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РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
ВОСТОЧНО-КАЗАХСТАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМ. С. АМАНЖОЛОВА

Ж.Г. Саниязова, Р.К. Торгаева

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Рецензенты:

Чжан Е.Е. - кандидат педагогических наук, доцент ВАК;

Шакеров Б. – руководитель отдела культуры и развития языков Уланского района.

Серебряникова М.А. - кандидат педагогических наук, доцент

Торгаева Р., Саниязова Ж.

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SECTION 1 ENGLISH READING MATERIAL

1. Develop your reading skills.
2. Read these texts and do the comprehension questions.

HOW TO BE A GOOD CITIZEN?

Citizenship is a sacred honor, a plaque we carry proudly on our chests and a burden pressing hard on our backs. A citizen is a member of a country. He has the right to ask for its protection, and the duty to protect it and obey its laws and rules. In other words, citizenship is the relationship between an individual and a state in which the individual belongs, and owes allegiance to the state and in turn is entitled to its protection.

Fortunately, being a good citizen doesn't stop at the exchange of rights and duties, it requires a lot of civilized behavior, and responsible acts.

All the members of our community, from the youngest to the eldest, have to cooperate. By cooperating, I don't mean giving huge efforts. Simple acts and easy behavior can help us ameliorate our level of life. As citizens, and students in particular, all we have to do are the steps below:

- Start with your own home, clean it regularly, and take care of your front door area.
- Being a good neighbor by caring about others.
- Don't overuse water and electricity.
- Respect your neighbors, help them if necessary, and act politely.
- Don't litter, or throw trash in the street.
- Don't spit in the street, it doesn't only bother the other passers-by, but it also affects your discipline, and it's very far from being civilized.
- Try to cross the street in the crossing passage. The town will look organized, and

it lowers the level of accidents.

- Let's try to walk in the sidewalk, or the pavement, because it causes fewer difficulties to drivers in the city.
- Respect your school, especially its doors, walls and windows. They are not yours; you only borrow them for a year or more.
- Being a citizen is a source of pride. Don't try to ignore your origins in front of foreigners.
- Act nicely with tourists. If we want our country to receive millions of tourists, try to be nice.
- If you can study about your country, it would be great. See the extreme diversity you have (the desert, the sea, the mountains, the different dialects, the traditions, the traditional clothes).
- If you don't vote, who will? A simple act can place the right person in the right place.
- In emergencies, don't be afraid. Help the people in need. (Blood donations, call the police, the ambulance, and help a lady in the street...).

When you become a parent, teach this to your children. Citizenship starts from childhood, and only ends by the time you die. It's only by practicing those really simple acts that our daily life can get better. I hope this will help us understand another meaning of good citizenship.

Comprehension:

1 The text talks about:

- a. citizenship and the traits of bad citizens
- b. traits of good citizens
- c. what citizenship is and how one can be a good citizen

2 Citizens:

- a. have rights

- b. have rights and responsibilities towards their community
- c. have responsibilities towards their community

3 Allegiance means:

- a. protection
- b. loyalty and support

EDUCATION

Education encompasses both the teaching and learning of knowledge, proper conduct, and technical competency. It thus focuses on the cultivation of skills, trades or professions, as well as mental, moral and aesthetic development.

Formal education consists of systematic instruction, teaching and training by professional teachers. This consists of the application of pedagogy and the development of curricula.

The right to education is a fundamental human right. Since 1952, Article 2 of the first Protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights obliges all signatory parties to guarantee the right to education. At world level, the United Nations' International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966 guarantees this right under its Article 13.

Educational systems are established to provide education and training, often for children and the young. A curriculum defines what students should know, understand and be able to do as the result of education. A teaching profession delivers teaching which enables learning, and a system of policies, regulations, examinations, structures and funding enables teachers to teach to the best of their abilities. Sometimes educational systems can be used to promote doctrines or ideals as well as knowledge, which is known as social engineering. This can lead to political abuse of the system, particularly in totalitarian states and government.

Primary (or elementary) education consists of the first years of formal, structured education. In general, primary education consists of six or seven years of schooling

starting at the age of 5 or 6, although this varies between, and sometimes within, countries. Globally, around 70% of primary-age children are enrolled in primary education, and this proportion is rising.

In most contemporary educational systems of the world, secondary education consists of the second years of formal education that occur during adolescence. It is characterized by transition from the typically compulsory, comprehensive primary education for minors, to the optional, selective tertiary, "post-secondary", or "higher" education (e.g., university, vocational school) for adults.

Higher education, also called tertiary, third stage, or post secondary education, is the non-compulsory educational level that follows the completion of a school providing a secondary education, such as a high school or secondary school. Tertiary education is normally taken to include undergraduate and postgraduate education, as well as vocational education and training. Colleges and universities are the main institutions that provide tertiary education. Collectively, these are sometimes known as tertiary institutions. Tertiary education generally results in the receipt of certificates, diplomas, or academic degrees.

Comprehension:

1. a definition of education includes:
 - a. the process of teaching
 - b. the process of teaching and learning
2. Everywhere in the world children go to primary schools:
 - a. at the same age
 - b. the age may differ
3. tertiary education refers to:
 - a. primary education
 - b. secondary education
 - c. post secondary education

4. Tertiary education is:

- a. optional
- b. compulsory

HUMOR

A big mystery: the tremendous benefits of laughter.

Humor, the tendency of particular cognitive experiences to provoke laughter and provide amusement, affects how we perceive and respond to life. It enhances the quality of life and may relieve the body from so many health problems. In fact, humans are the only creatures on earth that are endowed with the ability to laugh.

The difference between humor and laughter is that humor is a perceptual process while laughter is a behavioral response. People of all ages and cultures respond to humor. The majority of people are able to experience humor, i.e., to be amused, to laugh or smile at something funny, and thus they are considered to have a sense of humor. The hypothetical person lacking a sense of humor would likely find the behavior induced by humor to be inexplicable, strange, or even irrational. Though ultimately decided by personal taste, the extent to which a person will find something humorous depends upon a host of variables, including geographical location, culture, maturity, level of education, intelligence and context.

Regular laughter sessions can have important effects on our health and well being. For instance, laughter is considered to be a stress buster and researchers found a direct link between laughter and healthy function of blood vessels. Laughter causes the dilatation of the inner lining of blood vessels, the endothelium, and increases blood flow. It also has been shown to lead to reductions in stress hormones such as cortisol and epinephrine. When laughing the brain also releases endorphins that can relieve some physical pain. Laughter also boosts the number of antibody-producing cells and enhances the effectiveness of T-cells, a type of cells that lead to a stronger

immune system.

Since laughter does effect the body, mind and spirit the only thing you have to do to lead a happy life is LAUGH, as simple as that.

Comprehension:

1. The expression "stress buster" means:
 - a. something that stops stress
 - b. something that produces stress
2. Laughter strengthens:
 - a. the immune system
 - b. the muscles
3. The response to humor is the same everywhere in the world.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. A person lacking the sense of humor may find it difficult to get along with other people.
 - a. True
 - b. False

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

The Great Wall of China, one of the greatest wonders of the world, was first built between 220–206 BC. In fact, it began as independent walls for different states when it was first built, and did not become the "Great" wall until the Qin Dynasty. Emperor Qin Shihuang succeeded in his effort to have the walls joined together to serve as fortification to protect the northern borders of the Chinese Empire from invasion. Afterwards it was rebuilt and maintained over the years, between the 5th century BC and the 16th century.

One of the myths associated with the Great Wall of China is that it is the only man-

made structure that can be seen from the moon with the naked eye. The legend originated in Richard Halliburton's 1938 book *Second Book of Marvels*. However, This myth is simply not true. Richard Halliburton's claim was contradicted by astronauts Neil Armstrongby and Yang Liwei. A more plausible assumption would be to say that the Great Wall can be visible from a low orbit of the earth which is not unique in this regard as many other artificial constructions can be seen from that height.

Comprehension

1. The Great Wall of China was first built as a single wall.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The Great Wall of China
 - a. was built in a single dynasty
 - b. wasrefurbished during its history
3. The Great Wall was first designed
 - a. to protect the Empire from invasion
 - b. to help trade between different provinces
4. The wall can be seen from moon with the naked eye.
 - a. True
 - b. False

RAMADAN

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. It is the Islamic month of fasting, in which participating Muslims refrain from eating, drinking from dawn until sunset. Ramadan had been the name of the ninth month in Arabian culture long before the arrival of Islam. In the Qur'an it is said that "fasting has been written down (as obligatory) upon you, as it was upon those before you" which is a

reference to the Jewish practice of fasting on Yom Kippur. Fasting is meant to teach the Muslim patience, modesty and spirituality.

Ramadan is a time for Muslims to fast for the sake of God and to offer more prayer than usual. During Ramadan, Muslims ask forgiveness for past sins, pray for guidance and help in refraining from everyday evils, and try to purify themselves through self-restraint and good deeds.

As compared to the solar calendar, the dates of Ramadan vary, moving backwards about ten days each year as it is a moving holiday depending on the moon. Ramadan was the month in which the first verses of the Qur'an were said to be revealed to the Islamic Prophet Muhammad. That was during a night that Muslims call *Laylat al-Qadr* (the night of decree or measures.) The night is believed to be one of the 10 last days of the month.

Ramadan ends with *Eidul-Fitr* on the first of Shawwal, with much celebration and feasting.

Comprehension

1. Ramadan was introduced after Islam had appeared.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Ramadan comes on a fixed date every year.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. In Ramadan Muslims don't fast all day long.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. Muslims believe that the Qur'an was revealed during the first nights of Ramadan.
 - a. True
 - b. False

HALLOWEEN

Halloween is an annual holiday celebrated on October 31. It has roots in the Celtic festival of Samhain and the Christian holy day of All Saints.

Halloween has origins in the ancient festival known as Samhain, which is derived from Old Irish and means roughly "summer's end". This was a Gaelic festival celebrated mainly in Ireland and Scotland. This festival celebrates the end of the "lighter half" of the year and beginning of the "darker half", and is sometimes regarded as the "Celtic New Year". The celebration has some elements of a festival of the dead. The ancient Celts believed that the border between this world and the Other world became thin on Samhain, allowing spirits (both harmless and harmful) to pass through. The family's ancestors were honored and invited home whilst harmful spirits were warded off. It is believed that the need to ward off harmful spirits led to the wearing of costumes and masks. Their purpose was to disguise oneself as a harmful spirit and thus avoid harm.

But where does the origin of the name "halloween" come from? Well The term *Halloween*, originally spelled Hallowe'en, is shortened from All Hallows' Even – e'en is a shortening of evening. It is now known as "Eve of" All Saints' Day, which is November 1st. As Christianity started to spread, the church tried to supplant these *pagan* festivities with the *Christian* holiday (All Saints' Day) by moving it from May 13 to November 1. Although All Saints' Day is now considered to occur one day after Halloween, the two holidays were once celebrated on the same day.

Halloween is also related to A jack-o'-lantern (sometimes also spelled Jack O'Lantern) which is typically a carved pumpkin. In a jack-o'-lantern, typically the top is cut off, and the inside flesh then scooped out; an image, usually a monstrous face, is carved onto the outside surface, and the lid replaced. At night, a light is placed inside to illuminate the effect.

Trick-or-treating is a customary celebration for children on Halloween. Children go

in costume from house to house, asking for treats such as candy or sometimes money, with the question, "Trick or treat?" The word "trick" refers to a (mostly idle) threat to perform mischief on the homeowners or their property if no treat is given. In some parts of Ireland and Scotland children still go guising. In this custom the child performs some sort of show, i.e. sings a song or tells a ghost story, in order to earn their treats.

Comprehension:

1. The word Halloween means:
 - a. hallows' day
 - b. hallows' evening
2. Why did people wear masks on Halloween?
 - a. They wanted to be unrecognizable
 - b. They wanted to frighten away evil spirits
 - c. They wanted to frighten their friends
3. When children ask "trick or treat?":
 - a. They want you to give them candy
 - b. They give you a treat in return of candy or money
 - c. They let you in peace in return of candy or money
4. During Samhain festivities:
 - a. only evil spirits are present
 - b. only good spirits are present
 - c. both evil and good spirits are present

CHRISTMAS

Christmas which is celebrated on December 25th is an important Christian holiday. The origin of the word "Christmas" comes from "Christ" and the "Holy Mas". It is

believed that the day commemorates the birth of Jesus Christ although a lot of people doubt that the Day corresponds to the actual date of his birth.

Christian countries and the celebration includes a lot of non religious customs. People exchange gifts and greeting cards. Homes are decorated with Christmas trees, light and garlands. Dinners are planned with special food and all the families gather to have a lot of fun.

A central imaginary figure in Christmas is Father Christmas, also called Santa Claus. He is believed to fly on his sleigh bringing gifts for children.

Christmas is also an opportunity for economic growth. It has become an important period for business activity. Shops make a lot of profit and a lot of countries realized this economic impact.

Comprehension

1. Christmas celebration is on
 - a. December 24
 - b. December 25
 - c. December 26
2. Jesus Christ's Date of birth
 - a. is on December 25th
 - b. We are not sure about the exact date
3. Santa Claus comes
 - a. on foot
 - b. on a flying sleigh

NEW YEAR'S EVE

New Year's Eve, also called Old Year's Night, is celebrated on December 31st, the final day of the year. It is celebrated all over the world with parties and social gathering with usually a lot of fireworks and noise.

In the United States of America, New York is the place where this celebration is associated with. People gather in the Times Square just before midnight in the last minute of the countdown to see the "ball dropping".

The celebration is also associated with parties in other parts of the world. In France, for instance, the celebration is called le Réveillon. Special food is prepared accompanied with champagne. People also go to the Eiffel Tower in Paris to see fireworks display. In Japan, people traditionally clean their home. Buddhist temple bells are rung 108 times at midnight. In Brazil, the beach of Copacabana is considered by many to be the place of the most beautiful fireworks show in the world.

On New Year's Eve, people commit themselves with resolutions. These are made to reform a habit and should go into effect and remain until fulfillment.

Comprehension

1. What "drops" at midnight in Times Square?
 - a. a ball
 - b. a clock
2. Where in The USA is the biggest New Year's Eve party?
 - a. New York
 - b. Los Angeles
 - c. Washington Square
3. Where do temple bells ring 108 times?
 - a. Japan
 - b. Brazil
 - c. France
4. Countries around the world celebrate New Year's Eve
 - a. In the same way
 - b. in different ways

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY

Saint Valentine's Day is a Hallmark Holiday

Hallmark holiday refers to a holiday that is perceived to exist mainly for commercial reasons, rather than to celebrate a traditionally significant religious or secular event. Although many people view these celebrations in a negative way, others have positive views. On the negative side, hallmark holidays don't really celebrate an important event, and only exist for companies to make a lot of money. On the positive side, the term describes the perfect holiday in which family, friends, and fun come first. Everyday problems, worries, and stress can be put aside. Valentine's Day, which is celebrated on February 14, is usually considered to be one of the hallmark holidays.

In Valentine's Day billions of cards are sent. It is also an opportunity for customers to buy chocolates, flowers, engagement rings, romantic dinners, and so on. This commercial aspect can be traced back to the 19th century when printing technology improved to cheaply mass-produce greeting cards. But the origin of the celebration is much more ancient and can be traced back to a Roman festival called "Lupercalia" which was held in mid-February every year. The celebration purified new life in the spring. Around the third century A.D., the holiday became associated with Saint Valentine, although it isn't exactly clear how.

Historical Origin of the Celebration

A popular explanation of the link between Saint Valentine and the Holiday says that at the time of the Roman "Lupercalia" Festival marriage was a common tradition, but when Claudius became Emperor he changed all of that. He outlawed all marriages because he was afraid that men would refuse their duty to fight because they would not want to leave their wives behind. Young couples still fell in love though and still wished to marry and they took these desires to the Catholic Bishop Valentine who, understanding love, began to secretly marry couples. When

Claudius found out, he arrested Valentine and sentenced him to death. While waiting in prison, Valentine began exchanging letters with the prisoner's daughter and soon had fallen in love with her. The day he was to be beheaded, he wrote her one last note and signed it: "From Your Valentine".

In 496 A.D. Christianity had taken over Rome and Pope Gelasius outlawed the pagan Lupercian Festival. Knowing its popularity, he looked to replace it with something more "appropriate" and set aside a day in February to honor the martyr St. Valentine. Even though in 1969 the church removed St. Valentine's Day from its calendar of "official" holidays, it is still widely celebrated today. And although Valentine's Day has become quite commercial, it still contains an important aspect shared by all of the best holidays - time spent thinking of and being with the one you love.

Comprehension:

1. A Hallmark holiday:

- a. celebrates a secular event
- b. celebrates a religious event
- c. exists mainly for the sake of business

2. Valentine's Day :

- a. was first celebrated in the 19th century
- b. was celebrated much earlier than the 19th century

3. Emperor Claudius used to:

- a. forbid marriage
- b. kill newly married couples

4. Saint Valentine

- a. secretly helped couples to get married
- b. got married himself despite the new law forbidding marriage

COMPUTERS

A computer is a programmable machine designed to automatically carry out a sequence of arithmetic or logical operations. The first use of the word "computer" was recorded in 1613, referring to a person who carried out calculations, or computations, and the word continued with the same meaning until the middle of the 20th century. From the end of the 19th century the word began to take on its more familiar meaning, a machine that carries out computations

In the beginning, computers were as big as a large room. It is only later that they have become smaller and smaller, accessible to anyone. This has given way to personal computers. Later developers created new applications to help users perform many things from word processing to image editing. A large scale of programs, some free and others costly, have opened new horizons in information technology.

Now computers have noticeable impact on social relations. They have enabled entirely new forms of social interaction, activities, and organizing. With the Internet, working with computers has become part of our daily lives thanks to its basic features such as widespread usability and access. In addition to face to face communication that characterized humans for centuries, a new form of virtual communication has become more predominant.

Comprehension:

1. The word *computer* is a new term.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Computers were accessible to anyone in the beginning.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. All computer applications are free.

- a. True
 - b. False
4. Computers and the Internet have shaped new social relations.
- a. True
 - b. False

INTERNET

The Internet is a global system of interconnected computer networks that use the standard *Internet protocol suite*, a set of communications protocols, to serve billions of users worldwide. The internet has reshaped and redefined most traditional communications media including telephone, music, film, and television. This has given birth to new services. Newspaper, book and other print publishing are adapting to Web site technology, or are reshaped into blogging and web feeds.

The Internet has enabled or accelerated new forms of human interactions through instant messaging, Internet forums, and social networking. Online shopping has boomed both for major retail outlets and small artisans and traders. Business-to-business and financial services on the Internet affect supply chains across entire industries.

The origins of the Internet reach back to research of the 1960s, commissioned by the United States government in collaboration with private commercial interests to build robust, fault-tolerant, and distributed computer networks. The commercialization of what was by the 1990s an international network resulted in its popularization and incorporation into virtually every aspect of modern human life. As of 2011, more than 2.1 billion people — nearly a third of Earth's population — use the services of the Internet.

Comprehension:

1. The internet has completely dethroned traditional media.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The internet has had an impact on commerce.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The internet was first introduced in the 1990s.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. More than a quarter of the Earth's population are internet users.
 - a. True
 - b. False

DOLPHINS

Dolphins are marine mammals closely related to whales and porpoises. The name is originally from Greek (*delphus*), meaning *womb*. The animal's name can therefore be interpreted as meaning a *fish with a womb*. Along with whales and porpoises, dolphins are descendants of terrestrial mammals. There are almost forty species of dolphin and are found worldwide. They are carnivores, eating mostly fish and squid. Dolphins are members of the family *Delphinidae* which evolved relatively recently, about ten million years ago.

Dolphins' senses are very developed. Most dolphins have acute eyesight, both in and out of the water, and they can hear frequencies ten times or more above the upper limit of adult human hearing. Hearing is also used for *echolocation*, which all dolphins have. Dolphin teeth are believed to function as antennae to receive incoming sound and to pinpoint the exact location of an object. Beyond locating an object, *echolocation* also provides the animal with an idea on the object's shape and size, though how exactly this works is not yet understood. The dolphin's sense of

touch is also well-developed, with free nerve endings densely packed in the skin, especially around the snout, pectoral fins and genital area. However, dolphins lack an olfactory nerve and lobes, and thus are believed to have no sense of smell. They do have a sense of taste and show preferences for certain kinds of fish.

Dolphins are capable of making a broad range of sounds using nasal airsacs located just below the blowhole. Individual dolphins communicate using a variety of clicks, whistle-like sounds and other vocalizations. The clicks are directional and are for echolocation, often occurring in a short series called a click train. The click rate increases when approaching an object of interest. Dolphin echolocation clicks are amongst the loudest sounds made by marine animals.

Comprehension:

1. The dolphin is a fish.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Humans have better hearing abilities than dolphins.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Dolphins communicate using only clicks.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Ernest Miller Hemingway was an American author and journalist. He was born on July 21, 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois, where he was raised. He died on July 2, 1961 in Ketchum, Idaho, where he committed suicide.

Hemingway's economical and understated style had a strong influence on 20th-century fiction, while his life of adventure and his public image influenced later

generations. Hemingway produced most of his work between the mid-1920s and the mid-1950s, and won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954. He published seven novels, six short story collections, and two non-fiction works. Three novels, four collections of short stories, and three non-fiction works were published posthumously.

After finishing high school, Hemingway reported for a few months for *The Kansas City Star*, before leaving for the Italian front to enlist with the World War I ambulance drivers where he was wounded in 1918 and returned home. Hemingway's experiences in wartime formed the basis for his novel *A Farewell to Arms*. In 1922, he married Hadley Richardson, the first of his four wives. The couple moved to Paris, where he worked as a foreign correspondent, and fell under the influence of the modernist writers and artists of the 1920s "Lost Generation" expatriate community. *The Sun Also Rises*, Hemingway's first novel, was published in 1926.

Hemingway married Pauline Pfeiffer after his 1927 divorce from Hadley Richardson. However this marriage was also unsuccessful and the couple divorced after Hemingway returned from the Spanish Civil War where he had been a journalist. Drawing from his experience in the Spanish Civil War, Hemingway published *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. He married his third wife, Martha Gellhorn in 1940. They separated when he met Mary Welsh in London during World War II. Shortly after the publication of *The Old Man and the Sea*, one of his masterpieces, in 1952, Hemingway went on safari to Africa, where he was almost killed in two successive plane crashes that left him in pain or ill health for much of the rest of his life. Hemingway had permanent residences in Key West, Florida, and Cuba during the 1930s and 1940s, but in 1959 he moved from Cuba to Ketchum, Idaho, where he put an end to his life in the summer of 1961.

Comprehension:

1. Hemingway became a reporter after he had finished university.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. He enlisted as an ambulance driver in World War I.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. He married four times.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. He died due to a plane crash.
 - a. True
 - b. False

WOMEN'S DAY

International Women's Day (IWD) is marked on March 8 every year. Countries around the world celebrate IWD to give credit to the economic, political and social achievements of women and to show respect to their contributions in the development of their countries. The IWD was first celebrated on 19 March 1911, in Germany following a declaration by the Socialist Party of America. It's only in the beginning of the 20th century that the day was officially and internationally acknowledged due to the rapid industrialization and the social protest that it accompanied.

On this day women are usually given flowers and small gifts. It is also celebrated as an equivalent of Mother's Day in some countries. Children also give small gifts to their mothers and grandmothers. In countries like Portugal, it is customary, at the night of 8 March, for groups of women to celebrate the holiday with women-only dinners and parties. In 1975, the United Nations gave official sanction to and started financing International Women's Day.

Although, women are becoming more powerful in business, entertainment, politics and many more areas, there are still a lot of inequalities around the world which call for the mobilization of everybody to grant women the proper status they merit.

Comprehension:

1. When was the first IWD celebrated?
 - a. In the end of the 20th century
 - b. In the middle of the 20th century
 - c. Early in the 20th century
2. Social unrest and industrialization were some of the causes that led to IWD.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The IWD is celebrated _____ around the world.
 - a. similarly
 - b. differently
4. Women still need to fight
 - a. for more equality
 - b. for higher wages

FOOTBALL

Football or soccer, which is considered to be the most popular sport in the world, is a team sport played between two teams of eleven players using a spherical ball.

The object of the game, which is played on a wide rectangular field with a goal on each end of the field, is to score by putting the ball into the adversary goal. The goal is kept by a goalkeeper who is allowed, at the exception of other players, to use his / her hands in the game. The winners are those who score the most goals. If the football (or soccer) match ends in a draw the two teams may be redirected to play extra time and / or penalty shootouts (each team taking turns to have a set

number of kicks at the goal).

The way football is played now was first codified in England. Nowadays, it is governed by the FIFA, "Fédération Internationale de Football Association" (International Federation of Association Football.) The game is played now all over the world and competitions are organized nationally, continentally and internationally. The most prestigious of football competitions is the World Cup, which is held every four years.

Comprehension:

1. Soccer is another word for football.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Each team includes 22 players.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The rules of the game were established
 - a. by an international committee
 - b. in England
4. The world cup competition takes place
 - a. annually
 - b. every 5 years
 - c. every 4 years

CRISTIANO RONALDO

Cristiano Ronaldo dos Santos Aveiro, born on February 5th, 1985 and commonly known as Cristiano Ronaldo, is a Portuguese footballer who plays as a forward for Spanish club Real Madrid and serves as captain of the Portuguese national team. Ronaldo currently holds the distinction of being the most expensive player in

football history after having transferred to Real Madrid from Manchester United in a deal worth £80 million (€94m, US\$132m). His contract with Real Madrid is believed to have made him the highest-paid football player in the world.

Ronaldo began his career as a youth player for Andorinha, where he played for two years, then moved to Nacional. In 1997, he made a move to Portuguese giants Sporting CP. Ronaldo's precocious talent caught the attention of Manchester United manager Alex Ferguson and he signed the 18-year-old for £12.24 million in 2003. The following season, Ronaldo won his first club honour, the FA Cup, and reached the Euro 2004 final with Portugal, in which tournament he scored his first international goal.

In 2008, Ronaldo won the Champions League with United, and was named player of the tournament. He was named the FIFPro World Player of the Year and the FIFA World Player of the Year, in addition to becoming Manchester United's first *Ballon d'Or* winner in 40 years. Three-time Ballon d'Or winner Johan Cruyff said in an interview on 2 April 2008, "Ronaldo is better than George Best and Denis Law, who were two brilliant and great players in the history of United."

Comprehension:

1. Cristiano Ronaldo currently plays for
 - a. Real Madrid
 - b. Manchester United
2. Ronaldo scored his first international goal in
 - a. 2003
 - b. 2004
 - c. 2005
3. Ronaldo won a ballon d'Or when he played for
 - a. Real Madrid
 - b. Manchester United
4. Ronaldo won three ballon d'Or

- a. True
- b. False

ANCIENT OLYMPIC GAMES

The Ancient Olympic Games were held in Greece. It is believed that Heracles was the initiator of the games in honor of the Gods, especially Zeus. The legend says that it was Heracles who first called the Games "Olympic" and established the custom of holding them every four years. The games were a series of competitions held between representatives of several city-states and kingdoms in Ancient Greece. These games featured mainly athletic but also combat and chariot racing events. During the games, all conflicts among the participating city-states were postponed until the games were finished.

The Olympic Games reached their zenith in the 6th and 5th centuries BC, but then gradually declined in importance as the Romans gained power and influence in Greece. While there is no scholarly consensus as to when the Games officially ended, the most commonly held date is 393 AD, when the emperor Theodosius I decreed that all pagan cults and practices be eliminated. Another date commonly cited is 426 AD, when his successor, Theodosius II, ordered the destruction of all Greek temples. After the demise of the Olympics, they were not held again until the late 19th century.

Comprehension:

1. Olympic Games were first held in Rome.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The Olympic Games were first held for religious purpose.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. The Games continued to be held until the 19th century.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. It was Theodosius II who decided that the Olympic Games should be banned.
 - a. True
 - b. False

ORGANIZATIONS– UN

The United Nations was founded in 1945 after World War II to replace the League of Nations. It is an international organization whose stated aims are facilitating cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and achievement of world peace. The philosophy behind its establishment is to stop wars between countries, and to provide a platform for dialogue. The members of the UN consist of 193 member states, including every internationally recognized sovereign state in the world but Vatican City.

The UN is headed by a Secretary-General.

The organization has six principal organs:

- the General Assembly (the main deliberative assembly);
- the Security Council (for deciding certain resolutions for peace and security);
- the Economic and Social Council (for assisting in promoting international economic and social cooperation and development);
- the Secretariat (for providing studies, information, and facilities needed by the UN);
- the International Court of Justice (the primary judicial organ);
- and the United Nations Trusteeship Council (which is currently inactive).

Other prominent UN System agencies include the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Children's Fund

(UNICEF).

The United Nations Headquarters resides in international territory in New York City, with further main offices at Geneva, Nairobi, and Vienna. The organization is financed from assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states, and has six official languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish

Comprehension:

1. The UN was established during World War II.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The Vatican City is a member of the UN.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. The UN contains multiple subsidiary organizations to carry out its missions.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The UN accepts contributions from its member states.
 - a. True
 - b. False

UNICEF

UNICEF stands for United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. It was created by the United Nations General Assembly on December 11, 1946, to provide emergency food and health care to children in countries that had been devastated by World War II.

In 1954, UNICEF became a permanent part of the United Nations System. UNICEF relies on contributions from governments and private donors. Governments contribute two thirds of the organization's resources; private groups

and some 6 million individuals contribute the rest through the National Committees. Most of UNICEF's work is in the field, with staff in over 190 countries and territories. More than 200 country offices carry out UNICEF's mission through a program developed with host governments. Seven regional offices provide technical assistance to country offices as needed.

UNICEF's programs emphasize developing community-level services to promote the health and well-being of children. UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 and the Prince of Asturias Award of Concord in 2006.

Comprehension:

1. UNICEF was established before the end of world war II.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The organization relies only on governments contributions.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Most of UNICEF's work is in its headquarters.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. UNICEF has won two awards so far.
 - a. True
 - b. False

STEVE JOBS

Steve Jobs, the American businessman and technology visionary who is best known as the co-founder, chairman, and chief executive officer of *Apple Inc*, was born on February 24, 1955. His parents were two University of Wisconsin graduate students, Joanne Carole Schieble and Syrian-born AbdulfattahJandali. They were

both unmarried at the time. Jandali, who was teaching in Wisconsin when Steve was born, said he had no choice but to put the baby up for adoption because his girlfriend's family objected to their relationship.

The baby was adopted at birth by Paul Reinhold Jobs (1922–1993) and Clara Jobs (1924–1986). Later, when asked about his "adoptive parents," Jobs replied emphatically that Paul and Clara Jobs "were my parents." He stated in his authorized biography that they "were my parents 1,000%." Unknown to him, his biological parents would subsequently marry (December 1955), have a second child, novelist Mona Simpson, in 1957, and divorce in 1962.

The Jobs family moved from San Francisco to Mountain View, California when Steve was five years old. The parents later adopted a daughter, Patti. Paul was a machinist for a company that made lasers, and taught his son rudimentary electronics and how to work with his hands. The father showed Steve how to work on electronics in the family garage, demonstrating to his son how to take apart and rebuild electronics such as radios and televisions. As a result, Steve became interested in and developed a hobby of technical tinkering. Clara was an accountant who taught him to read before he went to school.

Jobs's youth was riddled with frustrations over formal schooling. At Monta Loma Elementary school in Mountain View, he was a prankster whose fourth-grade teacher needed to bribe him to study. Jobs tested so well, however, that administrators wanted to skip him ahead to high school—a proposal his parents declined. Jobs then attended Cupertino Junior High and Homestead High School in Cupertino, California. During the following years Jobs met Bill Fernandez and *Steve Wozniak*, a computer whiz kid.

Following high school graduation in 1972, Jobs enrolled at Reed College in Portland, Oregon. Reed was an expensive college which Paul and Clara could ill afford. They were spending much of their life savings on their son's higher education. Jobs dropped out of college after six months and spent the next 18

months dropping in on creative classes, including a course on calligraphy. He continued auditing classes at Reed while sleeping on the floor in friends' dorm rooms, returning Coke bottles for food money, and getting weekly free meals at the local *Hare Krishna* temple

In 1976, Wozniak invented the *Apple I* computer. Jobs, Wozniak, and Ronald Wayne, an electronics industry worker, founded Apple computer in the garage of Jobs's parents in order to sell it. They received funding from a then-semi-retired Intel product-marketing manager and engineer Mike Markkula.

Through Apple, Jobs was widely recognized as a charismatic pioneer of the personal computer revolution and for his influential career in the computer and consumer electronics fields. Jobs also co-founded and served as chief executive of *Pixar Animation Studios*; he became a member of the board of directors of *The Walt Disney Company* in 2006, when Disney acquired Pixar.

Jobs died at his California home around 3 p.m. on October 5, 2011, due to complications from a relapse of his previously treated pancreatic cancer.

Comprehension:

1. Steve Jobs never knew who his real parents were.

- a. True
- b. False

2. His adoptive parents were rich.

- a. True
- b. False

3. Jobs was a university graduate.

- a. True
- b. False

APPLE Inc.

Apple Inc. is an American multinational corporation that designs and sells consumer electronics, computer software, and personal computers. It was founded on April 1, 1976 by Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, and Ronald Wayne in Cupertino, California. The company was named Apple Computer, Inc. for its first 30 years. The word "Computer" was removed from its name on January 9, 2007, as its traditional focus on personal computers shifted towards consumer electronics.

The company's best-known hardware products are the *Macintosh* line of computers, the *iPod*, the *iPhone* and the *iPad*. Its software includes the *OS X* and *iOS* operating system; the iTunes media browser; and the *iLife* and *iWork* creativity and production suites. Apple is the world's third-largest mobile phone maker after Samsung and Nokia.

Fortune magazine named Apple the most admired company in the United States in 2008, and in the world from 2008 to 2012. However, the company has received widespread criticism for its contractors' labor, and for its environmental and business practices.

Comprehension:

1. Apple produces not only personal computers but other products as well.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. It was established in California by Steve Jobs.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Apple Inc. is number one phone maker.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. The criticism addressed to Apple Inc. is related to alleged sweatshop labor.
 - a. True
 - b. False

NEW YORK

New York is the most populous city in the United States and the center of the New York metropolitan area, the premier gateway for legal immigration to the United States and one of the most populous urban agglomerations in the world. The city is referred to as New York City or the City of New York to distinguish it from the State of New York, of which it is a part. It has also been called by many nicknames such as the “City that Never Sleeps” and the “Center of the Universe.” But the Big Apple is the most famous nickname.

A global power city, New York exerts a significant impact upon commerce, finance, media, art, fashion, research, technology, education, and entertainment. The home of the United Nations Headquarters, New York is an important center for international diplomacy and has been described as the cultural and financial capital of the world.

New York traces its roots back to 1624 when it was founded as a trading post by colonists of the Dutch Republic. It was named New Amsterdam in 1626. The city and its surroundings came under English control in 1664. New York served as the capital of the United States from 1785 until 1790. It has been the country's largest city since 1790.

The Statue of Liberty, which is a colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island in the middle of New York Harbor, in Manhattan, was designed by FrédéricAuguste Bartholdi and dedicated on October 28, 1886. It was a gift to the

United States from the people of France. The statue greeted millions of immigrants as they came to America by ship in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is a globally recognized as a symbol of the United States and its democracy.

Comprehension:

1. New York City and New York are unambiguous terms.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. The "Center of the Universe" is the most famous nickname of New York City.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. It was founded by the French.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. New York City has been the country's largest city for a long time.
 - a. True
 - b. False

SECTION 2

SPEAKING LESSONS

1. Speak English the right way.
2. Learn how to use English in your everyday life.

GREETING

There are different ways to greet people:

Greeting means welcoming someone with particular words or a particular action.

When meeting people formally for the first time, we greet by shaking hands and saying "How do you do?" or "Pleased to meet you."

When young people meet informally they sometimes greet and say "Give me five!" and slap their hands together (high five).

Generally we do not greet by shaking hands with people we know well. We greet by just saying 'hi' or 'hello'

Here are some expressions you can use to greet people.

Greeting

Hi, hello.

Good morning, good afternoon, good evening.

How are you?

How are you doing?

How do you do?

Responding to greeting

Hi, hello.

Good morning/Good afternoon/Good evening.

I'm fine thank you (thanks)/Okey! Thank you (thanks)/Can't complain/Not bad.

How about you?/And you?

How do you do?

Things to remember about greeting:

When you greet someone and say: "**How do you do?**" this isn't really a question, it just means "Hello".

SAYING GOODBYE

There are different expressions or phrases to say goodbye. These parting phrases depend on situations and the people involved, their social status and personal relationship.

Leaving and saying goodbye

- All right, everyone, it's time to head off.
- Anyway, guys I'm going to make a move.
- Ok, everyone, it's time to leave you.
- See you later / tomorrow / soon.
- Talk to you later!

If you want to say goodbye in a hurry

I'm so sorry, I've got to rush off / run / hurry!

I'm afraid I'm going to have to rush off / run / hurry!

Saying goodbye politely after meeting someone

- Nice to see you.
- It's been lovely to see you.
- It was great to see you.
- Good to see you.
- Have a lovely / nice evening.
- Have a good day.

Saying goodbye to your hosts

- Thanks very much for dinner/ lunch - it was lovely!
- Thank you very much for having me.

Other ways to say goodbye

- Take care
- Bye!
- Bye Bye!
- Later man / bro!
- Have a good one!
- It's time to be going!
- So Long!

Slang Goodbyes

- Catch you later
- Peace! / Peace out
- I'm out!
- Smell you later

Final goodbye

- Farewell (when you intend never to see your interlocutor again)

INTRODUCING PEOPLE

Introducing yourself and others

There is a range of ways to introduce yourself and people.

Introducing yourself:

Here are expressions to introduce yourself:

- My name is ...
- I'm
- Nice to meet you; I'm ...
- Pleased to meet you; I'm ...
- Let me introduce myself; I'm ...
- I'd like to introduce myself; I'm ...

Introducing others:

Here are expressions to introduce others:

Jack, please meet Nicolas.

Jack, have you met Nicolas?

I'd like you to meet Liza.

I'd like to introduce you to Betty.

Leila, this is Barbara. Barbara this is Leila.

Useful responses when introducing yourself or other people:

- Nice to meet you.
- Pleased to meet you.
- Happy to meet you.
- How do you do?

Things to remember:

- When introducing yourself or other people in a formal situation use full names.
(“I'm Alex Litterman.”)

ASKING FOR AND GIVING PERMISSION

When you ask for permission to use something that belongs to someone else you have to do your best to be polite. It is desirable to use the word "please".

Asking for Permission:

- Can I go out, please?
- May I open the window, please?
- Please, can I have a look at your photo album?
- Please, may I taste that hot spicy couscous dish?
- Do you mind if I smoke?
- Would you mind if I asked you something?
- Is it okay if I sit here?
- Would it be all right if I borrowed your mobile Phone?

Giving Permission:

Yes, please do.

Sure, go ahead.

Sure.

No problem.

Please feel free.

Refusing to give permission:

- No, please don't.
- I'm sorry, but that's not possible.
- I'm afraid, but you can't.

HOW TO MAKE OFFERS IN ENGLISH?

It is common that English speakers make offers in conversations in order to be polite and helpful. When they do so they use these expressions:

Can I... ? Shall I... ? Would you like...? How about...?

English learner must be able to make offers as well as accept or reject them. The following are useful expressions to do so.

Making offers

- "Can I help you?"
- "Shall I open the window for you?"
- "Would you like another cup of coffee?"
- "Would you like me to clean the board?"
- "How about a juice? "

Remember:

Shall, can and will are followed by the verb without to.

"Can I help you?"

"Shall I bring you the mobile phone?"

Shall is more formal than can.

Would you like... is followed either by a noun, or by the verb with to.

Example:

"Would you like some tea?"

"Would you like to drink some coffee?"

Responding to offers

- "Can I help you?"
- "No thanks, I'm just having a look." (With a shop assistant.)

- "Can I help you?"
- "Do you know where the post office is."

- "Shall I help you with your maths problem?"
- "Yes, please. That would be very nice of you."

- "Would you like a cup of tea?"
- "No thanks." Or, "No thank you."

- "Would you like another piece of cake?"
- "Yes please, that would be nice."
- "Yes please, I'd love one."

- "Would you like me to do the ironing for you?"
- "If you wouldn't mind."
- "If you could."

- "I'll do the washing, if you like."
- "It's OK, I can do it."
- "Don't worry, I'll do it."

MAKING AN APPOINTMENT

Being able to make and cancel an appointment is an important skill in English. You need to be able to:

- make an appointment,
- respond to an appointment and
- cancel an appointment.

Here are some expressions you can use to do this concisely and clearly.

Asking to meet

"Are you available on the 17th?"

"Can we meet on the 16th?"

"How does the 3rd sound to you?"

"Are you free next week?"

"Would Friday suit you?"

"Is next Tuesday convenient for you?"

"What about sometime next week?"

Responding to an appointment:

- "Yes, Monday is fine."
- "Monday suits me."
- "Thursday would be perfect."
- "I'm afraid I can't on the 3rd. What about the 6th?"
- "I'm sorry, I won't be able to make it on Monday. Could we meet on Tuesday instead?"
- "Ah, Wednesday is going to be a little difficult. I'd much prefer Friday, if that's alright with you."
- "I really don't think I can on the 17th. Can we meet up on the 19th?"

Cancelling an appointment

You can cancel an appointment as follows

- Unfortunately, due to some unforeseen business, I will be unable to keep our

appointment for tomorrow afternoon.

- Would it be possible to arrange another time later in the week?
- I'm afraid that I have to cancel our meeting on Wednesday, as something unexpected has come up.
- You know we were going to meet next Friday? Well, I'm very sorry, but something urgent has come up.

MAKING INVITATIONS

Do you know how to invite someone to your house for dinner or to go to the movies?

What do you say in English when someone invites you?

Here are some common expressions you can use when making or responding to invitations

Inviting:

- Do you want to go to the movies tonight?
- Would you like to go to the theater tomorrow?
- Would you be interested in going to the stadium next Sunday?
- How do you fancy going to the restaurant for dinner?
- How about going to the movies?
- Care to come over for lunch?
- I was just wondering if you would like to come over for a drink.
- We'd be delighted to have you over for my birthday party.

Accepting invitations:

Sure. What time?

I'd love to, thanks.

That's very kind of you, thanks.

That sounds lovely, thank you.

What a great idea, thank you.

Sure. When should I be there?

Declining invitations:

- I can't. I have to work.
- This evening is no good. I have an appointment.
- That's very kind of you, but actually I'm doing something else this afternoon.
- Well, I'd love to, but I'm already going out to the restaurant.
- I'm really sorry, but I've got something else on.
- I really don't think I can - I'm supposed to be doing something else.

MAKING AND RESPONDING TO SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions

The following English phrases and expressions are all used to make suggestions and give advice to people.

Making suggestions:

- Let's revise our lessons.
- What about going to the cinema tonight?
- How about playing cards?
- Why don't we do our homework?
- Couldn't we invite your grandmother to our party?
- Shall we have a walk along the river?
- What would you say to a cup of coffee?
- Don't you think it is a good idea to watch TV?
- Does it matter if we use your car?

Accepting suggestions:

Ok. Yes, let's.

Yes, I'd like to.

Yes, I'd love to.

What a good idea!

Why not?

Yes, with pleasure.

Yes, I feel like taking a walk.

That sounds like a good idea.

Refusing suggestions:

- No, let's not.
- No, I'd rather not.
- I don't feel like it.
- I dislike going for a walk.
- What an awful / bad idea!

Things to remember about suggestions:

1. The verb "suggest" can be followed by either:

- should + verb = I suggest (that) we should go to the theater.
- a verb (in the subjunctive form) = I suggest (that) we go to the movies.

2. "That" is optional:

- "I suggest that we should visit Paris."
- "I suggest we should visit Paris."

EXPRESSING YOUR OPINION

How to express your opinion

Expressing opinion

I think...

As far as I'm concerned...

To my mind...

According to me...

As I see it...

It seems to me that...

In my point of view / my opinion....

From my point of view...

I am of the opinion that...

I take the view that...

My personal view is that...

In my experience...

As far as I understand / can see/see it...

AGREEING OR DISAGREEING

Agreeing with an opinion:

I agree with this opinion.

I completely agree with this view.

This is absolutely right.

I couldn't / can't agree more.

Partial agreement:

I agree with this point of view, but...

This idea is right, but...

I agree with you, but...

Disagreeing with an opinion:

I'm afraid. I can't agree with you.

I disagree with you.

I don't agree with you.

I'm not sure I agree with you

I think you're wrong

APOLOGIZING

To apologize is to tell someone that you are sorry for having done something that has caused him inconvenience or unhappiness:

Examples:

I must apologize to Isabel for my late arrival.

I'd like to apologize for my trouble making.

Trains may be subject to delay on the northern line. We apologize for any inconvenience caused.

Here are some expressions you can use to make and respond to apologies

Making apologies:

- I do apologize for...
- I must apologize for...
- I apologize for...
- I'd like to apologize for...
- I am so sorry for...
- I shouldn't have...
- It's all my fault.
- I'm ashamed of...
- Please, forgive me for...
- Excuse me for ...
- I'm terribly sorry for...
- Pardon me for this...
- Please, forgive me for my....
- Please, accept my apologies for...

Accepting apologies:

That's all right.

Never mind.

Don't apologize.

It doesn't matter.

Don't worry about it.

Don't mention it.

You couldn't help it.

Forget about it.

Don't worry about it.

No harm done.

Remember:

"I'd like to apologize" is the short form of "I would like to apologize"

ASKING ABOUT AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

Asking about direction

To ask about directions use these questions:

- How can I get to . . . from here?
- Can you show me the way to...?
- Can you tell me how to get to . . . ?
- Where is . . . ?
- What's the best way to get to . . . ?

Giving directions

To give directions use these expressions:

Go straight on

Turn left/right

Take the first (turning) to the left/right.

Go past the restaurant/school...

The ... is beside/in front of/next to...the....

SHOPPING

Shopping expressions

These are expressions used when you go shopping:

- Can / may I help you?
- Can I try it / them on?

- What size do you wear? What size are you?
- What color would you like?
- Extra small, small, medium, large, extra large
- How does it fit?
- Where is the changing room?
- How would you like to pay?
- Can I pay by credit card / in cash?

Shopping for a T-shirt

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'm looking for a T-shirt.

A: What size are you?

B: I'm a medium.

A: What color would you like?

B: A blue one.

A: Here you are.

B: Thank you. Can I try it on?

A: Certainly, the changing room is over there.

B: Thank you.

A: How does it fit?

B: It's fantastic. I like it.

A: Yes it looks nice on you.

B: Thank you. I'll buy it.

A: OK, how would you like to pay?

B: Do you take credit cards?

B: Yes, we do.

A: OK, here's my credit card.

B: Thank you. Have a nice day!

A: Thank you, goodbye.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE PHONE

Telephone conversations

It is common that English speakers make phone calls either for business reasons or personal affairs. These are expressions you can use in your conversations on the phone.

- You 've reachedcompany/department.
- How can I help you?
- Can I speak to Mr/Mrs.....?
- Could I speak to, please?
- Who shall I say is calling?
- Who's speaking?
- It's Mr/Mrs...here.
- It's Mr/Mrs...speaking.
- Mr/Mrs...speaking.
- Please hold and I'll put you through.
- Just a second. I'll see if s/he is in.
- Hang on for a moment.

SECTION 3

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

1. Present Simple / Present Continuous

A Trekking Journal

November 12, 1997

Today (be) the second day of my trek around Mount Annapurna. I am exhausted and my legs (shake) ; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet (kill, really) me and my toes (bleed) , but I (want, still) to continue.

Nepal is a fascinating country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything (be) so different, and I (try) to adapt to the new way of life here. I (learn) a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I (learn, not) foreign languages quickly. Although I (understand, not) much yet, I believe that I (improve, gradually) .

I (travel, currently) with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He (be) a nice guy, but impatient. He (walk, always) ahead of me and (complain) that I am too slow. I (do) my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old.

Right now, Liam (sit) with the owner of the inn. They (discuss) the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I (know, not) the real name of the owner, but everybody (call, just) him Tam. Tam (speak) English very well and he (try) to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam (say) a new word, Liam (try) to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam (seem, also) to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

2. Past Simple / Past Continuous

Last night, while I was doing my homework, Angela (call) . She said she (call) me on her cell phone from her biology classroom at UCLA. I asked her if she

(wait) for class, but she said that the professor was at the front of the hall lecturing while she (talk) to me. I couldn't believe she (make) a phone call during the lecture. I asked what was going on.

She said her biology professor was so boring that several of the students (sleep, actually) in class. Some of the students (talk) about their plans for the weekend and the student next to her (draw) a picture of a horse. When Angela (tell) me she was not satisfied with the class, I (mention) that my biology professor was quite good and (suggest) that she switch to my class.

While we were talking, I (hear) her professor yell, "Miss, are you making a phone call?" Suddenly, the line went dead. I (hang) up the phone and went to the kitchen to make dinner. As I (cut) vegetables for a salad, the phone rang once again. It (be) Angela, but this time she wasn't sitting in class.

3. Past Simple / Present Perfect

Since computers were first introduced to the public in the early 1980's, technology (change) a great deal. The first computers (be) simple machines designed for basic tasks. They (have, not) much memory and they (be, not) very powerful. Early computers were often quite expensive and customers often (pay) thousands of dollars for machines which actually (do) very little. Most computers (be) separate, individual machines used mostly as expensive typewriters or for playing games.

Times (change). Computers (become) powerful machines with very practical applications. Programmers (create) a large selection of useful programs which do everything from teaching foreign languages to bookkeeping. We are still playing video games, but today's games (become) faster, more exciting interactive adventures. Many computer users (get, also) on the Internet and (begin) communicating with other computer users around the world. We (start) to create international communities online. In short, the simple, individual machines of the past (evolve) into an international World Wide Web of knowledge.

4. Present Perfect / Present Perfect Continuous

- A: How long (be) in Canada?
 - B: I (study) here for more than three years.
 - I (have) the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.
 - I (love) chocolate since I was a child. You might even call me a "chocoholic".
 - Matt and Sarah (have) some difficulties in their relationship lately, so they (go) to a marriage counselor. I hope they work everything out.
5. John (work) for the government since he graduated from Harvard University. Until recently, he (enjoy) his work, but now he is talking about retiring.
6. Lately, I (think) about changing my career because I (become) dissatisfied with the conditions at my company.
7. I (see) Judy for more than five years and during that time I have (see) many changes in her personality.

5. Past Simple / Present Perfect / Past Perfect

1. When I (arrive) home last night, I discovered that Jane (prepare) a beautiful candle-lit dinner.
2. Since I began acting, I (perform) in two plays, a television commercial and a TV drama. However, I (speak, never even) publicly before I came to Hollywood in 1985.
3. By the time I got to the office, the meeting (begin, already) without me. My boss (be) furious with me and I (be) fired.
4. When I (turn) the radio on yesterday, I (hear) a song that was popular when I was in high school. I (hear, not) the song in years, and it (bring) back some great memories.
5. Last week, I (run) into an ex-girlfriend of mine. We (see, not) each other in years, and both of us (change) a great deal. I (enjoy) talking to her so much that I (ask) her out on a date. We are getting together tonight for dinner.

6. When Jack (enter) the room, I (recognize, not) him because he (lose) so much weight and (grow) a beard. He looked totally different!

7. The Maya established a very advanced civilization in the jungles of the Yucatan; however, their culture (disappear, virtually) by the time Europeans first (arrive) in the New World.

8. I (visit) so many beautiful places since I (come) to Utah. Before moving here, I (hear, never) of Bryce Canyon, Zion, Arches or Canyonlands.

6. Present Perfect Continuous / Past Perfect Continuous

1. It is already 9:30 pm and I (wait) here for over an hour. If John does not get here in the next five minutes, I am going to leave.

2. I was really angry at John yesterday. By the time he finally arrived, I (wait) for over an hour. I almost left without him.

3. Did you hear that Ben was fired last month? He (work) for that import company for more than ten years and he (work) in almost every department. Nobody knew the company like he did.

4. I (see) many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small.

5. Sarah (climb) the Matterhorn, (sail) around the world, and (go) on safari in Kenya. She is such an adventurous person.

6. Sarah (climb) the Matterhorn, (sail) around the world and (go) on safari in Kenya by the time she turned twenty-five. She (experience) more by that age than most people do in their entire lives.

7. When Melanie came into the office yesterday, her eyes were red and watery. I think she (cry) .

7. Will / Be Going to

1. Michael: Do you think the Republicans or the Democrats (win) the next election? Jane: I think the Republicans (win) the next election. John: No way! The Democrats (win).

2. Susan: We (go) camping this weekend. Would you like to come along? Sam: That sounds great, but I don't have a sleeping bag. Susan: No problem. I (lend) you one. My family has tons of camping gear.

3. Barbara: I (buy) a new car this weekend, but I'm a little worried because I don't really know much about cars. I'm afraid the salesman (try) to take advantage of me when he sees how little I know. Dave: I used to work for a mechanic in high school and I know a lot about cars. I (go) with you to make sure you are not cheated.

4. Gina: Fred and I (visit) Santa Fe next summer. Have you ever been there? Margaret: My family lives in Santa Fe! I (give) you my parents' phone number. When you get to Santa Fe, just call them and they (give) you a little tour of the town. They can show you some of the sights that most tourists never see.

5. Pam: Can you see my future in the crystal ball? What (happen) next year? Fortune Teller: You (meet) a man from the East Coast, perhaps New York or maybe Boston. You (marry) that mystery man. Pam: Forget the man! I want to know if I (get) a new job.

8. Future Simple / Future Continuous

1. Sandra: Where is Tim going to meet us? Marcus: He (wait) for us when our train arrives. I am sure he (stand) on the platform when we pull into the station. Sandra: And then what? Marcus: We (pick) Michele up at work and go out to dinner.

2. Ted: When we get to the party, Jerry (watch) TV, Sam (make) drinks, Beth (dance) by herself, and Thad (complain) about his day at work. Robin: Maybe, this time they won't be doing the same things. Ted: I am absolutely positive they (do) the same things; they always do the same things.

3. Florence: Oh, look at that mountain of dirty dishes! Who (wash) all of those? Jack: I promise I (do) them when I get home from work. Florence: Thanks. Jack: When you get home this evening, that mountain will be gone and nice stacks of sparkling clean dishes (sit) in the cabinets.

4. Doug: If you need to contact me next week, I (stay) at the Hoffman Hotel. Nancy: I (call) you if there are any problems. Doug: This is the first time I have ever been away from the kids. Nancy: Don't worry, they (be) fine.

5. Samantha: Just think, next week at this time, I (lie) on a tropical beach in Maui drinking Mai Tai's and eating pineapple. Darren: While you are luxuriating on the beach, I (stress) out over this marketing project. How are you going to enjoy yourself knowing that I am working so hard. Samantha: I'll manage somehow. Darren: You're terrible. Can't you take me with you? Samantha: No. But I (send) you a postcard of a beautiful, white-sand beach. Darren: Great, that (make) me feel much better.

9. Present Simple / Future Simple / Present Continuous / Future Continuous

1. Right now I am watching T.V. Tomorrow at this time, I (watch) T.V. as well.

2. Tomorrow after school, I (go) to the beach.

3. I am going on a dream vacation to Tahiti. While you (do) paperwork and (talk) to annoying customers on the phone, I (lie) on a sunny, tropical beach. Are you jealous?

4. We (hiding) when Tony (arrives) at his surprise party. As soon as he opens the door, we (jump) out and (scream) , "Surprise!"

5. We work out at the fitness center everyday after work. If you (come) over while we (work) out, we will not be able to let you into the house. Just to be safe, we (leave) a key under the welcome mat so you will not have to wait outside.

6. While you (study) at home, Magda (be) in class.

7. When I (get) to the party, Sally and Doug (dance) , John (make) drinks, Sue and Frank (discuss) something controversial, and Mary (complain) about something unimportant. They are always doing the same things. They are so predictable.

8. When you (get) off the plane, I (wait) for you.

9. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we (wake) up tomorrow morning, the sun (shine) .

10. If you (need) to contact me sometime next week, I (stay) at the Sheraton in San Francisco.

Cumulative Verb Tense Review (1)

1. You look really great! (You, exercise) at the fitness center?

2. If it (snow) this weekend, we (go) skiing near Lake Tahoe.

3. I (come) to England six months ago.

4. I (start) my economics course three months ago.

5. A: What (you, do) when the accident occurred?

B: I (try) to change a light bulb that had burnt out. I (have) the same car for more than ten years. I'm thinking about buying a new one.

A: What do you call people who work in libraries?

B: They (call) librarians.

6. When I return to Australia, I (study) for nine months and I (be) in England for exactly one year.

7. Sam (arrive) in San Diego a week ago.

8. Samantha (live) in Berlin for more than two years. In fact, she (live) there when the Berlin wall came down.

9. If Vera (keep) drinking, she (lose, eventually) her job.

10. The Maya established a very advanced civilization in the jungles of the Yucatan; however, their culture (disappear, virtually) by the time Europeans first (arrive) in the New World.

11. Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep).

12. It (rain) all week. I hope it stops by Saturday because I want to go to the beach.

13. Listen Donna, I don't care if you (miss) the bus this morning. You (be) late to work too many times. You are fired!

14. I am sick of rain and bad weather! Hopefully, when we (wake) up tomorrow morning, the sun (shine).

15. I have not traveled much yet; however, I (visit) the Grand Canyon and San

Francisco by the time I leave the United States.

16. I (see) many pictures of the pyramids before I went to Egypt. Pictures of the monuments are very misleading. The pyramids are actually quite small.

17. In the last hundred years, traveling (become) much easier and very comfortable. In the 19th century, it (take) two or three months to cross North America by covered wagon. The trip (be) very rough and often dangerous. Things (change) a great deal in the last hundred and fifty years. Now you can fly from New York to Los Angeles in a matter of hours.

18. Joseph's English (improve, really) , isn't it? He (watch) American television programs and (study) his grammar every day since he first arrived in San Diego. Soon he will be totally fluent.

19. When I (arrive) home last night, I discovered that Jane (prepare) a beautiful candle- lit dinner.

20. If you (need) to contact me sometime next week, I (stay) at the Sheraton in San Francisco.

Cumulative Verb Tense Review (2)

1. When Carol (call) last night, I (watch) my favorite show on television.

2. I (work) for this company for more than thirty years, and I intend to stay here until I retire!

3. Sharon (love) to travel. She (go) abroad almost every summer. Next year, she plans to go to Peru.

4. Thomas is an author. He (write) mystery novels and travel memoirs. He (write) since he was twenty-eight. Altogether, he (write) seven novels, three collections of short stories and a book of poetry.

5. We were late because we had some car problems. By the time we (get) to the train station, Susan (wait) for us for more than two hours.

6. Sam (try) to change a light bulb when he (slip) and (fell).

7. Everyday I (wake) up at 6 o'clock, (eat) breakfast at 7 o'clock and (leave) for

work at 8 o'clock. However, this morning I (get) up at 6:30, (skip) breakfast and (leave) for work late because I (forget) to set my alarm.

8. Right now, Jim (read) the newspaper and Kathy (make) dinner. Last night at this time, they (do) the same thing. She (cook) and he (read) the newspaper. Tomorrow at this time, they (do, also) the same thing. She (prepare) dinner and he (read) . They are very predictable people!

9. By this time next summer, you (complete) your studies and (find) a job. I, on the other hand, (accomplish, not) anything. I (study, still) and you (work) in some new high paying job.

10. The students (be, usually) taught by Mrs. Monty. However, this week they (be) taught by Mr. Tanzer.

11. Jane talks on the phone. Bob has been talking on the phone for an hour. Mary is talking on the phone.

Who is not necessarily on the phone now? _____

12. I'm going to make dinner for Frank. I'm making dinner for Judy. I'll make dinner for Mary. I make dinner for Ted. I will be making dinner for Tony.

Who are you offering to make dinner for? _____

13. Jane left when Tim arrived. Bob left when Tim had arrived. Tim arrived when Mary was leaving. John had left when Tim arrived. After Tim arrived, Frank left.

Who did not run into Tim? _____

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