



TOURISM FOR BEGINNERS

Учебно-методическое пособие

Part I

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

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**TOURISM FOR BEGINNERS
Part 1**

Учебно-методическое пособие

Рекомендовано методической комиссией Института международных отношений и мировой истории для студентов ННГУ, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 43.03.02 «Туризм»

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие представляет собой подборку текстов, лексико-грамматических упражнений и других заданий, предназначенных для студентов первого курса ИМОМИ ННГУ им. Н.А. Лобачевского, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 43.03.02 «Туризм». Пособие нацелено на знакомство учащихся с базовой профессионально ориентированной лексикой, необходимой для развития и закрепления лингвистических компетенций в дальнейшем обучении по направлению подготовки. Работа состоит из пяти разделов и включает в себя такие темы, как “Big City Life”, “Places in a City”, “Extremely Cold Weather”, “Extremely Hot Weather”, “Means of Transport. Urban Transport System”. Предложенные материалы и упражнения способствуют активизации коммуникативных навыков.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическое пособие “Tourism For Beginners” (Part I) предназначено для студентов первого курса института международных отношений и мировой истории ННГУ им. Н.А. Лобачевского, обучающихся по специальности 43.03.02 «Туризм».

Пособие представляет собой комплекс специально подобранных дидактических материалов, нацеленных на формирование базовых знаний грамматики, лексики, освоение и развитие навыков чтения, перевода, составления монологических высказываний, ведения беседы и дискуссии, написания эссе. Отдельное внимание уделяется обучению фонетики английского языка.

В соответствии с программой курса английского языка для высшей школы, данное учебно-методическое пособие составлено таким образом, чтобы наряду с развитием основных видов речевой деятельности обеспечить знакомство учащихся с базовой профессионально-ориентированной лексикой, активизировать коммуникативные навыки и умения. При отборе текстов и составлении заданий одним из ключевых критериев была их доступность по содержанию, что отвечает основным целям и задачам начального этапа обучения. В пособие были включены многочисленные творческие задания, способствующие развитию навыков самостоятельной работы необходимых для освоения профессиональных компетенций. Коммуникативный характер и разнообразие лексико-грамматического материала пособия призваны повысить мотивацию студентов к дальнейшему обучению.

Данное учебно-методическое пособие состоит из пяти разделов и включает в себя такие темы, как “Big City Life”, “Places in a City”, “Extremely Cold Weather”, “Extremely Hot Weather”, “Means of Transport”, “Urban Transport System”. Каждый из перечисленных разделов включает в себя тексты, грамматические справки, лексико-грамматические и фонетические упражнения, коммуникативные задания.

Использование материала данного учебно-методического пособия может варьироваться по усмотрению преподавателя в зависимости от конкретной ситуации обучения.

Кроме названной студенческой аудитории данное пособие подходит и может быть использовано широким кругом людей, изучающих английский язык.

Unit 1 Big City Life



<https://englishcoolsite.wordpress.com>

1 Pre-reading Activities

Every city has its “charm” – the famous Trevi fountain in Rome and the chocolate in Belgium. What makes each city so unique?

1.1. Guess the city by the image. (Image 1)

1. The Pyramids are in _____
2. The Taj Mahal is in _____
3. This Opera House is in _____
4. The Eiffel Tower is in _____
5. The Statue of Liberty is in _____



1.2. Test your knowledge with the quiz below.

Taken from ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA WORLD CITIES

1. What city is well known for its Carnival?
 - a) Khartoum
 - b) Colombo
 - c) Rio de Janeiro
 - d) Kiev
2. What is the major world capital named after a religion?
 - a) Seoul
 - b) Christiansted

- c) Christiansburg
 - d) Islamabad
3. What is the largest city in Turkey?
- a) Damascus
 - b) Istanbul
 - c) Ankara
4. What is the capital of Denmark?
- a) Gdansk
 - b) Odense
 - c) Copenhagen
 - d) Aarhus
1. Which of these seas is in Europe?
- a) Baltic
 - b) Caribbean
 - c) Aral
 - d) Coral
6. What is the name for the stadium of ancient Rome?
- a) Coliseum
 - b) Alhambra
 - c) Velodrome
 - d) Hippodrome
7. What is the world's deepest lake?
- a) Baikal
 - b) Erie
 - c) Tanganyika
 - d) Zurich

1.3. Read 10 Facts about New York City. (Image 2)

1. It is located in the northeast of the USA;
2. It is bathed by the Atlantic Ocean;
3. It isn't the capital as many people think;
4. A little over 8 million people live in New York City;
5. New York is the most ethnically diverse. More than 800 languages are spoken in New York City, making it the most linguistically diverse city in the world;
6. NY climate is moderate. The average temperature in January is about 0 °C and in June about 22 °C
7. There are modern skyscrapers;
8. "The Big Apple" is one of New York City's most famous nicknames;
9. The Statue of Liberty was a present from the people of France to the people of the United States as a symbol of friendship in 1886;
10. The city's underground (metro) system is the largest transport system in the world, with 34 lines and 460 stations;



11. It is famous for street food. Famous street foods available in New York City include hot dogs, pizza, tacos and cone ice-cream.

1.4. Choose a city and make a similar city fact file of 10 facts.

2 Reading

2. Read the text.

Life in a Big City

A mega city is a city with a population of over ten million people. So, it's a very large city, not always the capital city of a country. Life in a big city may seem attractive but it can be challenging. Life in a big city looks attractive because of the facilities it offers. Several people leave small and quiet towns and villages and move to big and noisy cities in search of attractive lifestyle.

Life in a big city is much better because of the living conditions. The condition of the roads, parks, shops, restaurants, places of entertainment and other public places are wonderful. There are good hospitals as well as qualified doctors. There are numerous job as well as business opportunities. Big cities also include numerous educational institutes, schools and universities.

The cost of living in a big city is high. The house rent and commuting are expensive. A good lifestyle in a big city can be quite pricy. In order to have a good lifestyle it is necessary to work hard. So, maintaining a good lifestyle can be stressful.

There is constant rush in the big cities.

Cars on the roads, industries, lots of people, not only pollute the air but also cause a lot of noise pollution, increasing health risks and stress level.

There is a lot of competition in the big cities. Everyone wants to earn more, look better and make a better lifestyle. They work day and night to earn money and are always busy.

They can make good money and have a great lifestyle but they are still not happy and are lonely. Life in a big city may have many advantages but people there often suffer from loneliness and depression.

People are so busy with their work that they do not have time to spend with their family. They become successful in life but they don't have anyone to celebrate their success with.

2.1. Find sentences in the text about:

1. Infrastructure
2. Healthcare Facilities
3. Recreation
4. Education and Career Opportunities
5. High Cost of Living

6. Constant rush
7. High Pollution Level
8. Moneymaking
9. Loneliness

2.2. True or False?

1. A mega city is a city with a population of over five million people.
2. A megacity is always the capital city of a country.
3. Life in a big city is boring.
4. People leave their towns and villages in search of better life opportunities.
5. The living conditions there are awful.
6. A good lifestyle in a big city can be quite expensive.
7. People that move to big cities, want to make a lot of money.
8. People there often suffer from sadness.

2.3. a) Find these adjectives in the text. b) Give antonyms for each. c) Translate these adjectives and their antonyms into Russian.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. large | 6. attractive | 11.expensive |
| 2. attractive | 7. qualified | 12.stressful |
| 3. challenging | 8. wonderful | 13.busy |
| 4. small and quiet | 9. lonely | 14.happy |
| 5. big and noisy | 10. pricy | 15.numerous |

2.4. Write the Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions. Find them in the text and underline the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. a population of over
_____ | 9. places of entertainment
_____ |
| 2. capital city
_____ | 10. a qualified specialist
_____ |
| 3. to be challenging
_____ | 11. to include
_____ |
| 4. to look attractive
_____ | 12. educational institutes
_____ |
| 5. facilities _____ | 13. opportunities
_____ |
| 6. to move
to _____ | 14. to commute
_____ |
| 7. in search of
_____ | 15. In order to have something
_____ |
| 8. living conditions
_____ | 16. to maintain
_____ |

17. constant rush

18. to pollute the air

19. to cause a lot of noise

20. competition

21. health risks

22. to earn money

23. to suffer from

24. to be busy with

25. to spend time

26. to become successful

27. to celebrate success

2.5. Fill in the gaps in the following text.

These are the missing words: *apartment, expensive, train, transport, monument, for a walk, events, cinema, choices, opportunities, attractions, long, exciting.*

A megacity is a very (1): _____ place to live but there also are (2): _____ journeys to get to work and all many other big city problems. Some of the main (3): _____ of a mega city are that there are more (4): _____ for people to get jobs, more different jobs available, better (5): _____ in education, and also, more opportunities for sport, (6): _____ and different ways of relaxing. The good things are the cultural (7): _____, the museums, concerts, films, nice parks to go (8): _____. There is everything: from a historical (9): _____ in the middle of the city to a very modern skyscraper. Some of the problems that mega cities have are (10): _____ and traffic, driving to work in queues of traffic, trying to get on a crowded (11): _____, and it can be (12): _____ to live in a big city, so people may not be able to afford to live in a good (13): _____, and end up living on the edge of town.

2.5. Learn new words and expressions. Test your memory translating from Russian into English.

3 Talking Point

3.1. Answer these questions:

a) What is a megacity?

b) What can you find in megacities?

c) What is the difference between a city and a megacity?

d) What are the good things about megacities? (Advantages)

Megacities are exiting because....

e) What are the bad things? (Disadvantages)

In megacities, there are a lot of...

f) Would you like to live in a megacity? Why/ Why not?

4 Grammar

Grammar Practice: Verb to be

Use **to be to give information**: descriptions, adjectives, to be from, jobs.

It's beautiful!

It's hot in summer.

The theatre **is** famous.

My parents **are** from Canada.

I'm a student.

He's a doctor.

	Affirmative		Negative		Question
	Full	Short	Full	Short	Full
I	am	'm	am not	'm not	Am I?
He/she/it	is	's	is not	isn't/'s not	Is he/she/it?
You/we/they	are	're	are not	aren't/'re not	Are you/we/they?

NOTE:

Use full form with questions. *Eg.*: Is it far? Are you a student?

Use full forms with short answers with "Yes". *Eg.*: Is the hotel far? Yes, **it is**.

Use short form for short answers with "No". *Eg.*: Is the hotel far? No, **it isn't**.

*Are they students? No, they **aren't**.*

Attention!

Use "**is**" with singular nouns. *Eg.*: The bus (singular) **is** crowded.

Uses "**are**" with plural nouns. *Eg.*: The tickets(plural) **are** expensive.

Now let's practice!

Ex.1. To be. Complete the sentences with the correct form.

Moscow _____ the capital of Russia. It _____ a beautiful city. It _____ cold in winter but warm in summer. Daniel, Pete and Mary _____ students. They _____ at a café in Moscow. Daniel and Pete _____ English, but Mary is not. She _____ from Australia.

Ex.2. To be. Complete the conversation between Mary, Pete and Daniel.

Mary: _____ you from the U.S.?

Pete: No, we _____. We _____ from the U.K. I _____ from London, and he _____ from Manchester.

Mary: London and Manchester _____ famous cities.

Daniel: _____ they?

Mary: Yes, they are! Oxford University is famous, and Manchester United football club is famous.

Pete: Yes they _____.

Mary: _____ you students?

Daniel: No, we _____. We _____ teachers at MGIMO University. _____ you a student?

Mary: Yes, I am.

Pete: Are you from the U.S.?

Mary: No, I _____ not. I _____ from Tasmania in Australia.

Daniel: _____ Tasmania in the south of Australia?

Mary: Yes, it _____. It _____ a beautiful city.

Ex.3. To be. Complete the sentences with the correct form.

1. Rome _____ the capital of Italy.

2. I _____ from Beijing in the north of China.

3. Sydney and Canberra _____ in Australia.

4. _____ you from Poland? No, I _____. I _____ from Estonia.

5. _____ Canberra and Sydney in New Zealand?

6. Where is Madrid? _____ in Spain.

Grammar Practice: There is/There are

Use **there is/there are** to say something or someone is or isn't in a place.

Examples:

There **is a** book on the table. There **is a** man in the room.

There **are many** books on the shelf. There **are people** in the room.

Is there a book on the table? **Is there a** man in the room?

Are there any books on the shelf? **Are there any** people in the room?

There isn't a book on the table. **There isn't a** man in the room.

There aren't any books on the shelf. **There aren't any** people in the room.

Positive

here	is	a table
	are	many chairs

Negative

There	isn't	a table
	aren't	any chairs

Yes/No Questions

Is	there	a table?
Are		any chairs?

Short answers

Yes, there is. No, there isn't (a)
Yes there are. No there aren't (any)

NOTE: Use “a” with countable use “any” with uncountable
Use “any” in questions with plural objects.

Now let's practice!

Ex.1. There is, there are (+ any) Underline and correct the mistake in the sentences.

Example: Are there a airports in Paris? Are there any airports in Paris?

1. Yes, there are an airport in Manchester.
2. There aren't no parks in this town.
3. There is a school in Oxford?
4. No, it isn't a beach in Madrid.
5. There are any cinemas in New York?

Ex.2 Choose the correct form of to be – there is or there are.

1. In Sidney, there is/~~are~~ an opera house.
2. There is/are a lot of museums in London.
3. In Venice there isn't/aren't any cars.
4. There isn't a/aren't any beach in Berlin.
5. Is/are there any Russian Restaurants in New York?
6. Are there any qualified specialists in your city? Yes, there is/are.
7. Is/Are there a/any swimming pool in the hotel?
8. Is/Are there a/any job opportunities in a megacity?

Ex.3 Make sentences of your own with each case.

1. There is a _____.
2. There are _____.
3. Is there a _____?
4. Are there any _____?
5. There isn't a _____.
6. There aren't any _____.

Grammar Practice: Personal Pronouns

It/they are personal pronouns. Other personal pronouns are *I, he, she, you, we*. What is the difference between “it” vs. “they”?

Use “**they**” for **plural nouns**, *living, non-living, or living, but not human*.

You use “it” for *non-living things, many living things - trees, animals that you don't feel affection for*. “It” is **singular**.

Examples

Look at the sky! **It** is cloudy.

The dog is barking. **It** is hungry.

The girls are laughing. **They** are having a good time in the cafe.

Moscow and Tokyo are mega cities. **They** are capital cities.

Now let's practice!

Ex.1. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to personal pronouns it and they.

1. The pupils are still here. **They** don't finish the lesson until two o'clock.
2. **It** is 5 p.m. **It** is getting late.
3. My groupmates are in the library. **They** are busy.
4. The flower is in the garden. **It** is beautiful.
5. There are many trees in the park. **They** are tall.

Ex.2. Insert it or they as the beginning of the sentence.

1. The horse is strong. _____ is strong.
2. The books are on the desk. _____ are on the desk.
3. Clare and Peter come from New Zealand. _____ come from New Zealand.
4. The restaurant is expensive. _____ is expensive.
5. The hotel is popular with tourists. _____ is popular with tourists.
6. The leaves are yellow and red. _____ are yellow and red.

5.3. Give your examples with personal pronouns “it” and “they”.

Grammar Practice: Articles

Articles are words that precede *nouns*.

There are two kinds of articles in the English language. The indefinite articles *a/an* and the definite article *the*. We use the definite article with previously-mentioned nouns and the indefinite articles with nouns that are mentioned for the first time. There's also a list of nouns that we typically use with no article.

Ms Smith is *a* businesswoman. She is in *a* hotel room. There is *a* bed, *a* carpet and *a* bedside

Ms Smith has got two pieces of luggage: *a* suitcase and *a* handbag. *The* suitcase is very heavy.

The Indefinite Article

The indefinite article in English is a/an.

The article a/an means one. We usually use a/an, not one.

Use it:

- to talk about something unspecified
e.g.: Ms Smith is in a hotel room. (some hotel room) It is not specified exactly which hotel room she is in.
- to mention something in a text for the first time (*introductory*)
e.g.: Ms Smith has got two pieces of luggage: a suitcase and a handbag.
- in job titles e.g.: Ms Smith is a businesswoman.

NOTE: We use an instead of *a* before words that begin with a vowel or vowel sound or (i.e. silent *h*). E.g.: an uncle (*not*: a uncle), an hour (*not*: a hour)

The Definite Article

The definite article in English is the. We use it with singular or plural nouns.

We use it:

- to talk about something specific, a specific person or thing.
e.g.: There is a bed, a carpet and a bedside table in the room. (a certain room, i.e. the one she is in)
- when we have already mentioned something or assume it to be already known
e.g.: Ms Smith has got two pieces of luggage: a suitcase and a handbag. The suitcase is very heavy.

No Article

▪ We generally don't use any article with plural nouns, when you talk about things or people in general:

Businessmen travel a lot.
(*but*: The businessmen that I know travel a lot.)

Hotels are very expensive.
(*but*: The hotels in this area are quite cheap.)

▪ We do not use articles with the names of towns, streets, squares, park, the names of countries (except for *the Netherlands, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Arab Emirates*)

Mr Brown is in Dublin. His hotel is in Merrion Street. Dublin is in Ireland.

▪We do not use articles with materials (e.g. paper, wood, iron), but only when generalising (if we're talking about one particular thing, we have to use an article.)

Paper is made of wood.

▪We do not use articles with abstract nouns i.e. things that you can't touch, in a general context

Life is complicated.

Now let's practice!

Ex.1. Insert correct articles if needed.

1. She has got problem.
2. He is designer.
3. I've passed test.
4. Look at sky!
5. feeling they had was very strange.
6. We use "the" to talk about specific thing.
7. She has lovely smile.
8. I saw movie last night. movie was quite boring.
9. I'll be back in hour.
10. He is strong athlete.

Ex.2. Choose the correct alternative.

1. Her son is a/an/the ornithologist.
2. Mumbai is a/an/the busy city.
3. Where is a/an/the busiest city in a/an/the world?
4. a/an/the robber entered the mall. a/an/the robber was accompanied by two other men.
5. A/An/The President of India is going to visit a/an/the US soon.
6. Are you coming to a/an/the party next Friday?

Ex.3. Insert definite or zero article.

1. I was at train station when you called me.
2. Are you going to beach this afternoon?
3. Are you at home?
4. They are opening new stores here.
5. She was returning from school when we met her.
6. Mr. Collins left work at 7 in the evening.
7. She drinks water to stay healthy.
8. He likes sweets. He has a sweet tooth.

Ex. 4. Insert definite/indefinite or zero articles.

1. John has two brothers. _____ older one is called Harry.
2. _____ h/Hope dies last.
3. Tom's mum sent him to _____ local supermarket to buy some milk.
3. I ate _____ orange yesterday. _____ orange was juicy and delicious. I like _____ oranges.
4. I need _____ chair.
5. Tom is _____ nice guy.
6. _____ b/Birds can fly.
7. They did not go to _____ Italy, but visited _____ Netherlands instead.
8. _____ flowers he gave her were very beautiful.

5 Dialogue

5.1. Make a dialogue with your partner on the following situation. Present the dialogue to the class.

(Use the vocabulary from the topic)

Big city life

One character loves big city life a lot. He/she sees only the positive side and advantages of megacities.

The other student doesn't like it at all and sees only the disadvantages.

6 Monologue

6.1. Prepare a monologue (300-450 words) on the topic: "Megacities. Advantages and disadvantages of a big city life". Use the following plan:

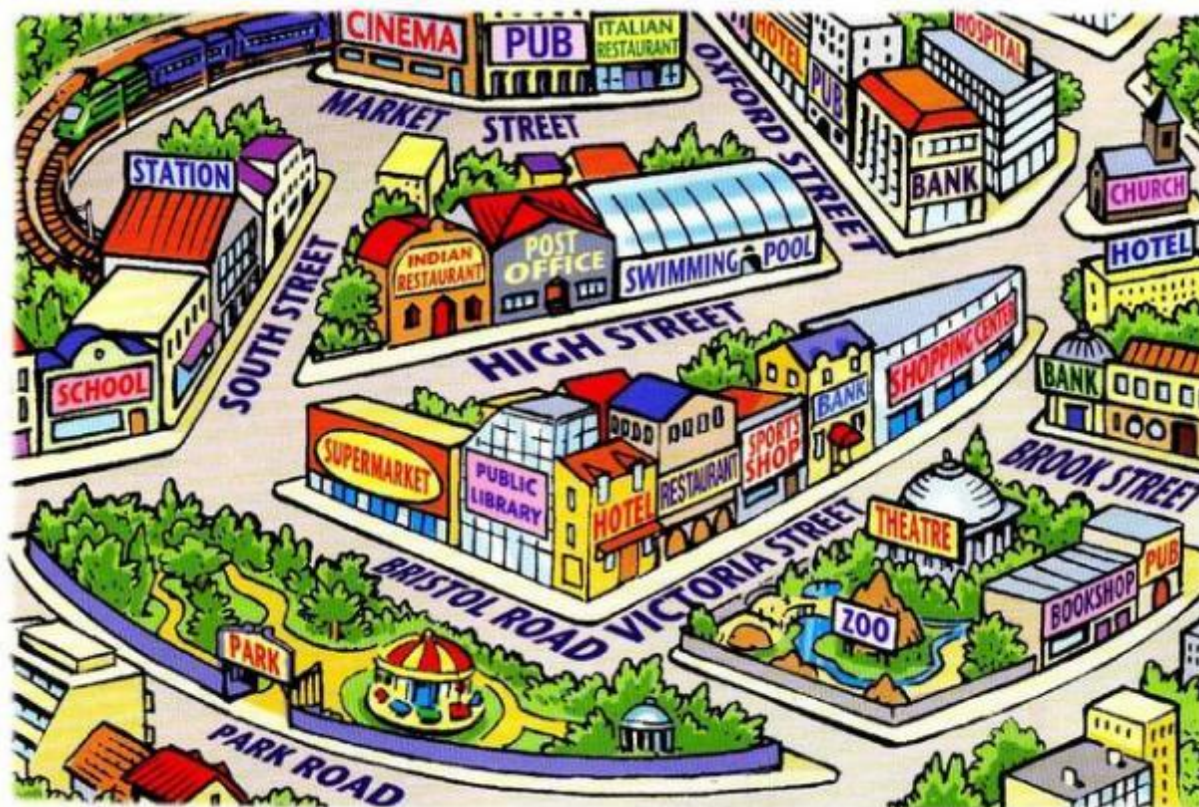
Make a fact file of a megacity of your choice:

1. Location
2. Climate and weather
3. Population
4. General description
5. Sightseeing

Include these issues:

- a) What is a megacity?
- b) What can you find in megacities?
- c) What is the difference between a city and a megacity?
- d) What are the good things about megacities? (Advantages)
- e) What are the bad things? (Disadvantages)
- f) Would you like to live in a megacity? Why/ Why not?

UNIT 2 PLACES IN A CITY



<https://englishiscoolsite.wordpress.com>

1 Pre-reading Activities

Pronunciation exercise

How to pronounce the unvoiced and voiced consonants-*th* sound

Put the tip of your tongue between your teeth and read the following sentences with correct pronunciation.

1. I thought, I thought of thinking of thanking you.
2. Not these things here but those things there.
3. The thirty thousand thieves thought they thrilled the throne throughout Thursday.

Let's check now!

Watch this video of Tom Kelly –Rachel's English on "TH" sound practice tip, for instructions and correct yourself. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IFXzo7Kh8gs&feature=youtu.be>

Practice with Tom!

1.1. Guess the city from the song and the singer by the lyrics below (fill the gaps with the city name):

Song A

"I'm gonna make it by any means, I've got a pocket full of dreams
Baby, I'm from _____
Concrete jungle where dreams are made of
There's nothing you can't do
Now you're in _____
These streets will make you feel brand new
Big lights will inspire you
Hail it for _____, _____, _____!"

Watch the video. Did you guess? <https://youtu.be/oMX1sc3eOTE>

Song B

"How does it feel?
When you're alone
And you're cold inside?
Like a stranger in _____ (Lord have mercy)
Like a stranger in _____ (Lord have mercy)
We're talkin' danger"

Watch the video. Did you guess?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pEEMi2j6IYE>

2 Reading

2. Read the Text.

My hometown

Anyone who comes to my country really should spend some time in Batumi. It's a beautiful place. It's a small town on the Black Sea coast in Georgia. It has great beaches and is the best place to relax.

It's quite small and you can walk along the beach, or ride a bike or take the bus. The public transport system is very simple. We have streets in the old town with lots of historical places, museums and 19th century houses, shops and clothes boutiques and many tourist attractions. There are some exciting public spaces, parks and squares where people relax with their family and friends. In summer, of course, summer cafes, restaurants and several casinos are everywhere, so it is a great destination for tourists. The city is also an important Sea Port.

Batumi is the second largest city of Georgia located on the coast of the Black Sea. It is located in a subtropical zone, so it has a humid subtropical climate. January is the coldest month with 7°C (degrees Celsius) and August is the hottest month, the temperature can reach 40 °C (degrees Celsius).

I love Batumi because there are many things to do. If you like history and architecture, you can go to the State and Archeological Museums, enjoy the view from the Panoramic Wheel or watch the Dancing Fountain show.

If you like animals you can also visit the Botanical Garden, the Dolphinarium or the Aquarium and see lots of different plants, animals and fish.

2.1. Answer the questions.

1. What is your hometown like?
2. What is special about it?
3. Where it is located?
4. What facilities are there?
5. Why visitors might enjoy there?
6. What are your favorite places in your hometown?

2.2. Vocabulary

2.2.1. What other places do you know in a city? Match the place with its definition. Translate the places.

1. museum	a. ___ the place you go when you want to travel by plane to another city.
2. bookstore	b. ___ you can buy fresh bread and cakes here.
3. hotel	c. ___ you deposit or take out your money there.
4. supermarket	d. ___ a place where you can buy books.
5. police station	e. ___ the place you go when you want to travel by bus to another city.
6. gallery	f. ___ they sell fresh meat.
7. fire station	g. ___ you can buy a cup of coffee and cakes or sandwiches.
8. airport	h. ___ a religious place of worship.
9. zoo	i. ___ you can see the latest movies here. Many people eat popcorn there.
10. gym	j. ___ the building where firefighters keep their equipment including the fire engine.
11. café	k. ___ the place you go to put petrol (gas) in your car.
12. bank	l. ___ you can do exercises, weight training and keep fit there.
13. bus station	m. ___ you go here when you want to cut your hair.
14. butcher's	n. ___ you go there when you need an operation or someone is ill.
15. hospital	o. ___ where you sleep when you visit another city.

16. cinema/movies	p. ____ you can see paintings and other works of art.
17. jail /prison	q. ____ criminals are sent here by a judge for a number of days or years.
18. gas /petrol station	r. ____ a place where you can read and borrow books.
19. library	s. ____ you can see many old objects (and sometimes paintings)
20. park	t. ____ you can buy medicine there.
21. hairdresser's	u. ____ an area of public land in a city where you can rest, play or walk your dog.
22. restaurant	v. ____ you go there when you don't want to cook at home. They prepare meals for you.
23. church	w. ____ a large store/shop that sells food, drinks and household items.
24. bakery	x. ____ a place where you can see many types of animals in cages.
25. pharmacy/drugstore	

2.2.2. Write two words that collocate with the nouns below.

Example: 1. Vegetarian 2. Japanese restaurant

- a) 1. _____ 2. _____ museum
- b) 1. _____ 2. _____ center
- c) 1. _____ 2. _____ club
- d) 1. _____ 2. _____ agency
- e) 1. _____ 2. _____ station

2.2.3. Answer the questions. Make similar question of your own.

- a) Where do firefighters work?
- b) Where do police officers work?
- c) Where do sick people get treatment?
- d) Where do people catch the bus?
- e) Where do people get gas for their cars?
- f) Where do people mail letters and parcels?

3 Talking Point: Why do I like/don't like my city

3.1. Make up your sentences using the beginning:

I like my city because.....

- 1. People can always take a _____.
- 2. I can easily _____.
- 3. People can find a good _____.

4. It's easy to get _____ .
5. There's lots to _____.
6. I can go to the _____.

Add your own points.

I don't like my city because....

1. There's too much _____.
2. It's easy to get _____.
3. Parking is _____.
4. The subway is _____.
5. Buses smell _____.
6. There are too many _____.

Add your own points.

4 Grammar

Grammar practice: Present Simple

We use **Present Simple** to speak about

-general things that are always true

-things that happen again and again

I **like** my city!

We **live** near the park.

I **walk** my dog every day.

Remember the “s” after he/she/is

I/you/we/they like

He/she/it likes

Note:

With Present Simple we always use

Every day/week/month/year, usually, always, every

morning/afternoon/evening/night, in the morning, at night, on Mondays/ on Tuesdays, on weekends...

Now let's practice!

Ex.1. Complete the sentences with the verb.

1. John _____ (work) in the library.
2. Her brother _____ (drive) a bus.
3. The animals _____ (live) in the zoo.
4. Ann and Pete always _____ (meet) in the park.
5. They _____ (do) homework every evening.
6. Mike _____ (do) his homework every morning.

7. The sun _____ (rise) every morning.

NOTE: To form the negative in present simple use **don't / doesn't** (or do/does not)

Affirmative	Negative
I live	I don't live
He/she/it lives	He/she/it/ doesn't
You live	You don't live
We live	We don't live
They live	They don't live

Ex.2. Complete the sentences.

1. John _____ (live) in Moscow, he _____ (do not study), he _____ (work).
2. Lucy _____ (do not drive) a car, she _____ (walk) every day.

Ex.3. Make yes/no questions using do you/we/they and does he/she/it.

Example: Her mother watches TV every evening. Does her mother watch TV every evening?

1. Ann plays the piano every day. _____?
2. Dad goes shopping every weekend. _____?
3. Pete likes computer games. _____?
4. They speak English. _____?
5. I speak French. _____?
6. My parents go to the restaurant every month. _____?

Ex.4. Make Wh- questions with do.

Example: I live in Spain. Where do you live?

1. I study Spanish. _____?
2. I like rock music. _____?
3. I eat vegan food. _____?
4. I work in a bank. _____?

Ex.5. Open the brackets with the correct Present Simple verb form.

1. My colleagues (drive) to the office every day.
2. The travel company (own) a car.
3. We (take) a two-week winter holiday in that place every year.
4. That girl (catch) a cold every winter.
5. In Britain the banks (open) at 9.30 in the morning.
6. The Earth (go) round the Sun.
7. They usually (arrive) late.
8. It (cost) much money to stay at luxury hotels.

Ex.6. Complete the sentences with Present Simple. Some verbs are extra!

do open speak teach like walk boil cost drive meet go

1. This girl is very clever. She _____ four languages.
2. Tina is a teacher. She _____ Mathematics to young children.
3. Your job is really interesting. You _____ many people.
4. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
5. We _____ mega cities.
6. They _____ a lot of different things in their free time.
7. Steve usually _____ to work but sometimes he _____.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE: Present Continuous

We use Present Continuous to describe actions happening now or around now.

Subject	To be	+ ing
I	am	
You/we/they	are	
He/she/it	is	

We use the **present progressive tense** to describe.

- actions that are taking place at the present moment, i.e. now

Example:

Look! Paul **is taking** a picture of another tourist.

Listen! They **are singing** a beautiful song.

- actions that are currently happening, but not at the moment of speaking (**around now**).

Marian **is travelling** around Canada.

Her husband **is looking** for a job as a tour guide.

We **are staying** at a youth hostel over the summer.

- predetermined plans or appointments that have been made for the near future

Example:

He **is meeting** his colleague Josh tonight.

Our aunt **is visiting** us on Saturday.

We **are going** on a business trip on Monday morning.

- Situations that are changing

Example:

This town **is becoming** more and more popular because of its amazing beaches.

The signal words for the present progressive are:

- at the moment
- now, just now, right now
- Listen!
- Look!

NOTE Some verbs are not used in the Present Progressive.

E.g. hear, like, know, want, understand

Examples:

1. We hear the loudspeaker announcement.
2. I like this idea!
3. He knows where they have to get off the train.
4. I want to try this exotic fruit!
5. I understand this grammar rule very well.

Now let's practice!

Ex.1. Open the brackets with the correct Present Progressive form. What is happening right now, at the moment of speech?

1. Ben (sit) in front of the TV.
2. Jane (do) the washing-up at the moment.
3. Look! It (rain).
4. We (talk) on the phone at this moment.
5. They (have) much fun at the party!

Ex.2. Open the brackets with the correct Present Progressive form. What is happening around now but not at the moment of speaking?

1. He (try) to sell his old car.
2. We (work) on our accent.
3. She (have) a hard time.
4. My brother (change) his workplace.
5. They (study) to be air-hostesses.
6. Oliver (help) me with my homework these days.

Ex.3. Open the brackets with the correct Present Progressive form. What are the plans for the near future?

1. Alex (meet) us for lunch.
2. His roommates (make) a party on Sunday evening.
3. Maya (take) us to the zoo tomorrow.
4. We (visit) our relatives next week.

5. Chris (come) back from Barcelona this evening.
6. She (leave) to the country side at the weekend.

NOTE: Verbs in **negative and interrogative sentences** in the present progressive tense.

	negative	question
I	I <u>am</u> not speaking	<u>Am</u> I speaking?
he, she, it	He <u>is</u> not speaking	<u>Is</u> he speaking?
you, we, they	You <u>are</u> not speaking	<u>Are</u> you speaking?

Ex.4. Make the sentences negative. And think of your own correct sentence.

1. She is painting her room today. She is.....
2. I am writing a book these days. I am
3. Adam is swimming in the river. Adam is
4. We are playing the piano now. We are
5. They are packing their suitcase. They are

Ex.5. Ask special questions to the underlined words.

1. Paul is travelling light. (How...?)
2. Emma is lying on the sofa. (Where...?)
3. They are getting married next June. (When...?)
4. My neighbour is working on the big project. (Who...?)
5. We are studying Portuguese this summer. (What...?)

5 Dialogue

Describing your hometown

5.1. Watch the dialogue between Tony and Ben <https://youtu.be/dtBbK4hrusc> from *Learn English by Pocket Passport*

- So what's your hometown like?
- I'm from a town in California called Arcadia.
- I don't know where that is. Is it a big city?
- Actually it's not very big. The population is very small.
- What's it like?
- Arcadia is a quiet town there are a lot of parks with great nature.
- How far is it from LA?
- It's about a three hours drive north of LA.

- What's it famous for?
- It's famous for hiking and biking trails.
- I see, what's the weather like?
- It's often sunny and warm. It sometimes rains, but it never gets too cold.
- It sounds wonderful! I want to visit it someday!

5.2. Make a similar dialogue with your partner, describing your hometown. Practice without reading.

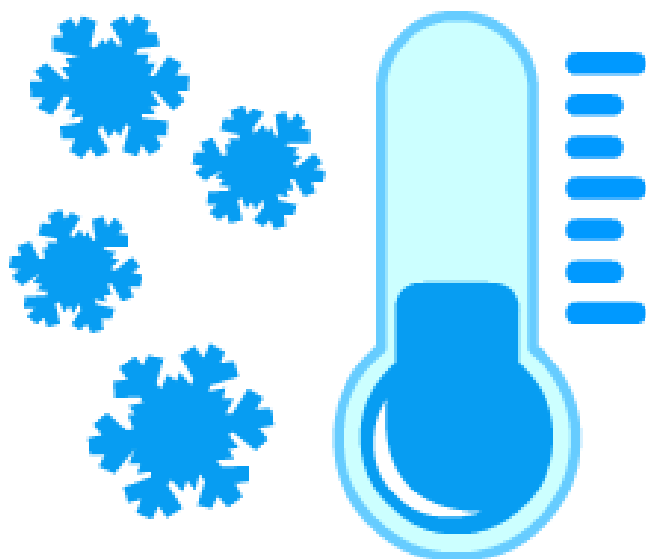
6 Monologue

Make a monologue (350-450 words) on the topic: "My hometown, places in the city".

The monologue should include:

- a) Intro
- b) Main information
- c) Conclusion
- d) Your opinion

Unit 3 Extremely Cold Weather



<https://anglomaniacy.pl/weatherDictionary.htm>

1 Pre-reading Activities

1.1. Read the poem with good pronunciation and practice several times.

Winter Morning Poem

By Ogden Nash

Winter is the king of snowmen,
Turning tree stumps into snow men
And houses into birthday cakes
And spreading sugar over lakes.
Smooth and clean and frosty white,
The world looks good enough to bite.
That's the season to be young,
Catching snowflakes on your tongue!
Snow is snowy when it's snowing.
I'm sorry it's slushy when it's going.

1.2. Answer the questions:

1. What is your favorite season of the year? Why?
2. Do you like winter? Why? Why not?
3. What are the good things about winter?
4. What are the bad things?

2 Reading

2. Read the Text and translate using a dictionary:

Cold Cold Winter

Winter begins in December and lasts until March. In some places winter begins in September and lasts until May. Other regions have winter all year round and even summer is icy. In winter, days are short, it gets dark very early and in some Northern cities, it is dark almost all day. It snows very often. Generally, the temperature in cold winter areas is about minus 30 degrees Celsius and in some North regions, it may reach minus 60 degrees Celsius. Nowadays the temperature in the far north is getting warmer, the snow is melting and the surface doesn't freeze causing natural disasters.

Nevertheless, people can live in these climate conditions. They wear warm clothes and fur coats to keep warm. People need to wear gloves and warm shoes, because fingers and toes freeze. Sometimes it is impossible to go out and many people just stay at home.

There are many activities in cold winter like outdoor sports. Skiing, snowboarding, ice hockey, ice skating and many other sports. Some people can even swim in cold lake water.

Winter is very beautiful, the air is fresh and not polluted. The landscape is very relaxing the plants are covered with snow, there are many unique animals and birds. For some people, the best part of winter is the feeling of joy with time spent with family and friends in Christmas.

2.1. Find sentences in the text about:

1. Fashion
2. Sport
3. Danger
4. Length of the day
5. Temperature
6. Nature
7. Celebration

2.2. True or False?

1. Winter starts in December.
2. It gets dark around 7 p.m.
3. The temperature may reach 60 degrees Celsius.
4. Global warming is only happening in warm countries.
5. People suffer in those conditions.
6. People never go outside and only stay at home.
7. The winter nature is only desert.

2.3. Write the Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions. Find them in the text and underline the sentences.

28. it gets dark very early

29. it is dark almost all day

30. the temperature in cold winter areas _____

31. is about

32. degrees

Celsius _____

33. to reach

34. to get warmer

35. to melt _____

36. to freeze

37. to cause

38. climate

condition _____

39. to wear fur

40. gloves

41. outdoor

sports _____

42. little

polluted _____

43. a feeling of

joy _____

2.5. Fill in the gaps in the following text:

These are the missing words: sunlight, Health, outside, members, cold, bicycle, vitamin, summer, jeans, love, children, gloves

Disadvantages of Winter Season

_____ Problems

Winters can be very difficult for adults and _____ because extreme _____ weather brings health problems to vulnerable _____ of society. In simple words, winter season in a way is more dangerous than _____ season.

Extra Clothing

In summers you can go _____ by wearing t-shirt and _____ but when it comes to winter you have to wear plenty of clothes in the form jackets, _____, winter caps and so on which sometimes can be irritating. In simple words, unlike summers where one can go quickly outside even on a two-wheeler without giving a thought in case of winters, one cannot do that as it takes time to wear so many clothes and also one cannot ride a _____ during winter.

Lack of Sunlight

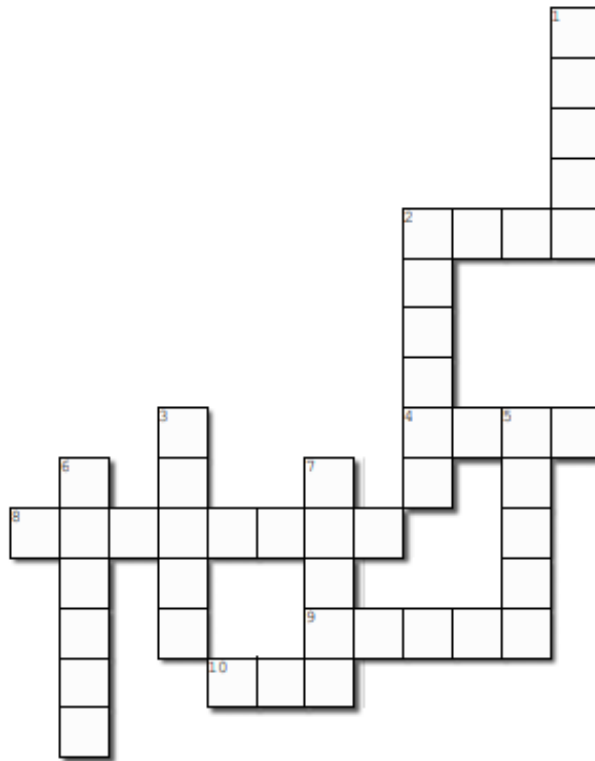
In the case of winters since days are short and due to foggy conditions there is not much _____ which in turn creates several problems like _____ deficiency, mood swings, the problem in drying clothes and so on. In simple words, if you are one of those people who _____ bright and

sunny days - winters can be tough on you as there are not many sunny and bright days.

a. Write the 12 months of each season and check your spelling with a dictionary.

Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn

b. Weather adjectives. Complete the crossword using hints. Antonyms, synonyms or definition.



Created using the Crossword Maker on TheTeachersCorner.net

Horizontal

- 2. ant. hot
- 4. syn. bright
- 8. ant. melting
- 9. strong wind
- 10. ant. wet

Vertical

- 1. vapor in the air
- 2. sunless, grey
- 3. syn. transparent
- 5. ant. sunny
- 6. ant. dark
- 7. covered with snow

Answers: bright clear cloudy cold freezing dark dry snowy windy rainy humid

c. Learn new words and expressions from this unit. Test your memory translating from Russian into English.

3 Talking Point

3.1. Answer the questions and discuss with your groupmates:

- c. What are the advantages and disadvantages of cold winter weather?
- d. Would you like to live in a very cold region?
- e. What winter sports do you know? Write 5
- f. What winter sports do you practice?
- g. What are the good things about winter? (Advantages)
- h. Winter is exiting because....
- i. What are the bad things? (Disadvantages)
- j. In winter, there are a lot of...

Grammar Practice: Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

The chart shows the differences between the English *simple present* and *present progressive* tenses.

Signal words can help us to recognise which tense to use in a sentence.

Signal Words for Simple Present

Always, every day/week/month/year, once a day/week, twice a week/month, three times a month/year, often, usually, occasionally, sometimes, normally, seldom, hardly ever, rarely, never.

Signal Words for Present Progressive

At the moment, currently, for now, right now, these days, this week/winter, Look!, Listen!

Simple Present

The Smiths *always* go on holiday by train.

They *usually* take a taxi to the station.

They *sometimes* check the timetable before they get on the train.

Present Progressive

The Smiths are going by train *at the moment*.

They are taking a taxi to the station *tomorrow morning*.

They are checking the timetable *now* not to miss their train.

Now let's practice!

**Ex.1. Choose the correct alternative (Present Simple or Present Progressive).
Decide if you need to use the *simple present* or the *present progressive*.**

1. Mark reads/is reading an interesting book now.
2. He wears/is wearing a hat today.
3. She cleans/is cleaning the house every Saturday.
4. Sue sends/is sending an SMS to her boyfriend every day.
5. Listen! Do you hear/Are you hearing that noise?

Ex.2. Put the verbs into the correct tense (Present Simple or Present Progressive).

1. Quiet please! I (write) a test.
2. (watch / he) the news regularly?
3. I (not / do) anything at the moment.
4. (you / want) to come with me?
5. We (go) to the disco tonight.
6. Where (you / work) at present?

Ex.3. Decide if you need to use the *simple present* or the *present progressive*.

1. I (think) it's going to be hot today.
2. Colin sometimes (meet) friends after work if the weather is good.
3. My cousin (travel) around Europe this summer.
4. They (live) in France but at the moment they (work) in Geneva.
5. Today people (watch) more online content.
6. He (not / like) spaghetti.

Grammar Practice: CAN

Can is a modal verb.

We use "CAN" to express:

1. Ability

I can = I know that something is *possible* for me.

Examples:

I **can swim** fast.

He **can drive** a car.

She **can speak** Spanish.

2. Inability

I can't = I know that something is NOT *possible* for me.

To form the negative add "not" after can to form one word. Example: cannot.

Short form: can't. (can't = cannot)

I **can't cook** lasagna.

He **can't tell** lies.

She **cannot sing** well.

3. Request and Permissions (To form the question we change the position in the sentence.)

Can you help me?

Can you tell me the way to the museum?

Can I join you?

Can I smoke here?

Can I use your cell phone?

Where **can** I buy an ice-cream?

Now let's practice!

Ex.1. Answer the questions and tell the class what you can do.

1. Can you play the guitar?
2. Can you ride a bike?
3. Can you tell good jokes?
4. Can you speak any foreign language?
5. Can you make friends easily?

Ex.2. Fill in the gaps with the suitable words from the box.

make draw fly run pass

1. Kate can fast.
2. They can nice pictures.
3. You can this exam.
4. We can tasty cakes.
5. It can in the sky.

Ex.3. Make the sentences negative.

1. Mike can skateboard.
2. She can explain this to us.
3. My cousin can speak Japanese.
4. We can see the stars.
5. You can tell us the truth.

Ex.3. Complete the sentences using can or cannot.

1. I *can/cannot* help you right now. I am really busy.
2. I am so sorry but I *can/ cannot* come with you.
3. The music is so loud. I *can/cannot* hear you.
4. Where is my green pencil? I *can/cannot* find it.
5. We *can/cannot* leave right now. I am ready.
6. The suitcase is really heavy but I *can/cannot* lift it up.

5 Dialogue

5.1. Make a dialogue with your partner on the following situation. Present the dialogue to the class.

(Use the vocabulary from the topic)

Winter tourism

Your partner and you are choosing a place to go on holidays.

Suggestions: Arctic wildlife cruise. Skiing and snowboarding in the mountains. Climbing the Everest. Other.

Choose a cold country/ city and discuss why you need to go there, the temperature, what you are going to do there, what clothes you need.

6 Monologue

6.1. Prepare a monologue (300- 450 words) on the topic: “What is winter?”

Use the following plan:

1. Introduction
2. Description
3. Advantages and disadvantages
4. Conclusion
5. Why do you like or dislike winter?

Unit 4 Extremely Hot Weather



<https://climatekids.nasa.gov/climate-change-evidence/>

1 Pre-reading Activities

- 1.1. Watch the video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MaCDkf-PiQU> BBC Geography - Hot Climates, Evans Woolfe Media.

Answer the questions

1. How to pronounce correctly “Desert” and “Dessert” ?
Desert [ˈdezət] (‘DEH-zert) / Dessert [diˈzɜ:t] (deh-‘ZERT)
2. What’s the meaning of each word?
3. Are deserts only hot?
4. Why are deserts growing?
5. What is the largest hot desert?

2 Reading

- 2.1. Read the Text and translate using a dictionary:

Hot Deserts

Hot desert climates are generally hot and sunny year-round.

Hot deserts are very dry, with a maximum of 250mm of rain a year. There is no rain in deserts, but there is water. The temperature changes between day and night. The extreme temperatures of the day can rise to 60 degrees Celsius.

The temperatures in the day can reach about 37 degrees Celsius, but then at night it drops to 0 degrees.

Life isn’t easy there. Desert animals sleep in the day and come out for food at night. Camels can drink 80 liters of water very fast and after that can live without water one week.

Speaking about people, they live in groups and move from place to place, they are very well adapted to living in the extreme conditions. What they eat, what they drink, how they dress and how they move around in that environment, helps

them to survive. Water can be found in plants. Cactus for example contains Stones of water.

Some of the most famous deserts are: The Sahara, the Kalahari, the Mojave, the Great Victoria, the Thar and many other.

The most common animals and insects in the desert are: Camels, scorpions, kangaroos, snakes, falcons and other.

2.1. Answer the questions.

1. Why are hot deserts dry?
2. Is there water in hot deserts?
3. What is the temperature in the day? And at night?
4. How do animals live there?
5. How do people live there?
6. Find in what countries are the named deserts located.

2.2. True or False?

1. Deserts are only hot.
2. They are sandy.
3. They are yellow, orange or red.
4. The temperature may reach 60 degrees Celsius.
5. Many people live there.
6. Commonly found animals are camels, sidewinder snakes.
7. It never rains there.

2.3. Write the Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions. Find them in the text and underline the sentences.

1. it gets dark very early _____
2. it is dark almost all day _____
3. the temperature in cold winter areas _____
4. is about _____
5. degrees Celsius _____
6. to reach _____
7. to get warmer _____
8. to melt _____
9. to freeze _____
10. to cause _____
11. climate condition _____
12. to wear fur _____
13. gloves _____
14. outdoor sports _____
15. little polluted _____
16. a feeling of joy _____

2.5. Read the following essay. Write an essay of your own explaining why you like or dislike summer. (200-300 words)

Summer is the warmest season of the year. The temperature varies from 20 to 37 degrees. When it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, it is winter in the Southern Hemisphere. The hottest period of the summer season is around midday, mornings and evenings are cool.

For most people this time of the year means holidays, no studies and relaxation. Schools and universities typically have a summer break to take advantage of the warmer weather and longer days. In almost all countries, children are out of school during this time of year for summer break. In summer, there are so many outdoor social activities like, picnics, beach relaxation, walks in the parks. Sports such as soccer, basketball, football, volleyball, skateboarding, baseball, softball, cricket, tennis and golf are played day and night. People can enjoy water sports like water skiing, wakeboarding, swimming, and surfing.

During this season the nature is charming, grass is green, flowers bloom, there are so many fruits and vegetables to enjoy.

Everyone dresses light clothes. Most common and comfortable clothes in summer are shorts, sunglasses, summer dresses and sandals. Sometimes it is important to apply sunscreen before leaving home.

Summer is wonderful, no doubt, but, there are many people who dislike summer. Summer days can be extremely hot and people usually the elderly suffer from heat strokes, during this season children may also suffer from summer heat. Due to the heat, people become easily tired as their bodies always sweat. Scientists believe that rising summer heat levels is a result of global warming and predict that if nothing is done, in years to come the temperatures due in future summers may become too hot to survive.

2.5. Learn new words and expressions from this unit. Test your memory translating from Russian into English.

3 Talking Point

3.1. Answer the questions and discuss with your groupmates:

- a) Do you like summer? Why? Why not?
- b) Would you like to live in a very hot region all year long?
- c) What are the good things about summer? (Advantages)
- d) Summer is exiting because...
- e) What are the bad things? (Disadvantages)
- f) In summer, there are a lot of...

4 Grammar

Grammar Practice: Much vs. many

Rule

Use **much** if the noun is **non-countable** – we cannot count it (water, sand, snow).

Use **many** if the noun is **countable** – we can count it (apples, clouds, trees).

Examples:

1. He has **much** money. (money – non-countable)
2. They have **many** new toys. (toys – countable)
3. They didn't earn **much** profit this year. (profit – non-countable)
4. Susan does not have **many** friends. (friends – countable)

Now let's practice!

Ex. 1 Decide whether the following words are countable or non-countable (uncountable).

countries, rice, juice, people, ships, poverty, documents, power, planes, hair, coins, hunger, tea, flour, benches, grass

Ex.2 Fill in the gaps with *much* or *many*.

1. We saw _____ exotic animals at the zoo yesterday.
2. How _____ oranges did you put in the box?
3. There isn't _____ sugar in my coffee.
4. I've packed _____ bottles of water.
5. I didn't get _____ sleep last night.

Ex. 3 Answer the questions paying attention to un/countable nouns.

1. How much tea/coffee do you usually drink for breakfast?
2. How much time do you usually spend getting ready for your lesson?
3. How many textbooks have you got in your bag?
4. How many students are there in the classroom?
5. How much time will it take you to get home?

Ex.4 Translate into Russian – recognize the difference between un/countable nouns.

много работы, много раз, много правил, много сыра, много свободы, много улиц, много машин, много фруктов, много фотографий, много снежинок, много хлеба

Ex.5 Translate the sentences into Russian. Say if the word is countable or uncountable.

1. There are too **many** students in this class.

2. We had so **much** fun.
3. I spent **many** days there.
4. It doesn't need **much** milk.

Grammar Practice: A LOT OF

A lot of is used to talk about quantities, amounts and degree. **A lot of** can be used in all sentences: affirmative, negative and interrogative, with both countable and uncountable nouns.

A lot of/lots of are mainly used in informal English – **lots of** sounds a bit more informal than **a lot of**. Both forms are used in singular and in plural sentences. In formal English we use **plenty of** or **much** and **many** instead of a **lot of/lots of**. In a more formal style, we also prefer expressions like '**a great deal of**', '**a large number of**'.

If a **lot of / lots of** is used before a plural subject, the verb is plural. If these expressions are used before a singular noun, the verb is singular.

Examples:

A lot of water is wasted. (Singular noun)

A lot of computers are needed at schools. (Plural noun)

NOTE: A Lot

A lot means 'a great deal'. It is an adverb. Note that a lot is not followed by a noun.

She reads a lot.

James travels a lot.

Now let's practice!

Ex.1. Read and translate the sentences into Russian. Pay special attention to "a lot of".

1. A lot of money was wasted on the project.
2. I have a lot of work to do.
3. A lot of people want to buy cars.
4. There is a lot of cheese left.
5. A lot of my friends live abroad.
6. A lot of patience is needed to learn a new language.

Ex.2. Translate the sentences into English making use of "a lot of".

1. Мы выучили много новых слов на английском.
2. Он написал много стихов.
3. На вечеринке было много гостей.

4. Джейн популярна, у нее много друзей.
5. В Лондоне много красивых зданий.
6. Каждое утро он покупает много газет и журналов.

Ex.3. Insert **many**, **much**, **a lot of**, **a lot**.

1. How birds are there?
2. They asked questions.
3. Pamela smokes too
4. He is a travel agent. He has visited European cities.
5. – Do you like football? – Yes,
6. – How is this? – It's 10 £ (pounds).

Grammar Practice: **Some / Any**

Rule

Some and **any** are used to state the quantity, amount of something. **Some** and **any** are quantifiers. When using **some** or **any**, the **exact number is not stated**. The exact number **is not known**, because it is not important or relevant. **Some** and **any** are used with countable and uncountable nouns.

Use **some** when the context is **positive** and **any** when it is **negative**. **Any** is also used in most cases of questions.

Examples:

1. I have **some** plans. / I **don't** have **any** plans.
2. He put **some** jam in the sandwich. / He **didn't** put **any** jam in the sandwich.

NOTE:

- **Some** can be used in questions that mean that you offer something to someone else:
 - Would you like **some** more tea?
- We use **any** in positive sentences when we mean *it doesn't matter which ...*:
 - You can come and ask for my help **any** time.

Now let's practice!

Ex.1. Translate the sentences into Russian paying attention to **some** and **any**.

1. Do we have **any** salt or are we all out?
2. Would you like **some** ketchup to go with your fries?
3. Take **any** candy you want.
4. Ask **any** question you have prepared.
5. Colin's got **some** homework.

Ex.2. Decide whether you have to use **some** or **any**.

1. I've never heard of _____ of these singers.

2. Let's go have _____ fun.
3. Have you been to _____ of these capital cities?
4. Do you have _____ wrapping paper?
5. She really wants _____ new jewelry.
6. We have _____ butter left.

Ex.3. Fill in the gaps with any or some.

1. The boy didn't get _____ nice presents for Christmas this year.
2. Have you seen _____ good films recently?
3. I'm sure I'll return to this city _____ day.
4. This job is going to take _____ time.
5. I don't need _____ help.
6. There are _____ large birds on the roof of the church.
7. Would you like _____ biscuits?

Ex.4. Choose and encircle the correct alternative.

1. I'm afraid, I have *some/any* bad news for you. I've just failed my driving test.
2. I'm so happy. I got *some/any* very good grades in my report.
3. You won't make *some/any* friends if you're always in a bad mood.
4. We have got *some/any* available computers, so you can use *some/any* one you like.
5. We're visiting St. Petersburg next week. We have *some/any* relatives there.

5 Dialogue

**5.1 Make a dialogue with your partner on the following situation:
Present the dialogue to the class. (Use the vocabulary from the topic)**

Summer. Advantages and disadvantages.

Suggestions: One of you likes summer very much. One of you doesn't. Prove your point. Debate.

6 Monologue

6.1. Prepare a monologue (300-450 words) on the topic: "Hot Climate. The hottest place on earth". Use the following plan:

1. What is a desert?
2. What is the climate?
3. How people and animals survive there?
4. Where can you find it? What deserts do you know?
5. Conclusion: What is happening to deserts?

UNIT 5 MEANS OF TRANSPORT. URBAN TRANSPORT SYSTEM.



<https://www.teacherspayteachers.com>

1 Pre-reading Activities

1.1. Pronunciation TR sound

The tip to sound more like a native speaker when pronouncing the **TR** sound it's often useful to think of the /tr/ sound as a /tchr/ or simply /chr/

Now use the tip and pronounce the following words:

- a) Transport
- b) Train
- c) Travel
- d) Tractor
- e) Trip
- f) Traffic
- g) Tram
- h) Tree
- i) Trouble
- j) True

1.2. Test your knowledge with the quiz in the link below. Share your score with the group.

<https://wordwall.net/resource/2814293/means-transport>

1.3. Match the transport with the Russian equivalent:

1	airliner	ролики
2	airplane	метро
3	bicycle	воздушный шар
4	boat	такси
5	bus	реактивный самолет
6	car	гидроскутер
7	camel	повозка
8	cruiser	электросамокат
9	electric scooter	лошадь
10	ferry	верблюды
11	helicopter	поезд
12	hoverboard	грузовик
13	hot air balloon	трамвай
14	horse	скейтборд
15	horse cart	корабль
16	jet plane	скутер
17	moped	ракета
18	motorbike	лайнер
19	liner	мотоцикл
20	rocket	мопед
21	roller skates	вертолет
22	scooter	пассажирский самолет
23	ship	автобус
24	skateboard	велосипед
25	streetcar, tram	автомобиль
26	subway or underground	самолет
27	taxi cab	перевозка
28	train	крейсер
29	truck or lorry	лодка

1.4. Group the words according to quality and speed following the example:

Private transport	Public transport	The fastest transport	The slowest transport
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<i>A car is mostly used as a private transport.</i>	<i>A bus is a public transport.</i>	<i>The airplane is the fastest means of transport.</i>	<i>The camel is the slowest means of transport.</i>
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1.5. Choose five means of transport and make fact sentences of your own.

1. Horses were used for transportation because they move much faster than people.

1.6. Answer the questions.

- a) Which means of transport do you use? *I usually travel by bus because buses are cheap.*
- b) Which do you like/ don't like? *I don't like skateboards because they are slow.*

1.7. a) Give antonyms for each adjective. b) Translate these adjectives and their antonyms into Russian.

1. rapid
2. uneconomic
3. public
4. slow
5. distant
6. free
7. safe
8. comfortable
9. speedy
10. private
11. available
12. eco-friendly
13. busy
14. one-way
15. subterranean

1.8. Finish the sentences using the correct verb to each means of transport from the list from exercise 1.3. above.

- a) to travel/ to go by: *Bike*, _____
b) to drive *a car*, _____
c) to ride _____
d) to fly _____

1.9. Complete the sentences with true information about yourself.

1. I go to university by _____.
2. I can't ride a _____.
3. I can drive a _____.
4. When I go on holiday, I usually go by _____.
5. In my city, _____ is the cheapest means of transport.
6. In my city, _____ is the most expensive means of transport.
7. In my city, I like moving around by _____.

2 Reading

2.1. Read the facts about the UK Transport system (translate if necessary).

UK Transport system

General Information

The UK has an excellent transport system.

There are well developed links within cities and other countries.

Roads

The UK motorway system is one of the best in Europe.

In the UK, vehicles are driven on the left.

UK speed limits range from 20 miles per hour (32 km/h) to 70 miles per hour (113 km/h).

You can travel by coach (long distance bus) to hundreds of UK towns, cities and airports

London has the most famous buses in the world – the red double-deckers.

Cycling is very popular in the UK and a great way to get around, save money and keep fit.

Some cities have cycle hire systems. These allow people to pick up a bicycle from a station for a small cost and return it to a station elsewhere in the city within 24 hours.

Train

The UK has a large train network connecting cities and towns around the country.

Modern, comfortable trains run from one city to another. Eurostar high-speed train runs between the UK and Paris, Lille, Calais and Brussels The Channel Tunnel (la Manche), is 50km long railway tunnel under the sea, connecting UK and France.

The underground or metro system also known as “the Tube” is the oldest in the world. Unfortunately, it is also the most expensive in the world

Air

There are 15 major airports in the UK - international and internal passenger flights. This number does not include smaller, private airports.

Heathrow (LHR) Heathrow Airport, London's main airport, is also one of the world's busiest airports.

Sea

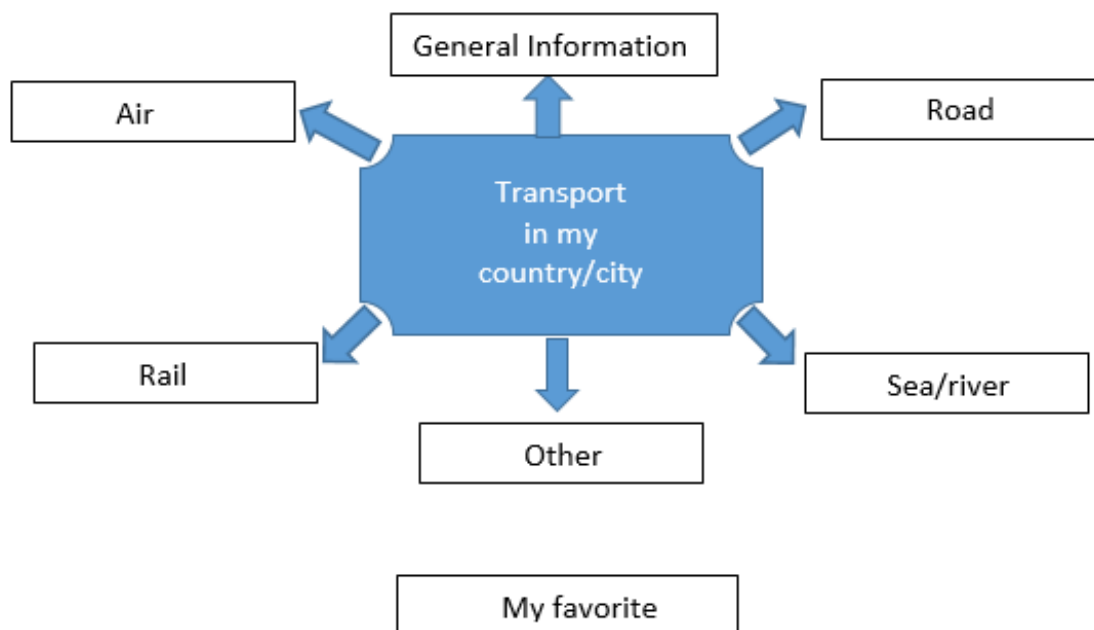
There are about 120 ports in the United Kingdom, some of them being the biggest and oldest in the world.

2.2. True or False?

1. There are no links connecting UK to other countries.
2. People drive on the right.
3. The UK defines speed limits in miles per hour (mph).
4. The red double-deckers are not famous.
5. Cycling is very popular among rich people.
6. People may only use their private bicycles.
7. There are no high-speed trains in the UK.
8. The Channel connects UK and Gibraltar.
9. The underground is very cheap.
10. Heathrow Airport is one of the world's busiest airports.
11. All ports are modern.

2.3. Make a similar fact file about a county or city of your choice using the following chart 1. and share it with your group mates.

Chart 1.



2.4. Add information about your favorite transport to your fact file.

3 Talking Point

3.1. Answer the questions about transport in your area (country or city).

1. Is the transport system good?
2. What is the most popular way to travel?
3. Are the distances between the cities long?
4. How many airports, ports or railway stations are there? What are their names?
5. Which means of transport is the most expensive?
6. Are roads good?
7. Are highways free?
8. What is the speed limit on roads?
9. Is river transport important?
10. What other means of public transport are there?
11. Are bicycles popular among people?
12. What means of transport do you mostly use?

4 Grammar

Grammar Practice: IMPERATIVES

Affirmative sentences Negative sentences

Come here. Don't come now.

Clean the bathroom. Don't clean the living room.

Affirmative sentences Negative sentences

Help your brother. **Don't play** on the computer.

In English grammar, an *imperative sentence* gives advice or instructions; it can also express a request or command.

Examples:

- **Pack** enough clothing for the cruise. (A request)
- **Come** by at 10 a.m, please. (An invitation)
- **Raise** your hands and turn around. (A command)
- **Turn** left at the intersection. (An instruction)

Now let's practice!

Ex. 1. Select the imperative sentence.

1. Tidy your room!
2. You must call a doctor.
3. Jim, close the door before the cat gets out!
4. Don't it yourself.
4. You should come at seven.
5. Don't forget to feed the hamster.

Ex.2. Form the imperative sentence.

1. during the lesson. (not/to talk)
2. the instructions carefully. (to read)
3. your mobiles. (to switch off)
4. in this lake. (not/to swim)
5. upstairs. (to go)

Ex.3. Select one of the answers.

1. ... ask me the question again.
 - a. Please don't
 - b. Please not to
2. ... waste our time.
 - a. Let's don't
 - b. Let's not
3. ... both hands on the steering wheel while you're driving.
 - a. Keep
 - b. Don't keep
- 4.... the door, so we can talk in private.
 - a. Close
 - b. Don't close
5. ... patient. Don't be in such a hurry.

- a. Don't be
- b. Be

Grammar Practice: GIVING ADVICE

Rule

- For giving advice use a modal verb **should**.

We use *should* and *shouldn't* to give advice.

You should means something like I think it is a good idea for you to do it.

You shouldn't means something like I think it is a bad idea for you to do it.

Should is used to express the opinion of a speaker and often follows *I think* or *I don't think*.

Examples:

You should do more travelling.

You shouldn't eat so many sweets.

Sometimes we use adverbs *probably/definitely/really* to sound more emotional and to make your piece of advice a bit stronger.

You definitely should study hard if you want to pass your exam.

You really should hurry if you don't want to miss your bus.

- To make advice less direct, we can use questions "*Why don't you...?*" and "*How/What about...?*".

Why don't you take a taxi? (We use an infinitive without "to".)

How about going for a walk? (We use a gerund after it.)

Now let's practice!

Ex.1. Fill in the gap with **should** or **should not**.

1. You drive more carefully!
2. It's already midnight. We go home.
3. My sister spend so much money on unnecessary things.
4. It's quite chilly today. We wear our warm jackets.
5. You try and do it again.
6. It's getting dark. You go there by yourself.

Ex. 2. Match the parts to give some advice.

1. If it's rainy, you should...	use a map.
2.If the sun is hot, you should...	take an umbrella.

3. If you don't want to get lost, you should...	make much noise on a train.
4. If you want to stay healthy, you shouldn't...	put on some sun cream.
5. If you want to play the guitar well, you should ...	start smoking.
6. If you don't want to be rude, you shouldn't...	have more practice.

Ex. 3. Give your advice using “should” or “Why don't you..?/”How/What about...?” if possible.

1. A: I'm so hungry.
B:
 2. A: I don't understand this grammar rule!
B:
 3. A: I have a terrible toothache.
B:
 4. A: I'd like to try some extreme sports.
B:
 5. A: I want to travel to some Asian country.
B:
- You _____ make much noise on a train.

Ex. 4. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Why don't we go out and have some fun?
2. I don't think you should stay here.
3. You should park your car somewhere nearby.
4. I think you should tell them the truth about the road accident.
5. How about meeting next month?
6. I think we should reserve our holiday in advance.
7. You should not be so careless.
8. What about sending him a message?

Grammar Practice: DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Rule

Most adjectives in English have three different forms to show degrees of comparison – the positive, the comparative, and the superlative.

- The positive degree of an adjective is the adjective in its simple form. Adjectives in the positive degree are used when no comparison is made (*bright, cheap, clean, polluted*).

- The comparative degree of an adjective shows a higher degree of the quality than that is present in the positive degree. It is used when two things are compared (*brighter, cheaper, cleaner, more polluted*).
- The superlative degree of an adjective denotes the highest degree of the quality. It is used when more than two things or sets of things are compared (*the brightest, the cheapest, the cleanest, the most polluted*).

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Small	Smaller	Smallest
Great	Greater	Greatest
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful

Add **-er** to form the **comparative** of most *one- and two- syllable adjectives*;
add **-est** to form the **superlative** of most *one- and two- syllable adjectives*:
cold - colder – coldest

Add **more** to form the **comparative** of *three or more syllable adjectives*;
add **the most** to form the **superlative** of *three or more syllable adjectives*:
famous – more famous – the most famous

Examples:

No other city is as *big* as that. (Positive degree)

That is *bigger* than any other city. (Comparative degree)

That is *the biggest* city. (Superlative degree)

It is an *expensive* Italian restaurant. (Positive degree)

This Italian restaurant is *more expensive* than a Chinese one we went to last week.
(Comparative degree)

This is *the most expensive* Italian restaurant in our city. (Superlative degree)

NOTE: Irregular degrees of comparison.

Positive Comparative Superlative

Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Little	Less	Least
Much/	More	Most
Many		
Far	Farther	Farthest (Actual distance)
Far	Further	Furthest (Figurative distance)

Ex.1. Put the adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees.

simple, modern, long, interesting, happy, dirty, warm, different, honest, useful, wide

Ex.2. Open the brackets with the correct comparison degree.

1. Jason is (smart) boy in the class.
2. Peter is (tall) than Harry.
3. This bridge is (long) than the Victoria bridge.
4. Mount Everest is (high) mountain peak in the world.
5. This monument is (big) than that one.
6. This hotel is (good) than any other hotel in this area.

Ex.3. Select the correct alternative.

1. My brother's previous job was *less stressful/least stressful* than this one.
2. It is largest/the largest island in the world.
3. This desert is the hottest/hotter place on the planet.
4. Trains run fast/faster than cars.
5. I know him best/better than you!

Ex.4. Find and correct the mistakes.

1. People think that Solomon was wisest than any other king.
2. Paul is most optimistic that his twin brother.
3. This is most beautiful view I have ever seen!
4. I think that rock climbing is exciting than scuba diving.
5. Your suitcase is the heaviest than mine.

Ex. 5. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. This road is broader than that one.
2. It is funnier to go to the park than to the mall.
3. Calcutta is one of the largest cities in India.
4. Unemployment is one of the most serious problems in the country.
5. This is not the best solution to your problem!

5 Dialogue

5.1 Make a dialogue with your partner on the following situation:

Present the dialogue to the class. Use the vocabulary from the topic.

Choose a transport. Tell each other what your favorite means of transport is and why you like it. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each.

Here is an example of what you may mention in the dialogue:

My favorite transport

What I really like to have one day is an electric scooter or a hoverboard. First of all because it is compact and portable, it can even be parked in the apartment. You can arrive at the job, fold it, carry in an elevator, and park it behind or under the table. E-scooters are known as traffic killers. You can easily glide without driving license through traffic, roads, and paths with no stop at all.

Another huge advantage is the fact that these vehicles are eco-friendly. Riding one of these is one of the most entertaining ways ever to save the planet without polluting the air.

These types of electric scooters require some special skills or long-time training and self-balance. But with some practice everyone can learn to ride it.

Nevertheless, there are some disadvantages to mention. The biggest disadvantage is the price; they are expensive. They can be used only in warm weather, summer, and need to be regularly recharged.

6 Monologue

6.1. Prepare a monologue (300-450 words) on the topic: “Transport system in my country/city. How I get around in my city”. Use the following plan:

1. General information
2. Road
3. Rail
4. Air
5. Sea
6. Other
7. Your favorite
8. How do you personally get around in your city?

TOURISM FOR BEGINNERS

Часть 1

Учебно-методическое пособие

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