home

18. Look! The children _____ in the park.

- a) is playing
- b) plays
- c) are playing
- d) played

19. If your boss asks you to “attend a meeting,” what should you do?

- a) go home
- b) stay in bed
- c) join the meeting
- d) go for a walk

20. Choose the correct sentence:

- a) He is not talking to anyone now.
- b) He doesn't talk to anyone now.
- c) He talk to nobody.
- d) He not talking to anyone.

Topic 3

MY TOWN (CITY)

READING

Pre-reading task

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. Do you prefer living in the town or in the countryside?
2. What is the first thing a foreign visitor should do in your town?
3. Is there a location in your town that holds a special significance for you? What is it, and what draws you to it? What is it, and what do you like about it?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary. Make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

town hall	/, taʊn 'ho:l/	a building in which local government officials and employees work and have meetings	ратуша
distinguish	/dɪ'stɪŋ. ɡwɪʃ/	to notice or understand the difference between two things, or to make one person or thing seem different from another	розрізняти
environment	/ɪn'vaɪ. rə.mənt/	the conditions that you live or work in and the way that they influence how you feel or how effectively you can work	довкілля
hospitality	/, hɒs. pi'tæl.ə.ti/	the act of being friendly and welcoming to guests and visitors	гостинність
mall	/mɔ:l/	a large, usually covered, shopping area where cars are not allowed	торговий центр
vehicle	/'vɪə.kəl/	a machine, usually with wheels and an engine, used for transporting people or goods, especially on land	транспортний засіб
traffic jam	/'træf.ɪk dʒæm/	a large number of vehicles close together and unable to move or moving very slowly	автомобільний затор
hectic	/'hek.tɪk/	full of activity, or very busy and fast	метушливий

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notions as “downtown”, “overcrowded”, “suburb”, “modern”, “ancient”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the lexical units provided in task 2.

Towns vs Cities

Have you ever gone on a road trip and you are driving through a loud, hectic city and then, BAM? You reach a quiet countryside surrounded by charming houses, and it seems so serene! You have just stepped foot in a small town. I personally prefer living in a small town rather than a big city because I am more comfortable with a smaller area. I come from a small town of about 6,000 people, and I have to say it is so much better than living in a big city. Unique characteristics of a small town, a relaxed pace of life, and a safer environment are all reasons to live in a small town. The small town is home. Towns have their own special characteristics. Not only they are surrounded by beautiful outdoor nature, but they also have a great hospitality. You will find people to be more welcoming and will take the time to say ‘hi’ to you. The environment is much cleaner. You can get to know your neighbors better and make lots of friends in a small town. It is easier to get involved in the community. The best thing about small towns is their low cost of living compared to a big city. It is far better to live in a small town where people can take a break to smell the roses and make connections with the people around them. The air is fresh because there is fewer population, fewer vehicles, and fewer traffic jams. Also, there are lots of trees, forests, or lakes in a small town that give people fresher air.

Talking about the infrastructure of a small town, we can find a hospital and a town hall, a library and a bank there. Some towns have not just their own bus station, but also a railway station. Expensive fashionable restaurants are

the prerogative of a big city. In a small one we usually have cafes, pizzerias, canteens. A place where you can buy all the necessary things for yourself is a supermarket. Places where we can relax and have fun are usually located in a big city. Among these, we can distinguish cinemas, theaters, entertainment centers, large skating rinks, etc.

Living in a small town may not be for everyone, but to many people who have grown up in one, it is one of the most amazing ways to live life. It is really some of the simplest things in life that will make a small town one of the most fascinating places on Earth. Many small towns allow people to create close relationships, because it is a type of environment where everyone knows everyone. Small towns are supposed to be safe and friendly places.

Cities are exceedingly superior due to goods nearby, simpler transportation, a wide variety of activities, and other amenities. By living in a city people are closer to sources of food. There is no need to drive for twenty minutes if an individual must go to get groceries. Being in the city, you are closer to malls and other shopping centers. This allows people to be able to have quick access to clothing and much more. Malls are also places for social gatherings. Being close to a mall allows you not only to go shopping but to also go and hang out with friends while doing so. Living in a city opens up many more opportunities for people to do things because of living in a city.

[URL: <https://www.cliffsnotes.com/study-notes/17040971>]

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting it with information from the text.

1. Where does the author prefer to live? Why?
2. Can you describe the atmosphere of a small town?
3. What are the main characteristics of a small town?

4. What infrastructural objects of a small town do you know?
5. Where can you find plenty of shopping and entertainment centers?
6. Do you consider big city life more convenient?
7. What are the most popular facilities of a big city?
8. Can you name the places for social gathering in a big city?
9. Where do you prefer staying? Why?
10. A small town is much calmer and more suitable for those who like silence, isn't it?

Task 6 Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with these words.

Small town –

Big city –

Outdoor nature –

Entertainment centres –

Amenities –

Groceries –

Skating rink –

Sources of food –

Social gatherings –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

railway station / sources of food / outdoor nature / safe / malls / vehicles / small town / social gatherings / hospitality / amazing / traffic jams / groceries / comfortable / access / environment /

I personally prefer living in a _____ (1) rather than a big city because I am more _____ (2) with a smaller area. Towns have their own special characteristics. Not only they are surrounded by beautiful _____ (3), but they also have a great _____ (4). It is far better to live in a small town where people can take a break to smell the roses

and make connections with the people around them. The air is fresh because there is a lower population, fewer _____ (5), and fewer _____ (6). Some towns have not just their own bus station, but also a _____ (7). Living in a small town may not be for everyone, but to many people that have grown up in one, it is one of the most _____ (8) ways to live life. Many small towns allow people to create close relationships, because it is a type of _____ (9) where everyone knows everyone. Small towns are supposed to be _____ (10) and friendly places. By living in a city people are closer to _____ (11). There is no driving for twenty minutes for an individual if they must go to get to _____ (12). Being in the city you are closer to _____ (13) and other shopping centers. This allows people to be able to have quick _____ (14) to clothing and much more. Malls are also places for _____ (15).

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. The author comes from a big city. (T/F)
2. People in small towns are more hospitable and friendly. (T/F)
3. Living in a big city, people are further from sources of food. (T/F)
4. Living in a city opens up many other opportunities for people. (T/F)
5. Small towns used to be safe and friendly places. (T/F)
6. Expensive, fashionable restaurants are the prerogative of a big city rather than small town. (T/F)
7. The environment of a big city is much cleaner. (T/F)
8. There are lots of trees, forests, and lakes in small town that give people fresher air. (T/F)
9. Many small towns allow people to create close relationships because everyone knows everyone. (T/F)
10. It is definitely better to live in a big city (small town). (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

<i>Word</i>	<i>Synonym</i>	<i>Antonym</i>
amazing		
modern		
countryside		
comfortable		
hospitality		
charming		
community		
safe		

Task 10. You are given the plan for the text. Render the plot of the text using the plan.

1. Advantages of living in a small town.
2. Infrastructure of a small town compared to the big city's one.
3. Ways of life in a small town.
4. Big city's conveniences and amenities.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

1. "I grew up in New York City, a town with different races, religions, and peoples. It breeds tolerance." – Donald Trump
2. "I grew up in this town, my poetry was born between the hill and the river, it took its voice from the rain..." – Pablo Neruda
3. "The best thing you can do is remember your home town." – Sadio Mane
4. "It's not necessary to go far and wide. I mean, you can really find exciting and inspiring things within your hometown." – Daryl Hannah
5. "I act most like myself... when I'm in my hometown." – Junot Diaz

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the dialogue between a brother and a sister.



[Download URL: <https://www.esl-lounge.com/student/listening/1L7-coming-to-town.php>]

Task A. Answer the following questions about the conversation.

1. When does Heather's brother arrive?
2. What plans do Heather and her brother have for the evening?
3. How long is Heather's brother going to stay?
4. Are Heather and her brother going to have a picnic on Friday?
5. Where is Heather going to invite her brother?
6. What museum are they going to visit?
7. Where are Heather and Terry going to have lunch?
8. Where does the party take place?
9. When is Heather's brother leaving?
10. What are they going to do on Sunday?

Task B. Listen again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Heather is going to meet her brother from Melbourne. (T/F)
2. They are going to the club immediately. (T/F)
3. On Thursday evening a brother and a sister are going to visit friends. (T/F)
4. On Friday afternoon they are going to have a picnic. (T/F)

5. Terry is going to stay at Heather's place till Monday. (T/F)
6. Heather and Terry are going to visit art exhibition. (T/F)
7. They are going fishing with friends on Monday. (T/F)
8. They are going to visit a Mexican restaurant. (T/F)
9. On Sunday brother and sister are going to have lunch at home. (T/F)
10. Terry lives in Australia. (T/F)

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Write a blog post about your home town. Your goal is to capture the essence of our city, highlighting what makes it unique and inviting.

Write about location and geography, depict the must-see landmarks and popular spots. Describe the local cuisine and activities to do in a city. Mention any annual traditions, celebrations, or events that bring the community together and offer a glimpse into the local. Give some practical information about accommodation and the best time to visit.

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339.
Your blog should be between 140 and 190 words.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

- a) Look at the map of the city in the Speaking Bank on p. 318. Tell how to get from different places.
- b) Look at the map of the city. Read the directions and find the correct place on the map.

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

Structures *there is/there are*

Grammar study. Structures *there is/there are*

Конструкції **There is** та **There are** використовуються, щоб сказати, **що щось (хтось) десь є / знаходиться**

/ **існує**. Це не дійова особа, а просто повідомлення про наявність.

Present Simple – теперішній простий час

Стверджувальні речення:

- **There is** + одиниця / незлічуваний іменник
- **There are** + множина

Приклади:

- There **is** a book on the table. – На столі є книжка.
- There **is** some milk in the jar. – У банці є молоко.
- There **are** five students in the classroom. – У класі п'ятеро учнів.

Заперечні речення:

- **There is not (isn't)**
- **There are not (aren't)**

Приклади:

- There **isn't** any juice in the glass. – У склянці немає соку.
- There **aren't** any apples in the bag. – У сумці немає яблук.

Питальні речення:

- **Is there...?**
- **Are there...?**

Приклади:

- **Is there** a pen on the desk? – Є ручка на столі?
- **Are there** any books in the schoolbag? – Є книжки в портфелі?

Past Simple – минулий простий час

Стверджувальні речення:

- **There was** + одиниця / незлічуване
- **There were** + множина

Приклади:

- There **was** a dog in the yard. – У дворі була собака.
- There **were** many people at the meeting. – На зустрічі було багато людей.

Заперечні речення:

- **There was not (wasn't)**

- **There were not (weren't)**

Приклади:

- There **wasn't** any food in the fridge. – У холодильнику не було їжі.
- There **weren't** any problems. – Проблем не було.

Питальні речення:

- **Was there...?**
- **Were there...?**

Приклади:

- **Was there** a message for me? – Чи було повідомлення для мене?
- **Were there** any students at the lecture? – Були студенти на лекції?

Future Simple – майбутній простий час

Стверджувальні речення:

- **There will be** + будь-який іменник

У Future Simple **немає поділу** на однину й множину – **використовується одна форма для всього: «there will be».**

Приклади:

- There **will be** an exhibition tomorrow. – Завтра буде виставка.
- There **will be** many guests at the birthday party. – На вечірці буде багато гостей.

Заперечні речення:

- **There will not be / There won't be**

Приклади:

- There **won't be** enough chairs. – Не буде достатньо стільців.
- There **will not be** any homework. – Домашнього завдання не буде.

Питальні речення:

- **Will there be...?**

Приклади:

- **Will there be** a test on Monday? – Буде тест у понеділок?
- **Will there be** enough food for everyone? – Чи буде достатньо їжі для всіх?

Task 1. Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ a big supermarket near my house now.
 - a) There are
 - b) There is
 - c) There was
 - d) There will be
2. **Yesterday**, _____ a lot of people in the park.
 - a) there are
 - b) there were
 - c) there is
 - d) there will be
3. _____ a cinema in this town 20 years ago?
 - a) Is there
 - b) Was there
 - c) Are there
 - d) Will there be
4. **I think** _____ a storm tomorrow.
 - a) there is
 - b) there was
 - c) there will be
 - d) there are
5. **Last week**, _____ a concert in the central square.
 - a) there will be
 - b) there is
 - c) there was
 - d) there are
6. **How many students** _____ in the classroom now?
 - a) are there
 - b) were there
 - c) will there be
 - d) is there
7. **Don't worry**, _____ enough food for everyone at the party next Saturday.
 - a) there were
 - b) there will be
 - c) there are
 - d) there was
8. _____ any milk in the fridge this morning?
 - a) Was there
 - b) Is there
 - c) Were there
 - d) Will there be
9. **There** _____ any buses after 11 p.m. yesterday.
 - a) isn't
 - b) won't be
 - c) weren't
 - d) aren't

10. There _____ any snow in December this year.

- a) wasn't
- b) won't be
- c) isn't
- d) aren't

Task 2. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences and questions.

1. in / a / is / fridge / the / there / bottle / of / water
2. be / there / tomorrow / meeting / will / a
3. wasn't / school / the / in / Monday / on / there / electricity
4. cats / the / garden / are / there / in
5. any / snow / there / year / will / this / be
6. party / the / at / many / were / there / people
7. isn't / room / the / in / there / mirror / a
8. there / shops / new / any / are / street / on / this
9. be / next / food / festival / any / there / month / will
10. a / time / bus / was / on / the / there / station

Task 3. Choose the correct form.

- 1.a) There is a book on the table.
b) There isn't a book on the table.
c) Is there a book on the table?
- 2.a) Will there be any meetings tomorrow?
b) There will be any meetings tomorrow.
c) There won't any meetings tomorrow?
- 3.a) There are any apples in the basket.
b) Are there any apples in the basket?
c) There is any apples in the basket.
- 4.a) There weren't any guests at the party.
b) Was there any guests at the party?
c) There isn't guests at the party.

- 5.a) There is a new student in our class.
b) There are a new student in our class.
c) Are there a new student in our class?
- 6.a) There won't be any homework next week.
b) Will there be no homework next week?
c) There isn't be homework next week.
- 7.a) Were there many books in the old library?
b) Was there many books in the old library?
c) There were many books in the old library?
- 8.a) There is no coffee left.
b) Is there no coffee left?
c) There are no coffee left.
- 9.a) There are ten chairs in the room.
b) There is ten chairs in the room.
c) Are there ten chair in the room?
- 10.a) There was a storm last night.
b) Was there a storm last night?
c) There weren't a storm last night.

Task 4: Complete the sentence with “there is / there are / there was / there were / there will be”.

- _____ a spider on the wall!
- How many cinemas _____ in your city now?
- _____ any milk in the fridge yesterday?
- _____ a lot of traffic in the morning.
- I think _____ a storm tomorrow.
- _____ any restaurants near here?
- _____ a computer in the office last year.
- _____ three windows in our classroom.
- I'm sure _____ more people at the party later.
- What time _____ a train to Lviv tomorrow?

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What is one reason the author prefers small towns?

- a) they have bigger shopping malls
- b) they are more expensive
- c) they offer a more relaxed lifestyle
- d) they have more entertainment centers

2. How many people live in the author's hometown?

- a) about 60,000
- b) about 6,000
- c) about 600
- d) about 16,000

3. What is one of the main benefits of small towns, according to the author?

- a) more public transportation
- b) greater business opportunities
- c) cleaner environment
- d) more restaurants

4. How are people in small towns described?

- a) busy and cold
- b) rude and unfriendly
- c) welcoming and friendly
- d) silent and distant

5. What makes the air in small towns fresher?

- a) more factories
- b) more people
- c) less traffic and more nature
- d) more shopping malls

6. Which place is mentioned as typical in a small town?

- a) opera house
- b) supermarket
- c) stadium
- d) aquarium

7. What is said about the cost of living in small towns?

- a) it is higher than in cities
- b) it is the same as in cities
- c) it is lower than in cities
- d) it depends on the location

8. What is the purpose of a town hall in a small town?

- a) to show movies
- b) to hold official meetings
- c) to sell food
- d) to entertain tourists

9. Which transport facilities might a small town have?

- a) metro lines
- b) airports
- c) bus and railway stations
- d) high-speed trains only

10. What kind of dining places are common in small towns?

- a) expensive restaurants
- b) food trucks
- c) cafes and pizzerias
- d) sushi bars

11. What can you usually NOT find in a small town?

- a) library
- b) theater
- c) bank
- d) hospital

12. What do many people in small towns experience?

- a) more crime
- b) close relationships
- c) faster internet
- d) more job offers

13. What do cities offer that small towns usually do not?

- a) more parks
- b) lower costs
- c) more entertainment options
- d) fresher air

14. According to the text, what is one reason cities are convenient?

- a) they have fewer people
- b) you can walk to buy groceries
- c) people are more polite
- d) there are fewer buildings

15. Why are malls important in cities?

- a) they are always empty
- b) they offer free food
- c) they are places for social activities
- d) they are only used for grocery shopping

16. How does the author describe life in a small town?

- a) fast-paced and stressful
- b) boring and unexciting
- c) simple and peaceful
- d) expensive and lonely

17. Which of the following is true about small towns?

- a) people rarely know each other
- b) there are more vehicles than in cities
- c) everyone usually knows everyone
- d) they have bigger public events

18. Why might some people prefer living in a city?

- a) they enjoy being alone
- b) they like fresh air
- c) they want access to goods and services nearby
- d) they enjoy slow living

19. What is a possible downside of small towns mentioned in the text?

- a) lack of natural beauty
- b) fewer entertainment centers
- c) dirty streets
- d) too many people

9. _____ no people in the streets last weekend because of the stormy weather.

- a. There isn't
b. There were
c. there is
d. there wasn't

10. _____ any vegetarian dishes in your menu?

- a. Are there
b. There aren't
c. Is there
d. There isn't

11. _____ a cute candy shop on the corner of the street that served delicious cookies. But unfortunately, it's already closed.

- a. There was
b. There were
c. There is
d. There are

12. _____ several new clothing shops opening near here.

- a. There were
b. There are
c. There is
d. There was

13. _____ a huge bookcase full of interesting books and magazines in my mother's house.

- a. There was
b. There were
c. There is
d. There are

14. _____ a beautiful park in my native town where we used to walk and play as children.

- a. There are
b. There was
c. There is
d. There were

15. _____ plenty of funny stories in this book.

- a. There was
b. There are
c. There is
d. There were

16. _____ a cute sitcom on TV yesterday. Did you watch?

- a. There is
b. There aren't
c. There was
d. There weren't

17. _____ many species of exotic animals in that zoo. I was so excited while visiting it.

- a. There were
b. There wasn't
c. There was
d. There weren't

18. _____ there any cinemas in your town a few years ago?

- a. Was
b. Were
c. Is
d. Are

19. _____ some weird paintings on the walls of the cave when the scientists entered there.

- a. There was
- b. There were
- c. There is
- d. There are

20. _____ many places of interest I'd like to visit in Paris.

- a. There was
- b. There are
- c. There were
- d. There is

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL TEST

Test C. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. When you reach a quiet countryside, you see:

- a) skyscrapers
- b) supermarkets and malls
- c) charming houses
- d) noisy streets

2. _____ a tall skyscraper in the center of the city.

- a) There are
- b) There were
- c) There is
- d) There was

3. Expensive fashionable restaurants are the prerogative of

- a) small towns
- b) big cities
- c) villages
- d) all answers are correct

4. Malls are also places for

- a) dancing
- b) having fun
- c) learning
- d) social gatherings

5. _____ many interesting museums to visit last year.

- a) There is
- b) There are
- c) There was
- d) There were

6. In big cities we are usually fed up with

- a) skating rinks
- b) theatres
- c) restaurants
- d) traffic jams

7. _____ a lot of traffic on the main streets this morning.

- a) There was
- b) There were
- c) There is
- d) There are

8. Railway station is...

- a) a place where buses start and end their routes;
b) a large, usually covered, shopping area where cars are not allowed;
c) a place with one or more buildings and platforms where trains stop for people to get on or off;
d) a place in a factory, office, etc. where food and meals are sold and can be eaten, often at a lower than usual price.

9. _____ a famous street artist who used to paint murals on the walls.

- a) There are
b) There were
c) There is
d) There was

10. Unique characteristics of a small town

- a) relaxed pace of life and safer environment
b) restaurants and big supermarkets
c) traffic jams
d) cinemas and theatres

11. The infrastructure of a small town includes

- a) theatres, cinemas, skating-rinks
b) markets, supermarkets, shopping malls
c) a hospital, a town hall, a library and a bank
d) entertainment centers, night clubs, fashionable restaurants

12. _____ a beautiful old park near my apartment when I first moved here.

- a) There are
b) There is
c) There were
d) There was

13. Small towns are supposed to be...

- a) safe and friendly
b) dirty and dangerous
c) extremely noisy
d) overcrowded

14. _____ several new cafes opening in the neighborhood recently.

- a) There was
b) There is
c) There were
d) There are

15. _____ always many people walking in the pedestrian zone on weekends.

- a) There was
b) There were
c) There is
d) There are

16. The synonym to the word "downtown" is

- a) city center
b) railway
c) bus stop
d) department store

17. _____ a big festival in the main square last summer.

- a) There are
- b) There is
- c) There were
- d) There was

18. A building in which local government officials and employees work and have meetings

- a) town hall
- b) department store
- c) shopping mall
- d) entertainment center

19. _____ not enough public restrooms in some parts of the city.

- a) There was
- b) There were
- c) There is
- d) There are

20. _____ very few tourists in the city during the lockdown.

- a) There is
- b) There are
- c) There was
- d) There were

Topic 4

HOBBIES AND LEISURE TIME

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. What do people usually do in their free time?
2. What is the difference between a hobby and a daily task?
3. Can hobbies help people in their personal or professional life? How?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary and make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

leisure	/ˈleɪ.ə/	free time when one is not working and can relax or enjoy hobbies	дозвілля, вільний час
unwind	/ʌnˈwaɪnd/	to relax after being busy or stressed.	розслаблятися, заспокоюватися
stress relief	/stres rɪˈliːf/	activities or techniques that help reduce stress and anxiety	зняття стресу
physical health	/ˈfɪz.ɪ.kəl heɪlθ/	the well-being of the body and its systems	фізичне здоров'я
mental well-being	/ˈmen.təl wəlˈbiːɪŋ/	a state of good mental health, feeling happy and balanced	психологічне благополуччя
outdoor activities	/ˈaʊt.dɔːr ækˈtɪv.ɪ.tɪz/	things people do outside, such as hiking, cycling, or sports	заняття на свіжому повітрі
gardening	/ˈgɑːr.dən.ɪŋ/	the activity of growing and taking care of plants, flowers, or vegetables	садівництво
crafting	/ˈkræft.ɪŋ/	making things by hand, such as knitting, painting, or DIY projects	рукоділья
work-life balance	/wɜːrk laɪf ˈbæl.əns/	the ability to maintain a healthy balance between work and personal life	баланс між роботою та особистим життям
self-improvement	/self ɪmˈpruːv.mənt/	the process of developing new skills or better habits to grow as a person	саморозвиток

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notions as, “quality time”, “recharge energy”, “work-life balance”, “spare time”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

Hobbies and Leisure Time

Hobbies play an important role in our lives. They are activities that people do during their leisure time to relax, enjoy themselves or learn new skills. In today’s fast-paced world, finding time for hobbies is more important than ever, as they help us unwind, reduce stress, and bring joy to our daily routines.

Types of Hobbies. Hobbies can be divided into several categories. Outdoor activities like trekking, cycling, swimming, or gardening are popular among those who enjoy fresh air and physical movement. These hobbies not only improve physical health but also boost mental well-being by connecting people with nature. Engaging in outdoor hobbies allows individuals to escape the noise of everyday life and reconnect with the peacefulness of the natural world. It’s an opportunity to appreciate the beauty around us and refresh the mind.

Creative hobbies like painting, writing, playing musical instruments, or crafting allow individuals to express their emotions and imagination. For example, playing the guitar can bring a sense of fulfillment and relaxation. Creative outlets provide an escape from the pressures of daily life and allow people to channel their ideas and emotions into something productive. These activities foster creativity, which may positively influence other areas of life, including problem-solving and emotional well-being.

Some hobbies are focused on learning and self-improvement. These include reading, learning new languages, or solving puzzles. Such activities help keep the brain active

and expand one's knowledge. Engaging in hobbies that promote learning encourages a continuous growth mindset, and can enhance cognitive function, memory, and focus. It's a great way to ensure personal development while still having fun and enjoying leisure time.

The Significance of Free Time.

Leisure time is essential for maintaining a healthy work-life balance. It gives us the chance to step away from our busy schedules and recharge our energy. Investing time in hobbies can strengthen relationships if shared with friends or family, or provide moments of calm and self-reflection when enjoyed alone. Leisure time enables us to disconnect from work-related stress and focus on activities that are personally fulfilling. The advantages of leisure activities extend beyond relaxation, as they help improve overall life satisfaction and well-being.

In addition, hobbies might lead to unexpected opportunities. Some people turn their hobbies into careers, such as professional photography, writing, or crafting. Others find that hobbies help them meet new people who share similar interests, which can result in enduring or lasting friendships. Through these connections, hobbies can become a gateway to new social circles or even business ventures, expanding one's world and opportunities.

Furthermore, dedicating time to hobbies fosters a sense of accomplishment and boosts self-esteem. Achieving a personal milestone, whether it's completing a painting or mastering a new dance routine, creates a feeling of pride. These moments of success are essential for cultivating a positive self-image, especially in a world where professional success is often seen as the ultimate measure of worth. By balancing professional goals with personal passions, individuals can find greater satisfaction in their daily lives.

Hobbies and leisure activities are more than just a way to pass the time — they are essential for a happy and fulfilling life. Whether it's hiking in the mountains, painting a picture, or

reading a good book, everyone can find something they enjoy. The key is to make time for these activities and prioritize our well-being. By incorporating hobbies throughout our everyday routines, we ensure that our emotional and mental needs are met, leading to a more balanced, enriched, and joyful existence.

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting your opinion with the information from the text.

1. What are the main benefits of hobbies mentioned in the text?
2. Why are outdoor activities good for mental well-being?
3. How can creative hobbies help people express their emotions?
4. What is the role of leisure time in maintaining a healthy work-life balance?
5. Can hobbies impact a person's career? Provide examples from the text.
6. Why do you think some people do not have hobbies? How could they start?
7. Are there hobbies that can be harmful? Why or why not?
8. Do you agree that everyone needs leisure time? What would happen if someone worked all the time?
9. How can hobbies help people build new relationships? Provide examples from the text.
10. In what ways do hobbies contribute to personal growth and self-improvement?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with the terms.

Solving puzzles –

Require –

Strengthen relationships –

Have fun –

Professional success –

Unexpected opportunities –

Daily routines –

Social circles –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

crafting / leisure / unwind / recharge energy / refresh the mind
/ boost self-esteem / photography / travelling / hiking / playing
chess / painting / knitting / swimming / writing / cooking

1. After a long week at work, I like to _____ with a good book and a cup of tea.
2. _____ can be a very rewarding hobby, allowing you to create beautiful and useful items.
3. My favorite _____ activity is going for a walk in the park.
4. Working in the garden helps me _____ and connect with nature.
5. Taking a break from screens can _____ and improve focus.
6. Completing a challenging project can really _____.
7. _____ is a great way to stay active and explore new places during holidays.
8. I go _____ every weekend to stay fit and enjoy the fresh air.
9. My grandfather is very good at _____; he always wins against me!
10. Many people find _____ a great way to express their feelings and have fun.
11. Some people love _____ because it allows them to create warm clothes and accessories.
12. _____ is a great way to stay active and explore new places during holidays.
13. _____ is a great hobby for capturing beautiful moments and memories.

14. My sister enjoys _____ short stories and poems in her diary.
15. I've been learning _____ recently, and now I can cook delicious meals for my family.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Hobbies are only for relaxation and have no other benefits. (T/F)
2. Outdoor hobbies can improve both physical and mental health. (T/F)
3. Creative hobbies help people express their emotions and imagination. (T/F)
4. Reading books is not considered a hobby. (T/F)
5. Leisure time is important for maintaining a work-life balance. (T/F)
6. Hobbies cannot be shared with friends or family. (T/F)
7. Some people turn their hobbies into careers. (T/F)
8. Playing a musical instrument is a type of creative hobby. (T/F)
9. Solving puzzles and learning new languages do not contribute to self-improvement. (T/F)
10. Hobbies always require a lot of money to enjoy. (T/F)
11. Gardening is an example of an outdoor activity. (T/F)
12. Having hobbies can help people build new friendships. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
benefits		
to be fond of		
essential		
relaxing		
spare time		

Task 10. Prepare the plan to the text. Render the plot of the text using your plan.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

“Time you enjoy wasting is not wasted time.” – Marthe Trolly-Curtin

“Leisure is the time for doing something useful. This leisure the diligent person will obtain, but the lazy one never.” – Socrates

“Rest is the sweet sauce of labor.” – Italian proverb

“All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.” – English proverb

“He who enjoys a good time, lives twice.” – Italian proverb

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the recording about hobbies.



[Download URL: <https://youtu.be/-UX0X45sYe4?si=UXhVyIPxsck1YRr>]

Task A. Answer the questions about the conversation.

1. What are the boy's hobbies?
2. Why does the boy collect stamps from all over the world?
3. What is the boy's goal with his stamp collection?
4. What cans does he collect?
5. Where does the boy get the beer cans from?
6. Does he drink the beer from the cans he collects?
7. What are the girl's hobbies?

8. What kind of books, other than bestsellers, does the girl enjoy reading?
9. What are the two science subjects that the girl is interested in?
10. Why does the girl enjoy reading so much?

Task B. Listen to the dialogue again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The boy only has one hobby. (T/F)
2. The boy's aim is to visit every country in the world. (T/F)
3. The boy collects different kinds of beer. (T/F)
4. The boy has a plan to complete his stamp collection. (T/F)
5. The boy drinks the beer from the cans he collects. (T/F)
6. The girl does not have any hobbies. (T/F)
7. The girl only reads science books. (T/F)
8. The girl believes that reading helps to improve mental fitness. (T/F)
9. The girl prefers reading about physical activities. (T/F)
10. The girl reads books because it makes her feel tired. (T/F)

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Write a blog about one of your hobbies in detail. Inform and inspire others to explore new interests.

In your blog, include the following:

- What your hobby is.
- Explain how you first got interested in this hobby.
- Describe what the hobby involves. Tell about the activities, skills, or materials required.
- Where and when do you do your hobby? Are there specific locations, clubs, or times that are important for it?
- What do you enjoy most about your hobby?
- Are there any challenges in your hobby? How do you overcome them?
- Why would you recommend this hobby to others?

Use expressions from the Writing Bank pp. 334-339.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Look at the pictures in Speaking Bank on p. 319. Picture A shows gardening. Picture B presents collecting stamps. Compare similarities and differences between these types of hobbies.

Discuss the following points:

- Which of these hobbies requires more physical activity?
- Compare the financial side of both hobbies.
- What kind of knowledge or skills do you develop through these hobbies.

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

The Past Simple Tense.

Study the following summary before you do the exercises that follow.

Past Simple Tense використовується для опису дій, що відбулися і завершилися у минулому. Цей час однаковий для всіх осіб, окрім дієслова **to be**.

1. Стверджувальна форма (Positive Form):

Формула:

S + V (друга форма дієслова)

Для **правильних дієслів** додається закінчення **-ed** до основної форми дієслова.

Для **неправильних дієслів** використовується **друга форма** з таблиці неправильних дієслів.

Приклади:

- Anna painted a beautiful picture last weekend. – Анна намалювала красиву картину минулими вихідними.
- My parents visited Paris in 2015. – Мої батьки відвідали Париж у 2015 році.
- Tom bought a new car two months ago. – Том купив нову машину два місяці тому.

- She was very tired on Monday. – У понеділок вона була дуже втомлена.
- We were happy with the result. – Ми були задоволені результатом.

Правильні дієслова (друга форма):

- to clean → cleaned
- to open → opened
- to enjoy → enjoyed
- to travel → travelled
- to carry → carried
- to plan → planned
- to answer → answered

2. Питальна форма (Interrogative Form):**Формула:****Did + S + V (інфінітив без to)?**

Допоміжне дієслово **did** ставиться на початок, а основне дієслово залишається в початковій формі.

Приклади:

- Did she travel to Germany last month? – Вона подорожувала до Німеччини минулого місяця?
- Did your brother read this article? – Твій брат читав цю статтю?
- Did they clean the room yesterday? – Вони прибирали кімнату вчора?
- Did you meet Olga last night? – Ти зустрічався з Ольгою учора ввечері?

3. Спеціальні питання (Special Questions):**Формула:****(Wh...) + did + S + V (інфінітив)?****Приклади:**

- Where did she go after the meeting? – Куди вона пішла після зустрічі?
- Why did you call him last night? – Чому ти подзвонив йому вчора ввечері?
- When did they arrive in Lviv? – Коли вони прибули до Львова?

Питання до підмета (без did):

- Who invented the telephone? – Хто винайшов телефон?
- What made her cry? – Що змусило її заплакати?
- Which of them joined the project? – Хто з них приєднався до проєкту?
- Whose friend prepared the presentation? – Чий друг підготував презентацію?

4. Заперечна форма (Negative Form):**Формула:**

S + did not (didn't) + V (інфінітив)

Приклади:

- I didn't hear the news yesterday. – Я не чув новин учора.
- They didn't finish the report. – Вони не завершили звіт.
- We didn't go to the theatre last weekend. – Ми не ходили до театру минулими вихідними.

5. Використання Past Simple.**• Для одноразових чи багаторазових дій у минулому:**

He visited his grandparents last Sunday.

They called us three times yesterday.

• Для опису звичок у минулому:

I used to go fishing with my father.

We used to ride bikes every summer.

• Для дій, що відбувалися послідовно:

She turned on the computer, checked her emails and started working.

I came home, made dinner, and watched a movie.

• Для дій, які мали тривалість, але вже завершені:

He lived in Warsaw for five years.

I played the violin when I was a child.

6. Типові маркери часу: yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week/month/year, three days ago, once,

- in 2001, in April, on the 5th of June, a long time ago, etc.

7. Особливості дієслова “to be” у Past Simple:

Підмет	Форма "to be"
I / He / She / It	was
You / We / They	were

Приклади:

- They were at home last evening.
- Were they at home last evening?
- They weren't at home last evening.
- He was very upset.
- Was he very upset?
- He wasn't very upset.

Task 1. Make past simple questions.

Example: you | wash | car | the

Did you wash the car?

- a) Emma | reach | in time
..... ?
- b) not | notice | you | it
..... ?
- c) at | be | Alex | the | concert
..... ?
- d) you | why | go | home | early
..... ?
- e) they | in | be | workspace | their
..... ?
- f) say | what | he | our | about | apartment
..... ?
- g) movie | enjoy | the | Mr. and Mrs. Parker
..... ?
- h) you | how | fix | that
..... ?
- i) they | not | phone | their | give | you
..... ?
- j) there | how | Tom | arrive
..... ?

Task 2. Complete the email with the verbs in brackets.

Dear Sarah,

How is everything? I feel awful, to be honest. Let me explain why. Yesterday I (complete) my tasks, (organize) my room and (choose) to go outside. The weather (be) lovely and so I (head) to the park. And guess who I (notice) there? Adam, my boyfriend. I (want) to say hi to him, but then I (pause), because I (can) see a girl walking to him. Guess what (occur). They (meet) in the middle of the street and he (kiss) her. My Adam! Adam and I (be) in that park several times and he never (try) to kiss me! I didn't know what to do. I just (rush) away. When I (return) home, I (weep). Just a little, of course. Then I (tell) myself: Forget Adam. There are many other guys in the world! What do you think of him? Is he worth my time? Please, write back soon.

Love, Mia

Task 3. Choose a verb to complete the sentences and put it into the Past Simple. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Use the other 2 irregular verbs in the Past simple form to make your own sentences.

- become, bind, bide, bite

Harry _____ a surgeon when he was 30.

My girls _____ their lips when they were nervous.

- breed, bring, burn, burst

We _____ a cake to the picnic.

When she read it, she _____ into laughter.

- cast, catch, cost, cut

The defender _____ the ball.

Our weekend in Paris _____ a lot of money.

- deal, dig, do, drink

Who _____ your project, Anna?

The lion _____ deeply from the lake.

- fall, fit, feel, fight

Little Kate _____ over while she ran.

Liam _____ fiercely for his position.

- fly, forget, get, give

Sorry, I _____ to mention that.

She _____ lots of flowers for her birthday.

- grind, grow, hang, hear

My brother and I _____ up in a little town.

When the deer _____ the rustle, it ran.

- hit, hold, hurt, kneel

He _____ the thief until the police came.

I _____ by the chair and made a prayer.

- lead, lean, leap, lend

The general _____ his men into danger.

I _____ her my notes but she didn't return them.

- let, light, make, mean

The lantern _____ the path clearly.

It's OK. That thing _____ nothing to me.

Task 4. Correct the information following the given model.

Example: Galileo discovered gravity in 1700.

Galileo didn't discover gravity in 1700.

He made his discovery in the early 1600s.

- Queen Elizabeth became monarch of Britain in 1950.

Elizabeth monarch in 1950. She (rule) from 1952.

- Tolstoy was the author of the poem "War and Peace".

"War and Peace" a poem. Tolstoy (write) it as a novel.

- Napoleon passed away in a hospital in 1821.

Napoleon in a hospital. The British guards(exile) him on an island.

- Vincent van Gogh created the piece called "The Scream".

Van Gogh "The Scream". Edvard Munch (paint) it.

- Akbar the Great built the Red Fort for his father.

Akbar the Red Fort for his father. It (be) meant for royal defense.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What is a common outdoor hobby?

- a) painting
- b) hiking
- c) knitting
- d) reading

2. Which of these hobbies involves water?

- a) cycling
- b) swimming
- c) gardening
- d) writing

3. What do people use to take photos?

- a) a brush
- b) a stove
- c) a camera
- d) a guitar

4. Which hobby requires a musical instrument?

- a) cooking
- b) singing
- c) playing the piano
- d) drawing

5. What do you need for knitting?

- a) needles and yarn
- b) a ball and a net
- c) a tent and a sleeping bag
- d) a book and a pen

6. What hobby helps you stay fit?

- a) chess
- b) painting
- c) jogging
- d) writing

7. What do you usually do in a book club?

- a) play football
- b) discuss books
- c) watch movies
- d) paint pictures

8. Which of these hobbies is best for learning new cultures?

- a) travelling
- b) gardening
- c) sewing
- d) baking

9. What do people collect as a hobby?

- a) Stamps
- b) Ingredients
- c) Clothes
- d) Recipes

10. What hobby requires a tent and sleeping bag?

- a) drawing
- b) camping
- c) cooking
- d) playing chess

11. What can you do in a dance class?

- a) learn new steps
- b) write a story
- c) paint a picture
- d) read a book

12. What is a benefit of doing puzzles?

- a) it improves memory
- b) it makes you tired
- c) it helps you run faster
- d) it is bad for concentration

13. What hobby do you need a fishing rod for?

- a) running
- b) fishing
- c) cycling
- d) cooking

14. Which hobby is best for someone who loves working with plants?

- a) gardening
- b) reading
- c) playing the violin
- d) painting

15. What do you need for painting?

- a) a racket and ball
- b) a brush and paints
- c) a book and a pen
- d) a fishing rod and bait

16. What can you learn in a cooking class?

- a) how to play chess
- b) how to bake a cake
- c) how to grow vegetables
- d) how to fix a car

17. What do you need to play chess?

- a) cards
- b) a chessboard and pieces
- c) a fishing rod
- d) a camera

18. What hobby involves making clothes or accessories?

- a) writing
- b) sewing
- c) photography
- d) swimming

19. Which hobby is the best for relaxation?

- a) reading
- b) running
- c) weightlifting
- d) climbing

20. What do you need to play football?

- a) a brush and paint
- b) book and a pen
- c) a ball and goalposts
- d) a fishing rod and bait

GRAMMAR TEST**Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).**

1. Yesterday, we ____ to the park for a picnic.

- a) go
- b) went
- c) goes
- d) gone

2. She ____ a letter to her grandmother last week.

- a) writes
- b) wrote
- c) write
- d) written

3. ____ they watch a movie at the cinema on Saturday?

- a) Do
- b) Did
- c) Does
- d) Have

4. My parents ____ in a small village when they were young.

- a) live
- b) lived
- c) lives
- d) living

5. ____ you forget your keys at home this morning?

- a) Did
- b) Do
- c) Does
- d) Have

6. The teacher ____ us a difficult test last Monday.

- a) gives
- b) given
- c) gave
- d) give

7. We ____ to the beach last summer.

- a) travel
- b) traveled
- c) travels
- d) traveling

8. He ____ a new bicycle for his birthday.

- a) buys
- b) buy
- c) bought
- d) buying

9. ____ the children shout loudly in the playground?

- a) Do
- b) Did
- c) Does
- d) Have

10. She ____ her homework before dinner.

- a) finish
- b) finished
- c) finishes
- d) finishing

11. My grandmother ____ me a beautiful scarf for Christmas.

- a) knit
- b) knitted
- c) knits
- d) knitting

12. They ____ in the mountains last winter.

- a) ski
- b) skied
- c) skis
- d) skiing

13. I ____ a delicious cake for my brother's birthday.

- a) bake
- b) baked
- c) bakes
- d) baking

14. We ____ all night at the party.

- a) dance
- b) danced
- c) dances
- d) dancing

15. ____ the baby cry all night yesterday?

- a) Did
- b) Does
- c) Do
- d) Has

16. He ____ an interesting book on the train.

- a) reads
- b) read
- c) reading
- d) readed

17. They ____ their grandparents last weekend.

- a) visit
- b) visited
- c) visits
- d) visiting

18. ____ you meet your best friend in the park yesterday?

- a) Did
- b) Do
- c) Does
- d) Have

19. My brother ____ football when he was a child.

- a) play
- b) played
- c) plays
- d) playing

20. She ____ her phone at school yesterday.

- a) didn't lose
- b) doesn't lose
- c) don't lose
- d) hasn't lost

11. Choose the correct past simple negative form:

She ____ her umbrella at home, so she got wet in the rain.

- a) didn't take
- b) doesn't take
- c) don't take
- d) hasn't taken

12. What is a popular hobby for people who love music?

- a) Playing an instrument
- b) Reading books
- c) Writing emails
- d) Swimming

13. They ____ a wonderful holiday in Spain last summer.

- a) have
- b) had
- c) has
- d) having

14. What hobby allows people to create stories and poems?

- a) Fishing
- b) Writing
- c) Gardening
- d) Running

15. I ____ to the meeting because I was sick.

- a) didn't go
- b) don't go
- c) didn't went
- d) doesn't go

16. Which hobby can help you stay fit and flexible?

- a) Yoga
- b) Drawing
- c) Playing chess
- d) Reading

17. She ____ a beautiful song at the concert.

- a) sings
- b) sang
- c) singing
- d) sing

18. What hobby is best for someone who enjoys traveling?

- a) Learning languages
- b) Weightlifting
- c) Sewing
- d) Playing the piano

19. ____ you enjoy the concert last night?

- a) Did
- b) Do
- c) Were
- d) Does

20. What do you need for playing tennis?

- a) A racket and a ball
- b) A fishing net and a boat
- c) A brush and paints
- d) A tent and sleeping bag

Topic 5

HOLIDAYS AND RECREATIONS

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. What is the role of holidays and recreation in our lives?
2. How do you usually spend your holidays?
3. What is the most memorable holiday you've ever had?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary. Make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

sightseeing	/'saɪtsi:ɪŋ/	visiting and touring places of interest, typically for pleasure and enjoyment	огляд пам'яток
camping trip	/'kæm.pɪŋ trɪp/	the activity of staying in a tent	туристичний похід
wellness retreat	/'welnəs rɪ'tri:t /	specialized program or getaway designed to promote physical, mental, and emotional well-being	оздоровчий відпочинок
destination	/.,destɪ'neɪʃən/	the place where someone is going or where something is being sent or taken	пункт призначення
recharge the mind and body	/.rɪ:'tʃɑ:dʒ ðə maɪnd ənd 'bɒd.i/	to take time for rest and rejuvenation, allowing both mental and physical energy levels to recover and restore	перезавантаження (відновлення) розуму і тіла
unforgettable memories	/.ʌn.fə'get.ə.bəl mem.ər.ɪz/	experiences or moments that leave a lasting impression	незабутні спогади
unwind and relax	/.ʌn'waɪnd ənd rɪ'læks/	to take a break from stress or tension, allowing oneself to feel calm and at ease through leisure activities or rest	розслабитися і відпочити
itinerary	/.a'ɪn.ə.rer.i/	a detailed plan or schedule of travel, outlining destinations, activities, and timelines for a trip	маршрут
cultural tour	/'kʌl.tʃər.əl tuə/	a guided experience that explores the art, history, traditions, and lifestyle of a specific region or community	культурна подорож

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notions as “personal growth”, “burnout”, “wide range of activities”, “recreational activities”, “enjoyable and meaningful lifestyle”, “mental and physical health”, “hustle and bustle of modern lives”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

Holidays and Recreation

In the hustle and bustle of our modern lives, holidays and recreation play a significant role in our lives, providing opportunities to relax, explore new places, and spend quality time with loved ones. In today’s fast-paced world, where work and responsibilities often take priority, taking a break from daily routines is essential for physical and mental well-being. Holidays and recreational activities offer a way to rejuvenate, relieve stress, and experience personal growth.

To begin with, holidays are much more than just days off from work or school. They allow people to escape from their usual environment and engage in activities that bring joy and relaxation. Whether it is a short weekend getaway or a long vacation abroad, holidays provide a refreshing change of scenery. One of the key benefits of holidays is stress reduction. The pressures of work, studies, and daily responsibilities can lead to burnout, affecting both mental and physical health. A well-planned holiday helps individuals relax, recharge, and return to their daily lives with renewed energy. Studies have shown that people who take regular vacations tend to be more productive and happier in the long run. Another major advantage of holidays is the opportunity to strengthen relationships. Families, couples, and friends can bond during vacations, creating unforgettable memories together. Whether it is a beach holiday, a mountain retreat, or a cultural tour, shared experiences bring people closer and deepen their

connections. Holidays also provide a chance to explore new cultures, traditions, and cuisines. Traveling to different countries or regions exposes individuals to new perspectives, broadening their understanding of the world. It encourages open-mindedness and appreciation for diversity.

There are various types of holidays, each catering to different preferences and interests. Public holidays – are official holidays recognized by the government, such as Independence Day, Christmas, or New Year’s Day. On these days, schools, offices, and businesses may be closed. Religious holidays – are celebrations based on religious beliefs, such as Easter, Diwali, Eid, or Hanukkah, observed by followers of different faiths. Cultural and national holidays – are holidays which celebrate cultural heritage and national identity, such as Thanksgiving in the U.S. or the Chinese New Year. And personal holidays – include vacations, birthdays, anniversaries, and special occasions where individuals or families take time off for relaxation and enjoyment.

Equally important is the role of recreation in our lives. While holidays offer occasional breaks, recreational activities provide regular opportunities for leisure and self-expression. Engaging in recreational activities is beneficial for both physical and mental health. Physical activities like swimming, cycling, and playing sports help maintain fitness and reduce the risk of health issues such as obesity and heart disease. On the other hand, hobbies like painting, music, and reading stimulate creativity and intellectual growth. Outdoor recreation, such as camping, fishing, and hiking, allows individuals to connect with nature. Spending time in natural surroundings reduces stress, improves mood, and enhances overall well-being. Many people find peace and relaxation in nature, away from the noise and distractions of urban life.

In conclusion, integrating holidays and recreation into our lives is not merely a choice — it’s a necessity. They provide opportunities to relax, explore, and engage in activities that

bring happiness and satisfaction. Whether it is a vacation to an exotic destination or a simple leisure activity at home, taking time for oneself is necessary for overall well-being. By incorporating holidays and recreation into our lives, we can achieve a healthier, more enjoyable, and meaningful lifestyle.

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting your own opinion with information from the text.

1. What opportunities do holidays and recreation provide in our lives?
3. Why are holidays much more than just days off from work or school?
4. What is the key benefit of holidays?
5. What are the types of holidays?
6. What activities does recreation include?
7. Why is engaging in recreational activities beneficial?
8. What do people do in order to escape from the noise and distractions of urban life?
9. Why is spending time in natural surroundings important?
10. Why are holidays and recreation essential aspects of a balanced and fulfilling life?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with the given words.

- To explore new places –*
- Work responsibilities –*
- Physical and mental well-being –*
- To rejuvenate –*
- To engage in activities –*
- Key benefit –*
- Cultural heritage –*
- Appreciation for diversity –*

*Urban life –
Intellectual growth –*

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

role / recreational / to escape / outdoor / to explore / activities
/ mental / intellectual / well-being / natural / peace / fulfilling
/ meaningful / opportunities / anniversaries /

1. Holidays and recreation play a significant in our lives, providing opportunities to relax, explore new places, and spend quality time with loved ones.

2. Holidays and activities offer a way to rejuvenate, relieve stress, and experience personal growth.

3. They allow people from their usual environment and engage in activities that bring joy and relaxation.

4. Holidays also provide a chancenew cultures, traditions, and cuisines.

5. Recreation refers to that people engage in for enjoyment and relaxation during their free time.

6. Engaging in recreational activities is beneficial for both physical and health.

7. On the other hand, hobbies like painting, music, and reading stimulate creativity and growth.

8. Spending time in surroundings reduces stress, improves mood, and enhances overall well-being.

9. Many people findand relaxation in nature, away from the noise and distractions of urban life.

10. Holidays and recreation are essential aspects of a balanced and life.

11. By incorporating holidays and recreation into our lives, we can achieve a healthier, more enjoyable, and lifestyle.

12.recreation, such as camping, fishing, and hiking, allows individuals to connect with nature.

13. Whether it is a vacation to an exotic destination or a simple leisure activity at home, taking time for oneself is necessary for overall..... .

14. They provide..... to relax, explore, and engage in activities that bring happiness and satisfaction.

15. And personal holidays – which include vacations, birthdays,, and special occasions where individuals or families take time off for relaxation and enjoyment.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Holidays and recreation help people relax, explore new places, and spend quality time with loved ones. (T/F)

2. Taking breaks from daily routines has no impact on physical and mental well-being. (T/F)

3. Holidays provide a refreshing change of scenery and help reduce stress. (T/F)

4. People who take regular vacations are less productive and less happy in the long run. (T/F)

5. Shared holiday experiences help strengthen relationships among families, couples, and friends. (T/F)

6. Holidays do not provide opportunities to explore new cultures, traditions, and cuisines. (T/F)

7. Public holidays are official holidays recognized by the government, such as Independence Day and New Year's Day. (T/F)

8. Religious holidays are only celebrated in one specific country. (T/F)

9. Recreation includes sports, hobbies, outdoor adventures, and artistic activities. (T/F)

10. Physical activities such as swimming and cycling have no effect on fitness or health. (T/F)

11. Outdoor recreation helps individuals connect with nature and improves overall well-being. (T/F)

12. Spending time in nature increases stress and has no effect on mood. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
holiday		
relaxation		
boredom		
travel		
fast-paced		
relax		

Task 10. Prepare the plan to the text. Render the plot of the text using your plan.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

“Leave all the afternoon for exercise and recreation, which are as necessary as reading. I will rather say more necessary because health is worth more than learning.”– Thomas Jefferson

“A vacation helps to relieve stress and boredom, gives us a change of scenery, provides us with adventure, and helps to bring us closer to the people in our lives.” – E. S. Woods

“Take vacations, and go as many places as you can. You can always make money, but you can’t always make memories.”

“A one day holiday can at times be better than a one week vacation if you totally unplug for that one day!” – Catherine Pulsifer

Jobs fill your pocket, but adventures fill your soul. – Jamie Lyn Beatty Thi

“All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.” – Proverb

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the recording.



[Download URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sF2TU1S3s>]

Task A. Listen to the recording and answer the questions.

1. Where did Anita spend the week?
2. What was the first place the group visited in Cuba on Monday morning?
3. What did the speaker like best about the National Gardens?
4. What special activity did they do on the second day of their trip?
5. Did the group see any sharks during their trip?
7. What worried Anita about the horseback riding activity?
8. How did the speaker feel about seeing a noisy motor-bike on the track?
9. What did the group do on Thursday in the capital city?
10. What did Anita buy on Saturday, and what did she regret not purchasing?

Task B. Listen again and write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement.

1. Anita spent two weeks in Cuba. (T/F)
2. The first place Anita visited was the National Gardens. (T/F)
3. There was a beautiful beach at the National Gardens that everyone admired. (T/F)
4. Anita went swimming with dolphins on the second day of her trip. (T/F)

5. The electronic armbands were worn to attract sharks. (T/F)
6. Anita felt confident about riding a horse during her trip. (T/F)
7. On Thursday, Anita visited the capital city and enjoyed the atmosphere. (T/F)
8. Anita watched a serious play at the theatre. (T/F)
9. The farm Anita visited on Friday produces coffee. (T/F)
10. Lunch at the farm included entertainment with guitars. (T/F)

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Choose one of the assignments below:

1. Write a letter or email to your friend about an unforgettable trip you've taken. Describe the destination, the people you traveled with, the activities you did, and any funny or interesting moments from the journey. Your letter or email should be between 140 and 190 words.
2. Write an essay of 140 to 190 words about your dream vacation destination. Include details about where you want to go, the activities you would like to undertake, and explain why you chose this particular place.

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Look at two pictures related to holidays in the Speaking Bank on p. 320. Picture A shows Christmas. Picture B presents a birthday party. Compare and contrast the photos, and then say which option you would prefer and why.

Instructions:

1. **Describe the pictures:** Describe what you see happening in Picture A (Christmas) and Picture B (a birthday party). Mention the setting, decorations, activities, and the general atmosphere of each event.

2. **Similarities:** What elements or feelings do these two occasions share? Consider things like celebration, gathering of people, and any expressions of joy or festivity.

3. **Differences:** What are the main differences between celebrating Christmas and celebrating a birthday party? Think about the specific traditions and mood.

4. **Personal Preference:** Which of these two types of celebrations would you personally prefer to be a part of? Explain your choice by giving reasons based on your personality, values, and what you enjoy at the event.

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

Present Perfect Simple

Study this summary before you do the exercises that follow.

Present Perfect Simple— це граматичний час, що застосовується для опису дій або ситуацій, які щойно відбулися чи мають зв'язок між минулим і теперішнім.

1. Застосовується для опису дій, що відбулися нещодавно. Цей граматичний час дає змогу передати події, які щойно трапилися або мають певний зв'язок із теперішнім моментом.

E.g.: We **have just finished** my homework. — Ми щойно закінчили домашнє завдання.

2. Використовується для позначення дій, що завершилися нещодавно або мають наслідки у теперішньому. **Present Perfect Simple** також застосовується для вираження дій, які почалися в минулому і тривають до теперішнього моменту.

E.g.: She **has lived** in this village for 5 years. — Вона живе в цьому селі 5 років.

3. Використовується для вираження дій, без зазначення часу в минулому.

E.g.: **Have you ever visited** London? — Ти коли-небудь був у Лондоні?

Present Perfect Simple утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова “have” або “has” в третій особі однини (he, she, it) та дієслова в третій формі (past participle).

Subject + have/has + past participle.

Стверджувальні речення утворюються:

підмет + have/has + дієслово в третій формі.

E.g. I have read that book. – Я читала цю книгу.

She **has visited** her friend. – Вона відвідала свого друга.

I **have written** my work. – Я написала свою роботу.

He **has already read** this novel. – Він вже прочитав цей роман.

Для утворення **заперечних речень**, додаємо частку “not”:

підмет + have/has + not + дієслово в третій формі

E.g. They have not (haven’t) read this book. – Вони не прочитали цю книгу.

She **has not (hasn’t) been** to the new park. – Вона не була в новому парку.

We **have not (haven’t) seen** this play. – Ми не бачили цю виставу.

She **has not (hasn’t) bought** a new house. – Вона не купила новий будинок.

Формування питальних речень передбачає перестановку допоміжного дієслова перед підметом.

have/has + підмет + дієслово в третій формі.

E.g. Have you finished your task? – Ти закінчив своє завдання?

Has he seen the advertisement? – Він бачив рекламу?

Have you ever visited this museum? – Ти коли-небудь відвідував цей музей?

Has she finished her report yet? – Вона вже закінчила свій звіт?

Час Present Perfect зазвичай вживається разом із характерними часовими маркерами, такими як “just”, “already”, “yet”, “since”, “for”, “recently”, “ever”, “never”, “today”, “this year”. Вони слугують для вираження зв'язку між дією та теперішнім моментом.

E.g.: She **has just finished** her dinner. – Вона щойно закінчила вечеряти.

He **has already done** his homework. – Він вже виконав домашнє завдання.

Have they done their homework **yet**? – Вони вже закінчили своє домашнє завдання?

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Simple tense.

1. She (move) house already.
2. She can't play. She.....(break) her leg.
3. They (live) in this city for ten years.
4. He (never eat) sushi before.
5. The teacher has given us a lot of homework.
6. We(already watch) that movie.
7. My parents.....(travel) to Japan recently.
8. She..... (lose) her keys again.
9. The children (play) in the park all afternoon.
10. I (not see) him in a long time.

Task 2. Fill in the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

1. I (finish) my work, but my friend..... (not start) yet.
2. She(travel) to many countries, yet she still wants to explore more.
3. I (wake) up early, and I(go) for a run every morning.
4. He(study) hard, but he(struggle) with math.
5. They.....(watch) a movie, and their friends..... (play) video games.
6. She(cook) dinner, but her brother is setting the table.

7. I(read) this book for hours, yet I am not even half-way through.
8. They.....(work) on the project, but they still need more time to finish it.
9. She(practice) the piano, and her skills have improved a lot.
10. We(wait) for the bus, but it hasn't arrived yet.

Task 3. Underline the correct words or phrases.

1. She has lived here **for/since** years.
2. I have lived in this city **for/since** ten years, but I have **ever/never** visited the old museum.
3. She has worked at the company **since/for** 2015, yet she has never received a promotion.
4. They have **just/yet** finished their project, and they have already started a new one.
5. We have known each other **since/for** high school, but we haven't met in person recently.
6. He has **ever/never** been to Europe, nor has he ever traveled outside the country.
7. The team has won five matches so **far/yet**, but they haven't secured the championship yet.
8. I have **already/never** completed my assignment, so I have decided to take a break.
9. She has **always/just** wanted to learn French, but she has never had the time to take lessons.
10. They have lived in this house since last summer, and they have **recently/yet** renovated the kitchen.

Task 4. Put the words in brackets into the correct tense.

1. I..... (love) reading books, but my brother..... (prefer) watching movies.
2. We(visit) our grandparents last weekend, but we..... (not/see) them this week.
3. They..... (never/be) to Paris, but they..... (travel) to London last year.

4. I(already/finish) my homework, so I(relax) now.
5. We..... (visit) our grandparents last weekend, but we..... (not/see) them this week.
6. They(never/be) to Paris, but they..... (travel) to London last year.
7. They (already/buy) the tickets, so they (wait) for the movie to start now.
8. She..... (go) to the gym and she(not return) yet.
9. We..... (not see) that movie before, but we(plan) to watch it this weekend.
10. She..... (be) at work all day, but she(take) a short break now.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What does the word “significant” mean in the context of the passage?

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) unimportant | b) meaningful |
| c) commonplace | d) insignificant |

2. What is the meaning of “rejuvenate” in the passage?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| a) to make young or refreshed | b) to work harder |
| c) to slow down | d) to get bored |

3. The term “burnout” in the text refers to:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a) a state of exhaustion | b) a type of holiday |
| c) a fun activity | d) way to travel |

4. The phrase “refreshing change of scenery” most nearly means:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) visiting a new place | b) staying at home |
| c) doing the same thing | d) ignoring new experiences |

5. What is the synonym of “bond” as used in the passage?

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| a) separate | b) strengthen a relationship |
| c) destroy | d) isolate |

6. The word “perspectives” in the passage means:

- a) attitudes or points of view
- b) physical locations
- c) personal belongings
- d) travel experiences

7. What does “cuisines” mean in the passage?

- a) traditional dishes of different cultures
- b) old buildings
- c) holiday decorations
- d) a type of transportation

8. The word “official” in “official holidays” means:

- a) informal
- b) recognized by the government
- c) secretive
- d) random

9. The term “followers of different faiths” refers to:

- a) believers of different religions
- b) social media influencers
- c) people who read a lot
- d) tourists visiting new places

10. What does “heritage” mean in “cultural heritage”?

- a) a person’s wealth
- b) traditions and customs passed down over generations
- c) a type of holiday
- d) a famous landmark

11. The word “engage” in “engage in recreational activities” means:

- a) to participate
- b) to avoid
- c) to criticize
- d) to quit

12. What is a synonym of “stimulate” in “stimulate creativity”?

- a) suppress
- b) inspire
- c) ignore
- d) dull

13. What does “intellectual growth” mean?

- a) development of knowledge and thinking skills
- b) growth in size
- c) physical strength improvement
- d) a type of travel

14. The word “surroundings” in “spending time in natural surroundings” refers to:

- a) environment or setting
- b) a type of sport
- c) a specific type of recreation
- d) a historical event

15. What does “aspects” mean in “essential aspects of a balanced life”?

- a) different parts or features
- b) difficult challenges
- c) unnecessary distractions
- d) enjoyable holidays

16. The word “achieve” in “achieve a healthier lifestyle” means:

- a) to accomplish
- b) to prevent
- c) to ignore
- d) to damage

17. What does “opportunities” mean in “opportunities to relax and explore”?

- a) chances or possibilities
- b) restrictions
- c) unpleasant experiences
- d) challenges

18. The word “priority” in “work and responsibilities often take priority” means:

- a) importance
- b) irrelevance
- c) delay
- d) uncertainty

19. The word “urban” in “distractions of urban life” refers to:

- a) city environments
- b) Rural areas
- c) beach resorts
- d) Mountain retreats

20. The word “fulfilling” in “a balanced and fulfilling life” means:

- a) satisfying
- b) boring
- c) stressful
- d) confusing

GRAMMAR TEST

Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. I _____ (never/be) to Paris.

- a) was
- b) have never been
- c) had never been
- d) never was

2. She _____ (work) here since 2015.

- a) worked
- b) has worked
- c) has been working
- d) works

3. They _____ (finish) their homework an hour ago.

- a) have finished
- b) finished
- c) had finished
- d) finish

4. We _____ (wait) for you for over an hour!

- a) wait
- b) waited
- c) have been waiting
- d) have waited

16. When I was a child, I _____ (play) outside every day.

- a) played
b) have played
c) was playing
d) have been playing

17. She _____ (already/read) the book twice.

- a) already read
b) has already read
c) was already reading
d) has been already reading

18. They _____ (talk) on the phone for an hour now.

- a) talk
b) talked
c) have talked
d) have been talking

19. He _____ (be) in the hospital since last Monday.

- a) is
b) was
c) has been
d) has being

20. I _____ (not/finish) my project yet.

- a) didn't finish
b) haven't finished
c) wasn't finishing
d) don't finish

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL TEST

Test C. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. Sarah _____ to the gym every morning.

- a) goes
b) is going
c) has gone
d) went

2. I _____ to Spain last summer.

- a) go
b) have gone
c) went
d) am going

3. Mark _____ his keys, so he can't open the door.

- a) lost
b) has lost
c) loses
d) is losing

4. They _____ here since 2015.

- a) live
b) have lived
c) lived
d) are living

5. I _____ this movie three times.

- a) see
b) saw
c) have seen
d) am seeing

6. She ____ English fluently.

- a) speaks
- b) is speaking
- c) spoke
- d) has spoken

7. How long ____ you ____ for the bus?

- a) do / wait
- b) have / waited
- c) did / wait
- d) have / been waiting

8. We ____ dinner when the phone rang.

- a) have
- b) have had
- c) were having
- d) had

9. My brother ____ his homework yet.

- a) didn't finish
- b) hasn't finished
- c) isn't finishing
- d) doesn't finish

10. She ____ tennis since she was a child.

- a) plays
- b) played
- c) has been playing
- d) is playing

11. Which of the following is a popular winter holiday?

- a) Thanksgiving
- b) Christmas
- c) Easter
- d) Halloween

12. What is the main purpose of a recreational activity?

- a) to increase work productivity
- b) to entertain and relax people
- c) to improve business profits
- d) to enforce strict discipline

13. Which of the following is NOT considered a recreational activity?

- a) hiking
- b) watching movies
- c) attending a business meeting
- d) swimming

14. What is a popular summer holiday in the United States?

- a) Christmas
- b) Halloween
- c) Independence Day
- d) Thanksgiving

15. What is a common activity during a beach holiday?

- a) ice skating
- b) surfing
- c) skiing
- d) building snowmen

16. What do people traditionally do on New Year's Eve?

- a) exchange gifts
- b) watch fireworks
- c) go trick-or-treating
- d) decorate eggs

17. What is the main purpose of a national holiday?

- a) to honor historical events or important figures
- b) to encourage people to work longer hours
- c) to increase school attendance
- d) to promote businesses

18. Which of the following is a well-known amusement park?

- a) Yellowstone National Park
- b) Disneyland
- c) Mount Everest
- d) The Grand Canyon

19. Which country is famous for its Oktoberfest celebration?

- a) Italy
- b) Germany
- c) Spain
- d) France

20. What type of holiday involves traveling to see famous landmarks and attractions?

- a) business holiday
- b) adventure holiday
- c) sightseeing holiday
- d) staycation

Topic 6

CULTURAL LIFE. THE ARTS

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. How does cultural life influence an individual's identity and sense of belonging?
2. In what ways has globalization impacted cultural traditions and practices?
3. What role do festivals and celebrations play in preserving cultural heritage?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary and make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

culture	/'kʌl.tʃə/	the way of life of a particular group of people at a particular time; shared beliefs, values, norms, traditions, and practices that characterize a group of people or a society	культура
heritage	/'herɪtɪdʒ/	customs, traditions, artifacts, and values that are passed down from previous generations within a community or society	спадщина
tradition	/trə'dɪʃən/	a belief, principle, or way of acting that people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time, or all of these beliefs in a particular society or group.	традиція
custom	/'kʌstəm/	traditional practice or usual way of doing something	звичай
values	/'væljuːz/	fundamental beliefs or ideals that guide an individual's or a group's behavior and decision-making	цінності
diversity	/daɪ'vɜːsəti	presence of a variety of different elements within a group, organization, or society	різноманіття
contemporary	/kən'tempərəri/	current, modern, or existing in the present time	сучасний

folk culture	' /fəʊk kʌl.tʃər/	the traditional practices, customs, beliefs, and artistic expressions that are characteristic of a specific group of people, often passed down through generations	народна культура
soul	/səʊl/	the immaterial essence of a person, encompassing their thoughts, emotions, and consciousness	душа
culinary	/'kʌləneri/	related to cooking, preparing, and presenting food. It encompasses the skills, techniques, and art involved in the kitchen, as well as the study and appreciation of food and cuisine	кулінарний

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notions “shaping the identity of a community”, “culinary traditions”, “cultural heritage”, “contemporary music”, “preservation of traditions”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

Cultural Life

Culture is the heart and soul of any society – the invisible thread that weaves people together through time and space. It encompasses the traditions, beliefs, art, music, literature, and social practices that shape the identity of a community. Cultural life is an essential part of human civilization, as it reflects the values and aspirations of people across different time periods and geographic locations. From festivals and rituals to artistic expressions and culinary traditions, culture provides a sense of belonging and continuity.

Art and music play a significant role in shaping cultural life. Every society has its own unique artistic styles, whether in painting, sculpture, dance, or theater. Music, in particular, serves as a universal language that connects people across borders. Traditional folk songs preserve historical narratives, while contemporary music reflects modern influences

and global trends. Museums, concerts, and theatrical performances contribute to a thriving cultural environment, keeping traditions alive while fostering innovation.

One of the most vibrant aspects of cultural life is the celebration of festivals. These events bring communities together, reinforcing shared customs and historical narratives. Religious festivals like Christmas, Diwali, Ramadan, and Hanukkah are observed worldwide, while secular festivals such as Carnival, Chinese New Year, and Oktoberfest showcase cultural diversity. These occasions provide an opportunity for people to engage in traditional practices, wear special attire, and enjoy local cuisine, strengthening their cultural identity.

Literature and storytelling have been powerful tools for preserving and transmitting cultural heritage. Folktales, myths, and legends pass down wisdom and moral values from one generation to the next. Classic literary works by authors such as Shakespeare, Tolstoy, and Tagore reflect the cultural and historical contexts of their time. In the modern era, literature continues to evolve, incorporating new themes while maintaining a connection to traditional narratives.

Of course, culture doesn't stand still. In an age of technology and globalization, cultural life is evolving faster than ever. While traditional customs remain important, there is increasing interaction between different cultures. This has led to cultural exchange, fusion, and sometimes even conflicts over authenticity and preservation. Social media, for example, allows people from diverse backgrounds to share their traditions, leading to both appreciation and adaptation of different cultural elements.

Cultural life is a dynamic and evolving aspect of human existence. It not only connects individuals to their heritage but also encourages interaction and understanding among different communities. Whether through art, music, festivals, or literature, culture remains a powerful force that shapes societies and enriches human experiences. By preserving

traditions while embracing new influences, we ensure that cultural life continues to thrive for future generations.

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting your own opinion with information from the text.

1. How does culture reflect the identity of a community?
2. In what ways do art and music contribute to cultural life?
3. Why is music described as a “universal language” in the text?
4. What are some examples of festivals mentioned in the article, and what role do they play in cultural life?
5. How do religious and secular festivals differ in terms of their cultural significance?
6. What role do literature and storytelling play in preserving cultural heritage?
7. How does literature reflect the historical and cultural contexts of its time?
8. How has globalization impacted cultural life, according to the text?
9. What challenges are associated with the cultural exchange and fusion brought about by globalization?
10. Why is it important to preserve traditional customs while embracing new cultural influences?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make up your own sentences with the given words.

To shape the identity of a community –

Cultural life –

The values and aspirations of people –

Unique artistic styles –

To connect people across borders. –

Traditional folk songs –

Historical narratives –

Fostering innovation –

Local cuisine –

To strengthen the cultural identity –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

encompasses / role / folk / narratives / performances /
fostering / celebration / opportunity / myths / authors/
era / transformations / interaction / media / dynamic /
human / periods / heart and soul / transmitting /

1. Culture is the of any society. It the traditions, beliefs, art, music, literature, and social practices that shape the identity of a community.

2. Cultural life is an essential part of civilization, as it reflects the values and aspirations of people across different timeand geographic locations.

3. Art and music play a significant..... in shaping cultural life.

4. Traditional songs preserve historical, while contemporary music reflects modern influences and global trends.

5. Museums, concerts, and theatricalcontribute to a thriving cultural environment, keeping traditions alive while innovation.

6. One of the most vibrant aspects of cultural life is the of festivals.

7. These occasions provide an for people to engage in traditional practices, wear special attire, and enjoy local cuisine, strengthening their cultural identity.

8. Literature and storytelling have been powerful tools for preserving and..... cultural heritage.

9. Folktales,, and legends pass down wisdom and moral values from one generation to the next.

10. Classic literary works bysuch as Shakespeare, Shevchenko, and Tagore reflect the cultural and historical contexts of their time.

11. In the modern, literature continues to evolve, incorporating new themes while maintaining a connection to traditional narratives.

12. With the advancement of technology and globalization, cultural life has undergone significant

13. While traditional customs remain important, there is increasing.....between different cultures.

14. Social, for example, allows people from diverse backgrounds to share their traditions, leading to both appreciation and adaptation of different cultural elements.

15. Cultural life is a and evolving aspect of human existence. It not only connects individuals to their heritage but also encourages interaction and understanding among different communities.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Culture is only about the beliefs and traditions of a community.

2. Art and music are important in shaping cultural life, with music being a universal language.

3. Festivals have no impact on the cultural identity of a community.

4. Literature and storytelling help preserve cultural heritage by passing down wisdom and values.

5. Globalization has had no significant effect on cultural practices.

6. Traditional customs remain unimportant in the era of globalization.

7. Social media has allowed people from diverse backgrounds to share and adapt different cultural traditions.

8. Cultural life is static and does not evolve over time.

9. Art, music, and literature are examples of cultural expressions that reflect the values and aspirations of a community.

10. Cultural life is a dynamic and evolving aspect of human existence.

Task 9. Give synonyms and antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
custom		
rituals		
diversity		
performance		
heart and soul		
dynamic		

Task 10. You are given the plan for the text. Render the text using the plan.

1. Cultural life as a Reflection of Society and Tradition
2. The Role of Art and Music
3. Festivals and Celebrations
4. Literature and Storytelling
5. The Influence of Globalization on cultural life.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

1. "Culture is the name for what people are interested in, their thoughts, their models, the books they read and the speeches they hear". – Walter Lippmann.
2. "Cultural differences should not separate us from each other, but rather cultural diversity brings a collective strength that can benefit all of humanity". – Robert Alan.
3. "Culture is the arts elevated to a set of beliefs". – Thomas Wolfe.

4. *“If we are to preserve culture we must continue to create it”. – Johan Huizinga.*
5. *“Keep your language. Love its sounds, its modulation, its rhythm. But try to march together with men of different languages, remote from your own, who wish like you for a more just and human world.” – Helder Câmara.*

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the recording.



[**Download URL:** <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-9V24D1gTDk>]

Task A. Listen to the recording and answer the questions.

1. What is the British Museum known for?
2. When was the British Museum founded?
3. Where was the British Museum first opened to the public?
4. Do visitors have to pay to enter the British Museum?
Why or why not?
5. What is the Great Court?
6. What important part of the British Library was located in the same area as the British Museum?
7. What type of exhibitions does the British Museum organize?
8. Which famous artifacts can be found in the Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan?
9. How many objects are in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities?

10. Which cultural items does Greece contest the ownership of in the British Museum?

Task B. Listen again and write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement.

1. The British Museum is a museum of human history and culture.

2. The British Museum is located in Monague House.

3. The collections at the British Museum contain over 5 million objects.

4. There were 10 million visitors to the museum between 2010 and 2011.

5. Visitors have to pay to enter the British Museum.

6. The Great Court was redeveloped in 2001.

7. The Great Court's glass structure was designed by Sir Norman Foster.

8. The Great Court stays open later than the British Museum itself.

9. The Department of Ancient Egypt and Sudan has the smallest collection in the museum.

10. The Rosetta Stone is an example of Greek Antiquities in the museum.

WRITING TASK

Task 13. Choose one of the assignments below:

1. Write a letter or email to your friend about a visit to a museum. Explain who you went with, what museum you visited, what you did there (what exhibits you saw, activities you tried), and how you felt about the experience. Your letter or email should be between 140 and 190 words.

2. Write an essay of 140 to 190 words on how literature reflects cultural values and traditions. In your writing, explain how literature shows the customs and beliefs of a society and give an example of a book or story that represents the culture you belong to.

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Look at the two pictures in the Speaking Bank on p. 321. Picture A shows people attending an art exhibition. Picture B depicts a lively concert.

Instructions:

1. **Describe what you see in each picture.** Pay attention to the setting, the people, and the atmosphere.
2. **Compare and contrast the two events.** Tell about the audience and the emotional impact on the attendees.
3. **Discuss the benefits of attending each type of cultural event.** What do people gain from visiting an art exhibition versus going to a concert?
4. **Personal Preference:** Imagine you have the opportunity to attend either an art exhibition or a concert. Which event would you choose and why? Explain your reasons, considering your own interests and preferences.

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

Present Perfect Continuous

Study this summary before you do the exercises that follow.

Present Perfect Continuous — це граматичний час, що використовується для позначення дії, яка розпочалася в минулому й триває досі, або щойно завершилася, залишаючи слід у теперішньому.

Цей час утворюється за допомогою допоміжних дієслів **“have/has been”** і основного дієслова з закінченням **“-ing”**.

E.g. We **have been learning** German for 3 years. – Ми вивчаємо німецьку вже 3 роки.

I **have been working** here since last month. – Я працюю тут з минулого місяця.

Час **Present Perfect Continuous** використовується для опису дій, що розпочалися в минулому, продовжуються

до теперішнього моменту та мають вплив на теперішній стан. Він застосовується для вираження:

1. Дій, що розпочалися раніше й тривають донині.

E.g. She **has been waiting** for the train for half an hour.
– Вона чекає на поїзд вже пів години.

2. Дії, які щойно відбулися і мають помітний результат у теперішньому.

E.g. His hair is wet because **he has been running** in the rain. – Його волосся мокре, бо він біг під дощем.

3. Дій, які тривають протягом певного періоду, а саме для підкреслення тривалості дії.

E.g. They **have been playing** in the garden all day. – Вони гралися в саду весь день.

Present Perfect Continuous утворюється:

Стверджувальні речення:

I, you, we, they + have been + present participle (- ing)

- They **have been waiting** for hours. – Вони чекали годинами.
- **We have been discussing the problem** all day. – Ми обговорювали цю проблему цілий день.

He, she, it + has been + present participle (-ing)

- **We have been living** in this city since 2015. – Ми живемо у цьому місті з 2015 року.
- It **has been snowing** for hours. – Уже годинами падає сніг.

Заперечні речення в Present Perfect Continuous утворюється за допомогою додавання заперечної частки – not:

I, you, we, they + have not (haven't) + been + present participle (-ing)

- They **haven't been going** to the gym recently. – Останнім часом вони не ходили в спортзал.
- They **haven't been travelling** abroad this year. – Вони не виїжджали за кордон цього року.

He, she, it + has not (hasn't) + been + present participle (-ing)

- He **hasn't been paying** attention during the meeting. – Під час зустрічі він не звертав уваги.
- It **hasn't been snowing** in this area. – У цій місцевості не було снігу.

Питальні речення:

Have + I, you, we, they + been + present participle (-ing)?

- **Have you been waiting** for a long time? – Ви довго чекали?
- **Have they been practicing** for the concert? – Чи тренувалися вони до концерту?
Has + he, she, it + been + present participle (-ing)?
- **Has it been raining** all day? – Цілий день йшов дощ?
- **Has she been studying** for the exam? – Вона готувалася до екзамену?

Present Perfect Continuous зазвичай не вживається з дієсловами стану, замість цього застосовується **Present Perfect Simple**.

I **have known** about this idea for a while. – Я вже давно знаю про цю ідею. I ~~have been knowing~~ about this idea for a while.

Дієслова, які не вживаються в **Present Perfect Continuous**:

Емоції та почуття: love, like, hate, prefer, enjoy, want, need, care	I have loved this book since I first read it.	Я полюбила цю книгу відтоді, як вперше прочитала її.
Розумові процеси: know, believe, understand, remember, mean, realize	I have known him for years.	Я знаю його вже багато років.
Відчуття: see, hear, smell, taste, feel	She has seen that movie before.	Вона бачила цей фільм раніше.
Володіння та існування: have, own, possess, belong, include	He has had this dog for ten years.	Він має цього собаку вже десять років.
Зовнішність і стан: seem, look, appear, be, consist	The film has seemed promising from the start.	Фільм з самого початку здавався багатообіцяючим.

Маркери часу для Present Perfect Continuous

Як і в Present Perfect Simple, в Present Perfect Continuous також застосовуються певні маркери часу, такі як “for”, “since”, “recently”, “how long”, тощо. Ці маркери допомагають акцентувати на зв'язку дії з теперішнім моментом і точніше описати дії, що розпочалися в минулому та продовжуються до тепер.

For – впродовж	They’ve been playing football for 2 hours.	Вони грали у футбол 2 години.
Since – із/з	He has been living here since 2019.	Він живе тут із 2019 року.
Lately/Recently – останнім часом	She has recently started a new job at a marketing company.	Нещодавно вона почала нову роботу в маркетинговій компанії.
How long? – як довго?	How long have you been watching this movie?	Як довго ти дивишся цей фільм?

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Perfect Continuous tense.

1. She.....(study) for her exams all morning.
2. They.....(play) football since 2 p.m.
3. I.....(work) on this project for three hours.
4. He..... (learn) Spanish for six months.
5. We..... (wait) for the bus for 20 minutes.
6. The children.....(watch) cartoons all afternoon.
7. My mother(cook) dinner for an hour.
8. It (rain) since yesterday.
9. You..... (talk) on the phone for ages!
10. The dog..... (bark) loudly since morning.

Task 2. Fill in the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

1. She ___ (go) to the market every Saturday.
2. Right now, they ___ (watch) a movie in the living room.
3. We ___ (finish) our project by the time you arrive tomorrow.

4. He ___ (not see) his best friend since last year.
5. By the time he retired, he ___ (work) in this company for twenty years.
6. Look! The children ___ (run) in the park.
7. They ___ (live) in this house for ten years now.
8. While I ___ (walk) to school, it suddenly started to rain.
9. He (already/eat) _____ his lunch, so he wasn't hungry.
10. She (never/be) _____ to Paris before.

Task 3. Underline the correct words or phrases.

1. She **has been studying** for her exams **since/last** morning.
2. They **have been playing** football **since/for this** morning.
3. I **have been working** on this project **for/since** three hours.
4. He **has been waiting** for the bus **for/already** 20 minutes.
5. We **have been living** in this city **for/since** five years.
6. The children **have been watching** cartoons **all afternoon/yesterday**.
7. It **has been raining since yesterday/yesterday**.
8. You **have been talking** on the phone **for/so far** an hour.
9. The teacher **has been explaining** the lesson **for a while/just**.
10. She **has been feeling** sick **since/for** the morning.

Task 4. Put the words in brackets into the correct tense.

1. She (study) hard for the exam, but she (not finish) all the topics yet.
2. They (work) on the project for weeks, yet they(not complete) it.

3. He (visit) several countries, and he (learn) a lot about different cultures.
4. We (wait) for the bus for an hour, but it (not arrive) yet.
5. She (write) three books, and she (start) working on a fourth one.
6. I (try) to call you, but you (not answer) your phone.
7. He (live) in this city for ten years, and he (never want) to move.
8. They (argue) all day, but they (not reach) an agreement.
9. She (make) many friends, and she (enjoy) her time at university.
10. We (look) for a new apartment, but we (not find) the right one yet.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What does the word “encompasses” mean in the context of the passage?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a) limits | b) includes |
| c) excludes | d) dismisses |

2. The word “aspirations” most closely means:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) hopes and ambitions | b) failures and regrets |
| c) customs and traditions | d) laws and regulations |

3. The term “culinary” in the passage refers to:

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) music | b) cooking |
| c) architecture | d) literature |

4. What is the meaning of “universal” in the phrase “Music, in particular, serves as a universal language”?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| a) localized | b) specific |
| c) worldwide | d) difficult |

5. The word “vibrant” in “One of the most vibrant aspects of cultural life” suggests that festivals are:

- a) boring
- b) lively
- c) unimportant
- d) rare

6. In the context of the passage, “reinforcing” means:

- a) strengthening
- b) weakening
- c) ignoring
- d) disrupting

7. What does the word “observed” mean in “Religious festivals like Christmas, Diwali, Ramadan, and Hanukkah are observed worldwide”?

- a) ignored
- b) celebrated
- c) examined
- d) questioned

8. The word “showcase” in “Oktoberfest showcases cultural diversity” means:

- a) hides
- b) displays
- c) weakens
- d) ignores

9. “Engage in” in “These occasions provide an opportunity for people to engage in traditional practices” means:

- a) avoid
- b) take part in
- c) oppose
- d) forget

10. “Preserving” in “Literature and storytelling have been powerful tools for preserving and transmitting cultural heritage” means:

- a) destroying
- b) protecting
- c) changing
- d) questioning

11. What does the word “transmitting” mean in “preserving and transmitting cultural heritage”?

- a) passing on
- b) blocking
- c) erasing
- d) hiding

12. The word “evolve” in “In the modern era, literature continues to evolve” means:

- a) stay the same
- b) change and develop
- c) disappear
- d) decline

13. “Fusion” in “This has led to cultural exchange, fusion, and sometimes even conflicts” means:

- a) separation
- b) combination
- c) loss
- d) misunderstanding

14. What does “authenticity” mean in the phrase “conflicts over authenticity and preservation”?

- a) fakeness
- b) genuineness
- c) popularity
- d) simplicity

15. The word “appreciation” in “leading to both appreciation and adaptation of different cultural elements” means:

- a) disrespect
- b) admiration
- c) rejection
- d) confusion

16. “Adaptation” in “leading to both appreciation and adaptation of different cultural elements” means:

- a) resistance
- b) modification
- c) elimination
- d) disappearance

17. What does the word “dynamic” mean in “Cultural life is a dynamic and evolving aspect of human existence”?

- a) unchanging
- b) active and changing
- c) boring
- d) unimportant

18. “Embracing” in “By preserving traditions while embracing new influences” means:

- a) rejecting
- b) ignoring
- c) accepting
- d) avoiding

19. The word “heritage” in “It not only connects individuals to their heritage” refers to:

- a) future trends
- b) cultural traditions
- c) scientific discoveries
- d) political beliefs

20. The phrase “thriving cultural environment” suggests a cultural life that is:

- a) declining
- b) flourishing
- c) struggling
- d) unnoticed

GRAMMAR TEST

Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- a) She has been writing three letters yesterday.
- b) She was writing three letters yesterday.
- c) She has written three letters yesterday.
- d) She wrote three letters yesterday.

2. Which sentence is correct?

- a) I have been finishing my homework just now. b) I have finished my homework just now.
c) I finished my homework just now. d) I was finishing my homework just now.

3. We use the Present Perfect Continuous to describe:

- a) an action that happened at a specific time in the past. b) an action that was happening at a certain moment in the past.
c) an action that started in the past and is still continuing. d) a completed action with no connection to the present.

4. I _____ (wait) for you for two hours! Where have you been?

- a) waited b) have been waiting
c) were waiting c) was waiting

5. He _____ (never/be) to France.

- a) has never been b) was never
c) has never been being d) is never

6. When I saw her, she _____ (cry).

- a) cried b) has cried
c) has been crying d) was crying

7. How long _____ (you/study) English?

- a) did you study b) have you studied
c) were you studying d) have you been studying

8. I _____ (not see) him since last summer.

- a) didn't see b) haven't seen
c) wasn't seeing d) haven't been seeing

9. We _____ (watch) TV when the lights went out.

- a) have watched b) have been watching
c) watched d) were watching

10. She _____ (lose) her keys, so she can't open the door.

- a) lost b) has lost
c) has been losing d) was losing

11. When I was a child, I _____ (play) outside every day.

- a) was playing b) have played
c) played d) have been playing

12. They _____ (talk) for hours before they finally made a decision.

- a) were talking
- b) talked
- c) have talked
- d) have been talking

13. I _____ (read) this book three times.

- a) read
- b) have read
- c) have been reading
- d) was reading

14. While she _____ (cook), the phone rang.

- a) cooked
- b) has cooked
- c) was cooking
- d) has been cooking

15. He _____ (work) in this company since 2010.

- a) worked
- b) was working
- c) has worked
- d) has been working

16. They _____ (already/eat) by the time we arrived.

- a) already ate
- b) have already eaten
- c) had already eaten
- d) were already eating

17. We _____ (not go) to the cinema last weekend.

- a) didn't go
- b) haven't gone
- c) weren't going
- d) haven't been going

18. How long _____ (she/live) in London?

- a) has she lived
- b) has she been living
- c) did she live
- d) was she living

19. I _____ (drink) too much coffee today.

- a) drank
- b) have been drinking
- c) was drinking
- d) have drunk

20. He _____ (watch) TV when I called him.

- a) watched
- b) was watching
- c) has been watching
- d) has watched

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL TEST

Test C. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. Choose the correct sentence:

- a) I have been knowing him for five years.
- b) I knew him for five years.
- c) I have known him for five years.
- d) I was knowing him for five years.

2. She _____ (read) this book for two hours now.

- a) has been reading
- b) read
- c) had read
- d) was reading

3. Which sentence is correct?

- a) When I arrived, they have already left.
- b) When I arrived, they had already left.
- c) When I have arrived, they already left.
- d) When I was arriving, they had already left.

4. I _____ (watch) TV when she called me.

- a) have watched
- b) watched
- c) was watching
- d) have been watching

5. Choose the correct sentence:

- a) I have been finishing my homework.
- b) I finished my homework yesterday.
- c) I have finished my homework yesterday.
- d) I was finished my homework.

6. Choose the correct sentence:

- a) She has been working here since 2010.
- b) She has worked here since 2010.
- c) She worked here since 2010.
- d) Both a and b are correct.

7. I _____ (see) this movie three times.

- a) have been seeing
- b) have seen
- c) saw
- d) was seeing

8. While I _____ (walk) to work, it started to rain.

- a) have walked
- b) was walking
- c) walked
- d) have been walking

9. Choose the correct sentence:

- a) He has been writing five emails today.
- b) He has written five emails today.
- c) He wrote five emails today.
- d) He writes five emails today.

10. I _____ (wait) for you for two hours!

- a) have waited
- b) have been waiting
- c) was waiting
- d) waited

11. Which of the following is a key element of culture?

- a) climate
- b) language
- c) genetics
- d) geography

12. The Great Pyramid of Giza is an important cultural symbol of which civilization?

- a) Roman
- b) Mayan
- c) Egyptian
- d) Greek

13. What is culture?

- a) the genetic traits of a population
- b) the learned behaviors, beliefs, and customs of a group of people
- c) a country's geographical features
- d) the study of ancient civilizations

14. In the sentence, "Music, in particular, serves as a universal language that connects people across borders," what does "universal" mean?

- a) limited to one country
- b) unique
- c) common to all
- d) complicated

15. The word "thriving" in "Museums, concerts, and theatrical performances contribute to a thriving cultural environment" means:

- a) declining
- b) flourishing
- c) simple
- d) isolated

16. What is the meaning of "reinforcing" in "These events bring communities together, reinforcing shared customs and historical narratives"?

- a) strengthening
- b) weakening
- c) changing
- d) eliminating

17. The word "observed" in "Religious festivals like Christmas, Diwali, Ramadan, and Hanukkah are observed worldwide" most closely means:

- a) ignored
- b) celebrated
- c) questioned
- d) forgotten

18. In "Folktales, myths, and legends pass down wisdom and moral values from one generation to the next," what does "pass down" mean?

- a) destroy
- b) forget
- c) transmit
- d) hide

19. The phrase "cultural exchange" in "This has led to cultural exchange, fusion, and sometimes even conflicts over authenticity and preservation" suggests:

- a) the destruction of culture
- b) the sharing and blending of cultural elements
- c) the elimination of traditions
- d) the loss of historical knowledge

20. The word "authenticity" in "sometimes even conflicts over authenticity and preservation" means:

- a) originality
- b) artificiality
- c) popularity
- d) weakness

Topic 7

SHOPS AND SHOPPING

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. Do you enjoy shopping, and if so, how often do you shop?
2. What's your favourite kind of shop?
3. Do you prefer shopping in person or online?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary and make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

window shopping	/ˈwɪndəʊ ʃɒpɪŋ/	the activity of looking at the goods in shop windows, usually without intending to buy anything	розглядання вітрин
goods	/ɡʊdz/	things that are produced to be sold	товари
department store	/dɪˈpɑːtməntstɔː(r)/	a large shop that is divided into several parts, each part selling a different type of goods	універмаг
greengrocer's	/ˈɡriːnɡrəʊsə(r)z/	shop selling fresh fruits and vegetables	овочевий магазин
mall	/mɔːl/	a large building or covered area that has many shops, restaurants, etc. inside it	торговий центр
encourage	/ɪnˈkʌrɪdʒ/	to give somebody support, courage or hope	заохочувати
purchase	/ˈpɜːtʃəs/	to buy something	купляти
customer	/ˈkʌstəmə(r)/	a person or an organization that buys goods or services from a shop or business	покупець
convenience store	/kənˈviːniənsstɔː(r) /	a shop that sells food, drinks, etc. and is usually open until late	цілодобовий магазин
deliver	/dɪˈlɪvə(r)/	to take goods, letters, etc. to the person or people they have been sent to	доставляти

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notions as “the process of shopping”, “buying food”, “buying clothes”, “shopping list”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

SHOPS AND SHOPPING

It is difficult to imagine our life without shopping. It is a pastime that is enjoyed by many people around the world. Shopping can be a fun and exciting experience. There is so called shopping therapy. It assists people to reduce stress by purchasing different items or even just going window shopping.

There are many different kinds of shops, each specializing in a particular type of product. One common type of shop is a supermarket. Supermarkets sell a wide range of products, including food, drinks, and household items. They are usually large and offer a variety of brands and products.

Another type of shop is a department store. It is even larger than a supermarket and sells a large variety of products, including clothing, electronics, and furniture. It is often divided into different departments, each selling a particular type of product.

Smaller shops, such as bakeries, butchers, and greengrocers, focus on specific products. Bakeries sell bread, cakes, and pastries. Butchers sell meat, and at greengrocers you can buy fresh fruit and vegetables.

Convenience stores are small shops that sell a limited assortment of products, like snacks, drinks, and newspapers. They are usually open late at night.

Another significant trend is the growth of large shopping malls. These malls provide a variety of shops, restaurants, and entertainment choices all in one location. Though they can be enjoyable to visit, they can also encourage people to purchase more items and cause environmental problems.

While supermarkets offer convenience and a wide selection, shopping at a local market provides a unique and good experience. The busy atmosphere, the bright colours, and a chance to talk to the people who sell things and fellow shoppers create a feeling connected to the community and its culture which you do not often find in big shops. A key benefit of shopping at markets is the chance to buy fresh, seasonal produce straight from local farmers. This practice guarantees superior quality and flavor while also bolstering the local economy and reducing the environmental footprint associated with extensive transportation. Shopping can be a fun experience, but it is important to be a responsible shopper. We should only buy what we need and avoid impulse purchases. We should also be aware of the environmental impact of our shopping habits and try to choose sustainable options whenever possible.

When we go shopping, we often have a budget. This helps us to control how much money we spend. We can also compare prices between different shops to find the best deals.

Shopping has changed dramatically over the years. In the past, people used to go to local markets or small shops to buy their goods. They would choose items carefully and often haggle over prices. Today's shopping experience is vastly different from the past.

The rise of online shopping is one of the most significant changes. With just a few clicks, people can buy almost anything they want, from clothes to electronics to groceries. The convenience of buying products from home is a key feature of online shopping. They can browse through a vast assortment of products.

Shopping online provides a simple and convenient way to purchase goods as people can shop anytime, anywhere, 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The ability to compare prices and read customer reviews is also available before buying.

Through online platforms, residents can sometimes access items that aren't sold domestically. It can occasionally be

cheaper to purchase specific goods online from other countries. The lower production costs or different tax structures in other countries often translate to more affordable prices for people when they shop online internationally.

However, online shopping also has some disadvantages. For example, people cannot physically see or touch the products they are buying. Individuals who shop online internationally also face the need to wait for delivery, and shipping from other countries can take considerably longer.

Even considering these drawbacks, online shopping continues to grow in popularity. It offers a convenient and efficient way to shop, and it is likely to become even more popular in the future.

As technology proceeds to advance, we can expect even more changes in the way we shop. For example, virtual reality and augmented reality could revolutionize the shopping experience by allowing customers to try on clothes or visualize furniture in their homes.

In conclusion, shopping has changed from a simple necessity to a complex and often enjoyable activity. While it offers many benefits, it is important to be careful with your money and think about what you buy. Regardless of whether they choose physical stores or online platforms, shopping remains an essential aspect of daily life for people.

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting your own opinion with information from the text.

1. Why is shopping regarded a pleasure for many people?
2. What specific types of stores does the text refer to?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of shopping malls?
4. What is “shopping therapy”?
5. How do department stores differ from supermarkets?
6. What positive aspects are associated with shopping at local markets?

7. What are the pros and cons of using online platforms for shopping?
8. How might technology further change the shopping experience in the future?
9. Which type of shopping do you prefer: in physical stores or online? Explain your preference.
10. What does the word “haggle” mean in the context of the text?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with these terms.

Shopping therapy –

A wide range of products –

Departments –

Haggle over prices –

A responsible shopper –

Impulse purchase –

A budget –

Online shopping –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

range of products / popular / convenience store / local market
/ mall/ budget / shopping / responsible shopper / department
store / drawbacks / goods / significant trends / specializing /
reduce stress / window shopping /

1. _____ is an important part of daily life for most people.
2. Supermarkets provide a wide _____, such as food, drinks, and household items.
3. Online shopping has become _____, offering convenience and a wide choice of products.
4. I often go to the _____ to buy fresh fruits and vegetables straight from the farmers.

5. When I'm pressed for time, I usually stop at a _____ to have a quick snack or drink.
6. My parents like to spend a whole day at the _____, where they find a variety of shops and restaurants.
7. It's important to set a _____ before you go shopping to avoid overspending.
8. A _____ considers the environmental impact of their purchases and tries to reduce waste.
9. Many people find that _____, even without buying anything, can be a relaxing activity.
10. Online shopping has led to _____ in consumer behavior, such as increased reliance on reviews and faster delivery expectations.
11. One of the _____ of online shopping is the inability to physically inspect the goods before purchase.
12. A _____ is a large retail establishment that offers a wide variety of products under one roof.
13. Some smaller shops are _____ in specific items, like vintage clothing or handmade crafts.
14. For some, shopping can _____, while for others, it can be a source of anxiety.
15. There are a lot of _____ on the shelves in a new bakery.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Shopping is usually seen as a responsibility. (T/F)
2. Supermarkets offer a small amount of goods. (T/F)
3. Convenience stores are only open during normal working hours. (T/F)
4. Department stores are smaller than supermarkets. (T/F)
5. Large shopping centers can negatively impact the environment. (T/F)
6. Local markets have prices that are cheaper than those at supermarkets. (T/F)

7. Internet shopping enables individuals to purchase at any time and from any location. (T/F)

8. Online shopping always offers access to reduced prices. (T/F)

9. Virtual reality and augmented reality won't alter our shopping habits in the future. (T/F)

10. Technology is expected to keep shaping consumer shopping behaviors (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
buy		
disadvantage		
cheap		
convenient		
available		
benefit		

Task 10. Prepare the plan to the text. Render the plot of the text using the plan.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

1. "I always say shopping is cheaper than a psychiatrist." – Tammy Faye Bakker
2. "Buy less, choose well." – Vivienne Westwood
3. "A bargain is something you can't use at a price you can't resist." – Franklin Jones
4. "The quickest way to get to know a woman is to go shopping with her." – Marcelene Cox
5. "Whoever said money can't buy happiness simply didn't know where to go shopping." – Bo Derek
6. "Happiness is not in money, but in shopping." – Marilyn Monroe

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the recording about shopping in the past.



[Download URL: <https://bit.ly/43P2I35>]

Task A. Answer the questions about people's conversations.

1. Where did people use to buy food when the speaker was young?
2. What did people use to carry food from the grocery shops?
3. How was food like sugar sold in the grocery shops?
4. Where did children buy sweets, and how were they served?
5. What kind of items did shoe-repair shops sell?
6. What meat did people buy from the butcher at that time?
7. What was the name of the local bakery?
8. Who used to serve the customers at the bakery?
9. How did people pay in the shops in those days?
10. What does the speaker miss about shopping in the past?

Task B. Listen again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. People used to go shopping to the supermarkets when the speaker was young. (T/F)
2. Shoppers used their own trolleys in the grocery shops. (T/F)
3. Plastic packaging was common in those days. (T/F)

4. Shop assistants sometimes gave children broken biscuits for free. (T/F)
5. Sweets were sold in plastic containers. (T/F)
6. Shoe-repair shops helped people make their shoes last longer. (T/F)
7. People often bought chicken from the butcher. (T/F)
8. The speaker's mother enjoyed it when the speaker went to buy meat. (T/F)
9. Most people preferred brown bread. (T/F)
10. Credit cards were used for purchases. (T/F)

WRITING TASK

Task 13. Write a letter of complaint.

You recently ordered a laptop online, but it hasn't arrived. Write an email to the company explaining the problem and asking for information about what has happened.

In your email, you should include:

- the laptop's name, model number, and price
- the date of purchase
- the web address of the site where you bought it
- when you expected it to arrive.
- a request for a solution to your problem.
- an explanation of what you will do if there is no solution.

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Look at the two pictures in the Speaking Bank on p. 322. Picture A shows someone shopping in a physical clothing store. Picture B presents someone shopping online using a laptop.

Compare and contrast the experience of shopping in a physical shop (as shown in Picture A) with shopping online (as shown in Picture B). In your description, you should consider the following points:

- How easy and time-consuming is each type of shopping?
- What kind of choices are typically available in each shop?
- What are the possibilities and limitations of trying on items in each case?
- What are the different experiences involved in each kind of shopping? (e.g., touching, seeing in real light, interacting with staff)
- What downsides and risks are involved in each of these shopping methods?
- Which types of shopping do you generally prefer and why?

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

The Noun. Singular and Plural Number of Nouns.

Study this summary before you do the exercises that follow.

Іменник. Число іменників Злічувані та незлічувані іменники.

Іменник (**The Noun**)– це частина мови, яка називає особу (a person), місце (a place), річ (a thing), або ідею (an idea).

Число іменників (Number of Nouns) в англійській мові буває двох видів:

Однина (Singular): коли іменник позначає одну особу, місце, річ або ідею.

- a cat, a house, a book, an idea.

Множина (Plural): коли іменник позначає більше ніж одну особу, місце, річ або ідею.

- cats, houses, books, ideas.

Злічувані іменники (countable nouns) в англійській мові – це іменники, які можна порахувати як окремі одиниці. Вони мають форми як однини (singular), так і множини (plural).

Основна характеристика злічуваних іменників полягає в тому, що перед ними в однині можна вживати неозначені артикли а або an, а в множині вони можуть мати числові займенники (наприклад, two, three, many, few) або закінчення множини (-s, -es, -ies, -ves, або мати нерегулярну форму).

Ознаки злічуваних іменників:

- Мають однину та множину:

a cat (один кіт) – two cats (два коти)

an apple (одне яблуко) – many apples (багато яблук)

a friend (один друг) – few friends (мало друзів)

a house (один будинок) – some houses (кілька будинків)

- Можуть вживатися з неозначеними артиклями ‘a’ або ‘an’ в однині:

a book

an orange

a student

- Можуть вживатися з числовими займенниками в множині:

three cars

ten fingers

hundreds of stars

- Можуть вживатися з питальними словами ‘how many’:

How many books do you have? (Скільки книг ти маєш?)

How many languages do you understand and speak?

(Скільки мов ви розумієте та якими розмовляєте?)

Приклади злічуваних іменників (Countable Nouns):

- **Objects** (предмети): table, chair, pen, computer, phone, car, bicycle, key, door, window.
- **People** (люди): student, teacher, doctor, engineer, friend, baby, child, parent.
- **Places** (місця): city, country, school, park, river, mountain, shop, restaurant.

- **Animals** (тварини): fox, cat, wolf, fish, elephant, rabbit, tiger.
- **Ideas** (ідеї, які можна конкретизувати): idea, plan, question, problem, solution, dream.
- **Events** (події): meeting, party, concert, game, lesson.

Незлічувані іменники (uncountable nouns) в англійській мові – це іменники, які ми не можемо порахувати як окремі одиниці. Вони зазвичай не мають форми множини і не вживаються з неозначеними артиклями **a** або **an**.

Основна характеристика незлічуваних іменників полягає в тому, що вони позначають щось, що розглядається як ціла маса, речовина, абстрактне поняття або якість, яку важко або неможливо розділити на окремі елементи для підрахунку.

Ознаки незлічуваних іменників:

- **Зазвичай не мають множини:** Ми не додаємо до них закінчення -s, -es тощо, щоб утворити множину. Наприклад, ми не говоримо «waters», «informations», «advices».

- **Не вживаються з неозначеними артиклями «a» або «an»:** Ми не можемо сказати «a water», «an information», «a salt».

- **Часто вживаються з займенниками, що позначають кількість у загальному сенсі:** *some, any, much, little*.

some water (трохи води)

any news? (якись новини?)

much money (багато грошей)

little sugar (мало цукру)

- **Для позначення кількості використовують спеціальні одиниці виміру або описові слова:**

a grain of salt (одна крупинка солі)

a loaf of bread (буханка хліба)

a bar of chocolate (плитка шоколаду)

Можуть вживатися з питальним словом 'how much':

How much sugar do usually buy? (Скільки цукру ти зазвичай купляєш?)

How much time do we have? (Скільки часу ми маємо?)

Категорії незлічуваних іменників та приклади:

- **Рідини (Liquids):** *water, milk, oil, coffee, tea, juice, soup.*
- **Гази (Gases):** *air, oxygen, smoke, steam.*
- **Сипучі речовини (Granular Materials):** *sand, salt, sugar, rice, flour.*
- **Матеріали (Materials):** *steel, glass, leather, gold, silver.*
- **Абстрактні поняття (Abstract Nouns):** *advice, information, news, knowledge, happiness, sadness, love, hate, time, money, work, education, progress, luck, fun.*
- **Їжа (Food - деякі види їжі):** *bread, meat, cheese, fruit* (у загальному сенсі), *pasta.* (Окремі види фруктів та пасти можуть бути злічуваними: *an apple, two bananas, three types of pasta*).
- **Інші:** *furniture, luggage, traffic, weather, music.*

Важливо пам'ятати, що деякі іменники можуть бути як злічуваними, так і незлічуваними, залежно від їхнього значення в контексті.

- *Time* (час) - незлічуваний іменник: *I don't have much time.* (У мене мало часу.)
- *A time* (раз, період) - злічуваний іменник: *I have visited this museum three times.* (Я відвідав цей музей три рази.)
- *Hair* (волосся - як маса волосся) - незлічуваний іменник: *She has long hair.* (У неї довге волосся.)
- *A hair* (одна волосина) - злічуваний: *There is a hair in my soup!* (У моєму супі волосина!)

Англійська мова значно відрізняється від багатьох інших мов, включаючи українську, у питанні роду іменників. В англійській мові іменники самі по собі

не мають граматичного роду (чоловічого, жіночого чи середнього) у тому сенсі, як це відбувається в українській.

Замість граматичного роду, англійська мова використовує природний рід (natural gender), який зазвичай відповідає біологічній статі істоти або традиційно асоціюється з певними об'єктами.

1. Іменники, що позначають людей:

Чоловічий рід: іменники, що позначають чоловіків та хлопчиків: man, father, brother, son, uncle, king, actor, boy.

Жіночий рід: іменники, що позначають жінок та дівчаток: woman, mother, sister, daughter, aunt, queen, actress, girl.

Спільний рід: деякі іменники можуть позначати як чоловіків, так і жінок: teacher, doctor, student, friend, parent, child, artist, singer. Контекст зазвичай визначає стать.

2. Іменники, що позначають тварин:

Часто використовуються окремі слова для позначення статі тварин:

- cat (кіт) - queen (кішка)
- lion (лев) - lioness (левиця)
- rooster (півень) - hen (курка)
- bull (бик) - cow (корова)

Іноді використовується спільне слово, а стать уточнюється словами male

(чоловічий) або female (жіночий):

- a male cat (кіт)
- a female cat (кішка)
- a male bird (птаха-самець)
- a female bird (птаха-самка)

3. Іменники, що позначають неживі предмети та абстрактні поняття:

Більшість іменників, що позначають неживі предмети (table, book, house, car) та абстрактні поняття (idea, happiness, time, freedom), граматично не мають роду. Зазвичай щодо них вживається займенник it (він/вона/воно).

4. Персоніфікація:

Іноді неживі предмети або абстрактні поняття можуть бути персоніфіковані та вживатися із займенниками чоловічого (he) або жіночого (she) роду. Це часто зустрічається в літературі або коли ми хочемо надати об'єкту певних характеристик.

The ship sailed proudly, and she cut through the waves with ease. (Корабель плыв гордо, і вона легко розрізала хвилі.) (Тут корабель уособлюється як жінка.)

Death is often personified as a grim reaper, and he carries a scythe. (Смерть часто уособлюють як похмурого женця, і він несе косу.) (Тут смерть уособлюється як чоловік.)

Утворення множини іменників (Plural of Nouns):

1. Додавання -s до більшості іменників:

Це найпростіший і найпоширеніший спосіб утворення множини.

a book – books

a pen – pens

a table – tables

a flower – flowers

a computer – computers

2. Додавання -es до іменників, що закінчуються на -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z:

Це робиться для полегшення вимови, оскільки додавання просто -s створило б важке поєднання звуків.

a dress – dresses

a dish – dishes

a watch – watches

a box – boxes

a quiz – quizzes

3. Зміна -у на -ies після приголосної:

Якщо іменник в однині закінчується на приголосну + -у, то -у змінюється на -і, і додається -es.

a baby – babies (b - приголосна)

a country – countries (r - приголосна)

a story – stories (r - приголосна)

a fly – flies (l - приголосна)

4. Додавання -s після голосної перед -y:

Якщо іменник в однині закінчується на голосну + -y, то просто додається -s.

a toy – toys (o - голосна)

a cowboy – cowboys (o - голосна)

a day – days (a - голосна)

a key – keys (e - голосна)

5. Додавання -es до більшості іменників із закінченням -o:

a torpedo – torpedoes

a potato – potatoes

a hero – heroes

a tornado – tornados

Винятки, де до іменників на -o додається лише -s:

a tattoo – tattoos

a photo – photos

a studio – studios

a video – videos

Деколи правило залежить від походження слова, але краще запам'ятовувати ці винятки.

6. Зміна -f або -fe на -ves:

Багато іменників із закінченням -f або -fe, змінюють це закінчення на -ves у множині.

a life – lives

a wife – wives

an elf – elves

a thief – thieves

a loaf – loaves

Винятки, де до іменників на -f додається лише -s:

a proof – proofs

a handkerchief – handkerchiefs

a safe – safes

a belief – beliefs

a giraffe – giraffes

7. Нерівномірні множини (Irregular Plurals):

Деякі іменники мають особливі форми множини, які не підкоряються жодним правилам. Їх потрібно просто запам'ятати.

a goose – geese

a foot – feet

a mouse – mice

a child – children

a man – men

a woman – women

a tooth – teeth

a louse – lice

an ox – oxen

a person – people (хоча *persons* також існує, але вживається рідше і в більш формальних контекстах, наприклад, у юридичних документах)

8. Іменники, що мають однакову форму в однині та множині:

Деякі іменники мають однакову форму як в однині, так і в множині.

sheep

fish (хоча *fishes* іноді використовується для позначення різних видів риб)

deer

aircraft

series

species

9. Запозичені іменники (Foreign Plurals):

Деякі іменники, запозичені з інших мов (особливо з латини та грецької), зберігають свої оригінальні форми множини. Хоча в сучасній англійській мові часто для них використовуються звичайні англійські закінчення.

nucleus – nuclei (латина) / *nucleuses* (англійська)

radius – radii (латина) / *radiuses* (англійська)

curriculum – curricula (латина) / *curriculumms* (англійська)

datum – data (латина)

analysis – *analyses* (грецька)
crisis – *crises* (грецька)
phenomenon – *phenomena* (грецька) / *phenomenons*
 (англійська)

Присвійний відмінок (Possessive Case)

Присвійний відмінок (Possessive Case) використовується для того, щоб показати, що одна іменна група (іменник, займенник, або іменникова фраза) володіє чи пов'язана з іншою.

Основні способи утворення присвійного відмінка:

▫ Для однини іменників: Додаємо апостроф і літеру -s до кінця іменника.

the cat's tail (хвіст кота)

Mary's book (книга Мері)

my brother's car (машина мого брата)

the company's success (успіх компанії)

yesterday's news (вчорашні новини)

▫ Для множини іменників, що закінчуються на -s: Додаємо лише апостроф після кінцевої -s.

the students' projects (проекти студентів)

my parents' house (будинок моїх батьків)

the boys' toys (іграшки хлопчиків)

the companies' profits (прибутки компаній)

▫ Для множини іменників, що не закінчуються на -s (irregular plurals): Додаємо апостроф і літеру -s, як і для однини.

the children's toys (іграшки дітей)

the men's club (чоловічий клуб)

the women's rights (права жінок)

the people's choice (вибір народу)

▫ Для складених іменників: Апостроф і -s додаються до останнього слова.

my father-in-law's opinion (думка мого тестя)

the Prime Minister's speech (промова прем'єр-міністра)

▫ Для іменників, що закінчуються на -s, але вимовляються як /ɪz/ (особливо класичні імена):

- Іноді додається лише апостроф, але частіше використовується апостроф з -s. Обидва варіанти вважаються правильними.

Jesus' teachings або Jesus's teachings (вчення Ісуса)

Socrates' ideas або Socrates's ideas (ідеї Сократа)

Важливо пам'ятати:

Присвійний відмінок зазвичай використовується з **іменниками, що позначають людей, тварин, країни та організації.**

Для неживих предметів часто використовується прийменник «**of**»:

the top of the mountain (вершина гори) – *замість* the mountain's top

the door of the car (двері машини) – *замість* the car's door

Однак, є винятки, коли (-'s) використовується з неживими предметами, особливо коли йдеться про **час, відстань, вагу, гроші та деякі абстрактні поняття:**

today's newspaper (сьогоднішня газета)

a **mile's** distance (миля відстані)

a **dollar's** worth (на долар)

the **earth's** atmosphere (атмосфера землі)

Розуміння та правильне використання присвійного відмінка є важливим для чіткого та граматично правильного спілкування англійською мовою.

Task 1. Rewrite these sentences in the plural making other necessary changes.

1. Do you see that mouse on the floor?
2. There is a sheep in the barn.
3. The child plays with a toy in the garden.
4. The cat chases the mouse under the table.
5. The student reads a book in the library.
6. The woman buys a dress in the shop.
7. The man drives a car to work.
8. The dog barks at the stranger at the door.
9. The fish swims in the river.
10. The butterfly flies over the flower.

Task 2. Supply -is, are, has, have.

1. This team _____ cheating! They are prompting each other!
2. The staff _____ discussing the future plans.
3. The crowd _____ silent.
4. What _____ his politics achieved?
5. The boxes of chocolates _____ on the shelf.
6. There _____ several different types of berries in the basket.
7. I _____ a lot of coins in my purse.
8. The salespeople _____ helpful in the department store.
9. She _____ two pairs of shoes in her shopping cart.
10. The mice _____ hiding under the counter.

Task 3. Paraphrase the expressions using the Possessive Case where possible.

- 1) the experiments of F.W.Taylor;
- 2) the house of my neighbors;
- 3) the advice of the lawyer;
- 4) the phone of my friend;
- 5) the birthday of his boss;
- 6) the new club of the journalists;
- 7) a trip lasting a day;
- 8) the bike of Tom;
- 9) the toys of the children;
- 10) the headquarters of the company.

Task 4. Correct the mistakes with plural forms of the nouns and the Possessive Case.

1. The childrens toy are all over the house.
2. The womens clothes are on sale.
3. My sister and brother room are next to each other.
4. The cats mouses are running away.
5. The students books is on the desk.
6. The womans dresss are expensive.
7. The mans cars is parked outside.
8. The fishs fins are colourful.

9. The butterfly's wings are delicate.
10. The city's parks are a great place to relax.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What does "leisure" mean in the theme of shopping?

- a) necessity
b) relaxation and enjoyment
c) duty
d) expense

2. What is "shopping therapy"?

- a) a medical treatment for compulsive shopping behaviour
b) shopping to reduce stress
c) shopping for essential items only
d) shopping with a therapist

3. What is a "supermarket"?

- a) a small shop specializing in one product
c) an online shop
c) a large shop selling a wide range of products
d) a shop that sells only clothes

4. What is a "department store"?

- a) a small shop selling snacks
b) a shop that sells only food
c) a large shop divided into sections selling different products
d) a market stall

5. What is a "greengrocer"?

- a) a shop that sells meat
b) a shop that sells electronics
c) a shop that sells fruit and vegetables
d) a shop that sells bread

6. What is a "convenience store"?

- a) a large shopping mall
b) a shop that sells only clothes
c) a small shop opened late, selling limited products
d) a shop that sells furniture

7. What is an "impulse purchase"?

- a) a planned purchase
b) a purchase of expensive items
c) a purchase of essential items
d) a purchase made without thinking

8. What does "sustainable options" mean?

- a) cheap products
b) luxurious products
c) environmentally friendly products
d) products that are not durable

9. What does “haggle” mean?

- a) to pay a fixed price
- b) to negotiate a price
- c) to buy online
- d) to shop quickly

10. What is a “review” in the context of online shopping?

- a) a product description
- b) a customer’s opinion of a product
- c) a price comparison
- d) a shipping notification

11. What are “drawbacks”?

- a) advantages
- b) disadvantages
- c) benefits
- d) improvements

12. What does “visualize” mean?

- a) to touch
- b) to see in your mind
- c) to hear
- d) to taste

13. What is a “budget”?

- a) a list of things you want to buy
- b) a credit card
- c) a plan for how much money you can spend
- d) a shopping list

14. What does “seasonal produce” mean?

- a) food that is available at certain times of the year
- b) imported food
- c) food that is always available
- d) processed food

15. What does “atmosphere” mean in the context of a market?

- a) the weather
- b) the feeling or mood of a place
- c) the prices of goods
- d) the number of shops

16. What does “environmental impact” mean?

- a) the effect on the weather
- b) the effect on the natural world
- c) the effect on prices
- d) the effect on people’s moods

17. What does “international online shopping” refer to?

- a) shopping at a local market
- b) shopping at a department store
- c) buying items from shops in other countries online
- d) shopping at a supermarket

18. What does “augmented reality” mean?

- a) a virtual reality experience.
- b) an enhanced version of reality.
- c) a new type of market.
- d) a form of delivery service.

19. What does “production costs” mean?

- a) the price of items in a shop.
- b) the cost of shipping.
- c) the production costs.
- d) the cost of advertising.

10. The _____ discounts were amazing.

- a) departments
- b) department
- c) departments's
- d) department's

11. Which sentence correctly uses the plural form of "person"?

- a) The peoples were waiting in line.
- b) The person were waiting in line.
- c) The people were waiting in line.
- d) The persons were waiting in line.

12. Those are the _____ sales strategies.

- a) retailers
- b) retailer's
- c) retailers'
- d) retailers's

13. Which of the following is the correct plural of "goose"?

- a) geeses
- b) goosees
- c) geeses
- d) geese

14. The _____ return policy is very generous.

- a) company's
- b) companies
- c) companies's
- d) company

15. Which sentence correctly uses the plural form of "woman"?

- a) The womans were discussing fashion.
- b) The womenses were discussing fashion.
- c) The women were discussing fashion
- d) The woman were discussing fashion.

16. These are the _____ opinions on the new products.

- a) customers
- b) customers'
- c) customer's
- d) customers's

17. Which of the following is the correct plural of "ox"?

- a) oxes
- b) oxens
- c) oxen
- d) oxis

18. The _____ special offers attracted many buyers.

- a) store's
- b) store
- c) stores's
- d) stores

19. Which sentence correctly uses the plural form of "loaf"?

- a) The loafs of bread were fresh.
- b) The loafes of bread were fresh.
- c) The loaf were fresh.
- d) The loaves of bread were fresh.

20. Those are the _____ latest trends.

- a) designer's
- b) designers'
- c) designers's
- d) designers

11. The store is having a big _____ on all winter clothes.

- a) cost
- b) sale
- c) price
- d) amount

12. I need a new pair of trainers but my _____ are too small.

- a) foots
- b) feet
- c) footes
- d) feets

13. A lot of people buy _____ at the market.

- a) novels
- b) fruits and vegetables
- c) tools
- d) furniture

14. The store is closed. It's _____ hours are from 9 am to 6 pm.

- a) opening
- b) closing
- c) shopping
- d) business

15. That is the _____ car.

- a) teacher's
- b) teachers
- c) teacheres
- d) teacheres

16. You can send letters and packages at the _____.

- a) bakery
- b) post office
- c) clothing store
- d) jewelry store

17. The _____ opinions are important.

- a) students'
- b) students
- c) studentes
- d) studentes

18. Where can you buy flowers?

- a) a butcher's
- b) a florist's
- c) a greengrocer's
- d) a fishmonger's

19. My _____ works in a butcher's.

- a) mother's friend
- b) mother's friend's
- c) mother friend
- d) mother friend

20. The shop assistant helped me _____ the right size.

- a) find
- b) lose
- c) forget
- d) break

Topic 8

FOOD

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. Have you ever tried food from another country? Which one?
2. What is the most important meal of the day in your culture?
3. What dishes is your country famous for?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary. Make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

hearty	/'hɑ:rti/	(adj.) Full of strong, rich flavors; satisfying.	ситний, смачний
crispy	/'krispi/	(adj.) Having a hard and easily broken texture.	хрусткий
hospitality	/,hɒspɪ'tælɪti/	(n.) The friendly and generous treatment of guests or strangers.	гостинність
pickles	/'pɪkəlz/	(n.) Vegetables (usually cucumbers) preserved in vinegar or brine.	соління
vibrant	/'vaɪbrənt/	(adj.) Full of energy and color; lively.	яскравий, енергійний
appreciate	/ə'pri:ʃiət/	(v.) To recognize and be grateful for something.	цінувати
diversity	/daɪ'vɜ:rsɪti/	(n.) The state of having different qualities, types, or elements.	різноманітність
beetroot	/'bi:tru:t/	(n.) A round, red root vegetable often used in salads and soups.	буряк
stuffed	/stʌft/	(adj.) Filled with a particular substance, especially food.	фарширований
dill	/dɪl/	(n.) A herb with a strong, distinctive flavor often used in pickling and cooking.	кріп

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

Exploring Food Culture around the World

Food is more than just what we eat. It is an essential part of our cultural identity, a way of bringing people together, and a reflection of a country's history and traditions. Exploring the culinary traditions of various nations allows us to understand and appreciate the diversity of the world around us.

Ukrainian Cuisine: Hearty and Comforting

Ukrainian food is known for its rich flavours and hearty dishes. They are often made with simple, local ingredients and provide warmth and energy.

One of the most famous dishes is borshch, a beetroot soup that is often served with a spoonful of sour cream and a sprinkle of fresh dill. It can be prepared with or without meat, and some varieties include potatoes, cabbage, and carrots. Varenyky is another popular Ukrainian dish - dumplings filled with a variety of ingredients such as potatoes, cheese, meat, and even fruit. Salo, a sort of pork fat, is widely used in Ukrainian cuisine and is frequently eaten with bread or as an ingredient in a variety of meals.

Food is often enjoyed in large family gatherings and hospitality is cultural significance in Ukraine. Ukrainian meals are comforting and perfect for sharing with loved ones.

Italian Cuisine: Simplicity and Freshness

Italian cuisine is beloved worldwide for its fresh ingredients, simplicity, and rich flavours. The focus is on high-quality, local products, such as ripe tomatoes, fresh basil, and extra virgin olive oil. Italian food varies from region to region, but there are a few iconic dishes that are enjoyed across the country.

Pizza is probably the most famous Italian dish, originating from Naples. The traditional pizza consists of a thin, crispy crust covered with tomato sauce, mozzarella cheese, and a variety of toppings. Another famous meal is pasta, which comes in a variety of forms and sizes. Some of the most popular

pasta dishes are spaghetti with tomato sauce, lasagna, and ravioli. Food plays a central role in Italian life, and meals are often seen as an opportunity to relax and enjoy time with family and friends.

Indian Cuisine: A Symphony of Spices

Indian cuisine is famous for its strong flavours, vibrant colours, and the use of aromatic spices. The diversity of India's cuisine is a reflection of its many regions, cultures, and religions. Each region has its own distinct cuisine and cooking traditions.

Curry is one of the most well-known Indian dishes, consisting of a combination of meat or vegetables cooked in a sauce made from spices, tomatoes, and cream or yoghurt. Indian food is commonly served with rice and a variety of pickles. Indian cuisine is flavourful and typically spicy, with each taste providing the perfect blend of sweet, spicy, salty and sour.

Food is an essential aspect of every culture. Whether it's the comforting warmth of Ukrainian borshch, the simplicity of Italian pasta, or the vivid spices of Indian curries, each dish tells a different story about the people who created it.

Exploring food cultures from around the world allows us to develop a better understanding of our global community's diversity and richness. So, why not try making one of these dishes at home and enjoy the taste of another culture?

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting your opinion with the information from the text.

1. What role does food play in our lives according to the article?
2. How does food bring different people together and express their culture?
3. Why is Italian food considered simple but tasty? How can the use of local food products make it taste better?

4. In what ways is food from India different from region to region and what are some uses of food described in the article?
5. What does hospitality mean in Ukraine, and how do people express it with food?
6. Why do certain foods have special traditions or rituals connected to them in the cultures mentioned in the article?
7. Why is Italian food popular all over the world? How is it different from Ukrainian and Indian food?
8. What does the text say about how food brings people together in families and communities in Ukraine, India, and Italy?
9. Are there any special meanings behind some of the dishes from the countries mentioned in the article? How do they represent the culture?
10. In what ways does trying food from different countries open up people to understanding and appreciating other cultures? Can you give an example from the text?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with the words.

Iconic dishes –

Comfort food –

Food culture –

Global community –

Diversity of cuisine –

Cultural identity –

Rich in flavour –

Vibrant colours –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

borsch / vibrant / stuffed / hospitality / dumpling / curry / comfort food / sprinkle / crispy / diversity / diverse / dill / appreciate / cuisine / community /
--

1. In many cultures, _____ is a big part of food culture, as people often share meals with family and friends.
2. _____ is a dish commonly found in India, made with spices, meat or vegetables, and often served with rice.
3. A bowl of hot _____ can make you feel better when you're sick or tired, especially when it's made by someone you love.
4. Ukrainian _____, or varenyky, are small pockets of dough filled with ingredients like potatoes, cheese, or meat.
5. Indian food is known for its _____ colours, thanks to the many spices used in dishes.
6. Italian chefs use _____ ingredients like fresh basil, tomatoes, and mozzarella to make delicious pasta dishes.
7. When making salad, you can _____ a little bit of salt or pepper on top for extra flavour.
8. _____ foods like fried potatoes or fried chicken are loved for their satisfying crunch.
9. It's important to _____ the time and effort people put into preparing homemade meals for family and friends.
10. Italian cuisine has great _____, with each region offering different types of food and flavours.
11. A classic dish in India, _____ can be very spicy and comes in many variations depending on the region.
12. In Ukraine, a big bowl of _____ is often served during family gatherings.
13. Some kinds of dumplings are _____ with fruit, like cherries or blueberries, for a sweet treat.
14. I love trying different types of _____ from around the world. Each dish has its own unique flavour and history.
15. In many cultures, food is an essential part of _____. It brings people together to share and enjoy life.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Borshch is a Ukrainian soup that is usually made with beets and can also include potatoes, carrots, and cabbage. (T/F)
2. Italian pizza is popular in many countries, but it is not important in Italian culture. (T/F)
3. Indian curry is known for its spicy flavour, and it is usually served with rice and sometimes yoghurt. (T/F)
4. Ukrainian food is often served in large portions, and it is common to eat meals with family and friends. (T/F)
5. In Italy, pizza is made with a thick crust, a lot of cheese, and many toppings.
6. Indian food is very simple, using only a few ingredients like salt and pepper. (T/F)
7. Italian pasta dishes are famous for being made with fresh, local ingredients like tomatoes, cheese, and olive oil. (T/F)
8. In India, curry is a dish made with vegetables or meat and is often served with rice or bread to balance the strong flavours. (T/F)
9. Comfort food in Ukraine is usually light and not filling, but it is meant for quick meals.
10. Pizza, which came from Italy, is a quick and easy meal for workers, and it is still made the same way today. (T/F)
11. In Italy, meals are a time to enjoy food with family and friends, and they can take a long time to prepare and eat. (T/F)
12. Indian food has a variety of flavours, including sweet, salty, sour, and spicy, depending on the region. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
fresh		
variety		
simple		
spicy		
vibrant		
local		

Task 10. Prepare the plan to the text. Render the plot of the text using your plan.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

“Let food be the medicine and medicine be the food.” – Hippocrates

“Food is the most primitive form of comfort.” – Sheila Graham

“People who love to eat are always the best people.” – Julia Child

“The way you make an omelette reveals the state of your life.” – Louis Moinet

“Food for the body is not enough. There must be food for the soul.” – Dorothy Day

“Nothing brings people together like good food.” – Anonymous

“You are what you eat.” – Victor Lindlahr

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the recording about famous Ukrainian restaurants.



[Download URL: <https://bit.ly/42HM9VA>]

Task 1. Listen to the interview and answer the questions:

1. What two things does Amber do?
2. What happens when you first register as a food taster?
3. How often does Amber do food tastings?
4. Why does she sometimes say “no” to tastings?
5. What is a tasting session like?
6. What does Amber compare food tasting to?
7. Why do tasters drink water after each item?
8. How many food items do they usually try in one session?
9. What does Amber say about eating before or after the tastings?
10. Who usually takes part in the food tastings?

Task 2. Listen to the interview and write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement:

1. Amber can eat all kinds of food without any restrictions.
2. She goes to food tastings once a week.
3. The food comes on plates and in bowls made of plastic.
4. Tasters usually try only one food sample per session.
5. They are not allowed to leave any food uneaten.
6. Between different items of food they drink a glass of wine.
7. Amber always feels very full after tastings.
8. For one session Amber earns £ 50.

9. Only students attend the tastings.
10. Amber's friends are interested in joining her next time.

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Write about your eating habits and the role food plays in your daily life. Describe what you eat for each meal (breakfast, lunch, dinner, and any snacks). Write where you eat each meal (at home, school/work, a restaurant, etc.). What is your favourite food? Who usually cooks dishes?

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339.

Your letter or email should be between 140 and 190 words.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Look at the pictures in Speaking Bank on p. 323. They show different food. Picture A shows a variety of healthy foods, such as fruit, vegetables, lean proteins, and whole grains. Picture B depicts various types of junk food, including fast food, sugary snacks, and processed items. Compare and contrast the food.

Now, compare and contrast the food shown in the two pictures. Consider the following points in your comparison:

- Nutritional Value:
- Health Benefits/Risks:
- Taste and Appeal:
- Cost and Accessibility:
- Preparation Time:
- Cultural or Social Aspects:

Which type of food do you generally prefer and why?

How often do you eat the kinds of food shown in Picture A and Picture B?

Do you think it is easy to maintain a healthy diet in today's society? Why or why not?

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

Article. A, an and O article.

Study this summary before you do the exercises that follow.

Article.

Артикль вживається перед іменниками та показує чи є предмет конкретним або визначеним чи загальним або невизначеним.

Неозначений артикль a / an

Артикль a/an або неозначений артикль вказує на певний предмет, що не виокремлюється серед подібних предметів та згадується вперше. Неозначений артикль використовується із злічувальними іменниками в однині.

My sister's husband works as an IT specialist.

Is there a fruit garden behind your house?

Артикль an використовується перед іменниками, що розпочинаються з голосного звуку. Артикль a - перед іменниками, що розпочинаються із приголосного звуку.

a robot

a year

an apple

an hour

Означений артикль the

Артикль the вказує на конкретний предмет та може використовуватися з іменниками як в однині, так і в множині.

Артикль the вживається:

1. Перед іменниками, які вже раніше згадувались у контексті чи є загальновідомими та конкретними.

We've just moved to a new house. The house is in the suburb.

I have a pet cat. The cat's name is Tom.

2. Перед іменниками назвами унікальних предметів, понять.

the Sun

the Moon

the Earth

the air

the sky

3. З назвами кораблів, музичних гуртів, музеїв, галерей, газет, театрів, кінотеатрів та готелів.

the Titanic

the Times

the White House

4. З назвами річок, океанів, водних каналів, пустель, пляжів, джунглів, а також з назвами країн, в яких є слова Republic (республіка), States (штати), Kingdom (королівство), тощо.

the Nile

the Sahara

the Atlantic

the United Kingdom

5. З географічними термінами, що є унікальними в своєму роді.

the Antarctic

the Equator

the North

6. З національностями

the Portuguese

the Polish

the French

7. Перед назвою груп предметів чи людей.

the Alps

the Philippines

the Simpsons

8. З назвами установ та організацій.

the Commonwealth

the EU

the BBC

9. З назвами видів танців та музичних інструментів.

the violin

the guitar

the flamenco

the waltz

10. З назвами титулів та звань.

the Pope

the King

the President

11. З назвами історичних епох та часом.

in the morning.

in the evening.

the 21st century

the Middle Ages

12. Перед прикметниками у найвищому ступені порівняння прикметників.

That was the best summer!

He's the smartest guy among his classmates.

Task 1 Insert a, an, the in the following sentences.

1. I saw _____ cat in the garden.
2. She is _____ artist.
3. The kids are going to _____ beach tomorrow.
4. _____ sun is shining today.
5. He wants to become _____ engineer.
6. Can you pass me _____ pencil, please?
7. _____ Eiffel Tower is one of the most visited tourist attractions in France.
8. There is _____ apple on the table.
9. She bought _____ book yesterday.
10. _____ moon is full tonight.

Task 2 Insert a, an, the, or – in the following sentences.

1. My father is __author and my mother is _____ doctor.
2. My best friend recommended __good dentist, but __dentist doesn't have any available appointments for the nearest months.
3. Sam recommended __ book to Lisa. She didn't like __ book at all.

4. Mount Hood is ___ volcano in Oregon. It's ___ very beautiful mountain.

5. Is there ___ vacuum cleaner? I need to clean up ___ piece of cake from the carpet.

6. Honey, where's ___ vacuum? I can't find it. It was in ___ closet, but now it's not there.

7. May I borrow ___ dictionary? I need to look up ___ unknown word.

8. Have you got ___ passport? It's necessary to have ___ passport to travel outside of ___ country.

9. There's ___ big bear in ___ backyard. I think ___ bear is hungry and looking for some food.

10. Have you got ___ personal computer? I have ___ laptop and ___ iPad.

Task 3 Insert a, an, the, or – in the following sentences.

1. I need ___ paper. (material)
2. I need ___ paper. (magazine)
3. The new house is built of ___ brick .
4. The bricklayer took ___ brick into his hand.
5. Bridges are built of ___ iron.
6. Mary wants ___ iron to press some shirts.
7. There was a lot of ___ snow last winter.
8. The children ski on ___ snow that fell yesterday.
9. There is more ___ water in the river than there was amonth ago.
10. ___ water of the Baltic Sea is usually cold.

Task 4 Find two mistakes in each of the sentences and correct them.

Piccadilly's Shops.

1) Court fops and dandies were a source of the income for the London's traders. 2) In eighteenth century Robert Baker grew rich by selling them "pickadils", the fashionable stiff collars. 3) On the strength of this enterprise he built the

mansion on what was then the Portugal Street. 4) It became known as Piccadilly, and it remains the fashionable street and a favourite location for the airline and national tourist offices. 5) Behind the imposing Renaissance-style facade of Burlington House on north side, there is handsome courtyard and the Royal Academy of Arts. 6) An Academy stages the big, thematic exhibitions and is well known for its Summer Exhibition of both members' and non-members' work. 7) The fun of this massive assemblage of paintings is that it ranges from sublime to risible. 8) An exhibition has even included work by a Prince of Wales.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. Which word best describes food that is full of strong, rich flavours and satisfying?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| a) crispy | b) hearty |
| c) vibrant | d) stuffed |

2. What does the word “hospitality” mean?

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| a) a type of food | b) the friendly and generous treatment of guests or strangers |
| c) a vegetable | d) a cooking method |

3. What is “pickles” in Ukrainian cuisine typically made from?

- | | |
|---|----------|
| a) meat | b) herbs |
| c) vegetables, usually cucumbers, preserved in vinegar or brine | d) pasta |

4. Which word refers to vegetables or food that are filled with a particular substance?

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) crispy | b) stuffed |
| c) dill | d) diversity |

5. What does “vibrant” mean in the context of food?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| a) full of energy and colour; lively | b) soft and smooth |
| c) rich in taste | d) hearty |

6. The herb commonly used in Ukrainian food, especially in pickling, is called:

- a) dill
- b) parsley
- c) thyme
- d) basil

7. What is “borshch” made of?

- a) a type of pasta
- b) a beetroot soup
- c) a type of bread
- d) fried potatoes

8. What does the word “appreciate” mean?

- a) to cook
- b) to recognize and be grateful for something
- c) to dislike
- d) to eat quickly

9. What does “diversity” refer to?

- a) the state of having different qualities, types, or elements
- b) a region
- c) a cooking style
- d) a food festival

10. Which food is typically described as “crispy”?

- a) soup
- b) salad
- c) fried foods like fried potatoes or fried chicken
- d) stew

11. Which of the following is an example of a “hearty” dish?

- a) a light salad
- b) a warm, filling soup or stew
- c) a sandwich
- d) an apple

12. “Comfort food” is often:

- a) light and refreshing
- b) rich, filling, and soothing
- c) served cold
- d) spicy and hot

13. What does “stuffed” mean when referring to food?

- a) filled with a particular substance
- b) made with spices
- c) fried
- d) served cold

14. The food in India is often described as:

- a) bland and light
- b) simple and easy
- c) spicy, aromatic, and rich in flavors
- d) mild and sweet

15. The “global community” refers to:

- a) a group of chefs
- b) people from all over the world
- c) a specific country’s food culture
- d) a type of international food festival

16. Which of the following is an example of a dish that can be “stuffed”?

- a) dumplings
- b) salad
- c) pizza
- d) pasta

17. Which of the following is often served in Ukrainian meals to enhance the flavour of dishes like borsch?

- a) basil
- b) dill
- c) parsley
- d) thyme

18. “Diversity of cuisine” means:

- a) only one type of food in a culture
- b) a single dish for every country
- c) a range of different food types and dishes
- d) a food trend

19. “Vibrant colors” in food often refer to:

- a) dark colours only
- b) bright, rich, and eye-catching colors
- c) simple, pale colors
- d) black and white colors

20. In which culture is hospitality extremely important, often shown through sharing large meals?

- a) Italian
- b) Indian
- c) Ukrainian
- d) American

GRAMMAR TEST

Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. We are having _____ hearty Ukrainian meal for dinner today.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

2. I’m going to make _____ borsch, it’s my favorite soup.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

3. She bought _____ apple from the market this morning.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

4. At the party, we had _____ variety of pickles from different cultures.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

4. _____ food in Italy is often prepared with fresh, local ingredients.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) no article

5. _____ dumplings filled with potatoes and cheese are a traditional dish from Ukraine.

- a) Varenyky
- b) Ravioli
- c) Gnocchi
- d) Tacos

6. Indian food is known for its _____, which can be spicy or sweet depending on the dish.

- a) diversity
- b) simplicity
- c) spices
- d) hospitality

7. We had _____ hearty meal last night: it was full of rich flavors and warmth.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

8. _____ Indian curry is typically served with rice.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) no article

9. I like to add _____ sprinkle of dill to my salad for extra flavor.

- a) a
- b) an
- c) the
- d) no article

10. _____ is a key ingredient in Italian pizza that gives it its rich and creamy texture.

- a) Mozzarella cheese
- b) Rice
- c) Coconut
- d) Soy sauce

11. _____ is a dish from India made with a combination of spices, meat, or vegetables cooked in a sauce.

- a) Sushi
- b) Curry
- c) Paella
- d) Pizza

12. In many cultures, food is considered a way to show _____ to guests and strangers.

- a) peace
- b) appreciation
- c) hospitality
- d) creativity

13. _____ famous pizza in Naples is made with a thin, crispy crust.

- a) A
- b) An
- c) The
- d) no article

14. _____ are small, crispy snacks made from fermented vegetables, often served as side dishes or appetizers.

- a) Pickles
b) Noodles
c) Stews
d) Cakes

15. We are going to visit _____ Italian restaurant for dinner tonight.

- a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article

16. _____ food culture is about enjoying rich flavors and dishes passed down through generations.

- a) Italian
b) Chinese
c) Indian
d) French

17. _____ comfort food that is perfect for cold weather is Ukrainian borsch.

- a) A
b) An
c) The
d) no article

18. A dish like _____ can provide warmth and comfort when you are feeling sick.

- a) curry
b) sushi
c) borsch
d) ice cream

19. In many Ukrainian meals, _____ is an important part of the meal to provide energy and warmth.

- a) dessert
b) pasta
c) hearty dishes
c) hearty dishes

20. She made _____ delicious apple pie for dessert.

- a) a
b) an
c) the
d) no article

Topic 9

RESTAURANT

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. What comes to mind when you hear the word “restaurant”?
2. How often do you go to restaurants?
3. Are you satisfied with the restaurants in your town?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary and make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

concept	/'kɑ:n.sept/ (US) /'kɒn.sept/ (UK)	an abstract idea or general principle	концепція, загальний принцип
enjoy	/ɪn'dʒɔɪ/	to take pleasure in something; to like an experience	насолюджуватися
luxurious	/lʌg'ʒʊr.i.əs/	extremely elegant, comfortable, or expensive (related to luxury)	вишуканий
opportunity	/.ɑ:.pə'tu:.nə.tj/ (US) /,ɒp.ə'tju:.ni.ti/ (UK)	a chance to do something beneficial	можливість
quiet	/'kwaɪ.ət/	making little/no noise; peaceful	тихий
served	/sɜ:r.vd/ (US) /sɜ:vd/ (UK)	to present food/drinks to someone or provide assistance	накривати на стіл, обслуговувати в ресторани
surroundings	/sə'raʊn.dɪŋ/	the environment near a place, located around something (“the surrounding area”)	оточення
utilize	/'ju:.təl.aɪz/	to use something effectively for a purpose	використовувати

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notion as “restaurant”, “café”, “snacks”, “street food”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

RESTAURANTS

Restaurants are places where people go to eat food that is prepared and served by others. They are very popular in cities, towns, and even small villages. There are many different types of restaurants around the world. Some restaurants offer fast food, like fries, burgers, and pop. Others are luxurious dining restaurants where people enjoy good meals in quiet surroundings. Also, there are family restaurants, which are friendly and easy to use at any age. Buffets provide visitors with the opportunity to serve themselves from a wide variety of dishes. Cafés are smaller establishments where you can obtain coffee, tea, snacks, and light meals. Others prefer going to ethnic restaurants so they can eat food from another country. For instance, you can have Italian pasta, Chinese dumplings, or Indian curry. Street food restaurants or food trucks are also highly popular in most locations. They usually offer inexpensive and tasty food that is easy to eat. Vegetarian and vegan restaurants offer food without meat and animal matter. There are some restaurants that have a healthy concept, and use organic and fresh ingredients.

There are also themed restaurants with distinctive decorations and dishes. Some restaurants have you prepare food for yourself, for example, Korean BBQ or hot pot restaurants. Restaurants are important because they offer relief from home cooking. They are a great place to meet friends, family, or colleagues. People celebrate special events like birthdays or anniversaries in restaurants. Dining out is also a way to enjoy new food and flavors. Tourists often go to restaurants to experience local culture and cuisine. Some restaurants become famous for their food, service, or design. Good restaurants help

support local farmers and food producers. Restaurants create many jobs for chefs, waiters, and managers. They also help the economy by bringing in money from customers.

In big cities, restaurants stay open late for people who work at night. During lunch breaks, many office workers eat at nearby restaurants. Some people order food from restaurants to be delivered to their homes. Online apps make it easy to find and order from different restaurants. Restaurants have changed a lot over the years. Many restaurants offer vegetarian, gluten-free, or allergy-friendly options now. They also try to reduce waste and use eco-friendly packaging. The atmosphere of a restaurant is very important to customers.

Good service and clean tables make people want to return. Music, lighting, and decoration also affect the dining experience. During the pandemic, many restaurants had to close or change how they work. Now, more places offer takeout and delivery services. Restaurants are more than just places to eat – they are part of our social life. They bring people together and make everyday life more enjoyable. Whether simple or fancy, restaurants play a special role in modern society.

Fast food is a type of meal that is prepared and served quickly. It is popular all over the world because it is convenient and affordable. Many people choose fast food when they are in a hurry or don't feel like cooking. Common examples include burgers, fries, pizza, and fried chicken.

Fast food restaurants are usually part of large chains like McDonald's, KFC, or Burger King. These places often have similar menus in every country. This makes them familiar and predictable for customers. Fast food is especially popular among young people and students.

One of the main reasons for its popularity is the low price. Many fast food meals cost much less than meals at traditional restaurants. Also, most places offer takeaway or delivery, which saves time. In busy cities, fast food fits well with a fast-paced lifestyle. However, there are also many concerns about

fast food. It is often high in fat, sugar, and salt. Eating too much of it can lead to health problems like obesity, heart disease, and diabetes. Nutrition experts suggest eating fast food only occasionally. Another issue is the quality of ingredients. Some fast food items contain preservatives, artificial flavors, and unhealthy oils. Although some restaurants have started offering healthier options, like salads or grilled items, the unhealthy choices are still the most popular.

Fast food also affects the environment. Producing large amounts of meat and packaging creates pollution. Many fast food places use plastic containers, which are bad for nature. More people are now asking for eco-friendly packaging and plant-based options. Despite the problems, fast food is still growing in popularity. It is available in airports, shopping malls, and even hospitals. Some people even eat it every day. Others try to limit it and choose homemade meals instead. In the future, fast food may become healthier and more sustainable. New trends include vegan burgers, organic ingredients, and reusable packaging. If fast food can adapt, it might stay a big part of modern life for a long time.

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting your opinion with the information from the text.

1. What are some different types of restaurants mentioned in the text?
2. Why are restaurants important in people's daily lives?
3. What kind of food can you find at ethnic restaurants?
4. How do buffets work, and what makes them special?
5. What are some examples of restaurants where customers cook their own food?
6. In what ways have restaurants changed over the years?
7. How do restaurants support the local economy and community?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with these words.

Burgers –

Dumplings –

Ethnic restaurants –

Fast food –

Fries –

Light meals –

Prepared –

Snacks –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

popular / gambling / historians / meat / first / sandwich /
cook / seat / idea / diary / prepare / prepare /

Sandwiches are a _____ and convenient meal choice for people with busy lifestyles. They can be made with a wide variety of ingredients, including meat, cheese, vegetables, and sauces. Many people _____ sandwiches at home, but they are also widely available in cafes and supermarkets. A well-balanced sandwich can provide all the necessary nutrients for a healthy lunch. In some countries, sandwiches are even considered a _____ food with unique local flavors.

The _____ as we know it was popularized in England in 1762 by John Montagu. He was the 4th Earl of Sandwich. Legend has it, and most food _____ agree, that Montagu had a substantial _____ problem that led him to spend hours on end at the card table. During a particularly long binge, he asked the house _____ to bring him something he could eat without getting up from his _____. The sandwich was born. Montagu enjoyed his _____ and bread so much that he ate it constantly. As the concoction grew popular in London society circles, it also took on the Earl's name.

Of course, John Montagu was hardly the _____ person to think of putting fillings between slices of bread. In

fact, we know exactly where Montagu first got the _____ for his creation. Montagu's creation took off immediately. Just a few months later, a man named Edward Gibbon mentioned the sandwich by name in a _____ entry, writing that he'd seen "twenty or thirty of the first men of the kingdom" in a restaurant eating them.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Fast food is usually expensive and takes a long time to prepare. (T/F)
2. McDonald's and Burger King are examples of fast food chains. (T/F)
3. Fast food is more popular among older people than young people. (T/F)
4. Many people choose fast food because it saves time. (T/F)
5. Eating too much fast food can cause health problems. (T/F)
6. All fast food restaurants only serve unhealthy food. (T/F)
7. Some fast food packaging is harmful to the environment. (T/F)
8. Fast food restaurants are never found in airports. (T/F)
9. Some fast food chains now offer plant-based and eco-friendly options. (T/F)
10. The text says that homemade meals are always worse than fast food. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
easy (adj)		
fast (adj)		
luxurious (adj)		
popular (adj)		
quiet (adj)		
small (adj)		

Task 10. Prepare the plan to the text. Render the plot of the text using your plan.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

“Food should be fun.” – Thomas Keller

“Let food be thy medicine and medicine be thy food.” – Hippocrates

“Life is uncertain. Eat dessert first.” – Ernestine Ulmer

“The only way to get rid of a temptation is to yield to it.” – Oscar Wilde

“The secret of success in life is to eat what you like and let the food fight it out inside.” – Mark Twain

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the recording.



[**Download:** <https://www.esl-lab.com/intermediate/pizza-delivery/>]

Task A. Listen to the conversation in a restaurant and answer the questions.

1. What size pizza did the customer order?
2. What toppings did the customer want on the first half of the pizza?
3. What toppings did the customer want on the second half of the pizza?
4. What seafood toppings does the restaurant offer?

5. What is the name of the seafood pizza special mentioned by the employee?
6. Did the customer order extra cheese on the pizza?
7. What drink did the customer choose with their order?
8. What special offer does the restaurant have on Friday night?
9. What is the customer's full name?
10. What mistake did the employee make when repeating the customer's phone number?

Task B. Listen to the dialogues again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The customer wanted a full pepperoni pizza. (T/F)
2. The restaurant offers shrimp, clams, and squid as pizza toppings. (T/F)
3. The customer accepted the seafood pizza special. (T/F)
4. The customer asked for extra cheese on the pizza. (T/F)
5. The Friday night special includes a free pizza. (T/F)
6. The customer chose apple juice with their order. (T/F)
7. The employee thought the customer's last name was «Hand.» (T/F)
8. The correct phone number was 340-1870. (T/F)
9. The employee got the customer's address wrong. (T/F)
10. The pizza will be delivered in 30 minutes or less, or the customer will get a free small pizza. (T/F)

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

- Imagine a new restaurant has just opened in your town. Write a review of this restaurant for a local online magazine.

In your review:

- Describe the restaurant's atmosphere.
- Detail your dining experience.
- Comment on the service.
- Discuss the unique aspects of the restaurant.

- Provide practical information for customers.
- Offer a rating or recommendation.

Your review should be informative, engaging, and persuasive. Give readers a clear sense of what to expect if they visit this new restaurant.

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Imagine you are in a restaurant. You have a menu in front of you (see the «Speaking Bank» on page 324). Role-play ordering your meal with the waiter/waitress (played by another person).

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

The Past Continuous Tense

Study the following summary before you do the exercises that follow.

The Past Continuous Tense вживається для вираження тривалої дії в минулому, яка

а) тривала протягом певного періоду часу в минулому: I was preparing my report from Monday till/to Friday.

б) тривала в певний момент часу в минулому: I was preparing my report at 6 p.m. on Tuesday.

Positive Form (ствердження):

S + was/were +V-ing.

Утворення:

*Jim **was searching** the net the whole night yesterday.*

Interrogative Form (Питальна форма):

Was/Were + S +V-ing? –

*Was Jim **searching** the net the whole night yesterday?*

Negative form (Заперечна форма):

S + was/were +not+ V-ing. –

*Jim **was not searching** the net the whole night yesterday.*

The Past Continuous is used:

a) to express an action in progress in the past that was going on either at some certain moment or over a period of time. *I was just leaving the office when you **called**. Jim **was searching** the net the whole night yesterday.*

б) to introduce the scene and describe the circumstances in the narrative: *A man **was trying** to find his way in New York. He **was looking** helplessly around as if pledging for help when he noticed a policeman who was waving to him.*

в) changing states in the past: *It **was getting colder** and colder. The fire **was fading**, and the water in the kettle **was freezing** into ice.*

г) when there are two past actions that were going on at the same period of time, we use the Past Continuous tense in both sentences: *The Sun **was shining** all the time while the children **were swimming** in the river. He **was thinking** about his mother all the time while he **was driving** his car.*

Task 1. Fill in the blanks. Use the verbs in brackets in the Past Continuous.

1. I _____ (read) a book when the lights went out.
2. They _____ (not pay) attention during the meeting.
3. What _____ you _____ (do) at 8 p.m. yesterday?
4. While she _____ (study), her brother was playing video games.
5. We _____ (have) dinner when the phone rang.
6. He _____ (not drive) carefully and caused an accident.
7. The children _____ (play) outside all afternoon.
8. She _____ (listen) to music while walking to school.

9. I _____ (write) an email when the internet stopped working.
10. You _____ (not sleep) when I got home, were you?

Task 2. Choose the correct verb form. Choose the correct form of the verb in each sentence.

1. When I arrived, they (**watched / were watching**) a movie.
2. She (**was cooking / cooked**) dinner when her friend came over.
3. While I (**was walking / walked**) to the station, I saw a cat.
4. He (**played / was playing**) video games all night.
5. We (**were waiting / waited**) for the bus in the rain.
6. My dad (**fixed / was fixing**) the car when I called him.
7. What (**did you do / were you doing**) when the power went out?
8. The teacher (**was talking / talked**) when the fire alarm rang.
9. They (**not listened / weren't listening**) to the instructions.
10. While we (**ate / were eating**) lunch, it started to snow.

Task 3. Make questions using the Past Continuous. Use the words to write questions.

1. (you / study / last night?)
→ _____
2. (they / play / football / at 4 p.m.?)
→ _____
3. (what / she / do / when you arrived?)
→ _____
4. (who / you / talk to / on the phone?)
→ _____
5. (it / rain / when you left the house?)
→ _____

6. (why / he / shout / during the meeting?)

→ _____

7. (where / they / go / at that moment?)

→ _____

8. (your parents / watch / TV / last night?)

→ _____

9. (the children / behave / well?)

→ _____

10. (what / you / wear / at the party?)

→ _____

Task 4. Correct the mistake.

1. Each sentence has one mistake with the Past Continuous. Correct it.
2. She were watching a movie last night.
3. They was working when we arrived.
4. I didn't was listening to the news.
5. What you was doing yesterday at noon?
6. We playing football in the rain.
7. He not was reading at that time.
8. Was they having dinner at 9 p.m.?
9. The kids was making noise all day.
10. I was slept when you called me.
11. They were goes home when it started to rain.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What does "buffet" mean?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) a restaurant where you have only one dish | b) a place where customers serve themselves |
| c) a restaurant only for fast food | d) a small coffee shop |

2. What is a "café"?

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) a large restaurant with many meals | b) a food truck |
| c) a small place serving coffee, tea, and snacks | d) a restaurant with only vegetarian food |

3. What is “ethnic food”?

- a) food that is spicy
- b) food from another country or culture
- c) only vegetarian dishes
- d) luxury food in five-star hotels

4. What kind of restaurant serves “organic and fresh ingredients”?

- a) fast food restaurants
- b) healthy concept restaurants
- c) buffets
- d) ethnic restaurants

5. What is “street food”?

- a) expensive dishes in a luxury restaurant
- b) food cooked at home
- c) cheap and tasty food sold on the street or in trucks
- d) food only available in cafés

6. What does “luxurious dining restaurant” mean?

- a) a restaurant where you get very fast service
- b) a simple place for quick meals
- c) a fancy place with high-quality food and quiet surroundings
- d) a small family restaurant

7. In a “Korean BBQ” restaurant, you usually:

- a) only order salads
- b) cook the food yourself
- c) eat only vegetarian dishes
- d) order food from a buffet

8. What does “relief from home cooking” mean?

- a) cooking faster at home
- b) eating less food
- c) not having to cook at home for a meal
- d) eating only homemade food

9. Which restaurant type is good for “celebrating special events”?

- a) street food trucks
- b) food courts
- c) luxurious dining restaurants
- d) fast food chains

10. What happens when “restaurants help the economy”?

- a) they bring money and create jobs
- b) they reduce the number of farmers
- c) they make cooking at home more expensive
- d) they offer free meals to tourists

11. What does “eat out” mean?

- a) cook at home
- b) eat food in a restaurant
- c) skip a meal
- d) buy groceries

12. What does “atmosphere” mean?

- a) the air in a room
- b) the design and feeling of a place
- c) the temperature outside
- d) the number of customers

13. What does “modern” mean?

- a) very old and traditional b) new and stylish
c) expensive and big d) simple and small

14. What does “impressed” mean?

- a) disappointed b) not interested
c) feeling admiration and respect d) feeling confused

15. What does “busy” mean when talking about a restaurant?

- a) having a lot of customers b) being closed
c) having no customers d) charging high prices

16. What does “special” mean when talking about a restaurant?

- a) expensive and rare b) not different from others
c) unique and important d) very simple

17. What does “service” mean in a restaurant?

- a) the way food is cooked b) the way customers are treated
c) the size of the tables d) the number of dishes on the menu

18. What does “menu” mean?

- a) the design of the restaurant b) a list of food and drinks
c) the number of seats available d) a type of decoration

19. What does “communicate” mean?

- a) to speak or share ideas b) to sit in silence
c) to eat quickly d) to pay the bill

20. What does “tourists” mean?

- a) people who travel to different places
for fun b) people who work at restaurants
c) people who own restaurants d) people who cook food at home

GRAMMAR TEST***Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).*****1. Yesterday at 6 PM, I ___ dinner with my family.**

- a) eat b) was eating
c) eaten d) eats

2. While she ___ TV, her phone rang.

- a) was watching b) watch
c) watched d) watches

3. They ___ when the teacher entered the classroom.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| a) were talking | b) talk |
| c) talks | d) talked |

4. I ___ when the power went out.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| a) was studying | b) study |
| c) studied | d) studies |

5. We ___ to music when it started to rain.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| a) were listening | b) listened |
| c) listen | d) listening |

6. While she ___ a book, her brother was playing video games.

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| a) was reading | b) read |
| c) reading | d) reads |

7. They ___ in the park when they saw a snake.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| a) were walking | b) walk |
| c) walked | d) walks |

8. He ___ on the phone when I arrived.

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| a) was talking | b) talks |
| c) talked | d) talk |

9. The children ___ football when it started to snow.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| a) were playing | b) play |
| c) played | d) playing |

10. I ___ a shower when someone knocked on the door.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| a) was taking | b) take |
| c) took | d) takes |

11. While we ___ dinner, the lights went off.

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| a) were having | b) have |
| c) had | d) has |

12. She ___ to her friend while waiting for the bus.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| a) was talking | b) talks |
| c) talked | d) talking |

13. The baby ___ when the phone rang.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| a) was sleeping | b) sleep |
| c) slept | d) sleeps |

4. They ___ for a table when the manager greeted them.

- a) were waiting
- b) wait
- c) waited
- d) waits

5. While the customers ___ their meals, the musician started playing.

- a) were enjoying
- b) enjoy
- c) enjoyed
- d) enjoys

6. The waiter ___ our order when another customer interrupted him.

- a) was taking
- b) take
- c) took
- d) takes

7. While I ___ the menu, my friend was choosing a drink.

- a) was reading
- b) read
- c) reads
- d) reading

8. We ___ a delicious dessert when the power went out.

- a) were having
- b) have
- c) had
- d) has

9. The restaurant ___ beautifully decorated when we visited.

- a) was
- b) is
- c) were
- d) be

10. While the chef ___ in the kitchen, the customers were chatting.

- a) was cooking
- b) cook
- c) cooks
- d) cooked

11. The waiter ___ a tray when he slipped on the wet floor.

- a) was carrying
- b) carry
- c) carries
- d) carried

12. We ___ to the restaurant because we wanted to try their famous pizza.

- a) went
- b) go
- c) were going
- d) goes

13. While they ___ in the restaurant, they saw a famous actor.

- a) were dining
- b) dine
- c) dined
- d) dines

Topic 10

SPORT

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher answering the following questions.

1. What images spring to mind when you hear the word “sport”?
2. Do you prefer playing or watching sports?
3. Who is your favourite sports star?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary and make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

championship	/ˈtʃæm.pi.ən.ʃɪp/	a competition to find the best player or team in a sport	чемпіонат
compete	/kəmˈpi:t/	to try to win or do better than others in a contest or game	змагатися
equipment	/ɪˈkwɪp.mənt/	the tools, clothes, or gear needed for a sport or activity	обладнання
healthy	/ˈhel.θi/	being physically well and strong; good for your body	здоровий
outdoor activities	/ˈaʊt.dɔːr ækˈtɪv.ɪ.tɪz/	things you do outside, often for fun, sport, or fitness	активності на свіжому повітрі
racket	/ˈræk.ɪt/	a piece of sports equipment with a handle and a round frame, used in tennis, badminton	ракетка
reason	/ˈriː.zən/	the cause or explanation for something; why something happens	причина
rules	/ru:lz/	the official instructions or laws that tell you how to play a game or behave	правила
tournament	/ˈtʊə.nə.mənt/ or /ˈtɜː.nə.mənt/	a series of games or matches to decide a winner	турнір

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notion as “sport”, “health”, “team sports”, “discipline”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

Sport plays an important role in many people’s lives. It helps us stay healthy and active. Sports are also a great way to have fun and make new friends. People of all ages enjoy doing sports or watching them. There are many different types of sports around the world. Some are team sports, while others are played individually. Football, basketball, and volleyball are examples of team sports. Tennis, boxing, and swimming are individual sports. Each sport has its own rules and equipment. For example, football needs a ball, a field, and goals. In tennis, players use rackets and a net. Swimmers just need a swimsuit and a pool. Some sports are played indoors, while others are outdoor activities. Gymnastics and table tennis are usually done inside. Sports like skiing, surfing, and hiking are done outdoors.

There are also water sports, such as sailing, diving, and water polo. Winter sports include snowboarding, ice hockey, and figure skating. These sports are popular in countries with cold climates. People play sports for many reasons. Some do it to stay fit. Others play to relax or have fun. Some people train hard to become professional athletes. Professional athletes compete in tournaments and championships. They represent their clubs or their countries. Winning a gold medal or a trophy is a big achievement for them. Sport also teaches important life skills. Team sports teach cooperation and communication. Individual sports help develop discipline and self-control. All sports require practice, patience, and effort. Sports can also bring people together. Big events like the Olympics or the FIFA World Cup are watched by millions. These events unite fans from different cultures and countries.

The history of sport is very old. People have played games and done physical activities since ancient times. The first Olympic Games took place in Greece in 776 BC. The ancient Olympics included running, wrestling, and discus throwing. Only men could take part in the early games. The modern Olympic Games began in 1896 in Athens. Since then, the Olympics have become one of the biggest events in the world. Both men and women now compete. There are summer and winter games, with hundreds of events. Sports have changed a lot over time. New sports have been created, and old ones have developed new rules. Technology has also improved training and performance.

Today, many people watch sports on TV or online. Some fans travel to see their favorite teams. Sports news, interviews, and highlights are easy to find on the internet. Young people are encouraged to play sports at school. Physical education is part of most school programs. It helps students stay active and learn teamwork.

There are also sports clubs for children and adults. These clubs offer training and competition. Some people join clubs just to stay fit or make friends. Others take part because they enjoy being part of a team. Clubs often have coaches who help members improve their skills. They organize regular training sessions during the week. On weekends, teams may compete in local or regional matches. Winning a match brings excitement and a sense of pride. Children who join sports clubs often develop better coordination and confidence. They also learn to follow rules and respect others. For adults, clubs can be a break from daily stress. Playing a sport after work helps many people relax and feel more energetic. In some clubs, members travel to other cities for competitions. This gives them the chance to see new places and meet people from different backgrounds. Clubs may also hold social events like barbecues, parties, or award ceremonies. These activities help build strong friendships and community spirit. Whether someone plays seriously or just for fun, joining a sports club

has many benefits. It can improve physical health, mental well-being, and social life.

Sports can also be a career. Athletes, coaches, referees, and trainers all work in the sports world. Some athletes become famous and earn a lot of money. Top athletes often sign contracts with big teams or sponsors. They may appear in advertisements or on television. Some even write books or open their own businesses. However, a career in sport is not always easy. Athletes must train for many hours every day. They follow strict diets and fitness programs. Injuries are common and can end a career early. That's why many athletes also study or prepare for a second career. Coaches help players improve their performance and strategy. Referees and umpires make sure the game is fair. Trainers and physiotherapists take care of athletes' health and recovery. Sports journalists and photographers also have jobs related to sports. Some people work in stadium management or event organization. A career in sport requires passion, dedication, and hard work. But for many, it is also exciting and rewarding.

However, there are also problems in sport. Doping, cheating, and violence can happen. Fair play and respect are very important values in sport. Many organizations work to keep sports clean and fair. They test athletes for drugs and set strict rules. Fans are also reminded to behave well during games. Some sports are more popular in certain countries. For example, cricket is very popular in India. Ice hockey is big in Canada.

In the United States, American football and baseball are very popular. In Europe and South America, football (soccer) is the number one sport. Every sport has its own stars and heroes. These athletes inspire young people to follow their dreams. Hard work and passion are the keys to success in sport.

In conclusion, sport is more than just a game. It helps people stay healthy, learn skills, and connect with others. It has a long history and continues to grow every year.

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting your opinion with the information from the text.

1. Why does sport play an important role in people's lives?
2. What are some examples of team sports?
3. What equipment do tennis players use?
4. Which sports are usually played indoors?
5. What are examples of water sports mentioned in the text?
6. Why do some people train hard in sports?
7. What life skills can sports teach?
8. When and where did the first Olympic Games take place?
9. How has technology affected sports over time?
10. Which sports are especially popular in the United States?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with these words.

Athlete –

Coach –

Ice hockey –

Olympic Games –

Performance –

Referee –

Soccer –

Sponsor –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

history / ancient/ money/ included/ Olympic/ gladiator/
knights/ rules/ worldwide/ held/ amateur/ gained/
performance/ the Olympic Games

The _____ of sport dates back to _____ times when people played games for fun, competition, and survival. Early sports _____ running, wrestling, and spear throw-

ing, which were part of military training. The ancient Greeks created the _____ Games in 776 BC, where athletes competed in events like discus, javelin, and chariot racing. The Romans also enjoyed sports, including _____ fights and chariot races in large arenas. In medieval times, people played games like jousting and archery, which were important for _____. During the Renaissance, sports became more organized, and _____ were introduced. In the 19th century, modern sports such as football, cricket, and tennis developed in Britain and spread _____. The first modern Olympic Games were _____ in 1896 in Athens, bringing international sports together. The 20th century saw the rise of professional sports, with athletes competing for _____ and fame. Television and media helped make sports more popular, attracting millions of fans.

Today, sports are played at all levels, from _____ to professional. New sports like esports and extreme sports have also _____ popularity. Technology has improved training, equipment, and athlete _____. International events like the FIFA World Cup and _____ bring people from different cultures together. Sports promote teamwork, discipline, and a healthy lifestyle. Over time, sports have evolved, but their purpose remains the same: to entertain, challenge, and inspire.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Sport helps people stay healthy and active. (T/F)
2. All sports are played individually. (T/F)
3. Swimmers need a ball and a field to compete. (T/F)
4. Skiing and surfing are examples of outdoor activities. (T/F)
5. Water polo is a type of winter sport. (T/F)
6. Winning a gold medal is a big achievement for professional athletes. (T/F)
7. The first Olympic Games were held in France. (T/F)
8. Today, people can watch sports on TV and online. (T/F)

9. Sports clubs are only for professional athletes. (T/F)
10. Fair play and respect are important values in sport. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
active (adj.)		
great (adj.)		
healthy (adj.)		
important (adj.)		
new (adj.)		

Task 10. Prepare the plan to the text. Render the plot of the text using your plan.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

“The best motivation always comes from within.” – Michael Johnson (Gold Medal Sprinter)

“Champions aren’t made in the gyms. Champions are made from something they have deep inside them – a desire, a dream, a vision.” – Muhammad Ali (World HeavyWeight Champion Boxer)

“True disputants are like true sportsmen: their whole delight is in the pursuit.” – Alexander Pope (English Poet)

“If you can’t accept losing, you can’t win.” – Vince Lombardi (Legendary Football Coach)

“You don’t play against opponents, you play against the game of basketball.” – Bobby Knight (Winningist Div. I Basketball Coach)

LISTENING TASK

Task 11. Listen to the recording about a healthy lifestyle.



[Download URL: <https://www.esl-lab.com/intermediate/healthy-lifestyle/>]

Task A. Listen to the conversation and answer the following questions.

1. What game is about to start on TV?
2. What snacks does the man ask for?
3. What idea is the man thinking about?
4. How many years ago was the man a star basketball player?
5. Why is the woman concerned about him joining the team?
6. What does the woman suggest before he starts playing basketball?
7. How long has it been since the man last played basketball?
8. What foods does the woman suggest he should eat more of?
9. What two activities does the woman suggest to strengthen his muscles and cardiovascular system?
10. Why does the woman say she is giving him all this advice?

Task B. Listen again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The man asked for a sandwich and soda. (T/F)
2. The woman is worried the man might have a heart attack if he plays basketball. (T/F)
3. The man hasn't played basketball for at least five years. (T/F)
4. The woman suggests that the man should watch more TV to relax. (T/F)
5. The woman tells the man to get a physical before starting to play. (T/F)
6. The man completely rejects the woman's suggestions. (T/F)
7. The woman advises the man to eat more fruits and vegetables.
8. The man says he was a star player in college. (T/F)
9. The woman suggests weight training and cycling as good exercises. (T/F)
10. The woman says she gives advice because she loves him. (T/F)

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Write a letter to your pen pal who lives in a different country and is curious about your life. You've recently taken up a new sport. Describe this new activity. In your letter:

- Introduce the sport.
- Explain why you decided to try it.
- Describe your experiences.
- Talk about your progress and feelings now.
- Explain how this sport is different from other sports you've played or are familiar with.

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Look at the pictures in the Speaking Bank on p. 325. Picture A shows a team sport and picture B depicts an individual sport. Compare and contrast the photos.

Discuss the benefits and drawbacks of different types of sports.

Tell about two key advantages and disadvantages of participating in individual sports.

Present two pros and cons of being in a sports team.

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

The Past Perfect (Simple) Tense. The Past Perfect Continuous Tense.

Study the following summary before you do the exercises that follow.

The Past Perfect (Simple) Tense.

Positive Form. (Стверджувальна форма)

S + had + V3

*The director **had looked** through all the documents before the meeting started.* – Директор переглянув усі документи до того, як розпочалися збори.

*They **had reached** the village by 10 p.m.* – Вони дісталися до села до 10 години вечора.

*The teacher **had checked** all the tests when the bell **rang**.* – Вчитель вже перевірів усі тести, коли продзвенів дзвінок.

Interrogative Form (Питальна форма):

Had + S + V3 ?

***Had you done** your homework before dinner?* – Ти зробив домашнє завдання до вечері?

***Had she left** when you arrived?* – Вона пішла, коли ти прийшов?

Had they visited London before they moved there? – Вони відвідали Лондон перед тим, як переїхати туди?

Negative Form (Заперечна форма):

S + had+not + V3.

*I **had not finished** my homework before dinner.* – Я не закінчив домашнє завдання до вечєри.

*She **had not left** when I arrived.* – Вона не пішла, коли я прийшов.

*They **had not visited** London before they moved there.* – Вони не відвідували Лондон перед тим, як переїхати туди.

*We **had not eaten** all the cake before he came.* – Ми не зїли весь торт до того, як він прийшов.

Використання Past Perfect

Дії, що відбулися раніше за інші в минулому

Час **Past Perfect** використовується для опису дії, яка сталася **перед іншою дією** в минулому або **до певного моменту в минулому**.

Приклад:

*They **had visited** London twice **before they moved there.***
– Вони відвідали Лондон двічі, перш ніж переїхати туди.

*We **had eaten** all the cake **by the time** he came.* – Ми зїли весь торт до того, як він прийшов.

*He **had never seen** the ocean **before that trip.*** – Він ніколи не бачив океан до цієї подорожі.

Видимий результат дії в минулому

Past Perfect також застосовується, щоб підкреслити, що дія вже завершилася, а її результат був **помітний у минулому**.

Приклад:

*He **was tired** because **he had worked all day.***
– Він був втомлений, бо він працював увесь день.
(Результат – він втомився, дія – робота завершилася до того моменту.)

The streets were wet because it had rained earlier. – Вулиці були мокрі, бо раніше йшов дощ.
(Результат – мокрі вулиці, дія – дощ уже пройшов.)

She didn't want to eat because she had already had lunch. – Вона не хотіла їсти, бо вже пообідала.
(Результат – вона не голодна, дія – обід уже відбувся.)

Hardly... when та No sooner... than

Past Perfect часто вживається у конструкціях **hardly... when** та **no sooner... than**. Ці вирази означають: «**ледь я**», «**тільки-но я**», «**щойно я**». У таких реченнях **Past Perfect** описує дію, яка трапилася **перед іншою подією в минулому**. **Особливість**: у частині з **Past Perfect** використовується **інверсія** (зворотний порядок слів, як у загальних запитаннях). У другій частині речення дію передають за допомогою **Past Simple**.

Приклади:

Hardly had I left the house when it started to rain. – Ледве я вийшов з дому, як почався дощ.

Hardly had she sat down when the phone rang. – Ледве вона сіла, як задзвонив телефон.

No sooner had they arrived than the meeting began. – Ледве вони приїхали, як почалася нарада.

No sooner had he finished his speech than the audience started clapping. – Ледве він закінчив промову, як публіка почала аплодувати.

Слова-підказки для Past Perfect

У часі **Past Perfect** часто вживаються слова та фрази, які вказують, що дія була завершена до певного моменту в минулому.

already – вже

before – перед тим як

by – до (з вказівкою часу або моменту)

by the time – до того часу як

after – після того як

just – щойно

when – коли (особливо для зв'язку двох минулих дій)

as soon as – як тільки

till / until – до того часу як

never – ніколи

once – одного разу, коли вже

no sooner... than – щойно... як

hardly... when – ледве... коли

scarcely... when – ледь... як

Past Perfect Continuous використовується, щоб підкреслити: тривалість дії, що тривала до певного моменту в минулому. Дія почалася до минулого моменту і ще могла тривати безпосередньо перед ним. Причину або результат, що був видимий у минулому (наприклад, «Він був мокрий, бо йшов під дощем»).

Утворення Past Perfect Continuous

Формула: **had been + дієслово з закінченням -ing**

Приклади:

Стверджувальні речення:

*I **had been studying** for two hours before you called.* – Я вчився дві години, перш ніж ти подзвонив.

*She **had been waiting** for the bus for half an hour when it finally arrived.* – Вона чекала на автобус пів години, коли він нарешті приїхав.

*They **had been living** in that house for ten years before they moved.* – Вони жили в тому будинку десять років, перш ніж переїхали.

Питальні речення:

***Had you been studying** for two hours before I called?* – Ти вчився дві години, перш ніж я подзвонив?

***Had she been waiting** long when the bus arrived?* – Вона довго чекала, коли автобус приїхав?

Had they been living there for a long time before they moved? – Вони там довго жили перед тим, як переїхали?

Заперечні речення:

I had not been studying for two hours before you called. – Я не вчився дві години, перш ніж ти подзвонив.

She had not been waiting long when the bus arrived. – Вона недовго чекала, коли автобус приїхав.

They had not been living there long before they moved. – Вони недовго жили там перед тим, як переїхали.

Слова-підказки

for – протягом (якогось часу)

→ *I had been waiting for an hour.* – Я чекав протягом години.

since – з (якогось моменту)

→ *She had been living here since 2010.* – Вона жила тут з 2010 року.

how long – як довго

→ *How long had you been studying?* – Як довго ти вчився?

before – перед тим як

→ *They had been playing before it started to rain.* – Вони грали перед тим, як почався дощ.

when – коли

→ *He had been working hard when I saw him.* – Він важко працював, коли я його побачив.

until / till – до (якогось моменту)

→ *I had been waiting until she arrived.* – Я чекав, поки вона прийшла.

Task 1. Fill in the blanks. Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form: Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. She _____ (finish) her homework before dinner.
2. They _____ (work) at the company for five years before they left.
3. When we arrived, the film _____ (already/start).

4. He _____ (wait) for an hour before the doctor saw him.
5. I _____ (not see) such a beautiful painting before.
6. She _____ (practice) the piano for two hours when her friends arrived.
7. We _____ (know) each other since childhood.
8. The streets were wet because it _____ (rain).
9. They _____ (already/leave) when we reached the station.
10. How long _____ you _____ (study) before you passed the exam?

Task 2. Choose the correct verb form. Choose the correct form: Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous.

1. I (**had learned / had been learning**) English for two years before I moved to London.
2. She (**had already eaten / had already been eating**) when we arrived.
3. They (**had waited / had been waiting**) for the bus for over half an hour.
4. He (**had worked / had been working**) at the hospital before he changed his job.
5. After they (had finished / had been finishing) dinner, they watched a movie.
6. My sister (**had painted / had been painting**) the room all afternoon.
7. We (**had never seen / had never been seeing**) such a beautiful sunset before.
8. I was tired because I (**had run / had been running**) for a long time.
9. He (**had forgotten / had been forgetting**) to call his friend.
10. She (**had not understood / had not been understanding**) the lesson properly before the teacher explained it again.

Task 3. Make sentences from the prompts. Use the words to make sentences in Past Perfect Simple or Past Perfect Continuous.

(I / never / be / to France before)

→

(He / study / for three hours before the break)

→

(They / not / finish / the project before the deadline)

→

(We / wait / at the station for an hour)

→

(She / already / leave / when I arrived)

→

(The kids / play / outside all morning)

→

(You / hear / the news before I told you?)

→

(She / not / sleep / well for days)

→

(He / write / three reports by lunchtime)

→

(We / travel / for two weeks before we arrived in Paris)

→

Task 4: Correct the mistakes. Each sentence has one mistake. Find and correct it.

1. She had been worked there for six years.
2. After he had been eaten, he went to bed.
3. We had not been see such a big animal before.
4. They had been leaving when we arrived.
5. I had wrote three letters before noon.
6. She had been knows the answer all along.
7. The sun had shining all day.
8. He had been visit the museum before.
9. We had being friends since childhood.
10. Had you been study English for a long time?

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What does the word “athletes” mean?

- a) teachers
- b) people who play sports professionally
- c) artists
- d) scientists

2. What are “team sports”?

- a) sports played alone
- b) sports played in water
- c) sports played in a group
- d) sports played at night

3. What is “equipment” in sports?

- a) special clothes for school
- b) tools and items needed to play a sport
- c) places where you practice
- d) a type of team

4. What is a “championship”?

- a) a training session
- b) a big sports competition
- c) a warm-up activity
- d) a new type of sport

5. What does “outdoor activities” mean?

- a) activities done inside buildings
- b) activities done at school
- c) activities done outside
- d) activities done at night

6. What is meant by “cooperation” in team sports?

- a) working together with teammates
- b) playing alone
- c) learning a new language
- d) watching a game on TV

7. What are “water sports”?

- a) sports played in cold weather
- b) sports played in water
- c) sports played in the desert
- d) sports played at home

8. What does “highlight” mean in sports news?

- a) the worst part of a game
- b) a replay of boring moments
- c) the most exciting or important parts
- d) a type of competition

9. What does “competition” mean?

- a) a training exercise
- b) a place to eat
- c) a contest where people try to win
- d) a type of equipment

10. What is a “trophy”?

- a) a type of ball
- b) a prize given to winners
- c) a team uniform
- d) a food served at games

11. What is the fastest and most effective way to improve health?

- a) reading books
- b) watching tv
- c) physical culture
- d) sleeping

12. One of the main goals of physical culture is to help people _____.

- a) become famous
- b) become strong and healthy
- c) make more money
- d) travel the world

13. Which quality is NOT mentioned as important for sports?

- a) endurance
- b) strength
- c) agility
- d) intelligence

14. Sports help people ____.

- a) become lazy
- b) connect with others
- c) avoid socializing
- d) stay indoors

15. What do sports promote between nations?

- a) competition and war
- b) peace and good relationships
- c) business and marketing
- d) individual success

16. Some sports depend on ____.

- a) time of day
- b) season
- c) food choices
- d) personal mood

17. Which of these is NOT a sport?

- a) basketball
- b) golf
- c) yoga
- d) archery

18. What is an example of a water sport?

- a) squash
- b) hockey
- c) water-skiing
- d) golf

19. Which human right is one of the most important?

- a) freedom
- b) education
- c) employment
- d) healthcare

20. Running allows a person to be an ____.

- a) employee
- b) explorer
- c) artist
- d) engineer

GRAMMAR TEST**Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).**

1. By the time the final whistle blew, the home team _____ (score) three goals.

- a) scored
b) had scored
c) had been scoring
d) was scoring

2. She was tired because she _____ all day.

- a) had been working
b) had worked
c) was working
d) has been working

3. The basketball team was leading by ten points because they _____ exceptionally well in the first half.

- a) played
b) had played
c) had been playing
d) were playing

4. He _____ the report before the deadline.

- a) had finished
b) has finished
c) had been finishing
d) was finishing

5. The crowd went wild after the athlete _____ the gold medal.

- a) won
b) had won
c) had been winning
d) was winning

6. We _____ for an hour before the bus finally arrived.

- a) had been waiting
b) had waited
c) waited
d) was waiting

7. She didn't pass the exam because she _____ enough.

- a) hadn't studied
b) hadn't been studying
c) wasn't studying
d) hasn't studied

8. They _____ dinner before we got there.

- a) had already had
b) had already been having
c) were already having
d) have already had

9. The ground was wet because it _____ all night.

- a) had been raining
b) had rained
c) was raining
d) rained

10. By the time she arrived, the movie _____ .

- a) had started
b) had been starting
c) was started
d) started

11. We ___ for two hours when she finally called.

- a) had been waiting
- b) had waited
- c) were waiting
- d) was waiting

12. He didn't go to bed until he ___ his work.

- a) had finished
- b) had been finishing
- c) was finishing
- d) finishes

13. They ___ for ten minutes when the fire alarm went off.

- a) had been eating
- b) had eaten
- c) ate
- d) were eating

14. She didn't leave the house until she ___ her keys.

- a) had found
- b) was finding
- c) had been finding
- d) finds

15. By the time she arrived, the movie ___ .

- a) had started
- b) had been starting
- c) was started
- d) started

16. We ___ for two hours when she finally called.

- a) had been waiting
- b) had waited
- c) were waiting
- d) was waiting

17. He didn't go to bed until he ___ his work.

- a) had finished
- b) had been finishing
- c) was finishing
- d) finishes

18. She ___ for the company for five years before she got promoted.

- a) had been working
- b) had worked
- c) was working
- d) worked

19. They ___ the car for years before selling it.

- a) had owned
- b) had been owning
- c) owned
- d) were owning

20. They couldn't believe that he _____ the winning point after such a long match.

- a) scored
- b) had scored
- c) was scoring
- d) had been scoring

21. By the time she broke the world record, she _____ for that moment her entire career.

- a) has dreamed
- b) dreamed
- c) was dreaming
- d) had been dreaming

Test C. Lexico-Grammatical Test**Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).****1. What is the name of the person who leads a sports team?**

- a) referee
b) coach
c) spectator
d) captain

2. Which sport is played with a racket and a shuttlecock?

- a) tennis
b) badminton
c) golf
d) cricket

3. What do you call the person who makes sure the rules are followed in a game?

- a) player
b) referee
c) coach
d) fan

4. Which sport involves riding waves on a board?

- a) skiing
b) surfing
c) skating
d) rowing

5. What is the name of the area where football is played?

- a) court
b) ring
c) pitch
d) track

6. By the time the match started, the players _____ their warm-up.

- a) had finished
b) have finished
c) finished
d) were finishing

7. She _____ her personal best before the competition ended.

- a) had achieved
b) has achieved
c) achieved
d) was achieving

8. They _____ the stadium before the rain began.

- a) had left
b) have left
c) left
d) were leaving

9. By 8 PM, the team _____ their strategy for the game.

- a) had discussed
b) have discussed
c) discussed
d) were discussing

10. He realized he _____ his sports shoes at home.

- a) had forgotten
b) has forgotten
c) forgot
d) was forgetting

Topic 11

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AS AN INTERNATIONAL MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. Why has English become the most widely used language for international communication?
2. In which fields is English commonly used as the main language of communication?
3. What role does English play in helping people from different linguistic backgrounds communicate effectively?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary. Make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

primary	/'praɪ.mer.i/	first in importance, rank, or order; fundamental or main	основний, початковий
dominance	/'dɒm.ɪ.nəns/	the state of being more important, powerful, or successful than others	домінування
multinational	/.mʌl.tɪ'neɪf.ən.əl/	involving or operating in several nations or nationalities	транснаціональний
scholarly	/'skɒl.ə.li/	relating to serious academic study	науковий
media	/'miː.di.ə/	the main means of mass communication (e.g., TV, radio, internet)	засоби масової інформації
navigate	/'næv.ɪ.ɡeɪt/	to find one's way or move through an area	орієнтуватися, пересуватися
lingua franca	/.lɪŋ.gwə'fræŋ.kə/	a language used for communication between groups with different native tongues	мова міжнародного спілкування
multilingualism	/.mʌl.tɪ'liŋ.gwə.li.zəm/	the use of two or more languages by an individual or within a community	багатомовність

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notions as “international communication”, “lingua franca”, “global dominance”, “the primary language”, “English dominance”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

English has emerged as the most prominent language of global communication in today’s world. English is spoken by over 1.5 billion individuals with varying proficiency levels and is a global bridge spanning cultures, professions, and nations. Its ubiquity is evident in education, business, science, technology, air travel, and global diplomacy, among others, where English is usually the first, primary, or official language of communication.

One of the foremost reasons for English being spread globally is its past colonial history. In the peak years of the British Empire, English spread over several countries across Africa, Asia, and America. Even after gaining independence from the colonial system, English remained a significant administrative, educational, and legal language in most countries. Later, the emergence of the United States as a political, economic, and cultural global superpower in the 20th and 21st centuries increasingly consolidated English dominance.

English is the presumed language of global business for multinational corporations and international trade. The knowledge of the English language is routinely demanded by corporations so that workers can cooperate across national borders. English is routinely spoken at business meetings, reports, emails, and negotiations irrespective of the native languages of the participants. Shared linguistic ground of this nature enables corporations to operate more freely in the global economy.

English is the language of science and academia too. Most scholarly articles, research papers, and academic conferences are in English. So, researchers and students in non-English-

speaking countries typically learn English in order to familiarize themselves with the latest developments in their own fields. English-medium instruction (EMI) is increasingly common in universities worldwide, even in countries where English is not indigenous.

Additionally, the media and the internet have been vital in the worldwide promotion of English. Most websites, online content, social media, and entertainment software are created in English or translated into English first. From videos and online tutorials on YouTube to Hollywood movies and popular songs, the prevalence of English in internet communication is obvious.

English in global tourism and aviation is employed in air traffic control and pilots' communication and is thereby critical to secure international travel. Travelers and visitors turn English into their favored method of navigating host countries, reading signs, inquiring for directions, or communicating with service providers and hotel workers.

Significantly, English is a "lingua franca" – a language used as a medium of communication between individuals who don't share a native language. At international meetings, peacekeeping missions, and world summits, English enables individuals of diverse linguistic backgrounds to communicate. The role of English in this manner enables the enhancement of global comprehension and collaboration.

Despite its global stature, there is a necessity to recognize the significance of language diversity and encourage multilingualism. English can bring the world together, but indigenous languages and cultures need to be maintained to preserve the heritage of the world.

In brief, English has emerged as the prominent mode of international communication courtesy of historical, economic, technological, and cultural forces. Its extensive usage allows individuals from various corners of the world to share ideas, do business, and cooperate in the fields of science, education, and more. With growing global interconnectedness, English knowledge remains an important skill in the international community.

Practice**Task 5. Answer the following questions supporting it with information from the text.**

1. Why is English considered the most widely used language for international communication today?
2. How many people worldwide have some level of English proficiency?
3. In which fields is English commonly used as the primary or official language?
4. What historical factor contributed to the early spread of the English language globally?
5. How did the rise of the United States influence the dominance of English?
6. Why do multinational companies often require employees to know English?
7. What role does English play in the world of science and academia?
8. How have the internet and media helped promote the use of English?
9. Why is English important in international travel and aviation?
10. What does it mean that English functions as a “lingua franca”?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with the terms.

Proficiency –

Lingua franca –

Colonial past –

Multinational corporations –

English-medium instruction (EMI) –

Aviation –

Multilingualism –

Cultural heritage –

Media –

Internet communication –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

clarify / client / communication / effective / insult / listening / messages / skills / success / talking / team leaders

Businessmen, _____, and managers around the world spend a lot of time _____ to the people they work with every day. The _____ can be about many things, like discussing work targets, solving problems, or trying to make a deal. Sometimes, these people realize that they don't understand what their _____ or a co-worker wants. This usually happens because they are not _____ carefully to what the other person is saying. If you want to get better at communication _____, you need to listen carefully to what the other person says. If you don't listen, it's better not to talk. If you are smart, you will speak clearly and avoid trying to _____ the other person. Speaking confidently will help you explain your ideas well. If your voice sounds unsure, the person listening may think you don't know what you are talking about.

_____ communication is not just about speaking; it also involves understanding others. Asking questions can help _____ information and prevent misunderstandings. Body language and eye contact also play a big role in how _____ are received. In business, being polite and professional makes conversations more productive. Developing strong communication skills can lead to better teamwork and _____ in any career.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. English has become the most widely used language for international communication. (T/F)
2. Less than one billion people in the world speak English. (T/F)
3. English is the official language in aviation and air traffic control. (T/F)

4. The spread of English has nothing to do with British colonial history. (T/F)
5. The United States played a role in promoting English as a global language. (T/F)
6. English is rarely used in international business settings. (T/F)
7. Most academic conferences and research papers are conducted or written in English. (T/F)
8. Tourists often use English to navigate and communicate while traveling abroad. (T/F)
9. English is considered a “lingua franca” in global meetings and negotiations. (T/F)
10. Encouraging multilingualism is not important in today’s globalized world. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
widely		
global		
vital		
dominant		
common		
interconnected		

Task 10. You are given the plan for the text. Render the plot of the text using the plan.

1. The Global Role of English
2. Historical Reasons for the Spread of English
3. English in Business, Science, and Education
4. English in Media, Technology, Travel, and as a Lingua Franca
5. Balancing English with Multilingualism and Cultural Diversity

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

“The English language is a work in progress. Have fun with it.” – Jonathan Culver, an American author and journalist.

“The English language is not a language, it’s a disease.” – George Bernard Shaw, an Irish playwright and critic.

“I speak two languages, body and English.” – Mae West, an American actress and playwright.

“A man who knows two languages is worth two men.” – a French proverb

“If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart.” – Nelson Mandela, a South African anti-apartheid revolutionary, political leader, and philanthropist.

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the dialogue between a teacher and a student.



[Download URL: <https://genny.lovo.ai/share/acf6a393-f359-48a9-80a4-827a4199849b>]

Task A. Answer the following questions about the conversation.

1. Why is English considered an international language?
2. What does the term lingua franca mean?
3. How many people speak English around the world?
4. In what areas is English commonly used internationally?

5. What example did the student give about people using English abroad?
6. Why do people in non-English-speaking countries learn English?
7. How can watching movies or listening to music help with learning English?
8. What does the teacher say about English and career opportunities?
9. Why does the student feel lucky to be learning English?
10. What advice does the teacher give to the student at the end of the conversation?

Task B. Listen again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The teacher says English is used only in English-speaking countries. (T/F)
2. The student believes English is important for travel and business. (T/F)
3. English is called a lingua franca because it's used between people with different native languages. (T/F)
4. The student mentions visiting Germany and hearing people speak English. (T/F)
5. The teacher says more than one billion people speak English. (T/F)
6. English is not used in science or global media. (T/F)
7. The student says they hear a lot of English online. (T/F)
8. The teacher believes entertainment helps students learn English. (T/F)
9. The student thinks learning English is boring and difficult. (T/F)
10. The teacher encourages the student to keep practicing English. (T/F)

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Read the notice. Write an article and a short email.

NOTICE

The school magazine *Young Voice* is looking for short articles (120–150 words) on the topic “The English language as a key to international opportunities.”

Your article should include:

- why English is used around the world;
- what benefits knowing English brings (for study, travel, work);
- how you personally use English in everyday life.

Send your article with a short email (30–50 words) to the editor of the magazine explaining why you want to write about this topic.

Your email should show:

- why the topic is important to you;
- why your article would be interesting for others to read.

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335–339.

SPEAKING TASK***Task 14. Role-play the situation with your partner.***

Look at the advert in Speaking Bank on p. 326. You want to take an international English course this summer. Call the language school and ask for more information. Use the prompts below to help you:

- when the course starts and how long it lasts;
- how many students are in a group;
- what level of English is needed;
- if there are certificates after the course;
- how much the course costs and if accommodation is included.

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank on pp. 330–334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

Study this summary before you do the exercises that follow.

The Future Simple Tense. Простий майбутній час.

1. Формування речень

Стверджувальні речення

Схема:

[підмет] + will + [інфінітив дієслова без to]

Future Simple утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **will** (однаково для всіх осіб) та **інфінітива** (неозначеної форми дієслова без частки *to*).

Приклади:

- I **will visit** my friend tomorrow. – Я відвідаю свого друга завтра.
- They **will travel** to Spain next summer. – Вони поїдуть до Іспанії наступного літа.
- She **'ll call** you later. (*She will call*) – Вона зателефонує тобі пізніше.

Скорочення **will** = **'ll** часто вживається в усному мовленні: I'll, you'll, he'll, she'll, it'll, we'll, they'll.

Заперечні речення

Схема:

[підмет] + will not / won't + [інфінітив]

Щоб зробити заперечення, додаємо частку **not** після **will**. Скорочена форма **won't** вживається в неформальному мовленні.

Приклади:

- He **will not** come to the party. – Він не прийде на вечірку.
- I **won't** eat pizza tonight. – Я не їстиму піцу сьогодні ввечері.

Питальні речення

Загальні питання (Yes/No questions)

Схема:

Will + [підмет] + [інфінітив]?

Приклад: Will you help me? – Ти допоможеш мені?

Спеціальні питання (Wh- questions)

Схема:

[Питальне слово] + **will** + [підмет] + [інфінітив]?

Приклад:

- **When will** they arrive? – Коли вони прибудуть?
- **What will** you do tomorrow? – Що ти робитимеш завтра?

2. Коли вживається Future Simple**A. Дії у майбутньому (факти або плани без конкретного наміру)**

Використовується для опису одноразових або повторюваних дій у майбутньому, якщо вони ще не заплановані точно.

Приклади:

- She **will start** a new job next month. – Вона почне нову роботу наступного місяця.
- We **will go** to the beach on Sunday. – Ми підемо на пляж у неділю.

Б. Спонтанні рішення (прийняті в момент мовлення)

Якщо людина вирішила щось зробити прямо зараз (без попереднього плану), вживаємо Future Simple.

Приклади:

- The phone is ringing! I **will answer** it. – Телефон дзвонить! Я відповім.
- I'm tired. I **will take** a nap. – Я втопився. Я трохи подрімаю.

В. Припущення, прогнози, здогадки

Future Simple передає думки, очікування або здогадки про майбутнє.

Приклади:

- I **think it will rain** tomorrow. – Думаю, завтра буде дощ.
- Probably they **will win** the game. – Можливо, вони виграють гру.

Г. Обіцянки, погрози, попередження, надії

Часто вживається після дієслів **promise, hope, think, believe, be afraid, swear** тощо.

Приклади:

- I **promise** I **will help** you. – Обіцяю, що допоможу.
- We **hope** he **will succeed**. – Ми сподіваємося, що він досягне успіху.
- She **swears** she **will never lie** again. – Вона клянеться більше не брехати.

Г. Неминучі події, які точно відбудуться

Використовується для наукових фактів, закономірностей або того, що обов'язково станеться.

Приклади:

- The sun **will rise** at 6:00 a.m. – Сонце зійде о 6:00 ранку.
- Summer **will come** soon. – Літо скоро прийде.

3. Слова-підказки (маркери часу)

Ці слова часто зустрічаються у реченнях з Future Simple.

- **tomorrow** – завтра
- **the day after tomorrow** – післязавтра
- **tonight** – сьогодні ввечері
- **soon** – невдовзі
- **next week / month / year / century** – наступного тижня / місяця / року / століття
- **in a week / in three days / in five years** – за тиждень / за три дні / за п'ять років
- **as soon as** – як тільки
- **later** – пізніше

Task 1. Complete the following sentences with will ('ll) and the correct verb from the list below.

call / have / water / walk / mail / go.

1. I _____ you when I arrive at the station.
2. I _____ a cup of tea after work.
3. She _____ the plants while we are on holiday.
4. They _____ to the park later.
5. I _____ the letter tomorrow.
6. He _____ to the supermarket this afternoon.
7. We _____ dinner at 7 p.m. tonight.

8. She _____ you back when she finishes her meeting.
9. I _____ the garden if it doesn't rain.
10. They _____ for a walk after lunch.

Task 2. We often use "will" for future predictions when we use the word "probably".

For each of the situations below, predict something that will probably happen or something that will probably not happen.

Ex. Bob is going to take his driver's test tomorrow. He didn't practice.

He'll probably fail. or He probably won't pass.

1. It's raining. George doesn't have an umbrella. _____
2. Andy has a very bad cold. _____
3. Nora didn't sleep well last night. _____
4. Phil loves movies. There is a new movie playing at the theatre tonight. _____
5. Jane ate too much dessert last night and now she has a stomach ache. _____
6. The sun is shining, and the sky is clear. _____
7. Jack didn't study for the test. _____
8. Anna is going to the beach, and she has sunscreen.

9. David is tired because he worked all day. _____
10. Susan is making a cake for the party. _____

Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in Future Simple (will + verb).

1. Tomorrow I _____ (go) to the market.
2. She _____ (study) hard for her exams next week.
3. We _____ (have) a meeting on Monday.
4. He _____ (not/come) to the party because he has a meeting.
5. I _____ (visit) my grandmother next weekend.
6. They _____ (not/attend) the conference because of the weather.
7. The train _____ (arrive) at 8:00 p.m.

8. I _____ (help) you with your homework later.
9. We _____ (celebrate) your birthday next month.
10. He _____ (be) a doctor when he grows up.

Task 4. Write your own sentences in Future Simple based on the prompts below:

1. Write a sentence about something you plan to do tomorrow.
2. Write a sentence about something you believe will happen in the future.
3. Write a sentence about a promise you will keep.
4. Write a sentence about a decision you've just made.
5. Write a sentence about a future event you are looking forward to.
6. Write a sentence about something you will not do.
7. Write a sentence about a change you think will happen soon.
8. Write a sentence about something you will need to do next week.
9. Write a sentence about an expectation you have.
10. Write a sentence about what someone in your family will do in the future.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What is the main purpose of language?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) to write books | b) to share ideas and feelings |
| c) to travel | d) to learn mathematics |

2. What makes humans different from animals according to the text?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) intelligence | b) language |
| c) strength | d) creativity |

3. How many people in the world speak English?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| a) 360 million | b) 1.5 billion |
| c) 500 million | d) 2 billion |

4. How many people speak English as their first language?

- a) 1.5 billion
- b) 360 million
- c) 500 million
- d) 1 billion

5. Why do many people learn English?

- a) Because it is easy.
- b) Because it is used in business, education, and entertainment.
- c) Because they have to.
- d) Because it is the oldest language.

6. Why is English called a common second language?

- a) It is difficult to learn.
- b) It is spoken only in England.
- c) It helps people from different countries communicate.
- d) It is similar to Latin.

7. Which of these is NOT a reason why English is useful?

- a) It helps in business.
- b) It is the only language spoken in Europe.
- c) It helps in communication.
- d) It is used in education.

8. Why do students in some countries study in English?

- a) Because their native language is not important.
- b) Because English helps them understand international studies.
- c) Because they want to live in the UK.
- d) Because they do not speak their own language.

9. Which subject is often taught in English, even in non-English speaking countries?

- a) Art
- b) History
- c) Science
- d) Music

10. Why is English important in higher education?

- a) Most of the best universities use it.
- b) It is the easiest language.
- c) All students are native English speakers.
- d) It is a traditional language.

11. What is the most common language on the internet?

- a) Spanish
- b) French
- c) English
- d) Chinese

12. What percentage of internet content is in English?

- a) 20%
- b) 50%
- c) 75%
- d) 90%

13. Why is English important for reading news?

- a) It is the only language used in newspapers.
- b) More newspapers and books are written in English than in any other language.
- c) It helps people travel.
- d) It is the oldest language.

14. What happens if a website is not in English?

- a) You must learn another language. b) You cannot read it.
c) Many websites offer an English translation. d) You need a dictionary.

15. How does knowing English help travelers?

- a) It helps them find important places. b) It makes them speak faster.
c) It helps them learn history. d) It lets them avoid using maps.

16. Where is English commonly used?

- a) inly in schools b) in business, education, and international events
c) only in Europe d) only in England and the USA

17. What kind of international events use English?

- a) local festivals b) the Olympics
c) village markets d) family gatherings

18. Why is it good to learn simple English phrases before traveling?

- a) to write a book b) to communicate easily and ask for help
c) to impress native speakers d) to study at university

19. Which is NOT an example of a place where English can help travelers?

- a) hotels b) bus stations
c) restaurants d) farms in remote villages

20. What is a major benefit of learning English?

- a) You can easily book rooms, communicate with staff, and understand information in hotels worldwide. b) You'll navigate schedules, buy tickets, and ask for directions confidently in English-speaking .
c) You can read menus, order food, and interact with waiters without language barriers. d) Even in rural areas, basic English helps with simple conversations.

GRAMMAR TEST**Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).****1. I _____ (go) to the gym tomorrow.**

- a) will go b) am going
c) go d) will going

3. There are many languages _____ the world.

- a) in
- b) of
- c) at
- d) for

4. Each country has its own national language, and people also speak different _____ languages in some areas.

- a) local
- b) international
- c) official
- d) foreign

5. Some languages are spoken by millions of people, while others are spoken by only a few _____.

- a) thousand
- b) million
- c) billion
- d) hundred

6. English is a common language that many people _____.

- a) knows
- b) knew
- c) know
- d) knowing

7. About 20% of people in the world speak English (that's 1.5 billion people). But most of these people _____ native speakers.

- a) are not
- b) do not
- c) is not
- d) are

8. Only about 360 million people speak English as their _____ language.

- a) first
- b) second
- c) third
- d) native

9. Because English is used a lot in everyday life, many people think it is _____ to learn it quickly.

- a) useful
- b) essential
- c) necessary
- d) important

10. Even for people who don't speak it as their primary language, English is a common _____ language.

- a) second
- b) main
- c) first
- d) local

11. This means that two people from different countries, like a Mexican and a Swede, _____ use English to talk to each other.

- a) never
- b) sometimes
- c) often
- d) always

Topic 12

JOBS AND PROFESSIONS

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. What do you think is important in a job?
2. What are some of the jobs with the highest demand in the current job market?
3. What advice would you give to someone who is trying to choose a career?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary and make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

career path	/kə'riə(r) pɑ:θ/	the jobs you have in your life	кар'єрний шлях
benefit	/'benɪfɪt/	a helpful and useful effect that something has	перевага, вигода
bonus	/'bɒnəs/	an extra amount of money that is added to a payment, especially to somebody's wages or salary as a reward	премія
to stay relevant	/steɪ 'reləvənt/	to remain important, up-to-date, and meaningful	залишатися актуальним
freelancer	/'fri:lɑ:nsə(r)/	a person who works for oneself	позаштатний працівник
contractor	/kən'træktə(r)/	a person or company that has a contract to do work or provide goods or services for another company	підрядник
a fulfilling job	/fʊl'fɪlɪŋdʒɒb/	job that gives you a sense of purpose, satisfaction, and meaning	повноцінна робота
accountant	/ə'kaʊntənt/	a person whose job is to keep or check financial accounts	бухгалтер
rely on	/ri'laiən/	depend on somebody/something	залежати від

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notions as “a job”, “a profession”, “a career”, “an occupation”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

The world of jobs is always changing. People work in many different professions and have various jobs. A profession often demands special training and learning, such as a doctor, lawyer, or teacher. A job, on the other hand, can be any type of work, such as a waiter, a cashier, or a driver. Jobs that were once steady for life are now changing a lot. Technology, globalization, and new ways of working are all factors that are reshaping the job market.

In the past, people used to work in the same occupation for the duration of their lives. However, for many people, this linear career path is no longer the norm. The modern career landscape sees individuals frequently transitioning between jobs as they pursue new interests, gain knowledge, and seek employment that matches the changing economic conditions.

Many people now work in the gig economy. Rather than keeping individuals busy with traditional companies, they are becoming more and more common when they work independently as freelancers and contractors. It provides flexibility, but also challenges. Salaries are unstable and you may miss benefits such as traditional employee health insurance.

Technology has been changing its work recently. Machinery and artificial intelligence are doing a lot of the work that people have done before now. By this, some individuals lose their jobs. However, technology also creates new jobs. For example, you need someone who knows how to operate computer data, makes your computer more intelligent and protects your computer from hackers.

The world of work is constantly changing. To find a suitable job, people need to be flexible and always learn new

things. It is essential to develop your skills and experiences throughout professional life. This involves taking part in courses, and workshops and completing workplace training. It helps adults stay at work and find new jobs. People need to update their skills continuously to remain relevant to new technologies and working methods.

The world of work is very diverse. Some people spend their days in offices such as secretaries who answer phones and accountants who work with numbers on computers. Others work outdoors, like farmers who grow crops or builders who construct buildings using their hands.

We rely on many experts in everyday life. Doctors and nurses take care of the sick while teachers train their children. The chef prepares delicious meals in the restaurant and the drivers carry us from place to place. Artists and musicians enhance our lives with their creativity.

People choose their careers for various reasons. Some are driven by a desire to help people, while others are good at creating something new. Other important factors when choosing a job are salary and job security. A lot of people appreciate working with their hands and taking part in physical labour, while other jobs involve more mental work.

A good job is vital for numerous reasons. It gives people the income they require to cover necessary expenses such as food, clothing, and housing. So, a fulfilling job contributes to overall joy and a sense of meaning. The world of work is undergoing a significant transformation.

HOW TO GET A JOB

Getting Ready for a Job Interview

Finding a job is exciting! There are a couple of vital things you need to prepare before going to the interview. The initial step is to research the company. Hence, you should discover what they do and the kind of work they provide. This will help you understand whether the job is right for you. Secondly, prepare your resume and cover letter. Your

resume demonstrates your experience and skills. To apply for a job, you typically include a one-page cover letter with your resume. Practicing your interview skills is also recommended. Think about possible questions the interviewer might ask. Finally, prepare your clothes. Choose smart and comfortable clothes to wear to the interview.

During the interview

It's crucial to be polite and effective at the interview. First, you need to arrive on time. Being late shows that you are not reliable. In the interview, it is crucial to establish eye contact with the interviewer as a sign of attentiveness and confidence. Candidates should pay close attention to the questions posed and respond truthfully and with clarity, employing straightforward language. During the interview, it is essential to pose questions regarding the work and the company. This indicates a genuine interest and intellectual curiosity. For example, one might inquire about the organizational culture or the routine responsibilities associated with the position.

Demonstrate excitement and show a strong willingness to learn and to work hard. It is advisable to maintain a smile and a friendly disposition throughout the interview. Furthermore, it is courteous to express gratitude to the interviewer for their time at the conclusion of the meeting.

After the interview

Once the interview concludes, some tasks remain. Initially, draft a thank-you note to the interviewer. It's a courteous chance to express your gratitude for their time. Sending a thank-you note after your interview is a professional way to express your continued interest and touch upon specific topics raised. After sending it, it is important to be patient and await the company's decision. If you have not received an update within a week or two, a polite follow-up email or phone call is acceptable.

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting your own opinion with information from the text.

1. What can you tell about the benefits and drawbacks of the gig economy?
2. How does technology influence employment?
3. What skills are important for success in the changing job market?
4. Why is having a good job important?
5. Why is it significant to be flexible and adaptable in the current job market?
6. What are the initial steps before a job interview?
7. What are the key objectives that a resume and cover letter are meant to achieve?
8. What type of clothing is suitable for a job interview setting?
9. What are some important things to remember during an interview?
10. What actions should you take immediately after completing a job interview?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words, make your own sentences with the given words.

Gig economy –

Flexible –

Income –

Essential expenses –

Resume –

Covering letter –

To update your skills –

Fulfilling job –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

benefits or bonus / impression / gig / flexible/ employs/
diverse / relevant/ developing / technology / freelancers
or contractors/ fits/ professions/eager to learn/ on-the-job
training/ daily responsibilities/

1. The job market is constantly _____.
2. Many people now work in the _____ economy.
3. _____ is changing the nature of work.
4. To succeed, people need to be _____ and learn new skills.
5. The world of work is incredibly _____.
6. As a teacher, one of my main _____ is to prepare engaging lesson plans for my students.
7. Doctors and lawyers are examples of _____, requiring specialized training.
8. Continuous learning and skill development are crucial for staying _____ in the job market.
9. Find a job that _____ the changing economy.
10. Many apprentices gain valuable skills through _____, where they learn by doing the actual work.
11. It's important to make a good first _____ in the interview.
12. The company _____ many people in different departments.
13. Individuals work independently as _____.
14. Despite having little experience, the new intern was _____ about the marketing strategies and asked insightful questions.
15. You don't get the same _____ or _____ as people who work for a company.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. A profession always requires specialized training and education. (T/F)
2. Traditional careers often involved working in one job for a long time. (T/F)
3. The gig economy offers job security and benefits similar to traditional employment. (T/F)
4. It is important to stop learning new skills once you have a job. (T/F)
5. Technology only leads to job losses. (T/F)
6. Flexibility and continuous learning are not important in today’s job market. (T/F)
7. Salary and job security are not important factors when choosing a career. (T/F)
8. We rely on many professionals in our daily lives. (T/F)
9. Researching the company is an essential step before a job interview. (T/F)
10. Arriving late for an interview is acceptable. (T/F)
11. Asking questions during an interview is discouraged. (T/F)
12. A thank-you note after an interview is optional. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
stable		
benefits		
traditional		
flexible		
enthusiastic		
to find a job		

Task 10. Prepare the plan to the text. Render the plot of the text using your plan.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

“The difference between a job and a career is the difference between forty and sixty hours a week.” – Robert Frost

“Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life.” –Confucius

“The best way to appreciate your job is to imagine yourself without one.” – Oscar Wild

«Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do.» – Steve Jobs

«Find out what you like doing best and get someone to pay you for doing it.» – Katherine Whitehorn

“It’s not what you achieve, it’s what you overcome. That’s what defines your career.” – Carlton Fisk

“The harder I work, the luckier I get.” – Samuel Goldwyn.

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the dialogue between two friends.



[Download URL: <https://bit.ly/3RbfJMI>]

Task A. Answer the following questions about the conversation.

1. What does the boy think about his future job?
2. According to the boy, why is it important to choose the right subject to study at university?

3. What does the girl say about career changes nowadays compared to the past?
4. What was surprising about the girl's sister's recent job interview experience?
5. What is boy's main concern about choosing a university course?
6. What subject does the girl suggest to the boy based on their father's profession?
7. Why does the girl suggest studying environmental science to the boy?
8. What negative experience did the boy's cousin have after studying environmental science?
9. What subject does the girl desire to study and why?
10. Why would it be a good choice for the girl to study drama?

Task B. Listen again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. The girl has already decided what subject they will study at university. (T/F)
2. The boy believes it is easy to change careers later in life. (T/F)
3. The girl thinks it is normal for people to have only one job or profession throughout their working life now. (T/F)
4. The girl's sister had a lot of prior work experience for her recent job interview.
5. The boy is eager to study something that is not difficult. (T/F)
6. The girl believes computer science would be a good option for the boy.
7. The boy is very confident that there are many job opportunities for computer engineers. (T/F)
8. The boy is not at all concerned about the job prospects after studying environmental science. (T/F)
9. The girl believes that working as an actor is usually well-paid. (T/F)

10. The boy suggests that the girl might become wealthy and famous if she gets a significant role in a film. (T/F)

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Read the job advertisement. Write a CV and a cover letter.

JOB ADVERTISEMENT

Become part of the Nike Team as a Marketing Assistant!

Are you passionate about sales and marketing, especially our popular home product range? The Nike Store is now hiring a motivated Marketing Assistant to join our team. You'll be focusing on boosting sales and developing marketing strategies for our household product lines.

The ideal candidate will have prior experience in sales and marketing, excellent English communication skills, solid computer skills, and a full, valid driving license.

To apply, please send your CV and references to Mr. Petrenko, Hiring Manager, Nike Store, 21 Smith Str., London 1059.

Application deadline: August 17, 2025.

In your cover letter, you need to demonstrate:

- why you are keen on the job
- how your abilities and background align with the position
- why an employer ought to assess your CV.

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Role-play the situation with your partner.

Look at the Job Advert in the Speaking Bank on p. 327. You are interested in a job and are calling for more details and information about the job.

Consider these suggestions.

- the dates and how long the job is for
- if it's full or part time

- what qualities and experience are needed
- how you can apply

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

The Future Continuous Tense

Study this summary before you do the exercises that follow.

Future Continuous (Майбутній тривалий час) в англійській мові вживається для опису дій, що будуть відбуватися в певний момент у майбутньому і триватимуть впродовж певного часу. Наголос робиться конкретно на тривалості події в майбутньому.

Формула утворення:

will be + V -ing

Або, використовуючи скорочення:

'll be + V -ing

- I **will be running** at 8 AM tomorrow. (Я буду бігати завтра о 8 ранку.) - Дія буде в процесі у майбутньому в конкретний час.
- They **will be chatting** all afternoon. (Вони будуть спілкуватися весь день.) - Дія триватиме протягом певного періоду часу в майбутньому.
- Don't call me at 10 AM, I **'ll be passing** an exam. (Не телефонуй мені о 10 ранку, я буду складати іспит.) - Дія буде в процесі в зазначений час у майбутньому.
- What **will you be cooking** this time next month? (Що ти будеш готувати в цей час наступного місяця?) - Питання про дію, яка буде тривати в певний момент у майбутньому.

Заперечна форма (Negative form):

will not be + V -ing

Або, використовуючи скорочення:

won't be + V -ing

- I **won't be working** late tonight. (Я не буду працювати пізно сьогодні ввечері.)
- They **will not be constructing** a house next year. (Вони не будуть будувати будинок наступного року.)

Питальна форма (Question form):

Will + S + be + V -ing?

- **Will you be sailing?** (Ти будеш плавати під вітрилами?)
- **Will she be climbing** a mountain? (Вона буде підніматися на гору?)

Вживання Future Continuous:

1. Дія, яка буде відбуватися у майбутньому в певний момент:

Цей час часто використовується, щоб показати, що якась дія буде в процесі виконання в конкретний час у майбутньому.

- At 8 o'clock tomorrow, she **will be surfing the net** (Завтра о шостій годині вона буде користуватись інтернетом.)
- They **will be getting** ready for dinner when we arrive. (Вони будуть готуватись до вечері, коли ми приїдемо.)

2. Дія, яка буде тривати протягом певного періоду часу в майбутньому:

Future Continuous може відображати тривалість дії в майбутньому, хоча конкретний початок і кінець можуть бути невідомі або неважливі.

- He **will be doing an internship** all summer. (Він буде проходити стажування все літо.)

3. Ввічливі запитання про майбутні плани:

Future Continuous іноді застосовується для формування ввічливих запитань про чийсь майбутні плани, особливо коли ми не бажаємо здаватися нав'язливими.

- **Will you be digging** potatoes today? (Ти будеш копати картоплю сьогодні?)
- **Will you be visiting** my parents tomorrow? (Ти завтра відвідаєш моїх батьків?)

4. Дві одночасні дії в майбутньому:

Future Continuous може вживатися для опису двох дій, котрі відбуватимуться одночасно у майбутньому.

While workers **will be renovating** their apartment throughout the summer, they **will be living** with parents. (Поки робітники будуть робити ремонт у їхній квартирі, вони будуть жити у батьків.)

Слова-маркери (часто використовуються, але не завжди необхідні):

- at (specific time in the future) - о (конкретний час у майбутньому)
- this time tomorrow/next week/next year - цього часу завтра/наступного тижня/наступного року
- all day/all night/all morning/all week - весь день/всю ніч/весь ранок/весь тиждень
- while - поки, в той час як

Task 1. Rewrite the sentences using the Future Continuous tense.

1. At 9 AM tomorrow, I will have a meeting.
2. While you are cooking dinner, they will play in the garden.
3. The engineers will test the new software.
4. He will travel to London next week for a conference.
5. She will correct her novel all night.
6. They will watch a new film tonight.
7. I will wait for you at the station when your train arrives.
8. She plans to tidy the house all morning.
9. We will have a picnic on the meadow if the weather is nice.
10. He will practice his English with his online tutor later.

Task 2. Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets.

1. By this time next week, I _____ (travel) around Southeast Asia.
2. Don't call me too early tomorrow; I _____ (sleep) in.

3. She _____ (work) on her thesis all night.
4. They _____ (prepare) for the conference when we arrive.
5. In a few hours, the chef _____ (cook) a delicious meal for us.
6. The children _____ (play) in the park while their parents are at the meeting.
7. I imagine you _____ (relax) on the beach this time next week.
8. He _____ (practice) the piano for the concert.
9. We _____ (watch) the final match on TV tonight.
10. What will you _____ (do) at 9 PM tomorrow?

Task 3. Answer the following questions using the Future Continuous tense.

1. What will you be reading at 8 PM tomorrow evening?
2. Imagine your friend calls you at 7 PM tonight. What will you be doing?
3. Next Friday evening, what will your friends be doing?
4. If a visitor comes to your town next week, what might the local people be doing?
5. Which clothes will you be buying next weekend?
6. What kind of music will you be composing tomorrow morning?
7. Can you tell me the place where you will be celebrating your anniversary?
8. Whose car will you be borrowing for the trip to the countryside?
9. What major research will you be delving into next week?
10. Where will you be going on their vacation?

Task 4. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences.

1. Tomorrow at noon, I will studying for my test.
2. They are will be travel to Rome next week.
3. She will be writes a report during the meeting.

4. We will be watching the movie tonight.
5. He is going to discuss the football match when you call.
6. The students will be taking the exam tomorrow.
7. The chef will prepare dinner at 7 PM.
8. The birds will fly south for the winter.
9. The engineers will be testing the new software all day.
10. The musicians will perform at the concert.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. A profession usually requires _____ training and education.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| a) basic | b) specialized |
| c) general | d) simple |

2. Technology is _____ the job market.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| a) staying the same | b) reshaping |
| c) ignoring | d) stopping |

3. The traditional career path used to be _____.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a) changing frequently | b) linear |
| c) very short | d) very flexible |

4. Many people now work in the _____ economy.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| a) global | b) gig |
| c) local | d) traditional |

5. Freelancers work _____.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a) only part-time | b) independently |
| c) only in offices | d) for a company |

6. Income for freelancers can be _____.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) guaranteed | b) unstable |
| c) very high | d) stable |

7. Artificial intelligence is now doing many jobs that people used to _____.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| a) avoid | b) create |
| c) do | d) hate |

19. During an interview, it's important to make _____ with the interviewer.

- a) eye contact
- b) jokes
- c) phone calls
- d) noise

20. After an interview, you should write a thank-you _____.

- a) note
- b) email
- c) letter
- d) text

GRAMMAR TEST

Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. Next year, she _____ as a software engineer in Silicon Valley.

- a) will work
- b) worked
- c) will be working
- d) works

2. At 10 AM tomorrow, the doctors _____ on the patients in the operating room.

- a) operate
- b) will be operating
- c) will have operated
- d) operated

3. They _____ new robots in the factory all day tomorrow.

- a) build
- b) will be building
- c) will build
- d) built

4. By this time next week, I _____ interviews for the new marketing manager position.

- a) will conduct
- b) conducted
- c) will be conducting
- d) conduct

5. While you are presenting, the team _____ feedback on your ideas.

- a) will give
- b) will be giving
- c) give
- d) gave

6. In the future, many people _____ remotely from their homes.

- a) worked
- b) will be working
- c) will work
- d) work

7. At this rate, the construction workers _____ the new bridge by the end of the year.

- a) will be finishing
- b) will finish
- c) finish
- d) finished

8. Tomorrow afternoon, the journalists _____ the press conference.

- a) cover
b) will be covering
c) will cover
d) covered

9. By the time you arrive, the chefs _____ the dinner preparations.

- a) complete
b) will be completing
c) will complete
d) completed

10. In 2050, many people _____ in jobs that don't exist today.

- a) will work
b) work
c) will be working
d) will be working

11. This evening, the accountants _____ the annual financial report.

- a) prepare
b) prepared
c) will be preparing
d) will prepare

12. The architects _____ the blueprints for the new building tomorrow morning.

- a) review
b) will review
c) reviewed
d) will be reviewing

13. At the conference, the scientists _____ their latest research findings.

- a) present
b) will be presenting
c) will present
d) presented

14. During the meeting, the managers _____ the new project strategies.

- a) discuss
b) will be discussing
c) will discuss
d) discussed

15. Throughout the day, the IT specialists _____ the network for any issues.

- a) monitor
b) will monitor
c) will be monitoring
d) monitored

16. Next month, the teachers _____ a series of workshops for the students.

- a) will lead
b) lead
c) will be leading
d) led

17. While the team is brainstorming, the designers _____ new visuals.

- a) create
- b) will create
- c) will be creating
- d) created

18. In the coming years, the nurses _____ for an increasing number of patients.

- a) care
- b) will care
- c) cared
- d) will be caring

19. Tomorrow, the delivery drivers _____ packages across the city.

- a) deliver
- b) delivered
- c) will deliver
- d) will be delivering

20. All day long, the customer service representatives _____ calls from clients.

- a) answer
- b) will answer
- c) answered
- d) will be answering

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL TEST

Test C. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. Next Monday, the _____ will be conducting interviews for the new position.

- a) applicant
- b) patient
- c) recruiter
- d) customer

2. This time tomorrow, the _____ will be examining patients in the clinic.

- a) doctor
- b) pilot
- c) chef
- d) cashier

3. While you are at the conference, the _____ will be updating the website with new content.

- a) builder
- b) web developer
- c) accountant
- d) artist

4. By the end of the day, the _____ will be delivering packages across the city.

- a) teacher
- b) programmer
- c) driver
- d) lawyer

5. In the coming months, many employees _____ remotely from their homes.

- a) worked
- b) is working
- c) will be working
- d) will worked

6. At 9 AM tomorrow, the _____ will be presenting their research findings to the board.

- a) engineer
- b) baker
- c) actor
- d) librarian

7. Throughout the week, the accountant _____ financial reports for the clients.

- a) Prepare
- b) prepared
- c) will be preparing
- d) is preparing

8. While the team is brainstorming, the _____ will be designing new marketing materials.

- a) seller
- b) waiter
- c) cleaner
- d) designer

9. This evening, the _____ will be writing a new article for the newspaper.

- a) translator
- b) journalist
- c) tailor
- d) butcher

10. By this time next month, the _____ will be training new staff members.

- a) manager
- b) tourist
- c) student
- d) visitor

11. Tomorrow afternoon, the _____ will be teaching a workshop on coding.

- a) instructor
- b) judge
- c) guard
- d) plumber

12. In the future, numerous _____ will be producing digital content for online platforms.

- a) gardeners
- b) miners
- c) sailors
- d) artists

13. At the conference, the _____ will be demonstrating the latest software.

- a) security guard
- b) salesperson
- c) software developer
- d) receptionist

14. Throughout the night, the security officer _____ the security cameras.

- a) will be monitoring
- b) monitoring
- c) monitored
- d) are monitoring

15. Next week, the _____ will be negotiating a new contract with the supplier.

- a) carpenter
- b) barber
- c) lawyer
- d) pharmacist

16. While the meeting is in progress, the _____ will be taking notes.

- a) comedian
- b) politician
- c) firefighter
- d) secretary

17. Next year, she _____ as a project manager for a large technology company.

- a) works
- b) will be working
- c) will work
- d) worked

18. By the time you arrive, the _____ will be preparing the presentation.

- a) assistant
- b) farmer
- c) musician
- d) athlete

19. In the coming years, many _____ will be using AI to assist with their work.

- a) miners
- b) architects
- c) shop owners
- d) cashiers

20. All day tomorrow, the customer service representative _____ customer queries on the phone.

- a) answered
- b) answer
- c) be answering
- d) will be answering

Topic 13

TRAVELLING

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. Have you ever travelled abroad? What are the most essential things you will take with you on your trip?
2. Have you travelled a lot by plane? Why do you think some people enjoy travelling by plane?
3. In the future, do you think you will travel by plane more often? Why/Why not?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary and make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

destination	/dəstiˈneɪʃn/	the place where someone is going or where something is being sent or taken	пункт призначення
check in	/tʃek ɪn/	to show your ticket at an airport so that you can be told where you will be sitting and so that your bags can be put on the aircraft	реєстрація
detrimental	/ˌdet.rɪˈmen.təl/	causing harm or damage	шкідливий, згубний
baggage claim	ˈbæɡɪdʒ kleɪm/	the place in an airport where you get your cases and bags when you arrive after flying	отримання багажу
boarding	ˈbɔːdɪŋ/	boards that have been fastened side by side to each other	посадка
cancelled	ˈkænsəld/	a decision that an organized flight will not occur	рейс скасовано
delayed	diˈleɪd/	happening at a later time than expected, or happening some time after the event that caused it	рейс затримується
departure lounge	diˈpɑːtʃə laʊndʒ/	the area in an airport where passengers wait before getting onto an aircraft	зал вильоту

Task 3. Explain the meaning of the following in your own words “trip”, “journey”, “voyage”, “tour”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

Means of Travelling

Travelling by car offers flexibility, independence, and a sense of freedom. You can bring luggage and travel wherever you like, at your own pace. A lot of people find car travel convenient, as it eliminates the need for tour bookings and heavy lifting, and allows for spontaneous stops. However, there are a few drawbacks such as long drives can be tiring, fuel costs can be high, and you can get lost.

Though train journeys are longer than flights, they offer some distinct advantages for travel. I prefer travelling by train. It is super convenient and eco-friendlier than using a car. Another reason is that I don't feel safe while travelling by plane.

Travelling by ship is relaxing and comfortable, but even a fast ship is much slower than a plane, a car, a train or a bus. Besides, travelling by sea is not for people who suffer from seasickness.

Regardless of your personal feelings about air travel, there are clear advantages and disadvantages to consider. On the plus side, flying offers the fastest way to travel between locations. It's also a relatively safe and comfortable mode of transport, thanks to technological advancements. However, air travel can be costly, stressful, and environmentally damaging. Despite these drawbacks, it remains a highly popular way to travel for both business and leisure, significantly connecting people across the globe.

Air travel offers the fastest journey although passengers must first complete the check-in process before boarding the aircraft. The check-in process involves weighing your luggage, after which an attendant will attach a special tag

to ensure it does not get lost or misplaced. If you exceed the baggage allowance you will pay an excess fare. After that you get a boarding pass which indicates the flight number, the destination, the class and the seat number. If your flight schedule is disrupted by a delay or cancellation, you should wait in the waiting room for further information. Following passport control at the airport, passengers proceed to the departure lounge where they wait for their boarding time. Upon entering the aircraft, flight attendants will greet them and instruct them to take their seats and fasten their seatbelts. After the captain welcomes the passengers, the airhostess comes and serves food and refreshments. At larger airports you are taken there by bus or train. Big airports may have up to a hundred or more gates. Arriving passengers cannot leave the terminal at once. They first go to baggage claim, a place where you get your baggage after it is unloaded from the plane. Then the passengers go through the passport control and if they have nothing to declare they choose the green route.

After leaving the airport tourists usually take a taxi to the hotel they have booked in advance.

[URL:<https://en.islcollective.com/english-esl-worksheets/general-topic/travel/travelling/64774>];

[URL:<https://en.islcollective.com/english-esl-worksheets/vocabulary-practice/general-vocabulary-practice/travel/at-the-airport-a2b1-vocabularyreadinglistening/149056>];

[URL:https://www.tripadvisor.in/ShowTopic-g1-i10702-k9067928-Travelling_on_a_plane_for_the_first_time-Air_Travel.html]

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting it with information from the text.

1. What are the advantages of travelling by plane?
2. What are the disadvantages of air travelling?
3. What is the quickest way of transportation?

4. When do you have to pay an access fare?
5. What is indicated in the boarding pass?
6. What duties of flight attendants can you name?
7. What are the facilities of large airports?
8. Where do usually tourists go after leaving airport?
9. Which means of transportation is the most comfortable for you? Why?
10. Have you ever travelled by ship? Would you like to?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with these words.

- Domestic flights* –
- International flights* –
- Delayed* –
- Departure lounge* –
- To book in advance* –
- Check-in counter* –
- Customs* –
- Seasickness* –
- Disadvantage* –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

announcement/ hand luggage/ customs/ boarding pass/
 departure lounge/ save/ delayed/ gate / cancelled/ baggage/
 claim/ case/

Jim: Hi, Mandy. I am at the airport in Tokio now. I can't wait to see you later.

Mandy: Me too. Is your flight _____ (1), Jimmy?

Jim: Thankfully not. It's running on time, all being well.

Mandy: Are you at the _____ (2) yet?

Jim: Not right now. I have just come through _____ (3), so all my _____ (4) has been checked and tagged.

Mandy: Do you know what number your gate is?

Jim: Wait a second, I think it is on my _____(5). Yes, here it is. Gate C10.

Mandy: Did you have any problems while checking in?

Jim: Yes, I did! My _____ (6) was too heavy, so I had to pay just over \$100.00 extra.

Mandy: But did they check your luggage right through or do you have to pick it up again on your stopover in Paris?

Jim: Luckily, they did, so I will be able to pick it up from _____ (7) at my final destination in London.

Mandy: What are you doing now?

Jim: Just relaxing in the _____ (8) I've still got about 30 minutes before boarding starts, so I am going to do a bit of shopping in the duty-free area. And you?

Mandy: Unfortunately, my flight is _____(9). Something's happened to the plane. The passengers are deeply concerned.

Jim: So, what are you going to do? Any suggestions?

Jim: I'm dead on my feet, so I think I'll just be sitting at the departure lounge and waiting for _____(10).

Jim: I'm so sorry you are to stay there waiting, but hope you will soon reach the _____(11).

Mandy: Thanks Jim! Wish you good and _____(12) flight!

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Travelling by car allows for flexibility, independence, and the ability to carry many things. (T/F)
2. Travelling by train is the fastest way to reach your destination. (T/F)
3. Ships are the slowest means of transport. (T/F)
4. Flying is considered both convenient and safe due to technological advancements. (T/F)
5. Passengers can immediately leave the airport upon arrival without any further procedures. (T/F)
6. If a flight is delayed, passengers must wait in the waiting room for further announcements. (T/F)

7. Travelling by plane is rather comfortable and cheap. (T/F)
8. Air travel is the most popular. (T/F)
9. You have to go through passport control before boarding the plane. (T/F)
10. Most of the airports may have up to a hundred or more gates. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
pros		
cons		
comfortable		
prefer		
heavy		
eco-friendly		
to find a job		
convenient		

Task 10. You are given the plan for the text. Render the plot of the text using the plan.

1. Pros and cons of air travelling.
2. Flight check-in procedure.
3. What we will do after landing
4. Alternative means of travelling (by train, by car, by ship)

Task 11. Discuss the following quotations in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

1. "Of all the books in the world, the best stories are found between the pages of a passport".
2. "Travel is the only thing you buy that makes you richer".
3. "To stay is to exist. To travel is to live".
4. "Collect moments, not things."
5. "Travel. Your money will return. Your time won't." (By Camilla in Travel Tips in July, 2024)

LISTENING

Task 12. Listen to the recording about transport in London.



[**Download URL:** <https://test-english.com/listening/a2/london-transport-listening-test/>]

Task A. Answer the following questions about the conversation.

1. How do they call a taxi in London?
2. What shall you remember when you pay for the taxi in London?
3. What color are usually taxis in London?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of double-decker buses?
5. Is it healthy and safe to travel by bike in London?
6. What is the main problem of London's underground?
7. How many lines are there in London's underground?
8. What is the most popular way of transportation among Londoners?
9. What other name of underground did you notice in the recording?
10. What means of transportation do you prefer to travel by?

Task B. Listen again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Taxis in London aren't popular means of traveling. (T/F)
2. Taxis in London are usually red. (T/F)
3. To catch a taxi in London you have to put out your arm to stop the driver. (T/F)

4. Passengers usually give small tip to a cabby. (T/F)
5. Cycling is supposed to be really dangerous in London. (T/F)
6. Double decker buses give the passengers a good view of the city and they are really the quickest way of traveling. (T/F)
7. You can find the necessary station on the underground map. (T/F)
8. The circle line of the underground is red. (T/F)
9. London's underground is expensive without an oyster card. (T/F)
10. Underground is the quickest way of traveling in London. (T/F)

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Imagine you have just returned from a trip to a place completely different from your hometown. It could be a bustling city, a remote mountain village, a tropical island, or anything else. Write a letter to a close friend describing your experience. In your letter, be sure to:

- Describe the place;
- Share a specific memorable moment;
- Reflect on how the trip impacted you;
- Consider the challenges you faced (if any);
- Express your feelings about the experience.

Would you recommend this type of travel to others? Why or why not?

Use expressions from the Writing Bank pp. 335-339.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Look at the pictures in the Speaking Banks on p. 328. Picture A shows city break while Picture B depicts a holiday by the sea. Compare and contrast the photos. Describe each

of them. Tell about the advantages and disadvantages of such a type of vacations. Tell about your personal experience. Use expressions from the Speaking Bank pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

The Future Perfect Tense.

Study this summary before you do the exercises that follow.

The Future Perfect Tense is formed in the following way.

Час **Future Perfect** утворюється за допомогою допоміжного дієслова **will** та **доконаного інфінітива** (тобто конструкції **have + дієслово у третій формі**) без частки **to**.

Якщо дієслово є **правильним**, його третя форма утворюється додаванням закінчення **-ed**. Якщо дієслово неправильне, третю форму потрібно взяти з таблиці неправильних дієслів. Якщо дієслова немає в цій таблиці, це означає, що воно правильне, і до нього додається **-ed**.

Will використовується для всіх осіб як в однині, так і в множині в сучасній англійській мові.

Заперечення в Future Perfect утворюється шляхом додавання частки **not** після допоміжного дієслова **will**.

will = 'll (скорочення)

- **I will have finished my homework by 8 p.m.** – Я закінчу свою домашню роботу до 8-ї години вечора.
- **She will have visited five countries by the end of the year.** – Вона відвідає п'ять країн до кінця року.
- **They will have built the bridge by next summer.** – Вони побудують міст до наступного літа.

will not = won't (скорочення)

- **She won't have learned French by the time she moves to Paris.** – Вона не вивчить французьку до того часу, як переїде до Парижа.

Щоб утворити загальне питання в Future Perfect, допоміжне дієслово *will* ставиться на початок речення перед підметом.

- **Will you have finished the project by tomorrow?** – Чи закінчиш ти проєкт до завтра?
- **Will she have cleaned the house by the time we arrive?** – Чи прибере вона будинок до того часу, як ми приїдемо?
- **Will they have completed the work before the deadline?** – Чи виконають вони роботу до дедлайну?

Спеціальне питання у **Future Perfect** будується шляхом додавання **питального слова чи фрази** на початок речення. Далі слова розташовуються так само, як і в **загальному питанні** часу **Future Perfect**.

- **What will you have achieved by the end of the year?** – Що ти досягнеш до кінця року?
- **Where will they have traveled by next summer?** – Куди вони подорожуватимуть до наступного літа?
- **How many books will she have read by her birthday?** – Скільки книг вона прочитає до свого дня народження?

Час **Future Perfect** використовується для вираження дії, яка **відбудеться і завершиться до конкретного моменту чи іншої дії в майбутньому**, або ж **буде тривати до цього моменту**.

By next Friday, I will have completed the project. – До наступної п'ятниці я завершую проєкт.

Часові маркери для **Future Perfect** вказують на конкретний момент у майбутньому, **до якого дія розпочнеться, завершиться або триватиме**. Вони відповідають на запитання «**до якого часу?**».

- **by tomorrow** – до завтра
- **by next week** – до наступного тижня
- **by the end of the month** – до кінця місяця
- **by 5 p.m.** – до п'ятої години вечора
- **by the time you arrive** – до того часу, як ти приїдеш

- **before summer** – перед літом
- **by next year** – до наступного року
- **by Monday** – до понеділка
- **by the end of the day** – до кінця дня
- **by the time we meet again** – до того часу, як ми знову зустрінемося

Task 1. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb (Future Perfect).

1. By this time next week, she _____ (move) to her new apartment.
2. They _____ (finish) painting the house by Monday.
3. I _____ (write) three reports by the end of the day.
4. We _____ (visit) all the museums by tomorrow evening.
5. He _____ (complete) his course by next month.
6. She _____ (read) 50 books by the end of the year.
7. They _____ (build) the road by next summer.
8. I _____ (clean) the kitchen before you get home.
9. He _____ (learn) Spanish by the time he travels to Spain.
10. We _____ (arrive) by the time the concert starts.

Task 2. Make questions in the Future Perfect using the prompts.

1. (you / finish / your homework / by 7 p.m.?)
2. (she / visit / Paris / by the end of the month?)
3. (they / repair / the car / before the weekend?)
4. (we / plant / all the trees / by spring?)
5. (he / complete / the assignment / by Friday?)
6. (you / clean / your room / by the time your parents arrive?)
7. (she / prepare / dinner / before they come?)
8. (they / win / the match / by tomorrow?)
9. (we / solve / the problem / by next meeting?)
10. (he / paint / the fence / by evening?)

Task 3. Rewrite the sentences in the negative form (Future Perfect).

1. She will have graduated by June.
2. They will have built the house by Christmas.
3. I will have finished the essay by 5 p.m.
4. We will have left by the time you arrive.
5. The construction crew will have completed the bridge project by June.
6. They will not have recovered from their journey even by tomorrow morning.
7. They will have booked the tickets by Monday.
8. I will have cooked dinner by 6 p.m.
9. We will have reached the station by noon.
10. He will have repaired the bike by tomorrow.

Task 4. Choose the correct option:

1. By next month, I (**will have saved / will save**) enough money for a new phone.
2. She (**will have visited / visits**) 10 countries by the end of the year.
3. They (**will finish / will have finished**) the bridge by next summer.
4. We (**will have eaten / ate**) lunch before the meeting starts.
5. He (**will have cleaned / cleans**) the house by the time his parents come back.
6. By Friday, she (**will have written / will write**) the final report.
7. They (**will have arrived / arrive**) by 8 o'clock.
8. I (**will have learned / will learn**) the new software by next week.
9. We (**will build / will have built**) the shed by winter.
10. By the time you get home, I (**will have prepared / prepare**) dinner.

11. What do passengers do before boarding a plane?

- a) visit the captain
- b) register at the check-in counter
- c) go straight to the hotel
- d) drive to the gate

12. What happens if you exceed the baggage allowance?

- a) you get a refund
- b) you wait in a lounge
- c) you pay an extra charge
- d) you go through the green route

13. What information is on the boarding pass?

- a) hotel name and address
- b) car rental details
- c) passport control number
- d) flight number and seat

14. Where do passengers wait if the flight is delayed?

- a) passport office
- b) check-in desk
- c) waiting room
- d) hotel lobby

15. When do passengers go to the departure lounge?

- a) after passport control
- b) before check-in
- c) after landing
- d) before packing

16. What do flight attendants ask you to do on board?

- a) close your window
- b) fasten your seatbelt
- c) register your visa
- d) find your luggage

17. What do passengers receive from the airhostess?

- a) travel brochures
- b) passports
- c) food and drinks
- d) boarding gates

18. What transport might take you to the plane at a large airport?

- a) helicopter
- b) hotel shuttle
- c) airport train or bus
- d) rental car

19. Where do arriving passengers collect their luggage?

- a) passport booth
- b) baggage claim area
- c) customs office
- d) check-in counter

20. What happens if passengers have nothing to declare?

- a) they go through the red route
- b) they pay extra taxes
- c) they use the green channel
- d) they speak to a police officer

11. Do you think people _____ medicine from cancer by 2030?

- a. will have invented
- b. won't have invented
- c. will be invented
- d. will invent

12. I _____ my project before deadline

- a. won't have finished
- b. will have finished not
- c. will be finishing
- d. will finish

13. I _____ home before midnight.

- a. will has got
- b. will has get
- c. will have got
- d. will get

14. She _____ till her mother comes back.

- a. won't go
- b. will have not gone
- c. will not gone
- d. won't have gone

15. By next summer I _____ PhD

- a. will become
- b. will no become
- c. will have become
- d. will have became

16. She _____ her home task by the time she goes to the party.

- a. will have done
- b will be done
- c. will do
- d. will be doing

17. My son _____ the poem by next Tuesday.

- a. will learn
- b. will be learnt
- c. will have learnt
- d. will be learning

18. The workers _____ this house for 9 hours by the end of the day.

- a. will paint
- b will have been painting
- c. will have painted
- d. will be painting

19. By the time Johanne _____ a new car, he will have saved enough money for the down payment.

- a. buy
- b. will buy
- c. buys
- d. will have bought

20. She _____ to another city before she finds a new job.

- a. have moved
- b. will move
- c. had moved
- d. will have moved

11. The place where someone is going or where something is being sent or taken is _____.

- a. departure
- b. exit
- c. check-in
- d. destination

12. Then the passengers go through the passport control and if they have nothing to declare they choose

- a. the green route
- b. the yellow route
- c. the red route
- d. the blue route

13. By next year, I _____ to five different countries.

- a) will travel
- b) will be traveling
- c) will have traveled
- d) will have been traveled

14. Many people prefer to travel by car because it's very

- a. dangerous
- b. convenient
- c. safe
- d. eco-friendly

15. _____ the airline _____ our luggage to our final destination by the time we arrive?

- a) Will / send
- b) Will / have sent
- c) Will / be sending
- d) Will / has sent

16. Someone who serves passengers on an aircraft

- a. stewardess
- b. airhostess
- c. flight attendant
- d. all answers are correct

17. Before we go on our next vacation, we _____ enough money.

- a) will save
- b) will be saving
- c) will have saved
- d) will have been saved

18. Travelling by ship is _____.

- a. relaxing
- b. slower than a plane, a car, a train or a bus
- c. comfortable
- d. all answers are correct

19. By the time the train arrives, they _____ at the station for an hour.

- a) will wait
- b) will be waiting
- c) will have waited
- d) will have been waited

20. While travelling by car _____.

- a. we have to buy tickets
- b. we have to wait
- c. we needn't reserve our tickets
- d. we have to carry heavy suitcase

Topic 14

FROM THE COLD WAR TO THE RUSSO-UKRAINIAN WAR: NATO'S CHANGING MISSION

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. What is NATO, and why was it created?
2. How many countries are in NATO today?
3. What does NATO do to help its members?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary and make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

defence	/dɪˈfens/	the action of protecting against attack, harm, or danger, often in a military, legal, or strategic context	захист
alliance	/əˈlaɪ.əns/	a formal agreement or partnership between individuals, groups, or nations to cooperate for mutual benefit, especially in political or military matters	союз
member	/'mem.bə/	a person, country, or organization that belongs to a group, club, or association	член (організації)
treaty	/'tri:ti/	a formal and legally binding agreement between two or more countries or parties, typically concerning peace, trade, or cooperation	договір
security	/sɪˈkjʊr.ə.ti/	the state of being free from danger, threat, or risk; measures taken to protect against harm, espionage, or attacks	безпека
expand	/ɪkˈspænd/	to increase in size, scope, number, or influence; to grow or develop further	розширювати
support	/səˈpɔ:rt/	to give assistance, encouragement, or backing to a person, idea, or cause, often in financial, emotional, or strategic ways	підтримувати
threat	/θret/	a declaration or indication of intent to cause harm, danger, or damage; a potential source of risk or conflict	загроза

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notions as “NATO”, “collective defence”, “the alliance”, “the Cold War”, “expansion”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

NATO, or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is a group of countries that have come together for mutual defence. It was created in 1949 to protect the freedom and security of its members. NATO's main goal is to make sure that if one of its members is attacked, all the other members will help defend that country. This idea is called collective defence, and it is written in Article 5 of the NATO treaty. NATO originally started with 12 countries, including the United States, Canada, and many Western European nations, but over time, more countries have joined, and now there are 30 member countries.

The reason NATO was created was that, after World War II, many countries were worried about the Soviet Union, which was a communist country. The Soviet Union wanted to spread its power in Europe, and this worried countries that had democratic governments. NATO was formed to protect Western Europe from the possibility of Soviet expansion. During the Cold War, which lasted from the end of World War II until 1991, NATO's main job was to make sure that the Soviet Union would not attack or take control of any more countries in Europe.

In the early years, NATO focused on defence. The Soviet Union and NATO were in a standoff, and both sides tried to prevent each other from gaining too much power. NATO had soldiers and nuclear weapons stationed in Europe to defend against a possible attack. At the same time, the Soviet Union did the same thing, and both sides had large armies ready to fight. However, neither side wanted a war, so NATO's main job was to act as a deterrent, which meant that NATO's

strength helped stop the Soviet Union from taking any aggressive action.

In the 1990s, when the Soviet Union collapsed and ended, NATO had to rethink its role. The Cold War was over, and many countries in Eastern Europe became independent. Some of these countries wanted to join NATO to protect themselves and to become more democratic. NATO allowed many of these countries to join, including Poland, Hungary, and the Baltic States like Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. This helped bring peace and stability to Eastern Europe after many years of being controlled by the Soviet Union. However, Russia was not happy with NATO's expansion and saw it as a threat.

After the Cold War, NATO's role expanded. It was no longer just about defending against the Soviet Union. NATO became involved in helping countries that were in trouble, especially in places like the Balkans. In the 1990s, Yugoslavia broke apart, and several countries, like Bosnia and Kosovo, were involved in violent wars. NATO intervened to stop the violence and protect people from being harmed. In Kosovo, NATO launched an air campaign to stop ethnic cleansing and bring peace to the region. This was one of NATO's first missions outside of Europe, and it showed that NATO could act to help stop violence in different parts of the world.

In the early 2000s, NATO faced new challenges. In 2001, there was a terrorist attack in the United States called September 11. This event changed the world, and NATO had to adjust to new security issues. NATO's members came together to help the U.S. and fight against terrorism. This led to NATO getting involved in Afghanistan, where the Taliban had been giving shelter to terrorists like Al-Qaeda. NATO spent many years working to bring peace and stability to Afghanistan, but the mission was difficult, and it showed that modern wars can be very different from traditional conflicts.

Today, NATO is still important, but its role continues to evolve. The alliance now focuses on not only defending its members but also fighting terrorism, protecting against cy-

berattacks, and responding to new threats like climate change. NATO also works with many other countries around the world to help solve security problems and to keep peace.

Overall, NATO plays an important role in keeping the peace and security of its members. The world is constantly changing, and NATO has to adapt to meet new threats. It is no longer just a defence alliance against a single enemy, but a group of countries working together to solve a wide range of security issues, from terrorism to cyberattacks. As the world continues to change, NATO will remain an important part of ensuring that peace is maintained across Europe and North America.

The alliance continues to deal with challenges from countries like Russia, which has become more aggressive in recent years, especially after it took control of Crimea from Ukraine in 2014. NATO plays an important role in the Russo-Ukrainian war. While Ukraine is not a NATO member, the alliance supports Ukraine by providing military aid, training, and equipment. NATO has also increased its presence in Eastern Europe to protect its members from potential Russian aggression. The conflict has highlighted tensions between NATO and Russia, with both sides strengthening their defences.

[Adopted from URL: <https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/68147.htm>]

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions, supporting it with information from the text.

1. What is NATO?
2. When was NATO started?
3. Why was NATO created?
4. How many countries joined NATO at the beginning?
5. How many countries are members of NATO now?
6. What is the main goal of NATO?
7. What does NATO do if one member is attacked?
8. Why did some countries in Eastern Europe join NATO after the Cold War?

9. How does NATO support Ukraine, even though it is not a member?
10. Why has NATO increased its presence in Eastern Europe?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with the given words.

Article 5 –
Alliance –
Security –
Treaty –
Terrorism –
Cyberattacks –
Support –
Military aid –
Stability –
Equipment –

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

alliance / defend / digital / independence / missions /
partnership / provided / security / sovereignty / support / vital

NATO and Ukraine have a strong _____, which has grown significantly since Ukraine gained independence in 1991. Although Ukraine is not a NATO member, it has cooperated with the _____ in many areas, including military training, joint exercises, and peacekeeping _____. NATO has helped Ukraine improve its military and security forces to be better prepared for modern challenges.

In 2014, Russia annexed Crimea, and soon after, Russian militaries began fighting Ukrainian forces in Eastern Ukraine. This conflict led to the outbreak of war in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions, known as the Russo-Ukrainian war. NATO strongly condemned Russia's actions and _____ sup-

port to Ukraine in its efforts to _____ its territory. Since then, NATO has continued to help Ukraine by offering military assistance, training, and strategic advice.

The ongoing Russo-Ukrainian war, which began in 2014, has brought NATO's _____ for Ukraine into even sharper focus. As Russia's aggression in Ukraine escalated in 2022, NATO increased its support, providing weapons, equipment, and intelligence to help Ukraine fight back. Although NATO is not directly involved in the war, its members are committed to supporting Ukraine in its fight for sovereignty and _____.

Ukraine has expressed its desire to join NATO in the future, hoping that membership will offer stronger protection and _____ guarantees. NATO continues to play an important role in supporting Ukraine during these difficult times.

NATO's support for Ukraine has been _____ not only in terms of military assistance but also in providing strategic advice on improving Ukraine's defence capabilities. The alliance has played a key role in helping Ukraine modernize its armed forces to meet NATO standards. In addition to military aid, NATO has assisted Ukraine in strengthening its cyber defence systems to protect against _____ threats. As the war continues, NATO has reiterated its commitment to Ukraine's _____, emphasizing the importance of international unity in the face of Russian aggression.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. NATO was created in 1949 to protect its members' freedom and security through mutual defence. (T/F)
2. NATO was not involved in any peacekeeping missions after the September 11 attacks. (T/F)
3. After the Cold War, many countries from Eastern Europe joined NATO to ensure their safety and promote democracy. (T/F)
4. The main goal of NATO is to support economic development, not defence. (T/F)

5. NATO helped stop the violence in the Balkans during the 1990s, including launching an air campaign in Kosovo. (T/F)
6. NATO never became involved in any conflicts outside of Europe, even after the Cold War. (T/F)
7. NATO supports Ukraine by providing military aid and training, especially after Russia annexed Crimea in 2014. (T/F)
8. NATO is no longer just a defence alliance against a single enemy but works on various security issues, including terrorism and cyberattacks. (T/F)
9. NATO has reduced its presence in Eastern Europe to avoid tensions with Russia. (T/F)
10. Ukraine is a NATO member and receives full military protection under Article 5. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
Western		
early		
modern		
new		
important		
difficult		

Task 10. You are given the plan for the text. Render the plot of the text using the plan.

1. The creation and purpose of NATO
2. NATO's role during the Cold War
3. NATO's expansion after the Soviet Union
4. NATO's involvement in global conflicts
5. NATO's current role and support for Ukraine

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion on each of the following statements.

“If we want to stop the hot stage of the war, we should take under the NATO umbrella the territory of Ukraine that we have under our control.” – Volodymyr Zelensky (a Ukrainian politician, the 6th President of Ukraine)

“An invitation for Ukraine to join NATO is a necessary thing for our survival.” – Volodymyr Zelensky (a Ukrainian politician, the 6th President of Ukraine)

“NATO has always acted according to a simple principle: it is not worth attacking somebody who is strong.” – Andrzej Duda (a Polish lawyer and politician, the 6th President of Poland)

“I don't think Russia could start a war by attacking any of the NATO member states.” – Milos Zeman (a Czech politician, the 3rd President of the Czech Republic)

“NATO was built to counteract the Soviet Union in its day and time. At this point there is no threat coming from the Soviet Union, because there is no Soviet Union anymore. And where there was the Soviet Union once, there is now a number of countries, among them the new and democratic Russia.” – Vladimir Putin (a Russian dictator, a war criminal)

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the dialogue between a teacher and a student.



[Download URL: <https://genny.lovo.ai/share/6f905c8b-c09c-462a-8bba-fd5fa431069c>]

Task A. Answer the following questions about the conversation.

1. What is the main purpose of NATO, and how does collective defense work?
2. In what ways has Ukraine maintained a partnership with NATO since 2014?
3. How did Russia's actions in 2014 go beyond simply supporting separatist groups in eastern Ukraine?
4. Why did Russia deny the presence of its soldiers in Donbas, and how was this deception later revealed?
5. What forms of assistance has NATO provided to Ukraine since the full-scale invasion began in 2022?
6. Why does NATO avoid direct military engagement with Russia in the current conflict?
7. How has NATO strengthened its presence in Eastern Europe since the beginning of the war?
8. What are the main obstacles preventing Ukraine from becoming a NATO member during wartime?
9. How could NATO membership potentially change Ukraine's security situation in the long term?
10. Why is it important for students and young people to understand global conflicts like the Russo-Ukrainian war?

Task B. Listen again. Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

1. NATO was created to defend countries from possible attacks. (T/F)
2. Ukraine is a full member of NATO. (T/F)
3. Russia invaded Crimea and sent soldiers into eastern Ukraine in 2014. (T/F)
4. NATO sent its own troops to fight in Ukraine after the 2022 invasion. (T/F)
5. The teacher explains that sending NATO troops could start a larger war. (T/F)
6. NATO supports Ukraine only with humanitarian aid. (T/F)

7. NATO increased its military presence in Eastern Europe after 2022. (T/F)
8. All NATO members immediately agreed to let Ukraine join. (T/F)
9. Ukraine has never shown interest in joining NATO. (T/F)
10. The student learns that many world leaders believe Ukraine belongs in NATO. (T/F)

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Read the notice. Write a short article and a short email.

NOTICE

The online school newspaper Global Times is preparing a special edition on peace and security. They invite students to send short articles (120–150 words) on the topic “How NATO’s mission has changed from the Cold War to today.”

Your article should include:

- what NATO was created for during the Cold War;
- how its role has changed after 1991;
- how NATO is helping Ukraine today.

Send your article with a short email (30–50 words) to the editor explaining why you chose this topic.

Your email should show:

- why you are interested in this topic;
- why it is important for young people to understand NATO’s role.

Use expressions from the Writing Bank on pp. 335-339.

SPEAKING TASK

Task 14.

Role-play the situation with your partner.

You are preparing a class project about NATO and want to interview a military expert online. Call their office to ask for details. Use the ideas below and in the Speaking Bank p. 229:

- when the expert is available for an online meeting;
- how long the interview can last;

- what topics you are allowed to ask about (e.g., NATO's history, Ukraine, peacekeeping, the Russo-Ukrainian war);
 - if the interview can be recorded;
 - if you need to prepare and send questions in advance.
- Use expressions from the Speaking Bank pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

The Passive Voice.

Study the following grammar summary before you do the exercises that follow.

Пасивний стан (the Passive Voice) використовується, коли дія важливіша за виконавця або коли виконавець невідомий, очевидний або не має значення. У пасивних реченнях підмет (об'єкт дії) стає головним, а виконавець дії може бути опущений або вказаний через прийменник *by*.

1. Утворення Passive Voice

Пасивний стан утворюється за допомогою дієслова **to be** у відповідному часі та **Past Participle (третя форма дієслова)**.

Загальна формула:

Subject + to be (у потрібному часі) + Past Participle (V3) +
+[by + agent] (необов'язково)

Пасивні еквіваленти активних часів та форм дієслова

Passive Equivalents of the Active Tenses and Forms of the Verb

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	Every morning, Mike waters the flowers.	Every morning, the flowers are watered by Mike.
Present Continuous	Right now, Emma is cooking dinner.	Right now, dinner is being cooked by Emma.

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Past Simple	David ainted the fence yesterday.	The fence was ainted by David yesterday.
Past Continuous	The teacher was explaining the lesson when the bell rang.	The lesson was being explained by the teacher when the bell rang.
Present Perfect	Anna has visited the new museum.	The new museum has been visited by Anna.
Present Perfect Continuous	Lately, Tom has been fixing his bike.	Lately, the bike has been being fixed by Tom.
Past Perfect	Lucy had written several letters before noon.	Several letters had been written by Lucy before noon.
Past Perfect Continuous	The workers had been building the bridge for a year before it opened.	The bridge had been being built by the workers for a year before it opened.
Future Simple	James will wash the car tomorrow.	The car will be washed by James tomorrow.
be going to	Maria is going to bake a cake this evening.	A cake is going to be baked by Maria this evening.
Future Continuous	At 7:00 PM, they will be watching a movie.	At 7:00 PM, a movie will be being watched by them.
Future Perfect	She will have finished the report by Friday.	The report will have been finished by Friday.
Future Perfect Continuous	By next month, they will have been living in the new house for a year.	By next month, the new house will have been being lived in for a year by them.
Used to	Laura used to clean the office every morning.	The office used to be cleaned by Laura every morning.
Future in the Past (Would)	I knew Lisa would organize the party.	I knew the party would be organized by Lisa.
Modal Verbs	She can solve the problem.	The problem can be solved by her.
Imperatives	Close the door.	Let the door be closed.

2. Вживання Passive Voice

Пасивний стан використовується в таких випадках:

1. Коли виконавець дії невідомий або неважливий:

My wallet was stolen. (Гаманець вкрали – хто саме, невідомо)

English is spoken worldwide. (Англійською мовою говорять по всьому світу – хто саме, неважливо)

2. Коли важливіша сама дія, а не той, хто її виконує:

The new hospital will be opened next month. (Важливо, що лікарню відкриють, а не хто саме це зробить)

3. В офіційних документах, наукових текстах, новинах:

The suspect was arrested last night. (У новинах часто опускають, хто саме заарештував)

The results have been analyzed. (У наукових роботах часто використовують пасивний стан)

4. Коли виконавець очевидний:

He was fined for speeding. (Зрозуміло, що поліція оштрафувала)

3. Особливості Passive Voice

1) Пасивний стан з модальними дієсловами

Модальні дієслова (**can, could, must, should, may, might, have to** тощо) у пасивному стані утворюються за схемою:

Modal verb + be + Past Participle

Active: You must finish the report.

Passive: The report **must be finished**.

2) Пасивний стан з фразовими дієсловами

Якщо дієслово має прийменник або частку (напр., **look after, turn off, give up**), його не можна розділяти:

Active: They turned off the lights.

Passive: The lights **were turned off**.

3) Пасивний стан із непрямым додатком
Якщо в активному реченні є **прямий (direct) і непрямий (indirect) додаток**, у пасивному стані можна використовувати обидва варіанти:

Active: She gave **me** (indirect) **a book** (direct).

Passive 1: I **was given** a book.

Passive 2: A book **was given** to me.

4) Пасивний стан не вживається з:

- **Неперехідними дієсловами** (дієслова без об'єкта: go, sleep, happen, die).
 - The accident was happened. (Правильно: **The accident happened.**)
- **Дієсловами стану** (have, belong, suit, resemble).
 - This car is belonged to me. (Правильно: **This car belongs to me.**)

Task 1. Turn the following sentences into the Passive Voice.

1. They built a new library in the city centre.
2. She wrote the letter yesterday.
3. The students cleaned the classroom after the lesson.
4. He repaired the car last week.
5. The chef prepares the meals every day.
6. They will finish the project next month.
7. The teacher explains the rules clearly.
8. Someone found my keys in the park.
9. They are painting the house right now.
10. The company sells many products online.

Task 2. Choose the correct form of the verb in each sentence.

1. The book (was written / wrote) by a famous author.
2. A new hospital (will be opened / opens) in our town next year.
3. The bridge (has been repaired / repaired) recently.
4. The invitations (send / were sent) yesterday.

5. The homework (is done / was done) before the lesson.
6. The painting (was stolen / stole) from the museum last night.
7. English (is spoken / speaks) in many countries.
8. The cake (was baked / baked) by my grandmother.
9. This song (is sung / sings) at every birthday party.
10. The project (will finish / will be finished) by the end of the week.

Task 3. Supply the correct passive form of the verb.

1. The documents (to send) by email tomorrow morning.
2. A new supermarket (to build) in our neighbourhood last year.
3. This room (to clean) every day by the hotel staff.
4. The tickets (to sell out) before we arrived at the theatre.
5. The homework (to complete) by the students before the deadline.
6. The final decision (to make) by the manager next week.
7. These paintings (to display) in the museum for many years.
8. The cake (to decorate) when I entered the kitchen.
9. The invitations (to send) already, so everyone knows about the party.
10. The meeting (to cancel) due to the bad weather yesterday.

Task 4. Rewrite the following sentences in the Passive Voice.

1. Scientists have developed a new vaccine for the virus.
2. The manager was discussing the project with the team.
3. The authorities will introduce new traffic laws next month.
4. They are organizing an international conference in Paris.
5. Historians believe that this manuscript was written in the 18th century.
6. The police had arrested the suspect before the trial began.

7. The company must implement the new policy by next year.
8. The judge is going to announce the verdict tomorrow.
9. The government has been providing financial aid to small businesses.
10. The team should have completed the report by now.

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. What is the main purpose of NATO?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a) to expand its territory | b) to promote trade between countries |
| c) to protect the freedom and security of its members | d) to create new military conflicts |

2. What principle is described in Article 5 of the NATO treaty?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| a) economic cooperation | b) collective defence |
| c) border expansion | d) nuclear disarmament |

3. Why was NATO created in 1949?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a) to fight against terrorism | b) to stop Soviet expansion in Europe |
| c) to help Russia spread communism | d) to create an alliance with the Soviet Union |

4. How many countries originally joined NATO?

- | | |
|-------|-------|
| a) 10 | b) 12 |
| c) 15 | d) 30 |

5. Which country was NOT an original NATO member?

- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| a) Canada | b) France |
| c) Poland | d) United States |

6. Why did NATO and the Soviet Union have a standoff during the Cold War?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a) They both wanted to expand their influence. | b) They were allies. |
| c) NATO wanted to join the Soviet Union. | d) They had no major disagreements. |

7. What was NATO's role during the Cold War?

- a) to support the Soviet Union
- b) to prevent Soviet attacks in Europe
- c) to remove nuclear weapons from Europe
- d) to expand into Asia

8. What was one way NATO tried to prevent war during the Cold War?

- a) by signing a peace treaty with the Soviet Union
- b) by placing nuclear weapons and soldiers in Europe
- c) by removing all military forces from Europe
- d) by joining the United Nations

9. What happened to NATO's role after the Cold War ended?

- a) It focused only on defending its original members.
- b) It became less important.
- c) It expanded and took on new responsibilities.
- d) It was dissolved.

10. Why did many Eastern European countries want to join NATO after the Cold War?

- a) to become part of the Soviet Union
- b) to improve their economies
- c) to protect themselves and strengthen their democracy
- d) to join the European Union

11. Which of the following countries joined NATO after the Cold War?

- a) Germany
- b) Poland
- c) Canada
- d) United Kingdom

12. Why was Russia unhappy with NATO's expansion?

- a) Russia wanted to join NATO
- b) Russia saw NATO's expansion as a threat
- c) Russia was a founding member of NATO
- d) NATO refused to expand into Asia

13. What conflict in the 1990s led to NATO's first major military intervention outside of Europe?

- a) The Cold War
- b) The Yugoslav Wars
- c) The war in Afghanistan
- d) The Russo-Ukrainian War

14. How did NATO respond to ethnic cleansing in Kosovo?

- a) It ignored the situation.
- b) It launched an air campaign.
- c) It sent soldiers to join the war.
- d) It asked the Soviet Union for help.

15. What event in 2001 changed NATO's focus?

- a) the collapse of the Soviet Union
- b) the 9/11 terrorist attacks
- c) the expansion of the European Union
- d) Russia joining NATO

16. Why did NATO get involved in Afghanistan?

- a) to fight against terrorism
- b) to support the Taliban
- c) to help Russia expand its influence
- d) to stop ethnic cleansing

17. What are some of NATO's current security concerns?

- a) only protecting Europe from Russia
- b) fighting terrorism, cyberattacks, and climate change
- c) expanding its military bases worldwide
- d) stopping countries from joining the European Union

18. How does NATO support Ukraine in the Russo-Ukrainian war?

- a) by sending NATO soldiers into Ukraine
- b) by making Ukraine a NATO member
- c) by providing military aid, training, and equipment
- d) by refusing to get involved

19. What action did Russia take in 2014 that increased tensions with NATO?

- a) It signed a peace agreement with NATO.
- b) It withdrew its military from Eastern Europe.
- c) It took control of Crimea from Ukraine.
- d) It became a NATO member.

20. What does NATO focus on today besides military defence?

- a) only protecting the United States
- b) cybersecurity, terrorism, and climate threats
- c) expanding into South America
- d) starting new wars in Europe

GRAMMAR TEST

Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d) to complete each sentence correctly using the Passive Voice.

1. The book _____ by a famous author.

- a) wrote
- b) is written
- c) was wrote
- d) writes

13. Many historical buildings _____ during the war.

- a) were destroyed
- b) are destroying
- c) destroy
- d) have destroyed

14. The invitations _____ by next Friday.

- a) will have sent
- b) will be sent
- c) are sending
- d) send

15. The decision _____ after a long discussion.

- a) made
- b) was made
- c) is making
- d) makes

16. The problem _____ at the next meeting.

- a) will discuss
- b) will be discussed
- c) discusses
- d) is discussing

17. The classroom _____ every morning.

- a) is cleaning
- b) cleans
- c) is cleaned
- d) cleaned

18. The project _____ by a team of experts.

- a) was completed
- b) completes
- c) was completing
- d) complete

19. The package _____ yet.

- a) wasn't delivered
- b) didn't deliver
- c) hasn't been delivered
- d) isn't delivered

20. The movie _____ in several languages.

- a) is dubbing
- b) dubs
- c) was dubbed
- d) has been dubbed

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL TEST

Test C. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. NATO was _____ in 1949 to protect its members.

- a) formed
- b) found
- c) founded
- d) made

2. The main goal of NATO is to provide _____ defence for its members.

- a) common
- b) collective
- c) united
- d) personal

3. NATO originally started with _____ countries.

- a) 10
- b) 12
- c) 15
- d) 20

4. During the Cold War, NATO's primary purpose was to prevent Soviet _____.

- a) expansion
- b) explosion
- c) experience
- d) expectation

5. The Cold War lasted from the end of World War II until _____.

- a) 1989
- b) 1991
- c) 2001
- d) 2014

6. In the early years, NATO's strategy was to act as a _____ to Soviet aggression.

- a) defender
- b) deterrent
- c) fighter
- d) supporter

7. When the Soviet Union collapsed, NATO had to _____ its role.

- a) rethink
- b) replay
- c) replace
- d) remove

8. Many Eastern European countries joined NATO in the 1990s to ensure their _____.

- a) wealth
- b) democracy
- c) independence
- d) language

9. Russia was not _____ with NATO's expansion.

- a) happy
- b) surprised
- c) confused
- d) satisfied

10. In the 1990s, NATO intervened in the Balkans to stop _____ wars.

- a) historical
- b) violent
- c) successful
- d) silent

11. NATO launched an air campaign in Kosovo to prevent _____ cleansing.

- a) racial
- b) ethnic
- c) religious
- d) political

12. The terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, forced NATO to focus on fighting _____.

- a) immigration
- b) cybercrime
- c) terrorism
- d) corruption

13. NATO's mission in Afghanistan was to bring _____ and stability.

- a) safety
- b) peace
- c) power
- d) money

14. In modern times, NATO protects against cyberattacks and _____ threats.

- a) climate
- b) financial
- c) historical
- d) business

15. NATO has worked with other countries to help _____ security problems.

- a) cause
- b) solve
- c) develop
- d) increase

16. NATO's role has changed over time, and now it also focuses on _____ threats.

- a) new
- b) traditional
- c) expected
- d) simple

17. NATO helps Ukraine by providing military aid, training, and _____.

- a) experience
- b) equipment
- c) security
- d) education

18. Since 2014, NATO has increased its _____ in Eastern Europe.

- a) economy
- b) presence
- c) diplomacy
- d) intelligence

19. The conflict between NATO and Russia has caused both sides to strengthen their _____.

- a) forces
- b) ideas
- c) cultures
- d) negotiations

20. NATO will continue to _____ to ensure peace and security for its members.

- a) argue
- b) adapt
- c) fight
- d) ignore

Topic 15

UKRAINE AND THE WORLD

READING

Pre-reading tasks

Task 1. Talk to your partner(s)/teacher, answering the following questions.

1. What can you tell foreign visitors about Ukraine?
2. How do the cultural traditions of Ukraine reflect the country's heritage and identity?
3. From your perspective, what major historical events have shaped Ukraine's political landscape since its independence in 1991?

Task 2. Learn the following vocabulary and make your own sentences with the given words and expressions.

landscape	/ˈlændskeɪp/	a large area of land, especially in relation to its appearance	ландшафт, пейзаж
fertile soil	/ˈfɜːtaɪl sɔɪl/	the upper layer of the Earth's surface that has a rich combination of nutrients, organic matter, and favorable conditions that support healthy plant growth	родючий ґрунт
deposits	/dɪˈpɒz.ɪts/	a layer that has formed under the ground, especially over a long period	поклади
picturesque	/ˌpɪktʃərˈesk/	attractive or charming, often resembling a scene that would be suitable for a painting	мальовничий
plain	/pleɪn/	large, flat, or gently rolling areas of land that typically have few trees and are often covered with grasses or other low vegetation	рівнина
anthem	/ˈænthəm/	a formal song that is often associated with a particular group, organization, or nation	ґімн
coat of arms	/ˌkəʊt əv ˈɑːmz/	a unique heraldic design on a shield or escutcheon or on a field of an achievement that represents an individual, family, corporation, or state	ґерб

popular vote	/ˌpɒpjələ ˈvəʊt/	the total number or percentage of votes cast by the general public in an election	народне голосу- вання
perseverance	/ˌpɜːsɪˈvɪə. rəns/	the persistent effort and determination to continue working towards a goal or overcoming challenges, despite difficulties, setbacks, or obstacles.	наполе- гливість
resilience	/rɪˈzɪljəns/	the ability to recover quickly from difficulties or setbacks, adapting to change and maintaining a positive outlook	стійкість

Task 3. Provide the related ideas to such notions as “independence of Ukraine”, “breadbasket of Europe”, “cultural heritage”, “political challenges”.

Reading

Task 4. Read the text. Pay attention to the use of the new lexical units provided in task 2.

UKRAINE AND THE WORLD

Ukraine is a country in the eastern part of Europe that occupies 603,700 square kilometres. It appeared on the world map on August 24, 1991. In the south, it is washed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. Ukraine borders on Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, russia, and belorussia. The geographical position of Ukraine is favourable for serving as a link between East and West.

Geographically, Ukraine has diverse landscapes: the beautiful Carpathian Mountains, green forests in the north, the vast plains called steppes in the central and eastern regions, and the lovely beaches of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The major rivers of Ukraine are the Dnipro, the Dnister, the Buh, and others. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv, situated on the picturesque hills of the Dnipro.

Ukraine is often called the “breadbasket of Europe” due to its fertile soil, which produces grains and other crops exported to foreign countries. The prime crop is wheat. Sugar beet

remains a key crop as well. Ukraine has significant deposits of mineral resources, including manganese, nickel, titanium, coal, iron ore, etc. The flora and fauna of the country are diverse and rich.

The climate of Ukraine is temperate continental except for the southern coast of Crimea, where the climate is subtropical.

Ukraine is a democratic state. The president is chosen through a popular vote for five years. The Verkhovna Rada, which is the Parliament of Ukraine, consists of 450 members who are also elected for a five-year term. The coat of arms is a trident; it represents an insignia of crucial significance since it has deep historical roots and symbolic meaning. The national flag is a combination of blue and yellow colours, which symbolise the aspiration of Ukrainians for independence. The anthem of Ukraine is “Shche ne vmerla Ukraina” (“Ukraine Hasn’t Yet Perished”). The official language of the state is Ukrainian.

Cultural traditions play a significant role in the daily life of the Ukrainian people. For instance, decorated Easter eggs called pysanky are an example of the country’s rich heritage. Another unique tradition is collecting an Easter basket: the basket decorated with an embroidered towel is filled with Easter eggs, Easter bread, salt, bacon and sausage, butter and cottage cheese, etc. A priest blesses the basket in the church, and the family returns home to start the feast. The vibrant folk dance “Hopak” is another symbol of national pride; it is often performed during national celebrations. Ukrainians are proud of “Shchedryk”, a song composed by the Ukrainian composer Mykola Leontovych. It has been translated into various languages. The English lyrics were adapted by Ukrainian-American Peter Wilhousky, who called it “Carol of the Bells.” Now, it is one of the most famous Christmas carols.

Ukraine is home to many famous personalities: Kazimir Malevich, Mykola Gogol, Lesia Ukrainka, Ivan Franko, Taras Shevchenko and many others. Solomia Krushelnyska was among the greatest singers of her time, enchanting audiences across Europe and earning the title “Wagnerian diva of the 20th

century.” She revived Giacomo Puccini’s *Madame Butterfly*, with the composer entrusting her with the lead role. The revival was a great success, making the opera an enduring classic. Volodymyr Vernadskyi is regarded as a visionary scientist whose ideas were pioneering. His key contributions include the theory of the biosphere as an integrated system and the noosphere, highlighting the influence of human thought on the environment. Vitalii and Volodymyr Klitschko are heavyweight champions, with Vitalii holding the WBC title and Volodymyr holding multiple titles from different organisations. Renowned for their technical skills and powerful punches, they are considered icons in boxing.

In recent years, Ukraine has faced significant political challenges, especially following the Orange Revolution of 2004, the 2014 Euromaidan Revolution and the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia.

The full-scale invasion of Ukraine by Russia began on February 24, 2022. Russian troops were met by the resilience of the Ukrainian people and their unwavering spirit to defend their homeland. The spirit of the Ukrainian people became a symbol of resistance, perseverance and a strong desire for independence.

Practice

Task 5. Answer the following questions supporting, your opinion with the information from the text.

1. When did Ukraine officially appear on the world map?
2. What seas wash the southern coast of Ukraine?
3. What countries does Ukraine border on?
4. What are the major geographical features of Ukraine mentioned in the text?
5. Why is Ukraine called the “breadbasket of Europe”?
6. Describe the climate of Ukraine. How does it differ in the southern coast of Crimea?
7. What is the role of the Verkhovna Rada in Ukraine?

8. How is the president of Ukraine elected and what is the duration of their term?
9. Can you name a traditional Ukrainian Easter custom mentioned in the text?
10. Who composed the song “Shchedryk,” and what is its significance?

Task 6. Explain the following terms in your own words and make your own sentences with these words.

- Picturesque hills –*
- Cultural traditions –*
- Temperately continental –*
- Symbolic meaning –*
- Symbol of national pride –*
- To enchant audiences –*
- Visionary scientist –*
- Political challenges –*
- Desire for independence –*
- Unwavering spirit –*

Task 7. Choose the words from the box to fill in the following sentences.

/ resistance / perseverance / resilience / invasion / influence /
 composer / heritage / significance / vast plains / borders on /
 favourable / diverse / fertile soil / deposits / grains /

1. Ukraine’s _____ against foreign aggression highlights the bravery of its people throughout history.
2. The country’s rich agricultural land is known for its _____, making it one of the world’s top grain producers.
3. The _____ of Ukraine’s culture can be seen in its traditional music and art, which have evolved over centuries.

4. Following the recent _____, the nation has united in a strong display of solidarity and strength.
5. The _____ of Ukrainian folk music has been shaped by many famous musicians, including the renowned _____ Mykola Lysenko.
6. Ukraine's _____ reflects its ability to adapt and thrive despite various challenges and adversities it has faced.
7. With a landscape of _____, Ukraine possesses some of the most productive agricultural land in Europe.
8. The country's _____ in the region has a direct impact on its relationships with neighboring nations and global powers.
9. The rich _____ of Ukraine includes unique traditions, languages, and customs that differ from one region to another.
10. The _____ of the Ukrainian people during difficult times shows their enduring strength and determination.
11. Ukraine's _____ are marked by varying climates and terrains, contributing to its agricultural diversity.
12. The discovery of natural resource _____ in different regions has the potential to significantly boost the economy.
13. The nation's _____ allows it to produce a wide range of crops, making agriculture a cornerstone of its economy.
14. Ukraine's _____ among European nations has been both a strength and a challenge throughout its history.
15. The combination of _____ and hard work has propelled Ukraine to be one of the top exporters of _____.

Task 8. Decide whether these statements are true or false.

1. Ukraine occupies an area of 603,700 square kilometers. (T/F)
2. Ukraine became an independent country on August 24, 1993. (T/F)

3. The Black Sea and the Sea of Azov wash the northern shores of Ukraine. (T/F)
4. Ukraine shares borders with four countries. (T/F)
5. The climate of Ukraine is predominantly subtropical. (T/F)
6. The capital of Ukraine is Kyiv, located on the hills of the Dnipro River. (T/F)
7. Ukraine is known as the “breadbasket of Europe” due to its barren (poor) soil. (T/F)
8. Ukraine has flat landscapes that are similar in all parts of the country. (T/F)
9. The national anthem of Ukraine is “Shchedryk,” which is also known as “Carol of the Bells.” (T/F)
10. Vitalii and Volodymyr Klitschko are known for their achievements in football. (T/F)

Task 9. Give synonyms/antonyms to the following words.

Word	Synonym	Antonym
fertile		
independence		
perseverance		
unique		
favourable		
illegal		

Task 10. Prepare the plan to the text. Render the plot of the text using your plan.

Task 11. Discuss the following statement(s) in pairs or mini groups. Give your own opinion to each of the following statement.

“Ukraine starts with you.” – Viacheslav Chornovil

“To be a Ukrainian means to be constantly able to prove its right to exist.” – Volodymyr Vynnychenko

“We must learn to feel ourselves Ukrainians — not Galician or Bukovinian Ukrainians, but Ukrainians without official borders.” – Ivan Franko

“No one will build a state for us if we don’t build it ourselves, and none of us will make a nation if we ourselves don’t want to be a nation.” – Vyacheslav Lypynsky

“Liberty is the breath of life to nations.” – George Bernard Shaw

LISTENING TASK

Task 12. Listen to the recording about Ukraine



[Download URL: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nX-imQNeM1Z0&t=63s>]

Task A. Listen to the recording and answer the questions:

1. Why do Ukrainians not often smile at strangers?
2. What is the significance of painted eggs, or Pysanky, in Ukrainian culture?
3. How can Ukraine’s culture be described metaphorically?
4. Why is bandura important to Ukraine’s musical heritage?
5. Describe the hopak. What does this traditional dance represent?
6. What are the main ingredients of borshch, and how is this dish significant to Ukrainian culture?
7. How does the text describe Ukraine’s agricultural economy?
8. How do Ukrainians typically express their friendliness with smiles?
9. What does the term “pre-smile” refer to in the context of Ukrainian social etiquette?
10. How does the text highlight the resilience and warmth of the Ukrainian people despite their stern exterior?

Task B. Listen again and write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement:

1. Ukrainians often smile at strangers as a social norm.
2. Pysanky refers to beautifully painted eggs in all European cultures.
3. Borch is a sweet dessert that is commonly eaten in Ukraine.
4. The hopak is a traditional Ukrainian dance that represents energy and unity.
5. Ukraine is known as the bread basket of Europe due to its agricultural productivity.
6. One out of every eight bottles of sunflower oil comes from Ukraine.
7. Ukrainians typically greet everyone with a smile, regardless of the situation.
8. The fertile soil in Ukraine is known as Black Earth.
9. Ukrainians save their smiles for social obligations rather than genuine expressions of friendship.
10. Ukraine produces a significant amount of wheat and barley.

WRITING TASK

Task 13.

Write an essay in 140-190 words in an appropriate style on one of the topics suggested below:

1. A renowned place in Ukraine that you are eager to visit. Describe the place, its significance, and what you would do there.
 2. The essential role of the Ukrainian language.
- Use expressions from the Writing Bank pp. 335-339.

SPEAKING TASK

Look at the picture in the Speaking Bank on p. 329. Describe the geographical position of Ukraine and explain why it is favorable.

Use expressions from the Speaking Bank pp. 330-334.

GRAMMAR STUDY

Sequence of Tenses (Узгодження часів)

Study this summary before you do the exercises that follow.

Поняття узгодження часів англійській мові означає те, що час дієслів у реченні має відповідати певній логічній схемі, особливо коли є головне речення і залежне (підрядне) речення. Узгодження часів - це набір правил, про те, як потрібно поєднувати різні частини одного речення. Особливість використання правил узгодження часів в англійській мові є те, що час, у якому вжито присудок підрядного речення визначається часом, у якому вжито присудок у головному реченні.

Варто зазначити, що правила узгодження часів переважно стосуються складнопідрядних речень. Загальна закономірність щодо правил узгодження часів полягає в наступному: якщо дієслово-присудок головного речення вжито в минулому часі (напр. Past Simple), то час присудка, який вживається в підрядному реченні, треба узгоджувати з присудком головного речення; іншими словами, присудок підрядного речення повинен теж бути в одному з минулих часів.

E.g. She **told** me that she **was asleep**.

E.g. John **said** (that) he **went to** the skating rink.

Правила узгодження часів в англійській мові полягають в наступному:

1. У разі, якщо дія у підрядному реченні відбувається одночасно з дією головного речення, то присудок у

підрядному реченні повинен бути в одному з двох часів: Past Indefinite Tense або Past Continuous Tense.

E.g. She **had** the impression that the stranger **was watching** her.

E.g. I **knew** that they **came** home early.

2. У разі, якщо дія у підрядному реченні мала місце раніше, ніж дія, описана у головному реченні, то присудок у підрядному реченні повинен бути вжитий у Past Perfect Tense.

E.g. Jack **mentioned** that John **had been** in the country one month before.

E.g. Mary **noted** (that) she **had** already **seen** the film.

3. У разі, якщо дія у підрядному реченні, є майбутньою щодо дії головного речення, тоді присудок підрядного речення повинен бути вжитий у Future-in-the-Past.

E.g. Donald **said** (that) he **would buy** flowers for his sister.

E.g. He **explained** he that **would need** more time to prepare.

Головне речення	Підрядне речення	Приклад
Past Simple	Past Simple	John knew that she came in time.
Past Simple	Past Continuous	He said that he was going to watch a new series.
Past Simple	Past Perfect	She informed that she had completed her final project.
Past Simple	Future in the Past	They agreed that they would discuss this issue.

Правила узгодження часів не застосовуються у випадку, якщо підрядне речення виражає загальновідомі факти:

E.g. Kids knew that bears hibernate during winter.

E.g. The teacher told that it rarely rains in the desert.

Також правила узгодження часів не застосовуються, якщо підрядне речення виражає дію, яка відбувається як одночасно з дією головного речення так і з моментом мовлення:

E.g. The boss asked me where I am sitting.

E.g. I told them I am busy.

Task 1. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. She said that she ____ (to call) me later.
2. He thought that they ____ (to win) the game tomorrow.
3. When I arrived, she ____ (to tell) me the news.
4. They believed that the project ____ (to be completed) on time.
5. I knew that he ____ (to work) here for five years.
6. She asked if I ____ (to go) to the party tonight.
7. The teacher said that we ____ (to have) a quiz on Friday.
8. He realized that he ____ (to forget) his wallet at home.
9. We knew that they ____ (to plan) a surprise party.
10. She suggested that he ____ (to study) harder for the exam.

Task 2. Put the verb in brackets into the correct form.

1. She realized that she ____ (to forget) her keys at home when she reached the office.
2. He said he ____ (to see) that movie last weekend.
3. When they arrived, they discovered that someone ____ (to steal) their seats.
4. I thought that she ____ (to finish) the report by Friday.
5. The administrator explained that the appointment ____ (to be rescheduled) to next week.
6. After they ____ (to leave) the party, I remembered I had left my jacket behind.
7. He mentioned that he ____ (to visit) Paris three times before.
8. They asked if I ____ (to read) the book before our discussion.
9. She felt disappointed because she ____ (not/to get) the job she applied for.
10. I remembered that we ____ (to have) a meeting scheduled for that afternoon.

Task 3. Choose the correct option. Please, pay attention to the sequence of tenses.

1. She mentioned that she was going/will go/ is going to the store.
2. The students stated that they will finish/would finish/ finishing the project on time.
3. The manager informed the team that there will be/ was/ would be a meeting tomorrow.
4. Lisa noted that she enjoyed/enjoys/would enjoy the movie yesterday.
5. Michael stated that he would help/helped/will help with the homework tomorrow.
6. Tom said that he planned/plans/had planned to travel next summer.
7. Anna expressed that traveling broadened/broadens/ will broaden the mind.
8. Richard said that they moves/would move/ had moved to a new apartment the week before.
9. James knew that Alice had spent/would spend/ spend her last summer holiday in the country.
10. I didn't know that they had gone/ would go/ go to the skating rink last Saturday.

Task 4. Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences.

1. She said that she will join us for dinner tomorrow. → _____
2. He thought that they are leaving for vacation last week. → _____
3. When I saw her, she tells me about her promotion. → _____
4. They mentioned that the meeting was scheduled for next Friday. → _____
5. I believed that he has already finished his homework by the time I called. → _____

6. The teacher explained that we will have a test next month. → _____
7. He realized that he forgot to bring his book yesterday. → _____
8. We knew that they were planning to visit us the following week. → _____
9. She suggested that he takes a different route to avoid traffic. → _____
10. I remembered that I had told you I will arrive early. → _____

SELF-ASSESSMENT TEST

VOCABULARY TEST

Test A. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. Ukraine has rich and _____ soil, which is vital for farming.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a) dry | b) rocky |
| c) fertile | d) depleted |

2. The Ukrainian _____ includes unique practices such as decorating Easter eggs called pysanky.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| a) cultural economy | b) cultural heritage |
| c) political background | d) social challenges |

3. The _____ of the Ukrainian people became evident during the conflict with russia.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) resilience | b) weakness |
| c) indifference | d) hesitation |

4. The landscape of Ukraine is diverse, featuring beautiful mountains, forests, and _____.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| a) barren lands | b) picturesque hills |
| c) urban jungles | d) coastal deserts |

5. The _____ to independence has always been strong among the Ukrainian population.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| a) desire | b) lack |
| c) indifference | d) pressure |

6. The vast _____ of Ukraine provides essential resources for agriculture.

- a) landscape
- b) fertile soil
- c) deposits
- d) plains

7. A _____ is a formal song that represents a nation's identity.

- a) melody
- b) hymn
- c) anthem
- d) chorus

8. The _____ of Ukraine is characterized by cold winters and warm summers.

- a) tropical climate
- b) desert climate
- c) temperately continental climate
- d) hot climate

9. The _____ of the Ukrainian countryside attracts many photographers and artists.

- a) desolation
- b) resilience
- c) cultural heritage
- d) landscape

10. What does "illegal" mean?

- a) allowed by law
- b) not allowed by law
- c) related to the government
- d) a type of business

11. _____ refers to the ability to recover quickly from difficult situations.

- a) Resistance
- b) Perseverance
- c) Resilience
- d) Tolerance

12. The farmer discovered large _____ of minerals on his land.

- a) deposits
- b) losses
- c) deficits
- d) expenses

13. The concert was designed _____ the audience with its stunning performance.

- a) to bore
- b) to excite
- c) to enchant
- d) to confuse

14. The results of the elections were decided through a _____, allowing citizens to vote.

- a) popular vote
- b) military intervention
- c) social gathering
- d) national debate

15. What is “heritage”?

- a) a type of building
b) money that is earned
c) traditions and values passed down through generations
d) a modern invention

16. The country’s vast _____ serves as great farmland and contributes to its economy.

- a) deserts
b) mountains
c) fertile soil
d) forests

17. The _____ of Ukraine is preserved through folk songs, dances, and art.

- a) cultural heritage
b) military history
c) political structure
d) environmental laws

18. What does “favourable” mean?

- a) unpleasant
b) helpful or advantageous
c) harmful
d) uncertain

19. What are “grains”?

- a) small stones
b) types of meat
c) seeds or fruits of cereal plants
d) large animals

20. What does “diverse” refer to?

- a) very similar
b) made of different elements
c) unchanging
d) of poor quality

GRAMMAR TEST**Test B. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).****1. She mentioned that she _____ to call him earlier that day.**

- a) had intended
b) would intend
c) will intend
d) has intended

2. Mary remarked that he _____ in the meeting last week.

- a) speaks
b) spoke
c) is speaking
d) will speak

3. He reported that they _____ their schedule in advance.

- a) had adjusted
b) adjusted
c) would adjust
d) have adjusted

14. The officer announced that he _____ all the necessary documents.

- a) had gathered
- b) would gather
- c) gathered
- d) has gathered

15. I didn't know that Jane _____ to the country the following day.

- a) would go
- b) goes
- c) had gone
- d) has gone

16. Peter knew that parents _____ two trees in the garden three years ago.

- a) had planted
- b) would plant
- c) had gone
- d) will plant

17. Jason said that his boss _____ next month.

- a) retire
- b) retired
- c) would retire
- d) had retired

18. I didn't know that Jane _____ ill since last Sunday.

- a) was
- b) had been
- c) is
- d) has been

19. I was informed that the conference _____ next year.

- a) will be held
- b) was held
- c) would be held
- d) held

20. Nick understood that his new friend _____ English since childhood.

- a) studied
- b) had studied
- c) studies
- d) would study

LEXICO-GRAMMATICAL TEST

Test C. Choose the correct option (a, b, c, or d).

1. The geographical position of Ukraine is _____ for trade and transport between East and West.

- a) unfavorable
- b) favourable
- c) ordinary
- d) disappointing

2. Ukraine's coat of arms is a trident, which has a deep historical _____.

- a) challenge
- b) influence
- c) significance
- d) resistance

3. I thought that they _____ to the party last night.

- a) go
- b) went
- c) gone
- d) are going

4. Ukraine has rich and _____ soil, which is vital for farming.

- a) dry
- b) rocky
- c) fertile
- d) depleted

5. She expressed that she _____ to finish the project by Friday.

- a) would aim
- b) will aim
- c) has aimed
- d) had aimed

6. He said he _____ his homework before dinner.

- a) finishes
- b) finished
- c) will finish
- d) is finishing

7. The teacher knows that the students _____ the exam yesterday.

- a) pass
- b) passed
- c) will pass
- d) are passing

8. The vast _____ called steppes are a prominent feature of Ukraine's geography.

- a) hills
- b) mountains
- c) plains
- d) valleys

9. She remarked that he _____ her change last month.

- a) forgets
- b) forgot
- c) is forgetting
- d) will forget

10. They told me they _____ the project before the deadline.

- a) had completed
- b) completed
- c) would complete
- d) have completed

11. Ukrainians have an unwavering spirit, showing great _____ in defending their homeland.

- a) interest
- b) peace
- c) perseverance
- d) fear

12. He suggested that I _____ the news to her yesterday.

- a) tell
- b) told
- c) tells
- d) will tell

13. Ukraine has significant _____ of mineral resources which contribute to its economy.

- a) losses
- b) deposits
- c) reductions
- d) shortages

14. Sister promised she _____ my favourite pear pie.

- a) made
- b) will make
- c) would make
- d) will have made

15. _____ are essential for understanding the identity and traditions of Ukraine.

- a) Natural resources
- b) Cultural traditions
- c) Political events
- d) Geographical location

16. Economic factors _____ 16. The cities and regions of Ukraine _____ on various countries, enhancing its cultural diversity.

- a) depend
- b) border
- c) isolate
- d) compete

17. Williams wondered why I _____ my assignment again.

- a) didn't I do
- b) haven't I done
- c) I didn't do
- d) I hadn't done

18. The importance of grains in Ukraine's economy is due to its _____ soil and ideal weather conditions.

- a) barren
- b) fertile
- c) rocky
- d) arid

19. Nobody knew Mr. Smith _____ in London before.

- a) lived
- b) was living
- c) had lived
- d) has been living

20. The beautiful _____ landscape is a perfect backdrop for artists looking to capture nature.

- a) dramatic
- b) picturesque
- c) bland
- d) ordinary

SPEAKING BANK

Topic 1. Family



Picture A. A small family

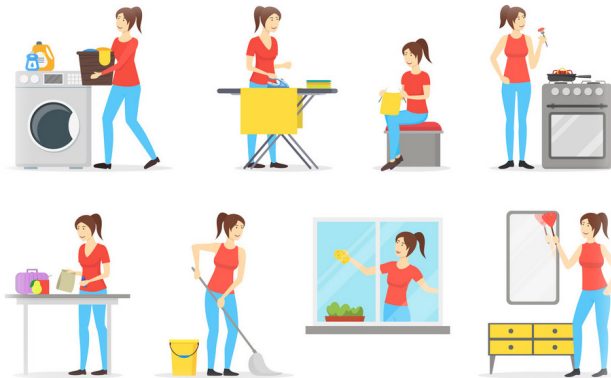
[Download URL: <https://create.vista.com/uk/unlimited/stock-photos/143116347/stock-photo-happy-family-with-one-child/>]



Picture B. A big family

[Download URL: <https://acatholicmomslife.com/my-honest-feelings-on-having-big-families/>]

Topic 2. My working day



Picture A. A housewife's day

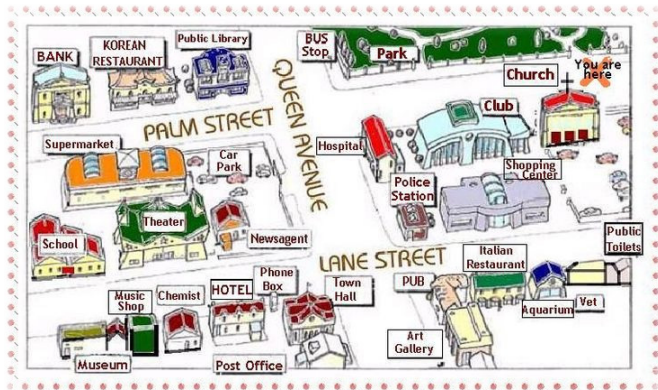
[Download URL: <https://www.vectorstock.com/royalty-free-vector/cartoon-color-characters-woman-housewife-set-vector-22877563>]



Picture B. An office worker's day

[Download URL: https://www.123rf.com/photo_91865157_businessman-daily-routine.html]

Topic 3. My town (city)



Picture A. A map of the city

[Download URL: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/832251206113977975/>]

1 Go straight for one block on Edgell Road. Turn left up to Clark Street. Turn right and go straight for one block. Turn left at Third Avenue and go straight for two blocks. At Kensington Street, at the traffic lights turn right. The _____ is on the right.

2 Go straight for two blocks on Parkhill Road. At the corner turn right. Go straight for three blocks on Third Avenue, then turn right. The place you are looking for is on the left next to the Getaway Car Rental. _____

3 Go straight for one block on Fourth Avenue, then turn right. Go past the Fine Arts Museum and then turn left at Third Avenue. Go straight for two blocks and turn right at Clark Street. Go straight ahead up to the traffic lights. Turn right. The _____ is on your right.

4 Go straight on Edgell Road then turn left at the Third Avenue. Go straight for three blocks until Kensington Road. At the traffic lights you turn left. Go past the Library. The _____ is at the corner.

Picture B. Directions in a city

[Download URL: <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/343892121558808257/>]

Topic 4. Hobbies and leisure time



Picture A. Gardening

[Download URL: https://www.freepik.com/premium-photo/garden-bed-good-looking-woman-feeling-joyful-happy-while-leaning-her-garden-bed-planting-new-little-flowers_13779805.htm]



Picture B. Collecting stamps

[Download URL: <https://www.thesprucecrafts.com/know-when-to-turn-your-stamp-collection-into-cash-3125309>]

Topic 5. Holidays and recreations**Picture A. A Ukrainian family celebrating Christmas Eve**

[Download URL: <https://recepty.uaplatforma.com.ua/rizdvo-hrystove-rizdvo-v-ukrayini-rizdvyani-svyata-rizdvo-hrystove-tradycziyi/>]

**Picture B. A birthday party**

[Download URL: <https://agnt.com/blog/creative-adult-birthday-party-ideas/>]

Topic 6. Cultural life. The arts



Picture A. An art gallery

[Download URL: <https://www.mutualart.com/Exhibition/The-People-s-Exhibition/DA18666799473C5E>]



Picture B. A concert

[Download URL: https://stockcake.com/i/vibrant-concert-scene_1407489_1002106]

Topic 7. Shops and shopping



Picture A. In a clothes shop

[Download URL: <https://www.babbel.com/en/magazine/clothes-shopping-in-other-countries>]



Picture B. Online shopping

[Download URL: <https://alpinerings.com/blogs/news/how-online-shopping-has-changed-over-the-last-30-years>]

Topic 8. Food



Picture A. A healthy plate

[Download URL: <https://food-guide.canada.ca/en/tips-for-healthy-eating/make-healthy-meals-with-the-eat-well-plate/>]



Picture B. Junk food

[Download URL: <https://www.daysoftheyear.com/days/junk-food-day/>]

Topic 9. Restaurant

THE BOAT RESTAURANT

STARTERS	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Tomato Soup</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£2.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">French Onion Soup</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£2.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Tomato Salad</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£2.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Chicken Salad</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£3.30</td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;">All starters are served with bread and butter</p>	Tomato Soup	£2.00	French Onion Soup	£2.50	Tomato Salad	£2.90	Chicken Salad	£3.30	<h3 style="margin: 0;">SNACKS</h3> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; margin: 0;">Lunchtime only</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Vegetable omelette</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">£3.25</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Cheese Burger</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">£3.20</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Cheese & tomato sandwich</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">£3.25</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Chocolate cake</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">£2.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Chicken sandwich</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">£3.50</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">Burger</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">£2.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;">Cheese omelette</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 5px;">£3.50</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table> <p style="font-size: 0.8em; margin-top: 5px;">All snacks are served with salad and chips</p>	Vegetable omelette	£3.25	Cheese Burger	£3.20	Cheese & tomato sandwich	£3.25	Chocolate cake	£2.25	Chicken sandwich	£3.50	Burger	£2.90	Cheese omelette	£3.50		
Tomato Soup	£2.00																									
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	<h3 style="margin: 0;">MAIN COURSES</h3> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">German sausage and chips</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£6.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Grilled fish and potatoes</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£6.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Italian cheese & tomato pizza</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£4.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Thai chicken and rice</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£5.95</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Vegetable pasta</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£4.85</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Roast chicken and potatoes</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£5.95</td> </tr> </table>	German sausage and chips	£6.50	Grilled fish and potatoes	£6.25	Italian cheese & tomato pizza	£4.85	Thai chicken and rice	£5.95	Vegetable pasta	£4.85	Roast chicken and potatoes	£5.95													
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DRINKS	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Mineral water</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Fresh orange juice</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£1.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Soft drinks</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£1.30</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">English Tea</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£0.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Irish Cream Coffee</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£0.90</td> </tr> </table>	Mineral water	£1.00	Fresh orange juice	£1.25	Soft drinks	£1.30	English Tea	£0.90	Irish Cream Coffee	£0.90	<h3 style="margin: 0;">DESSERTS</h3> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Fruit salad and cream</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£2.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Ice cream</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£2.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">(choose from chocolate, coffee, or lemon)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Lemon cake</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£2.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Chocolate cake</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£2.25</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">Cheese and biscuits</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding: 2px 5px;">£2.50</td> </tr> </table>	Fruit salad and cream	£2.25	Ice cream	£2.00	(choose from chocolate, coffee, or lemon)		Lemon cake	£2.25	Chocolate cake	£2.25	Cheese and biscuits	£2.50		
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Lunch served 12:30 - 2:30pm / Dinner served 6:00 - 9:00pm

Picture A. A restaurant menu

[Download URL: <https://es.pinterest.com/pin/689050811760413919/>]

Topic 10. Sport



Picture A. A team sport

[Download URL: <https://unsplash.com/s/photos/team-sport>]



Picture B. An individual sport

[Download URL: <https://worldathletics.org/competitions/world-athletics-championships/world-athletics-championships-budapest-2023-7138987/news/report/wch-budapest-23-report-women-high-jump>]

Topic 11. The English language as an international means of communication



ACADEMIC SUMMER COURSES

Preparing international students for studying in British Boarding Schools

- Pre-GCSE Course
- Pre-A-Level / Pre-IB Course



www.ethertoneducation.com

Picture A. Summer English courses

[Download URL: <https://www.ethertoneducation.com/summer-english-courses/pre-a-level-ib/>]

Topic 12. Jobs and professions



IMAGE NOT INCLUDED

Picture A. A job advert

[Download URL: <https://in.pinterest.com/pin/720998221603676557/>]

Topic 13. Travelling



Picture A. City break

[Download URL: <https://www.thetraveldaily.co.uk/article/2023/03/08/best-city-breaks-families-2023>]



Picture B. Holiday at the sea

[Download URL: <https://www.bungalow.net/en/beach-holidays/>]

Topic 14. From the Cold War to Russo-Ukrainian war: NATO's changing mission

NATO has **2** official languages (English and French)

Number of member nations: **29**

Article **5** lays out the principle of collective defense

Number of members without an army: **1** (Iceland)

Year founded: **1949**

Picture A. NATO's facts

[Download URL: <https://www.defense.gov/Multimedia/Photos/igphoto/2002046949/>]

Topic 15. Ukraine and the world



Picture A. A map of Ukraine

[Download URL: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Ukraine>]

Useful phrases and expressions for everyday conversation

ADVICE

1. Asking for advice:

I need some advice. I've no idea what to do.

I am at a loss to know what to do. What do you think?

What do you think I should do?

What would you recommend?

What do you suggest?

Have you got any ideas?

I'd appreciate your advice.

What would you advise me to do?

What would you do if you were me?

Do you think I should ...?

Would it be a good idea to ...?

2. Giving advice: possible suggestions

You could always ... (go to the shop and ask for an exchange).

My advice would be to ... (take it back and ask for a refund).

What you need to do is ... (make a copy in case the original gets lost).

One thing you could do is ... (read your speech/presentation to a friend).

It's generally a good idea to ... (read your answers again before handing in your paper).

If I were you I would ... (discuss the idea with my family/colleagues).

The sooner you(call/write/confirm/cancel) the better.

3. Responding positively

That's a good idea!

I think you're right - I'll do that!

I never thought of that.

Yes, that might help.

I'll give it a try and see what happens.

4. Responding negatively

No. I don't think so.

I don't think that would help.

I'm not convinced of that but I'll think about it.

I don't think that's the solution ... but thanks anyway.

I've already tried that, but thank you for the suggestion.

AGREEING AND DISAGREEING

1. Agreeing:

I tend to agree with you.

That's a good idea.

I'm with you on that point.

I'll go along with that.

Absolutely! I agree with your point.

I totally agree with that idea/proposal.

I hold exactly the same view.

I couldn't agree more.

You're dead right.

That's absolutely true.

That's just what I was thinking.

That's spot on.

That's exactly my position.

You've hit the nail on the head!

That's how I see it too / how I feel too.

2. Disagreeing:

I see things differently.

I tend to disagree with that idea.

I agree up to a point. However ...

You have a point there, but ...

Sorry, but I think you've missed the point.

You could be right. However ...

The idea is worth considering, but ...

Well, I'm not sure of that because ...

That might be acceptable if ...

I'm afraid I don't agree / I disagree.
I strongly / totally disapprove of the plan.
I'm absolutely against the proposal.

APOLOGIES

1. Making an apology

I must apologise for ...
I'm terribly sorry for upsetting you.
I didn't mean to hurt your feelings. Sorry.
Please accept my apologies for ...
Excuse me for ... I'm so sorry.
Please forgive me for ...
That wasn't very tactful of me. I'm sorry.
I'd like to apologise for ...
It's my fault. I shouldn't have ...
I made a mistake and I apologize. It won't happen again.
How careless of me! I'm sorry.
That was rude of me. I'm sorry.
I'm sincerely sorry for the misunderstanding.
I'm really sorry for any inconvenience I may have caused.

2. Accepting an apology

There's no need. It's ok.
Forget about it. No harm done.
It's ok. You didn't mean any harm.
That's all right. It doesn't matter.
It's ok. Don't worry about it.
It's ok. Just don't do it again!
Never mind. I quite understand.
Never mind. What's done is done.
It's ok. You couldn't help it.
There's no need to. It's all right.
You're forgiven. It's ok.
Forget about it. I understand.
It's ok. I'm partly to blame.

There's no need. Don't worry about it.
Never mind. It's forgotten already.

CLARIFYING INFORMATION

Does that mean ... / Do you mean ... ?

If I understand correctly, you're asking me to ...

I don't think I quite understand what you mean. Would you mind repeating that?

Could you repeat that please? I think I may have misunderstood.

I'm not sure if I got that right. You would like us to ...?

I'm afraid it's not quite clear how you propose to...

Let's see if I've understood you correctly. You would like to...?

Could you clarify what you mean by ...?

Could you be more specific?

Sorry, I don't quite understand. Perhaps you could give me an example?

Just to be absolutely clear, you're offering to... if we agree to ...?

So what you are saying is... Does that sound right?

In other words you agree with my proposal?

So, to be perfectly clear, we both agree to ...

Am I right to conclude that ...?

WAYS TO END A CONVERSATION

It's been a pleasure talking to you. Bye for now.

Well, I won't keep you any longer. Have a good day.

Sorry, I've got to go now. It was nice talking to you.

Sorry, I must be off. I've got an appointment.

Don't let me delay you. I'm sure you're busy.

I'm really sorry but I'm running a bit late. Bye for now.

I'd better let you go now. Talk to you soon.

I'm afraid I have to go now. Let's meet up soon.

We must get together (again) soon. Take care.

GIVING OPINIONS

I (really) think that ...

I believe (that) ...

I'm sure that ...

In my opinion / My opinion is ...

I guess/imagine ...

I have no doubt that / I'm certain that ...

I strongly believe that ...

I've never really thought about this before, but ...

My personal opinion is that / Personally, my opinion is that ...

To be honest / In my honest opinion, ...

As far as I know, ...

I agree with the opinion of ...

I could be wrong, but ...

I would definitely say that ...

I'd guess/imagine that ...

I'd say that ...

I'm absolutely certain that ...

I am fairly confident that ...

I'm no expert (on this), but ...

It seems to me that ...

It's a complicated/difficult issue, but ...

I'm pretty sure that ...

My (point of) view (on this) is ...

Without a doubt, ...

Obviously, ...

Some people may disagree with me, but ...

This is just my opinion, but ...

WRITING BANK

Useful phrases and expressions for writing informal emails.

Starting the Email:

- Hey [Name],
- Hi [Name],
- Hello [Name],
- How is it going?
- Hope you're doing well.
- Just wanted to drop you a line...
- Long time no talk!
- Guess what?

Giving Updates/News:

- Just wanted to let you know that...
- You'll never guess what happened...
- So, the other day...
- I've been meaning to tell you...
- Good news!
- Bad news...
- Things have been pretty [adjective] here.
- What I've been up to lately is...

Making Plans/Suggestions:

- Fancy [activity] sometime?
- How about we [activity]?
- Are you free to [activity] on [day]?
- Let me know if you're up for [activity].
- We should definitely [activity] soon.
- What do you think about [suggestion]?
- Maybe we could [suggestion]?

Asking Questions:

- How are things with you?
- What have you been up to?
- Any news from your end?
- Did you see [event/news]?
- How did [thing you know they were doing] go?
- Just wondering if...?

Replying to an Email:

- Thanks for your email!
- Great to hear from you.
- Sorry for the late reply.
- Got your email, and...
- Just wanted to say...

Closing the Email:

- Cheers,
- Best,
- Talk soon,
- See you later,
- Take care,
- Write back soon,
- All the best,
- Hugs, (if appropriate)
- Lots of love, (if appropriate)
- Catch you later,

Adding a Personal Touch:

- Hope everything's good back home.
- How's the weather in?
- Thinking of you!
- Say hi to [mutual acquaintance] for me.

Useful phrases and expressions for writing formal emails.**Salutation:**

- Dear Mr./Ms./Dr. [Last Name],
- Dear [First Name Last Name],
- Dear Sir/Madam, (If you don't know the recipient's name)

Opening the Email:

- I am writing to you regarding...
- I am writing to inquire about...
- I am writing in response to your advertisement for...
- Thank you for your email of [Date].

- Following our conversation on [Date], I am writing to...
- I am contacting you to request...
- I hope this email finds you well. (Use sparingly, and better in follow-ups)

Making a Request:

- I would be grateful if you could...
- I would appreciate it if you could...
- Could you please provide me with...
- I would like to request...
- Please let me know if...
- I kindly ask that you...

Providing Information:

- I am writing to inform you that...
- Please find attached the requested document.
- I am pleased to advise you that...
- For your information,...
- I am providing you with the following information...

Expressing Apologies:

- I apologize for any inconvenience caused.
- Please accept my apologies for...
- I regret to inform you that...

Making a Suggestion:

- I would suggest that...
- May I suggest that...
- It might be beneficial to...

Closing the Email:

- Thank you for your time and consideration.
- Thank you for your attention to this matter.
- I look forward to hearing from you soon.
- Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions.

Useful phrases and expressions for writing a blog**Catchy Opening Phrases:**

- Welcome back to the blog!

- Hey everyone, and thanks for stopping by!
- Today, I wanted to talk about...
- Get ready to dive into...
- You won't believe this...
- Let's explore...
- Have you ever wondered...?
- Buckle up, because we're about to...
- Greetings from Ternopil!
- In today's post, we're going to be looking at...

Introducing a Topic:

- So, what's the buzz about...?
- The topic on everyone's mind is...
- Let's get straight to the point: ...
- Today's focus is on...
- I've been thinking a lot about...
- This week, I wanted to share my thoughts on...
- It's time we talked about...

Presenting Information/Arguments:

- First and foremost...
- To begin with...
- One key aspect to consider is...
- Another important point is...
- It's worth noting that...
- On the one hand... on the other hand...
- The evidence suggests that...
- Studies have shown...
- From my experience...
- Let's break this down...

Engaging the Reader:

- What are your thoughts on this? Let me know in the comments below!
- Have you ever experienced this?
- I'd love to hear your stories!
- What do you think the future holds for...?
- This makes you wonder, doesn't it?
- Let's discuss!

Using Transition Words and Phrases:

- Furthermore...
- In addition...
- Moreover...
- However...
- On the contrary...
- Therefore...
- As a result...
- In conclusion...
- To sum up...
- Moving on to...
- By the way...

Call to Action:

- Don't forget to subscribe for more content like this!
- Share this post if you found it helpful!
- Leave a comment below and tell me what you think.
- Check out my other posts on...
- Learn more here: [Link]
- Support my work by...
- Stay tuned for next week's post!

Closing Phrases:

- Thanks for reading!
- Until next time...
- Take care!
- Have a great week!
- Stay safe!

ENGLISH-UKRAINIAN GLOSSARY

A

abroad за кордоном
accessible доступний
accomplishment досягнення
accountant бухгалтер
active lifestyle активний спосіб життя
activities активності
administrative language адміністративна мова
Afghanistan Афганістан
after-school activities позакласні заходи
agility спритність
air campaign повітряна кампанія
air travel подорож літаком, авіапереліт
alarm clock будильник
alliance союз
Al-Qaeda Аль-Каїда
amateur аматор, любитель
ambiance атмосфера
ancient давній, античний, старовинний
announcement оголошення
anthem гімн
appetizer закуска
appreciate цінувати
archery стрільба з лука
art мистецтво
Article 5 Стаття 5
artificial intelligence штучний інтелект
artistic expressions мистецькі форми самовираження
arts and crafts мистецтво та ремесла
athletics легка атлетика
atmosphere атмосфера
augmented reality доповнена реальність
aunt тітка
aviation communication авіаційний зв'язок

В

baggage claim (заява на) отримання багажу
baggage багаж
bakery пекарня
basketball баскетбол
bedtime час до сну
beetroot буряк
beliefs вірування
belonging приналежність
benefit перевага, вигода
beverage напій
bill купюра
Black Sea Чорне море
boarding pass посадковий талон
boarding посадка
bonus премія
boost self-esteem підвищити самооцінку
border кордон
boring нудний
Breadbasket of Europe житниця Європи
breakfast сніданок
British Empire Британська імперія
budget бюджет
burnout вигорання
business meeting ділова зустріч
busy зайнятий
butcher м'ясна лавка

С

café кафе
cancel скасовувати
candlelight світло свічки
capital столиця
car автомобіль
career growth кар'єрний ріст
career path кар'єрний шлях
career кар'єра
ceiling стеля
cereal with milk пластівці з молоком

champions чемпіони
change of scenery зміна обстановки
check in реєстрація
check перевіряти
chef шеф-кухар
city місто
clean environment чисте довкілля
climate change зміна клімату
climate клімат
close connections близькі зв'язки
coat of arms герб
coffee кава
cold war холодна війна
collaborate співпрацювати
colleague колега
collective defence колективна оборона
colonial history колоніальна історія
comfort food їжа для душі, їжа для втіхи
comfort комфорт
comfortable комфортний
comforting заспокійливий, теплий
common загальний
communication спілкування
communist country комуністична країна
community спільнота
commute n поїздка на роботу, v їздити на роботу
company culture культура компанії
company research дослідження компанії
compare prices порівняти ціни
competition конкуренція
connect with nature зв'язок з природою
continuity тяглість
contractor підрядник
convenience store невеликий магазин біля дому, цілодобовий магазин
convenience зручність
cooking приготування їжі, кулінарія
countryside сільська місцевість
cousin двоюрідний брат чи сестра

covering letter супровідний лист
crafting рукоділля
creative hobbies творчі захоплення
crispy хрусткий
culinary traditions кулінарні традиції
cultural bridge культурний міст
cultural differences культурні відмінності
cultural diversity культурне розмаїття
cultural exchange культурний обмін
cultural identity культурна ідентичність
cultural tour культурний тур
cultural traditions культурні традиції
cultural traditions культурні традиції
culture культура
curry карі, страва з прянощами
customer клієнт
customer reviews відгуки клієнтів
customs митниця
cyberattacks кібератаки
cycling їзда на велосипеді

D

daily responsibilities щоденні обов'язки
deadline дедлайн
deal with мати справу
dedication відданість справі
defence захист
delay затримувати
delivery доставка
demand вимагати
democratic governments демократичні уряди
democratic state демократична держава
department store універмаг
departure lounge зала очікування
departure відправлення, виїзд, відбуття, виліт
deposits поклади
dessert десерт
destination пункт призначення
deterrent стримування

detrimental шкідливий, згубний
different routines різні розпорядки дня
dill кріп
dine обідати
dinner вечеря
disadvantage недолік
dish страва, тарілка, миска
distinguish розрізнити
diversity різноманітність
diversity of cuisine різноманітність кухні
dominance домінування
dominant домінуючий
downtown центр міста
drawback недолік
drive їхати
dumpling пельмень, вареник
duty обов'язок
dynamic динамічність

Е

eagerness to learn бажання вчитися
Eastern Europe Східна Європа
eco-friendly екологічно чистий
economic superpower економічна наддержава
emotional support емоційна підтримка
endurance витривалість
english dominance домінування англійської мови
English-medium instruction (EMI) викладання англійською мовою (EMI)
entertainment center розважальний центр
entertainment options варіанти розваг
entrée друга страва
environment навколишнє середовище
essential expenses необхідні витрати
essential важливий
ethnic cleansing етнічні чистки
evening вечір
expand розширювати
expansion експансія

expensive дорогий
experience досвід
exploration дослідження
explore дослідити
explorer дослідник
extended розширений
extra virgin olive oil оливкова олія першого віджиму
eye contact зоровий контакт

F

fall asleep засинати
family сім'я
family dinner сімейна вечеря
family gatherings сімейні зустрічі
family meals сімейні обіди
family relationships родинні стосунки
family ties родинні зв'язки
famous personality відома особистість
favourable сприятливий
favourite улюблений
fertile soil родючий ґрунт, родючі землі
festival фестиваль
filial piety синівська пошана
find a job знайти роботу
flexibility гнучкість
folk dance народний танець
folktales народні казки
food culture культура харчування
fork виделка
free time вільний час
freedom свобода
freelancer позаштатний працівник, фрілансер
frequently часто
fresh свіжий
fresh air свіже повітря
fresh produce свіжі продукти
friendship дружба
fulfilling job цікава робота, робота в задоволення, повноцінна робота
full-scale invasion повномасштабне вторгнення

G

gain здобувати
gardening садівництво
gather збиратися
gathering зустріч
generation покоління
getaway відпочинок на природі
gig economy гіг-економіка
gladiator глadiator
global communication глобальна комунікація
global community глобальна спільнота
global dominance глобальне домінування
global interconnectedness глобальний взаємозв'язок
global tourism глобальний туризм
global глобальний
globalization глобалізація
goods товари
grains crops зернові культури
grandparents бабуся та дідусь
greengrocer овочевий магазин

H

hand luggage ручна поклажа
harmony in relationships гармонія у стосунках
harmony гармонія
head out for вирушати
health здоров'я
hearty dishes ситні страви
hearty ситний, смачний
heavy важкий
hectic неспокійний, метушливий
heritage preservation збереження спадщини
hierarchical ієрархічний
hiking піші прогулянки, піший туризм
historical narrative історичний наратив
history історія
hobby захоплення
holiday celebrations святкові заходи
holiday свято, святковий день

homemade домашній
homework домашнє завдання
hospital лікарня
hospitality гостинність
hotel готель

I

iconic dishes культові страви
identity ідентичність
illegal незаконний
improve поліпшити
impulse purchase імпульсивна покупка, емоційна покупка
income stability стабільність доходу
independence незалежність
infrastructure інфраструктура
ingredient інгредієнт
innovation інновація
interconnected взаємопов'язаний
international communication міжнародна комунікація
international meeting міжнародна зустріч
international trade міжнародна торгівля
international understanding міжнародне взаєморозуміння
interview skills навички співбесіди

J

job робота
job fit відповідність роботі
job interview співбесіда
job market ринок праці
job security гарантія зайнятості
journey поїздка
joyful existence радісне існування

K

kindness доброта
knife ніж
knight лицар
knitting в'язання

L

landscape ландшафт, пейзаж
language diversity мовне розмаїття
learning навчання
leisure time дозвілля
leisure відпочинок, дозвілля
library бібліотека
linear career path лінійний кар'єрний шлях
lingua franca лінгва франка, мова міжнародного спілкування
literature література
local market місцевий ринок
lost загублений
low cost of living низька вартість життя
lunch break обідня перерва

M

mall торговий центр
media засоби масової інформації
meeting зустріч
member countries країни-члени
member член (організації)
memories спогади
mental психічний, духовний, ментальний
mental well-being психологічне благополуччя
menu меню
midnight північ
military aid військова допомога
modern сучасний
money гроші
morning routine ранковий розпорядок дня, ранкові процедури
multi-generational family багатопокілннi сім'ї
multilingualism багатомовність
multinational corporations транснаціональні корпорації
multinational багатонаціональний, транснаціональний
music музика
musical instruments музичні інструменти
mutual defence взаємна оборона
national anthem державний гімн

national cuisines національні кухні
national flag державний прапор
national holidays національні свята

T

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) НАТО (Організація Північноатлантичного договору)
navigate орієнтуватися, пересуватися
networking нетворкінг
nuclear weapons ядерна зброя

O

occupation заняття
official language державна мова
Olympic олімпійський
Olympic Games Олімпійські ігри
online content онлайн-контент
online shopping інтернет-шопінг
on-the-job training навчання на робочому місці
open-mindedness відкритість
outdoor activities активний відпочинок на свіжому повітрі
outdoor recreation відпочинок на природі
outdoor на відкритому повітрі
overcrowded переповнений

P

painting живопис
parliament парламент
path-finder першопроходець
patience терпіння
performance виконання, дія, робота
perseverance наполегливість
personal development особистісний розвиток
personal growth особистісний ріст
personal holidays особисті свята
petrol бензин
photography фотографія
physical activities фізична активність
physical culture фізична культура

physical health фізичне здоров'я
physical фізичний
pickles соління
picturesque мальовничий
plain рівнина, простий
plate тарілка
play chess гра в шахи
political challenges політичні виклики
popular vote народне голосування
popular популярний
population населення
preservation збереження
president президент
price haggling ціновий торг
primary language основна мова
primary основний, початковий
product продукт
profession професія
professional appearance професійний зовнішній вигляд
proficiency levels рівні володіння мовою
public holidays державні свята

Q

quality time якісний час
quick reflexes швидкі рефлексии
quick швидкий

R

railway station залізнична станція
range of products асортимент товарів
reading читання
recharge energy зарядитися енергією
recreation відпочинок
reduce stress зняти стрес
refresh the mind освіжити розум
regardless незважаючи на, незалежно від, попри (щось)
regular звичайний
rejuvenate омолодитися
relationships стосунки, відносини

relax відпочити
relaxation релаксація
relaxed pace повільний темп, розслаблений темп
relaxing розслаблюючий
religious holidays релігійні свята
rely on залежати від, покладатися на
reservation бронювання
resilience стійкість
respect повага
respect for elders повага до старших
responsibility відповідальність
responsible shopper відповідальний покупець
restaurant ресторан
resume резюме
rich in flavour багатий смак
rings дзвінки
rituals ритуали
road trip поїздка, автоподорож
rule правило
running бір
Russo-Ukrainian war Російсько-українська війна

S

safety безпека
salty солоний
scholarly article наукова стаття
scholarly науковий
science and academia наука та академічне середовище
Sea of Azov Азовське море
seasickness морська хвороба
seasonal produce сезонні продукти
security безпека
self-improvement самовдосконалення
sense of belonging почуття приналежності
serene спокійний, безтурботний
serve подавати, обслуговувати
service сервіс, обслуговування
shared linguistic ground спільне мовне середовище
ship корабель

shipping times терміни доставки
shopping шопінг, похід за покупками
shopping center торговий центр
shopping habits купівельні звички
shopping mall торговий центр
sibling брат чи сестра
significant значущий
skills development розвиток навичок
slogan гасло
social gatherings світські заходи, соціальні зібрання
social media соціальні мережі, соціальні медіа
socialization соціалізація
society суспільство
soundtrack саундтрек
sour кислий
Soviet Union Радянський Союз
spacious просторий
spare time вільний час
special особливий
special training спеціальна підготовка
spend time проводити час
spicy гострий, пряний
spoon ложка
sports спорт
sprinkle посипати, розсипати
staff персонал
steppes стеги
stop зупинка
storytelling сторітелінг
strength сила
stress reduction зменшення стресу, зняття стресу
stressful стресовий, напружений
strong community сильна громада
strong сильний
stuffed фарширований, начинений
suburb передмістя
suitcase валіза
supermarket супермаркет
support n підтримка, v підтримувати

sustainable екологічно чистий
sweet солодкий
swimming плавання

T

table tennis настільний теніс
takeout їжа на виніс
Taliban Талібан
taxi таксі
teamwork командна робота
temperate continental помірно-континентальний
terrorism тероризм
thank-you note лист подяки
threat загроза
time together час разом
tips чайові
tiring виснажливий; такий, що втомлює
toast with jam тост з джемом
tour tickets екскурсійні квитки
tour подорож; екскурсія, турне, тур
town місто, містечко
townhall мерія, ратуша
tradition традиція
traditions традиції
traffic jam автомобільний затор
train поїзд
transport транспорт
traveling/ travelling подорож
treaty договір
trend тенденція
trident тризуб
trip подорож

U

ubiquity of English повсюдність англійської мови
uncle дядько
unexpected несподіваний
unforgettable memories незабутні спогади
unique characteristics унікальні характеристики

unique унікальний
unwind розслабитися

V

vacation відпустка
value цінність
vehicle транспортний засіб
vibrant яскравий, енергійний
vibrant colours яскраві кольори
virtual reality віртуальна реальність
vital життєво важливий
voyage вояж, морська подорож

W

waiter офіціант
wake up прокидатися
water sports водні види спорту
weekend вихідні
welcoming привітний, дружній
well-being благополуччя
widely широко
window shopping розглядання вітрин
work-life balance баланс між роботою та особистим життям
worldwide у всьому світі
writing письмо, писання

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive – Інфінітив	Past – Минулий час	Past participle – Дієприкметник минулого часу	Переклад
be /bi:/	was / were /wɒz, wə(r)/	been /bi:n/	бути
beat /bi:t/	beat /bi:t/	beaten /'bi:tn/	бити
become /br'kʌm/	became /br'keɪm/	become /br'kʌm/	ставати
begin /br'gɪn/	began /br'gæn/	begun /br'gʌn/	починати
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/	ламати
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought /brɔ:t/	приносити
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built /bɪlt/	будувати
burn /bɜ:n/	burnt /bɜ:nt/ burned /bɜ:nd/	burnt /bɜ:nt/ burned /bɜ:nd/	горіти
burst /bɜ:st/	burst /bɜ:st/	burst /bɜ:st/	вибухати
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought /bɔ:t/	купляти
can /kən, kæn/	could /kəd, kʊd/	been able to /bi:n 'eɪbl tə/	могти, вміти
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught /kɔ:t/	ловити, хватати
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃəʊz/	chosen /'tʃəʊzn/	вибирати
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come /kʌm/	приходити
cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	cost /kɒst/	коштувати
cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	cut /kʌt/	різати
do /də, du/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/	робити
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/	малювати (олівцем)
drink /drɪŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/	пити
drive /draɪv/	drove /drəʊv/	driven /'drɪvn/	керувати (машиною)
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt, et/	eaten /'i:tn/	їсти
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/	падати
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt /felt/	відчувати
fight /faɪt/	fought /fɔ:t/	fought /fɔ:t/	битися
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found /faʊnd/	знаходитися
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/	літати
forget /fə'get/	forgot /fə'gɒt/	forgotten /fə'gɒtn/	забувати
get /get/	got /gɒt/	got /gɒt/	отримувати

Infinitive – Інфінітив	Past – Минулий час	Past participle – Дієприкметник минулого часу	Переклад
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvən/	давати
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɒn/	йти
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/	рости, вирощувати
hang /hæŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	висіти
have /həv, hæv/	had /hæd/	had /hæd/	мати
hear /hiə(r)/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard /hɜ:d/	чути
hide /haɪd/	hid /hɪd/	hidden /'hɪdn/	ховати
hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	hit /hɪt/	вдаряти, попадати
hold /həʊld/	held /held/	held /held/	тримати
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt /hɜ:t/	завдавати болю
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept /kept/	зберігати; продо- вжувати робити
know /nəʊ/	knew /nju:/	known /nəʊn/	знати
learn /lɜ:n/	learnt, learned / lɜ:nt, lɜ:nd/	learnt, learned / lɜ:nt, lɜ:nd/	вчити(-ся)
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left /left/	їхати, залишати
let /let/	let /let/	let /let/	дозволяти
lie /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/	лежати
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɒst/	lost /lɒst/	губити
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made /meɪd/	робити, виготовляти
mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant /ment/	мати на увазі
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met /met/	зустрічати; зна- йомитися
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid /peɪd/	платити
prove /pru:v/	proved /'pru:vd/	proven /'pru:vən/	доводити
put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	put /pʊt/	класти, покласти
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/	читати
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/	телефонувати
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run /rʌn/	бігати
say /seɪ/	said /sed/	said /sed/	казати
see /si:/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/	бачити
set /set/	set /set/	set /set/	ставити
sew /səʊ/	sewed /'səʊd/	sewn /'səʊn/	шити

Infinitive – Інфінітив	Past – Минулий час	Past participle – Дієприкметник минулого часу	Переклад
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold /səʊld/	продавати
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent /sent/	відправляти, по- силати
shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃɒn/	shone /ʃɒn/	світити
show /ʃəʊ/	showed /ʃəʊd/	shown /ʃəʊn/	показувати
shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	shut /ʃʌt/	закривати
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/	співати
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat /sæt/	сидіти
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept /slept/	спати
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/	говорити
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent /spent/	проводити (час)
spoil /spɔɪl/	spoilt, spoiled / spɔɪlt, spɔɪld/	spoilt, spoiled / spɔɪlt, spɔɪld/	псувати
spread /spred/	spread /spred/	spread /spred/	розстелити
spring /sprɪŋ/	sprang /spræŋ/	sprung /sprʌŋ/	стрибати
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood /stʊd/	стояти
steal /sti:l/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊlən/	красти
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/	плавати
take /teɪk/	took /tʊk/	taken /'teɪkən/	брати
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught /tɔ:t/	викладати, вчити
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told /təʊld/	сказати
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought /θɔ:t/	думати
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/	кидати
understand / ,ʌndə'stænd/	understood / ,ʌndə'stʊd/	understood / ,ʌndə'stʊd/	розуміти
wake /weɪk/	woke wəʊk/	woken /'wəʊkən/	прокидатися, будити
wear /weə(r)/	wore /wɔ:(r)/	worn /wɔ:n/	носити (одяг)
weep /wi:p/	wept /wept/	wept /wept/	плакати
win /wɪn/	won /wʌn/	won /wʌn/	перемогати
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/	писати

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