

**ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
БЕЗПЕКИ ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ**

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**ЗАГАЛЬНА АНГЛІЙСЬКА ДЛЯ
НЕМОВНИХ СПЕЦІАЛЬНОСТЕЙ**

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Посібник пропонує практичні завдання, розроблені для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти. Структура посібника включає 10 загальних тем вивчення курсу «Іноземна мова», упорядкованих у розділи. Кожен розділ містить підготовчі, вступні, пробні, тренувальні та творчі вправи, призначені для усвідомлення і засвоєння мовного матеріалу. Головною метою посібника є вироблення ключових навичок володіння іноземною мовою у здобувачів немовних спеціальностей, таких як читання, письмо, говоріння та граматики.

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ВСТУП

У сучасному світі вивчення іноземних мов є невід’ємною частиною як повноцінного життя у соціумі, так і професійної діяльності. У зв’язку із активізацією процесів європейської та євроатлантичної інтеграції України, утвердження її місця у світових глобалізаційних процесах, вивчення англійської мови як мови міжнародного спілкування набуває особливої ваги. Володіння іноземною мовою як засобом комунікації є одним із аспектів підвищення рівня конкурентоспроможності випускників вищих навчальних закладів, зокрема сектору оборони та безпеки, на ринку праці.

Посібник «Загальна англійська для немовних спеціальностей» включає 10 загальних тем вивчення курсу «Іноземна мова» для немовних спеціальностей здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти, передбачених програмою навчальної дисципліни, а саме: “Greetings and Introductions”, “Daily routing”, “At home”, “Shopping and Services”, “Eating out and Food”, “Transportation and Directions”, “Free Time and Hobbies”, “Medicine and Health”, “Weather and Seasons”, “Education and Work”.

Кожен розділ містить підготовчі, вступні та пробні вправи, призначені для усвідомлення і засвоєння мовного матеріалу. Тренувальні вправи для вироблення мовних умінь та навичок. Основною характеристикою творчих вправ, представлених у посібнику, є свобода вибору не тільки засобів висловлювання, але і змісту, зумовлених цілями спілкування. Головною метою видання є вироблення ключових навичок володіння іноземною мовою у здобувачів немовних спеціальностей, таких як читання, письмо, говоріння та граматики.

Кожен розділ має чітку структуру та складається із таких частин:

- словникова робота (vocabulary);
- читання (reading);
- граматичні завдання (grammar);
- письмо (writing);
- говоріння (speaking).

Знання іноземної мови передбачає одночасне опанування кількох аспектів мовної компетенції. В першу чергу це володіння достатнім словниковим запасом. Обсяг лексики варіюється згідно із цілями навчання. Для побудови осмислених та зрозумілих для інших

повідомлень необхідно освоїти граматику. Знання правил побудови речень, вживання часів та інших мовних компонентів допомагає уникнути хаотичності та непорозумінь між співрозмовниками. Граматика забезпечує логічність та точність мовлення. Головною метою вивчення іноземної мови є використання набутих знань в реальних комунікативних ситуаціях, що потребує практики усного мовлення на практичних заняттях. Розвиток навичок письма поглиблює розуміння граматики та лексики, розвиває творчий підхід до навчання та є певною формою самоконтролю.

Формування навичок володіння іноземною мовою передбачає виконання різноманітних вправ та завдань. Засвоєння необхідного словникового запасу забезпечують вправи, пов'язані з умінням доповнити речення, спираючись на активний словник, поєднати слово та його визначення. Завдання частини читання містять текст для ознайомлення, що відповідає тематиці розділу, відповіді на запитання до тексту та вміння доповнити речення, спираючись на отриману інформацію. Вправи для розвитку soft skills передбачають відповіді на запитання та побудову усного повідомлення. Навички письмового мовлення іноземною мовою покращуються через самостійне написання повідомлень різноманітних форматів.

Посібник охоплює весь діяльнісно-орієнтований процес навчання і сприяє формуванню таких навичок, як активність, самостійність, ініціативність, креативність мислення.

UNIT 1. GREETINGS AND INTRODUCTIONS

Ex. 1 Discuss the questions.

1. How would you usually present yourself to someone you have never met before?
2. How do you think the factors in the box might influence someone's personality?

the language you speak where you live (country, city/town/village, region) your family and friends your life experience

VOCABULARY

Greetings and farewells: *hello, goodbye, Happy New Year*

Saying hello

When we see someone we know, we usually exchange greetings:

<i>Good morning/afternoon/evening</i> <i>Hello</i> <i>Morning</i> <i>Hi</i> <i>Hi there</i>	 more formal less formal
---	--------------------------------

A: Hi.

B: Hello, how are you?

A: Fine, thanks. How about you?

Saying goodbye

When we leave people, we usually say something as we leave:

<i>Good night</i> <i>Goodbye</i> <i>Bye bye</i> <i>Bye</i> <i>See you later</i> <i>See you</i>	 more formal less formal
---	--------------------------------

A: See you later.

B: OK. Bye.

Warning:

We use *Good night* only when we are leaving someone at the end of the day, before going home, or going to bed:

[leaving someone's house]

Good night. *Thanks for a lovely evening.*

[before going to bed]

I'm off to bed. Good night.

Congratulating and celebrating

We use different expressions for celebrations:

on special occasions	<i>Happy New Year!</i> <i>Happy birthday!</i>
to wish someone luck before an important event	<i>Good luck!</i>
to congratulate someone	<i>Well done!</i> <i>Congratulations!</i> (more formal)

We don't say *congratulations* to wish someone a happy birthday:

Happy birthday, *Natalka.*

Note: *Congratulations, Natalka.*

How do I introduce myself?

The next step in a successful meeting is to introduce yourself. At this point you can share some basic information about yourself so that the other person has an idea of who they are talking to.

Here are some topics and aspects to talk about when introducing yourself.

You can call me (your name)	I'm Mariia, but you can call me Mary.
My friends call me (your name)	Well, my friends call me Mike.
My name's (your name)	Hi, my name is Sarah.

Formal:

Let me introduce myself! *My name is Semen, I'm your new chief.*

Allow me to introduce myself.	Allow me to introduce myself. I am Ann, leader of your team.
Let me tell you a few words about myself.	Let me tell you a few words about myself. First, my experience in media communication is 5 years.

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Let me introduce myself!**Introduce people to each other**

Business English	Spoken English
I would like you to meet our new chief of the department.	Meet my friend Andrew.
Let me introduce your new colleague.	Guys, this is Andrew.

Maintaining a dialogue

Really?

That's interesting.

What happened next?

Sounds nice!

I suppose so!

Exactly!

No doubts!

I totally agree!

So, I see you like... Can you tell me more about it?

So, how do you know each other?

I've heard a lot about you from Nick. How did you meet?

Where are you from?

This is my first time in this city. Can you recommend any places?

How long have you been working here?

READING**Ex. 3 Read the text****THE IMPORTANCE OF GREETINGS AND INTRODUCTIONS**

Greetings and introductions play a crucial role in every culture, as they help people establish connections and initiate conversations. The choice of greeting often depends on the time of day, with common expressions including *"Hello," "Hi,"* and *"Good morning."*

When meeting someone for the first time, it is considered polite to introduce yourself by saying, *"Hi, my name is [Your Name]"* or *"Nice to meet you."* These phrases help create a friendly atmosphere and set the stage for further communication.

Different cultures have different ways of greeting people. In many places, shaking hands is the standard way to greet someone, while in other cultures people may exchange hugs, bows or even kisses on the cheek. Regardless of the form, greetings serve as a way to show respect and acknowledge the other person.

Following a greeting, it is common to ask, "*How are you?*" or "*How's it going?*" as a way of expressing interest and encouraging conversation.

Introductions are equally important in professional environments. When presenting someone to a group, it is customary to say, "*I'd like to introduce you to [Name]*" or "*This is [Name]*." Maintaining eye contact, offering a friendly smile, and using a confident yet warm tone can help create a positive first impression and foster effective communication.

Ex.3A Answer the questions.

1. Why are greetings and introductions important in communication?
2. How do greeting customs vary across different cultures?
3. What are some common phrases used when introducing someone in a professional setting?

Ex. 4 Read the text. How many of the ideas are the same as yours?

The language we speak is one of the most important factors that influence our personality. It shapes the way we think, communicate, and interact with others. For example, some languages have more words for emotions, which may help speakers express themselves more easily. On the other hand, if a person speaks a language with fewer expressions for feelings, they might find it harder to share their emotions.

Where we live also plays a big role in shaping our personality. People from big cities often have a fast-paced lifestyle, and they might become more independent and ambitious. In contrast, people from small towns or villages may have closer relationships with their neighbors, which can make them feel more connected to their community. The region in which someone grows up can also affect their values and beliefs, as different regions often have different traditions and customs.

Family and friends are also very important in influencing our personalities. Our family members, especially when we are young, have a big impact on how we view the world and how we react to situations. Friends also shape our personality by supporting us, challenging us, and helping us

grow. The people around us can encourage us to be more confident or, on the other hand, make us feel insecure.

Finally, life experiences, such as education, travel, and challenges, influence who we are. Someone who has faced many difficulties might become stronger and more resilient. A person who has traveled to many places might be more open-minded and curious about different cultures. Our life experiences teach us important lessons and help us develop a unique personality.

Many factors, including the language we speak, where we live, our family and friends, and our life experiences, play a significant role in shaping who we are. All of these elements come together to create a person with their own character, values, and way of looking at the world.

SPEAKING

Ex. 2 Read, translate and act out the dialogue:

Getting to Know Each Other

Tom: Hi, I'm Tom. Nice to meet you!

Sarah: Hi, Tom! I'm Sarah. Nice to meet you, too.

Tom: So, how do you know each other?

Sarah: Oh, Mark and I work at the same company. We've been colleagues for a few years now.

Tom: Really? That's interesting!

Mark: Yeah, we met during a big project and have worked together ever since.

Tom: I've heard a lot about you from Mark. How did you two meet?

Sarah: Well, we were assigned to the same team, and we quickly became friends.

Tom: Sounds nice! So, I see you enjoy your job. Can you tell me more about it?

Sarah: Sure! I work in marketing, so my job is all about creativity and communication. It's challenging but exciting.

Tom: Exactly! Marketing requires a lot of fresh ideas.

Sarah: No doubts! And what about you? Where are you from?

Tom: I'm from Toronto. This is my first time in this city. Can you recommend any places to visit?

Mark: Absolutely! If you like history, you should check out the old town. It has beautiful architecture and great cafés.

Tom: That sounds great! I suppose I'll visit it this weekend.

Sarah: You should! And after that, you can try a local restaurant. The food here is amazing.

Tom: I totally agree! Trying local food is the best part of traveling.

Mark: By the way, how long have you been working here, Tom?

Tom: For about a year now. I'm really enjoying it so far.

Sarah: That's nice! Hope you have a great experience here.

Tom: Thanks! I'm sure I will.

GRAMMAR

The verb “to be”. Personal pronouns. Forms of politeness in different situations.

The Present Simple of be – FORM

Positive		Question	Negative	
Long form	Short form		Long form	Short form
I am	I'm	Am I?	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	Are you?	You are not	You aren't
He is	He's	Is he?	He is not	He isn't
She is	She's	Is she?	She is not	She isn't
It is	It's	Is it?	It is not	It isn't
We are	We're	Are we?	We are not	We aren't
You are	You're	Are you?	You are not	You aren't
They are	They're	Are they?	They are not	They aren't

The present simple of the verb **be** has three forms:

• *I am.*

• *He/She/It is.*

• *We/You/They are.*

They = people and things

Contractions or short forms

We use 'm, 's and 're with personal pronouns (**I, you, he, etc.**)

• *I'm sad.*

• *You're tired.*

• *She's from Scotland.*

But we can also use 's with names.

- *Linda's beautiful.*
- *Los Angeles's an expensive city.*

Contractions in short answers

We can only use **contractions** in **negative short answers**. Not in positive short answers.

- Yes, **I am**.
- Yes, **I'm**. X
- Yes, **she is**.
- Yes, **she's**. X
- Yes, **they are**.
- Yes, **they're**. X

We use the verb **be** to talk about:

- **Who we are:** *I'm Stepan, and this is Irena. And this is my daughter, Anna.*
- **Age:** *I'm 21 years old, and my father is 50.*
- **Job:** *I'm a teacher, and my wife is a doctor.*
- **Nationality:** *Andrew is from Ireland, and Sophia is from Spain.*
- **Feelings:** *I'm scared. She is very tired.*
- **Colour:** *Our dog is black. His eyes are blue.*
- **Prices:** *It's seven pounds. This T-shirt is twenty dollars.*
- **The weather:** *It's sunny today. It is very cold this morning.*
- **The time:** *What time is it? It's ten past four.*
- **Descriptions in general:** *He is very short and thin. The cars are old and cheap.*

Ex. 5 Fill in the gaps with the correct present simple forms of "to be".

Sofie: Hello. _____ you from here?

Dino: No, we _____ And you? _____ you from here?

Sofie: No, I _____ from France. My name _____ Sofie.

Dino: Nice to meet you. I _____ Dino. And this _____ Francesca.

Sofie: Where _____ you from?

Dino: We _____ from Italy.

Sofie: _____ you from Rome?

Dino: No, we _____. We _____ from the north of Italy. I _____ from Torino, and Francesca _____ from Milano.

Sofie: _____ you here on holiday?

Dino: No, we _____. It _____ a study trip. This _____ a beautiful place.

Sofie: Yes, it _____. _____ the trip nice?

Dino: Very nice.

Personal pronouns

Особові займенники в англійській мові мають два відмінки: **називний (The Nominative Case)** і **об'єктний (The Objective Case)**.

Число	Особа	Називний відмінок		Об'єктний відмінок	
Однина	1-а	I	я	me	мене, мені
	2-а	you	ти	you	тебе, тобі
	3-я	he	він	him	його, йому
		she	вона	her	її, їй
		it	воно (він, вона)	it	його, йому, її, їй
Множина	1-а	we	ми	us	нас, нам
	2-а	you	ви	you	вас, вам
	3-я	they	вони	them	їм, їм

- ✓ **I** am speaking to **her**. – *Я розмовляю з нею.*
- ✓ **She** is speaking to **me**. – *Вона розмовляє зі мною.*
- ✓ **You** see **us**. – *Ви бачите нас.*
- ✓ **We** see **you**. – *Ми бачимо вас.*

Особові займенники в **називному відмінку** виконують функцію підмета:

I (she) went to university.	<i>Я (вона) ходила до школи.</i>
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Особові займенники в **об'єктному відмінку** виконують функцію додатка. Після прийменників особові займенники вживаються лише у формі об'єктного відмінка. Українською мовою об'єктний відмінок перекладається різними непрямыми відмінками з прийменниками і без них.

He gave me a red apple.	<i>Він дав мені червоне яблуко.</i>
He showed the picture to her .	<i>Він показав їй картину.</i>

Займенник **it** замінює іменники — назви неістот, тварин і рослин, а також іменник **baby** немовля. На українську мову особовий займенник

it перекладається словами *він, вона, воно* залежно від роду відповідного іменника в українській мові.

The pen is on the table. It is red.	<i>Ручка на столі. Вона червоний.</i>
The box is under the table. It is black.	<i>Коробка під столом. Вона чорна.</i>
The window is small. It is open.	<i>Вікно маленьке. Воно відчинене.</i>
The cat is eating. It is hungry.	<i>Кіт їсть. Він голодний.</i>

Ex. 6 Complete each sentence with the appropriate personal pronoun in the nominative case.

1. (Joe, Scott and Bob) _____ went hiking on the mountain together.
2. (My Aunt Jane) _____ likes to watch scary movies on television.
3. (Nick and I) _____ have a favorite restaurant in town.
4. (The neighbor's car) _____ has a very noisy engine.
5. (Jenny and Fatima) _____ wore heavy coats to school because of the rain.
6. (The little old lady) _____ walks very slowly with a cane.
7. (Adam's grandfather) _____ retired from the U.S. Army four years ago.
8. (The blue notebook) _____ contains all the notes from Science class.
9. (The pens and pencils) _____ belong in the cup on the counter.
10. (Your Uncle Peter) _____ works for a large company in Europe.
11. (The Andersons) _____ were our neighbors for seven years.
12. (Amanda Sanderson) _____ is the prettiest girl in school.
13. (The boy wearing red) _____ scored the most points in the basketball game.
14. (The small girl) _____ is the youngest student in the class.
15. (Your parents) _____ live in a beautiful home in the country.
16. (The green apple) _____ will be ripe in a couple of weeks.
17. (The sweet oranges) _____ are on sale at the grocery store today.
18. (Sally and Jeff) _____ rode on the fastest roller coaster yesterday.
19. (You and I) _____ can carpool together to the meeting.
20. (Timothy Johnson) _____ wrote a book about space travel.
21. (The city of Tokyo) _____ is the capital city of Japan.
22. (Melanie and Susan) _____ got fired because they were late to work.
23. (My friend Susannah) _____ was honored by the principal at the assembly.
24. (Your parents and I) _____ got to know each other at the party.

25. (Our cousin Kenny) _____ just graduated from high school.

Ex. 7 Complete each sentence with the appropriate personal pronoun in the objective case.

1. (Joe, Scott and Bob) The waiter brought out three plates of food for _____

2. (My Aunt Jane) My brother and I wrote thank you letters to _____

3. (Nick and I) The science teacher gave a bottle rocket to _____

4. (The neighbor's car) The mechanic from the garage went to work on _____

5. (Jenny and Fatima) My parents bought \$25 gift certificates for _____

6. (The little old lady) I carried in the bags of groceries to help _____

7. (Adam's grandfather) Adam carefully painted a special portrait of _____

8. (The blue notebook) Samantha quickly wrote down all her notes in _____

9. (The pens and pencils) I bought a new zippered pouch at the store for _____

10. (Your Uncle Peter) Sally expertly danced her tap dance routine for _____

11. (The Andersons) We got a letter in our mailbox that belongs to _____

12. (Amanda Sanderson) Andrew went shopping and bought a ring for _____

13. (The boy wearing red) The soccer goalie kicked the soccer ball to _____

14. (The small girl) The waitress handed the ice cream cone to _____

15. (Your parents) You couldn't wait to show the report card to _____

16. (The green apple) The kitchen store sells a special tool to cut _____

17. (The sweet oranges) I learned to make a delicious recipe that uses _____

18. (Sally and Jeff) Before we go to the movies, I should call _____

19. (You and I) Peter and Jason will cook dinner tonight for _____

20. (Timothy Johnson) Sylvia put on an apron and baked cookies for _____

21. (The city of Tokyo) We looked everywhere on the map for _____

22. (Melanie and Susan) A package from the book store arrived for _____

23. (My friend Susie) I think she knows the answer, so I will ask _____

24. (Your parents and I) All of the neighbors threw a surprise party for _____

25. (Our cousin Kenny) Aunt Alexia mailed a suitcase to our house for

Forms of politeness in different situations

Politeness is an essential part of communication. It helps show respect, build positive relationships, and avoid misunderstandings. In English, we use different forms of politeness depending on the situation, the relationship between speakers, and the level of formality.

1. Formal Situations

Used in workplaces, with strangers, or in official settings.

• **Greetings:**

Good morning, Good afternoon, Good evening, How do you do?

• **Requests:**

Could you please send me the report?

Would you mind helping me with this task?

• **Thanking:**

Thank you very much for your assistance.

I appreciate your help.

• **Apologizing:**

I apologize for the inconvenience.

Please accept my apologies.

2. Informal Situations

Used with friends, family, or people of the same age in a relaxed environment.

• **Greetings:**

Hi!, Hello!, Hey!, What's up?

• **Requests:**

Can you pass me the salt?

Could you help me with this?

• **Thanking:**

Thanks!

Thanks a lot!

• **Apologizing:**

Sorry!

Oops, my bad!

3. Politeness Strategies

Regardless of formality, certain strategies make speech more polite:

• **Using modal verbs:** *Could, Would, May*

E.g., *Could you explain that again, please?*

- **Adding softening phrases:**

If you don't mind..., Would it be possible..., I was wondering if...

- **Using “please” and “thank you” generously.**

- **Indirect speech:**

Instead of: *Do this.*

Say: *Would you mind doing this?*

4. **Cultural Note**

Politeness can vary across cultures! What is considered polite in one country might seem too direct or too distant in another. In English-speaking countries, it is common to:

- Smile,
- Maintain appropriate eye contact,
- Use polite phrases even in casual settings.

Formal vs. Informal Phrases

Situation	Formal Expression	Informal Expression
Greeting	Good morning / Good afternoon / How do you do?	Hi! / Hey! / What's up? / Hello!
Asking for something	Could you please send me the details?	Can you send me the details?
Offering help	May I assist you? / Can I be of any assistance?	Need a hand? / Can I help you?
Thanking someone	Thank you very much. / I sincerely appreciate it.	Thanks! / Thanks a lot! / Cheers!
Apologizing	I apologize for the inconvenience. / Please accept my apologies.	Sorry! / My bad! / Oops!
Ending conversation	It was a pleasure speaking with you. / Have a wonderful day.	Catch you later! / See you! / Take care!
Making suggestions	Might I suggest we reschedule the meeting?	How about we reschedule? / Let's change it up.
Requesting permission	May I leave a bit earlier today?	Can I leave a bit earlier today?

Example Dialogues

1. Formal Work Email

Subject: *Request for Meeting Reschedule*

Dear Mr. Johnson,

I hope this message finds you well.

I would like to kindly request a reschedule of our meeting originally planned for Thursday. Would it be possible to move it to Friday at your convenience?

Thank you very much in advance for your understanding.

Best regards,

Emily Carter

2. Informal Chat with a Friend

— Hey! What's up?

— Not much, just working on my project. You?

— Same here. Wanna grab a coffee later?

— Sure! Sounds great. See you at 4?

— Perfect! See ya!

3. Semi-Formal Conversation (for example, with a teacher)

— Good morning, Professor Smith.

— Good morning! How can I help you today?

— I was wondering if you could clarify the homework requirements for me.

— Of course. Let me explain.

— Thank you very much. I appreciate your time!

Quick Tips to Sound Polite

- Always use **"please"** and **"thank you"** — they work in both formal and informal situations!
- Add a **friendly tone** to your voice — politeness is not just words, but also *how* you say them.
- In writing, **avoid using all caps** (it looks like shouting).
- Smile when speaking face-to-face!

1. Role-Play Exercise for Practice

Imagine these scenarios. Try to answer politely, choosing either formal or informal style depending on the situation:

Scenario A (Formal):

You are emailing your professor to ask for an extension on an assignment.

Prompt:

Write a short, polite email to request an extension.

Tip: Use "I would like to kindly ask...", "Would it be possible...", and close with "Thank you in advance".

Scenario B (Informal):

Your friend invites you to the cinema, but you can't go.

Prompt:

Answer your friend politely but casually.

Tip: Try something like: "Hey, thanks for the invite! I'd love to, but I can't make it tonight."

Scenario C (Semi-formal):

At a job interview, they ask if you have any questions at the end.

Prompt:

Ask a polite question about the role or company.

Tip: "Yes, thank you for the opportunity to ask. Could you please tell me more about the team I would be working with?"

2. Tips on How to Politely Agree or Disagree

Agreeing Politely

- **Formal:** *I completely agree with your point of view.*
- **Informal:** *Totally! / I'm with you on that.*
- **Neutral:** *That makes sense. / I think you're right.*

Disagreeing Politely

- **Formal:** *I see your point, however, I would like to offer a different perspective.*
- **Informal:** *Hmm, I'm not so sure about that. / I get what you're saying, but...*
- **Neutral:** *That's an interesting idea, but I think...*

Always acknowledge the other person's opinion first — it shows respect!

3. Writing Polite Messages on Social Media

Even on casual platforms, politeness matters! Here are quick dos and don'ts:

Do

Use "please", "thank you", and emojis to show warmth

Start with a greeting: *Hi everyone!*

Reply with gratitude: *Thanks for sharing!*

Use respectful language even when disagreeing

Don't

Write in all caps (LOOKS LIKE SHOUTING)

Be too blunt or sarcastic

Ignore other people's comments

Use offensive or aggressive words

Cultural Note: Politeness Around the World

Politeness looks a bit different in every culture. Let's compare a few, so you'll feel more confident in international situations!

United Kingdom

- The British are famous for their politeness!
- They often use *"Sorry"* and *"Thank you"* even in small situations. For example, if someone bumps into them, they might still say *"Sorry!"*
- Indirectness is common: *"Would you mind if I..."* instead of direct requests.

United States

- Friendly and open style, often informal.
- First names are usually used quickly.
- Expressions like *"Have a great day!"* and *"No problem!"* are common to keep things light and positive.

France

- Politeness is very important, especially in formal settings.
- Always greet people properly: *"Bonjour, madame/monsieur."*
- People appreciate when you try to speak French, even a few words!

Ukraine

- Ukrainians value respect and warmth.
- In formal situations, use polite forms of address: *пан / pani* (Mr. / Ms.), and *Bu* instead of *mu*.
- Hospitality is a big part of culture — it's polite to compliment the food and show appreciation to your hosts!

Mini-Quiz: Test Your Politeness Skills!

Choose the most polite response in each situation

1. **You're asking a colleague for help with a task. What's the best way to ask?**
 - A) "Hey, do this for me."
 - B) "Could you please help me with this task?"
 - C) "You have to help me!"
2. **You disagree with someone in a meeting. What do you say?**
 - A) "You're wrong!"
 - B) "That's an interesting point, but I'd like to share a different perspective."
 - C) "Whatever, I don't care."

3. **Your friend invites you for coffee, but you're busy. How do you respond?**

A) "No, I'm busy."

B) "Thanks for the invite! I'd love to, but I can't today."

C) "Stop asking me!"

1. **Creative Writing Exercise: Write a Polite Invitation**

Scenario:

You're organizing a small online study group for English learners, and you'd like to politely invite a friend to join.

Your task:

Write a short, polite invitation message (about 3–4 sentences).

Tips:

- Start with a warm greeting.
- Mention what the event is about.
- Politely invite your friend.
- End with a friendly closing.

2. **Politeness Bingo (Fun Phrase Hunt!)**

Here's a mini "bingo card" of useful polite expressions. Try to memorize or use at least 5 of them in conversation or writing today! (Or mark which ones you already know.)

Polite Expression	Used Today? 
--------------------------	--

Could you please...?	
----------------------	---

Thank you very much.

I'm afraid I can't...

Would you mind if I...?

It was a pleasure to meet you.

I appreciate your help.

May I ask you a question?

Thank you for your time.

I'd be grateful if you could...

Challenge:

Try to create your own sentences using these expressions!

UNIT 2. DAILY ROUTINE

Ex.1 Discuss the questions.

1. What time do you wake up on weekdays?
2. Do you have the same routine every day? Why or why not?
3. What do you do during your lunch break?
4. Do you prefer to relax after work/school, or do something active?
5. What do you usually do in the evening?
6. Do you have a different routine on weekends? How?
7. What time do you usually go to bed?
8. Do you like your daily routine? Why or why not?
9. What would you change in your routine if you could?

VOCABULARY

Verbs and phrases for describing actions

Wake up
Get up
Brush teeth
Take a shower
Get dressed
Go to work/school
Have lunch
Relax
Go to bed
Have breakfast
Check emails
Attend meetings
Make phone calls.
Go home
Have dinner
Watch TV
Read a book
Go for a short walk
Meditation
Mood board
Freelance
Networking
Inspiration

Time expressions:

○ At 7 a.m., in the afternoon, on weekdays, at night, before work, after lunch.

• Typical Phrases:

- “What time do you...?”
- “I start work at...”
- “My routine includes...”

Examples of use:

- I usually **wake up at 6:30 a.m.**
- **After lunch**, I go for a short walk.
- **On weekdays**, I go to bed early.

Vocabulary exercises

Ex. 2 Complete the sentences using new vocabulary:

1. I _____ at 7 a.m. and turn off my alarm.
2. Then I _____ and do some morning exercises.
3. I _____ in the bathroom to keep my teeth clean.
4. After that, I _____ to feel fresh and ready for the day.
5. I _____ in comfortable clothes before breakfast.
6. In the morning, I _____ with my family.
7. Before work, I _____ to see if I have new messages.
8. I _____ at 9 a.m. every day.
9. I often _____ to customers and friends.
10. At noon, I _____ in a café or at home.
11. After lunch, I like to _____ for a few minutes.
12. In the evening, I _____ after a long day.
13. My family and I _____ together in the evening.
14. After dinner, I sometimes _____ or listen to music.
15. Before bed, I like to _____ to relax.
16. If the weather is nice, I _____ in the park.
17. I always _____ before midnight on weekdays.

READING

Ex. 3 Read the text.

A DAY IN MY LIFE

As a freelance photographer, my daily routine is never exactly the same, but I try to keep some structure to stay productive. I usually wake up at 6:30 a.m. and start the day with a short meditation session. It helps me clear my mind and set intentions for the day ahead. After that, I make myself

a hearty breakfast, typically consisting of scrambled eggs, avocado, and a smoothie. By 8 a.m., I check my schedule and emails. If I have a morning photo shoot, I make sure my equipment is packed and ready to go. On other days, I work on editing photos from home. This part of my job requires not only technical skills but also a great deal of creativity and focus. Around midday, I like to take a break to stretch and prepare lunch. Sometimes, I meet friends or clients for a meal, which also serves as a chance to network. The afternoon often involves meetings with clients to discuss new projects, scouting locations, or preparing mood boards for upcoming shoots. Evenings are my time to unwind. I enjoy jogging in the park or attending a yoga class. After dinner, I might read, listen to music, or plan my schedule for the next day. I usually aim to go to bed by 11 p.m., but it doesn't always work out if inspiration strikes late at night.

Ex.3A Answer the questions.

1. What profession does the author have, and why does their routine vary?
2. What is the purpose of the morning meditation?
3. How does the author prepare for a photo shoot?
4. What activities does the author typically do in the afternoon?
5. Why might the author stay up late at night?
6. How does the author combine work and social interactions during their day?

Ex. 3B Complete the following sentences.

Read the text again and fill in the blanks with the words from the text.

1. The author is a freelance _____ who has a flexible daily routine.
2. To start the day, they practice _____ to clear their mind.
3. Breakfast usually includes scrambled eggs, _____, and a smoothie.
4. When preparing for a photo shoot, the author ensures their _____ is ready.
5. In the afternoon, they might meet clients, scout _____, or create mood boards.
6. In the evening, they enjoy _____ in the park or attending a yoga class.
7. Although they aim to go to bed by _____, sometimes they stay up late.

SPEAKING

1. How important is flexibility in a daily routine?
2. Would you enjoy working as a freelancer? Why or why not?
3. What activities help you relax and stay focused during your day?

WRITING

Informal email

Ex. 5 Read the structure of an informal email.

Greeting:

Hello Mike!

Hi Mia.

Dear Igor.

Starting an email:

How are you? / How are things? / How are you keeping?

I hope you're well.

Everything's fine here. / We're all well.

Guess what! / Big news!

Thanks for your letter.

It was great to hear from you.

I am sorry I haven't written for ages.

It was a nice surprise to receive your letter.

Introducing the main topic

I am writing to you

It is about

I would like to

Closing paragraph

It's time to finish...

I have to go now because...

I'll drop in and visit you soon.

Write soon.

Give my regards to your parents/brother.

Ending an email

See you soon / Cheers! / Best wishes

Best wishes / best regards

I am looking forward to hearing from you

Your sincerely

Ex. 5A Read the examples of a formal email.

Dear Anna,

I hope you are doing well. I wanted to share my daily routine with you. I usually wake up at 7 a.m. and start my day with a quick shower. After that, I have breakfast and check my emails before heading to work. My work starts at 9 a.m., and I spend most of my morning attending meetings and making phone calls.

At noon, I have lunch with my colleagues, and in the afternoon, I focus on completing my tasks. After work, I go home, have dinner, and relax by watching TV or reading a book. Before going to bed, I sometimes go for a short walk. What about you? Do you have a similar routine? I would love to hear about your day.

Best wishes,

Jon

Ex. 5B Write the informal letter (150-200 words) about your daily routine. Use the prompt below:

1. Introduce yourself and say why you are writing.
2. Say about your daily routine.
3. Ask for information about the daily routine.
4. Ending the email.

GRAMMAR**Present Simple****Using Present Simple:****Факти та загальні істини**

- The sun **rises** in the east. (Сонце сходить на сході.)

Регулярні, повторювані дії (з always, often, sometimes, never тощо)

- She **goes** to school every day. (Вона ходить до школи щодня.)

Розклад, графіки, розпорядок

- The train **leaves** at 7 a.m. (Поїзд відправляється о 7 ранку.)

Думки, почуття, стан (з дієсловами: like, love, want, believe, know, need)

- I **like** ice cream. (Мені подобається морозиво.)

Positive sentence

I/You/We/They **play** football.

He/She/It **plays** football. (verb + **-s** or **-es**)

verb + **-s** / **-es**:

- **-s** – (play → plays, read → reads).

- **-es** - -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o (watch → watches, go → goes).
- **y** → **i** + **es** – (study → studies).

Negative sentence

I/You/We/They **do not (don't)** play football.

He/She/It **does not (doesn't)** play football.

Question sentence

Do I/you/we/they **play** football?

Does he/she/it **play** football? (без -s)

Short answers:

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Time expressions for Present Simple:

• **every day/week/month/year** – щодня, щотижня...

• **always, usually, often, sometimes, never** – завжди, зазвичай, часто, іноді, ніколи

• **on Mondays, in the morning, at night** – по понеділках, вранці, вночі

Adverbs of Frequency

Use the adverb of frequency to say how frequently you do something.

Adverbs of frequency Translate

always	завжди
usually	зазвичай
often	часто
sometimes	іноді
rarely	рідко
seldom	зрідка
hardly ever	майже ніколи
never	ніколи

Examples using adverbs of frequency in sentences:

-I **always** brush my teeth before bed. (Я завжди чищу зуби перед сном.)

- They **rarely** watch TV. (Вони рідко дивляться телевізор.)

- She **never** eats meat. (Вона ніколи не їсть м'ясо.)

- Do you **sometimes** go hiking? (Ти іноколи ходиш у похід?)

Ex.6 Complete the following sentences use Present Simple

1. She _____ (go) to school every day.
2. They _____ (like) pizza.
3. My brother _____ (watch) TV in the evening.
4. We _____ (play) football on Sundays.
5. He _____ (have) a big dog.
6. The sun _____ (rise) in the east.
7. I _____ (not/drink) coffee in the morning.
8. _____ (she/read) books in her free time?
9. Tom and Jerry _____ (be) funny characters.
10. My dad _____ (work) in a bank.
11. The train _____ (leave) at 6 p.m.
12. _____ (you/want) some tea?
13. She always _____ (wake up) early.
14. The cat _____ (sleep) on the sofa every afternoon.
15. We _____ (not/go) to school on Sundays.

Ex. 7 Choose the correct adverbs of frequency to complete sentences.

1. She _____ (*always / sometimes / never*) eats breakfast before school because her mom says it's important.
2. They _____ (*often / rarely / never*) go to the cinema on weekends because they love movies.
3. My dad _____ (*always / hardly ever / never*) drinks coffee in the morning because he prefers tea.
4. We _____ (*usually / never / sometimes*) play football after school when the weather is nice.
5. He _____ (*always / sometimes / seldom*) arrives late for work because he wakes up late.
6. I _____ (*often / rarely / never*) help my mom with cooking because I like learning new recipes.
7. My best friend _____ (*never / always / sometimes*) forgets my birthday because she writes it in her planner.
8. You _____ (*always / hardly ever / sometimes*) do your homework on time because you are responsible.
9. The bus _____ (*never / often / usually*) comes late because there is a lot of traffic.
10. She _____ (*always / rarely / sometimes*) listens to classical music when she studies.

11. We _____ (*usually / never / sometimes*) go skiing in winter because we live near the mountains.
12. I _____ (*hardly ever / often / always*) read books before bed because it helps me sleep.
13. He _____ (*never / often / sometimes*) watches horror movies because he gets scared easily.
14. Our teacher _____ (*always / rarely / never*) gives us extra homework because she wants us to rest.
15. My grandparents _____ (*often / never / sometimes*) visit us in summer because they live far away.

Ex.8 Complete text using Present Simple.

My Daily Routine

Every day, I _____ (wake up) at 7 a.m. and _____ (brush) my teeth. Then, I _____ (have) breakfast with my family. My mom _____ (cook) delicious food for us every morning. After breakfast, I _____ (go) to school with my friends. Our lessons _____ (start) at 8:30 a.m. and _____ (finish) at 2 p.m. After school, I _____ (come) home and _____ (do) my homework. Sometimes, I _____ (help) my mom in the kitchen. In the evening, my family and I _____ (watch) TV or _____ (play) board games. My dad _____ (read) books every night, but I _____ (prefer) to listen to music. At 10 p.m., I _____ (go) to bed because I _____ (need) to wake up early the next day.

UNIT 3. AT HOME

Ex.1 Discuss the questions.

1. Where do you live? (In a house or an apartment?) How many rooms are in your home? Which room is your favorite? Why?
2. Who do you live with?
3. Do you like to cook? What is your favorite meal to make?
4. What would you change about your home if you could?

VOCABULARY

Home & Furniture

✓ Rooms:

Living room

Bedroom

Kitchen

Bathroom

Dining room

Hallway

Balcony

Garden

Garage

✓ Furniture

Sofa

Armchair

Table

Chair

Bed

Wardrobe

Bookshelf

Desk

Mirror

✓ Household Items

Fridge

Oven

Microwave

Washing machine

Lamp

Carpet

Curtains

Clock

✓ Cleaning and Repairs

To clean

To vacuum

To wash the dishes

To do the laundry

To paint

To fix

To tidy up

✓ Describing a Home

Comfortable

Spacious

Cozy

Modern

Old-fashioned

Clean

Messy

Vocabulary exercises

Ex. 2 Complete the following sentences using new vocabulary.

1. In the _____, we cook food and wash the dishes.
2. I sleep in my _____, and I have a comfortable _____ there.
3. We watch TV and relax on the _____ in the _____.
4. The _____ keeps our food fresh and cold.
5. I keep my clothes in a _____ in my bedroom.
6. There is a large _____ in the bathroom where I can see my reflection.
7. When the floor is dirty, I use a _____ to clean it.
8. Our family eats dinner at the _____ in the dining room.
9. I like to read books, so I have a _____ on my wall.
10. We have flowers and a small table on our _____ outside the apartment.

READING

Ex. 3 Read the text.

MY IDEAL HOME

My name is Elena, and I live in a small apartment in the center of the city. However, my dream is to have a big house in the countryside. I would like to live in a place with a garden, a lot of trees, and flowers. In my ideal home, there would be many rooms, and I would like each room to be spacious and bright.

In the living room, there would be a large sofa where I could relax and read books. I would also have a big TV to watch movies with my family. I love having a comfortable place to spend time with my loved ones. I would also like to have a shelf with all my favorite books, and a beautiful lamp on the table for reading at night.

The kitchen would be large with a beautiful fridge and oven. I enjoy cooking, so I would like a modern kitchen where I can make my favorite dishes. There would also be a big table in the kitchen where my family and I can sit together and eat meals.

I would have a lovely bedroom with a comfortable bed, a large wardrobe, and a mirror on the wall. I need my bedroom to be a place where I can relax after a busy day.

The bathroom would be clean and modern, with a nice bathtub and shower. I would also like to have a small balcony where I can sit outside in the morning and drink coffee while enjoying the view of nature.

I think a home should be cozy and clean. I enjoy taking care of my living space by doing some household chores. I clean my room, wash the dishes, and sometimes use the vacuum cleaner to keep the floors clean.

I believe that comfort is the most important thing in a home. If a home is comfortable and clean, you can always feel relaxed and happy there. I hope one day my dream home will come true!

Ex.3A Answer the questions.

1. Where does Elena live?
2. What is her dream home like?
3. What would be in Elena's living room?
4. What does Elena enjoy doing in the kitchen?
5. What would Elena have in her bedroom?
6. What is important to Elena in a bathroom?
7. What would Elena like to have outside her home?
8. What does Elena do to take care of her home?
9. What does Elena believe is the most important thing in a home?

Ex 3B. Complete the following sentences.

1. Elena lives in a ____, but her dream is to have a ____ in the ____.
2. In her living room, Elena would like a large ____, a ____, and a ____ with books.
3. Elena enjoys ____, so she wants a modern ____ with a ____ and ____.
4. In her bedroom, Elena would have a ____, a ____, and a ____ on the wall.
5. Elena wants her bathroom to be ____ and ____, with a nice ____ and ____.
6. Elena would like to have a small ____ outside her home where she can sit and drink ____.
7. Elena takes care of her home by doing ____ chores, like ____, ____ the dishes, and using the ____.
8. Elena believes that ____ is the most important thing in a home.

SPEAKING

Ex. 4 Speak on the topic

Describe Your Home

- How many rooms does your home have?
- What furniture do you have in your bedroom?
- Which room do you like the most? Why?
- Do you have a balcony or a garden? What do you do there?

Daily Routines at Home

- Do you like cooking? What do you usually cook?
- How do you keep your home clean and organized?

Compare Two Homes

- Describe your current home and your dream home.
- Would you prefer to live in a house or an apartment? Why?
- Do you like living in the city or the countryside?

WRITING

Writing an informal email.

Ex. 5 Read the structure of an informal email.

Greeting:

Hello Mike!

Hi Mia.

Dear Igor.

Starting an email:

How are you? / How are things?/ How are you keeping?

I hope you're well.

Everything's fine here./ We're all well.

Guess what! / Big news!

Thanks for your letter.

It was great to hear from you.

I am sorry I haven't written for ages.

It was a nice surprise to receive your letter.

Introducing the main topic

I am writing to you

It is about

I would like to

Closing paragraph

It's time to finish...

I have to go now because...

I'll drop in and visit you soon.

Write soon.

Give my regards to your parents/brother.

Ending an email

See you soon / Cheers! / Best wishes

Best wishes / best regards

I am looking forward to hearing from you

Your sincerely

Ex. 5A Read the examples of a formal email.

Hi Anna!

How are you? I hope you're doing well! I wanted to tell you about my home.

I live in a small apartment in the city with my family. Our home has three rooms: a bedroom, a living room, and a kitchen. My bedroom is my favorite place because it's cozy and comfortable. I have a big bed, a wardrobe for my clothes, and a small shelf with my favorite books. There's also a lamp next to my bed, so I can read at night.

The living room is where we spend time together. We have a big sofa, a TV, and a table. In the evening, we like to watch movies or talk. The kitchen is small but nice. My mom loves cooking, and we eat together at the table. I help with household chores like cleaning my room, washing the dishes, and sometimes using the vacuum cleaner. Keeping the house clean makes it feel more comfortable!

What about you? What is your home like? I would love to hear about it! Write back soon.

Take care, Vanessa

Ex 5B. Write an informal letter (100-150 words) about your house\apartment. Use the prompt below:

Describing Your Home

- Start with a greeting and ask how your friend is doing.
- Describe your home (house or apartment, number of rooms, size).
- Talk about your favorite room and why you like it.
- Mention any special features (balcony, garden, big kitchen, etc.).
- Ask your friend about their home and invite them to visit.

Letter to a Friend – Moving to a New Home

- Tell your friend that you have moved to a new place.
- Describe what your new home looks like.
- Compare it to your old home (bigger, smaller, more comfortable, etc.).

- Share how you feel about the new home (excited, happy, still getting used to it).
- Invite your friend to visit you soon.

GRAMMAR

When we describe what is in a room or house, we use:

- **There is + однина**
- **There are + множина**

Examples of house/apartment descriptions:

My bedroom

- There **is** a **bed** in the corner.
- There **is** a **lamp** on the nightstand.
- There **are** two **pictures** on the wall.
- There **is** a **big wardrobe** near the door.

The living room

- There **is** a **sofa** in the middle of the room.
- There **are** some **chairs** around the table.
- There **is** a **TV** on the wall.
- There **are** books on the shelf.

The kitchen

- There **is** a **fridge** next to the sink.
- There **are** some **plates** on the table.
- There **is** a **microwave** on the counter.

Questions and answers

❓ *Is there a balcony in your apartment?*

✓ Yes, there **is** a small balcony with a table and two chairs.

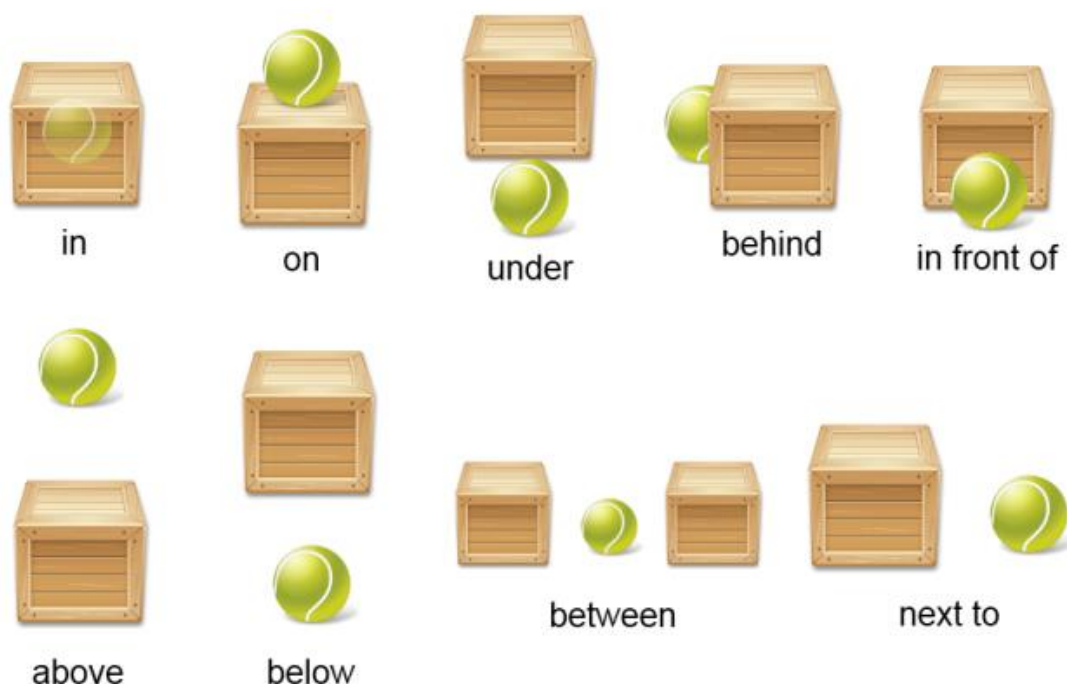
❓ *Are there any plants in your living room?*

✓ Yes, there **are** three plants near the window.

Ex.6 Complete the following sentences using: **There is / There are**

1. _____ a big sofa in the living room.
2. _____ two chairs next to the table in the kitchen.
3. _____ a mirror on the wall in the bedroom.
4. _____ a television on the shelf in the living room.
5. _____ three windows in the kitchen.
6. _____ a lot of books on the shelf in the study.
7. _____ a small balcony outside my apartment.
8. _____ a lamp on the desk in my room.
9. _____ some pictures on the wall in the hallway.
10. _____ a fridge in the kitchen next to the stove.

Prepositions of Place



Ex. 7 Use prepositions of place in the following sentences.

1. The keys are ____ the drawer.
2. The painting is hanging ____ the sofa.
3. The cat is hiding ____ the table.
4. There is a small garden ____ the house and the street.
5. The car is parked ____ the garage.
6. We sat ____ the teacher during the lesson.
7. The supermarket is ____ the bank.
8. She put her phone ____ her bag.
9. The sun was directly ____ our heads at noon.
10. The birds are flying ____ the trees.
11. My best friend lives ____ me, so we see each other often.
12. There is a beautiful park right ____ the school.
13. He stood ____ the door, waiting for someone to open it.
14. A big spider was crawling ____ my chair!
15. The children were playing ____ the tree in the yard.
16. There is a lamp hanging ____ the dining table.
17. The river flows ____ the bridge.
18. The bus stop is just ____ our house.
19. The boy was standing ____ the window, looking outside.
20. There is a small house ____ the two big buildings.

Adjectives

Using adjectives to describe objects about home

Adjectives help to make the description of the house more detailed and vivid.

For example:

I live in a **big, modern house** with a **spacious living room** and a **cozy kitchen**. The walls are **white and blue**, and the furniture is **wooden**. My bedroom is **small but comfortable**, with a **large window** that makes it **bright**.

Ex.8 Complete sentences using adjectives.

1. My house is very ____ and has five rooms. (small / big)
2. We live in a ____ house made of wood. (wooden / glass)
3. Our living room is ____ and full of sunlight. (dark / bright)
4. My grandparents have a ____ cottage in the village. (modern / traditional)
5. The kitchen is ____ because there is a lot of space. (tiny / spacious)
6. The walls of my bedroom are ____ and pink. (white / blue)
7. This sofa is very _____. I love sitting on it! (comfortable / cold)
8. The house is very _____. It was built last year. (old / new)
9. I like my room because it is ____ and warm. (cozy / empty)
10. The house has a ____ shape with a red roof. (square / round)

UNIT 4. SHOPPING AND SERVICES

Ex. 1. Discuss the following questions.

1. Describe the clothes worn by you or by your partner.
2. Who does the shopping in your family?
3. What are the shopping habits in your family?
4. What is a shopping mall? Name some of the types of shops that can be found in a shopping mall. What activities may also take place in a mall?
5. Compare shopping habits in the past and at present.
6. Make a list of the pros and cons of a shopping mall.
7. What are your favourite shops in your area and why? Which shops do you dislike and why?

VOCABULARY

Learn and translate the following vocabulary list:

1. Shopping List
2. Department Store
3. Self-Service
4. Market Place
5. Purchase
6. Consumer
7. Customer
8. For Sale
9. Pay by Cheque
10. Buy on Credit
11. Reasonable Prices
12. Pay at the Desk
13. Trolley
14. Basket
15. Queue Up
16. Cash-Desk
17. Overcharge
18. Shoplifter
19. Discount
20. Fitting Room
21. In Stock

Ex 2A: Match the words with their definitions.

- A. A reduction in price.
- B. To wait in a line for your turn.

- C. Items available to buy.
- D. A person who buys and uses goods.
- E. A list of items you plan to buy.
- F. A handheld container for carrying items in a store.
- G. A room in a store where you can try on clothes.
- H. To pay for something at the cashier's counter.
- I. A person who buys goods or services from a store.
- J. A store with multiple departments selling various items.
- K. To charge more than the correct price.
- L. A large cart with wheels used for shopping.
- M. Paying using a written bank order.
- N. Items that are unavailable for purchase.
- O. A shopping system where customers pick items themselves.
- P. Someone who steals from a store.
- Q. Prices that are fair and affordable.
- R. The act of buying something.
- S. An open area where vendors sell goods.
- T. To buy now and pay later.
- U. The counter where you pay for items in a store.

Ex. 2B Complete the sentences using the correct word from the vocabulary list:

1. Before going shopping, I always make a ____ to avoid forgetting anything.
2. The ____ in this store is so high; I can't afford anything here!
3. The thief was caught; he was a ____ trying to steal a watch.
4. If you need to try on the jacket, you can use the ____.
5. We waited for 20 minutes to pay because the ____ was very long.
6. My grandmother prefers shopping at the ____ because she can buy fresh fruits and vegetables there.
7. This store allows customers to ____, meaning they can choose items without assistance.
8. The ____ was full of groceries, so we decided to unload it into the car.
9. Can I ____ for this dress ____? I don't have my credit card with me.
10. The cashier told us the item was ____, so we couldn't buy it today.

WHAT AND WHERE CAN YOU BUY?

grocery - flour, sugar, oil, salt, sweets, vinegar, mustard, spices /black pepper, paprika, caraway, bay leaves/, pasta, juice, tin /meat, fruit, fish,

vegetable/, wine, beer, rice,

utensils – can /tee, coffee, milk/, jug, funnel, lemon press, spoon, broom, bowl, knife, scale, spatula, cake tin, corkscrew, tin opener, wastebasket, baking tray, kettle, scouring pad, glass, plate.

appliances – dishwasher, radio, stove, camera, hi-fi set.

fridge, coffee maker, food processor, freezer, microwave, vacuum cleaner, kettle.

jewellery - brooch, watch /wrist, table, wall/, stone, necklace, bracelet, ear-ring, pearl, ring, tag, wedding-ring.

bookshop - poems, book of travels, work, encyclopaedia, book /picture, children, school/, dictionary, novel, short story, detective story.

confection and textile goods – blouse, cap, hat /baseball cap, sun hat, top hat, bonnet, bowler hat, sombrero/, collar, cuff-links, crochet, needle, knitting needle, coat, jacket, shirt, thread, trousers, tights, raincoat, hose, sheet, scarf, dress, pin, towel, cardigan, zip, gown, shawl, hook and eye.

drugstore - comb, cream, curlers, curling iron, soap, shower gel, razor, make-up, powder, lipstick, spiral, blade, toothpaste, after shave.

florist's - violet, narcissus, daffodil, tulip, rose, sunflower, lily, pink, forget-me-not, aster

butcher's - ham, steak, salami, bacon, turkey, mutton, pork, beef, veal, chicken, duck, goose, hen, smoked products.

fruit - strawberries, grapes, oranges, grapefruit, lemon, bananas, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, apples

vegetables - garlic, onions, potatoes, cucumbers, pumpkin, beans, peas, radish, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, cauliflower, lettuce, spinach, pepper, broccoli, tomatoes.

shoe shop - high boots, soccer shoes, sandals, slippers, moccasin, clog, flip flops, stiletto, court shoe, pumps, trainers, hiking shoes.

bakery - bread, rolls, buns, biscuits, cakes, pie, crackers, doughnuts.

dairy – whipping cream, cheese, butter, yoghurt, sauer cream, ice cream, eggs, curd.

stationary shop – ink, writing pad, notebook, pencil, pen, glue, rubber, ruler,

postcard, compasses, envelope, paper /writing, present, colour, wrapping.

Vocabulary Exercises

Ex 4A Match the type of shop to the correct items you can buy there.

1. Grocery
2. Utensils Store
3. Appliances Store
4. Jewellery Store
5. Bookshop
6. Confection and Textile Goods Store
7. Drugstore
8. Florist's
9. Butcher's
10. Fruit Shop
11. Vegetable Shop
12. Shoe Shop
13. Bakery
14. Dairy
15. Stationery Shop

- A. Blouse, raincoat, tights, gown, scarf
- B. Bread, rolls, biscuits, cakes, doughnuts
- C. Grapes, bananas, apples, strawberries
- D. Violet, tulip, rose, sunflower, narcissus
- E. Flour, sugar, vinegar, tin vegetables, rice
- F. Dishwasher, vacuum cleaner, food processor, coffee maker
- G. Brooch, necklace, pearl, wedding ring
- H. Ham, turkey, bacon, smoked products
- I. Garlic, cucumbers, lettuce, tomatoes
- J. Poems, dictionary, novel, detective story
- K. Ink, notebook, pencil, ruler, envelope
- L. High boots, sandals, flip flops, moccasins
- M. Comb, razor, toothpaste, lipstick, aftershave
- N. Whipping cream, butter, yoghurt, eggs
- O. Can opener, lemon press, cake tin, baking tray

Ex. 4B Use the correct word from the list above to complete each sentence.

1. I went to the _____ to buy eggs, butter, and cheese.
2. At the _____, I picked up a new pen, some glue, and a writing pad.

3. My mom bought a bouquet of roses from the _____ for my birthday.
4. He needs a new pair of _____ because his hiking boots are worn out.
5. We visited the _____ to choose a beautiful necklace for her birthday gift.
6. To bake a cake, I need to get flour, sugar, and a _____ from the utensils store.
7. At the _____, I found fresh beef, chicken, and pork for our dinner.

Ex. 4C Sort the following items into the correct shop.

Items:

Necklace, biscuits, peaches, washing machine, lipstick, wrapping paper, steak, lettuce, cake tin, postcard, stiletto, yoghurt, carnations.

- *Grocery:*
- *Florist's:*
- *Bakery:*
- *Jewellery Store:*
- *Utensils Store:*
- *Appliances Store:*
- *Butcher's:*
- *Stationery Shop:*
- *Shoe Shop:*
- *Dairy*

READING

Ex. 3. Read and translate the text

SHOPPING

Shopping is an activity that is enjoyed by many people. There are also people who hate shopping and say that it is a waste of time. But whether people like shopping or not, they have to go to a shop, more or less frequently, to buy what they need because shopping is a necessity.

When people talk about modern life, they often use the words 'consumer society'. A consumer is someone who uses a product. A consumer society is a society in which material goods are very important, and in which the consumers themselves are very important and have a lot of power. People seem to have not only more money to spend but also less time to spend it. This is reflected in people's habits and the things they buy.

In the past, people would shop more often for staple foods such as fruit, vegetables, meat, and bread. They would buy these in local shops in the town or village where they lived and carry them home in bags. Other things, such as newspapers and magazines, cigarettes, sweets, and milk, could be bought even closer to home at the nearest corner shop.

Today, many families have a big freezer at home and a microwave. Ready-made meals such as pizza and many other dishes, which can be taken out of the freezer, heated up, and ready to eat in just a few minutes, are becoming more and more popular with people who do not have time to cook. Even people who do cook for themselves often use a lot of frozen or tinned vegetables. All this means that there is a growing trend for people to go shopping less often and to fill their cars with food to last all week or, in some cases, most of the month.

Nowadays, more and more customers prefer shopping in large department stores with self-service, where everything can be found under one roof, to shopping in small specialized shops. But with so many people using the supermarkets and hypermarkets, the smaller shops are finding it very difficult to compete. These shops cannot afford to stock such a wide range of products as the supermarkets, nor can they afford to sell things as cheaply as the supermarkets. However, they do have advantages of their own. For example, old people living alone without cars do not need to buy as much food as young families, and it is not very easy for them to travel to a supermarket; it is much easier for them to use a small local shop. Children who want sweets, or anyone who wants a magazine or has forgotten to buy something on their shopping trip to the supermarket, find their local shops very useful, especially corner shops, which are often open much longer hours than ordinary shops.

Many people prefer shopping at the market with a number of stalls selling flowers, fresh fruit, and vegetables.

Many people like to go shopping at department stores. The department stores are large buildings, usually several storeys high. They have many departments which offer their customers all kinds of foodstuffs, clothes, shoes, toys, sporting goods, leather goods, cleaning supplies, cosmetics, china and glass, hardware goods, household appliances, books, stationery, and furniture, all under one roof. Nearly all the big department stores have cafés, snack bars, or restaurants where people can relax when they are tired of shopping. The big department stores started in America, and the idea was brought to England by Gordon Selfridge some 80 years ago. Selfridges is still

one of the biggest stores in London. It is situated on Oxford Street in the centre of the West End.

The largest type of shop is called a hypermarket. It is usually situated outside a town, where there is a large car park. Many hypermarkets have cash dispensers, petrol pumps, and a café. Because hypermarkets are so big, you can find everything under one roof, and moreover, they can lower the prices quite a lot, making them cheaper than smaller shops. In fact, many supermarket and hypermarkets have their own brands of the most common food products, which are cheaper still. Then there is the handiness of not having to carry heavy bags of shopping along crowded streets, but simply being able to unload them from the trolley into the boot of the car a few metres away.

Shopping malls often offer additional services, like a post office, banks offering loans and insurance, and tourist agencies. They also have restaurants and cafés where you can relax after finishing up your shopping. Some even have large cinemas, and some people only go to the mall to see films.

3A. Answer the questions.

1. How has shopping changed compared to the past?
2. What kind of foods did people buy more often in the past?
3. How has the use of freezers and microwaves influenced shopping frequency?
4. Why are ready-prepared meals becoming more popular?
5. Why do many people prefer shopping in large department stores or hypermarkets?
6. What advantages do small, specialized shops have over supermarkets?
7. What are the main features of a department store?
8. How are hypermarkets different from supermarkets?
9. Why are shopping malls popular with consumers?

SPEAKING

Ex. 6 Discussion questions.

1. Do you prefer shopping in a department store or a marketplace? Why?
2. Have you ever been overcharged at a store? What happened?
3. What are the advantages of self-service shopping?

Ex. 7 Read and act on the dialogue.

A: Hello!

B: Can I help you?

A: I am looking for an anorak.

B: And what size do you need?

A: I need an M size.

B: What kind of material would you like?

A: I would like a warm anorak for freezing winter, because I am going to Norway for two months.

B: Oh, wait a moment, I will go to find some for you.

B: Madam, in your size we have black or red colour and then we have only white longer one.

A: I would like to shorter anorak in red colour, please.

B: So I will bring it and then you can go to the fitting room.

A: Oh, I think, it is very good and it suits me well.

B: Would you like to buy this type?

A: Yes, I would like to pay for it.

B: Cash or credit card.

A: I pay in cash.

B: Ok, it is £420 000, -

A: Here you are.

B: Thank you and have a nice day.

A: Good-bye.

Ex. 8 Make up a dialogue using the following phrases:

What are you wearing? – У що ти одягнений / на?

Where do you buy your clothes? – Де ти купуєш одяг?

handmade clothing – одяг ручної роботи

Do you generally wear tight or baggy clothes? – Ти носиш облягаючий чи мішкуватий одяг?

fashionable (adj) – модний

stylish (adj) – стильний

to be in fashion (out of fashion) – бути в моді / вийти з моди

to follow the fashion – слідкувати за модою

to be old-fashioned – старомодний

fur / leather/ silk / wool products – хутряний / шкіряний / шовковий \ шерстяний

It suits me, but it doesn't fit me. – Це личить мені, але не підходить по розміру.

Whose coat is this? – Чий це пальто?

What colours look best on you? – Які кольори вам пасують найбільше?

What's your size? – Який розмір ви носите ?

WRITING

Ex. 5 Writing practice.

1. Write a short paragraph about your last visit to one of the shops mentioned above. Use at least **5 vocabulary words** from the list.

2. Imagine you are organizing a party. Write what you would buy from a grocery, a bakery, and a florist's. Use at least **3 vocabulary words** from each category.

3. Describe your favorite shop and what you like to buy there. Use at least **5 vocabulary words** from the list.

4. Write a short paragraph (3-5 sentences) for each topic using at least **3-5 vocabulary words** from the list.

1. *Your Favorite Place to Shop*

◦ Example: Describe why you like shopping in a particular store or type of shop (e.g., department store, marketplace).

2. *A Memorable Shopping Experience*

◦ Example: Share a story about a time you were overcharged, found a great discount, or had an unusual experience while shopping.

3. *Shopping Habits in Your Family*

◦ Example: Discuss how your family shops—do they use a shopping list, prefer buying on credit, or shop in small local stores?

4. *The Advantages of Shopping Malls*

◦ Example: Write about what makes shopping malls convenient, such as the availability of trolleys, fitting rooms, or reasonable prices.

GRAMMAR

Countable And Uncountable Nouns

•Countable Nouns:

- Can be counted: **apple** → **apples**, **book** → **books**.
- Have singular and plural forms: **an apple**, **two apples**.
- Use "a" or "an" for singular: **a book**, **an orange**.
- Use **many**, **few**, or numbers: **many apples**, **few books**.

•Uncountable Nouns:

- Cannot be counted: **milk**, **sugar**, **money**, **water**.
- Do not have plural forms: **milk** (not **milks**).
- Use **much**, **little**, or measurement words: **much sugar**, **a glass of water**.

Ex.9 Write whether the noun is countable or uncountable.

1. Orange
2. Coffee
3. Egg
4. Cheese
5. Rice

Ex.10 Choose the correct word (many/much/few/little).

1. How _____ apples are there in the basket?
2. There isn't _____ milk in the fridge.
3. He bought a _____ eggs at the market.
4. She added too _____ sugar to her tea.

Ex.11 Find the mistakes in the sentences below.

1. There are too much books on the table.
2. I need a few milks for my recipe.
3. How many water do we need?

How Much / How Many

- Use **How much** with uncountable nouns:
 - **How much milk is there?**
 - **How much money do you have?**
- Use **How many** with countable nouns:
 - **How many apples are in the bag?**
 - **How many chairs do we need?**

Ex.12 Choose the correct question.

1. _____ oranges are in the basket? (How much / How many)
2. _____ time do we need to finish? (How much / How many)
3. _____ sugar is in your coffee? (How much / How many)

Ex.13 Fill in the blank.

1. _____ friends do you have at school?
2. _____ water do you drink every day?
3. _____ chairs are there in the room?

Ex. 14 Write a question using How much or How many.

1. (books / in your bag)
2. (money / in your wallet)
3. (flour / for the recipe)

Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives

- **Positive Degree:** The base form of the adjective.
 - **cheap, beautiful, fast.**
 - **Comparative Degree:** Used to compare two things.
 - Add **-er** to short adjectives: **cheap** → **cheaper**.
 - Use **more** with longer adjectives: **beautiful** → **more beautiful**.
 - Use **than**: **Apples are cheaper than oranges.**
 - **Superlative Degree:** Used to compare three or more things.
 - Add **-est** to short adjectives: **cheap** → **the cheapest**.
 - Use **the most** with longer adjectives: **beautiful** → **the most beautiful**.
 - Use **the**: **This is the cheapest option.**
4. **Irregular adjectives:**
- good → better → the best
 - bad → worse → the worst
 - far → farther/further → the farthest/furthest

Ex.15 Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives.

Cheap, tall, expensive, happy, interesting, beautiful, small.

Ex.16 Write the correct form of the adjectives.

1. This bag is _____ (cheap) than that one.
2. She is the _____ (intelligent) student in the class.
3. My car is _____ (fast) than yours.
4. That was the _____ (exciting) movie I've ever seen.

Ex.17 Find and correct the mistakes.

1. This is the more delicious cake I've eaten.
2. John is tall than his brother.
3. She is the most smartest girl in the school.

Ex.18 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjective in brackets.

1. This store is ____ (cheap) than the one downtown.
2. These shoes are ____ (comfortable) than those.
3. That bag is the ____ (expensive) item in the shop.
4. The quality of this fabric is ____ (good) than the one I saw earlier.
5. The shopping mall is ____ (crowded) today than it was yesterday.

Ex.19 Rewrite the sentences using the comparative or superlative degree.

1. This shirt is **nice**. (Use comparative to compare it to another shirt.)

2. That market is **big**. (Use superlative to compare it to all markets in the city.)
3. These boots are **heavy**. (Use comparative to compare them to other boots.)
4. This perfume is **expensive**. (Use superlative to compare it to other perfumes.)
5. This jacket is **warm**. (Use comparative to compare it to another jacket.)

Ex.20 Choose the correct form of the adjective to complete the sentence.

1. This dress is (more elegant / most elegant) than the one I bought last week.
2. The prices here are (higher / highest) than in the outlet mall.
3. This is the (better / best) deal I've found all day!
4. My shopping bag is (heavier / heaviest) than yours.
5. Today's discounts are (bigger / biggest) than yesterday's.

Ex.21 Write sentences using comparative and superlative degrees.

1. A small boutique vs. a shopping mall (big)
2. Leather shoes vs. plastic shoes (durable)
3. A luxury brand vs. a budget store (affordable)
4. Shopping in the morning vs. shopping in the evening (relaxing)
5. Buying online vs. buying in-store (convenient)

Ex.22 Find and correct the errors in these sentences.

1. This is the most cheaper price I've ever seen!
2. This store is more big than the one across the street.
3. These jeans are the goodest I've found.
4. That scarf is more prettier than the one I bought.
5. This mall is the crowdedest place in the city.

UNIT 5. EATING OUT AND FOOD

Ex. 1 Discuss the following questions.

1. Do you like to cook? Why or why not?
2. Are you a vegetarian?
3. What is your favorite food?
4. How often do you eat in a restaurant?
 - Where do you usually go?
 - Who do you usually go with?
 - What do you order?
5. Do you have a favorite bar, café, or restaurant? If so, where is it? Why do you like it?
6. What is the cheapest place to eat that you know?
 - About how much is a meal?
 - Where is it?
7. What is the most expensive restaurant that you have ever been to?
 - What did you eat there?
 - When did you go?
8. Do you like to try new food and drinks? Have you ever been to an Indian/Chinese/Italian restaurant?

Meat	Beef Chicken Lamb Veal Pork Turkey (<i>meat products</i>): Sausage Ham Bacon Steak Mince Cutlets
Seafood	Prawns Fish Mussels Oysters Crab Lobster
Vegetables	Asparagus Beans Bok Choy Broccoli Cabbage Capsicum Carrots Cauliflower Celery Corn Cucumber Garlic Lettuce Mushrooms Onions Peas Potato Rocket Spinach Sweet potato
Fruit	Apple Avocado Banana Blackberries Blueberries Cherries Grapefruit Grapes Kiwi fruit Lemon Orange Passionfruit Peach Pear Pineapple Plum Raspberries Rockmelon Strawberries Tomato Watermelon
Herbs & Spices	Cinnamon Basil Pepper Parsley Rosemary Thyme Cumin Tumeric Paprika Mint Ginger
Grains	Flour Wheat Pasta Rice Bread Noodles
Drinks	Water Alcohol Beer Wine Juice Milkshake Smoothie <i>Soft drinks</i> : coke lemonade soda water mineral water

VOCABULARY

Learn and translate the following vocabulary:

Verbs:

Bake	Roast
Boil	Stew
Fry	Steam
Grill	Poach

Types of restaurants:

a-la-carte: entrée/main course/dessert

buffet

take-away

fast food

sandwich shop

café

Vocabulary exercises

Ex. 2A Complete the following sentences using new vocabulary.

1. A _____ specializes in sandwiches and light meals.
2. We stopped at a cozy _____ for coffee and a pastry.
3. I love the variety of food offered at a _____; I can try many dishes at once.
4. At an _____ restaurant, you can choose individual items from the menu.
5. If you don't feel like dining out, you can order _____ and enjoy it at home.
6. A _____ is great when you're in a hurry and want a burger or fries.

Ex. 2B Read the text and decide whether the following statements are true or false:

1. It is sometimes difficult to find a restaurant serving only traditional British food in Britain.

True / False

2. Most restaurants in London serve British cuisine.

True / False

3. Chinese restaurants in Britain often serve "dim sum".

True / False

4. Tea shops usually serve only afternoon tea and nothing else.

True / False

5. Snack bars often sell sandwiches and drinks instead of full meals.

True / False

6. Pub owners in Britain may lose their licence if they serve alcohol to people under 18.

True / False

7. A “free house” pub can buy beer from any brewery.

True / False

8. Pubs in Britain today usually offer both drinks and hot meals.

True / False

9. Fast-food restaurants in Britain are unpopular with young people.

True / False

10. French restaurants in Soho are known for being expensive.

True / False

READING

Ex. 3 Read and translate the text.

EATING OUT IN BRITAIN

When you want to eat out in Britain, there is a wide variety of places to go. Paradoxical as it may seem, it can be a problem to find a place serving only typical British food. Restaurants serving “*British*” food tend to be either very expensive and found in luxury hotels, or cheap and nasty, serving mainly fried food.

Many typical English dishes centre on roast meat. For example, roast beef is accompanied by roast potatoes and Yorkshire pudding. British cuisine is famous for its fish and seafood specialities, pork pie and mushroom pie, different kinds of cheese, Cornish pasties, steaks, Lancashire hotpot, bread and butter pudding. But only 2 per cent of restaurants in London offer British food. Instead, there are many more restaurants serving continental and non-European dishes. Indian restaurants serve food from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh – spicy curry in oil with rice or different types of bread. Most Chinese restaurants serve Cantonese food, including lunch-time snacks called “*dim sum*,” which are steamed or deep-fried dumplings with different fillings. Italian restaurants are popular for various pasta and pizza.

In London, for the really cheap places, it is very interesting to explore the little French restaurants of Soho. In posh restaurants and hotels, the cuisine is often French and the menu is usually written in French, often with

an English translation. Almost all hotels have an attached restaurant where non-residents can have lunch or dinner, and a lounge where they can have tea, coffee or a drink before their meal. Cafes provide a cheap place to have a cup of tea or a meal and are usually open all day.

The "*fish and chip*" bar or shop where you can buy fried fish and chips to eat either there or at home are found very often. Many towns, especially those in popular tourist areas, have tea shops. Although they mainly provide afternoon tea, with scones, buns and cakes, many also serve morning coffee and lunch. Tea shops are often in old buildings and the atmosphere is old-fashioned. There are also coffee shops open throughout the day, which serve food as well mainly cake and biscuits rather than full meals.

One of the cheapest places to eat is a snack bar a type of cafe. It may not serve meals at all but only tea and coffee with food such as soup and sandwiches. The buffets at railway stations are often similar, although many serve alcoholic drinks as well. There are eating places for drivers on main roads and motorways. They are usually large fast-food restaurants.

Fast food restaurants serving American-style pizzas and hamburgers are very popular, especially with children and young people, and those who like to take away their food. Chinese, Indian, or pizza restaurants, Kebab houses provide other kinds of "*takeaway*" meals.

In every town, there are plenty of pubs (public houses), which are a peculiarly British phenomenon. People go there for a drink and a chat. The British have to be 18 to drink alcohol in a pub. If they are "*underage*" – too young to drink alcohol – and they are served alcoholic drinks, the landlord may lose his licence to sell alcohol.

Most pubs are owned by a brewery, the place where the beer is made. These pubs sell only the beer made by that brewery. If the pub displays the sign "*free house*," this means the pub is owned by the landlord, who is free to buy from any brewery. These pubs stock a wide collection of beer.

At one time, the only food available was sandwiches and meat pies, but nowadays almost all pubs offer not only beer, but also tasty British food, such as salads and hot meals, which are served at the bar or in a separate dining area. Everywhere in Britain, pubs are an attraction for tourists. All in all, there are **70,000** of them, which is a large number for a small country.

Ex. 3A. Answer the questions.

1. What places for eating out are mentioned in the text?
2. Which of them are cheap and which are expensive?
3. What do pubs offer to their customers?

4. What are the main English dishes?
5. What other cuisines are popular in England?

Ex 3B. Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

clientele	cuisine	customers	preserved
eating	hamburgers	menu	theme
out	sandwiches	tablecloths	vegetarian
relaxed			

The Hard Rock Cafe is one of the best-known (1) _____ restaurants in London. It first opened in London on June 14th, 1971. Actually, it was the only place to find American food then, (2) _____, barbecued ribs and pork (3) _____. The (4) _____ atmosphere and rock and roll was one of the secrets of its great success as well. First we had a lot of English people and musicians as our (5) _____. There was a lot of good music being played. Later it became a tourist attraction. We have (6) _____ the spirit of the Hard Rock Cafe up to now, we still play good old rock, Chuck Bo Diddly and Elvis and the Beatles, as for changes, we offer not only the American (7) _____, but also (8) _____ dishes. The (9) _____ base has become very broad, celebrities, actors, grandmas and kids. We've got about twenty of other Hard Rock Cafes throughout the world, but all the Hard Rocks are based on the London one — the dark wood, the wooden floors, the checked (10) _____. The colours and the logo and the (11) _____ are very much the same. We're very lucky that we suffer less than any other restaurant. A lot of people might decide that they're going to cut down (12) _____, but they won't cut down going to the Hard Rock — it's too much fun.

SPEAKING

Exercise 4A. Describe different places for eating out in your native town. What are the most frequently visited places by young people?

Exercise 4B. In pairs, discuss the pros and cons of eating out:

- a) in a fast-food restaurant and in an expensive restaurant;
- b) in a cafeteria and in a restaurant.

Think of food, what each place looks like, services provided, prices charged, etc.

Exercise 4C. Discuss with your group mate where you would choose to go out for a meal in these cases and why:

- a) if you had a lunch break at your university;
- b) if you were a manager and wanted to take out your colleagues for a business lunch;
- c) if you went for a stroll in a park with your friends;
- d) if you had your wedding anniversary.

Exercise 4D. Compare the cafe described in the text with the one you often go to (type of customers, music, food, decor, etc.).

WRITING. A dialogue.

Ex. 5A. Make up a dialogue using the following patterns from the table.

<i>Waiter/waitress</i>		<i>Diner</i>	
Welcome	Welcome to ...	Tell the number of diners	Hi, can I have a table for four, please?
Give the menu	Here are your menus.	Take the menu	Thanks.
Tell the special of the day (optional)	1) Today's special is 2) I'd recommend	Ask for recommendation	1) Is there anything you can recommend? 2) What are today's specials?
Give customers some time to look at the menu	I'll be back to take your order in a minute.	Read the menu	
Take orders	Are you ready to order?	Give orders	Yes, 1) I'd like the steak, please. 2) Can I have the steak, please? No, not yet. <i>When you are ready to order</i> 1) We'd like to order now, please. 2) We're ready to order now.
	Would you like anything to drink?		1) I'd like a glass of wine, please. 2) I'll have a coke please. 3) Just water, please.
Ask if the customer wants an entree	1) Would you like an entree? 2) Any entrées for you, or just the main?		Yes please. No, thanks.

<i>Waiter/waitress</i>		<i>Diner</i>	
Confirm orders	OK, 1) so that's ... 2) So you've ordered ... I'll take your menus.	Confirm orders	1) Ok that's all. 2) Yes, we'll have that, please.
Ask how the meal was	1) How was everything? 2) Did you enjoy it?		1) Great! I loved it. 2) Delicious. Thanks.
Ask if the customer wants dessert	1) Would you like anything for dessert? 2) Any dessert for you?		Yes please. No, thanks.
		Ask for the bill	1) Bill ,please 2) Could we get the bill ,please? 3) I'd like the bill ,please.

Sample Dialogues

Waiter: Welcome to Antico's. Here are your menus.

Customer: Have you got any specials today?

Waiter: Yes. Today's special is grilled salmon. I'll be back to take your order in a minute.

...

Waiter: Are you ready to order?

Customer 1: Yes. I'd like the prawn spaghetti, please.

Waiter: Would you like anything for entrée?

Customer 1: No, thank you, we're just going to have mains tonight.

Waiter: Ok sure, and you?

Customer 2: I'll have the veal casserole with vegetables and mashed potato, please. Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?

Customer 1: I'll have a Coke, please.

Waiter: And for you?

Customer 2: Just water, please.

Waiter: OK. So that's one prawn spaghetti, one veal casserole with vegetables and mashed potato, one Coke, and one water. I'll take your menus.

Waiter: Here is your food. Enjoy your meal.

Waiter: How was everything?

Customer 2: Delicious, thanks.

Waiter: Would you like anything for dessert?

Customer 1: No, just the bill, please.

Ex. 5B. Practice the following dialogues in pairs.

Example Dialogue 1: Ordering a sandwich

A: *Who's next?*

B: Me. Can I have a sandwich with cheese and tomato, please?

A: *White or brown bread?*

B: Brown, please.

A: Butter?

B: Yes, please

A: *Do you want salt and pepper?*

B: Just a little bit, please.

A: *Anything else with that?*

B: Do you have banana smoothies?

A: Yes. Anything else?

B: No, thank you, that's all.

A: Right, that's \$9.

Dialogue Example 2: Ordering a pizza over the phone

A: Hello, Jim's Pizza shop, how can I take your order?

B: Yes. I'd like one large Supreme Pizza and one small Hawaiian.

A: **What crust would you like?**

B: Classic crust, please.

A: Classic crust for both?

B: Oh, no. The classic crust for the Supreme pizza and thin and crispy for Hawaiian.

A: Anything else?

B: No. That's all.

A: Ok. **Is it for take-away or home delivery?**

B: Take-away, please.

A: That'll be \$19. Your pizza will be ready in 40 minutes.

B: Thanks. Bye.

GRAMMAR

Plural of nouns/ Articles / Present continuous

Plural of nouns

1. Add -s

Most nouns form their plural by adding -s.

Example: apple → apples, menu → menus

2. Add -es

If a noun ends in -s, -x, -z, -sh, -ch, add -es.

Example: dish → dishes, sandwich → sandwiches

3. Change -y to -ies

If a noun ends in a consonant + y, change y to ies.

Example: party → parties, bakery → bakeries

Exception: If the noun ends in a vowel + y, just add -s.

Example: key → keys

4. Add -ves

If a noun ends in -f or -fe, change it to -ves.

Example: loaf → loaves, knife → knives

Exceptions: Some nouns just add -s.

Example: chef → chefs

5. Irregular Plurals

Some nouns do not follow the regular rules:

- man → men
- woman → women
- child → children
- person → people
- mouse → mice

6. Uncountable Nouns

These nouns do not have a plural form (e.g., water, rice, bread, sugar).

Instead, use a partitive phrase:

Example: a glass of water, a loaf of bread

7. Same Singular and Plural Forms

Some nouns stay the same:

Example: fish → fish, deer → deer

Ex. 6: Write the plural form of the following nouns.

1. menu
2. dish
3. knife

4. loaf
5. cherry
6. chef
7. sandwich
8. child

Ex. 7 Complete the sentences with the correct plural form of the noun in parentheses.

1. I ordered two ____ (pizza) for dinner.
2. The chef used three ____ (knife) to prepare the meal.
3. The bakery sells fresh ____ (loaf) of bread every morning.
4. This restaurant has several ____ (menu) to choose from.
5. My kids love eating ____ (cherry) on their ice cream.

Ex. 8 Write C for countable and U for uncountable next to each word.

1. milk
2. sandwich
3. apple
4. salt
5. water
6. cake

Ex. 9 Match the singular form to its correct plural.

1. potato → ____
2. glass → ____
3. woman → ____
4. fish → ____
5. loaf → ____
6. ox → ____
7. goose → ____
8. leaf → ____
9. fungi → ____
10. person → ____

Rules for Using Articles (a, an, the) in English

1. Indefinite Articles: "a" and "an"

- Use **"a"** before singular, countable nouns that start with a consonant sound.

Example: a salad, a sandwich

- Use **"an"** before singular, countable nouns that start with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u).

Example: an apple, an onion

- Use **"a" or "an"** when talking about something for the first time or something not specific.

Example: I ordered **a pizza**.

- Use **"the"** with:

- Singular or plural nouns when both the speaker and listener know what is being referred to.

Example: The waiter brought **the menu**.

- Unique things.

Example: The Eiffel Tower, the Sun

- Superlatives.

Example: This is **the best** restaurant in town.

3. No Article

- Do not use an article with:

- **Plural countable nouns** or **uncountable nouns** when talking generally.

Example: I like bananas. (general)

Example: Bread is delicious.

- Do not use an article with meals, unless specific:

Example: I have breakfast at 8 a.m.

Example: The breakfast I had this morning was amazing.

Ex.10 Insert *a, an, the*, or leave blank if no article is needed.

1. I'd like ___ apple, please.
2. Could you pass me ___ salt?
3. They serve ___ delicious pasta at this restaurant.
4. I had ___ breakfast early this morning.
5. We went to ___ best bakery in town yesterday.

Ex. 11 Choose the correct article.

1. I saw ___ orange on the table.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the

2. He doesn't drink ____ milk in the morning.
a) a
b) an
c) (no article)
3. She baked ____ cake for my birthday.
a) a
b) an
c) the
4. We went to ____ restaurant we talked about last week.
a) a
b) an
c) the
5. There's ____ egg in this dish.
a) a
b) an
c) (no article)

Ex. 12 Find and correct the mistakes with articles in the sentences below.

1. I bought a apples from the market.
2. Can you pass an sugar, please?
3. She made an cake for the party.
4. The soup was delicious, but I didn't like bread.
5. A chef at this restaurant is famous.

Ex.13 Complete the sentences with the appropriate articles.

1. There's ____ chicken and rice dish on the menu.
2. We're having ____ dinner with friends tomorrow.
3. Would you like ____ glass of water?
4. I love ____ fruit salad they serve here.
5. She bought ____ dozen eggs from the store.

Present Continuous Tense

The **Present Continuous tense** is used to describe actions happening **right now** or **temporary actions**.

Structure:

Subject + [am/is/are] + Verb (-ing)

Subject	Verb "to be"	Example
I	am	I am eating.
You/We/They	are	You are cooking.
He/She/It	is	She is drinking.

When to Use Present Continuous:

- **Actions happening now:**

Example: The chef is preparing a meal right now.

- **Temporary actions:**

Example: We are trying a new recipe this week.

- **Future plans (with time reference):**

Example: I am baking a cake tomorrow.

- **Changing situations:**

Example: The soup is getting colder.

Spelling Rules for Adding -ing:

- **Add -ing to most verbs:**

Example: cook → cooking, bake → baking

- **Drop the final -e and add -ing:**

Example: make → making, taste → tasting

- **Double the final consonant if the verb ends in CVC (consonant-vowel-consonant):**

Example: cut → cutting, run → running

- **If the verb ends in -ie, change it to -y and add -ing:**

Example: lie → lying, die → dying

Exercises:

Ex. 14 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the Present Continuous.

1. She ____ (bake) a chocolate cake.
2. They ____ (have) lunch at the new café.
3. I ____ (cut) the vegetables for the salad.
4. The waiter ____ (bring) our drinks now.
5. We ____ (try) a new recipe for dinner.

Ex. 15 Find and correct the errors.

1. He is eats his dessert right now.
2. They are make a special dish for the festival.
3. I am not liking spicy food.
4. The kids is drinking orange juice.
5. We are prepare the table for dinner

Ex. 16 Turn the sentences into yes/no questions.

1. She is cooking pasta.
2. We are ordering dessert.
3. He is chopping onions.

4. They are setting the table.
5. I am cleaning the kitchen.

Ex. 17 Form questions using the Present Continuous.

1. (What) The chef is preparing ____.
2. (Who) ____ is eating the last piece of cake?
3. (Where) They are having dinner ____.
4. (Why) She is baking a cake ____.
5. (What) You are drinking ____?

Ex.18 Describe the Scene.

Imagine you're in a busy restaurant kitchen. Write 3-5 sentences describing what is happening using the Present Continuous tense. Example:
The chef is grilling the steaks. The waiters are setting the tables. A cook is stirring a large pot of soup.

UNIT 6. TRANSPORTATION AND DIRECTIONS

Ex.1 Discuss the questions.

1. How do you usually get to work or university?
2. How long does your journey usually take?
3. What is your preferred mode of transport and why?
4. Do you have a good sense of direction, or do you get lost easily?
5. Do you have a driving licence?
6. How often do you use public transport?
7. What was the most unusual kind of transport you have ever been on?
8. Is it easy to find places in your city?
9. Are directions easy in your city?
10. How do I get to the train station?

VOCABULARY

Learn and translate the following vocabulary:

1. route
2. direction
3. landmark
4. destination
5. departure / arrival
6. to travel / to commute / to drive / to ride / to walk / to take (a bus/train)
/ to get on / off / to get in / to get out of / to catch / to miss
7. North / South / East / West
8. around the corner
9. straight (on / ahead) / towards
10. follow the signs
11. public transport / private transport
12. How do I get to...?
13. Can you tell me the way to...?
14. by car / on foot
15. subway / underground / tram / bike / motorcycle / taxi / cab / train /
minibus / van / bus / car / plane / aircraft / ship / ferry / yacht / helicopter
16. traffic lights
17. crosswalk
18. timetable
19. round-trip ticket \ one-way ticket
20. traffic jam

Vocabulary exercises

Ex. 2 Complete the following sentences using new vocabulary.

1. I used the old oak tree as a to find our way back.
2. We watched the white glide across the calm water.
3. Many people in the suburbs have to a long distance to the city center for work.
4. He prefers to travel in the . . . of the country.
5. The instructions are simple: . . . to the nearest exit.
6. The city is trying new ways to reduce the amount of ... jams.
7. We need to install new . . . at that intersection to prevent accidents.
8. Please confirm your . . . date as soon as possible.
9. He looked both ways before stepping into the.
10. Hurry up and . . . the car!
11. She used to . . . by train, but now she works from home.
12. According to the ..., the train should arrive in five minutes.
13. She walked quickly . . . the exit.
14. It's not far, we can go
15. What is the fastest . . . to the airport?

READING

Ex. 3 Read the text.

TRANSPORTATION AND DIRECTIONS

Getting around a new city can be a challenge, but modern transportation makes it easier. In many large cities, the underground metro is the fastest way to travel. You can usually buy a ticket at a vending machine in the station. Taxis and ride-sharing services like Uber are convenient, especially late at night. If you prefer a cheaper option, public buses cover most areas. Remember to check the bus schedule to avoid a long wait. For directions, I usually rely on my smartphone's GPS. It can tell you which bus stop to use and when to get off. Sometimes, the best way to see the sights is to simply walk. If you do walk, pay attention to street signs and landmarks. A common direction you might hear is, "Go straight ahead for two blocks." Another useful phrase is, "Turn left at the next intersection." Always look both ways before crossing the road. Cycling is becoming a popular, eco-friendly way to commute in many European cities. If the train station is far, you might need a shuttle bus. Asking a local person for help is fine if you get lost, just say, "Excuse me, where is the nearest post office?" With a little planning and the

right information, navigating any city is simple. Make sure you have the local currency or a travel card ready before boarding public transport. Avoid the rush hour if you don't like crowded trains and heavy traffic. In some coastal towns, a ferry is an essential form of transportation, not just a tourist attraction. Don't forget to validate your ticket immediately after getting on to avoid a fine.

Beyond the basics, understanding the local etiquette can smooth your journey. In some cultures, it is customary to greet the bus driver when you board. Many cities now offer electric scooters for rent, which provide a fun, sometimes hazardous, way to zip through busy streets. However, always check the local rules regarding where you can ride and park them legally. When taking a taxi, it is a good idea to have the destination address written down or open on your phone, as drivers may not speak your language. For those planning longer trips, trains often offer a comfortable alternative to flying, allowing you to see the landscape. You can typically book these tickets online in advance to save money. Be mindful that during peak tourist season, stations and airports can become extremely crowded, making punctuality essential. An increasingly common feature in modern public transport is free Wi-Fi, allowing you to stay connected while commuting. If you encounter a problem, look for staff in uniform at major stations; they usually have the most reliable information. Also, be aware of accessibility options—most modern systems have elevators and ramps for prams or wheelchairs. The development of smart city apps is continuously improving the experience, offering real-time updates on delays and alternative routes. Finally, always keep your belongings close, especially in crowded areas, as petty theft can be a risk. A positive attitude and a map can turn a potentially stressful experience into an exciting adventure.

In some smaller cities, you might find that public transport stops running quite early in the evening, so planning your return journey is crucial. Rental bikes, often available via simple apps, are another fantastic choice for short distances and exploring the city centre pedestrian areas. Parking is another challenge you may face if you are driving your own vehicle, as it is often expensive and difficult to find in historical districts. Many urban areas are introducing low-emission zones, which restrict certain vehicles, so always check if this affects you. Car-sharing services, where you rent a car by the minute, are also growing in popularity. For a truly local experience, try using a tram, which provides unique views of the city's architecture. When purchasing tickets, look for multi-day travel passes, as they usually offer unlimited travel and great value for money. Punctuality of trains and buses can

vary widely between countries, so always allow extra time for important appointments. Ticket inspectors can appear at any moment, so ensure your ticket is valid to avoid an on-the-spot fine. Always stand on the right side of the escalator in the metro if that is the local custom, allowing others to walk on the left. The journey planner function on Google Maps or local transport apps is invaluable for real-time routing. Safety should always be a priority; try to stick to well-lit stations and main routes late at night. Some cities even offer water taxis or river buses, providing a picturesque alternative to road transport.

Before you start your adventure, ensure your phone is fully charged, or carry a power bank, as you will rely heavily on digital navigation. By mastering these different modes of transport, you unlock the city's secrets and move around like a seasoned local.

Ex.3A Answer the questions.

1. According to the text, what is often the fastest way to travel in many large cities?
2. What two things does the author suggest paying attention to if you choose to walk to see the sights?
3. Why might someone want to avoid using public transport during the "rush hour"?
4. What should you do immediately after getting on public transport to avoid an on-the-spot fine?
5. Why might carrying a power bank be essential when navigating a city?
6. What is the benefit of a multi-day travel pass compared to single tickets?
7. Why is it important to keep your belongings close in crowded areas?
8. If you encounter a problem at a major station, who usually has the most reliable information?
9. Why is planning your return journey crucial in some smaller cities?
10. What challenges might you face regarding parking if you are driving your own car in a historical district?
11. In some cultures, what is the customary etiquette when boarding a bus? What is a good strategy to ensure a taxi driver understands your destination if you don't speak their language?
12. Is free Wi-Fi a common feature in modern public transport?
13. What should you have ready before boarding public transport?
14. What is an essential form of transportation in some coastal towns?

Ex 3B. Complete the following sentences.

1. In many large cities, the underground metro is the fastest way to travel. You can usually buy a ticket at a _____ in the station.
2. _____, I usually rely on my smartphone's GPS. It can tell you which bus stop to use and when to get off.
3. _____ is far, you might need a shuttle bus. Asking a local person for help is fine if you get lost, just say, "Excuse me, where is the nearest post office?"
4. Make sure you have the local currency or a travel card ready before boarding _____.
5. In _____, a ferry is an essential form of transportation, not just a tourist attraction.
6. Beyond the basics, _____ the local etiquette can smooth your journey.
7. However, always check the local rules regarding where you can ride and _____ them legally.
8. For those planning longer trips, trains often offer a comfortable _____ to flying, allowing you to see the landscape.
9. Safety should always be a _____; try to stick to well-lit stations and main routes late at night.
10. Before you start your adventure, ensure your phone is fully charged, or carry a power bank, as you will rely heavily on _____ navigation.
11. Parking is another challenge you may face if you are driving your own vehicle, as it is often _____ and difficult to find in historical districts.
12. Some cities even offer water taxis or river buses, providing a picturesque alternative to road transport.
13. Finally, always keep your belongings close, especially in _____ areas, as petty theft can be a risk.
14. Punctuality of trains and buses can vary widely between countries, so always allow extra time for _____ appointments.
15. By mastering these different modes of transport, you unlock the city's _____ and move around like a seasoned local.

SPEAKING**Ex. 4****Task 1: Role-Play**

Level: A1 – A2

Objective: Practice asking for and giving directions; using transportation vocabulary. Task Description: Students work in pairs. They receive role cards and a map of a fictional city (or a real one, if you have the materials).

Card A (The Tourist): You have just arrived at the Train Station. You need to get to "The Lviv Hotel". Ask a local person how to get there. Clarify: Is it far? What is the fastest transport? How much does a bus ticket cost?

Card B (The Local Resident): You are standing near the train station. You know the city very well. Give clear instructions to the tourist. Use phrases like: *go straight, turn left/right, it's on your left, it's two blocks away*. Advise the Tourist to take bus #12, as it's cheaper than a taxi.

Ex. 5. Read the structure of a formal email.

Task 2: Description and Comparison

Level: B1–B2

Objective: Describing local transport systems, comparing different modes of transport, expressing opinions. Task Description: Students work in small groups (3-4 people). Each student must talk about the transportation system in their hometown or the city where they currently live.

Discussion Questions:

What is the most popular type of public transportation in your city? What are the advantages and disadvantages of commuting by car versus using the metro? Is cycling a safe and popular option where you live? Why or why not? What improvements would you make to your city's transportation system? Do you rely on GPS or do you prefer using traditional maps when you are lost?

WRITING

Task 1: Writing an Email with Directions

Level: A1–A2

Word count: 40 words.

Situation:

Your English-speaking friend, Tom, is visiting your city for the first time. He is arriving at the Main Bus Station. You will meet him later, but first, he needs to get to your apartment on his own.

Write an email to Tom. Explain how to get from the bus station to your apartment using public transport (e.g., a bus or tram) or a taxi.

Include in the email: A greeting and confirmation of the arrival location. Clear step-by-step instructions (route numbers, stop/street names). Estimated

travel time and cost (fare). Directional phrases: *take the bus, get off at, turn right, go straight ahead*. A closing phrase and signature.

Level: B1–B2

Format: A tourist blog post or a review.

Word count: 100 words.

Situation:

You are writing an article for an international travel website about your city's transportation system.

Task:

Describe the different modes of transport available in your city (buses, metro, trams, taxis, bikes) and evaluate them. Include in the text: An introduction (overall assessment of the system). A description of the advantages and disadvantages of each transport type. Recommendations for tourists (e.g.: "I recommend that tourists avoid the metro during rush hour").

GRAMMAR

Modal verbs can/can't

"Can" and "can't" are *modal verbs*. "Can" is used to express ability, possibility, permission, or prohibition. "Can't" (or "cannot") is used to express an inability or that something is not allowed.

Ability

- Can: States that someone is able to do something.
 - *Example:* "I can speak three languages".
- Can't: States that someone is unable to do something.
 - *Example:* "He can't run a marathon".

Possibility

- Can: Indicates that something is possible.
 - *Example:* "It can get cold in the mountains".
- Can't: Indicates that something is not possible.
 - *Example:* "That can't be true!"

Permission

- Can: Grants permission.
 - *Example:* "You can leave the room now".
- Can't: Denies permission.
 - *Example:* "You can't park here".

Prohibition

- Can't: Expresses prohibition (not allowed).
 - *Example:* "You can't smoke in here".

Requests

- Can: Used to ask for something informally.
 - *Example:* "Can you pass the salt?"
- Can't: Used to state that a request is not possible.
 - *Example:* "I can't help you now, I'm busy"

Exercise: What Can You / Can't You Do?

Task 1: Fill in the Blanks (Ability and Inability)

Complete the sentences with the correct modal verb: can or can't.

1. A professional athlete ____ run very fast.
2. Fish ____ walk on land, but they ____ swim very well.
3. I'm sorry, I ____ come to the party tonight. I have to work.
4. My baby brother is only one year old; he ____ speak yet.
5. If you freeze water, it ____ turn into ice.
6. ____ you play a musical instrument? Yes, I ____ play the piano.

Task 2: Personal Questions (Pair Work / Discussion)

Answer these questions with a partner or write down your answers using full sentences with "I can..." or "I can't...".

1. What is one thing you can do very well? (e.g., *I can cook Italian food very well.*)
2. What is one thing you can't do at all? (e.g., *I can't whistle.*)
3. What is one thing you can't do in your classroom?
4. What do you think humans can do in space that they can't do on Earth?

Task 3: Write your sentences here:

1. *Example: I can play chess.*
2. I ____.
3. I ____.
4. I ____.
5. I ____.

Task 4: Read and Decide

Read the short text about Mark's weekend plans and decide if the following statements are True, False, or if we Can't Say (we don't have enough information).

"Mark is going camping this weekend with his family. They are driving to the mountains. Mark loves camping because he can swim in the lake and he can hike up the big hill. He usually helps his dad start the campfire. Mark's younger

sister, Anna, is five years old. She can't swim yet, so she must wear a life jacket near the water. She also can't stay up late because she gets too tired."

Statements:

1. Mark can swim in the ocean. (True / False / Can't Say)
2. Mark can start a campfire. (True / False / Can't Say)
3. Anna can swim very well. (True / False / Can't Say)
4. Anna can drive the car to the mountains. (True / False / Can't Say)
5. Mark's dad can stay up late. (True / False / Can't Say)
6. The family can go hiking. (True / False / Can't Say)

The Use of the Verb "to go" for Describing Travel (Ways of Transportation)

The verb **"to go"** is commonly used in English to describe how you travel from one place to another. When describing the *method* or *means* of transportation, we follow a specific structure involving the preposition **"by"**.

The Main Rule: Go + by + Noun (transportation type)

We use the preposition "by" immediately followed by the type of transport (a noun, without an article like a, an, or the).

Subject	Verb	Preposition	Transportation	Example Sentence
I	go	by	bus	I go by bus.
She	goes	by	car	She goes by car.
We	go	by	train	We go by train.
They	go	by	plane	They go by plane.

Common Examples:

- go by bus
- go by car
- go by train
- go by plane (or by air)
- go by boat (or by sea)
- go by subway
- go by taxi

Important Exceptions & Variations

There are a few key exceptions where we do not use the preposition "by":

1. Walking

When you walk, you use the preposition "on":

- go on foot (I go to school on foot.)

2. Using Articles or Possessive Adjectives

If you add an article (a/an, the) or a possessive adjective (my, his, her, their) before the noun, the preposition changes:

- I go in a car.
- She goes on the bus.
- They go in my car.

Generally, we use "in" for cars/taxis and "on" for public transport where you can stand up (bus, train, plane, ship).

3. Informal Taxi Use

In British English, you often hear "take a taxi" or "get a taxi" instead of "go by taxi."

Summary Table of Rules:

Rule Type	Structure	Example
General Transport	go + by + noun	We go by train.
Walking	go + on foot	I go on foot.
With Articles (Car)	go + in + a/my car	She goes in her car.
With Articles (Bus)	go + on + the bus	They go on the bus.

Exercise 1: Choose the Right Preposition (by, on, in)

Objective: Correctly use **by**, **on**, or **in** with different modes of transport.

Task: Fill in the blank with the correct preposition: by, on, or in.

1. We usually go to the city center _____ bus.
2. My father goes to work every day _____ his car.
3. I don't like flying, so I never go _____ plane.
4. If you want to be healthy, you should go everywhere _____ foot.
5. They decided to go to the island _____ a small boat.
6. She goes to New York _____ the train, not _____ a car.

Exercise 2: Question and Answer (Pair Work / Writing)

Objective: Use the target language in a communicative context.

Task: Ask and answer these questions with a partner, using the full structure: **go + by + ...** or **go on foot**.

1. How do you get to school/work every day?
(Answer Example: I go by bus, but my friend goes on foot.)

2. How do you usually go to another city or country for a holiday?

3. Imagine you are late. How would you go to the airport quickly?

4. How does your family usually go shopping on the weekend?

Exercise 3: Dialogue Completion

Objective: Using the target language in conversational exchanges.

Task: Complete the short dialogues using the correct form of go and the appropriate preposition (by, in, on).

Dialogue 1: Weekend Plans

A: How did you get to the beach last weekend?

B: We _____ (went/by/car). It was very fast.

Dialogue 2: Daily Commute

A: Do you usually _____ (go/by/bus) to work?

B: No, I don't. I prefer to _____ (go/on/foot) because I live close by.

Dialogue 3: Vacation Travel

A: How will you _____ (go/to/America) next year?

B: We have to _____ (go/by/plane), of course! You can't get there _____ (by/train).

Dialogue 4: The Taxi Ride

A: I _____ see you arrived in a taxi.

B: Yes, I usually catch the bus, but today I had to _____ (go/in/a/taxi) because it was raining.

The Use of "Where" in Questions (Question Sentences with Where)

The question word "where" is used to ask about location, place, or direction. It is an essential tool for asking for information about specific locations, directions, or the position of things and people.

Rule 1: Asking About Location/Position (Where is/are...?)

The most common way to ask about where something or someone is *right now* uses the verb "to be" (**is**, **are**, **was**, **were**).

Structure:

Question Word	Verb (to be)	Subject	Rest of Sentence?
Where	is	the station?	
Where	are	my keys?	
Where	was	he	yesterday?

Examples:

- Where is the nearest bank?
- Where are my shoes?
- Where is your friend?
- Where were you last night?

Rule 2: Asking About Ability or Possibility of Finding a Place (Where can I...?)

When you want to ask about the possibility or ability to find a location, purchase something, or perform an action related to place, we use the modal verb "can" (or **could**, **should**).

Structure:

Question Word	Modal Verb	Subject	Base Verb	Object/Place?
Where	can	I	buy	a ticket?
Where	can	we	eat	lunch?

Examples:

- Where can I find a good coffee shop?
- Where can we park the car?
- Where should I go to see the Eiffel Tower?

Rule 3: Asking About Actions/Movement (Where do/did...?)

When asking where an action takes place, or asking about habitual actions or past actions, we use auxiliary verbs "do", "does", or "did" (for the past simple tense).

Structure:

Question Word	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Main Verb (Base Form)
Where	do	you	live?
Where	does	she	work?
Where	did	they	go

Examples:

- Where do you usually go on holiday?
- Where does he study English?
- Where did you buy that coat?

Summary of Structures:

To ask "Where?", decide which verb tense or function you need:

Function	Structure Example	Response Example
Location	Where is the post office?	It's on Main Street.
Ability/Possibility	Where can I sit?	You can sit here.
General Action	Where do you come from?	I come from Ukraine.

Exercise 1: Match Questions and Answers

Objective: Understand how "Where" questions correspond to location-based answers.

Task: Match the question on the left (A-E) with the correct answer on the right (1-5).

Questions	Answers
A. Where is the nearest bank?	1. He bought it in a shop online.
B. Where can I try on these shoes?	2. You live on Green Street, right?
C. Where do you usually study?	3. It's right across from the park.
D. Where did he buy his new jacket?	4. In my bedroom, at my desk.
E. Where do you live?	5. The changing rooms are over there.

Exercise 2: Fill in the Gaps (Auxiliary Verbs)

Objective: Practice the correct grammatical structure following "Where" (using **is, are, do, does, can**).

Task: Complete the questions using Where and the appropriate auxiliary or modal verb: **is, are, do, does, can**.

1. _____ the students right now? They are in the cafeteria.
2. _____ I find a map of the city? At the information desk.
3. _____ your sister work? She works at the university.
4. _____ your keys? I left them in my bag.
5. _____ they go on vacation every summer? They go to Greece.
6. _____ we park the car? We can park it in that garage.

Exercise 3: Question and Answer Roleplay (or Writing)

Objective: Use "Where" questions in a conversational context.

Task: Imagine you are a tourist in Lviv. Write questions using "Where" to ask the following information. Then, provide a typical answer.

1. Ask for directions to the main square:
 - Question: _____ ?
 - Answer: It's straight ahead, near the Town Hall.
2. Ask about buying a concert ticket:
 - Question: _____ ?
 - Answer: You can buy one at the opera house box office.
3. Ask where a specific historical building is (e.g., the Lviv Opera House):
 - Question: _____ ?
 - Answer: It's on Svobody Avenue.

UNIT 7. FREE TIME AND HOBBIES

Ex.1 Discuss the questions.

1. What do you usually do in your free time?
2. Do you have any specific hobbies or interests you pursue regularly?
3. How much free time do you typically have per week?
4. Do you prefer spending your free time alone or with friends/family?
5. Are there any new hobbies you would like to try in the future?
6. How has your favorite hobby changed over the years?
7. Do your hobbies help you relax and relieve stress?
8. Is it important to have hobbies outside of work or school?
9. Do you incorporate physical activity into your free time routine?
10. What are some popular hobbies in your country or region?

Vocabulary

Vocabulary exercises

free time / leisure time / spare time / routine

to spend time / to enjoy / to relax / to have fun / to practice / to be keen on / to be into

indoor hobbies / outdoor hobbies

creative activity / physical activity / business activity / a couch potato

to hang out / to chill out / to recharge one's batteries

to while away the time

fulfilling / mind-numbing / rewarding / engaging / challenging

a pursuit

downtime / me-time

to be involved in... / to take part in... / to participate in... / to be interested in...

time-consuming

be passionate about

go swimming/jogging/hiking

activity

pursuit

devote time to. . .

Ex. 2 Complete the following sentences using new vocabulary.

1. I . . . photography right now.
2. Don't be . . . all weekend; let's go for a hike.
3. Learning a new language can be . . . , but it's very rewarding.
4. I use my . . . to read books and relax.

5. She . . . a new research project at the university.
6. She likes to read novels the time during long flights.
7. He felt like a after spending the entire weekend watching TV.
8. I use my to relax and spend time with family.
9. The renovation of the old house was a difficult and project.
10. Chopping vegetables for hours can be a . . . task, but the end result is worth it.

READING

Ex. 3 Read the text.

FREE TIME AND HOBBIES

Free time is essential for our well-being and mental health. We all need time away from work or study to recharge our batteries. Hobbies provide a perfect escape from daily routines and stress. I am particularly interested in photography and often go out on weekends to take pictures. My brother, on the other hand, is really into playing the electric guitar. He spends hours practicing new songs in his room every evening. Many people enjoy outdoor hobbies like hiking, cycling, or gardening. Gardening is a very relaxing activity that connects you with nature. Reading is a popular indoor hobby for those who prefer quiet time. A good book can transport you to an entirely different world. Some hobbies are challenging, like learning a new language or playing chess professionally. These activities stimulate the brain and help us develop new skills. Collecting stamps or coins might seem old-fashioned, but it can be surprisingly engaging. It involves history and research, which can be quite educational.

I know a friend who uses his downtime to volunteer at the local animal shelter. This is a rewarding way to spend free time while helping the community. The key is to find an activity you are passionate about, not just one that is trendy. It doesn't matter if you are a couch potato or an athlete; everyone needs a passion. Hobbies also provide a great opportunity to meet new people with similar interests. Joining a club or a group is a fantastic way to expand your social circle.

My dad used to be involved in a local woodwork club for years. He made beautiful furniture pieces during that time. In conclusion, dedicating time to hobbies makes life richer and more balanced. It is an investment in your own happiness and personal growth. Even short bursts of free time spent on a hobby can significantly improve your mood. Sometimes, the most challenging part is simply starting a new hobby and making time for it.

Whether it is cooking a new recipe or training for a marathon, personal interests add joy to life. My ideal weekend always involves some dedicated time for my painting hobby.

Engaging in hobbies helps maintain a healthy work-life balance, preventing burnout and chronic stress. It provides a necessary mental break from professional obligations. The psychological benefits extend to improved focus and problem-solving skills in other areas of life. When you return to work after enjoying a hobby, you often feel refreshed and more productive. It is a form of active recovery for the brain and body.

Moreover, hobbies encourage lifelong learning and adaptability. Learning a new skill keeps the mind agile, regardless of age. Mastering a challenging hobby can significantly boost self-confidence and self-esteem. It teaches patience and the value of perseverance through small accomplishments. Even a simple activity like journaling can offer profound benefits for emotional processing and self-reflection.

Technology has also opened up endless possibilities for modern hobbies. Online courses make it easier than ever to learn coding, graphic design, or a musical instrument from home. Virtual reality gaming has become a popular escape, offering immersive experiences that were impossible a decade ago. Social media platforms allow enthusiasts to share their creations and connect globally, such as photographers displaying their best shots on Instagram. This digital connection can combat feelings of isolation that some people experience.

The positive impact of hobbies also ripples into our relationships. Sharing an interest with a partner, child, or friend creates shared memories and strengthens bonds. My uncle started a family baking tradition, which brings everyone together every Sunday afternoon. These shared moments are often more valuable than any material possession.

Finding the right hobby sometimes involves trial and error, but the pursuit is worthwhile. The goal isn't necessarily perfection, but the enjoyment derived from the process itself. As the saying goes, "Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life," but hobbies are where this sentiment truly comes alive. They are the moments we live for outside of our structured lives. Investing time in your passions is, ultimately, investing in a happier, more resilient you.

Ex.3A Answer the questions.

1. According to the text, why is free time essential for our well-being?
2. What example of a challenging hobby is mentioned in the text?

3. Besides relaxation, what is another benefit of hobbies mentioned in the text?
4. Why is free time important for our health?
5. What does the writer do in their free time?
6. What hobby does the writer's brother have?
7. Is gardening an indoor or outdoor hobby?
8. Why do some people like reading as a hobby?
9. Are learning a language and playing chess easy or challenging?
10. What can collecting stamps teach you?
11. Where does the writer's friend volunteer his time?
12. What did the writer's dad make in his woodwork club?
13. Do hobbies help you meet new people?
14. What is the most challenging part of having a hobby?
15. Does the writer enjoy painting on weekends?

Ex 3B. Complete the following sentences.

1. Many people enjoy _____ like hiking, cycling, or gardening.
2. Some hobbies are challenging, like _____ a new language or playing chess professionally.
3. This is a rewarding way to spend _____ while helping the community.
4. _____, dedicating time to hobbies makes life richer and more balanced.
5. Whether it is cooking a new recipe or training for a marathon, _____ add joy to life.
6. Engaging in hobbies helps maintain a healthy _____ balance, preventing burnout and chronic stress.
7. The psychological benefits extend to improved focus and problem-solving _____ in other areas of life.
8. Moreover, hobbies encourage _____ learning and adaptability.
9. Online courses make it easier than _____ to learn coding, graphic design, or a musical instrument from home.
10. Sharing _____ with a partner, child, or friend creates shared memories and strengthens bonds.
11. Finding the right hobby sometimes involves _____ and error, but the pursuit is worthwhile.
12. The _____ isn't necessarily perfection, but the enjoyment derived from the process itself.

13. As the _____ goes, "Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life," but hobbies are where this sentiment truly comes alive.

14. They are the moments we live for _____ of our structured lives.

15. _____ time in your passions is, ultimately, investing in a happier, more resilient you.

SPEAKING

Ex. 4 Speaking Tasks:

Task 1: Quick Fire Q&A (Question & Answer)

Level: A1 – A2

Objective: Practice using present tenses (Present Simple, Present Continuous) and basic vocabulary related to hobbies. Task Description: Students stand in two lines facing each other. The teacher gives a signal, and the students quickly ask and answer questions about free time activities. After one minute, the students in one line move one position down, and they talk to a new partner.

Example Questions: What do you do in your free time? Are you into sports? Do you prefer indoor or outdoor hobbies? What is your favorite book/movie right now? How often do you go to the gym?

Task 2: My Passion Presentation

Level: B1–B2

Objective: Developing monologue skills, using descriptive vocabulary, practicing justification of opinions. Task Description: Each student prepares a short (2-3 minute) presentation about their favorite hobby or something they are passionate about. They can use 1-2 photos or physical objects (e.g., a book, a guitar, a drawing). Students should talk about: What the hobby is. How long have they been doing it? Why do they like it? (What are the benefits/challenges?). What they plan to do next in their hobby. After the presentation, other students can ask the presenter 1-2 questions.

WRITING

Level: A1-A2

Describe Your Favorite Hobby

Write an email to your English-speaking friend and tell them about your favorite hobby. What to include: A greeting (e.g., *Dear Alex,*). What is your hobby? How often you do it (use adverbs of frequency: *sometimes, often, every weekend*). Why do you like it? (e.g., *It's interesting, relaxing, fun*). A few simple details about the process itself. A closing (e.g., *Best wishes, / Talk soon,*). *Approximate text volume: 50 words.*

Level :B1-B2

Write a short essay on the topic: "Why is having free time important for our well-being?" What to include: Introduction: A general statement about the importance of free time. Main Body (2-3 paragraphs): Explain the benefits of hobbies and leisure activities. For example, how they help relieve stress, improve physical health, promote personal development, or encourage socialization. Conclusion: Summarize the key points and express your opinion on the balance between work/study and rest. Approximate text volume: 150 words.

GRAMMAR

The Present Simple Tense for Describing Regular Actions

The Present Simple tense is used to express habits, routines, repeated actions, general truths, and permanent situations. It is the fundamental tense for describing things that happen consistently.

Affirmative Statements:

Subject	Verb Form	Examples
I / You / We / They	Base form of the verb	<i>I play football. They watch TV.</i>
He / She / It	Base form + -s or -es	<i>He plays football. She watches TV.</i>

- Spelling Rules for He/She/It verbs:

Spelling Rules for Third-Person Singular Verbs (He/She/It):

- Most verbs add -s
 - *work* becomes *works*
 - *live* becomes *lives*
- Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -o add -es
 - *watch* becomes *watches*
 - *go* becomes *goes*
- Verbs ending in a consonant followed by -y change the -y to -ies
 - *study* becomes *studies*

To form a negative sentence, we use the auxiliary verbs do not (don't) or does not (doesn't) before the main verb:

Subject	Auxiliary + Not	Main Verb (Base form)	Examples
I / You / We / They	do not (don't)	play / watch	<i>I don't play football.</i>
He / She / It	does not (doesn't)	play / watch	<i>He doesn't watch TV.</i>

Interrogative Sentences (Questions) :

To form a question, we place the auxiliary verbs Do or Does at the beginning of the sentence. The main verb remains in its base form.

Auxiliary	Subject	Main Verb (Base form)	Examples
Do	I / you / we / they	play / watch	<i>Do you play football?</i>
Does	he / she / it	play / watch	<i>Does she watch TV?</i>

Common Adverbs of Frequency:

These words are often used with the Present Simple to indicate *how often* an action happens:

- always
- usually
- often sometimes
- never

Position: These adverbs usually go *before* the main verb:

- *She **always** drinks coffee in the morning.*
- *He **never** eats meat.*

Other common time expressions include: every day, once a week, on Mondays, in the morning.

Exercise 1: Choose the correct verb form.

1. My brother (work / works) in a big office.
2. I (drink / drinks) coffee every morning.
3. They (visit / visits) their grandparents on Sundays.
4. She usually (walk / walks) to school.
5. We (eat / eats) dinner at 6 PM every night.
- 6.

Exercise 2: Complete the sentences with the correct Present Simple form.

Use the verb in brackets in the correct Present Simple form.

1. He speaks \speak English very well.
2. The sun rises \rise in the east.
3. My dad drives \drive to work every day.
4. Sarah watches \watch TV in the evening.
- 5.

Exercise 3: Formulate "Yes/No" questions.

Create a "Yes/No" question for each statement using "Do" or "Does".

1. They live in London.
2. Maria finishes work early.
3. You understand the rules.

Exercise 4: Place the adverb of frequency correctly.

Rewrite the sentences, putting the adverb of frequency in the correct position (before the main verb).

1. I go to the gym. (usually)
2. He is late for class. (never)
3. She eats breakfast. (always)
4. They watch television in the evening. (often)
5. My sister helps my mother with the dishes. (sometimes)
6. I drink milk before bed. (never)
7. He is happy to see his friends. (always)
8. We check our email in the morning. (usually)
9. It is cold in here. (often)
10. My dog barks at the postman. (always)
11. She visits her aunt in the village. (rarely)
12. The library is closed on a Sunday. (usually)
13. You remember to lock the door. (always)
14. They eat fast food for lunch. (never)
15. I am tired after work. (usually)

Exercise 5: Fill in the blanks in the text, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets (Present Simple).

My name is Anna, and I want to tell you about my family's routine. We . . . (live) in a house near the park. My husband, Mark, . . . (work) at the hospital. He . . . (be) a doctor, so he often . . . (start) very early. He . . . (not have) breakfast at home; he usually . . . (eat) at the hospital cafeteria. I am a teacher. I . . . (go) to school at 8 AM. Our children . . . (study) at the same school. We . . . (walk) together every morning. In the evening, we all . . . (eat) dinner together at 7 PM. After dinner, Mark . . . (watch) the news, and I . . . (help) the kids with their homework. We . . . (not go) out much during the week. On Fridays, we . . . (visit) our friends or simply . . . (relax) at home.

Verbs of Preference + Gerund

The verbs that express like, dislike, or emotional preference (such as like, love, enjoy, prefer, hate, dislike, don't mind) are typically followed by a gerund (the *-ing* form of a verb).

This pattern is used when talking about general preferences, habits, or regular actions, especially in the Present Simple tense.

Structure:

Subject	Verb of Preference	Gerund (-ing form)
I	like / love / enjoy	swimming / dancing
She / He	likes / loves / enjoys	swimming / dancing

Examples:

- I like swimming.
- She loves dancing.
- We enjoy hiking in the mountains.
- He hates waiting in long lines.
- They don't mind helping with the housework.
- Do you prefer reading books or watching movies?

Common Verbs in this Category:

- like
- love
- enjoy
- hate
- dislike
- prefer
- don't mind (negative preference/neutral)

Exercise 6: Rewrite the sentences using a gerund.

Rewrite the following sentences, replacing the underlined phrase with a verb in the gerund (-ing) form.

1. I like to walk in the rain.
2. He loves to read books.
3. They enjoy to play video games.

Exercise 7: Formulate "Yes/No" questions.

Create a "Yes/No" question for each statement using "Do" or "Does" and the correct gerund form.

1. He enjoys gardening.
2. You like exercising.
3. They hate cleaning.

Exercise 8: Complete the dialogue.

Complete the short dialogue using the correct gerund form of the verbs in brackets.

Alex: Hi, Maria. What do you like . . . (do) in your free time?

Maria: I love . . . (hike) in the mountains and . . . (listen) to music. How about you?

Alex: I like . . . (play) computer games. I hate . . . (shop), though.

Maria: I don't mind . . . (shop), but I prefer . . . (read) a good book.

Wh- Questions with "What" (Present Simple)

We use "What" questions in the Present Simple tense to ask for information about habits, routines, activities someone likes, or general facts. The structure uses the auxiliary verbs do (for I/you/we/they) and does (for he/she/it).

Structure:

Wh- Word	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Main Verb (Base Form)	Rest of Sentence
What	do	you / they	/ do / like / play	in your free time?
What	does	he / she	do / like / play	on weekends?

Key Use Cases & Examples:

1. Asking about free time activities/hobbies:

- *What do you like doing in your free time?*
 - *Answer:* I like playing video games.
- *What does she enjoy doing on Saturdays?*
 - *Answer:* She enjoys gardening.

2. Asking about someone's job or regular task (using "What... do?"):

- *What do you **do**?* (This question means: What is your job?)
 - *Answer:* I am a teacher.
- *What does your father **do**?*
 - *Answer:* He works as an engineer.

3. Asking about actions in progress (using Present Continuous *is/are doing* is more common, but Present Simple asks about the general action/routine):

- *What do they usually **do** in the evenings?*
 - *Answer:* They usually watch TV.

Summary of the pattern:

What + do/does + Subject + Base Verb + ...?

Exercise 9: Match the question with the correct answer.

Questions (A)

1. What does your sister do?
2. What do you like doing on Sundays?
3. What do they usually eat for breakfast?
4. What does your friend watch on TV?
5. What do you do?

Answers (B)

- a) I am a student.
- b) She is a lawyer.
- c) They eat cereal and fruit.
- d) I enjoy reading the newspaper.
- e) He watches the news and documentaries.

Exercise 10: Complete the questions with "do" or "does".

1. What . . . you usually have for lunch?
2. What she do on her birthday?
3. What . . . they like doing after work?
4. What . . . his dog eat?
5. What . . . we need to buy?

Exercise 11: Order the words to make correct "What" questions.

1. doing / like / what / you / do / in / free / your / time / ?
2. mother / does / on / what / sundays / do / your / ?
3. eat / what / they / do / for / dinner / ?

Exercise 12: Choose the correct main verb.

1. What do you (play / works) on your computer?
2. What does she (do / reads) at her new job?
3. What do they (likes / like) drinking?
4. What does he (watch / watches) every evening?

Exercise 13: Answer the questions about yourself.

What do you usually do on Saturdays? What do you like eating for dinner?

What do you watch on TV or YouTube?

UNIT 8. MEDICINE AND HEALTH

Ex. 1A. Discuss the following questions.

1. How can the health service be improved?
2. What is your opinion about herbal medicines?
3. Is herbal medicine popular in your country?

VOCABULARY

I usually **have a headache** after deep sleep.

Take some **medicine** when you **have a cold**.

I **have** a strong **backache** and I **take a painkiller**.

This fish was bad and I **had stomachache**.

I feel **terrible**. I have a **sore throat**.

I have broken my arm. It's very **painful**.

Match the words with their meanings.

1. fever
2. prescription
3. appointment
4. pharmacy
5. symptoms
6. treatment
 - a) the way an illness is cured
 - b) a meeting with a doctor
 - c) a written order for medicine
 - d) a place where you buy medicine
 - e) signs of an illness
 - f) a high body temperature

Ex.1B. Complete the following sentences using new vocabulary.

1. Today it's so cloudy and raining weather that's why I _____.
2. I drank a cold glass of water in the morning so now I have a _____.
3. Last winter I fell down from the stairs. It was very _____.
4. Today I feel _____.
5. You have a fever. You must take some _____.
6. I have a toothache. I can't stand this pain. Give me a _____.

Ex.2A. Underline the correct alternative.

1. My arm *hurts/sore/pain*.
2. My friend feels *fever/painful/terrible*.
3. It's very *sore/painful/hurt*.

4. She has got a really bad *sick/flu/sneeze*.

5. Take some *medicine/throat/terrible*.

Complete the Sentences

Use the words: **ache, illness, cough, medicine, healthy, headache.**

1. If you have a _____, you should drink more water.

2. He took some _____ to feel better.

3. She has a bad _____ after running in the cold.

4. Eating fruit and vegetables helps you stay _____.

5. A stomach _____ can be caused by stress.

6. Flu is a common winter _____.

READING

A VISIT TO THE DOCTOR

Last month, Tom started feeling very tired and often had headaches. At first, he thought it was because he was studying too much, but after two weeks, his condition didn't improve. His mother suggested he visit a doctor.

At the clinic, the doctor asked Tom several questions about his daily routine. Tom explained that he usually slept only five hours a night, skipped breakfast, and spent many hours in front of his computer. The doctor told him that these habits were unhealthy and could easily cause headaches and fatigue. The doctor advised Tom to sleep at least eight hours, eat regular meals, and take short breaks while studying. She also recommended drinking more water and exercising three times a week. Tom followed the doctor's advice, and after a few days he already felt more energetic and healthier.

Ex.3A. Choose the correct answer.

1. Why did Tom visit the doctor?

- a) He had a cold
- b) He had headaches and felt tired
- c) He wanted a school certificate

2. What was one unhealthy habit Tom had?

- a) Sleeping too much
- b) Eating too often
- c) Sleeping only five hours

3. What did the doctor recommend?

- a) Playing more computer games
- b) Drinking more water
- c) Studying longer

4. How did Tom feel after following the advice?

- a) Worse
- b) The same
- c) Better

Ex.3B. Write True or False.

- 1. Tom's headaches started suddenly this week.
- 2. Tom spent many hours at his computer.
- 3. The doctor told Tom to skip breakfast.
- 4. Tom's health improved after a few days.

Ex.4A. Answer in 1–2 sentences.

- 1. What unhealthy habits did Tom have?
- 2. What changes did the doctor recommend?
- 3. Why is sleep important for health?

SPEAKING

Ex.5A. Read the essay. Discuss in a small group.

Staying healthy is very important to me, so I try to follow a balanced lifestyle that keeps both my body and mind in good condition. First of all, I make physical activity a regular part of my week. I usually exercise at least four times, choosing different types of workouts to keep myself motivated. Sometimes I go for a long walk or a light run in the park, especially when the weather is nice. On other days, I stay at home and follow short workout videos that focus on stretching, strength training, or simple cardio. These exercises help me stay fit, maintain a healthy weight, and feel more energetic throughout the day.

Another important part of staying healthy is eating well. I try to follow a balanced diet that includes a lot of vegetables, fruit, whole grains, and lean protein. I avoid eating too much fried food or sugary snacks, although I still enjoy them from time to time. Instead of drinking soda, I choose water or herbal tea, which keeps me hydrated without extra calories. I also prepare most of my meals at home because it allows me to control what ingredients I use and avoid unhealthy additives. Cooking at home has also become a relaxing activity that I genuinely enjoy.

Getting enough rest is equally important. I try to sleep at least seven to eight hours every night. Good sleep helps my body recover after exercise, improves my mood, and keeps me focused in school or at work. To sleep better, I avoid using my phone before bed and try to keep a regular schedule

by going to bed at the same time every night. When I feel tired during the day, I sometimes take a short nap, which quickly restores my energy.

Mental health plays a big role in my overall well-being, so I make sure to take care of it too. I often spend time outside, especially in places with fresh air and greenery. Walking in nature helps me relax and clear my mind. I also try to reduce stress by reading, listening to music, or talking with friends and family. When I feel overwhelmed, I take short breaks and remind myself to breathe deeply and focus on positive things.

Finally, I visit my doctor regularly to check my health and make sure everything is normal. Preventive care is important because it can help detect problems early. I also try to wash my hands often and follow basic hygiene rules to avoid getting sick.

Overall, staying healthy is not about strict rules but about making small, positive choices every day. These habits help me feel strong, energetic, and ready to face new challenges.

WRITING

Ex.5B. Write a short paragraph (60–80 words) about how you stay healthy.

Use these questions to help you:

- What do you do to take care of your health?
- What food do you usually eat?
- How often do you exercise?
- Why is health important to you?

Speaking Task

Talk for 1–2 minutes on the topic: **“What do you do to stay healthy?”**

Use these ideas:

- food and diet
- sports and exercise
- daily habits
- sleep and rest
- avoiding stress

Role-play — At the Doctor’s

Work in pairs.

Student A is a **patient**. Student B is a **doctor**.

Use the prompts.

Patient:

- say what’s wrong

- describe your symptoms (fever, headache, cough, sore throat, etc.)
- ask what medicine you should take

Doctor:

- ask questions about the symptoms
- give advice (rest, drink water, take medicine)
- tell when the patient should feel better

GRAMMAR

HAVE/HAS

Have/has + nouns for describing health states

We use have/has + a noun to talk about physical states, symptoms, or how someone feels.

Have	I
	You
	We
	They

Has	He
	She
	It

Examples:

I have a headache.

She has a cold.

They have a sore throat.

Use *do not have* (don't have):

Structure: Subject + do not (don't) + have + object

Subject + does not (doesn't) + have + object

Examples:

- I **don't have** a car.
- She **doesn't have** enough time.
- We **don't have** any questions.

Use *Do + subject + have...?* with:

Structure: Do + subject + have + object?

Does + subject + have + object?

Examples:

- **Do you have** a car?
- **Does she have** any pets?

- **Do we have** English class today?

Should/Shouldn't

Should / shouldn't for giving advice

- We use should to give advice, recommendations, or suggestions.
- We use shouldn't to advise someone not to do something.

Examples:

You should rest.

You shouldn't eat fast food.

He should drink more water.

Imperative for giving advice or instructions

- The imperative form is the base form of the verb (without to).
- It is used to give advice, instructions, or commands.

Examples:

Take this pill.

Drink more water.

Stay in bed.

Call the doctor.

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with have/has + the words in brackets.

1. I _____ (fever).
2. She _____ (toothache).
3. They _____ (back pain).
4. He _____ (runny nose).
5. We _____ (stomachache).

Exercise 2. Rewrite the sentences using have/has + a noun.

Example: My head hurts → I have a headache.

1. Her stomach hurts. _____
2. His tooth hurts. _____
3. Their backs hurt. _____
4. My throat hurts. _____
5. Her nose is running. _____

Exercise 3. Choose the correct option (should or shouldn't).

1. You _____ drink more water.
2. You _____ go to school if you feel very sick.
3. You _____ eat fruits and vegetables.
4. You _____ stay up late.
5. You _____ visit a doctor.

Exercise 4. Give advice using should/shouldn't.

Example: I'm tired → You should rest.

1. I have a sore throat. _____
2. I eat too much junk food. _____
3. I can't sleep at night. _____
4. I have a cold. _____
5. I never exercise. _____

Exercise 5. Rewrite the advice using the imperative form.

Example: You should drink more tea → Drink more tea.

1. You should stay in bed. _____
2. You should take this medicine. _____
3. You should open the window. _____
4. You should call the doctor. _____
5. You should wash your hands often. _____

Exercise 6. Read the situation and give advice using the imperative form.

1. A person has a cold. – _____
2. Someone has a fever. – _____
3. A friend looks tired. – _____
4. A child eats too much candy. – _____
5. A classmate is stressed before an exam. – _____

Exercises 7. Complete the sentences.

1. She _____ a new job in the city.
2. They _____ three children.
3. My friend _____ a big problem with his car.
4. We _____ enough time to finish the project.
5. The restaurant _____ a beautiful view of the river.
6. I _____ no idea what you mean.
7. Tom and Sarah _____ a small apartment.
8. The company _____ many international clients.

Exercise 8. Rewrite the sentences using *have got* / *has got*

Example: I have a dog. → I have got a dog.

1. She has a cold.
2. They have a meeting at 10 a.m.
3. My brother has a new phone.
4. We have a lot of homework.
5. The house has a large garden.

Exercise 9: Make questions with *have* or *has*

Example: *you / any plans for the weekend?* → *Do you have any plans for the weekend?*

1. she / a driver's license?
2. they / enough money?
3. he / any brothers or sisters?
4. your school / a swimming pool?
5. the city / good public transport?

Exercise 10. Correct the mistakes

Each sentence has one mistake.

1. She have two cats.
2. Do he has a car?
3. My parents has a café.
4. Does you have a computer?
5. The hotel have a gym.

Exercises 11. Complete with **have, **has**, **don't have**, or **doesn't have**.**

1. She _____ a doctor's appointment today.
2. I _____ any allergies.
3. The clinic _____ a modern laboratory.
4. He _____ a cold, so he is staying at home.
5. They _____ enough information about the treatment.

Exercise 11. Short writing

Write **5 sentences** about yourself using *have* or *has*. (Example: *I have two cousins who live abroad.*)

UNIT 9. WEATHER AND SEASONS

Ex.1 Discuss the questions.

1. How does the weather affect your daily routine?
2. What types of weather do you enjoy the most, and why?
3. How do extreme weather conditions impact people's lives?

VOCABULARY

sunshine

rain

snow

wind

cloudy

summer

winter

autumn

spring

temperature

mild

stormy

humid

chilly

sunny

overcast

breezy

drizzly

foggy

heatwave

Vocabulary exercises

Ex. 2 Choose the best option for each gap.

1. Take an umbrella. The weather is _____ today.
a.cloudy, b.wet, c.humid, d.rainy
2. The hot, _____ weather made it uncomfortable to move around.
a.warm, b.humid, c.cloudy, d.freezing
3. The temperature is about 20 degrees below zero. It's absolutely _____!
a.snowy, b.freezing, c.windy, d.warm
4. It was a _____ day, so the sky was not very bright.
a.cloudy, b.humid, c.sunny, d.dry
5. The temperature here rarely reaches 30 _____.
a.hails, b.showers; c.degrees; d.snowstorms

6. As it was a bright _____ day, we decided to go to the beach.
a.windy; b.humid; c.sunny; d.rainy
7. There has been a bit of _____. I can see drops of water on the windows.
a.snowstorm; b.drizzle; c.cloudy; d.snowy
8. It is very _____ in the desert because it rarely rains.
a.dry; b.wet; c.cloudy; d.warm
9. I could hear the balls of _____ hitting the roof of the car.
a.rainy; b.snowstorm; c.hail; d.showers
10. After the _____, everything was painted white.
a.shower; b.snowstorm; c.drizzle; d.thunderstorm

READING

Ex. 3 Read the text.

THE WEATHER AND ITS IMPACT ON OUR LIVES

Weather plays a significant role in our daily lives, affecting everything from what we wear to the activities we choose to do. It refers to the atmospheric conditions in a specific place at a given time, and it can change rapidly, bringing sunshine, rain, snow, or storm.

In many regions, weather patterns are predictable, allowing people to plan their day accordingly. For example, on a sunny day, people may choose to go outside and enjoy outdoor activities, while on a rainy day, they may prefer staying indoors. Extreme weather conditions, such as hurricanes, tornadoes, or heatwaves, can have a more serious impact, disrupting communities and causing damage.

Additionally, weather influences agriculture, transportation, and even our mood. Farmers depend on weather forecasts to plan planting and harvesting seasons, while travelers rely on up-to-date weather information to ensure safe and timely journeys. Some people even report feeling more energetic and happier on sunny days, while cloudy or rainy weather can make them feel more sluggish or melancholic.

Overall, the weather is a powerful force that shapes the way we live and interact with the world around us.

Ex. 4 Answer the questions.

1. How important is weather forecasting for farmers and other workers?
2. Have you ever experienced a natural disaster like a hurricane or a tornado? How did it affect you?
3. Do you think the weather influences people's moods? Why or why not?

Ех. 4 В. Complete the following sentences with the words. Use each word only once.

degrees – drizzle – freezing – hail – hot – humid – thunder – thunderstorm – warm – windy

1. It's often very _____ here, and we need to turn on the air conditioning.
2. When I went outside, I could feel the _____ air making it hard to breathe comfortably.
3. There was a bit of _____ on the windows which didn't take long to dry.
4. Because of the _____ weather, the roads were covered in ice.
5. The temperature will drop to two _____ this evening, so wear a warm jacket.
6. The sound of _____ was so loud, it shook the windows.
7. It was a pleasantly _____ evening, so I didn't need to wear a jacket.
8. My umbrella blew away because it was very _____.
9. My car was covered in small balls of _____.
10. The big _____ caused enormous damage in the city.

Adjectives for describing the weather

If it is **partly sunny** or **partly cloudy**, it may be sunny/cloudy for part of the day.

During a **rainy** day, season, or period, it rains a lot.

During a **drizzly** day, there's light rain falling continuously, often making the ground wet and uncomfortable for outdoor activities. The word **drizzly** comes from **drizzle**, which can be a noun or a verb:

- *It's starting to **drizzle**.*
- *The **drizzle** had now stopped.*

When it is **windy**, there is a lot of wind, making things blow around.

On a **stormy** day, there are likely to be frequent storms throughout the day. A **storm** is very bad weather, with heavy rain, strong winds, and often thunder and lightning.

On a **snowy** day, there is considerable snowfall.

If it is **foggy** there is a lot of **fog**. Fog is a cloud of small drops of water that make it difficult to see.

On a **misty** day, there is **mist** in the air. Mist is a thin fog, not as dense as fog, but it also makes it hard to see things that are far away.

When it is **hazy** outside, it is difficult to see due to the presence of light mist, hot air, or dust.

If it is **overcast**, there are a lot of clouds in the sky, making the weather seem quite dull.

If the weather or the sky is **clear**, there are no or very few clouds in the sky, making it easy to see.

On a **thundery** day, there are intermittent thunderstorms.

Temperature and humidity

When it's **freezing** outside, the temperature is zero degrees or lower, so it is very cold.

Cool means that it is slightly but not unpleasantly cold.

Chilly means it is uncomfortably cold. People often also say, "It's **nippy**," to mean that it's chilly.

Scorching means that the temperature is high and it is extremely hot.

On a **warm** day, it's not hot, but there is a pleasant high temperature.

Mild usually means the weather is pleasant, as it is neither too cold nor too hot.

Arid climates rarely experience any rainfall, making it hard for vegetation to survive.

Dry weather means it is hot with little chance of rain.

If the weather is **wet**, it means that it's raining and everything is covered in water.

Humid weather means there is a lot of moisture (tiny drops of water) in the air.

If it is **damp** outside, it is slightly wet in an unpleasant way. Also, we use **damp** to talk about a room, house or place with moisture inside the walls or in the air.

On a **muggy** day, it is warm and uncomfortably humid.

Weather phenomena and natural disasters

A **thunderstorm** is a heavy rainstorm accompanied by thunder and lightning.

A **blizzard** is a heavy snowstorm accompanied by a lot of wind.

A **heatwave** is an extended period of unusually hot weather.

A **shower** refers to a short period of light rain.

Hail is precipitation in the form of small balls of ice.

A **tornado** is a violent rotating column of wind.

A **hurricane** is a violent windstorm accompanied by rain that travels over water.

A **drought** is a long period without rain, making it impossible to support vegetation.

An **earthquake** is a sudden, violent shaking of the ground that often causes mass destruction.

A **wildfire** is a large, uncontrollable fire that moves rapidly over grass or woodlands.

A **tsunami** is a very large wave, often caused by an earthquake, that flows onto the land and destroys things.

If there is a **flood**, a large amount of water covers an area which is usually dry.

Ex. 5 Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8).

Vocabulary	Definitions
1. throughout	a. a small area
2. isolated	b. to disappear
3. a patch	c. on its own, without other similar things around it
4. drizzle	d. during all of a period of time
5. to clear up	e. in other places
6. elsewhere	f. to move so that there is space for something to enter
7. a heatwave	g. very light rain
8. to make way for	h. a period of weather that is much hotter than normal

Ex. 6 Read and translate the text.

A WEATHER FORECAST

Hello and good morning! Well, we're off to a good start in the south this week, as most of the rain from the weekend has disappeared – just a few patches of cloud and maybe some showers here on the east coast. They'll all clear up by lunchtime, though. Over the next day or so, London and the area around Kent can expect a couple of isolated showers, but mostly dry through until Thursday. It's not such good news for the north-west this week, I'm afraid: more wet weather, and not a lot of sunshine. Some of today's showers will be heavy – and even thundery in Manchester and across the Pennines. Leeds will escape the thunderstorms, with drizzle and light rain only throughout the rest of the day and tonight. Elsewhere it becomes dry today, but with some foggy patches towards Wales. In England, tomorrow morning

will see a dry, bright start in most places, with high temperatures throughout the week. We might see one or two thunderstorms appearing as the week goes on, with temperatures everywhere at 29 to 30 degrees. By the weekend, unfortunately, the dry weather will make way for mostly cloudy skies and rain. The rain will move from Scotland, down towards the north and reach the south coast by Saturday afternoon. Temperatures, at least, will stay mostly warm at around 21 degrees for the weekend. It might feel like a nice change from the high twenties and early thirties we'll see in the week. That's all from me until tomorrow. Enjoy the mini-heatwave while you can!

Ex. 7 Are the sentences true or false?

1. It will start raining at lunchtime today in the east.
2. The weather in the north-west will be worse than in the south.
3. There will be thunder in Leeds tonight.
4. Most of England will be hot this week.
5. Wet weather will move from the north to the south over the weekend.
6. It will stay hot when the rain comes.

SPEAKING

Ex. 8 A Work in groups. You are making a TV programme about the weather impact. Discuss the questions.

In your opinion, is the weather getting more unpredictable due to climate change?

How does the weather affect transportation and travel plans?

How can we prepare for extreme weather events like storms or heatwave? **B Work with another group and compare your answers.**

WRITING

Ex. 10. Writing practice. Describe the weather in Ukraine today. Write A Weather Forecast. Use the Present Continuous and the propositions at, in, on.

Example: In Kherson, it is sunny today. It is not raining.

GRAMMAR

Present Continuous. Using "to be" to describe the weather. Prepositions of time.

Weather And The Present Continuous

Seasons and the Weather

sunny rainy snowy lightning windy foggy thunder stormy cloudy

What is the weather **like** (today)? It's _____.

To be like: *to describe an object or person*

Verb **to be** (am, is, are) + verb + **ing**

Positive	Question	Negative
I am working.	Am I working?	I am not working.
You are working.	Are you working?	You are not (<i>aren't</i>) working.
He is working.	Is he working?	He is not (<i>isn't</i>) working.
She is working.	Is she working?	She is not (<i>isn't</i>) working.
It is working.	Is it working?	It is not (<i>isn't</i>) working.
We are working.	Are we working?	We are not (<i>aren't</i>) working.
You are working.	Are you working?	You are not (<i>aren't</i>) working.
They are working.	Are they working?	They are not (<i>aren't</i>) working.

Some more expressions for rain

It's drizzling.

It's pouring (down rain).

It's raining cats and dogs!

What's the weather like today?

Today, it is sunny.

It **is raining right now**.

Use the **present continuous** to speak about an action happening at the time of speaking.

It's raining.

The sun isn't shining.

Use the **present continuous** to speak about unfinished actions.

We are walking in the rain **right now**.

Ex. 9 Read, translate and act out the dialogue.

- Hi, friends, we're lucky today. The weather is fine. It's ideal for our picnic.
- Yes, Irena. The sky is clear today and the breeze is so gentle. What could be better! Let's sit on the blanket and eat our sandwiches and fruit.
- Is it always like that in this place, Peter?
- Certainly not. It depends on a season and on a month. It's spring, the middle of May now. So it could be damp, rainy now and even stormy sometimes.
- You don't say so! Stormy? Do you mean thunderstorms with lightnings?
- Oh yes. And clouds and heavy showers as well. But most of the time the weather in spring is wonderful and quite warm, with a lot of sunshine. Summers are always sunny and hot here.

- Summer is my favourite season. The weather is absolutely fantastic in my country and the nature is fabulous! And how about autumns?
- In autumn it's windy, chilly, wet and grey as a rule. The temperature can drop to zero at nights. As for winters... well... They are always different. It could be rather mild this year but extremely cold - the next year.
- Do you have much snow? It is my dream to celebrate Christmas when there is white snow outside. It feels like a fairy-tale.
- Then you should come here for your Christmas vacation. We have much snow and sometimes even terrible snowstorms. Kids have much fun making snowmen and playing snowballs. But I prefer to stay indoors in winter, I barely go out.
- Thank you for the invitation, Irena.

Ex. 10 Complete the sentences with the Present Continuous. Pay attention to negative and interrogative sentences.

1. She (not / work) , she (swim) in the river.
2. He (teach) his boy to ride.
3. Ann (not / wear) her new dress. But why?
4. What Tom (do) now? He (clean) his shoes.
5. It (rain) ? Yes, it (rain) very hard. You can't go out.
6. Why you (mend) that old shirt?
7. You (not / tell) the truth. How do you know that I (not / tell)the truth?
8. Who (move) the furniture about upstairs? It's Tom. He (paint) the front bedroom.
9. Mrs. Jones (sweep) the steps outside her house.
10. It is a lovely day. The sun (shine) and the birds (sing)
11. Why you (make) a cake? Someone (come) to tea?
12. Where is Tom? He (lie) under the car.
14. You (do) anything this evening? No, I'm not. Well, I (go) to the cinema. Would you like to come with me?
15. Ann usually does the shopping, but I (do) it today as she isn't well.

Note!

We use the verb **be** to talk about:

• **The weather:** *It's sunny today. It is very cold this morning. Yesterday, it was warm and sunny. It will be sunny.*

Ex. 11 Read the dialogue. Pay attention to the use of “to be”.

Dialogue: Talking About the Weather

Emma: Hi, John! How are you?

John: Hi, Emma! I'm good, thanks. But it is really cold today!

Emma: Yes, it is! I didn't expect such cold weather in April.

John: Me neither. Yesterday, it was warm and sunny, and now it is freezing!

Emma: I know! The weather changes so quickly. Do you think it will be warmer tomorrow?

John: I hope so. I checked the forecast, and it says it will be sunny again.

Emma: That's great! I love warm weather. When it is hot, I like to go for a walk in the park.

John: Me too! But when it is too hot, I prefer staying inside with the air conditioning.

Emma: True! Summer can be really hot sometimes. But for now, I just hope it will not be this cold tomorrow.

John: Exactly! Let's hope for some sunshine!

Emma: Yes! See you later, John!

John: See you, Emma! Stay warm!

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

AT	IN	ON
Times of the day <i>At 5 o'clock</i> <i>At 11:30</i> <i>At noon</i> <i>At midnight</i>	Months <i>In April</i>	Days <i>On Tuesday</i> <i>On Saturday</i> <i>On my birthday</i> <i>On Christmas day</i>
Mealtimes <i>At lunch</i> <i>At dinnertime</i>	Seasons <i>In the summer</i> <i>In the spring</i>	Dates <i>On 24th of February</i> <i>On our anniversary</i>
Holidays <i>At Christmas</i> <i>At Easter</i> <i>At the weekend</i>	Years <i>In 1998</i>	Parts of specific day <i>On Monday evening</i> <i>On Friday morning</i> <i>On Wednesday night</i> <i>On Thursday afternoon</i>

AT	IN	ON
Expressions <i>At present</i> <i>At the moment</i> <i>At night</i>	Decades <i>In the 80s</i>	
	Centuries <i>In the 20th century</i>	
	Long periods <i>In the ice age</i> <i>In the present</i> <i>In the past</i>	
	Parts of the day <i>In the morning</i> <i>In the afternoon</i> <i>In the evening</i> !!! At night	

Ex. 12. Complete the sentences with the prepositions at, in, on.

1. See you _____ Friday.
2. I brush my teeth _____ the morning.
3. The match is _____ 4 o'clock.
4. We have lunch _____ midday.
5. I'm busy _____ the moment.
6. My parents always visit me _____ my birthday.
7. He was born _____ the 19th century
8. He usually goes on holiday _____ July.
9. They always get together _____ Christmas.
10. You can come _____ the weekend.

Ex. 13. Describe the weather in Ukraine today. Use the Present Continuous and the prepositions at, in, on.

Example: In Kherson, it is sunny today. It is not raining.

UNIT 10. EDUCATION AND WORK

Ex.1 Discuss the questions.

1. What are the main features for education and work?
2. What are the main advantages of education?
3. Can people have a well-paid job without high-education? Why?
Why not?

VOCABULARY

flexible hours

friendly boss

meeting place

job

a chance to develop own skills

long holidays

a big salary

work in a team

work under pressure

wear a uniform

to learn a foreign language

be interested in

remote work

study at the university

diploma

Vocabulary exercises

Ex. 2 Complete the following sentences using new vocabulary.

1. This your new job will offer more _____ and support for those returning to work after having children.
2. I can't stand working _____. It has a huge psychological impact on my mental health.
3. The new educational standards require _____ for all ages at school.
4. Employees are more motivated when they have a _____.
5. It's more interesting to _____ than alone.

READING

Ex. 3 Read the text.

JOBS AND PROFESSIONS

As has been the case for many years, jobs, or forms of employment wherein 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.

Artists produce art, or works of creative significance, including music, paintings, drawings, poetry, writing, and more.

Ex.3A Answer the questions.

1. What jobs were mentioned in the text?
2. Which of the following professionals are responsible for helping individuals to learn specific information?
3. What are the main responsibilities of educational professors?

Ex 3B. Complete the following sentences.

1. Additionally, _____ are medical professionals who help to administer doctor-ordered treatments to patients.
2. _____ are law enforcement professionals whose job it is to protect citizens, solve crimes, and assure that rules and regulations are followed.
3. _____ 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.
4. Similarly, _____ serve the public by responding to fires (and other emergency situations)
5. In short, _____ help their students to become qualified for their future careers.

SPEAKING

Ex. 4 Work in groups. One group is making a public speech about the advantages of high education. Another group is making speech about the disadvantages of high education. Discuss and compare your answers.

WRITING

Writing a formal email.

Ex. 5. Read the structure of a formal email.

Starting an email:

Dear colleagues

Dear Mr John/ Dear Ms Anderson

Introducing the main topic

I am writing to you

It is about

I would like to

Ending an email

*See you soon
Best wishes/ best regards
I am looking forward to hearing from you
Your sincerely*

Ex. 5A Read the examples of a formal email.

*Dear Mr John,
I am writing to apply for the position at your company advertised in Oxford University. I believe my personal contents of character and my experience make me a good candidate for this job.
I worked for High School for three years, teaching English. I am currently developing my skills and take part in the different International conferences, webinars and seminars.
I am very motivated by interesting tasks and I am looking for a chance to develop my skills in a bigger educational field.
I look forward to hearing from you
Yours sincerely,
Julia Paterson.*

Ex 5B. Write a formal letter (150-200 words) about applying for a new job. Use the prompt below:

1. Introduce yourself and say why you are writing.
2. Say about your work experience and skills.
3. Ask for information about your new duties, schedule, project work.
4. Ending the email.

GRAMMAR

Future simple, must/mustn't, Past Simple.

To describe future plans use Future Simple:

*I will work at IT company next year.
Will you work at IT company next year?
I won't work at IT company next year.*

Use must/mustn't for duties:

*You must attend the meeting.
You mustn't be late.*

To describe past experience use Past Simple

*I studied at the university.
Did you study at the university?
I didn't at the university?*

Ex.1 Complete the following sentences using must/mustn't.

1. You ____ stop at red lights when driving.
2. She ____ forget to send the email by tomorrow.
3. We ____ talk loudly in the library.
4. He ____ eat too much junk food if he wants to be healthy.
5. They ____ be late for the meeting.

Ex. 2. Complete with MUST or MUSTN'T

1. You _____ wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
2. Students _____ be quiet during the exam.
3. You _____ touch the animals at the zoo. It's dangerous.
4. We _____ finish this project today.
5. People _____ smoke in the hospital.

Ex. 3. Rewrite the sentences using MUST or MUSTN'T

Example: *It is necessary to go to the doctor.* → *You must go to the doctor.*

1. It is not allowed to park here.
2. It is necessary for me to take this medicine.
3. It is forbidden to eat in the classroom.
4. It is important for her to study more.
5. You are not allowed to enter that room.

Ex. 4. Make questions with MUST

Example: *I / take this pill?* → *Must I take this pill?*

1. we / arrive early?
2. he / wear a uniform?
3. students / bring their books?
4. I / call the doctor?
5. she / finish the report today?

Ex. 5. Choose the correct answer

1. You (must / mustn't) wash your hands before eating.
2. Must he (to leave / leave) now?
3. You (must / mustn't) forget your passport.
4. Must we (bring / to bring) our own food?
5. She (must / mustn't) stay in bed because she is sick.

Ex. 6. Correct the mistakes

1. You must to listen to the teacher.
2. Musts I do this now?
3. He mustn't to eat so much sugar.
4. Must she to wear glasses?
5. They must go not outside.

Ex. 7. Use Future Simple in the following sentences.

1. We _____ (enter) the university after school.
2. _____ you _____ (get) a big salary when you improve your skills?
3. I _____ (develop) my own skills because my boss is unfriendly.
4. I _____ (learn) a foreign language. It's unnecessary in my profile.
5. _____ you _____ (have) a long holidays next summer?

Ex. 8. Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't*

1. I _____ help you with your homework.
2. She _____ go to the party tonight.
3. We _____ arrive late; we have a map.
4. They _____ come to the meeting tomorrow.
5. He _____ forget to call you.

Ex. 9. Rewrite the sentences using *will* / *won't*

Example: *It is certain that I will visit London.* → *I will visit London.*

1. It is certain that he will finish the project.
2. It is certain that we will not eat fast food today.
3. I promise that I will call you.
4. It is certain that she will not be late.
5. They are sure they will win the match.

Ex. 10. Make questions with *will*

Example: *you / go to the cinema tonight?* → *Will you go to the cinema tonight?*

1. he / help us with the homework?
2. we / see Tom tomorrow?
3. she / come to the party?
4. they / travel next summer?
5. I / need an umbrella?

Ex. 11. Choose the correct form

1. She (will / won't) arrive on time.
2. (Will / Won't) you join us for lunch?
3. I (will / won't) forget to bring the book.
4. They (will / won't) play football tomorrow.
5. He (will / won't) call you tonight.

Ex. 12. Correct the mistakes

1. Will she goes to the shop tomorrow?
2. I will not to be late.
3. They will not comes to the meeting.
4. She won't goes with us.
5. Will you can help me?

Ex. 13 Complete sentences using Past Simple.

1. Yesterday, I ____ (go) to the market.
2. She ____ (play) tennis last weekend.
3. They ____ (not/see) the new movie last night.
4. He ____ (read) an interesting book last month.
5. We ____ (visit) our grandparents last summer.

Ex. 14. Complete with the correct past simple form

1. Yesterday, I _____ (visit) my grandparents.
2. She _____ (not / go) to school last Monday.
3. They _____ (eat) pizza for dinner.
4. He _____ (watch) a movie last night.
5. We _____ (not / see) Tom at the party.

Ex. 15. Rewrite the sentences in negative form

Example: *I visited my friend yesterday.* → *I didn't visit my friend yesterday.*

1. She went to the supermarket.
2. They played football last weekend.
3. He ate breakfast at 7 a.m.
4. I saw the new film yesterday.
5. We studied English last night.

Ex. 16. Make questions in past simple

Example: *you / watch TV yesterday?* → *Did you watch TV yesterday?*

1. she / go to the doctor yesterday?
2. they / finish their homework?
3. he / buy a new car last month?
4. we / travel to Paris last summer?
5. I / call you last night?

Ex. 17. Choose the correct form

1. I (went / go) to the park yesterday.
2. She (didn't / doesn't) see the accident.
3. (Did / Do) they enjoy the concert last weekend?
4. We (played / play) chess yesterday evening.
5. He (didn't / doesn't) like the food.

Ex. 18. Correct the mistakes

1. She didn't went to school yesterday.
2. Did you saw my bag?
3. They didn't played football last weekend.
4. He buyed a new phone last week.
5. I didn't saw the teacher this morning.

Ex. 20. Complete the sentences. Use Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. Yesterday, I _____ (meet) my friend at the park.
2. Don't worry, I _____ (help) you with your homework tomorrow.
3. She _____ (not / go) to school last Monday because she was sick.
4. We _____ (travel) to London next summer.
5. They _____ (see) a movie yesterday evening.
6. He _____ (not / forget) to call you tonight.
7. I _____ (eat) breakfast at 7 a.m. this morning.
8. Don't worry, she _____ (come) to the party.

Ex. 21. Make questions. Write questions in Past Simple or Future Simple.

1. you / watch TV last night?
2. she / help us with the project tomorrow?
3. they / travel to Italy last year?
4. he / call his mother tonight?
5. we / meet Tom yesterday?

Ex. 22. Choose the correct form

1. I (went / will go) to the cinema last weekend.
2. She (didn't / won't) like this movie.
3. (Did / Will) they arrive on time tomorrow?
4. We (played / will play) football yesterday.
5. He (did / will) finish the report next week.
6. They (didn't / won't) see the teacher yesterday.

Ex. 23. Correct the mistakes

1. I will went to the supermarket yesterday.
2. Did she will call you tomorrow?
3. They didn't will come to the party.
4. He will watched the film tonight.
5. We didn't went to school last Monday.

Ex. 24. Writing Practice

Write **6–8 sentences** about your last weekend and your plans for next weekend. Use **Past Simple** for last weekend and **Future Simple** for next weekend.

Include:

- activities you did or will do
- people you met or will meet
- places you visited or will visit

TESTS

UNIT 1 — GREETINGS AND INTRODUCTIONS

A. Vocabulary

Choose the correct option.

1. “Good night” is said when...
 - a) greeting
 - b) leaving before bed
 - c) congratulating
2. Which is the most formal greeting?
 - a) Hi
 - b) Hello
 - c) Good evening
3. “Congratulations!” is used...
 - a) to wish luck
 - b) to celebrate success
 - c) to say goodbye
4. “You can call me Tom” means:
 - a) My official name is Tom
 - b) You may use my informal name Tom
 - c) I don’t like my name
5. “See you later” means:
 - a) goodbye
 - b) good luck
 - c) good evening

B. Grammar

Complete with *to be*.

6. I ___ from Ukraine.
7. She ___ a new student.
8. They ___ not ready.
9. ___ you a teacher?
10. My name ___ David.

C. Reading

Write T/F.

11. Greetings help start communication.
12. “Good night” is used as a morning greeting.
13. Saying your name is part of introducing yourself.
14. “Hi” is more formal than “Hello”.
15. Eye contact helps create a good impression.

D. Writing

Write 5–6 sentences introducing yourself.

UNIT 2 — DAILY ROUTINE**A. Vocabulary**

Use: *wake up, get dressed, check emails, relax, go to bed*

1. I usually _____ at 7 a.m.
2. After breakfast I _____.
3. In the evening I _____.
4. Before work I _____ my messages.
5. On weekdays I _____ early.

B. Grammar — Present Simple

Put the verbs in Present Simple.

6. My sister _____ (go) to school at 8.
7. We _____ (not/watch) TV.
8. _____ you _____ (have) lunch at home?
9. The bus _____ (leave) at 6:30.
10. He always _____ (wake up) early.

C. Reading

Choose a correct answer.

11. The person wakes up at:
a) 6:00
b) 7:00
c) 8:00
12. After school he usually:
a) sleeps
b) does homework
c) plays games
13. In the evening his family:
a) cooks together
b) watches TV
c) reads books
14. He prefers listening to:
a) music
b) audiobooks
c) news
15. Lessons finish at:
a) 1 p.m.
b) 2 p.m.
c) 3 p.m.

D. Writing

Write an email (80–100 words) describing your daily routine.

UNIT 3 — AT HOME

A. Vocabulary

Fill in: *sofa, wardrobe, lamp, balcony, fridge*

1. Clothes are kept in a _____.
2. We sit on the _____ in the living room.
3. The _____ keeps food cold.
4. There is a _____ where I drink coffee.
5. I use a _____ to read at night.

B. Grammar — There is / There are

Choose the correct option.

6. _____ a big kitchen.
7. _____ two beds in my room.
8. _____ a carpet on the floor.
9. _____ many bookshelves.
10. _____ a balcony in our flat.

C. Reading

True or False.

11. The house is small.
12. It has a modern kitchen.
13. The living room has no windows.
14. The owner wants a bigger apartment.
15. The balcony is used for relaxing.

D. Writing

Describe your room (5–7 sentences).

UNIT 4 — SHOPPING AND SERVICES**A. Vocabulary**

Choose.

1. A place where you pay:

- a) cashier
- b) fitting room
- c) shelf

2. A person who buys goods:

- a) seller
- b) consumer
- c) guard

3. “Discount” means:

- a) sale
- b) higher price
- c) free item

4. A store with many departments:

- a) boutique
- b) department store
- c) kiosk

5. “Receipt” is:

- a) a payment document
- b) a product
- c) a discount card

B. Matching

Match the place and item:

6. Bakery —

- a) bread
- b) fish
- c) books

7. Pharmacy —

- a) medicine
- b) meat
- c) shoes

8. Greengrocer —

- a) oranges
- b) clothing
- c) electronics

9. Shoe shop —

- a) boots
- b) apples
- c) perfume

10. Bookshop —

- a) novel
- b) shampoo
- c) cheese

C. Reading

True/False.

- 11. People used to shop more often.
- 12. Modern families buy more at once.
- 13. Hypermarkets offer low prices.
- 14. Shopping malls have only shops.
- 15. Some people visit malls only for movies.

D. Writing

Write a dialogue (8–10 lines) "In a clothing shop".

UNIT 5 — EATING OUT AND FOOD**A. Vocabulary**

Choose the correct option.

1. A place for coffee and pastries:

- a) café
- b) buffet
- c) fast food

2. “Seafood” includes:

- a) beef
- b) prawns
- c) bread

3. “Grill” means:

- a) boil
- b) fry
- c) cook over fire

4. “Buffet” means you...

- a) choose dishes yourself
- b) get takeaway
- c) eat at home

5. “Spices” include:

- a) garlic
- b) basil
- c) soda

B. Grammar

Choose the correct form.

- 6. This restaurant is _____ (more cheap / cheaper).
- 7. These dishes are the _____ (best / better).
- 8. The café is _____ (busier / busiest) today.
- 9. This soup is _____ (more delicious / most delicious).
- 10. The meal is _____ (healthier / healthiest) than yesterday.

C. Reading

True/False.

- 11. Many restaurants serve international food.
- 12. Chinese restaurants may serve dim sum.
- 13. Takeaway means eating at the restaurant.
- 14. Buffet restaurants offer only one dish.
- 15. Fast food is the healthiest option.

D. Writing

Write about your favorite restaurant (6–8 sentences).

UNIT 6 — TRANSPORTATION AND DIRECTIONS

A. Vocabulary

Complete:

1. Turn _____ (left/right).
2. Go _____ (straight / behind).
3. Bus _____ (stop / shop).
4. A ferry is a type of _____ (transport / food).
5. A map helps you _____ (navigate / cook).

B. Grammar — Prepositions

Choose the correct preposition.

6. The train arrives ____ 5 p.m.
7. I travel ____ bus.
8. The museum is ____ the left.
9. We walked ____ the bridge.
10. The station is ____ the city center.

C. Reading

True/False.

11. Tourists often ask for directions.
12. Public transport is always expensive.
13. Maps help travellers plan routes.
14. Trains are good for long trips.
15. Safety is important at night.

D. Writing

Write directions (6–8 sentences) from a station to a hotel.

UNIT 7 — FREE TIME AND HOBBIES**A. Vocabulary**

Choose.

1. “Couch potato” means someone who...
 - a) is very active
 - b) watches TV a lot
 - c) travels often
2. “Hobby” is...
 - a) free-time activity
 - b) school subject
 - c) job
3. “To relax” means...
 - a) rest
 - b) run
 - c) study
4. “Outdoor activity” means...
 - a) indoor
 - b) outside
 - c) online
5. “Challenging” means...
 - a) boring
 - b) easy
 - c) difficult

B. Grammar — Present Simple

Complete.

6. She _____ (enjoy) drawing.
7. They _____ (not/watch) TV.
8. _____ you _____ (play) guitar?
9. My brother _____ (go) swimming.
10. I _____ (prefer) reading.

C. Reading

True/False.

11. Hobbies help reduce stress.
12. People can have only one hobby.
13. Physical hobbies include hiking.
14. Reading is a creative hobby.
15. Free time is important for balance.

D. Writing

Write about your hobby (5–6 sentences).

UNIT 8 — MEDICINE AND HEALTH

A. Vocabulary

Choose.

1. A doctor treats...
 - a) patients
 - b) buildings
 - c) cars
2. A dentist works with...
 - a) teeth
 - b) skin
 - c) food
3. A nurse...
 - a) cooks meals
 - b) helps patients
 - c) sells medicine
4. “Symptoms” are...
 - a) signs of illness
 - b) medicines
 - c) treatments
5. “Appointment” is...
 - a) meeting with a doctor
 - b) phone call
 - c) hospital building

B. Grammar — Must / Mustn't

Complete:

6. You _____ wash your hands.
7. You _____ smoke in hospitals.
8. Patients _____ take medicine on time.
9. You _____ be late for the doctor.
10. You _____ rest when you are sick.

C. Reading

T/F.

11. Doctors help diagnose illnesses.
12. Firefighters work in hospitals.
13. Nurses assist doctors.
14. Teachers help patients recover.
15. Patients need medical advice.

D. Writing

Write a short email asking for a doctor's appointment.

UNIT 9 — WEATHER AND SEASONS**A. Vocabulary**

Choose.

1. “Foggy” means...

- a) clear
- b) cloudy
- c) fog present

2. “Thunderstorm” includes...

- a) sun
- b) lightning
- c) wind only

3. “Rainy” means...

- a) raining
- b) snow
- c) hot

4. “Forecast” is...

- a) weather report
- b) food list
- c) clothes

5. “Windy” means...

- a) no wind
- b) strong wind
- c) hot air

B. Grammar — Present Continuous

Complete.

6. It _____ (rain) now.

7. The sun _____ (shine).

8. They _____ (not/travel).

9. _____ it _____ (snow)?

10. We _____ (walk) outside.

C. Reading

True/False.

- 11. The south has good weather today.
- 12. The north-west expects sunshine.
- 13. England will be hot this week.
- 14. Thunderstorms may appear.
- 15. Rain will move from north to south.

D. Writing

Write a short weather forecast (6–7 sentences).

UNIT 10 — EDUCATION AND WORK

A. Vocabulary

Choose.

1. “Flexible hours” means...
 - a) fixed schedule
 - b) changeable schedule
 - c) no work
2. “Salary” is...
 - a) money you earn
 - b) place of work
 - c) free time
3. “Boss” is...
 - a) worker
 - b) manager
 - c) student
4. “Teamwork” means...
 - a) work alone
 - b) work together
 - c) no work
5. “Diploma” is...
 - a) work tool
 - b) education document
 - c) ID card

B. Grammar — Future Simple

Complete.

6. I _____ (work) in IT next year.
7. She _____ (not/attend) the meeting.
8. _____ you _____ (study) abroad?
9. They _____ (start) the project soon.
10. He _____ (not/quit) his job.

C. Reading

True/False.

11. All jobs are important.
12. Teachers help students prepare for careers.
13. Nurses work in restaurants.
14. Police officers protect citizens.
15. Farmers grow food.

D. Writing

Write a formal email applying for a job (120–150 words).

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