

**МЕТОДИЧНІ РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЇ ДО
ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ САМОСТІЙНОЇ І
ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОЇ РОБОТИ**

Обов'язкової освітньої компоненти

**«Практичний курс англійської мови»
("Makers")**

**для підготовки здобувачів
першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти**

Галузь знань	03 Гуманітарні науки
Спеціальність	035 Філологія
Предметна спеціальність	—
Спеціалізація	035.10 прикладна лінгвістика
Освітня програма	Прикладна лінгвістика (англійська мова)
ННІ	іноземної філології

Укладачі: кандидат філологічних наук, Інна
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Розглянуто та схвалено на засіданні кафедри
англійської мови та прикладної лінгвістики

Протокол від «14» вересня 2022 р. № 2

Завідувач кафедри _____ Інна БІЛЮК

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Методичні рекомендації до організації самостійної і індивідуальної роботи обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Практичний курс англійської мови» (“Makers”) / Уклад.: І. Л. Білюк, О. О. Хорошун. – Житомир : Вид-во ЖДУ ім. І. Франка, 2022. – 39 с.

Методичні рекомендації до організації самостійної і індивідуальної роботи студентів 2 курсу обов'язкової освітньої компоненти «Практичний курс англійської мови» “Makers”) укладено для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти галузі знань 03 Гуманітарні науки, спеціальності 035 Філологія, спеціалізації 035.10 прикладна лінгвістика денної форми навчання.

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ЗМІСТ

1. Пояснювальна записка
2. Перелік питань і тем для самостійного опрацювання та індивідуального виконання
3. Понятійний апарат тем
4. Перелік видів роботи з рекомендаціями щодо їхнього проведення
5. Перелік літератури для самостійного опрацювання тем
6. Завдання для модульних контрольних робіт, самоконтролю, тести
7. Рекомендована література (базова та допоміжна)

1. ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Програма вивчення освітньої компоненти «Практичний курс англійської мови» для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти відповідає освітньо-професійній програмі Прикладна лінгвістика (англійська мова).

Предмет освітньої компоненти: лексичні одиниці за темами, комунікативні моделі вживання мовних одиниць і тематичні тексти різних стилістичних жанрів.

Міждисциплінарні зв'язки: «Практичний курс англійської мови» тісно пов'язаний з циклом теоретичних дисциплін, які вивчаються майбутніми філологами, фахівцями з прикладної лінгвістики, перекладачами з англійської мови. У першу чергу дана дисципліна пов'язана з «Практичною граматикою англійської мови» і «Навчальною практикою з формування фонологічної компетентності (англійська мова)», які забезпечують студентів знаннями необхідними для правильного вживання і використання граматичних форм і конструкцій, побудови логічно структурованих і завершених висловлень; набуття навичок правильної вимови слів, інтонації різних комунікативних типів речень тощо. «Практичний курс англійської мови» тісно пов'язаний з дисципліною «Вступ до перекладознавства. Теорія та практика перекладу з англійської мови», яка розкриває особливості англійської мови враховуючи національні й культурні особливості англосовітських країн та їх реалії, що значно полегшує засвоєння студентами мовного матеріалу.

Мета вивчення освітньої компоненти: сформувати у здобувачів вищої освіти навички усного і писемного мовлення за темами, що вивчаються; розвинути вміння проводити аналіз текстів різних стилістичних жанрів, реферувати автентичні газетні та журнальні статті, проводити розгорнуту дискусію; розвинути навички написання переказів, творів та есе.

Основними завданнями вивчення освітньої компоненти є:

- 1) опанування студентами нового лексичного запасу на достатньому для комунікації рівні;
- 2) оволодіння ідіоматикою і найбільш вживаними розмовними формулами емоційної реакції на висловлювання або поведінку співбесідника;
- 3) розвиток у студентів умінь читати, переказувати та реферувати англосовітські газетні та журнальні матеріали, тематичні тексти різних стилістичних жанрів в межах тем, що вивчаються;
- 4) розуміння на слух навчальний аудіо текст літературно-розмовного та публіцистичного стилів;
- 5) подальший розвиток навичок читання класичної та сучасної англосовітської літератури різних стилів та жанрів;
- 6) розширення загальних знань студентів з тем, що вивчаються.

Компетентності та програмні результати навчання:

Компетентності:

Змістовно освітня компонента спрямована на формування здобувачами вищої освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня таких компетентностей:

ЗК 1. Здатність реалізувати свої права і обов'язки як члена суспільства, усвідомлювати цінності громадянського (вільного демократичного) суспільства та необхідність його сталого розвитку, верховенства права, прав і свобод людини і громадянина в Україні.

ЗК 2. Здатність зберігати та примножувати моральні, культурні, наукові цінності і досягнення суспільства на основі розуміння історії та закономірностей розвитку предметної області, її місця у загальній системі знань про природу і суспільство та у розвитку суспільства, техніки і технологій, використовувати різні види та форми рухової активності для активного відпочинку та ведення здорового способу життя.

ЗК 3. Здатність спілкуватися державною мовою як усно, так і письмово.

ЗК 4. Здатність бути критичним і самокритичним.

ЗК 5. Здатність учитися й оволодівати сучасними знаннями.

ЗК 6. Здатність до пошуку, опрацювання та аналізу інформації з різних джерел.

ЗК 7. Уміння виявляти, ставити та вирішувати проблеми.

ЗК 8. Здатність працювати в команді та автономно.

ЗК 9. Здатність спілкуватися іноземною мовою.

ЗК 10. Здатність до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу.

- ЗК 11. Здатність застосовувати знання у практичних ситуаціях.
- ЗК 12. Навички використання інформаційних і комунікаційних технологій.
- ЗК 13. Здатність проведення досліджень на належному рівні.
- СК 1. Усвідомлення структури філологічної науки та її теоретичних основ.
- СК 2. Здатність використовувати в професійній діяльності знання про мову як особливу знакову систему, її природу, функції, рівні.
- СК 4. Здатність аналізувати діалектні та соціальні різновиди мов, що вивчаються, описувати соціолінгвальну ситуацію.
- СК 5. Здатність використовувати в професійній діяльності системні знання про основні періоди розвитку літератури, що вивчається, від давнини до XXI століття, еволюцію напрямів, жанрів і стилів, чільних представників та художні явища, а також знання про тенденції розвитку світового літературного процесу та української літератури.
- СК 6. Здатність вільно, гнучко й ефективно використовувати мови, що вивчаються, в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і реєстрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних завдань у різних сферах життя.
- СК 7. Здатність до збирання й аналізу, систематизації та інтерпретації мовних, літературних, фольклорних фактів, інтерпретації та перекладу тексту.
- СК 8. Здатність вільно оперувати спеціальною термінологією для розв'язання професійних завдань.
- СК 9. Усвідомлення засад і технологій створення текстів різних жанрів і стилів державною та іноземними мовами.
- СК 10. Здатність здійснювати лінгвістичний, літературознавчий та спеціальний філологічний (українськомовний та англкомовний) аналіз текстів різних стилів і жанрів.
- СК 11. Здатність до надання консультацій з дотримання норм літературної мови та культури мовлення.
- СК 12. Здатність до організації ділової комунікації.
- СК 13. Здатність застосовувати методи та прийоми наукового спілкування іноземними мовами для розв'язання професійних завдань у руслі сучасних тенденцій прикладної лінгвістики.
- СК 14. Здатність розуміти значення всіх підсистем мови для вироблення вмінь аналізувати мовні одиниці, визначати їх взаємодію та характеризувати мовні явища і процеси, що їх зумовлюють.
- СК 15. Здатність розуміти сутність і соціальне значення майбутньої професії, основних проблем лінгвістичних, математичних та дисциплін інформаційних технологій, що визначають прикладну лінгвістику як окрему філологічну спеціалізацію у взаємозв'язку цілісної системи міждисциплінарних зв'язків.
- СК 20. Уміти створювати й редагувати тексти різних стилів, жанрів, типів мовлення, з урахуванням інформаційних технологій.

Програмні результати навчання:

- ПР 1. Вільно спілкуватися з професійних питань із фахівцями та нефахівцями державною та іноземними мовами усно й письмово, використовувати їх для організації ефективної міжкультурної комунікації.
- ПР 2. Ефективно працювати з інформацією: добирати необхідну інформацію з різних джерел, зокрема з фахової літератури та електронних баз, критично аналізувати й інтерпретувати її, впорядковувати, класифікувати й систематизувати.
- ПР 3. Організувати процес свого навчання й самоосвіти.
- ПР 5. Співпрацювати з колегами, представниками інших культур та релігій, прибічниками різних політичних поглядів тощо.
- ПР 6. Використовувати інформаційні й комунікаційні технології для вирішення складних спеціалізованих задач і проблем професійної діяльності.
- ПР 7. Розуміти основні проблеми філології та підходи до їх розв'язання із застосуванням доцільних методів та інноваційних підходів.
- ПР 8. Знати й розуміти систему мови, загальні властивості літератури як мистецтва слова, історію мови і літератури, що вивчаються, і вміти застосовувати ці знання у професійній діяльності.
- ПР 9. Характеризувати діалектні та соціальні різновиди мов, що вивчаються, описувати соціолінгвальну ситуацію.

- ПР 10. Знати норми літературної мови та вміти їх застосовувати у практичній діяльності.
- ПРН 11. Знати принципи, технології і прийоми створення усних і письмових текстів різних жанрів і стилів державною та іноземними мовами.
- ПР 13. Аналізувати й інтерпретувати твори української та зарубіжної художньої літератури й усної народної творчості, визначати їхню специфіку й місце в літературному процесі.
- ПР 14. Використовувати мови, що вивчаються, в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і регістрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних завдань у побутовій, суспільній, навчальній, професійній, науковій сферах життя.
- ПР 15. Здійснювати лінгвістичний, літературознавчий та спеціальний філологічний аналіз текстів різних стилів і жанрів.
- ПР 17. Збирати, аналізувати, систематизувати й інтерпретувати факти мови й мовлення й використовувати їх для розв'язання складних задач і проблем у спеціалізованих сферах професійної діяльності та/або навчання.

2. ПЕРЕЛІК ПИТАНЬ І ТЕМ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТА ІНДИВІДУАЛЬНОГО ВИКОНАННЯ

Тема 1. Роль інновацій у повсякденному житті.

Тема 2. Найважливіші винаходи людства та історія їх винаходу.

Тема 3. Мистецтво будівництва: архітектурні пам'ятки певних місцевостей, їх естетика та різноманіття.

Тема 4. Кінематограф як особливий вид мистецтва: зародження.

Тема 5. Кінематренди Великої Британії, США, України: порівняльний аспект.

Тема 6. Креативність як рушійна сила прогресу людства.

3. ПОНЯТІЙНИЙ АПАРАТ ТЕМИ

Тема 1. Винаходи людства, що змінили світ.

Роль інновацій у повсякденному житті. Найважливіші винаходи людства та історія їх винаходу. Мистецтво будівництва: архітектурні пам'ятки певних місцевостей, їх естетика та різноманіття. Кінематограф як особливий вид мистецтва: зародження. Кінотренди Великої Британії, США, України: порівняльний аспект. Креативність як рушійна сила прогресу людства.

4. ПЕРЕЛІК ВИДІВ РОБОТИ З РЕКОМЕНДАЦІЯМИ ЩОДО ЇХНЬОГО ПРОВЕДЕННЯ

Самостійна та індивідуальна робота студентів 2 курсу є невід'ємною складовою вивчення навчальної дисципліни *Практичний курс англійської мови*. Робота здійснюється за наступними напрямками:

- підготовка теоретичних питань;
- конспектування автентичних підручників;
- написання есе;
- підготовка Powerpoint презентацій;
- підготовка до підсумкових модульних робіт (ПМР), заліку та екзамену.

Алгоритм підготовки теоретичних питань:

- визначте питання для підготовки;
- опрацюйте джерела, зазначені в списку літератури (основна, допоміжна), та підберіть самостійно джерела, які можуть бути використані під час підготовки;
- визначте основні поняття теми, які ви маєте засвоїти;
- занотуйте інформацію, яку ви прочитали, для кращого засвоєння матеріалу;
- підберіть відповідний ілюстративний матеріал до теми;
- визначте проблеми в опрацьованому матеріалі, які ви недостатньо зрозуміли: з цими питаннями ви зможете звернутися на консультації до викладача;
- залучіть додатковий матеріал для відповіді (презентації PowerPoint, автентичні відео і т. ін.);
- перевірте засвоєний матеріал, відповідаючи на тестові запитання та виконуючи практичні завдання.

Алгоритм конспектування автентичних підручників:

- проаналізуйте запропонований автентичний підручник;
- виписіть поняття, що вживаються, користуючись словниками виписіть їхнє визначення та переклад;
- занотуйте прочитане;
- підберіть до прочитаного відповідний ілюстративний матеріал;
- перекажіть автентичний текст, використовуючи власні нотатки.

Алгоритм написання есе:

- деталізуйте тему для есе;
- запишіть основні поняття теми;
- складіть план написання есе;
- викладіть свою власну думку щодо заявленої теми;
- деталізуйте свою точку зору;
- наведіть якомога більше прикладів та доказів своєї точки зору;
- підведіть підсумок всіх аргументів;
- поцікавтесь точкою зору читача з цього питання.

Алгоритм підготовки Powerpoint презентацій:

- деталізуйте тему для презентації;
- визначте ключові поняття теми;
- складіть план створення мультимедійної презентації;
- визначте кількість слайдів та ключові аспекти до кожного з них;
- знайдіть інформацію для кожного з слайдів та доберіть відповідний ілюстративний матеріал;
- підготуйте виступ на 5-7 хвилин.

Алгоритм підготовки до ПМР, заліку та екзамену:

- ознайомтесь з переліком питань та завдань, які винесені на ПМР, залік та екзамен;
- оберіть підручники, інструктивно-методичні матеріали, які допоможуть при підготовці;
- перегляньте зміст кожного питання, використовуючи власні нотатки;
- визначіть перелік питань, які потребують поглибленого вивчення (опрацювання допоміжної літератури);
- перевірте засвоєний матеріал, відповідаючи на тестові запитання та виконуючи практичні завдання.

5. ПЕРЕЛІК РЕКОМЕНДОВАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОГО ОПРАЦЮВАННЯ ТЕМ

1. Практичний курс англійської мови. 2-й курс : підручник для студентів другого курсу вищих закладів освіти, які навчаються за філологічними спеціальностями (переклад включно) за ред.: Л. М. Черноватого, В. І. Карабана. – 2-ге вид., випр. та допов. – Вінниця, Нова Книга, 2018. – 336 с.
2. Speak Out Intermediate Plus Students' Book ed. Antonia Clare, J.J. Wilson. – Longman: Pearson Education, 2018. – 144 p.
3. Norris R. Ready for First (3rd Ed.). – Macmillan, 2014. – 280 p.
4. Complete First 3rd ed. Guy Brook-Hart, Alice Copello, Lucy Passmore, Jishan Uddin. – Cambridge University Press, 2021. – 253 p.

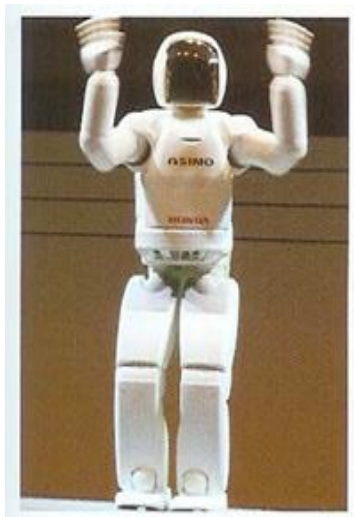
PART A.
GENIUS INVENTIONS

Complete the sentences with the correct adjectives. The first letter of each word is given.

- 1 Our prepacked salads come with e__ forks so there's less waste.
- 2 The new slim model of the games console looks s__.
- 3 This tiny c__ camera means you can film anywhere without anyone knowing.
- 4 My mobile phone is so d__ that I've dropped it lots of times and it still works.
- 5 It's a very f__ kitchen utensil; it cuts and peels vegetables.
- 6 It broke the first time I used it because it was so f__.
- 7 The highly f__ Tech2000 is very easy to use.
- 8 Our products are g__. We are years ahead of our time.
- 9 The device is u__. You won't find anything like it anywhere else.
- 10 Even the packaging is b__ so you don't have to worry about the planet.
- 11 We think that it's such a n__ idea that it will change the world.
- 12 This light-weight device is easily p__. You really can take it anywhere.

Look at the photographs, newspaper headlines and dictionary definition.

What different uses for robots can you think of?



**Hospital takes
delivery of robot**



**Company
reveals robot
with 'sense
of smell and
taste'**

robot /'raʊbɒt/ noun [c]:
a machine that can do work by
itself, often work that humans do
b a machine that looks and talks like
a human, and can do many of the
things humans do

**Robot dog – the
perfect companion**

You will hear an interview with a robot scientist.

For questions 1-7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 What does Keith say about his company's latest project?

- A He does not want to talk about it.
- B He is not allowed to talk about it.
- C He does not know much about it.

2 How does Keith describe his work?

- A monotonous
- B tiring
- C varied

3 What is the possible result of having robots that can display and detect emotions?

A Robots will become more acceptable to people.

B Robots will be mistaken for humans.

C Robots will age and grow ill.

4 What does Keith say about robots in films?

A They are not always shown in a positive light.

B They often have a good sense of humour.

C They are not particularly well designed.

5 Keith expresses concern that robots might cause us

A to do less physical exercise.

B to become less intelligent.

C to think less for ourselves.

6 Keith says that progress in the robotics industry

A is as fast as that of computers.

B has become faster recently.

C was fast in the early years.

7 What does Keith say about humanoid robots?

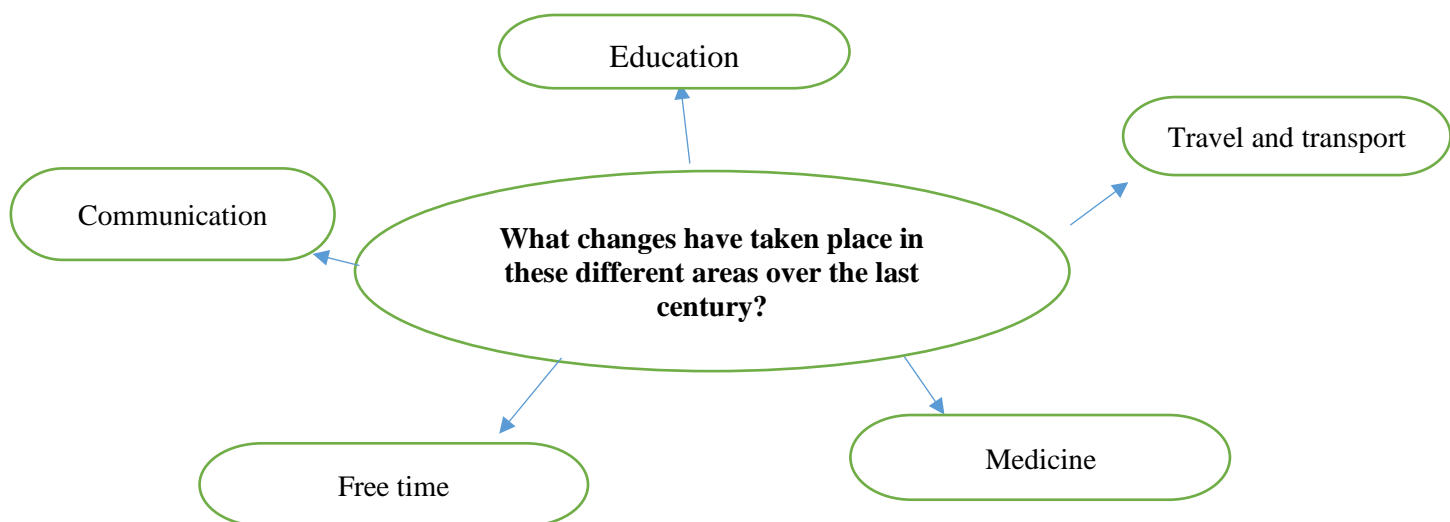
A They are unable to perform many tasks.

B Many people consider them to be a toy.

C People are getting used to seeing them.

*Do you think that robots will one day be as common in homes as computers? Why/ Why not?

Your class has decided to do a project on changes and developments over the last century. Talk with your partner about some of the changes that have taken place in the different areas below.



Now decide in which two areas the most positive changes have taken place.



Further discuss the following questions on the topic of change.

- ✓ Do you think the quality of life in general is better now than it used to be?
- ✓ Some people say we have too much choice nowadays. What do you think?
- ✓ How could the education system in your country be improved?
- ✓ If you could change one thing in your life, what would it be?
- ✓ Some people don't like change. Why do you think that is?
- ✓ What do you think will be the biggest changes in the next 100 years?

For questions 1–8, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

Example: 0 A factor B attraction C feature D trait

The history of the blackboard

The blackboard has been a common (0) _____ of classrooms since Babylonian times, when lines were made on clay tablets using a sharp object (1) _____ as a stylus. It was possible to erase the lines or even bake the clay to produce a permanent document.

Later, pupils wrote on their own individual slate, a flat piece of grey stone. However, with the expansion of universal education, small slates (2) _____ it impossible for teachers to present material to larger classes.

The Scottish headmaster James Pillans (3) _____ with a solution by creating a large slate blackboard on the classroom wall in full (4) _____ of his pupils. Using a stick of chalk to write on this enabled him to (5) _____ the attention of the whole class on the material he wished to present.

The 1980s saw traditional blackboards being (6) _____ by whiteboards, which allowed teachers to write using special pens and rub out what they had written. However, blackboards remain in (7) _____ around the world, and we can expect this remarkably (8) _____ tool to live on in classrooms.

1	A said	B known	C regarded	D called
2	A found	B made	C brought	D caused

3	A came up	B thought up	C put up	D brought up
4	A sight	B vision	C seeing	D view
5	A pay	B focus	C catch	D grab
6	A exchanged	B switched	C replaced	D altered
7	A application	B fact	C use	D employment
8	A continuous	B durable	C endless	D constant

For questions 1-8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Michael Hart

Michael Hart (1947-2011) was the (0) *FOUNDER* of Project Gutenberg, one of the (1) _____ and longest-lasting online literary projects. His life's aim was to digitize the world's literature and make it freely available online. As a result of his work, he is widely considered to be the (2) _____ of the e-book. In 1971, Hart typed a copy of the United States Declaration of Independence into the computer at the University of Illinois, where he was a student. The Internet was used only by academic and military (3) _____: the world wide web would not come into (4) _____ for another two decades. Yet Hart spent the next fifteen or so years typing up historic texts such as the works of Shakespeare and the American Constitution, using (5) _____ he had begged, borrowed or made himself. In 1987, with over 300 books in the online (6) _____, he took on an (7) _____, and together they recruited volunteers worldwide to help with typing and proofreading (8) _____. Project Gutenberg now offers more than 36000 free e-books to download in over 60 different languages.

FOUND

EARLY

INVENT

RESEARCH

EXIST

EQUIP

COLLECT

ASSIST

RESPONSIBLE

PART B. BUILDERS

Look at the list of activities. In which type of building do people typically do each one?

- 1 make goods _____
- 2 grow tomatoes _____
- 3 defend a city _____
- 4 store garden tools _____
- 5 make flour _____
- 6 sleep _____
- 7 care for animals _____
- 8 hide treasure _____
- 9 practise a religion _____
- 10 store food and goods _____

Put the names for parts of a building in the correct column.

attic balcony basement ceiling chimney gutter
hallway roof solar panel veranda

inside a house	outside a house

Match the parts of a building in the previous exercise with their definitions 1–10.

- 1 A device for turning the energy from the sun into electricity. _____
- 2 The top inside part of a room. _____
- 3 A platform where you can stand outside the upper part of a building. _____
- 4 An entrance area or corridor connecting rooms. _____
- 5 An area beneath a building used for storage. _____
- 6 A tube that takes away smoke. _____
- 7 The outer area on the top of a building. _____
- 8 The top floor of a building, often used for storage. _____
- 9 An open pipe on the top of a building that takes away rain water. _____
- 10 A covered platform outside a house. _____

The underlined words are wrong. Correct the mistakes.

In 2007, I visited Barcelona for the first time on a cruise. When I got off the boat I realised that Barcelona was a city like no other. How could anyone **1 mislike** such a place? The **2 inmistakable** mark of Antoni Gaudi was everywhere for all to see; from the airport I was standing in, to the **3 colourish** walls of some of the city's most famous buildings. I strolled along the shopping street called *Passeig de Gracia* and stared at the **4 gorgable** clothes in the shop windows of some of the world's most **5 influensive** brands, none of them **6 affordish** to someone like me.

At that moment I had a **7 realisment**. I stopped in the **8 dismorning** sun and said in **9 amazity**, "I want to be a fashion designer!" I knew I wasn't being **10 foolful**.

I knew, deep down, that it had been my **11 ambiment** since I was a child. From that moment on, my life would never be the same again.

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

across bring dreams drop hand-held lack market name odd open raise scrap

- 1 In 1975, my mother came ___ the book about engineering that inspired her to build cheap water systems for poor villages.

- 2 Julian had to ___ out of school because his parents couldn't pay the fees.
- 3 They organised the event to ___ awareness of the famine.
- 4 She became a household ___ because of her charity work.
- 5 They started by doing ___ jobs around the village but soon they had enough money to start a business.
- 6 We decided to turn our ___ into reality and opened a shop.
- 7 Olivia did everything she could to attention to the country's problems.
- 8 With only ___ tools to help them, they began the construction of the school.
- 9 Their home was built entirely from metal.
- 10 The olive oil from the village farm went on the ___ for nearly \$4 dollars a bottle.
- 11 The service is designed to help people to ___ up about their feelings and get help.
- 12 The region's biggest problem is its ___ of fresh water.

Look at the context of the following phrasal verbs and decide on their meaning. Try not to use a dictionary until you have finished the exercise.

- a He **came into** a lot of money when his grandfather died.
- b She certainly **takes after** her mother - she's so tall.
- c He **took up** golf when he retired.
- d It took him two hours **to come round** after the blow to his head.
- e I'll be **taking over** the business when my father retires.
- f It was a problem we rarely **come up against**.
- g I didn't **take to** him at first, but now he's one of my best friends.
- h The Prime Minister didn't **come up with** any new ideas for tackling crime.
- i The information was too much **to take in** at first.
- j I **came across** an old letter in the attic the other day.
- k Her new job means that she will be **taking on** more responsibility.

For questions 1- 8, read the text below and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap. There is an example at the beginning (0).

The Pyramids

On (0) **THE** great rocky plain of Giza in Egypt, stand some of the world's most remarkable buildings - three pyramids. There are quite a (1) other pyramids in Egypt, but these three are the largest and most famous. They were erected more than 4,000 years (2) and still stand today.

As the Egyptians believed (3) life after death, each ruler had a great (4) of his treasure buried with him. (5) the pyramids are enormous, the rooms inside are very small, because the pyramids themselves consist chiefly of solid stone. The largest, the Great Pyramid at Giza, was built by King Khufu in about 2500 BC.

The pyramids were made out (6) huge blocks of stone (7) were quarried, transported to the construction site and then piled on top of (8) another with astonishing precision. It is believed that over 10,000 men were needed to build the pyramids.

You will hear a radio interview with a girl called Lisa Greene, who is talking about her stay at an ecolodge, an environmentally friendly hotel in Costa Rica, Central America. For questions 1- 7, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

1 How did Lisa feel about her journey to Costa Rica?

- A She was relieved when she eventually arrived.
- B She was worried about missing her flight connections.
- C She was surprised that it took so long to get there.

2 What does Lisa say about the animals and birds she saw from the observation gallery?

- A It was great to see some of the larger animals.
- B Some of the birds were very friendly.
- C She enjoyed feeding the monkeys fruit.

3 What did Lisa fail to understand at first about her accommodation?

- A the lack of hot water
- B the lights switching off automatically
- C the air conditioning being out of order

4 What does Lisa say about walking in the forest?

- A The noises you hear can be quite frightening.
- B You need a guide as it's easy to get lost.
- C It's important you have a good level of fitness.

5 Lisa says that one of the best parts of her trip was swimming

- A in the sea.
- B in a natural pool.
- C in the ecolodge swimming pool.

6 Lisa says that the main purpose of the conservation centre is to

- A train local people in building methods.
- B inform tourists about the area.
- C provide food for the ecolodge.

7 People will be able to buy a copy of the magazine

- A in November.
- B in January.
- C in February.

You will hear an extract from a talk on high-rise buildings by a woman called Julia Banks. Listen to the introduction to the talk to decide what her profession is.

Before you listen to Part 2, read the sentences below to predict what you might hear. Then listen and complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

High-rise buildings

Julia explains that some 1960s architecture came about because of (1) policy. Today, (2) regulations are stricter than they were in the past.

Julia used to live in a (3) as a child, in a poor part of Bristol.

The (4) used for new buildings have improved since the 1960s .

Julia mentions (5) as an example of an environmental requirement for new buildings in Britain.

When explaining what she sees as a problem today, Julia refers to the (6) as 'urban sprawl' .

Some city centre shops have shut because of (7) facilities.

Julia believes that architects should design (8) for city centres.

In a multi-use building, there might be (9) downstairs.

People are unhappy about damage to their health caused by (10) in cities.

These words with *up* all occurred in the recording. Match them to meanings 1-5.

Do you know any other words with *up*-?

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| a uprooted | 1 maintenance |
| b upheld | 2 expensive |
| c upkeep | 3 made to leave |
| d upmarket | 4 advantage |
| e upside | 5 supported |

Now practise turn-talking skills. Get into groups of four to discuss the following statements. For each statement, one person in the group should stay silent and time how long each of the others speaks for.

- a There are both good and bad examples of modern architecture.
- b Living conditions in our cities have got worse.
- c City centres should be traffic-free.
- d Urban sprawl is a serious threat to nature.

Listen and match speakers 1–3 with tall buildings a–c.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Dan | a Eiffel Tower |
| 2 Bernadette | b Burj Khalifa |
| 3 Harriet | c Empire State Building |

Listen again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who did something as a result of visiting the building?
- 2 Who visited the building with an ex-partner?
- 3 Who visited the tallest building?
- 4 Who says the view isn't always good?
- 5 Who lives near the building they went up?
- 6 Whose experience was different from what they expected?
- 7 Who visited a building when they were a child?
- 8 Who visited a building because a family member worked there?
- 9 Who visits the building regularly?
- 10 Who compares the building to another one?

Listen again and complete the extracts with one word in each gap. Then listen again and check.

- 1 I remember being ___ at the building and the view.
- 2 My dad's office in London was a small, kind of ___ old building that needed a bit of repair . . .
- 3 . . . seeing this huge, very clean, looked after building just ___ me ___.
- 4 You know, you can live in a place all your life and never visit the ___ buildings.
- 5 Sometimes Paris air pollution means it can get quite ___, especially in summer . . .
- 6 But in general, you can see quite far and it just gives me this great ___ of the city I love, of my home.
- 7 Once you get there, you know, it's quite a experience because the lift is really smooth . . .
- 8 . . . it was a bit like we were ___ there above the earth . . .

***What do the words you used in the previous activity mean?**

Think of a famous building you have visited or know. These questions may be necessary to research your answers.

- 1 What is it called?
- 2 Where is it?
- 3 How tall is it?
- 4 How and when was it built?
- 5 Why is it special?
- 6 If you have been up it, what was it like? If not, would you like to go up it?
- 7 What are the advantages and disadvantages of living or working in a skyscraper?
- 8 Why do we build skyscrapers?

Complete the text with the words in the box.

amenities	balcony	central	en-suite	links	neighbours
open-plan	outside	peaceful	residential		

We've just moved to a new house in a nice, quiet, (1) _____ area. I used to like living in the city centre as it was such a (2) _____ location and I got on really well with my (3) _____. But it had become too small for us all, with only one bathroom and no (4) _____ area for the kids to play in. It was very noisy as well, because of all the traffic. Our new house is much more (5) _____

_____ and we have a lot more space. There's an (6) _____ bathroom in all the bedrooms and there's a huge (7) _____ living area. There's the garden, too, which is so much better for us than the tiny (8) _____ we had in the old flat. It's not

Choose the correct option in *italics*.

- 1 They have barbecues in the picnic *space* / *area* of our local park.
- 2 I need to get a new car with more leg *place* / *room* in the back. My kids are quite tall now.
- 3 I've been driving around for twenty minutes but I can't find a parking *space* / *square*. 4 I need to find a good hiding *location* / *place* for the front door key. What about under this plant pot?
- 5 Our new house is in the perfect *location* / *space*. It's close to schools, parks and transport links.
- 6 Every Saturday in our town there's an outdoor market in the main *square* / *place*.
- 7 Where do you suggest as a meeting *place* / *room*? Outside the bus station?
- 8 We just don't have enough floor *space* / *place* to have two beds in this room.

Write *area*, *place*, *room* or *space* in the gaps to form collocations. Then discuss what each of them means.

- 1 hiding/ meeting _____
- 2 floor/ green/ office/ parking/ personal/ public _____
- 3 spare/ standing _____
- 4 picnic/ play/ reception _____

Complete the sentences with a collocation from previous exercise.

- 1 Teachers get angry when students leave their cars in their personal _____.
- 2 If someone makes you feel uncomfortable by standing too close to you, we say that they have entered your _____.
- 3 I love my school. It's surrounded by _____ with lots of trees and lawns.
- 4 We need enough bedrooms in the new house to have a _____ for guests to stay in.
- 5 I'll see you at 5 o'clock at our usual _____ near the station.
- 6 When you go to the countryside, it's good to find a _____ where you can sit and eat a sandwich.

You are going to hear a student called Jason giving a talk about a conference on smart homes that he attended. Before you listen, look at the picture.

How do you think a home can be 'smart'?

For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.

- It was Jason's (1) _____ who advised him to go to the conference.
Jason didn't know about the (2) _____ when he signed up for the conference.
Jason felt nervous about being one of the few participants who hadn't studied (3) _____.
During the first day of the conference, Jason learnt that (4) _____ could now do a wide range of complex household chores.
Jason was worried about the (5) _____ issues some of the smart technology presents.
Jason was most impressed by the ways smart technology can be used to solve (6) _____ problems.
Jason's house now features a device that detects water (7) _____.
During the conference, Jason found the (8) _____ difficult.
Jason would recommend the conference because of the (9) _____ that can be made.
After the conference, Jason started a (10) _____ in his hometown.

You are going to read an article written by an architect with predictions for the houses of the future. For questions 1-6, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

- 1 In the first paragraph, what does the writer imply about the homes of the future?
A They will be more solid and secure.
B They are going to be difficult to build.
C People's views of them are often misguided.
D People are likely to be more reliant on home technology
- 2 According to the writer, the homeowners of the future will be most concerned about
A spending too much money building their house.

- B reducing their energy consumption.
 - C having a large enough garden.
 - D increasing the value of their property.
- 3 What does *restricted* mean in line 24?

- A closed
- B inadequate
- C controlled
- D limited

4 What does the writer see as the most significant role of plants in the houses of the future?

- A to improve the homeowner's health
- B to keep the house warm
- C to be decorative
- D to provide nutrition

5 What does *them* refer to in line 54?

- A local councils
- B rainwater collection tanks
- C laws
- D fines

6 What is the writer doing in the final paragraph?

- A arguing that we're much closer to having sustainable housing than many people think
- B questioning whether sustainable housing will help prevent environmental damage
- C admitting that sustainable housing is possible only for wealthy people
- D pointing out that a lot more research into sustainable housing needs to be done

The homes of the future

If you ask most people what the homes of the future will be like, they will probably mention robots cleaning the floors and smart thermostats that can learn a person's heating needs and adjust the temperature accordingly. The real direction that housing is likely to take, though, is not towards trendy gadgets, entertainment and things that make our lives more comfortable but rather towards safeguarding our future existence. Homes will be built as complex, artificial ecosystems, allowing a closer connection between humans and the natural world.

Of course, it would be naive to think that home buyers will be willing to pay the high costs of the building materials needed to make their houses sustainable and eco-friendly. The bottom line will always be an issue for people - meaning that keeping costs low is a key factor. On the other hand, people are becoming a lot more conscious of how an initial investment can result in long-term benefit. They understand that an eco-friendly house will lead to lower energy costs, which will save them cash in the long run. In reality, the environmentally-friendly qualities of a property will be the main priority for the next generation of homeowners.

Size is also turning into a significant factor when designing houses. The rapid growth in population means that there are fewer areas available to build on. As a result, the houses of the future will need²⁴ to be built in more **restricted** spaces, especially in urban areas. But this doesn't necessarily mean a lack of room inside the new properties. One solution is to construct narrower buildings, with more floors. Houses like this can be easily built using a limited number of large prefabricated pieces; these are made elsewhere and then assembled on site. The pieces lock together tightly, making the houses airtight, which has the added bonus of reducing heat loss.

It's not just the type of building materials that we use which will change in the coming years, though. Biophilic design, which is the architectural term for buildings which incorporate greater access to nature, will play an important part in transforming the houses of the future. No one can deny the visual benefits of making dull urban places green, but plants have other useful functions as well. Studies have found that being surrounded by plant life has enormous positive psychological effects on the homeowner. The fact that these buildings lower stress, and enhance mood and productivity is reason enough to encourage this type of design. Additionally, having plants on the walls and roofs of your house could provide valuable insulation, as well as a source of food. The possibilities, it's fair to say, are endless.

With all this greenery, access to water is going to become even more important. Gone will be the days of rooftop pipes sending rainwater into public drainage systems. Rainwater will become

valuable, and will be used to keep gardens alive as well as for non-drinking purposes, such as in bathrooms and for washing machines. Many cities have passed laws making it mandatory for rainwater collection tanks to be part of all future homes, with some local councils even imposing fines for those who don't adhere to **them**.⁵⁴

Some critics still think that sustainable architecture is a distant dream, one that will only ever be achievable for those with money. They also consider that the overall benefit to the environment will be minimal. However, apart from the fact that we should be celebrating any small steps that minimise the negative environmental impact of buildings, the progress towards eco-friendly housing is gaining pace. Sooner rather than later sustainable housing will be a reality for everyone.

**Articles wanted!*

My dream home

Tell us about your dream home.

Where would it be? What would it look like?

Write an article answering these questions. We will publish the best articles next week.

Write your **article** in **140-190** words.

PART C.
SOUNDS LIKE A PLAN!

Circle the word that is the odd one out in each group.

- 1 funding budget venues
- 2 promotion equipment publicity
- 3 schedule personnel staff
- 4 grants promotion financing

Underline the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

- 1 We got a *grant/schedule* from the French government to film the movie in Lyon.
- 2 I'm responsible for the *publicity/logistics* on the project, such as, transporting people and food.
- 3 The *personnel/budget* was very low so we had to make the movie abroad.
- 4 The huge amount of *publicity/sponsors* for the film meant it was very successful on its first weekend.
- 5 The people in charge of *venues/promotion* want to know how many adverts we want on TV.
- 6 The most difficult part was finding the initial *financing/fundraising* for the project.

Decide whether the words and phrases collocate with *make* or *do*. Write *M {make}* or *D {do}*.

- an activity _____
- an appointment _____
- an arrangement _____
- the bed _____
- business _____
- a change _____
- a choice _____
- the cleaning _____
- a course _____
- a decision _____
- an effort _____
- an excuse _____
- (an) exercise _____
- a favour _____
- friends _____
- homework _____
- housework _____
- an impression _____
- a job _____
- a mistake _____
- money _____
- a noise _____
- a phone call _____
- a plan _____
- progress _____
- a promise _____
- the shopping _____
- (a) sport _____
- work _____

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *make* or *do*.

- 1 My friend Anna doesn't have to any chores. She's so lucky!
- 2 Your hair is too long. You should an appointment at the hairdresser's.
- 3 John me a favour and drove me to the mechanic to pick up my car.
- 4 I always an effort to call my grandmother on Sundays.
- 5 If you want to a good impression at the job interview, you should wear a suit.
- 6 My clothes were getting really tight, so I more exercise and started eating healthily.
- 7 When I moved to a new school, I..... a lot of new friends.

- 8 There's no easy way to money. You just have to work hard.
 9 I can't come to the picnic this afternoon. I haven't all my homework yet.
 10 She needs to a phone call, but her battery is really low.

Complete these sentences by writing the correct form of *do, get, have, keep* or *make* in each gap.

- 1 Don't worry – Ben will be here. He always _____ his promises.
 2 She leaves home too late in the mornings. She should _____ more of an effort to get to school on time.
 3 I'm staying at home this morning. It's my turn to _____ the cleaning.
 4 I need a tent for the school trip. Do you know where I can _____ hold of one?
 5 I asked Sara if I could _____ a go in her kayak. It was great!
 6 My dad enjoys _____ the shopping on Saturday morning.
 7 Although Henry _____ a good impression in the job interview, we liked him when we chatted to him afterwards.
 8 My neighbours _____ so much noise when they watch football on TV.

You are going to plan an arrangement of a wedding reception. Before you do it, write these adjectives in the correct column below.

anxious	bad-tempered	bossy	bright
considerate	dishonest	enthusiastic	
hard-working	impatient	mature	
organized	polite	quiet	reserved
responsible	sensitive	unreliable	wise

usually positive	usually negative	could be either
	anxious	

Add one of the prefixes *dis-*, *im-*, *in-*, *ir-*, *un-* to each of the words to make opposites.

considerate	<i>inconsiderate</i>	concerned
enthusiastic		mature
organized		polite
responsible		sensitive

Now work in groups. Use the abovementioned adjectives to discuss the questions.

1 What would the perfect wedding be for you?

Think about:

- food
- location
- music
- number of guests
- venue

- 2 Some people hire a wedding planner to help them organise their wedding. What are the best and worst characteristics of a wedding planner? Why?
- 3 What kinds of things can go wrong at a wedding?

You will hear a man called Scott Kirkland talking about his life as a video blogger, or ‘vlogger’. Before you listen, read the sentences below and decide what type of information you need to complete each sentence.

Now listen to the talk. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences with a word or a short phrase.

It was while Scott was working as a (1)..... that he decided on a change of career.

Scott chose to move to Thailand after speaking to his (2)

The biggest advantage of living in Thailand, according to Scott, was that the (3) was cheap.

Scott originally expected his first video to be watched (4) times.

Scott describes the way he organised his channel before creating the series “Travelling for Beginners” as (5).....

Scott says that his audience appreciated the (6). in his videos.

Scott paid for his (7) when he reviewed the Grand Paradise hotel resort.

Scott felt (8) when he was first approached by sponsors.

Scott describes speaking at a travel conference as his (9) achievement.

Scott says (10).....is the most important personal quality for his success.

***Does the life of a travel vlogger appeal to you? What might some of the challenges be?**

Work in groups. You have decided to create your own video series about learning English. Think about the following points and create a plan for your vlog. Present your plan to the class.

- 1 What is the aim of your vlog?
- 2 What content will you include in each of your videos?
- 3 Where will your videos be set?
- 4 How many people will appear in your videos and what will their roles be?
- 5 What equipment will you need to make your videos?
- 6 How will you make money from your video series and who might your sponsors be?

The advertisement below appeared in an international magazine. Read the advertisement and Tim's email, then complete each gap in the email with a verb from the box.

Use each verb **once**

supposed to	have to	don't
have to	mustn't	need
should	ought	better

Competition

Why not enter our exciting new writing competition?

The rules are simple: just write a story a story in no more than 600 words on any theme you like, and you could win an e-book reader.

Send us your entry* by email no later than 31 January. The winning story will appear in the March edition of English Today.

* Entrants must be at least 16 years old.

<p>To: Elisa</p> <p>Sent: 6 January</p> <p>Subject: Writing competition</p> <p>Hi Elisa Do you remember that writing competition I told you about? Well, my teacher suggested I (1) _____ go in for it, so I think I will. I reckon the hardest thing for me will be the fact that you (2) _____ write more than 600 words. Once I start writing I just can't stop, so I'll (3) _____ to control myself if I want to keep within the limit.</p> <p>The good thing is you (4) _____ write about any specific topic - you can choose that yourself. But I think I (5) _____ to write about something I'm familiar with, don't you? I could base it around a fishing trip or a tennis match. The only problem is you're (6) _____</p>

be at least 16 to enter. My birthday's not until 4 February, but it would be a bit mean of them not to accept my entry, wouldn't it?

I (7) _____ send it in by the end of the month, so I'd (8) _____ start writing soon, as I'm going skiing on the 19th.

Wish me luck!

Tim

**PART D.
CREATIVITY**

Match 1–8 with endings a)–h).

- 1 Pawel doesn't like to plan his paintings. He prefers to let things
- 2 If you're hungry I can throw some lunch
- 3 Martina is really good at making
- 4 Violet makes sculptures from anything she can get
- 5 My grandmother had a way of bringing the best
- 6 Fred doesn't know how his next book will end. He starts writing and just goes
- 7 I think Niamh really has it
- 8 Tony is really good

- a) at photography. You should ask him to do the wedding photos.
- b) out in a person.
- c) in her to be a great artist.
- d) together for you.
- e) flow naturally.
- f) her hands on; wood, metal, recycled plastics.
- g) with it and sees where the story takes him.
- h) up stories for the children.

Find twenty words in the word search that match meanings 1–20.

HGKJFMHYSMILFQI
EMRZOIPERSONNEL
LIZOTSFFHBUDGET
MDWEUUREWOGRA NT
TMASONUHVJWXQXF
NORHPDDJJDYMPUD
EREEOEDBQDNDNCL
MNHLRRCHROVCQDE
EIOTDSLEUETLREH
SNUEITZOIIAKRHD
AGSRIAQBOLFKYSN
BUEGLNINN XIXIBA
CKKTMDAROOFNGNH
CAVEELUDEHCSGZG
BIODEGRADABLEDB

- 1 has a clear use (10)
- 2 can be broken down by bacteria (13)
- 3 new or novel (14)
- 4 a place used to store goods (9)
- 5 a place for homeless people to live (7)
- 6 a place for storing garden tools (4)
- 7 a room under a building (8)
- 8 the top inside part of a room (7)
- 9 small jobs of different types (3, 4)
- 10 a tool that is small enough to hold in your hand is ... (4, 4)
- 11 leave a school or course permanently (4, 3, 2)
- 12 not understand something correctly (13)
- 13 halfway through the first part of the day (10)
- 14 money given for a specific purpose (5)

- 15 plan of how money will be spent (6)
- 16 a plan of when work needs to be finished (8)
- 17 staff, workers (9)
- 18 a natural hole in rock (4)
- 19 the top outside part of a building (4)
- 20 easily broken (6)

In listening extracts 2 and 3, was used as in a-c below. Seven more uses are given Check the meaning of phrasal verbs and expressions with *look* in a-j. before answering questions 1-10 below.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| a look for | f look at |
| b be on the lookout | g look into |
| c the look of | h Look out! |
| d Now look here! | i look up to |
| e look after | j look forward to |

1 Who might you ask to look at

- A your wrist?
- B a broken pipe?
- C faulty brakes?

2 What might you be planning to do if you are looking for

- A a needle?
- B a saucepan?
- C a dictionary?

3 Who might be on the lookout for

- A a missing yacht?
- B murder clues?
- C tax savings?

4 Describe the look of

- A leather.
- B thick mud.
- C concrete.

5 Who looks after

- A patients?
- B rose bushes?
- C local residents?

6 Continue the statement Now look here ... , as if you are arguing with

- A a bank manager.
- B a young child.
- C a journalist.

7 What might someone discover if they looked into

- A a rejected proposal?
- B an old murder case?
- C the possibility of working abroad?

8 Why might someone shout *Look out!* at you, if you were

- A driving?
- B swimming in the sea?
- C walking under a ladder?

9 Who might these people look up to?

- A a six-year-old boy
- B a first-year student
- C a trainee cook

10 What might these people be looking forward to doing?

- A someone who is running a marathon
- B someone who has been at sea for two months
- C someone who rarely has any time off

Read the article. What was the building and why was it special?

A building that changed the world: The Home Insurance Building

Where do you think the first ever skyscraper in the world was built? It's not Manhattan. Whilst New York City is home to the second most skyscrapers in the world (237) after Hong Kong (303), the first skyscraper was in fact constructed in Chicago in 1885. It was called the Home Insurance Building and was ten **storeys** high.

It's architect, William Le Baron Jenney, was a trained engineer who had been a classmate of Gustave Eiffel, the designer of the Eiffel Tower, at the École Centrale de Paris. At the time buildings were constructed entirely from **stone**. However, one day Jenney saw his wife put a heavy book on a bird cage. He realised that a metal **frame** could **support** a huge amount of weight and be safe.

The Home Insurance Company wanted a building that would be safe if there was a fire and have many smaller offices in one place. The company had seen the Great Chicago Fire of 1871 during which a three-square mile section of mostly **wooden** buildings in the centre of the city burnt to the ground. As a result, they decided to hold a design contest to find the safest building they could.

Jenney's design won. The judges were impressed by how this metal **structure** covered in stone would weigh a third of a traditional building. Some people didn't like the idea and construction was stopped while the Home Insurance Company and the City of Chicago investigated the risks.

The Home Insurance Building was **demolished** in 1931 to build a bank, a building which used the same techniques in its construction and is still **standing** today. The idea of using a metal frame to support a building started a new movement called the Chicago School of Architecture which built the Flatiron building in New York in 1902.

It may not be standing anymore but the Home Insurance Building in Chicago revolutionised how we construct buildings and plan cities. Now, there are skyscrapers around the world all based on an idea first proposed by Frank Le Baron Jenner, the Father of the American Skyscraper.

Read the article again and answer the questions.

- 1 Where and when was the first skyscraper built?
- 2 Who designed the first skyscraper?
- 3 How was its construction different from previous buildings?
- 4 What was William Le Baron Jenney's relationship with Gustave Eiffel?
- 5 How did he come up with the idea of the skyscraper?
- 6 Why did the Home Insurance company want the building constructed?
- 7 Why was construction stopped?
- 8 What was the effect of William Le Baron Jenney's idea on architecture?

Match definitions 1–8 with the words in bold in the article.

- 1 made from wood
- 2 a building or a part of a building that has been constructed
- 3 to be in an upright position
- 4 floors or levels of a building
- 5 hard rock used in construction
- 6 to destroy a building
- 7 to take the weight of something and prevent it from falling
- 8 an arrangement that gives an object strength and shape

Complete the text by writing a word from the box in each gap. There are more words than you need.

amazing	harder	in	lived	on	picked
take	terrified	so	way	will	would

Going tubing!

Last weekend I went tubing for the first time. It was the most (1) _____ experience of my life. Our trip began early in the morning. It was (2) _____ exciting! The trip organisers (3) _____

us up from our youth hostel at 6 am. Once at the tubing centre, they gave us a lifejacket and a helmet. Then we each got into a big rubber ring or tube in the river. It was summer, but the water was cold. (4) _____ winter, it must be freezing!

Tubing is far (5) _____ than surfing or sailing because you can't really control the tube. Basically, you float on the water on the tube and you can only go one (6) _____ – and that's downriver! After about an hour, the water suddenly got incredibly fast. I was (7) _____!

Tubing looks dangerous but it is a lot of fun and, anyway, you have to (8) _____ risks in life. If you want to try it, there are lots of trips you can book online. If I were you, I (9) _____ go with a big group of friends. We had such a lot of fun together. River tubing definitely (10) _____ up to all my expectations!

6. ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ МОДУЛЬНИХ КОНТРОЛЬНИХ РОБІТ, САМОКОНТРОЛЮ, ТЕСТИ

PREPARATORY TEST

1 Find and correct the mistakes in the questions below. Tick (✓) the correct questions.

- 1 Can I ask you where ~~are you~~ **you are** going on holiday?
- 2 Does it has any batteries included?
- 3 Can I tell you if this is a portable device?
- 4 Why will anyone want to buy something like that?
- 5 Who did first come up with that idea?
- 6 Why they have not invited me to the meeting?
- 7 Could you tell me when do I have to start?
- 8 Why would you want to sell your idea to them?
- 9 Can you tell me where you did buy that laptop?
- 10 Do you know what are your plans for later?
- 11 Doesn't it take up a lot of room?

	10
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2 Choose the correct alternative to complete the text.

Olafur Nielson ¹*has designed/has been designing* musical instruments since he was a child. In fact, in the last ten years he ²*has built/has been building* more than twenty different drum machines. But his most recent devices aren't just any kind of musical instrument. Nielson ³*has worked/has been working* alongside researchers to develop instruments which can be played using thought, instead of hands and feet. Cognitive scientists ⁴*have known/have been knowing* for several years that the electric impulses created by thoughts can be used to express simple sounds and communicate ideas, but what Nielson ⁵*has just developed/has just been developed* goes beyond that. Using open source technology, Nielson ⁶*has completed/has been completing* a prototype of a keyboard which can be played when connected to sensors on the musician's head.

According to initial reports, what Nielson ⁷*has done/has been doing* should give all would-be musicians total freedom of musical expression.

Over the last few months Nielson and his team ⁸*have looked/have been looking* for a commercial sponsor to take their device to the market. Since January they've ⁹*spoken/been speaking* to several leading technology firms who seem to be showing interest. 'You know, I've ¹⁰*always dreamt/always been dreaming* that one day something I built could make a huge difference to people's lives. Now I think I've ¹¹*managed it/been managing it*.'

	10
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3 Complete the adjectives to describe inventions in the sentences.

- 1 It was a truly ground-breaking piece of technology and changed the way people played music.
- 2 Unfortunately, some of the handles are a bit **f**_____ – I don't think it's built to last.
- 3 The outer layer is made of a **b**_____ compound which will decompose after six months.
- 4 While it is lightweight, the material is incredibly **d**_____ which makes it a perfect choice for hardwearing outdoor clothing.
- 5 They've designed the soles of the shoes to be much more **f**_____ than usual, so they move more naturally with your body.
- 6 They reckon that the packaging is actually **e**_____. I'm not sure many people will eat it though.

	5
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4 Underline the correct option in the sentences.

- 1 The farm machinery was kept in an old barn/*windmill* which had once housed cows.
- 2 We don't really keep much in the *shed*/greenhouse – a few gardening tools, and my old bike.
- 3 After they are ordered online, most of the products are dispatched from a large *warehouse*/factory nearby.
- 4 The *castle*/mosque which rises high above the city is one of the most important sites in the Islamic faith.
- 5 The migrant workers had built a small *shelter*/cave to protect them from the midday sun.

6 As we walked through the forest we came across a tiny wooden *cathedral/temple* which had been built by Shinto priests in the 12th century.

	5
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5 Use a prefix or suffix to complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in CAPITALS.

1 I think that people sometimes *misunderstand* the role of an architect in a building project.

UNDERSTAND

2 He's unbelievably _____, which makes it very difficult to plan anything.

ORGANISE

3 I wouldn't say I'm particularly _____ when it comes to food. I prefer simple things.

ADVENTURE

4 I got in touch with the supplier and they say they can _____ the broken parts within a few days.

PLACE

5 I think it was a pretty _____ thing to do, to be honest. You could have injured yourself.

FOOL

6 She's been described as an _____ student – there are very few people who could get such grades.

EXCEPTION

	5
--	---

6 Complete the text with the words in the box. There are two extra words you do not need.

budgets financing grants logistics equipment publicity sponsors schedule

When we first decided to run a documentary film festival in central London, we were quite naïve. Sure, we'd thought about ¹*financing* and even begun to look at fundraising ideas, but we didn't appreciate the ²_____ of making sure that several hundred festival goers, filmmakers from all around Europe, and their equipment, would be able to get to the different venues easily and on time. After setting everything out in detail we decided to re-think our initial ³_____ as there was no way we could fit everything in to two days. Extending the festival meant that our ⁴_____ were under a bit more pressure, but fortunately we'd put some money aside. Getting ⁵_____ came fairly easily – local radio and TV were interested in the idea. It wasn't long after our first interview that a couple of companies approached us and offered to be ⁶_____. The fact that we now had financial guarantees meant we could focus on the creative side, which has always been our strong point.

	5
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7 Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box.

could we has potential how about How does that sound like the sound maybe we could non-starter not sure out of the question sounds great you suggest
--

A: I've been thinking about the graduation weekend. I reckon we should do something special. ¹*How does that sound* to you? Do you think it's a good idea?

B: That ²_____. What are you planning?

A: ³_____ getting together for a meal at that restaurant by the river? The one that won all those awards.

B: Sorry, that's ⁴_____. For one it's ridiculously expensive, and for another it's booked up months in advance.

A: Hmm. ⁵_____ think about something more practical then. What do you think about a barbecue?

B: I'm ⁶_____ do you think that's going to be much of a big deal?

A: We could get everyone to bring something – make it a kind of international occasion.

B: Yeah, I ⁷ _____ of that. An international barbecue. That ⁸ _____ .
A: And we can have music, too. A band?
B: I'm not sure about that – the logistics of setting something like that up might be a bit tricky.
A: OK. ⁹ _____ think of a way to get some music though? It always livens things up.
B: What do ¹⁰ _____ ?
A: A DJ. I'll set up some decks and speakers ...
B: Sorry, That's a total ¹¹ _____ the council will never agree to it.
A: Even if we offer them a bit of cash? We've got a small budget.
B: No way, that money's to be used for student social events.

	5
Total:	50

ACHIEVEMENT TEST

Listening

1 Recording 1 Listen to a woman talking about her lifestyle and underline the correct answer, a), b) or c).

1 The woman's job

- a) didn't pay very well.
- b) was affecting her health.
- c) had recently changed.

2 The woman

- a) took a long time to make her decision.
- b) made her decision on her own.
- c) made her decision with others.

3 The woman's husband

- a) doesn't work anymore.
- b) works in schools for a short time.
- c) used to teach.

4 The woman says that her family

- a) are doing something unique.
- b) are part of a bigger group.
- c) are very different to other families.

5 The woman was worried that her children

- a) would fall behind in their education.
- b) would miss their school friends.
- c) would miss their family.

6 The woman says that she would recommend that

- a) everyone lives like her.
- b) you plan how much money you'll need to do it.
- c) you try something like she has done once.

	5
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2 Recording 1 Listen again and write true (T) or false (F).

1 The woman's job became more difficult two years ago. F

- 2 The woman has always been positive about her decision. ___
- 3 The family have no plans after the trip to New Zealand. ___
- 4 The family tend to meet other families who are doing the same thing. ___
- 5 The woman says her family usually do similar things every day. ___
- 6 Although their lifestyle is alternative, the family still use modern technology. ___

3 Recording 2 Listen to six shorts extracts where people talk about objects. Choose from options

	5
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(A–H) why each speaker likes the object. There are two letters you do not need.

A It is expensive.	1 Speaker 1 <u>F</u>
B It has sentimental value.	2 Speaker 2 ___
C It is ground-breaking.	3 Speaker 3 ___
D It is unique.	4 Speaker 4 ___
E It is functional.	5 Speaker 5 ___
F It is essential for their job.	6 Speaker 6 ___
G It is biodegradable	
H It was a gift.	

	5
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4 Underline the correct alternative.

- 1 I'm not that hungry, actually. I've just eaten/I'm just eating lunch.
- 2 Does this laptop belong/Is this laptop belonging to anybody here?
- 3 I've been knowing/known Paul since we were undergraduates.
- 4 Could you tell me what time the next bus leaves/does leave.
- 5 Excuse me, can I ask you what you think/are you thinking about the latest design?
- 6 We have / had our car serviced at the garage before we went on the trip.
- 7 Welcome back! How long are you staying/do you stay this time?
- 8 I've always been loving/loved the view from up on top of the castle walls.
- 9 The population here are living/live much longer than they did thirty years ago.
- 10 People have enjoyed/are enjoying coming here since the middle ages.
- 11 It's so annoying – she always checks/is always checking her phone constantly.

	10
--	----

5 Complete the text with a), b) or c).

Strong brew!

¹ ___ you ever drunk Turkish coffee? I first ² ___ last summer, when I was visiting friends near Istanbul. Turkish coffee ³ ___ by boiling very finely ground coffee beans with water and sugar. When it ⁴ ___ into the cup, the grounds are left to settle at the bottom. The cup that I ⁵ ___ was incredibly strong! It ⁶ ___ made by Hakan, my hosts eldest son. He ⁷ ___ English at the university there at the moment. It would seem he ⁸ ___ coffee himself, but he's certainly good at making it! He prepared a cup and brought it out to me. After drinking it, I got my spoon, and started to scoop up the remaining contents. Then I heard 'Excuse me, why ⁹ ___ want to eat coffee grounds?' I thought that the sticky, sweet mixture at the bottom of the cup was some kind of syrup! Hakan was crying with laughter and said it was the funniest things he'd ever seen. Anyway, he ¹⁰ ___ to England next summer, and I ¹¹ ___ to show him how to make a perfect cup of tea.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 a) Did | b) Was | c) <u>Have</u> |
| 2 a) did | b) had | c) was |
| 3 a) made | b) is made | c) was made |
| 4 a) is poured | b) was poured | c) pours |
| 5 a) drank | b) have drunk | c) is drinking |
| 6 a) had | b) was | c) had been |
| 7 a) study | b) is studying | c) studies |

- 8 a) don't like b) does like c) doesn't like
 9 a) do anyone b) will anyone c) would anyone
 10 a) comes b) is coming c) come
 11 a) have promised b) have been promising c) am promising

	10
--	----

6 Match 1–7 with a)–g).

- 1 Since he started the new role he works long b
 2 You know, it's important that you make time
 3 It's quite handy really, there's a clip
 4 We'll need to look at the dates and draw
 5 I find it difficult to stick
 6 There's been so much demand we can't keep
 7 Paul is a bit hyper-active; he's always racing

- a) on feature that means you won't lose it.
 b) hours every day, and most weekends, too.
 c) up a schedule so we get it ready on time.
 d) to a routine when working from home.
 e) up with the number of orders coming in.
 f) around doing something different.
 g) for yourself – you'll burn out otherwise.

	6
--	---

7 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in CAPITALS.

- 1 They specialise in making extremely *functional* clothing for use in winter conditions.

FUNCTION

- 2 It's increasingly difficult to live an _____ lifestyle in this part of the world.

ALTER

- 3 With its _____ design, the new Lexus is a welcome addition to the range.

STUN

- 4 The cleaning products are made from a blend of _____ materials that are safe for the environment.

DEGRADE

- 5 This is going to be quite a largescale project so we'll need to make sure we employ enough _____.

PERSON

- 6 Their latest film has had a long-running _____ in major newspapers.

PROMOTE

- 7 They live a predominantly _____ lifestyle, moving from place to place.

NOMAD

- 8 We had a bit of difficulty _____ our project, but it got done in the end.

FINANCE

	7
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8 Complete the sentences with the words in the box. There are two extra words.

cave grants flimsy hard drive logistics novel routine temple flexible shelter
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- 1 My daily *routine* tends to be very similar. I'm a creature of habits, I suppose.
 2 Although it is a challenge to get support for many arts projects, there are _____ available.
 3 The weather suddenly got worse on the walk but we managed to find a _____ from the storm.
 4 I think you need to have your _____ fixed – your laptop is far too slow.

- 5 This tent won't cope with the strong winds in this area, the material is too _____ .
- 6 The use of graphene in their clothing range is completely _____ – nobody else in fashion is doing anything like it.
- 7 We need to work out the _____ of moving all those people from the flooded area.
- 8 There was a special ceremony going on at the _____ so access for tourists was restricted.

	7
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9 Cross out the response that is not possible.

- 1 So, you think it's a good idea, then?
- a) It has potential. b) ~~It's out of the question.~~
- c) It might work.
- 2 Why are you wearing that?
- a) It's practical. b) It has sentimental value.
- c) It's pointless.
- 3 How does that sound to you?
- a) Sounds great! b) No way!
- c) That's vital.
- 4 How does it work?
- a) It's a non-starter. b) You use it online.
- c) You charge with it.
- 5 I like the sound of that.
- a) It's really special. b) I have my doubts.
- c) I'm not sure it'll work.
- 6 What do you think of my suggestion?
- a) It's no good. b) That's a possibility.
- c) I like the sound of it!

	5
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10 Complete the conversation with words and phrases a)–k).

- A:** So, would you mind having a look at some of the suggestions for the latest catalogue? The focus is on everyday innovations. I like this one. ¹ j ?
- B:** Is it a watch? It looks a ² _____, I'm afraid. It would be far too heavy if you were doing sport.
- A:** Actually, it's ³ _____ light-weight plastic, so you ⁴ _____ without it affecting performance. And it's really durable.
- B:** Really? Well, I suppose in that case it ⁵ _____ .
- A:** OK. Look at this one. It's a device that can estimate calories from a photo of food. Do you ⁶ _____ ?
- B:** Oh, yeah, I ⁷ _____ that! I'd say that ⁸ _____ for someone like me who needs to watch their weight!
- A:** Yeah, it's ⁹ _____ piece of design work, too. And what about the running shoes, here, with the inbuilt GPS?
- B:** Hmm. I'm ¹⁰ _____ that many people will go for them. They look very heavy, don't they?
- A:** And the integrated mp3 sunglasses?
- B:** No way! That's ¹¹ _____ – nobody would want to be seen in those!

- a) bit impractical g) has potential
- b) like the idea h) a really special
- c) a non-starter i) made of
- d) not convinced j) ~~What do you think~~
- e) like the sound of k) 's indispensable
- f) can wear it

	10
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11 Read the article below and complete the gaps with headings a)–f).

- a) Longer living

- b) Good for general well-being
- c) Disappearing extra kilos?
- d) Green tea: historically healthy
- e) Tea for perfect teeth?
- f) A relaxing cuppa?

1 d

Green tea was first drunk in China around 4,500 years ago. But it has been widely used as a medicine and health-giving beverage throughout Asia. In 1191 the Japanese Zen priest Eisai took green tea seeds from China and planted them in his temple gardens. Shortly afterwards he wrote a book called *Drinking Teas for Health*, which became the foundation of studies into its medical benefits.

2 _____

Over the intervening years, green tea has also become increasingly popular in other parts of the world as detailed scientific analysis has suggested that it has a range of health benefits covering everything from lowering blood pressure to repairing the brain. But is it the superfood that some scientists think?

3 _____

Certainly green tea contains several key ingredients that have vital effects on good health. Antioxidants are substances which reduce damage to the cells in our bodies, and green tea contains high levels of one specific antioxidant – catechin. There is some evidence that catechin can actually destroy harmful bacteria and viruses and prevent tooth decay. However, the same research suggests that it's no better at doing this than any other mouthwash.

4 _____

Perhaps the greatest appeal for many green tea lovers is its effect on getting older. Some experts claim that drinking green tea can actually slow down the signs of ageing and increase lifespan. It is true that many of the world's oldest people come from Japan and China, where green tea is consumed daily. But you have to take into account a whole range of other factors such as genetics and diet.

5 _____

Another key reason for green tea's growing popularity is the claims that drinking it can be linked to weight loss. In fact, research has shown that green tea has high levels of poly-phenols. As poly-phenols increase the speed at which the body burns fat, people have claimed that green tea is the ultimate diet drink. However, test results show this only works if it is part of a balanced diet.

6 _____

And what about the brain? The amino acid theanine is at its highest levels in green tea. Studies show that theanine reduces stress and depression by causing the brain to release chemicals that calm the mind. Some researchers also claim that it helps to repair damaged brain cells, reducing the risk of developing brain diseases such as Alzheimer's. At the moment tests have only been done in laboratories, so it's too early to say whether the results are true.

Write an article about one of the subjects below. Write 140–180 words. Use the ideas below to help you plan.

- choose your number of points
- remember that odd numbers are popular
- note down ideas for each point
- think of a style, e.g. formal/informal, chatty, serious, informative
- think of a title

	5
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1 reasons why you should give up social media
 2 reasons why you should slow down to improve your life style

	10
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Total:	100
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7. РЕКОМЕНДОВАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА

Основна:

5. Speak Out Intermediate Plus Students' Book ed. Antonia Clare, J.J. Wilson. – Longman: Pearson Education, 2018. – 144 p.
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12. Redman S. English Vocabulary in Use Intermediate. – Cambridge University Press, 1997. – 266 p.
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Інтернет ресурси:

1. New Inventions – Режим доступу: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/new-inventions>
2. Innovation is Great – Режим доступу: <https://www.teachingenglish.org.uk/article/innovation-great>
3. The influencers making a difference on TikTok – Режим доступу: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/study-break/video-zone/influencers-making-difference-tiktok>
4. Important People – Режим доступу: <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/important-people>