

**OLHA SYTNYK**

# **Foreign Language with Methodology**

**Educational and methodological manual**



BORYS GRINCHENKO KYIV UNIVERSITY

OLHA SYTNYK

# **Foreign Language with Methodology**

**Education and methodological manual**

**Kyiv-Caravela**

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*Київського університету імені Бориса Грінченка  
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## ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчально-методичний посібник “Foreign Language with Methodology” розроблено для використання під час вивчення іншомовного блоку з дисципліни «Іноземна мова з методикою навчання» для студентів спеціальностей 012 «Дошкільна освіта» та 013 «Початкова освіта» першого (бакалаврського) рівня.

*Метою* навчально-методичного посібника є розвиток умінь монологічного мовлення в усному та писемному спілкуванні студентів англійською мовою в межах визначеної тематики, зокрема професійної, відповідно до потреб міжкультурного спілкування та професійної підготовки за фахом.

*Завдання* навчально-методичного посібника:

- сформувати у студентів основи лінгвістичної, комунікативної та лінгвокраїнознавчої компетенцій англійської мови, під час удосконалення навичок монологічного мовлення, що визначено майбутніми професійними інтересами і потребами;
- розвивати у студентів пізнавальні інтереси, прагнення до удосконалення своєї професійної підготовки;
- розвивати вміння працювати з іншомовною навчально-методичною та фаховою літературою;
- підвищувати рівень розвитку професійної компетенції студентів засобом іноземної мови;
- сформувати навички проектування, аналізу, організації, оцінювання та рефлексії власної діяльності у процесі формування навичок монологічного мовлення;
- сформувати навички прийняття рішень та висловлювання власної позиції у вигляді монологу засобом іноземної мови;

- розвивати здатність генерувати нові ідеї іноземною мовою.

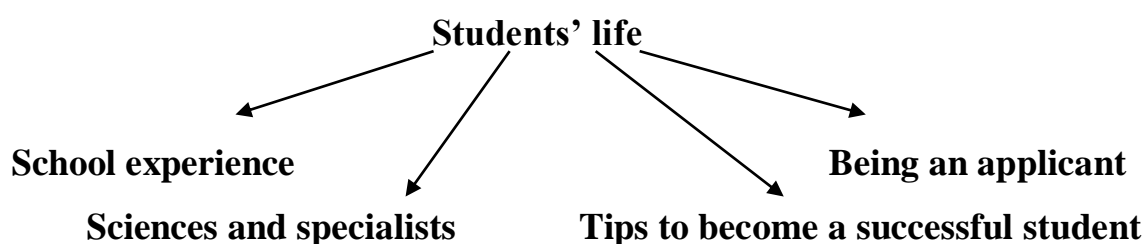
Навчально-методичний посібник охоплює навчальний матеріал, поданий у 10 модулях, відповідно до робочої програми навчальної дисципліни «Іноземна мова з методикою навчання», який представлено у вигляді збірника завдань і вправ різного рівня складності для практичних занять та/чи самостійного виконання, маючи особливий дидактичний апарат, що сприяє студентам у засвоєнні навчальної дисципліни, а викладачеві надає реальну можливість оптимізувати навчальний процес. Систему запитань і завдань навчально-методичного посібника побудовано відповідно до структури й логіки навчального матеріалу робочої програми. Між завданнями встановлено співвідпорядкованість, що стосується як власне змісту матеріалу, так і формування умінь іншомовного монологічного мовлення. Навчально-методичний посібник представлено з друкованою основою, що дозволяє студенту здійснювати виконання низки письмових вправ безпосередньо у зошиті, розміщуючи їх у бланках для письмових відповідей.

## Module 1

# Students' Life

### Introduction. Speaking time

1. Discuss your associations with students' life with your partner.
2. Use as more adjectives as possible to describe your students' life. Prove your ideas.
3. Share your ideas what topics this module includes.



### Discussion time

#### 1. Share your opinion about the proverbs.

1. Live as if you were to die tomorrow.
2. You are always a student, never a master.
3. The student will try to defy the master.
4. Today – a reader, tomorrow – a leader.
5. Rome wasn't built in a day.

### Vocabulary time

Collocations and phrases	Words
get education	gym
leave school	library
get a diploma	canteen
get a Bachelor's/Master's degree	cloakroom
get knowledge and skills	seminar

get experience	improve
do the best	apply
make progress	applicant
pre-school / nursery education	first-year student
primary education	graduate from
secondary education	specialize in
high education	be good/bad at
further education	term
enter the university	lecture
entry requirements	lecturer
do/take/sit an exam	Dean
pass an exam	department/faculty
re-sit an exam	Head of the Department
fail an exam	tutor
revise for an exam	tuition
skip lessons	home assignment
do a course	strict teacher
take notes	uniform
academic year	grade

## Practising time

### 1. *Work in groups.* Choose and explain.

1. The most exciting university course for you.
2. The most boring university activities.
3. The most unexpected university knowledge you have got.
4. The most interesting person you have met at university.
5. The most surprising things have happened to you at university.
6. The most educational information you have got.



7. The most pleasant university event.

**2. Fill in the gaps with the words. Don't forget to use the correct form of the verb.**

<b>pass</b>	<b>graduate</b>	<b>primary</b>	<b>nursery</b>
<b>sit</b>	<b>get</b>	<b>secondary</b>	<b>college</b>
<b>do</b>	<b>apply</b>	<b>university</b>	<b>degree</b>

When he was very young he went to a playgroup and then a (1) \_\_\_\_\_ school. When he was five, he started at the local (2) \_\_\_\_\_ school. School is compulsory in Britain for every child from five to sixteen years old, but in lots of other countries children don't start until they are seven.

His primary school was mixed, but when he was eleven, he went to an all-boys (3) \_\_\_\_\_ school. His favorite subjects were Maths and English. After five years at secondary school, he decided to go to sixth form (4) \_\_\_\_\_.

In his last year in the sixth form he (5) \_\_\_\_\_ exams in three subjects – literature, biology, chemistry, geography. He (6) \_\_\_\_\_ them and (7) \_\_\_\_\_. A grades in math and biology.

He (8) \_\_\_\_\_ for a place at (9) \_\_\_\_\_ to study medicine. It was a three-years (10) \_\_\_\_\_ course. He (11) \_\_\_\_\_ with first class honours. He thought about (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a postgraduate degree, but decided it was time to get a job and earn some money.

**3. Share information about your school career, experience and memories with your partner.**

**Using the example of the text above, describe your school years in a story of 10 sentences.**

#### 4. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in correct form.

stay on	get in
apply	do
leave	get to

#### Being an applicant

When I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 16, some of my friends (2) \_\_\_\_\_ school to get jobs, but most (3) \_\_\_\_\_ I wanted to (4) \_\_\_\_\_ sociology, but it wasn't possible at my school, so I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to the local technical college. There were over fifty applicants for only twenty places, so I was really pleased when I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ I really enjoyed the course.

Now fill in the gaps with the words:

results	college	entry	course
degree	prospectus	diploma	high

I had wanted to be a dentist but the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ requirements to study medicine at university are very (8) \_\_\_\_\_ and my exam (9) \_\_\_\_\_ weren't good enough, so I got the (10) \_\_\_\_\_ from my local (11) \_\_\_\_\_ to see what alternatives there were. In the end, I got onto a (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in tourist management. I got a (13) \_\_\_\_\_, but I still sometimes wish I'd been able to go to university and get a (14) \_\_\_\_\_.

**5. Share information with your partner about your applicant experience and memories. Using the example of the text above, make a list of tips “How to Become a Successful Applicant”.**

#### Reading time

- 1. Read the text. Put the extracts into logical order. Make up the vocabulary list of 15-25 words.**

## Student Responsibilities

	Broadly, though, students are expected to at least act consistently with the values of the institution and to obey local, state, and federal laws. It may also be expected that you actively participate in your career decision-making process, respond to advising, and plan to graduate.
	Institutions invariably provide additional details about student responsibilities. Details may be formal or informal. They may fall under academic expectations or a code of conduct. They may also include resources and recommendations. Some universities outlines a formula of responsibilities for student success.
	Secondary to the critical nature of assessing your values is the importance of committing to your responsibilities as a student. What are your new student responsibilities? Are they financial? Course specific? Social? Health related? Ethical? What exactly is expected of you?
	Consult your university handbook or Web site for details about your rights and responsibilities as a student. Overall, you demonstrate that you are a responsible student when you do the following:
	Now that you have transitioned into university, you will have new responsibilities. Research has shown that students, who get involved in career-planning activities, stay in university longer, graduate on time, improve their academic performance, tend to be more goal focused and motivated, and have a more satisfying and fulfilling university experience. This is why an important first step in university is examining your personal identity and values. By examining your values first, you begin the process of defining your educational goals and ultimately planning your career.
	Uphold the values of honesty and academic integrity; arrive on time and prepared for all classes, meetings, academic activities, and special events; give attention to quality and excellence in completing assignments; allot sufficient time to fulfil responsibilities outside of class; observe etiquette in all communications, giving

	respect to instructors, fellow students, staff and the larger university community; take full advantage of university resources available to you; respect diversity in people, ideas, and opinions; achieve educational goals in an organized, committed, and proactive manner; take full responsibility for personal behaviour; comply with all college policies.
	Expectations for student behavior vary from campus to campus. A Web search for “university student responsibilities” reveals the breadth of expectations deemed important at any given institution.
	By allowing these overarching principles to guide you, you embrace responsibility and make choices that lead to university success.

## 2. Match the words to make collocations from the text above.

plan	local/state laws
achieve	academic performance
improve	diversity
assess	your career
obey	your values
provide	educational goals
respect	additional details

## 3. Make a list of student rules to become a successful student at Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University. Give comments to every principle you mention. Present your speech in class.

## **Speaking time. Presentation speaking**

Present a report (25 sentences) on topic “I am a student of Faculty of Pedagogical Education at Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University”.

Follow the tips:

1. Introduce yourself and describe your school career.
2. Share your experience about your institution choice.
3. Present some information about Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, its structure and benefits.
4. Give some information about your applicant experience.
5. Share your first student experience and professional ambitions.

## **Writing time**

### **1. Write an essay on one of the following topics (140 words).**

1. Tips on how to become a student in Ukraine.
2. Applicant challenges in modern society.
3. Like teacher, like pupil.
4. Education is power, knowledge is wealth.
5. The great aim of education is not knowledge but action.

## **Video time**

1. Using this QR code watch the video and discuss with your partner the advantages and disadvantages of the university shown in the video.



## Case Study time

### Students work in groups.

**The aim:** Make a three-minute film about Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University, like an advertisement. The previous video task can be used as an example.

### Guide to the project:

**Step 1:** Develop a plan of 3-5 aspects which will be described in the film (teaching, university structure, campus life, university facilities, professional prospects, alumnus achievements) and prove your choice.

**Step 2:** Share the platform and shoot short videos according to the chosen aspects.

**Step 3:** Present your films in the class. Take part in discussion the videos to share your opinion about merits and demerits.

**Step 4:** Organize a contest in order to involve a greater number of students to show the videos and choose the best one in voting.

### NOTES

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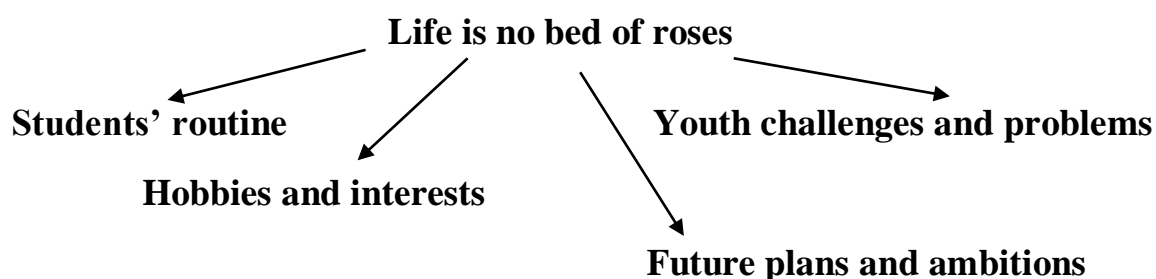
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## Module 2

# Life is No Bed of Roses

### Introduction. Speaking time

1. Discuss the proverb *Life is no bed of roses* with your partner.
2. Find the most suitable Ukrainian equivalent for the proverb above.
3. Share your ideas what topics this module includes.



### Discussion time

#### 1. Share your opinion about the following proverbs.

1. Learn while you are young.
2. Practice makes perfect.
3. Live and learn.
4. Like teacher like pupil.
5. Work done, have your fun.

### Vocabulary time

hobbyist	do smth as a hobby
pastime	do puzzles

leisure activities	do crosswords
indoor activities	keep pets
outdoor activities	collect stamps (badges, postcards, model car coins)
leisure interests	go in for sport/sports
at leisure	socialize with friends/ hang out with...
spare time	do gardening
free time	go hinting (fishing, sailing)
relaxation	sew
pleasure	knit
enthusiast	embroider
stamp collector	play the guitar/the piano
additional income	do sightseeing
spend time	listen to music
waste time	go out

## Practising time

### 1. *Work in groups. Choose and explain.*

1. The most interesting leisure activities for you.
2. The most boring leisure activities for you.
3. The most popular leisure activities with youth.
4. The most dangerous leisure activities in the world.
5. The most expensive leisure activities for Ukrainians.
6. The most educational leisure activities.
7. The most useless leisure activities.



## 2. Fill in the gaps. The first letter of each missing word has been given.

**In your own time.** Most of us have a h\_\_\_\_\_, that we do in our s\_\_\_\_\_ time. Some of us do things like surfing the Net, or make things like model planes. Others play cards or board g\_\_\_\_\_ like backgammon. While others like c\_\_\_\_\_ things such as stamps and magnets. I spent\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of my summer holidays snorkelling in the sea. My brother goes away almost every weekend either walking or c\_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains. His favourite hobby is taking p\_\_\_\_\_ of the rare flowers. My aunt who is eighty has a magnificent c\_\_\_\_\_ of traditional music, and still goes to d\_\_\_\_\_ classes. So, there is much more to life than watching television!

## 3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

<i>have</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>do</i>	<i>make</i>
-------------	-------------	-----------	-----------	-------------

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ excellent photos of people in different countries.
2. Shall we \_\_\_\_\_ mountain climbing this weekend?
3. If you have nothing to do, let's \_\_\_\_\_ a game of cards.
4. You should \_\_\_\_\_ some exercises; come to the gym with me.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ model planes using matches and thin paper.
6. Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ guitar lessons two times a week.
7. Would you describe \_\_\_\_\_ shopping as a hobby?
8. Chess is a great game to play but it \_\_\_\_\_ too much time.
9. I don't seem to \_\_\_\_\_ enough time for all my hobbies.
10. We're \_\_\_\_\_ swimming later on – do you want to join us?

## 4. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

<i>become</i>	<i>routine</i>	<i>casual</i>	<i>room</i>	<i>leisure</i>	<i>boring</i>	<i>music</i>	<i>influence</i>	<i>take up</i>	<i>devote</i>
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Some people adore their work, while others may find it monotonous and \_\_\_\_\_. But after periods of hard work they all seek an escape or at least a change from their everyday \_\_\_\_\_. Modern life offers a wide choice of ways to spend \_\_\_\_\_ time. Pop culture fashion, pop \_\_\_\_\_, magazines, fun and play are part of youth pastime. A lot of young people \_\_\_\_\_ a hobby for relaxation, pleasure or friendship, or to develop new interests, and even to get additional income. Almost any time of leisure activity can \_\_\_\_\_ a hobby. People sometimes choose a hobby without realizing they are doing so. A \_\_\_\_\_ interest grows into a fascination as the person learns more about the subject and \_\_\_\_\_ an increasing amount of time to it. Deciding on a hobby, young people consider different factors that can \_\_\_\_\_ their choice: whether they have enough time for their new interests, whether they can spend money on buying necessary equipment or items of collection, and whether they have \_\_\_\_\_ for their hobbies.

## 5. Look through the words and expressions:

LIKES		DISLIKES
I fancy	... appeals to me	My pet hates are ...
I enjoy	I fall for	I dislike
I am fond of	I am mad on/about	I detest
I am interested in	I am crazy about	I hate
I am keen on	I have smth on my list of	I can't stand
I am fascinated with	likes.	I can't bear
It fascinates me to	I am tempted by	I get annoyed at...
What attracts me is	... is my line/cup of tea.	It irritates me when...
I really love	... is what I like best.	I don't care for...
	I adore	

**6. Discuss with your partner five things you love doing and you hate doing in your leisure time and explain why. Use the words and expressions from the box.**

**Example:** *I love playing football at the weekend because I enjoy being outdoors.*

**7. Tell about your family hobbies using the the words and expressions above.**

## **Reading time**

### **1. Read the text, learn the collocation in bold**

#### *STUDENTS' LEISURE ACTIVITIES*

To fill their free time, some students with creative natures and artistic talents often **express themselves** in painting, drawing, singing, playing musical instruments, dancing or **trying their hand at** writing, photography or similar creative hobbies. They join amateur dramatic **societies**, choirs, or organize their own pop groups or bands.

Socializing with friends in free time, inviting them for a drink or a meal at home or having an evening out is the most usual pastime with students. **Sharing meal with** friends is a chance to chat and **discuss the day's events**. At weekends they **have a day out** in the forest and have picnics, or go to discos, theatres and exhibitions. **Keep-fit classes** are often an opportunity to meet friends. A lot of free time is spend at home where the most popular leisure activities are watching TV, reading books, newspapers and magazines, doing puzzles and crosswords and having parties. Playing cards and boarding games also help people **unwind after a busy day**.

Sports and games attract many people who enjoy competition, physical activity and **healthful exercise**. A person who works indoors all day can choose an outdoor sport. If he works alone he will find most pleasure in a team sport. Travelling, camping, mountain climbing and hiking attract a large number of enthusiasts who can't live without movement and need some change every day of their life. **Adventure sports** are becoming an increasingly popular way of spending spare time.

**2. Find out synonyms to the following collocations below. Use the examples.**

express oneself	realise one's potential in life
keep-fit classes	athletics, gymnastics
unwind after a busy day	
healthful exercise	
adventure sports	
discuss the day's events	
have a day out	
sharing meal with	

**3. Fill in the table using the information from the text and explain your choice.**

Which of the pastimes are	
active?	
passive?	
team activities?	
done alone?	
done at home?	
done outdoors?	
educational?	
entertaining?	

**Speaking time.**

- 1. Present a short report (20 sentences) about your leisure activities using the collocations from the text above.**
- 2. Look through the table and guess the hobby or leisure activity. Describe three more activities in the same way to present in the class.**

<b>Hobby or leisure activity</b>	<b>Things or equipment you need to do it</b>	<b>Short description</b>
	measuring tape, cutting table, fashion catalogue, different fabrics	You never know what is easier: to cut a piece of fabric into small pieces or join all these pieces into something that will attract the eyes of your friends.

## **Writing time**

### **1. Write an essay on one of the following topics (140 words).**

1. Popular leisure activities for young people in Ukraine.
2. Youth is full of pleasure.
3. The role of a hobby in students' life.
4. So many people, so many hobbies.
5. Children's leisure activities as a way of development and socializing in the modern society.

## **Video time**

**Using this QR code watch the video, do the tasks and discuss it with your partner.**



### **Case Study time**

**Students work in groups.**

**The aim:** Make a list of extra-curriculum students' activities at university and develop a plan of their work.

#### **Guide to the project:**

**Step 1:** Create a survey (list of 10 questions) for students about their preferences in extra-curriculum students' activities at university and present it in a diagram.

**Step 2:** Make a survey with the students of the first, second and third year of studying, shoot a video about the survey and show it at the presentation, analyze the results and choose three the most popular activities (team work).

**Step 3:** Develop a plan for work of the students' clubs which includes the name of the club, the working hours, the aim (educational and developing aspects), the expecting results.

**Step 4:** Make a speech and present it in the class.

#### **NOTES**

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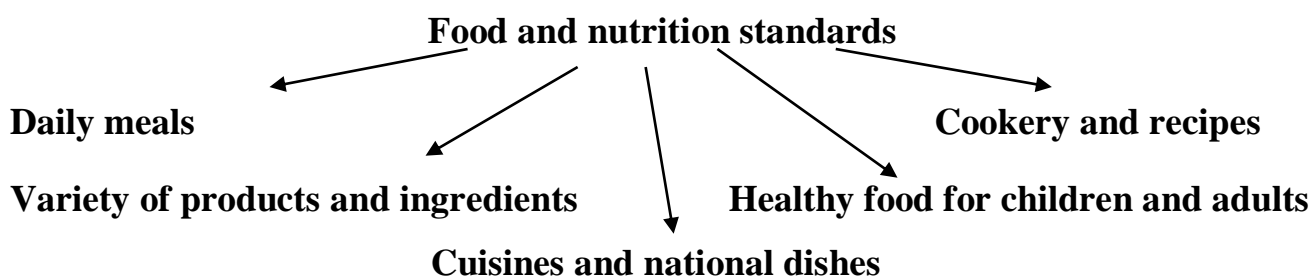
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## Module 3

# Food and Nutrition Standards

### Introduction. Speaking time

1. Discuss your associations with nutrition standards with your partner.
2. Describe eating habits. Share your opinion about your preferences in food.
3. Share your ideas what topics this module includes.



### Discussion time

#### 1. Share your opinion about the following proverbs.

1. An apple a day keeps the doctor away!
2. A hungry man is an angry man!
3. Eat with pleasure, drink at measure.
4. One man's meat is another man's poison!
5. Hunger is the best sauce.

### Vocabulary time

<b>FRUIT AND BERRIES</b>	<b>VEGETABLES</b>
apple	aubergine / eggplant
apricot	beetroot
avocado	broccoli
banana	brussels sprout
bean	cabbage
blueberry	cauliflower
date	carrot
fig	celery
grape(s)	courgette
grapefruit	cucumber
kiwi fruit	dill
nut	fennel
lemon	garlic
mango	leek
melon	lettuce
olive	mushroom
orange	onion
peach	parsley
pear	peas
peanut	pepper
pineapple	pumpkin
plum	potato
raisin	radish
raspberry	tomato
strawberry	turnip
tangerine	
watermelon	



MEAT	GROCERY	DISHES	FISH	DIARY PRODUCTS	KITCHEN EQUIPMENT
bacon	sugar	porridge	salmon	cheese	table cloth
ham	salt	chops	trout	cottage	napkin
sausages	coffee	mmeat balls	pike	cheese	cutlery
chicken	flour	beef steak	herring	butter	spoon
turkey	noodles	roast ...	caviar	sour cream	tablespoon
poultry	spaghetti	fried ...	prawn /	yoghurt	teaspoon
pork	biscuits	grilled ...	shrimps	condensed	pork
beef	/ cookies	pancakes	seafood	milk	knife - knives
mutton	rice	mashed ...			cup
veal	buckwheat	jam			glass
lamb	corn /	soup			wineglass
minced	cornflakes	crisps			bowl
meat					frying pan
liver					saucepan

## Practising time

### 1. Work in groups. Choose and explain.

1. The most delicious dish you've ever eaten.
2. The most tasteful fruit / vegetable.
3. The most difficult recipe to cook food.
4. The most unusual café or restaurant.
5. The most tasteless dish you've ever eaten.
6. The most popular students' food.
7. The most useful tips about healthy food.

**2. Fill in the gaps. The first letter of each missing word has been given.**

A vegetarian is a person who eats only v\_\_\_\_\_, bread, fruit, eggs. And doesn't eat m\_\_\_\_\_. However, some of them can eat f\_\_\_\_\_ which I find strange. Others eat chicken but not r\_\_\_\_\_ meat. A vegan doesn't eat meat, fish or any d\_\_\_\_\_ products such as eggs, milk and c\_\_\_\_\_. They only eat fruit and n\_\_\_\_\_. A g\_\_\_\_\_. knows a lot about food and enjoys good food and w\_\_\_\_\_. A c\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who prepares and cooks food in a hotel or restaurant.

**3. Fill in the table with different kinds of food which can be cooked in the following ways. Add at least 3 words to each column.**

minced	grated	mashed	sliced	chopped	spiced

**4. Group the words under the following headings.**

Cereals	Dairy products	Fruit	Herbs	Meat	Vegetables	Fish

aubergine	bacon	blackberry	beans
barley	basil	chicken	cream
fennel	flour	gooseberry	grape
herring	lamb	maize	mint
mustard	peas	plaice	rabbit
pear	rye	peach	salmon
rice	sole	thyme	trout
sausage	wheat	veal	yoghurt

**5. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words from the box.**

*afternoon chocolate bacon breakfast juice continental English  
morning lunch meals menu syrup rolls second supper*

**MEALS**

Most people eat three 1\_\_\_\_\_ a day – breakfast, 2\_\_\_\_\_ and dinner. Some eat a fourth meal, 3\_\_\_\_\_ late at night. 4\_\_\_\_\_ tradition provides an extra light meal served in the late 5\_\_\_\_\_. Its basic 6\_\_\_\_\_ usually includes tea and special tea cakes or sandwiches.

Meals vary in different countries. 7\_\_\_\_\_ in the USA may include fruit or fruit 8\_\_\_\_\_, coffee, toast, and a choice of cereal or 9\_\_\_\_\_ and eggs. Many persons like pancakes with maple 10\_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast. 11\_\_\_\_\_ Europeans sometimes have an early breakfast of 12\_\_\_\_\_, and coffee or hot 13\_\_\_\_\_ and eat a 14\_\_\_\_\_ breakfast later on in the 15\_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Put the following names of food and drink under the right headings.**

**MENU**

APPETI ZERS	SOUPS	MAIN DISHES	SIDE DISHES	BEVERA GES	SWEETS	CHEESE
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		Meats				
		Poultry				
		Fish				

Apple pie, apple sauce, avocado vinaigrette, blue cheese dressing salad, butter, camembert, cheese dip (fondue) tray, coffee, cream of mushroom, Creole haddock, dumplings, Emmentaler, farmhouse cheddar, fried fillet of plaice, fruit salad, game pie, grilled tomatoes, grilled veal fillet, hot chocolate, hot fudge sundae, peach melba, pork chops, prawn cocktail, roast duckling, sole in white wine sauce, spice cake, spareribs, tossed green salad , turkey, Yorkshire pudding.

## Reading time

**Read the text and share your opinion about your healthy diet.**

### *WHAT IS A HEALTHY DIET?*

Eating a healthy diet is not about strict limitations, staying unrealistically thin, or depriving yourself of the foods you love. Rather, it's about feeling great, having more energy, improving your health, and boosting your mood.

Healthy eating doesn't have to be overly complicated. If you feel overwhelmed by all the conflicting nutrition and diet advice out there, you're not alone. It seems that for every expert who tells you a certain food is good for you, you'll find another saying exactly the opposite. The truth is that while some specific foods or nutrients have been shown to have a beneficial effect on mood, it's your overall dietary pattern that is most important. The cornerstone of a healthy diet should be to replace processed food with real food whenever possible. Eating food that is as close as possible to the way nature made it can make a huge difference to the way you think, look, and feel.

By using these simple tips, you can cut through the confusion and learn how to create – and stick to – a tasty, varied, and nutritious diet that is as good for your mind as it is for your body.

### **The Healthy Eating Pyramid**

The Harvard Healthy Eating Pyramid represents the latest nutritional science. The widest part at the bottom is for things that are most important. The foods at the narrow top are those that should be eaten sparingly, if at all.

### **Speaking time. Presentation speaking**

- 1. Present a short report (20 sentences) on the topic “Healthy Eating Habits for Children”, where you should describe the rules of healthy diet for young children, the ways of following it, give examples of the menu in everyday life and recommendations for parents; you can use the collocations from the text.**
- 2. Look through the table and guess the dish. Describe three more dishes in the same way to present in the class.**

<b>The name of the dish</b>	<b>Ingredients</b>	<b>Instructions for cooking</b>
	Yoghurt, seedless grapes, an apple, an orange, a banana, a kiwi-fruit.	Wash and cut the fruit into the cubes. Mix it and add some yoghurt. Serve with some fruit decoration.


### **Writing time**

**Write an essay on one of the following topics (140 words).**

1. Fast food nowadays. Pros and cons.
2. Healthy eating habits. The challenges and benefits.
3. Eat to live, not live to eat
4. Advantages and disadvantages of modern eating trends nowadays
5. Eating out. Advantages and disadvantages.

### **Video time**

1. Using this QR code watch the video, do the tasks and discuss it with your partner.



**Students work in groups.**

**The aim:** Make a perfect menu for the university canteen to follow our students' eating habits.

## Guide to the project:

**Step 1:** Create a survey (list of 10 questions) for students about their preferences in food and meals at university and present it in the classroom.

**Step 2:** Make a survey with the students of the first, second and third year of studying, shoot a video about the survey and show it at the presentation, analyze the results and choose a list of the most popular dishes and students' wishes about the university canteen (team work).

**Step 3:** Develop the most desirable every day menu for a week for the university canteen which includes the students' wishes, the rules of healthy eating and modern food trends.

**Step 4:** Make a speech and present it in the class.

## NOTES

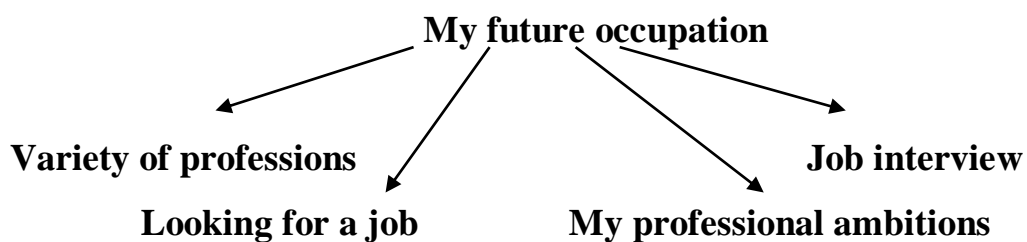
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## Module 4

# My Future Occupation

### Introduction. Speaking time

1. Discuss your associations with an occupation with your partner.
2. Share your opinion about the role of profession in the life.
3. Share your ideas what topics this module includes.



### Discussion time

#### 1. Share your opinion about the following proverbs.

1. Today – a reader, tomorrow – a leader.
2. Every man to his trade.
3. No bees, no honey; no work, no money.
4. As is the workman, so is the work.
5. If a job is worth doing, it's worth doing well.



## Vocabulary time

PROFESSIONS	
actor, actress	security guard
architect ['a:kitekt]	tailor
artist (painter)	telephone operator
ballerina, ballet-master	taxi-driver, truck-driver, tractor-driver, bus-
biologist	driver locomotive engineer(engine driver)
book-keeper (accountant)	translator, interpreter
builder (constructor)	turner
barber, hairdresser	veterinary(vet)
chiropodist	waiter, waitress
cosmetologist, expert beautician	ambassador
carpenter	butcher
chemist pharmacist	coach
correspondent	estate agent
cashier	judge
cook, chef	priest
designer	porter
dentist	optician
editor	florist
electrician	forester
economist	goldsmith, jeweler
fashion model	loader
farmer	traffic warden
fisherman	archaeologist
fireman (fire fighter)	travel agent
gardener	publisher
journalist	guide

librarian	announcer
lawyer	jockey
mechanic	politician
musician, conductor	referee
maid	dustman
miner	curator
nurse	newsagent
postman	financial manager
police officer (policeman)	speech-language pathologist
plumber	clinical laboratory technician
receptionist	mathematician
salesman (woman, person), seller,	pediatrician
shop-assistant, store-keeper	software developer
secretary, typist	attorney
scientist	banker
sculptor	dietician
surgeon	filmmaker
statistician	pilot
flight attendant	programmer

## Practising time

### 1. *Work in groups. Choose and explain.*

1. The most popular profession in Ukraine.
2. The best-paid profession.
3. The most difficult profession.
4. The most unusual profession.
5. The most dangerous profession.

6. The most creative profession.
7. The most necessary profession.

**2. Choose and explain (part 2):**

1. Three professions that require deep scientific knowledge.
2. Three professions that require wearing uniforms.
3. Three professions that require the knowledge of a foreign language.
4. Three professions that demand the fastest actions.
5. Three professions that give an opportunity to travel.
6. Three professions that involve a lot of stress.
7. Three professions that involve dealing with people's problems.

**3. Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.**

*manual   on the dole   profession   in shifts   retirement   fired*  
*the career ladder   workaholic   perks   job   work experience*

1. I'm an architect by \_\_\_\_\_. That's why I'm very creative.
2. At the moment I'm looking for a \_\_\_\_\_ as recently I've been laid off.
3. When a person applies for a job she wants to know if he will have any \_\_\_\_\_ such as free meals or transport.
4. I can't be called a \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm not going to hold the same position all my life.
5. Every ambitious person plans to climb \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Now my brother is out of work and he is \_\_\_\_\_, which is hardly enough to survive.
7. My father works as a carpenter at a building site. It's hard \_\_\_\_\_ work. He mainly works \_\_\_\_\_.
8. When a person applies for a job, firstly an employer pays attention at his \_\_\_\_\_.

9. If a man goes on pension before 60, he has an early \_\_\_\_\_.
10. As he always was late for a job, he was \_\_\_\_\_.

4. **Fill in the gaps with the suitable noun in the box.**

<i>job occupation profession position career calling work</i>
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1. She's got a good \_\_\_\_\_ in a bank.
2. Law, medicine and teaching are all respected \_\_\_\_\_.
3. John is very glad as he has been offered a \_\_\_\_\_ of an editor in the local newspaper.
4. He had a successful \_\_\_\_\_ as a journalist.
5. There are now much more women in the teaching \_\_\_\_\_.
6. What kind of \_\_\_\_\_ should I be responsible for?
7. If you get a lot of pleasure in your job, maybe, it's your \_\_\_\_\_.

4. **Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.**

My boss *said/told* that unless I *raise/rose* standard of my work, I was likely to *lose/loose* my job. With the cost of *live/living* rising all the time, the consequences would be disastrous. As it is, I'm finding it *almost/hardly* impossible to make ends meet on my monthly *salary/wage*. This morning I *lost/missed* the bus to the office and I turned up late again. My boss *said/told* me that if the same situation *arose/aroused* again he would have no choice but to give me the sack.

I couldn't bear being out of work as I'm used to having a *stable/steady* job. The problem is that I'm not in the *custom/habit* of getting up early as I used to start work *later/lately*. It's not easy to find a *job/work* in the *actual/present economic/economical climate/condition*. And, of course, things are getting more difficult for me; the

*elder/older* you get, the more difficult it is to find any job, never mind one which *gives/pays* a reasonable wage.

### **Reading time**

**Rea the text, choose three professions and describe like in the text.**

## *JOBS AND PROFESSIONS*

As has been the case for many years, jobs, or forms of employment where in employees perform a service or duty in exchange for financial compensation, play a prominent role in society. Furthermore, all jobs – even those of seemingly little significance – are important, as they simply wouldn't exist if their specific responsibilities weren't of value to employers (companies or persons that pay others for their work), customers (individuals who pay money for a product or service), and the economy generally.

Teachers, or educational professionals tasked with helping students understand certain subjects and topics, are especially crucial today. In short, teachers help their students to become qualified for their future careers.

Doctors, or medical professionals who specialize in providing health-related assistance to patients, are some of the most respected individuals in America and the world. It's the responsibility of doctors to help those who feel less-than-stellar to determine the underlying health issue(s) and recommend an effective treatment (or remedy to a disease, disorder, or condition).

There are quite a few types of specialty doctors in America (besides MD, which simply means "medical doctor"), all of whom can be referred to simply as "Doctor (Name)." Dentists (mouth/teeth doctors), dermatologists (skin doctors), and psychiatrists (mental-health doctors) are just a few examples of the many different types of doctors.

Additionally, nurses are medical professionals who help to administer doctor-ordered treatments to patients.

Police officers are law enforcement professionals whose job it is to protect citizens, solve crimes, and assure that rules and regulations are followed. Similarly, firefighters serve the public by responding to fires (and other emergency situations) and using high-tech equipment to extinguish these fires, while bringing any individuals who're in danger to safety.

Farmers maintain fields of crops (or vegetable/fruit plants) and/or collections of animals with the intention of selling these products as food.

Chefs/cooks prepare meals in professional settings, including restaurants, cafeterias, and other venues wherein food and drink are sold, for customers. Chefs are generally experienced in cooking and managing kitchens.

Waiters bring menus, beverages, meals, and ultimately, the check (or a bill of the foods and drinks purchased in a transaction) to tables in restaurants and other establishments that serve food.

### **Speaking time. Presentation speaking**

- a. Look through the table and guess the profession. Describe three more professions in the same way to present in the class.**

<b>Profession</b>	<b>Things or equipment you need to work with</b>	<b>Short description</b>
	easels, brushes, oils, notes, pencils	produce works of creative significance, including music, paintings, drawings, poetry, writing, and more

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- b. Present a short report (10 – 15 sentences) describing a profession or occupation giving information about special qualities required, main responsibilities, a place of work, equipment, working hours, benefits, using the collocations from the text.**

### **Writing time**

**1. Write an essay on one of the following topics (140 words).**

- Tips how to choose a future occupation.
- The variety of professions in modern society.
- The role of a teaching profession in the world.
- Some work to live, some others live to work.
- Work to live or live to work.
- Find a job you love and never work a day in your life.
- “Find a job you enjoy doing, and you will never have to work a day in your life.” (Mark Twain)

### **Video time**

- 1. Using this QR code watch the video, discuss it with your partner and make a list of benefits of teaching career and comment on every position.**



2. Using this QR code watch the video, do the task and discuss it with your partner.



### Case Study time

Students work in two groups with different tasks.

Group 1	Group 2
<b>The aim:</b>	
Present Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University graduate as a future modern teacher, giving the full characteristics about her/his special qualities required, treats of character, appearance and outlook, teaching experience.	Present a want ad about a school teacher, giving the full characteristics about the requirements she/he has to have (special qualities required, treats of character, appearance and outlook, teaching experience, etc.).
<b>Guide to the project:</b>	
<b>Step 1:</b> Create a survey (list of 10 questions) for students about the outlook of Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University graduate as a future modern teacher.	<b>Step 1:</b> Learn the want ads about a school teacher. Create a survey (list of 10 questions) for school headmasters and university teachers about the outlook of Borys Grinchenko Kyiv University graduate as a future modern teacher.
<b>Step 2:</b> Make a survey with the students of the first, second and third	<b>Step 2:</b> Make a survey with the school headmasters and university teachers,



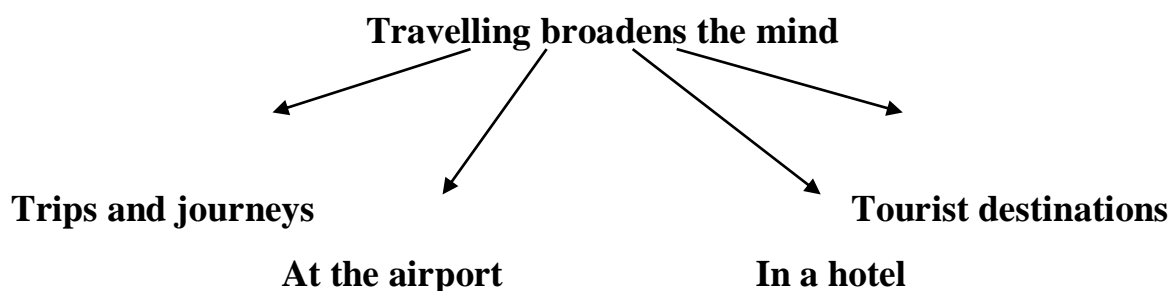


## Module 5

# Travelling Broadens the Mind

### Introduction. Speaking time

1. Discuss the proverb *Travelling broadens the mind* with your partner.
2. Find the most suitable Ukrainian equivalent for the proverb above.
3. Share your ideas what topics this module includes.



### Discussion time

#### 1. Share your opinion about the following proverbs.

1. The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page.
2. Travel is the only thing you buy that makes you richer.
3. Don't listen to what they say, go see.
4. To travel is to live.
5. We travel not to escape life, but for life not to escape us.

### Vocabulary time

Topic vocabulary in contrast	Phrases and collocations
voyage / journey / trip / travel /	have an accident, in an accident

excursion view / sight world / earth area / territory season / period fare / ticket / fee miss / lose take / bring / go book / keep arrive / reach live / stay border / edge / line length / distance guide / lead	in advance in the direction of sth go / be on holiday, take a holiday plan / take a route see the sights do / go sightseeing go on a tour, take a tour tour a place, tour guide go on a trip, take a trip business / school trip lose / make / find your way on the way go ahead
<b>Phrasal verbs</b>	<b>Word patterns</b>
catch up with check in / out drop off get back go away keep up with pick up see off set off take off	be afraid of appear to be arrive in / at a place, arrive home differ from dream about/of live in / at a place, live here / there depend on think of / about influence sth

## Practising time

### 1. *Work in groups.* Choose and explain.

1. The most dreaming holiday destination for you.
2. The most popular holiday destination in Ukraine.
3. The most expensive thing in travelling.
4. The most unusual place to visit.
5. The most dangerous way of travelling.
6. The most stressful moment during a trip for you.
7. The most necessary things to travel.

**2. Fill in the gaps. The first letter of each missing word has been given.**

When planning a h\_\_\_\_\_ you must first decide where you are going. Next, you need to decide where you're going to s\_\_\_\_\_ and how you're going to travel – b\_\_\_\_\_ plane, car, train or boat. You may need to visit a travel a\_\_\_\_\_ who will organize your tickets. If you are travelling a\_\_\_\_\_, it's best to b\_\_\_\_\_ in advance to make sure you get the f\_\_\_\_\_ you want and a good h\_\_\_\_\_. Don't forget to arrange to have some foreign c\_\_\_\_\_ and to have enough t\_\_\_\_\_.

**3. Match the words with their definitions.**

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1. travel     | A. a crossing across the sea  |
| 2. voyage     | B. the act of travelling  |
| 3. tour       | C. a journey to a place and back again                                |
| 4. migration  | D. a trip of some distance, usually by land                           |
| 5. expedition | E. a plan of a journey for a certain purpose                          |
| 6. journey    | F. a journey during which several places of interest<br>are visited   |
| 7. itinerary  | G. a long journey especially by water                                 |
| 8. trip       | H. a movement of many people from one part of the<br>world to another |

9. crossing                      I. a long journey, especially made by a group of people, to a dangerous place, that hasn't been visited before

**4. Fill in the gaps with the correct words in the box.**

*journey voyage flight cruise trip tour hitch-hiking*

1. I'd be delighted to go on a sea \_\_\_\_\_, but my wife has never been a good sailor, so we can't join you.
2. Last week we made a wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ to the mountains. It took us four hours by coach.
3. The Italian \_\_\_\_\_ was really exciting. We visited a number of wonderful towns and then returned to Rome. The \_\_\_\_\_ back to Moscow by railway took us about three days.
4. It is delightful to come ashore after a long \_\_\_\_\_ and to feel solid ground under one's foot.
5. Many times on his long \_\_\_\_\_ in the depths of Africa, in the jungle of the Amazon he faced danger, starvation and death.
6. At the beginning of the last century going from Petersburg to Moscow was described as "\_\_\_\_\_". Now it is but a night's \_\_\_\_\_ by night train, a six hours' \_\_\_\_\_ by day train or an air \_\_\_\_\_ of an hour and a half.
7. I'm just reading a very amusing book about a pleasure party making a Caribbean \_\_\_\_\_ in somebody's yacht.
8. Young people are naturally fond of \_\_\_\_\_ as a way of going places and seeing things; it is cheap and gives one a feeling of freedom and infinite horizons.
9. I'm told you're going on a \_\_\_\_\_ to the Far East.

10. They're planning a \_\_\_\_\_ of our Baltic resorts. They've a new car, you know.
11. You're looking pale. A \_\_\_\_\_ to the seaside will do you good.

**5. Read the text and chose the most suitable variant.**

The easiest way to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday is through a travel agency. The procedure usually (2) \_\_\_\_\_ looking through a number of glossy (3) \_\_\_\_\_ to find a suitable holiday (4) \_\_\_\_\_. The (5) \_\_\_\_\_ agent is able to offer valuable information and advice. Once you've chosen the ideal holiday spot you can (6) \_\_\_\_\_ about tickets, length of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and type of (8) \_\_\_\_\_ available. If you find what you care looking for you can pay a deposit to (9) \_\_\_\_\_ your reservation.

1.	a) order	b) book	c) reserve	d) plan
2.	a) involves	b) includes	c) presupposes	d) aims
3.	a) books	b) magazines	c) leaflets	d) brochures
4.	a) destination	b) places	c) spots	d) centre
5.	a) tourist	b) tourism	c) travel	d) travelling
6.	a) ask	b) acquire	c) enquire	d) accept
7.	a) visit	b) visiting	c) staying	d) stay
8.	a) accommodation	b) living	c) flats	d) hotels
9.	a) ensure	b) secure	c) assure	d) acquire

**6. Here are some lines from conversations on different kinds of transport.**

**A. Where does each conversation take place?**

<i>car</i>	<i>bus</i>	<i>taxi</i>	<i>underground</i>	<i>train</i>	<i>plane</i>	<i>ferry</i>
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1. Do you think it'll be a rough crossing?
2. Excuse me, I think you'll find those seats facing the front are ours.
3. Two to the British Museum, please. And could you possibly tell us when it's our stop?
4. Can you take us to Euston Station, please?
5. That's all right, you can keep the change.
6. I'll get a couple of coffees from the buffet car.
7. No, no! He said turn left at the pub, not right!
8. Excuse me, are we landing on time?
9. Which line is it for Oxford Circus?

**B. Match the lines above with the following replies.**

- a) Look! You drive and I'll navigate from now on! Right?
- b) Yes, of course. Hop in!
- c) Would you mind getting me a sandwich as well?
- d) I'm terribly sorry. We didn't notice that they were reserved.
- e) Yes. We're beginning our descent soon.
- f) Well, the forecast is good so it should be very smooth.
- g) One pound eighty, please. Just sit near me and I'll give you a shout.
- h) The Jubilee Line to Green Park. The: change to the Victoria Line.
- i) Thanks a lot. Do you want a hand with those bags?

**7. Choose the correct variant.**

1. We still have to *book/make* a hotel and to buy our plane tickets.
2. I'm leaving tomorrow and I still haven't *packed/stacked* my suitcases.
3. I always get great deals on hotels because my friend is a *trip/travel* agent.
4. A "bed and *breakfast/food*" is a private home which takes in guests.
5. It is often very expensive to travel during *peak/expensive* season.

6. Arranging *acclimations/accommodations* means arranging a place to stay (like a hotel, guest house, etc.)
- 7) Travel agents often ask you whether or not you would like to buy traveler's *insurance/policy*.
- 8) A *package/combined tour/holiday* is one that includes air, hotel, and often food.
- 9) A *connecting/connect* flight requires a passenger to change from one plane to another.
- 10) If you lose something at an airport, you should check at the airport's lost-and-*find/found* office.

## Reading time

Read the text and do the exercises.

### *DEATH BY TOURISM*

*Does tourism ruin everything that it touches?*

At the entrance to one of the **ruined temples** of Petra in Jordan, there is an inscription chiselled into the soft red rock. It looks as if it has been there for centuries. It could have been carved by one of King Herod's soldiers, when they were imprisoned in the town in 40BC. But closer inspection reveals that it is not so **ancient** after all. It reads: Shane and Wendy from Sydney were here. April 16th 1996.

The ruins of Petra were **discovered** in 1810 by a Swiss explorer, and a recent report has just concluded that 'they are in grave danger of being destroyed by the unstoppable march of tourism'. More than 4,000 tourists a day tramp through Petra's rocky tombs. They wear away the soft red sandstone to powder and (occasionally!) scratch their names into the rock.

It is not just Petra that is **under threat** of destruction. More than 600 million tourists a year now travel the globe, and vast numbers of them want to visit the world's most **treasured sites**: the Parthenon, the Taj Mahal, Stonehenge, the national parks of Kenya. The tourist industry will soon be the largest industry in the world, and it has



barely reached its 50th birthday. Many places that once were remote are now part of **package tours**. Will nothing put a stop to the growth of tourism?

### *A brief history of tourism*

The Romans probably started it with their holiday villas in the **Bay** of Naples. In the 19th century, the education of the rich and privileged few was not complete without a Grand Tour of Europe's cultural sites. Things started to change for ordinary people in 1845 when Thomas Cook, of Leicester, England, organized the first package tour. By 1939, an estimated one million people were travelling abroad for holidays each year. It is in the last three decades of the 20th century that tourism has really taken off. Tourism has been industrialized: landscapes, cultures, **cuisines**, and religions are consumer goods displayed in travel brochures.

### *Tourism today*

The effects of tourism since the 1960s have been incredible. To take just a few examples:

- ✓ The **Mediterranean shores** have a resident population of 130 million, but this swells to 230 million each summer because of the tourists. This is nothing. The United Nations projects that visitors to the region could number 760 million by the year 2025. In Spain, France, Italy, and most of Greece, then is no undeveloped **coastline** left, and the Mediterranean is the dirtiest sea in the whole world.
- ✓ In the Alps, the **cable cars** have climbed ever higher. More and more peaks have been conquered. It is now an old Swiss joke that the government will have to build new mountains because they have wired up all the old ones. There are 15,000 cable car systems and 40,000 kilometres of **ski-runs**.
- ✓ American national parks have been so operating permit systems for years. But even this is not enough for the most popular sites. By 1981, there was an eight-year waiting list to **go rafting** down the Grand Canyon's Colorado River, so now there is a lottery once a year to select the lucky travellers.

- ✓ In Notre Dame in Paris, 108 visitors enter each minute during opening hours. Thirty-five buses, having put down their passengers, wait outside their fumes eating away at the **stonework** of the cathedral.
- ✓ Poor Venice with its unique, exquisite beauty. On one hot, historic day in 1987, the **crowds** were so great that the city had to be closed to all visitors.
- ✓ In Barbados and Hawaii, each tourist uses ten times as much water and electricity as a local **inhabitant**. Whilst feeling that this is unfair, the locals acknowledge the importance of tourism to their economy overall.
- ✓ The prehistoric cave paintings at Lascaux in France were being slowly ruined by the breath and bacteria from 200,000 visitors a year. The **caves** have now been closed to the public and a replica has been built. This is much praised for its likeness to the original.

#### *The future of tourism*

Will there be more replicas like in Lascaux? There already are. Heritage theme parks (mini-Disneylands) are springing up everywhere. Many of the great cities of Europe, such as Prague, Rome, and Warsaw, are finding that their historic centres are fast becoming theme parks - tourist ghettos, filled with clicking cameras and whirring camcorders, abandoned by all **local residents** except for the souvenir sellers. Until recently, we all believed that travel broadened the mind, but now many believe the exact opposite: 'Modern travel narrows the mind'.

#### **Are the following statements true or false? Correct the false ones.**

1. An ancient inscription has been discovered at the entrance of a ruined temple in Petra.
2. Nearly 1.5 million tourists a year visit Petra.
3. The stone in Petra is so soft that the tourists' feet are destroying it.
4. Tourism has been the world's largest industry since the 1960s.
5. It is now possible to go everywhere in the world on a package holiday.

6. In the 19th century, Thomas Cook organized tours of Europe's cultural sites for rich people.
7. The number of foreign tourists has been growing gradually since 1939.
8. There will be a huge increase in the numbers of tourists to the Mediterranean.
9. Nowadays, you can only go rafting down the Colorado River if you win a lottery.
10. The caves of Lascaux are going to be closed to the public and a replica is going to be built in Disneyland.
11. Local people are moving away from many historic city centres.

### **What do the following numbers refer to?**

40 BC    1810    600 million    1845    1939    230 million    eight-year    108    1987  
ten times

### **Speaking time. Presentation speaking**

1. **Present a short report (20 sentences) on the topic “The Trip of My Dream” using the collocations from the text below.**
2. **Look through the table and guess a kind of travelling (use a synonym list). Describe three more travels in the same way to present in the class.**

<b>Kind of travelling</b>	<b>Aim of the travelling</b>	<b>Destination description</b>
	Have a rest, lie in the sun, swim, relax, do water sports	It is a cozy town on the coast with a great number of holidaymakers, especially in high season.


### **Writing time**

#### **1. Write an essay on one of the following topics (140 words).**

1. Travelling as a popular hobby nowadays.
2. Travelling with educational purpose.
3. Travelling with young children. Pros and cons.
4. Travel broadens the mind.
5. Tips for a future traveller.

### **Video time**

1. Using this QR code watch the video, discuss it with your partner and do the task.



### **Case Study time**

#### **Students work in groups.**

**The aim:** Make a 3-hour walking tour through Kyiv for exchange students, including the youth interests and leisure activities.

## Guide to the project:

**Step 1:** Make a plan of the 3-hour walking tour, paying attention to the sights to include their location and popularity with tourists.

**Step 2:** Prepare the description of every sight, included into the route.

**Step 3:** Take this excursion for yourself, paying attention to the time limits, level of interest and the distance.

**Step 4:** Present your 3-hour walking tour through Kyiv in the class.

**Step 5:** Choose the best one and take it together with the group.

## NOTES

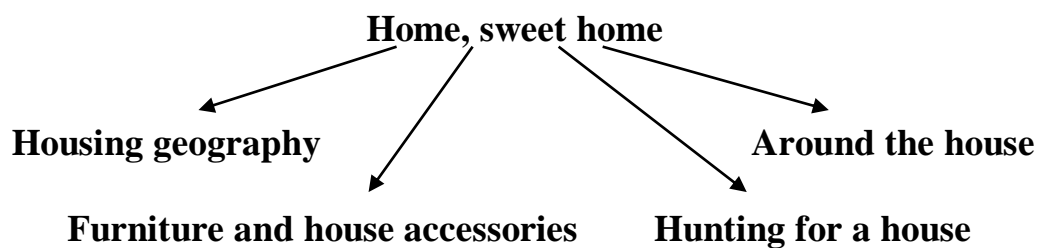
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## Module 6

### Home, Sweet Home

#### Introduction. Speaking time

1. Discuss the proverb *Home, sweet home* with your partner.
2. Find the most suitable Ukrainian equivalent for the proverb above.
3. Share your ideas what topics this module includes.



#### Discussion time

##### 1. Share your opinion about the following proverbs.

1. East or west, home is best.
2. There is no place like home.
3. Home is where your heart is.
4. Your house is your castle.
5. Choose your neighbors before you buy your house.

#### Vocabulary time

Types of dwelling	
a detached house	a multi-stored building

a semi-detached house a row house = a terraced house a block of flats an apartment building a skyscraper	a cottage, a country house a bungalow a palace a mansion a hut
<b>Entrance hall</b>	
an entrance hall unit a coat rack a coat hanger a hall mirror a shoe rack an umbrella stand	a ceiling light a door mat an entry-phone to wipe one's feet on the door mat to hang one's coat on a peg = on a hook
<b>Living room</b>	
a wall unit a hi-fi unit a coffee table (with a glass/inlaid top) a chandelier / a central light a couch, a sofa an (electric, gas, open)fireplace a lace curtain an entry-phone	a standard(t) lamp an armchair an indoor plant, houseplant a carpet, a rug a cushion a wine cabinet a remote control a mantelpiece
<b>Bedroom</b>	
an alarm clock a bedside table a bed (single, double, king-size) twin beds a wall lamp a bedside rug	a (built-in) wardrobe a blanket a dressing stool a dressing gown a sofa bed a blanket cover

a chest of drawers a pillowcase = a pillowslip a night lamp a bedspread a dressing table	a sheet pyjamas a mattress a quilt, a duvet a pillow
<b>Kitchen and dining room</b>	
a gas / electric stove / cooker a food processor a dinner/ tea / coffee set a dish rack a burner/ a hotplate a meat mincer a (serving) trolley a dishcloth an oven a coffee maker a microwave oven a tea towel a coffee grinder a refrigerator = a fridge	a tablecloth a sink a toaster a (built-in / wall / base-unit) cupboard a bin a tap = a faucet ( <i>AE</i> ) a blender a kitchen unit a freezer, a fridge a draining board an electric mixer a sideboard a dishwasher a cutting board
<b>bathroom</b>	
a bath / a tub ( <i>AE</i> ) a shower handset a bar of soap a sponge a bath mat a shower cubicle a soap dish = a soap tray tiled walls	a hand / face / bath towel a towel rail a washbasin toothpaste hair dryer = drier a safety razor shaving cream mouthwash



a plug = a stopper (AE)	bathroom scales
a shower curtain	aftershave lotion

## Practising time

### 1. *Work in groups. Choose and explain.*

1. The most dreaming type of housing for you.
2. The most popular type of housing in Ukraine.
3. The most expensive type of housing.
4. The most expensive equipment in your place of living.
5. The most important item in each room.
6. The most useless furniture or house equipment.
7. The most necessary furniture unit in the house.

### 2. **Choose and explain (part 2):**

1. Three items you need to cook food.
2. Three items you need to sleep on the bed.
3. Three items you need to keep your clothes.
4. Three items you need to keep your clothes clean and tidy.
5. Three items you need to make coffee.
6. Three items you need your room to look cozy.
7. Three items you keep in the bathroom.

### 3. **Fill in the gaps with the correct verbs in the box.**

*used contains covered arranged stretches consisting has is heated fixed  
opens form wiped keeps*

The dining room is smaller than the living room. The wallpaper is pale yellow and the ceiling with central light is white. The floor is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ with a red carpet on top of highly polished linoleum. The dining-room suite, (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of a sideboard, a dining table and four chairs, is in oak. A tall houseplant with broad green leaves in a wooden tub is pleasant to the eye. The room (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by an electric heater set into the wall. A French window (4) \_\_\_\_\_ onto a small patio beyond which is the back garden.

The kitchen is of medium size, but the space has been (5) \_\_\_\_\_ very efficiently. The various items of kitchen furniture are conveniently (6) \_\_\_\_\_ in a continuous line around three walls. The sink unit with a round stainless steel sink, a draining board and gleaming hot and cold water taps is in the corner. In the cupboards which (7) \_\_\_\_\_ the lower part of the sink unit the housewife (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a garbage bin, buckets, scrubbing brushes with dustpans, floor cloths, a washing liquid, etc. On the left-hand side a long cupboard (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the whole length of the wall. It (10) \_\_\_\_\_ saucepans with lids, frying pans, mixing and salad bowls and electric kitchen appliances: a mincer, a coffee grinder, a juice extractor etc. The work surface of the cupboard (11) \_\_\_\_\_ a hard, shiny, heat- and stain-resistant surface, which can easily be (12) \_\_\_\_\_ clean.

(13) \_\_\_\_\_ to the wall is another cupboard with sliding doors which contains crockery: tea and coffee cups, mugs and saucers, a tea set, plates and glasses. On the opposite wall there is a dishwasher, a fridge with a freezer and a small chest of drawers with cutlery.

#### 4. Where would you put (name the places to keep these things):

clean cups and saucers	an onion you are going to slice
dirty dishes	a pot with the soup you are going to heat
raw meat to store	cheese sandwich if you wanted the cheese to melt

a pie you are going to make	coffee beans if you wanted to make yourself a cup of coffee
food leftovers, rubbish, etc	fruit juice, ice and rum if you wanted to make a cocktail
the dishes you have washed	pieces of meat if you wanted to make meat balls

### 5. Fill in the missing phrases.

*to have a bath / shower = to take a bath / shower (AE)*

*to plug the bath*

*to run a bath*

*to apply face cream*

*to dry hands or face on the towel*

*to mop the floor in the bathroom*

*to hang a towel over the rail*

*to wipe the bathroom mirror*

- a. If you want to \_\_\_\_\_, you first have to \_\_\_\_\_ it so that the water doesn't run out of it.
- b. I've dropped the shower handset and there is a puddle on the floor. Can you help me and \_\_\_\_\_?
- c. Make sure the child \_\_\_\_\_ and don't let him touch the books with wet hands.
- d. Please, draw the shower curtain when you are \_\_\_\_\_ a shower, so that not to splash the water on the floor.
- e. We don't have a ventilator in our bathroom and after \_\_\_\_\_ a bath I have to \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.
- f. Instead of \_\_\_\_\_ my children throw them everywhere. I don't like it!

## Reading time

### 1. Read the text and fill in the missing words.

#### *MR. HUDSON'S HOUSE*

Mr. Hudson is selling his house. At the moment he is showing it to Mr. and Mrs. Wills. Here we are. As you can see it's really quite a big spacious \_\_\_\_\_, with two storeys. Upstairs there are three \_\_\_\_\_ where you and your children can sleep, and one which has both a bath and a shower. Downstairs we have a large \_\_\_\_\_ where all our family liked to get together in the evenings to watch TV and talk. Next to it is a \_\_\_\_\_ where we used to have our evening meals when all the family sat down to table. Breakfast we usually had in the \_\_\_\_\_ as it was a very quick meal.

Before we go in, let's have a look at the house from the outside. I think you'll agree that the front \_\_\_\_\_ is very nice with all its flower beds and a lawn. The green hedge around it makes it a little more private. You've got a car, haven't you? So the \_\_\_\_\_ next to the house will be very useful.

Now follow me up the path to the front door. Here we are inside. In this little \_\_\_\_\_ you can hang your coats and hats. On your right is the living room and this \_\_\_\_\_ on the left leads into the dining room. It is connected with the \_\_\_\_\_, so you can cook there and serves the meals in the dining room. From the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ you have a pleasant view on the back \_\_\_\_\_ which as you see has a strong wooden fence around it.

The house is in an excellent \_\_\_\_\_: you'll have no problems with the floors, walls, ceiling, the roof, central heating, hot and cold running \_\_\_\_\_ or electricity. So, any questions? Ah, yes, the price. Three bedrooms, a garage and a garden. Well, what do you think?

## Speaking time. Presentation speaking

1. Present a short report (20 sentences) describing a room, giving the full description about the furniture and its location.
2. Look through the table and guess the room described. Describe three more rooms in the same way to present in the class.

Kind of the room	Furniture	Peolple's activities in it
	There is a chest of drawers and some hangers in this room.	People usually take off and leave their clothes and footwear here.

## Writing time

### 1. Write an essay on one of the following topics (140 words).

1. Advantages and disadvantages of living in a detached house.
2. Advantages and disadvantages of living in a flat.
3. Renting a room. Tips for a student.
4. Home is not where you live but where they understand you.

5. The sun at home warms better than the sun elsewhere.

### **Video time**

1. Using this QR code watch the video, discuss it with your partner and prepare the description of 5 things you have in your house, using the example from the video.



### **Case Study time**

**Students work in groups.**

**The aim:** Make the project about the house of your dream.

#### **Guide to the project:**

**Step 1:** Make a plan of your future house description including the information about the architectural features of the building, things around it, house interior, room size and design and other features.

**Step 2:** Write a text and make a presentation on computer to show all details.

**Step 3:** Present your project in class.

### **NOTES**

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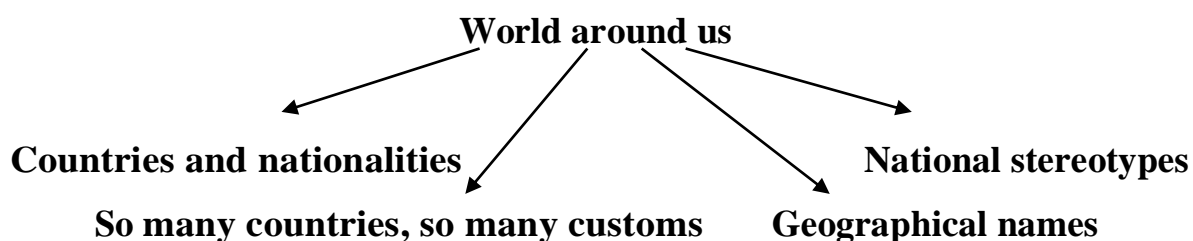
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## Module 7

# World around Us

### Introduction. Speaking time

1. Discuss your associations about the proverb *World around us* with your partner.
2. Give the description to the notion “nation”.
3. Share your ideas what topics this module includes.



### Discussion time

#### 1. Share your opinion about the following proverbs.

1. When you are in Rome, do as Romans do.
2. Happy nations have no history.
3. All people are a single nation.
4. Every good citizen adds to the strength of a nation.

### Vocabulary time

## NATIONS AND NATIONALITIES

	<b>He / She is from</b>	<b>He / She is</b>		<b>He / She is from</b>	<b>He / She is</b>
	France	French		Greece	Greek
	Italy	Italian		Czech Republic	Czech
	Germany	German		Slovakia	Slovakian
	Spain	Spanish		Croatia	Croatian
	Belgium	Belgian		China	Chinese
	Switzerland	Swiss		Japan	Japanese
	Austria	Austrian		Mexico	Mexican
	Portugal	Portuguese		the United States	American
	the Netherlands	Dutch		Canada	Canadian
	the United Kingdom	British		Australia	Australian
	England	English		New Zealand	New Zealander
	Scotland	Scottish		India	Indian
	Wales	Welsh		South Africa	South African



	Ireland	Irish		Egypt	Egyptian
	Poland	Polish		Morocco	Moroccan
	Denmark	Danish		Algeria	Algerian
	Sweden	Swedish		Tunisia	Tunisian
	Norway	Norwegian		Turkey	Turkish
	Finland	Finnish		Israel	Israeli
	Iceland	Icelandic		Argentina	Argentinian
	Russia	Russian		Brazil	Brazilian
	Hungary	Hungarian		Peru	Peruvian
	Ukraine	Ukrainian		Thailand	Thai

## Practising time

### 1. Work in groups. Choose and explain.

1. The most dreaming country to visit for you.
2. The most popular country with tourists.
3. The most expensive country to live.
4. The furthest country from Ukraine.
5. The most dangerous country to live.

6. The most ancient country in the world.
7. The most modern country in the world.

**2. Choose and explain (part 2):**

1. Three countries where the climate is severe.
2. Three countries with the smallest size.
3. Three countries where the English is an official language.
4. Three countries with the biggest number of inhabitants.
5. Three countries with white sand beaches.
6. Three countries with the most delicious cuisine.
7. Three countries with monarchy.

**3. Fill in the table with the adjectives deriving from nations.**

<b>-ian</b>	<b>-ish</b>	<b>-ese</b>	<b>others</b>
Ukrainian	English		

**4. Correct mistakes:**

Pizza is Greek.	Champagne is Italian.
Baseball is Spanish.	Paella is Turkish.
Hamburgers are Belgian.	The tango is Polish.
Seville oranges are French.	Disneyland is Chinese.
Venice is Portuguese.	Toyota is Brazilian.
Volkswagen is Canadian.	Siberia is Welsh.
The Beatles are German.	Crete is Australian.

**5. Complete the replies deriving nationalities from the names of countries in the brackets: (England, Japan, Spain, Russia, France, Greece, Egypt, Brazil, Germany, Mexico, Hungary, Italy)**

1. Hello! Hi! We are Mike and Rosie. We are from \_\_\_\_\_. We are \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Konnichiwa! I'm Mayumi. I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.  
Bonjour! I'm Jean-Paul. I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Guten Tag! I'm Johann. I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.  
Salem ala goum! I'm Fatima. I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Buongiorno! I'm Paola. I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Hairetai! I'm Christina. I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Bomdia! Bomdia! We are Clara and Bruno. We are from \_\_\_\_\_. We are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Privet! I'm Ivan. I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I Buenos dias! I'm Pablo. I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Szia! Szia! We are Janos and Iren! We are from \_\_\_\_\_. We are \_\_\_\_\_.
10. I Buenos dias! I'm Manuel. I'm from \_\_\_\_\_. I'm \_\_\_\_\_.

**6. Complete the sentences:**

A Cadillac		American	camera.
A Rollex		international	city.
Oxford	a	Italian	car.
English	is	Swiss	drink.
Milan		English	car.
Mercedes	an	Mexican	language.
A Sony		German	university.
Rum		Japanese	watch.

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## Reading time

### *INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT WORLD'S DIFFERENT CONTINENTS*

The world is very big and indeed a crazy place with the superabundance of different people, places, and things. As we all know that each country has its own particular traits and mannerisms that people grasp proudly and these are the things that tot up a dash of savior to life.

So here are some random fascinating and interesting facts about some continents and countries around the world that for sure, you will find surprising.

#### *Africa Facts*

Africa is the only black continent with the extremely crowded population of mostly young generation. In Africa, you will enjoy spectacular places, meet the variety of people and face different climate situations. There are much known and interesting fun facts about Africa, but there are much more unknown Africa facts that are worth mentioning. Below, I am going to mention some Africa facts for kids as well so that they can enhance their knowledge and you can also do this by telling your children.

- ✓ Africa is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest continent that is larger than Mexico, China, India, USA and many areas of Europe.
- ✓ Africa is the home for largest living land animals, the African elephant, and the tallest, Giraffe.

- ✓ 41% of the children in Africa are engaged in child labor aged between 5 and 14.
- ✓ There are 54 countries in Africa.
- ✓ South Africa is also called the “Rainbow Nation” because it has eleven official languages.
- ✓ In Swaziland, Africa, 1 out of 4 adults are infected with HIV.
- ✓ Nigeria has the highest rate of twin births in the world.
- ✓ Despite of having natural resources, Africa is the poorest and underdeveloped continent.
- ✓ Mostly 3 thousand kids die in Africa due to malaria.
- ✓ Almost a third of world’s languages are spoken in Africa.
- ✓ Almost one-half of world’s diamonds come from central and southern Africa.
- ✓ Facebook has 100 million active users in Africa.
- ✓ Over 50% of Africans are under the age of 25.
- ✓ Lake Victoria in Africa is the largest lake and second largest freshwater lake in the world.
- ✓ Sudan has more than 200 pyramids, more than the number of pyramids found in Egypt.

### *America Facts*

Do you know that about one-fourth of the entire global prison population is in the USA?

There are few America facts that are great and some are definitely not. The USA is somehow a weird place that is not always considered as a bad. Sometimes, “weird” can keep things fascinating. But, no doubt, America is a unique nation in the page of history. Some of the interesting facts about United States of America and US history facts are listed below that might be difficult for you to believe. These facts are true and not much well-known facts about USA and all the things and people in it.

- ✓ If you have \$10 in your hand with no debts, you are a richer person than 25% of the Americans.
- ✓ The constitution of confederate American state restricted the slave trade.

- ✓ Hawaii is the only place in the United States where coffee is grown commercially.
- ✓ In the United States, there are three towns named “Santa Clause”.
- ✓ In America, 40% of the births come from unmarried women.
- ✓ In 1867, the U.S. owned Alaska for just \$72 millions from Russia.
- ✓ Apple has more money than the U.S. treasury.
- ✓ The US Air force had only 18 pilots and 5 to 12 airplanes when the world war I started.
- ✓ More people have been identified with mental disorders in America as compared to any other nation.
- ✓ The U.S. has the highest divorce rates in the world.
- ✓ Approximately 200 million people in America live in mobile homes.
- ✓ Judaism is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Religion in the U.S. after Christianity.
- ✓ Pregnant women in colonial America did not take painkillers during delivery because it was considered as GOD’s Punishment for Eve’s eating the prohibited fruit.
- ✓ The U.S. has no official language.
- ✓ Valentine’s Day is also national condom day in the U.S.

### *Antarctica Facts*

Antarctica – the driest, coldest, windiest and emptiest place on earth, which you never recognized that how much this big block of ice is awesome. Here are some facts about Antarctica that are really cool and freezing.

- ✓ 90% of the world’s fresh water is in Antarctica.
- ✓ Antarctica is the only continent without native species of ants.
- ✓ During summer, the sun does not set in Antarctica, which actually means it receives much sunlight than the equator during that period of time.
- ✓ One of strange Antarctica facts is that a glacier named “Blood Fall” regularly pours out the red liquid, which makes it look like ice is bleeding.
- ✓ Antarctica is the largest desert in the world.

- ✓ There are no permanent residents or native people in Antarctica but up to 1000 people wintering over at different search stations.
- ✓ There are no polar bears in Antarctica, they are in Arctic.
- ✓ Only 2 % of the continent is explored and most of the area is covered in ice over 1.6 kilometers thick.
- ✓ There are at least 7 Christian Churches in Antarctica.
- ✓ 1977, Argentina sent a pregnant woman to Antarctica in an effort to claim a portion of the continent. Her child became the 1<sup>st</sup> person to be born on the southernmost continent.
- ✓ Vinson Massif is the highest point in Antarctica at 16,362 feet.
- ✓ Southern ocean surrounds Antarctica.
- ✓ There are no land mammals in Antarctica while there are lots of whales, penguins, and seals in Antarctica's water.
- ✓ In Antarctica, there is only 1 ATM.
- ✓ In Antarctica, there is a unique group of fish called ice fish. These have no red pigment hemoglobin in their blood to carry oxygen around.

### *Europe Facts*

Europe, the heart of human civilization is responsible for most of the technology, customs, lifestyle and language that overshadow the world today.

There are thousands of places in Europe that are worth writing about but who would take the time to read about all of them? So I have picked up some really spicy and interesting facts about Europe that you probably didn't know.

- ✓ One of the facts about it that Europe has 46 countries and the largest country is Ukraine.
- ✓ There are more than 200 languages spoken in Europe.
- ✓ It is believed that the Mediterranean Sea was a desert and dried out over the course of 600,000 years.

- ✓ According to the Greek myth, the name Europe came from the Phoenician princess Europa who was seduced by Zeus, when he disguised himself as a bull and then took her to Crete.
- ✓ One of the interesting Europe facts many of us don't know that statue of liberty was made in France designed by Frederic Bartholdi and given as a gift to the United States of America.
- ✓ The largest and smallest countries in the world are in Europe; Russia and Vatican.
- ✓ The most visited place in Europe is Disneyland, Paris.
- ✓ The leaning tower of Pisa took almost 200 years to build and is still leans.
- ✓ Greenland is the biggest island in the world.
- ✓ Sweden has more McDonald's per capita than any other country in Europe.
- ✓ Switzerland forbids late-night trips to the bathroom and flushing the toilet paper after 10 pm to avoid the noise pollution.
- ✓ Every year in Finland, people compete to see who can carry their wives fastest and farthest.
- ✓ In Europe, the longest town name is Llanfair-pwllgwyngyll-gogery-chwyrndrobbwl-lan-tysilio-gogo-goch, which is located in Wales.
- ✓ In France, it is against the law to call your pig Napoleon.
- ✓ In Germany, breaking plates is a very famous way to celebrate a couple's approaching marriage.

### **Speaking time. Presentation speaking**

- 1. Present a short report (20 sentences) about the country of your dream using the collocations from the text.**
- 2. Look through the table and guess the country according to the description. Describe three more countries in the same way to present in the class.**



<b>Country</b>	<b>Historical or geographical facts about the country</b>	<b>National stereotypes</b>
	It is a Scandinavian country, of a big size, situated in the north.	Native people invented sauna. Santa Clause comes from it.

### **Writing time**

#### **1. Write an essay on one of the following topics (140 words).**

1. So many countries, so many customs.
2. East or west, home is the best.
3. The ideal country to live in.
4. Tips to teach children to be patriotic.
5. To be patriotic means .....

### **Video time**

- 1. Using this QR code watch the video, discuss it with your partner and make a list of benefits of teaching career and comment on every position.**



## Case Study time

**The aim:** Make a project about one of the countries in the world, including the information about its geographical features, national characteristics, main landmarks and tourist attractions.

## Guide to the project:

**Step 1:** Make a plan of a country description including the information about different points and share your opinion about every piece of information you are going to present.

**Step 2:** Write a text and prepare the video to show all details.

### Step 3: Present your project in class.

## NOTES

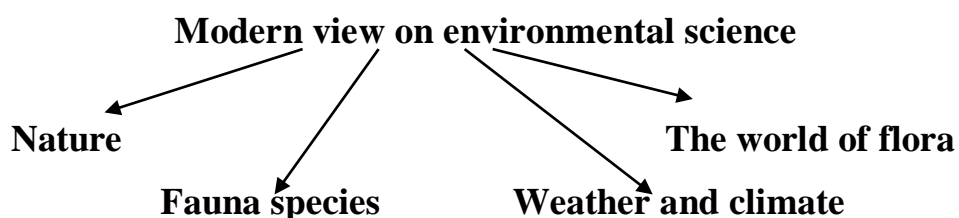
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## Module 8

# Modern View on Environmental Science

### Introduction. Speaking time

1. Discuss your associations with *environment* with your partner.
2. Give a definition to the noun “nature”.
3. Share your ideas what topics this module includes.



### Discussion time

1. Share your opinion about the following proverbs.

1. Where Nature stops folly begins.
2. All things are artificial, for nature is the art of God.
3. Colours are the smiles of nature.
4. If you truly love Nature, you will find beauty everywhere.
5. If you wish to know the divine, feel the wind on your face and the warm sun on your hand.

## **Vocabulary time**

**Birds:** albatross, blackbird, canary, crow, cuckoo, dove, pigeon, duck, eagle, falcon, flamingo, goose, gull, hawk, nightingale, ostrich, owl, parrot, peacock, pelican, penguin, pheasant, raven, rooster, sparrow, stork, swallow, swan, tit, turkey, vulture, woodpecker, wren.

**Fish and Marine Animals:** barbel, carp, cod, crab, eel, goldfish, haddock, jellyfish, lobster, perch, pike, plaice, salmon, shark, shell, shrimp, trout.

**Insects:** ant, bee, beetle, caterpillar, cockroach, dragonfly, flea, fly, grasshopper, harvestman, ladybug, larva, louse (pl. lice), wasp.

**Mammals:** antelope, badger, bat, bear, beaver, camel, chimpanzee, deer, dolphin, elephant, elk, moose, fox, giraffe, goat, guineapig, hamster, hare, hedgehog, horse, hyena, lion, llama, lynx, marmot, mink, mole, mouse, otter, panda, pig, hog, polarbear, polecat, pony, puma, racoon, rat, reindeer, rhinoceros, seal, sheep, skunk, sloth, squirrel, tiger, whale, wolf, zebra.

**Reptiles:** chameleon, crocodile, iguana, lizard, poisonous/venomous snake, python, tortoise, turtle.

## **Practising time**

### **1. *Work in groups.* Choose and explain.**

1. The most pleasant weather for you.
2. The most comfortable season for tourists.
3. The most comfortable climate for you.
4. The most popular mammal in Ukraine.
5. The most widespread field flowers in Ukraine.

6. The most dangerous species of fish in the world.
7. The most widespread bird species in Ukraine.

**2. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences.**

*waste protect recycled damage pollution factory emissions  
environmentalists*

1. During the last hundred years we have done great \_\_\_\_\_ to the environment.
2. There's a large chemical \_\_\_\_\_ in our town which has polluted the river twice in the last year.
3. The Government is very worried about the \_\_\_\_\_ of our rivers and beaches.
4. A lot of household \_\_\_\_\_ like bottles and newspapers can be \_\_\_\_\_ and used again.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are furious with the American Government for delaying measures which will reduce greenhouse gas \_\_\_\_\_.
6. There are lots of things we can all do to \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

**3. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given.**

The British are well known for always chatting about their weather. This is because the weather in Britain is so (1) c\_\_\_\_\_ - you never know what it will be like. Popular greeting is '(2) L\_\_\_\_\_ weather for the time of year' or, if the weather is bad, 'Isn't this weather (3) a\_\_\_\_\_!' If it's raining, they might say 'Great weather for (4) d\_\_\_\_\_!' You will often hear people add (5) w\_\_\_\_\_ permitting when they say they plan to play golf, garden or put out the washing. Most postcards from a holiday in Greece or Spain begin: 'It's (6) b\_\_\_\_\_ hot here even when local people think it's just a normal (7) b\_\_\_\_\_ and sunny day. There are many general expressions in English which show the importance of weather in people's lives. For example, feeling (8)

'u\_\_\_\_\_ the weather' means feeling slightly ill. If you 'make (9) h\_\_\_\_\_ weather of a job' it means you make it seem more difficult than it really is, and if you 'keep a weather (10) e\_\_\_\_\_ on something you give it your full attention - as the British do with their weather!

**4. Match these descriptions with the following countries. There is one extra country in the box.**

<i>Spain</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Britain</i>	<i>Greece</i>
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This country enjoys a Mediterranean climate for most of the year, with warm to hot days and mild nights. However, in the middle of summer, it can be unbearably hot and stuffy and winter can be chilly. December and January can be very cold and in February it is often rainy. April can be changeable with sunny days interrupted by windy showery weather.

Most of this country is always warm from April to October though it can occasionally be cold and rainy in the north, especially in the mountains. The south is amazingly mild throughout the year - it hardly has a winter. Although the Atlantic lies only a few miles away, the climate is more like the Mediterranean.

This country has a very changeable climate, both from day to day and from place to place. Although long periods of fine weather occur each year, it is not easy to forecast the weather accurately and you can be soaked during any season. The north of the country is much colder and windy in winter, often with quite heavy snowfalls. The south-west has milder weather.

## Reading time

### *THE PROBLEM OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION*

Environmental protection is the main problem facing humanity nowadays. The image of a sick planet has become firmly established into the public mind lately. Ten years ago the word “ecology” hardly meant anything for the majority of people, but today we can’t help bearing it in our minds. It has happened because of the growing effect of the rapid industrial development of the natural world which has negative features of its own. As a matter of fact the state of environment has greatly worsened of late.

There is no doubt that soil, water and air are contaminated with toxic wastes. Over the past few years we have been constantly speaking about ozone holes, droughts, high level of radiation, about food contaminated with chemicals. Scientists in many countries are very much concerned about drastic changes in weather patterns. The worst drought, the mildest winter and the most devastating hurricanes have become typical in those parts of the world where they used to be a rare occurrence.

Weather patterns have been changing recently due to the global warming-up process and its major reason – the greenhouse effect. The greenhouse effect is created by carbon dioxide emissions, released by industrial facilities and a constantly increasing number of cars. Thus it is of vital importance that the world should start cutting down the release of gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect. What is the reason for people getting so much worried about the state of environment? The answer to this question is fairly simple. The thing is the deterioration of the environment is telling heavily on people. They are paying for this with their health. And it is obvious what all people need is a healthy environment.

To solve this burning problem it is necessary for people to combine efforts, to raise safety standards at all industrial facilities, to adequately process by-products of industry, to set up an international space laboratory to monitor the state

of environment and set up an international center for emergency environmental assistance. All these measures will help us in solving these important problems and prevent us from dangerous illnesses and diseases.

### **Speaking time. Presentation speaking**

- 1. Present a short report (20 sentences) about the problems of environmental protection in our country using the collocations from the text.**
- 2. Look through the table and guess the animal described. Describe three more animals in the same way to present in the class.**

<b>Animal or plant</b>	<b>Short description</b>
	A large feline mammal found in most of Asia. It has a yellow-orange coat and black stripes.

### **Writing time**

- 1. Write an essay on one of the following topics (140 words).**
  1. Flora and fauna of Ukraine.
  2. Keeping pets. Pros and cons.
  3. Tips to teach children to love nature.



4. Nature in everyday life.
5. Everybody's role in environmental protection.

### **Video time**

1. Using this QR code watch the video, do the task and discuss it with your partner.



### **Case Study time**

**Students work in groups.**

**The aim:** Make a project of the environmental event for young children “Let’s Save Our Planet”.

#### **Guide to the project:**

**Step 1:** Think about the theme and the main idea of the event. Develop a plan for it, propose different activities for children and their parents.

**Step 2:** Write a text and prepare the short video advertisement to attract more people to take part in it.

**Step 3:** Present your project in class.

### **NOTES**

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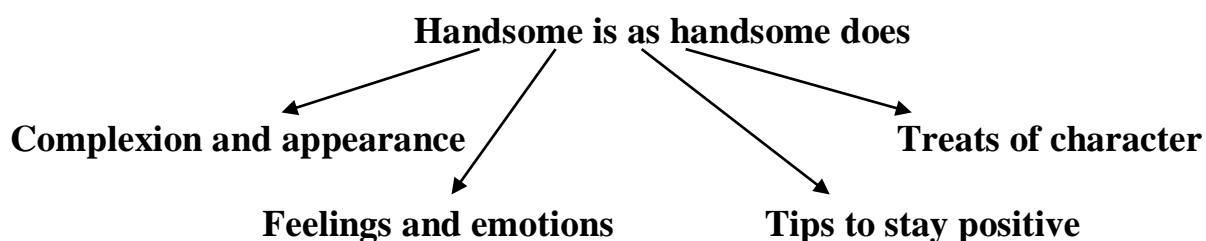
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## Module 9

# Handsome Is as Handsome Does

### Introduction. Speaking time

1. Discuss the proverb *Handsome is as handsome does* with your partner.
2. Find the most suitable Ukrainian equivalent for the proverb above.
3. Share your ideas what topics this module includes.



### Discussion time

#### I. Share your opinion about the following proverbs.

1. Appearances can be deceiving.
2. In the mirror everybody sees his best friend.
3. The eye is the mirror of the soul.
4. Trust not too much to appearances.
5. Things are seldom what they seem.

## Vocabulary time

head	trunk	limbs
face	shoulders	hand
cheekbone	back	fingernail
earlobe	neck	thumb
forehead	waist	palm
nostril	buttocks	ring finger
jaw	bosom	knee
mouth	navel	ankle
lip	belly	toes
eyebrow	breast	arm
eyelid	chest	forefinger
eyelashes	breast	elbow
chin	stomach	wrist
beard		hip
moustache		armpit
tongue		
cheek		

## *-ed and -ing adjectives*

alarmed – alarming	amused – amusing
annoyed – annoying	astonished – astonishing
bored – boring	convinced – convincing
captivated – captivating	disgusted – disgusting

challenged – challenging	embarrassed – embarrassing
confused – confusing	excited – exciting
depressed – depressing	exhausted – exhausting
disappointed – disappointing	fascinated – fascinating
frightened – frightening	inspired – inspiring
frustrated – frustrating	Interested – interesting
relaxed – relaxing	relieved – relieving
satisfied – satisfying	shocked – shocking
surprised – surprising	thrilled – thrilling
terrified – terrifying	worried – worrying
tired – tiring	

## Practising time

### 1. *Work in groups. Choose and explain.*

1. Three traits of character which attract you.
2. Three traits of character which you have.
3. Three traits of character which you can't stand.
4. Three traits of character which you would like to have.
5. Three traits of character which are the most important for a modern person.
6. Three traits of character which helps to build a career.
7. Three traits of character which are necessary for a future teacher.

### 2. Choose the correct adjectives to complete the sentences.

1. My nephew was *amusing* / *amused* by the clown.
2. It's so *frustrating* / *frustrated*! No matter how much I study I can't remember the vocabulary.

3. This lesson is so *boring* / *bored*!
4. I'm feeling *depressed* / *depressing*, so I'm going to go home, eat some chocolate, and go to bed early with a good book.
5. I thought her new idea was absolutely *fascinated* / *fascinating*.
6. This maths problem is so *confusing* / *confused*. Can you help me?
7. The teacher was really *amusing* / *amused*, so the lesson passed quickly.
8. The journey was *exhausting* / *exhausted*! Twelve hours by bus.
9. The plane began to move in a rather *alarming* / *alarmed* way.
10. He was *frightening* / *frightened* when he saw the spider.
11. I was really *embarrassing* / *embarrassed* when I fell over in the street.
12. That film was so *depressing* / *depressed*! There was no happy ending for any character.
13. I'm sorry, I can't come tonight. I'm completely *exhausting* / *exhausted*.
14. We are going in a helicopter? How *exciting* / *excited*!
15. Don't show my baby photos to people, Mum! It's so *embarrassing* / *embarrassed*!
16. It's okay, it's only me. Don't be *alarming* / *alarmed*.
17. My sister is so *exciting* / *excited* because she is going on holiday tomorrow.
18. I hate long flights, I'm always really *boring* / *bored*.
19. She looked very *confusing* / *confused* when I told her we had to change the plan.
20. John was *fascinated* / *fascinating* by Mandarin when he first started learning languages. He decided to study more and now he can speak it fluently.

### 3. Describe your feelings in the following situations.

When you work hard	When you dream
When you plan your holidays	When you have solved your problems
When you learn English vocabulary	When you have no time to sleep

When you fall in love	When you are going to the party
When you are late	When you are shopping new clothes
When you have passed your exam	When you get a present
When your friend is sad	When you are lost
When you are hungry	When you are in a new place
When you do sth at first	When you get a salary
When you are travelling	When you cause some trouble
When you see your best friend	When you leave your family
When you meet new people	When sb criticizes you
When sb praises you	When it rains
When you think about your future life	When you answer at English lesson

#### 4. Complete the sentences with collocations in the box.

<i>long nails</i>	<i>big fit</i>	<i>lovely complexion</i>	<i>hairy chest</i>	<i>bad skin</i>
<i>deep voice</i>	<i>long legs</i>	<i>thin legs</i>		

1. Size 12! Are these your shoes? You've got really \_\_\_\_\_, haven't you?
2. You've got such \_\_\_\_\_. Would you like to move the seat back a bit.
3. I've never seen you in shorts before. You've got such \_\_\_\_\_. You should go running and try to build up your muscles a bit!
4. My boyfriend's got a really \_\_\_\_\_. It's like being with a gorilla.
5. You've got such lovely \_\_\_\_\_. Are they real?
6. He's got such a \_\_\_\_\_. I find it very sexy when we speak to me on the phone.
7. Keith's new girlfriend must spend a fortune on face cream to have such a \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Poor Tim. He's had really \_\_\_\_\_ ever since he was 13.

**5. Complete the following dialogues with the words and phrases below: in the box.**

<i>moody</i>	<i>arrogant</i>	<i>amusing</i>	<i>selfish</i>	<i>stubborn</i>	<i>silly</i>
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1. – Lucy never thinks about anyone but herself.  
– Yes, she can be a bit \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes.
2. – Oh, Laura's impossible. One minute life is wonderful and the next minute she's in her room crying.  
– Yes, she can be a bit \_\_\_\_\_ sometimes.
3. – I really don't like Bob. He seems to think that he's more important than anybody else.  
– He certainly can be very \_\_\_\_\_.
4. – Martin's such good fun. He's got a great sense of humour.  
– Yes, he can be very \_\_\_\_\_ at times.
5. – I wish Joe would stop playing practical jokes all the time. It gets very tiring.  
– Yes, he can be really \_\_\_\_\_ at times. I wish he'd grow up and behave like an adult.
6. – I told Emma that she shouldn't leave university but she never listens to me.  
– No, she really can be very \_\_\_\_\_ when she wants, can't she?

**Reading time**

In many places, people smile when they have their picture taken. They are smiling purposefully, to look happy. A smile is a worldwide expression. It is a way that all people show emotion on their faces. All humans know how to smile. But *why* do we smile? Are there different kinds of smiles? And can a smile mean something different for a man than for a woman? Does a person's culture affect how much they smile? Today's Spotlight is on smiling.

The corners of your mouth lift up. Your lips curve around your teeth. Your cheeks move closer to your eyes. You are smiling! And you are not the only one.

Humans smile a lot. In fact, smiling is instinctual. This means that people often smile without even thinking about it. Even babies smile. People were created to be able to smile!

People smile in many different situations. Many people smile when they are happy! But people also smile when they are afraid, or uncomfortable. And people smile for many different reasons. The first is that it is a natural instinct. Imagine that you see an old friend come through your door. You will most likely smile with joy. But you have not *told* yourself to smile. Your face just does it! It is a natural reaction to your feeling of happiness.

Scientists think there is another reason people smile. We often smile when we meet people we do not know. This shows that we are friendly. Smiling helps us protect ourselves. We decide who we can trust by a person's smile. A smile shows that a person is friendly. He or she is not dangerous. This may be why some people smile when they are uncomfortable or afraid. It is a way to create a connection with other people.

Smiling has one other purpose – it makes people *feel* happier. Dr. Nakia Gordon is a professor of psychology at Marquette University. She told Marquette Magazine:

“You do not have to be happy to smile. And you can smile and not be happy... at least not at first. But smiling can make you feel happier. Research suggests that our brains receive feedback from other parts of our bodies to help decide how we feel. Smiles do not just represent and communicate how we feel to others. They also help us experience those feelings more fully.”

Smiling, even when you are not happy, can make you feel better. But not all smiles are the same. Different kinds of smiles mean different things. Guillaume Duchenne was a French doctor in the nineteenth century. He studied facial expressions. Duchenne looked at the muscles in the human face. He studied how they moved to make facial expressions. He found that there were two main sets of muscles that people used to smile. One of these is around the mouth, as the lips move up. The



other set of muscles is around the eyes. When people smile in a particular way, their eyes close a bit. This smile often creates lines in the skin, wrinkles, around the eyes.

It is possible to smile *just* using the mouth muscles. Scientists have shown that this kind of smile is often not voluntary or from a natural reaction. It is not a real smile, caused by feelings of joy or happiness. It is the kind of smile that people do for a camera, or to be polite. A smile that moves the muscles near the eyes is usually a real smile. Scientists call this a Duchenne smile. And studies show that people can tell the difference. People trust a person who has a Duchenne smile more than someone who just smiles with his or her mouth.

But smiling also means different things for different kinds of people. For example, men and women often have different habits of smiling. In many places, women smile more than men. Is this because women are happier? Not really. It is more likely because girls and women are taught to smile more than boys and men. In many cultures, smiling makes a person seem less serious and more friendly. Men may feel pressure to seem more serious. Women often feel pressure to be friendly. Marianne LaFrance is a social psychologist. She wrote a book about smiling. In an interview with American Scientist she said:

“Smiling is done mostly for other people. It is usually believed to show a positive emotional state of the smile. But in fact, smiling is socially useful. We would not survive in our day-to-day contacts with other people if there was not some level of smiling by people. It more often falls to women to take care of that part of things.”

Smiling is also different across cultures. In some places, such as the United States, people smile a lot. In other cultures, such as Russia, smiling too much may seem strange. In many countries, smiling can have many *different* meanings.

A team of scientists in Japan and the United States did a study. They tested if people’s smiles were seen as trustworthy. They found that in Japan, people judged trust by the expression around people’s eyes. But in the United States, people looked mainly at the mouth.

The scientists think this is because people in the United States usually show more facial expression. So they expect a large smile to show in the mouth. But in Japan, people do not always show their emotion through facial expressions. So to find out what someone really feels, they look more at the eyes. A real smile, or Duchenne smile, will show in a person's eyes.

This difference between Japan and the United States can also be seen in another kind of smiling. In modern times, people communicate more with technology and media. Smiles are a part of this communication too! In SMS and text messages, people use symbols to make smiling faces. This helps to communicate emotions quickly and easily. In Japan, a smiling face symbol has a straight mouth and curved eyes. But a Western smiling face has a curved mouth and straight eyes!

It does not matter if smiles are texted or seen on a friend's face. Smiles are an important part of human expression. Smiling can make you start to feel better when you are sad. And smiling at other people can make them feel good too. In the words of Mother Theresa: "We shall never know all the good that a simple smile can do."

### **Speaking time. Presentation speaking**

- 1. Present a short report (20 sentences) about the outlook features that help to become a successful person using the collocations from the text.**
  
- 2. Look through the table and give description of the man's and woman's features of appearance.**

<b>Feature of appearance</b>	<b>Man's</b>	<b>Woman's</b>
voice		

make up		
gesture		
smile		
complexion		
hairdo		

### **Writing time**

**Write an essay on one of the following topics (140 words).**

1. The desire to be attractive is in the human's nature.
2. People with plain appearance cannot be happy.
3. Intelligence and beauty can go hand in hand.
4. You face is your fortune.
5. Beauty lies in lover's lies.
- 6.

### **Video time**

1. Using this QR code watch the video, do the tasks and discuss it with your partner.



### **Case Study time**

**Students work in groups.**

**The aim:** Make a list of tips “How to Stay Positive”.

## Guide to the project:

**Step 1:** Create a survey (list of 10 questions) for students to find out the ways of staying positive and present it in a diagram.

**Step 2:** Make a survey with the students of the first, second and third year of studying, shoot a video about the survey and show it at the presentation, analyze the results and choose three the most popular ideas (team work).

### Step 3: Develop a list.

**Step 4:** Make a speech and present it in the class of tips “How to Stay “Positive” and present it in class.

## NOTES

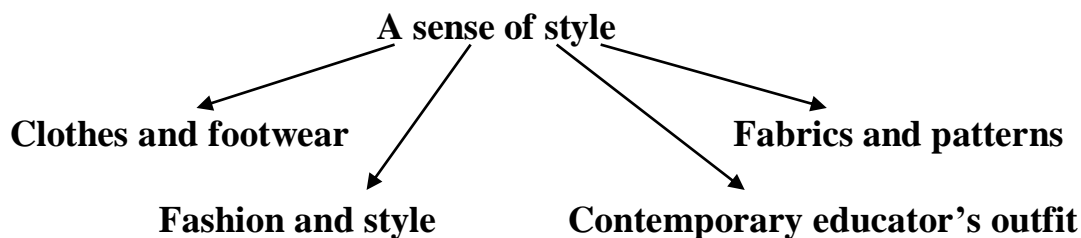
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## Module 10

### Sense of Style

#### Introduction. Speaking time

1. Discuss your associations with *style* with your partner.
2. Share your opinion about the role of clothes in the life of people.
3. Share your ideas what topics this module includes.



#### Discussion time

##### I. Share your opinion about the following proverbs.

1. Good clothes open all doors.
2. Give a girl the right pair of shoes and she'll conquer the world.
3. One should be a work of art or wear a work of art.
4. Be careless in your dress if you will, but keep a tidy soul.
5. People seldom notice old clothes if you wear a big smile.

#### Vocabulary time

Skirt

Dress pants

Sneakers

Bikini

Jumper

Hoodie

Vest	Shorts	Swimsuit
High heels	Polo shirt	Trench coat
Flip flops	Umbrella	Winter coat
Handbag	Dress	Straw hat
Tank top	Hawaiian shirt	Cap
Singlet	Mittens	Scarf
Boots	Socks	

## Practising time

### 1. *Work in groups. Choose and explain.*

1. Three pieces of clothes for women.
2. Three pieces of clothes for children.
3. Three winter pieces of clothes.
4. Three pieces of clothes we wear on the head.
5. Three pieces of clothes we wear on the legs.
6. Three pieces of clothes that have buttons.
7. Three pieces of clothes that consist of two items.

### 2. Say what pieces of clothing described in the following way:

collar	black with thin grey lines running down
tie	black, brand-new, with laces
trousers	black, with 12 buttons down the front and the pockets on both sides
braces	detachable, starched stiff with slits
shoes	black, tied with an ordinary knot

waistcoat	looking like a tailcoat made of a heavy material with one button
jacket	buttoned to the trousers, could be fixed to the correct length
hat	wide-brimmed, made of straw, with a blue and black band

### 3. Complete the following dialogues with the words in the box.

smart	scruffy	casual	dress well	fashionable	worn-out
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1. – You're looking very \_\_\_\_\_ today.  
– Yes, I'm on my way to a job interview.
2. – You must spend a fortune on clothes.  
– I don't really, but I must admit I do like to \_\_\_\_\_.
3. – Will I have to wear a suit to the meeting?  
– No, I expect most people will be wearing fairly \_\_\_\_\_ clothes.
4. – I need a new dress for this party but I don't know what colour to go for.  
– Well, pinks supposed to be \_\_\_\_\_ at the moment, isn't it? Isn't this season's colour?
5. – Why are you throwing that jacket out?  
– It's \_\_\_\_\_.  
– \_\_\_\_\_. Look, it's got a hole under the arm and most of the buttons are missing!
6. – I like your new trousers. They're very smart.  
– Well, I start my new job tomorrow and I can't turn up wearing \_\_\_\_\_ old jeans. Everyone there is very well-dressed.

### 4. Use the following words in the sentences below.

Wrong	match	go with	suit	tight	fit
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1. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ me. It's too tight.
2. It doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ me. It's too old for it.
3. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ size. I'm too old for it.
4. Do you think this top goes with my skirt? - Well, no. They don't \_\_\_\_\_ at all, actually.
5. It's a bit \_\_\_\_\_ for me.
6. This skirt doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ this jacket.

## Reading time

### *WHO CREATED THE FIRST JEANS?*

There is no other outfit that is more associated with America than jeans. Of course they were created in the USA by German Jewish immigrant Levi Strauss. In the middle of the 19th century he designed first jeans made of brown canvas sail-clothes. At that time the Gold Rush brought men from all over the world to find gold in America. Jeans were in a great demand. Gold miners liked long-wearing work pants that wouldn't tear and could survive harsh treatment. Levi's product was so popular that soon it was accepted not only by gold miners but also by workers, farmers and cowboys.

Do you know why metal rivets are added on the pockets? Nobody knows exactly who had this brilliant idea but these metal details appeared at the time of the Gold Rush to strengthen the pocket corners and stress some areas of the pants.

Why jeans are called 'jeans'? What does it mean 'denims'? Two words 'jean' and 'denim' come from a kind of material that was made in Europe. The first word was named after sailors from Genoa (Italy), because they wore clothes made from it. And the word 'denim' was originated from the name of a French material, made in a town Nimes (France).

Why does everybody like to wear jeans? Jeans have greatly changed their appearance during many centuries. There seemed no person in the world who hasn't



got a pair of it in the wardrobe. But still, as in 19th century, wearing jeans means freedom, independence and equality.

### **Speaking time. Presentation speaking**

- 1. Present a short report (20 sentences) about your outlook on your first working day as a teacher, include information about your appearance, make up, clothes and accessories.**
- 2. “Dress” the following people for different occasions.**

Mary, 30, is taking her child aged 3 for a walk in the park on a wet chilly day	
Christine, 16, is going to her boy-friend’s birthday party	
Mr and Mrs Brooks, both pensioners, are going to church on a sunny summer Sunday	
Tom, 20, is packing his clothes for a skiing weekend .	
Mrs Ponytail, 36, is getting ready for an important business meeting with her clients	

## Writing time

### 1. Write an essay on one of the following topics (140 words).

1. The role of fashion and style in the life nowadays.
2. Can clothes make people happier?
3. There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.
4. School uniform: pros and cons.
5. Tips to teach children to be stylish.

## Video time

### 1. Using this QR code watch the video, discuss it with your partner.



## Case Study time

**Students work in groups. The aim:** Find out students' attitude to the teacher dress code and its necessity.

### Guide to the project:

**Step 1:** Create a survey (list of 10 questions) for students about their preferences in teacher clothing and the dress code necessity and present it.

**Step 3:** Make a speech and present it in the class.

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## ***ВИКОРИСТАНА ЛІТЕРАТУРА***

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Навчальне видання

**Ольга Ситник**

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**Навчально-методичний посібник**

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