

Федеральное агентство по образованию Российской Федерации
АМУРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОТНОШЕНИЙ

Л.С. Абрамян, М.В. Загибина, А.В. Замятина, Н.М. Якубова

GET A FEEL FOR ENGLISH IN TOURISM

УЧЕБНОЕ ПОСОБИЕ

Благовещенск

2008

Абрамян Л.С., Загибина М.В., Замятина А.В., Якубова Н.М.

Get a Feel for English in Tourism. Учебное пособие по развитию навыков говорения и письма на английском языке. Благовещенск: Амурский гос. ун-т, 2008, 172с.

Целью настоящего пособия является развитие навыков устного и письменного общения в различных повседневных ситуациях и сфере туризма. В пособии используется современный языковой, лингвострановедческий и культурологический материал. Акцент делается на использование американского варианта английского языка.

Пособие предназначено для студентов I курса **100103** специальности «Социально-культурный сервис и туризм», изучающих английский язык как профессиональную дисциплину.

*Рецензенты: Л.П. Докучаева, доцент кафедры английской филологии БГПУ, канд. филол. наук.;
С.В. Деркач, доцент кафедры иностранных языков №1 АмГУ, канд. филол. наук.*

INTRODUCTION

GET A FEEL FOR ENGLISH IN TOURISM is a course in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) for young adults and adults, specializing in communication in the tourism area. The course covers the four skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing as well as building vocabulary. Particular emphasis is placed on listening and speaking. The primary goal of the course is to teach the ability to communicate according to the situation, purpose and role of the participants. The language used in ***GET A FEEL FOR ENGLISH IN TOURISM*** is mainly American English, however the course reflects the fact that English is the major language of international communication and is not limited to any one country, region or culture.

The course has a graded **grammar** syllabus that contains the essential grammar, tenses and structures needed for an intermediate level of English proficiency.

The course deals with **topics** that are of interest to learners and connected with the communication in tourist industry. Information is presented so that it can serve as a basis for cross-cultural comparison and that both students and the teacher will find stimulating and enjoyable.

Speaking skills are a central focus of ***GET A FEEL FOR ENGLISH IN TOURISM***. Many elements in the syllabus (grammar, topics, functions, listening, vocabulary) provide solid support for oral communication. Speaking activities in the course focus on the ability to use communication strategies and a variety of idiomatic expressions. The course presents essential conversational functions which develop the students' communicative skills and enable them to participate in simple communication on a wide variety of topics, including those involved into the sphere of communication in tourist industry.

The course treats **reading** as an important way of developing receptive language and vocabulary.

Writing activities in ***GET A FEEL FOR ENGLISH IN TOURISM*** focus on various forms of writing: descriptions, narratives and 'for-n-against' papers

UNIT 1 DEALING WITH PEOPLE

PART A SMALL TALK

1. CONVERSATION How Do You Do

A. Put the conversations below in the correct order.

Josie is on board the Pacific Rim Voyager. She's meeting her new boss for the first time.

___a

Josie: Good morning ... Ms. Grant?

Cecilia: I'm Cecilia Grant. How may I help you?

Josie: How do you do. I'm Josie Campbell. I'm the new excursions manager.

Cecilia: Pleased to meet you, Josie. Take a seat.

Josie: Thank you, Ms. Grant.

___b

Cecilia: Please call me Cecilia.

Josie: OK ... Cecilia. So, you're the entertainment director.

Cecilia: That's right. Welcome aboard the *Voyager!*

Josie: Thank you. It's good to be here.

Cecilia: You're from the *Pacific Rim Traveler*. Do you know Philip Van Dorn?

Josie: Of course. He's the First Officer.

Cecilia: He's a good friend of mine. Say, come and see your new office.

It's right next door.

Josie: Thank you.

___c

Sailor: Good morning. How may I help you?

Josie: Hi. I'm looking for Ms. Grant's office.

Sailor: Ms. Grant? Her office is straight along the hallway on the left. It's number 104.

Her name's on the door.

Josie: Thank you.

Sailor: You're welcome.

B. Read and practice the conversations.

PRACTICE

1. Match the sentences:

Greeting

Hello.

How do you do?

Please call me Tom.

Welcome to Smith Inc.

So, you're the director.

Please sit down.

Response

OK ... Tom.

I'm glad to be here.

Thank you.

Fine, thanks. And you?

That's right.

Hello.

2. Put the sentences below in the correct order, then practice the conversation.

B: Thank you.

B: Of course. She works in the Data Processing department.

A: She's an old friend of mine.

B: That's correct.

A: You're from the London office, aren't you?

A: Do you know Cathy Stokes?

B: Oh, really?

A: Please have a seat.

3. Now make conversations using the following information:

New York office / Gloria Manuel / Computer

Department

Washington factory / Steve Chang / Quality

Control department

2. CONVERSATION Meeting People

A. Read and practice the parts of the conversation.

Cecilia Grant is introducing Josie to her new Pacific Rim Voyager co-workers.

Cecilia: Josie, I want you to meet Kenji Nakamura. He's the Sports Manager.

Kenji, this is Josie who's in charge of excursions.

Kenji: How do you do, Josie.

Josie: How do you do.

Kenji: Oh, so you're British.

Josie: That's right.

Kenji: Well, it's good to meet you, Josie.

Josie: And you, Kenji.

Kenji: Everyone calls me Ken.

Josie: OK ... Ken.

Cecilia: And this is Brittany Harding. Brittany works in your department. She's a tour guide.

Josie: How do you do, Brittany. I'm Josie Campbell.

Brittany: Pleased to meet you, Josie.

Josie: I'm looking forward to working together.

Brittany: Me, too.

In the ship's control room.

Cecilia: Captain Carlsson? May I introduce Josie Campbell, our new excursions manager?

Carlsson: I'm glad to meet you, Ms. Campbell.

Josie: And I'm glad to meet you, Captain Carlsson.

Carlsson: Aren't you from the *Pacific Rim 'Traveler'*?

Josie: That's right.

Carlsson: Well, I hope you enjoy working with us.

Josie: Thank you, sir.

B. Josie meets three people. One has a similar job, one is her superior, and one has a junior job. Answer the questions:

- a Who has a similar job?
- b Who has a junior job?
- c Who is her superior?
- d Does it change the introductions?
- e When do they use first names?

3. PAIR WORK Write down your name and job title. Exchange it with a partner. Go around the room introducing your partner to other people. Don't forget to shake hands!

LANGUAGE BANK
This is ..., and this is ...
I want you to meet ... / I'd like you to meet ...
I want to introduce ... / I'd like to introduce ...
Can I introduce ...? / May I introduce ...?

First names, titles

Generally, English speakers use first names very quickly. Some people prefer "diminutives" or friendly forms – Ken, not Kenji. Sue not Susan.

Americans use *sir*, *madam* more often than the British. Few job titles are used before names, but Captain (military, U.S. police, ships, airplanes) is one of them. Others are Doctor and Professor.

4. LISTENING I Haven't Seen You In Ages!..

A. Read these expressions. How do people use them in conversation? Check the correct answer.

	Greeting someone	Ending a conversation
1. Keep in touch.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. How have you been?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Well, it's nice talking to you.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. How's everything?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Hope to see you again soon.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Well, talk to you later.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Hello. Nice to see you again.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Hey, how's it going&	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. I haven't see you for a long time.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. It's been great seeing you again.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Listen to the conversations. Is each person greeting someone or ending a conversation? Check the correct answer.

	Greeting someone	Ending a conversation
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. LISTENING At The Party

A. Some people are talking at the party. What are they talking about? Listen and circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. a. the guests
b. the music
c. friends | 5. a. a guest
b. the party
c. the food |
| 2. a. a guest
b. the music
c. Jim | 6. a. a job
b. a vacation
c. friends |
| 3. a. the music
b. a guest
c. an old friend | 7. a. the guests
b. her new job
c. family |
| 4. a. school
b. the man's health
c. work | 8. a. family
b. the food
c. the guests |

B. Listen again. Which statement is true? Circle the correct answer.

- 1. a. The woman is having a good time.
b. The women is not enjoying herself.
c. The guests are unfriendly.
- 2. a. Jim does not recognize the singer.
b. Jim does not like the singer.
c. Jim likes the singer.
- 3. a. The man knows the guest.
b. The man has not met the guest before.
c. The man doesn't want to meet the guest.
- 4. a. The man does not work now.
b. The man is not busy now.
c. The man is very busy now.
- 5. a. The man is hungry.
b. The man does not want anything to eat.
c. The man wants to drink.
- 6. a. The man took a train across the USA.
b. The man never travels.
c. The man recently took a trip.
- 7. a. the woman's mother is not working now.
b. The woman has a job now.
c. The woman's mother has a new job.
- 8. a. The man knows a lot of people at the party.
b. The man doesn't know a lot of people.
c. The man knows everyone at the party.

6. LISTENING Known Or Not?

A. Two people are talking. Does the second speaker know the information or is it new information? Listen and check the correct answer.

	Known information	New information
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Listen again. Circle the correct answer.

- 1. a. Cindy has a new job.
b. Cindy is going to change jobs.
c. Cindy has just received a big raise.
- 2. a. The rock concert is next month.
b. All the tickets have been sold.
c. They don't like rock music.
- 3. a. The puppy was a birthday present.
b. She had a dog before.
c. .She hasn't decided what to call the puppy yet.
- 4. a. Terry will be arriving later.
b. Terry hasn't sick this year.
c. Terry has the flu.
- 5. a. He has acted in some movies.
b. The guy lives in Canada.
c. Both of them have already seen his movies.
- 6. a. The exhibition starts next month.
b. The exhibition is about Walt Disney.
c. They are not interested in cartoons.

7. PAIR WORK How's your family?

Match the sentences A with the correct answers B. Then practice each conversation.

Example: A: How's your family these days?

B: They're fine, thanks. How is yours?

A.

1. How's your family these days? ____
2. I haven't seen you for a long time. What have you been doing? ____
3. Great to see you. I hope to see you again soon. ____
4. Hey, it's been nice talking to you. Let's keep in touch. ____

B.

- a. Oh, not much really. I've been studying a lot.
- b. They're fine, thanks. How is yours?
- c. Yeah, let's talk again soon. I'll call you.
- d. I hope so, too. How about lunch next week?

8. SPEAKING So, How Are You, Anyway?

Work in pairs. Pretend you have not seen your partner for a long time. You meet each other for lunch. Have a conversation with each other using the guidelines below.

1. Greet each other.
2. Ask and answer questions about the weather, your families, and what you have been doing.
3. End the conversation.

PART B WHAT'S YOUR JOB?

1. DISCUSSION What would you like?

Look at these four jobs in the tourist industry. Which one would you most like to do and why?

- a. hotel receptionist
- b. restaurant manager
- c. tour guide
- d. tourist information officer

2. READING Working in tourism

A. Read about four people who work in the tourist industry. Match each person with one of the jobs in Exercise 1.

Kukrit

I work in the centre of Bangkok, at Hualamphong railway station. My job is to advise tourists about accommodation, transport, and sightseeing. It takes a lot of energy - you need to be patient and friendly. I really like helping people to have a nice time in my city, but it's very tiring.

Monika

I work, six days a week, including evenings. In this job you need to be well organized and efficient. I plan the menus with the chef, handle the day-to-day running of the business, do the accounts, and manage a team of ten. The only part of the job I don't like is dealing with customers complaints.

Ramon

What I like about my job is that every day is different. I'm part of a team and we all get on well. I have to check guests in and out of the hotel, take reservations, and sort out problems. I enjoy dealing with people – except the ones who are rude. For a job like this, you need to be a sociable person and to be diplomatic.

Alex

When I'm on a tour, I'm my own boss, and I really enjoy that. You need to be calm and resourceful for this job. Basically, I'm responsible for making sure that the tour goes smoothly and that people enjoy their holidays. I check the transport

arrangements, organize the accommodation, tell people what's happening each day, and deal with any problems. The only negative thing is that it's a big responsibility.

B. Read the information again. Complete the notes.

Person	Job	Responsibilities
Kukrit		<i>advises travelers about accommodation, etc.</i>
Monika		_____
Ramon		_____
Alex		_____

C. Write the correct name.

- a. _____ doesn't like dealing with complaints.
- b. _____ likes helping people to have a nice time in his/her city.
- c. _____ likes being his/her own boss.
- d. _____ doesn't like rude people.

D. Speak about jobs in tourism. Use information from exercises 2b, 2c.

<i>His job Job of a...</i>	<i>is to</i>	<i>organize the accommodation</i>
<i>Tourist information officer</i>	<i>handles does manages</i>	
<i>Restaurant manager</i>	<i>has to</i>	
<i>Hotel receptionist</i>	<i>is responsible for</i>	
<i>Tour guide</i>	<i>checks deals with organizes</i>	
<i>The only negative thing part of this job</i>	<i>is that</i>	

E. Find two words in the texts in Exercise 2a that describe the personal qualities you need for each job. Then add one more of your own and make up sentences using the example below.

Job**Qualities**

1. tourist information officer

patient _____

2. restaurant manager

3. hotel receptionist

4. tour guide

Example: In this job/the job of a tour guide you need to be calm since you deal with any problems on the tour.

You need to be.....for this job/the job of because.....

For a job like this, you need to be.....

3. PAIR WORK Guess What My Job Is

Choose a job from the list in Exercise 3. Imagine it's your job. Think about:

- what you do every day
- the personal qualities you need
- things you like and dislike about this job.

Describe the job to your partner and ask him/her to guess which it is.

4. READING Job Advertisements

A. Read the job advertisements on the opposite page. Which job do you find the most / least attractive? Give your reasons why.

Travel Sales Consultant

Leading travel agency is seeking a travel sales consultant to sell holidays and other travel products. Good telephone, IT and numeracy skills are a must. The job involves booking package tours, making hotel reservations and arranging car hire as well as designing individual holidays for the independent traveller. You will be caring, have an outgoing personality and be able to put others first.

Resort reps

If you enjoy being in foreign places but don't like being on the move the whole time,

then being a resort representative is a great job for you.

You will need to be enthusiastic, energetic, possess excellent communication skills and be good at dealing with emergencies and making decisions on your own. There is the opportunity to earn commission from selling excursions to boost your basic salary.

Night auditor

This is a chance to become part of a well-established international five-star hotel. We are looking for a Night Auditor for a busy hotel front office. Reporting to the Front Office Manager, you will be skilled at supervising staff, handling guest queries and complaints, maximising room occupancy and producing the daily business figures.

You are well-presented and patient with a friendly, helpful personality. This position has unlimited potential and will suit someone looking at his/her career in the long term.

B. Read the advertisement again. Which of the jobs:

- 1 involves selling?
- 2 requires management skills?
- 3 means working abroad?
- 4 offers extra financial benefits?
- 5 involves making arrangements?
- 6 needs excellent telephone skills?

5. *READING* Business Cards

Read to the conversations and number the following business cards in the order the people speak.

Conversation 1

M: Are you from San Francisco or are you just here for the meeting?

W: No, I'm not from San Francisco, but my company has offices here.

M: What kind of company do you work for?

W: It's an IT company. I'm a training officer.

Conversation 2

M: Where do you work?

W: I work for a large advertising company.

M: And what do you do there?

W: I'm the head of the marketing department.

Conversation 3

W: So what kind of products do you sell?

M: Anything that helps people make money.

W: You mean ...

M: Financial services. We provide investment products for our clients.

Conversation 4

W: So you work in the food industry?

M: Yes. I'm a works manager.

W: Oh, really? What do you make?

M: We produce flavoring products.

Conversation 5

W: And what's your job?

M: I'm a manager in Personnel.

W: What trade are you in?

M: We make packaging for frozen food.

<p>1. TASTY FLAVORS LTD 212 218 River Road, Staines Midwest, ST 12 4JW Tel: 01784 544 7819 Fax: 01784 544 7832 ROBIN STEWARD Production Manager</p>	<p>2. Susan Lambert Training Officer Information Technology Services PLC Metro House 195 Core Street London EC4 2AF Tel: 01273 E-mail: sl@itservicesplc.com.uk</p>
---	--

<p>3. EASYPACK</p> <p>Human Resources Manager</p> <p><i>Thomas Peterson</i></p> <p>Kingsley House Becton Court TW16 2HS</p> <p>Tel: 01896 318 433 Fax: 01896 318 439</p>	<p>4. ALADDIN FINANCIAL PRODUCTS</p> <p>Philip Johnson CONSULTANT</p> <p>123 Lake Drive</p> <p><i>Hydes Business Park Walford 4 GN</i></p> <p><i>Tel: 0187 655 3388 Fax: 0187 655 3389</i></p> <p><i>E-mail: Pjohnson@yah</i></p>
<p>5.</p> <p>M&M Advertising</p> <p>BETTY THOMPSON</p> <p><i>Marketing Director</i></p> <p>58 Rindon Street</p> <p>Brighton Sussex BN1 5DI Tel: 01273 458 999 Fax: 01273 458 996</p>	

6. DISCUSSION Personal files

A. Discuss personal files of three people below.

<p>1) Personal File</p> <p>Job: <u>Receptionist</u></p> <p>Responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with incoming mail and people • Sending telexes and faxes. <p>What she enjoys about the job: <u>Meeting different sorts of people.</u></p> <p>What she does not enjoy about the job: <u>Sometimes people can be very irritating / annoying.</u></p>	<p>Joan London</p>
<p>2) Personal File</p> <p>Job: <u>Area Sales Manager</u></p> <p>Responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visiting shops 	<p>Paul Haywood</p>

- Answering queries from customers
- Studying sales reports
- Planning sales promotions

What he enjoys about the job:
Free trips to the foreign countries

What he does not enjoy about the job:
The job is poorly paid

3) Personal File

Sarah Jones

Job:
Administrator

- Responsibilities:**
- Responding to correspondence
 - Arranging meetings
 - Dealing with staff's travel

What she enjoys about the job:
Friendly colleagues and good environment

What she does not enjoy about the job:
Not being busy (she has to wait for people to generate work for her)

B. Choose a job and complete your personal file.

4) Personal File _____

Job:

- Responsibilities:**
- _____
 - _____
 - _____

What you enjoy about the job:

What you do not enjoy about the job:

C. Role-play a dialog using the personal files above and phrases below.

<p>What's your job/occupation/profession/trade?</p> <p>Which line are you in?</p> <p>What's the salary/pay like?</p> <p>Are you getting overtime for it?</p> <p>How much do you earn/get/make a week?</p> <p>How much salary does the job pay?</p> <p>How many hours a day are you working?</p> <p>What about your working hours?</p>	<p>I work as an accountant with Northwest Airlines. My work is in medicine.</p> <p>I'm working without overtime pay, but I can take some days off later. My job pays well.</p> <p>We get \$250 a month, including bonuses.</p> <p>We quit/leave work at 5 o'clock. My working hours are not fixed.</p> <p>I work on the day shift.</p> <p>Every employee in this company has a four-week vacation with pay each year. I find my job dull/highly demanding/interesting. I hate to work in three shifts. It's hard work but quite stimulating.</p>
---	---

7. QUESTIONNAIRE What's your job?

Interview your partner and make him or her talk about a certain job held by one of his/her parents, relations or friends. Then fill in the questionnaire below with the information you get.

Name:	Sex:	Age:
Education:		
Present employment:		
How long he/she has worked there:		
Other jobs he/she has had:		
Approximate salary:		
Hours worked a day:		
When to leave home:		
When to return home:		
Lunch break:		
Holidays:		

8. *GROUP WORK* Why does it appeal to you?

Work in groups of six or eight. Compare your completed questionnaires with your group members' and pick out the most desirable job you find in the whole group. Explain why that particular job appeals to you most.

9. *ROLE-PLAY*

- You meet a Mr. Johnson at a dinner party. You two greet each other and you learn that Mr. Johnson happens to work for the multinational company to which you are going to apply for a position. Mr. Johnson describes his job to you.
- Suppose you are a businessman and come across a high school classmate on the plane while you are having a business trip. You two exchange greetings and talk about your jobs.

PART C THAT'S WHAT FRIENDS ARE FOR

1. WORD POWER Personality Traits

1. ambitious – is determined to go ahead, to get to the top
2. cautious – doesn't take risks
3. curious – wants to know about everything
4. creative – thinks up new ideas
5. conservative – doesn't like change
6. determined – doesn't let anyone stop him/her
7. down-to earth – is practical and sensible
8. decisive – has ability to make quick decisions
9. faithful – remains firm in support for people
10. generous – gives more money than is usual or expected
11. high-strung – is easily hurt
12. outspoken – gives opinion about things or people openly
13. patient – doesn't get angry when he/she has to wait
14. possessive – doesn't like other people to use his/her things
15. reserved - is unwilling to talk about personal feelings
16. reliable - does what he/she is expected to do
17. self-confident - believes in himself or herself
18. sensitive – is easily offended or emotionally upset
19. sensible – is reasonable, has the ability to make sound judgments
20. sincere – means what he/she says
21. sociable – enjoys talking and meeting people
22. stingy – doesn't like to give things to other people
23. tolerant – lets other people say or do what they think is right
24. versatile – is good at doing a lot of different things

2. **READING. Read My Lips.**

A. Read the text.

Forget about fortune tellers and horoscopes. The shape of a person's lips can say a lot about them. The 5,000-year-old art of face reading is gaining popularity. So, take a look at the shape of someone's lips to find out about their personality

People with full lips are usually **responsible**. You can always trust them to do what you ask them to do. They are also **decisive**; they make decisions quickly. On the other hand, they tend to be rather **bossy**. They like telling other people what to do!

People who have a thin upper lip and full lower lip are **energetic**. They work very hard and like participating in a lot of activities. They are **ambitious** as well; they want to be successful in life. However, these people tend to be **self-centered**. They seem to only care about themselves and they sometimes forget about other people's feelings.

People with thin lips are **determined**; they know what they want and they do all they can to get it. They are **careful** people who do their work with a lot of attention and thought. However, they tend to be **reserved**; they don't like showing their feelings or expressing their opinions. They can also be **mean**; they don't like sharing things or spending money. People who have lips with down-turning corners are very **generous**. They love giving things to other people and helping them. They are also **intelligent** and understand difficult subjects quickly and easily. On the other hand, they can be **sensitive** at times; they get upset easily, so be careful of what you say to them.

B. Fill in the chart with information from the text

TRAITS	BEHAVIOR
1. responsible	
2. decisive	
3. bossy	
4. energetic	
5. ambitious	
6. self-centered	
7. determined	
8. careful	
9. reserved	
10. generous	
11. intelligent	
12. sensitive	

3. **CONVERSATION Do You Have a Date ?**

A. Listen and practice.

- Chris:** Do you have a date for the party yet?
- Kim:** Actually, I don't... Do you think you could help me find one?
- Chris:** Hmm. What kind of guys do you like?
- Kim:** Oh, I like guys who aren't too serious and who have a good sense of humor. You know, ... like you.
- Chris:** OK. What else?
- Kim:** Well, I'd prefer someone I have something in common with – who I can talk to easily.
- Chris:** I think I know just the guy for you. Bob Branson. Do you know him?
- Kim:** No I don't think so.
- Chris:** Let me arrange for you to meet him, and you can tell me what you think.

B. Listen to Chris and Kim discussing Bob after Kim met him. How did Kim like him?

4. **WORD POWER Types of People**

Match the words with the kinds of people they describe.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| ___ 1. easygoing | a. a person who doesn't usually ask other people for help |
| ___ 2. independent | b. someone who doesn't like giving things to other people |
| ___ 3. outspoken | c. someone who expresses very strong beliefs about things |
| ___ 4. versatile | d. people who do not do what they say they will |
| ___ 5. opinionated | e. a person who enjoys being with other people |
| ___ 6. tolerant | f. someone who is often in a bad mood or depressed |
| ___ 7. creative | g. a person who doesn't worry much or get angry easily |
| ___ 8. unreliable | h. a person who rebels against authorities |
| ___ 9. moody | i. a person who's good at doing a lot of different things. |
| ___ 10. down-to earth | j. people who let other people say what they think is right |
| ___ 11. sociable | k. people who think up new ideas |
| ___ 12. stingy | l. someone who is practical and sensible |

5. QUESTIONNAIRE What Kind of Person Are You?

A. How true are these statements for you? Complete the quiz.

	True	False
1. I avoid showing others what I'm feeling.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. I love finding solutions to the problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. I enjoy spending hours on the phone.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. I don't mind listening to people's problems.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I like to have lots of friends.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. I love to accomplish goals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. I'm interested in visiting unusual places.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. I can't stand waiting for people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. I like to make a daily schedule.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. I don't like other people to use my things.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. I don't take risks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. I feel anxious when I speak in front of a large group.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. I prefer to stay in the background.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. I enjoy walking on the beach at sunset.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Explain these personality traits as in the example.

adventurous	impatient	practical	romantic	sympathetic	possessive
ambitious	organized	reserved	sociable	talkative	cautious
modest	shy	versatile	decisive	stingy	outspoken

Example:

A romantic person is the kind of person who enjoys walking on the beach at sunset and dreaming about future.

6. *STRUCTURE* Relative Clauses

Match the clauses in column A with the information from column B.

A	B
1. It would be fun to go out with a person	a. who doesn't mind doing housework.
2. For me the ideal spouse is someone ...	b. who is a good mixer.
3. I'd really like to find a friend ...	c. be a friend when times are rough.
4. I hope I never have a boss ...	d. that doesn't criticize me all the time.
5. I don't want to be friend, with anyone	e. I can't talk to about my problems.
6. The perfect English teacher is someone	f. that I can trust completely.
	g. I have nothing in common with.

7. *DISCUSSION* What Do You Have In Common?

Choose another partner. Find two personality traits that you have in common. Find one way that you are different.

Agreeing	Disagreeing
So am I. (I am too.)	I'm not at all like that.
I'm exactly the same way.	That's not true for me.
That's true.	
So do I. (I do too.)	Really ? I don't.
Neither can I	Oh, I can.
I can't either	

Example:

1.

A: *So tell me about yourself.*

B: *Well, I'm pretty reserved.*

A: ***So am I.*** *I like spending time by myself.*

B: ***I do, too.*** *I love...*

2.

A: *So tell me about yourself.*

B: *I think I am not decisive.*

A: ***I am not at all like that.*** *I usually make decisions quickly.*

B: ***Really? I don't.*** *I weigh up all the possibilities before I take a decision.*

8. LISTENING People We Know

Mary is telling Ann about people at her school. What does she like or not like about each person? Listen and check (✓) the correct answer.

		Likes	Doesn't like
1.	personality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	sense of humor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	habits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2.	personality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	sense of humor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	habits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3.	personality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	sense of humor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	habits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4.	personality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	sense of humor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	habits	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. WRITING Describing People

Similar Qualities (+) (+) or (-) (-)

She is kind-hearted. She is cooperative.

*She is kind-hearted and **also** cooperative.*

*She is kind-hearted and cooperative **as well**.*

*She is kind-hearted **as well as** cooperative.*

*She is **both** kind-hearted **and** cooperative.*

*She is kind-hearted. **In addition/Besides/Moreover** she is cooperative.*

Opposing Qualities (-) (+)

He is usually well-behaved. He can be naughty at times.

*He is usually well-behaved **but** can be naughty at times.*

*He is usually well-behaved. **However** he can be naughty at times.*

*He is usually well-behaved; **nevertheless** he can be naughty at times.*

***Although** he is usually well-behaved, he **tends to** be naughty at times.*

A. Rewrite the following ideas using linking phrases from the table above.

1. Roger is friendly. Roger is caring.
2. He is intelligent. He is self-centered.
3. Andrew is stubborn. Andrew is disorganized.
4. She is decisive. She can be rude at times.
5. Paul is cooperative. Paul is forgetful.
6. Michael is energetic. Michael is bossy.
7. She is enthusiastic. She is versatile.
8. She has a pleasant personality. She can be shy and unsociable.
9. He is ambitious. He is creative.
10. She is tolerant. She is faithful.
11. He is reliable. He tends to be stingy.
12. He is sociable. He can be outspoken.
13. She is impatient. She is moody.
14. He is sensible. He is indecisive.
15. She is possessive. She is reserved.

C. Complete these descriptions using the adjectives from the box.

moody energetic generous cheerful lazy impatient aggressive selfish
--

1. Tom is _____. Whenever he visits us he brings flowers and gifts for the children.
2. Susan is _____. When she gets angry she starts shouting and bangs her fist on the table.
3. Paul is _____. When he has to wait for anything he constantly looks at his watch.
4. Alison is _____. She hardly ever gets tired and is enthusiastic about everything.
5. My aunt Betty _____. She is always in a good mood and smiles a lot.
6. Rick is _____. He doesn't like working or doing sports. He would rather sit around and watch TV all day.
7. Angela is _____. She doesn't like sharing her toys with other children.
8. Wanda is _____. One minute she is happy and the next she is sad and won't talk to anyone.

10. WRITING My personality

A. Underline the main idea in each of these paragraphs.

I think my most positive quality is that I am very practical. I am the kind of person who enjoys solving different problems, and I love discovering solutions to things. People always come to me when they don't know how to fix something. For example, two days ago my father's computer suddenly stopped working, and he asked me to figure out the problem. His computer is a powerful one. It took me only fifteen minutes.

My most negative quality is that I am an extremely disorganized person. My apartment is always a mess, and I can never find anything which is very frustrating. Last week I finished my homework assignment and then misplaced it. I couldn't find it in all the clutter, so I had to redo it ! My disorganization is getting to be a big problem in my life. I'd love to change, but I don't really know where to begin.

B. Make a list of your own positive and negative qualities. Then decide which quality is most positive and which is most negative.

C. Write an essay describing your personality.

PART D ROOMMATES

1. LISTENING Sharing a Room

People are talking about their roommates. Listen and circle two words that best describe each person.

1	a. considerate	b. messy	c. helpful	d. unreliable
2	a. unfriendly	b. talkative	c. studious	d. generous
3	a. messy	b. studious	c. sociable	d. humorous
4	a. unreliable	b. inconsiderate	c. neat	d. helpful
5	a. neat	b. sociable	c. considerate	d. studious
6	a. lazy	b. quiet	c. studious	d. bad-tempered

2. READING College Roommates

Thrown together, roommates can become the best friends or enemies.

The roommate situation is the first challenge students face. Learning to tolerate a stranger's idiosyncrasies may teach flexibility and the art of compromise. But the learning process is often painful. At Ithaca College in Upstate New York, Julie Noel and her roommate were uncommunicative and uncomfortable throughout a year. "I kept my stereo up once for a whole day just to test her because she was so timid," says Noel. "It took her until dinnertime to finally turn it off." Near year's end, the two ended up in a screaming fight. "Looking back, I wish I had talked to her more about how I was feeling," says Noel.

Most roommate conflicts spring from such small, irritating differences. Suzie Orr, director of housing at Indiana's St. Mary's College says that the matching process is complicated: Do you put together people who are similar or different, so they can learn about each other?"

Allan Sussman at the University of Maryland says: "I think they must have known each of our personalities and picked the opposite." While Sussman was neat and a compulsive studier, his roommate was messy and liked to party into early

hours. Sussman considered moving out at the end of the semester, but decided to stay and “fight it out”. Against all odds, the two ended up being friends. Says Sussman: “We taught each other a lot.” There are many stories of college roommates becoming lifelong friends. Singers Norris and Renee Neufville of the soul duo Zhane started writing songs while rooming together at Temple University in Philadelphia. After breaking up with their boyfriends within 24 hours of each other, they managed to compose their way out of the blues.

FOCUS ON VOCABULARY

idiosyncrasies –	somebody’s individual qualities/habits
flexibility –	being happy to change; easy with other people
spring from –	come from/originate from
matching –	putting two suitable compatible people together
compulsive –	doing something all the time; unable to stop
against all odds –	although it was very improbable
compose their way out of the blues –	avoid sadness by writing songs

3. *STRUCTURE* Living In a Dorm

A. Assume you have a roommate named Jack who has many bad habits. Pretend you are speaking to a friend and complaining about Jack. Use the present progressive and *always, constantly, or forever* in each sentence. Here is a list of some of Jack’s bad habits:

1. He messes up in the kitchen. – *He’s always messing up in the kitchen!*
2. He leaves his dirty dishes on the table.
3. He borrows my clothes without asking me.
4. He brags about himself.
5. He tries to show that he is smarter than I.
6. He cracks his knuckles while I’m trying to study.
7. I like fresh air and like to have the windows open, but he closes the windows.
8. He makes up stories about people.
9. He comes home late.
10. He talks on the phone.
11. He teases me about my clothes.

12. He drops in when I'm busy doing my homework.
13. He loses his temper.
14. He complains about his health.

B. Complete the following with your own words.

A: I really don't know if I can stand to have Sue for a roommate one more day.
She's driving me crazy.

B: Oh? What's wrong?

A: Well for one thing she's always _____

B: Really?

A: And not only that. She's forever _____

B: That must be very inconvenient for you.

A: It is. And what's more, she's constantly _____

Can you believe that? And she's always _____

B: I think you are right. You need to find a new roommate.

4.  CONVERSATION Roommates

A. Listen and practice.

Dave: Hello?

Jim: Hi. My name's Jim Hunt. I'm calling about the ad for a roommate.

Dave: Oh, right.

Jim: Are you still looking for someone?

Dave: Yes we are.

Jim: Oh, good. I'm really interested.

Dave: Well there are four of us, and it's a fairly small house, so we want someone who's easy to get along with.

Jim: I'm pretty easygoing.

Dave: Great. So can I ask you a few fairly straightforward questions about yourself?

Jim: No problem. I like it when people are direct.

B. Think of three questions that Dave might ask Jim. Then listen to the rest of the conversation. What questions did Dave ask?

5.  LISTENING Getting Along With New Roommates

A. Listen and check (✓) the correct answer.

People are comparing their new roommate with the old roommate.

Which one does each person prefer?

B. What word or phrase describes each person's favorite roommate.

A.			B.		
	The new one	The old one			Qualities
1.			1.	___	a. considerate
2.			2.	___	b. humorous
3.			3.	___	c. neat and clean
4.			4.	___	d. thoughtful
5.			5.	___	e. not too talkative
6.			6.	___	f. friendly and happy

6. STRUCTURE Clauses containing *it* with adverbial clauses

I like it	when people are direct.
I don't mind it	when people are straightforward with me.
I can't stand it	when people aren't honest with me.
It bothers me	when people aren't reliable.
It really upsets me	when people arrive late for appointments.

A. How do you feel about these situations? Complete the sentences with appropriate expressions from the list.

It makes me happy

It embarrasses me

It annoys me

- _____ when people are direct and say exactly what's on their mind.
- _____ when someone gives me a compliment on my hair or clothes.
- _____ when a person corrects my English in front of others.
- _____ when people chew gum while they are talking.
- _____ when a friend treats me to dinner or a drink.
- _____ when I get phone calls on my birthday.

7. _____ when people give me advice.
8. _____ when people jump queues.
9. _____ when people tell me to do something when I am about to do it.
10. _____ when people go on about their problems.
11. _____ when something doesn't work out the way I want it.
12. _____ when people are indecisive.
13. _____ when people take a long time to get things done.
14. _____ when people send me flowers.
15. _____ when someone borrows my clothes.

B. Do you ever get annoyed by a certain type of a person or situation?

Example:

A: *I really can't stand it when people start arguments.*

B: *I feel the same way – especially when they do it during dinner.*

C: *It's even more irritating when they don't listen to other people's views.*

Why is that some people ...?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| always look messy | wear outrageous clothes |
| never remember to return things | interrupt other people |
| act differently in front of people they want to impress | are always late |

7. GAME Tower Block

You all are college students and live in a dorm. Some of your neighbors have annoying habits. In File 1 read the information about the students living next door. Move around the class, asking questions, describing your habits, complaining about theirs so that you find your neighbors.

8. WRITING TOWER BLOCK

Use the following guidelines on the next page to write a story about your dorm life.

A. People's description	He / she must be...
B. Situation description	There is / are ... You can hear...
C. Annoying habits	They are always / constantly / forever...
D. Consequences	As a consequence / result... So/ That's why....
E. Your opinion	In my opinion... To/in my mind... As for me...
F. Decision to take	I'm fed up with ... I don't mind...

PART E WHAT DO YOU LIKE DOING IN YOUR FREE TIME?

1. CONVERSATION Free time

A. Read and practice the conversation.

Ken and Josie are talking during the meal at the Panama Hat in San Diego

Josie: Tell me, Ken, what do you like doing in your free time?

Kenji: What free time? We don't have much free time in this job!

Josie: Oh, come on! I mean, do you like playing tennis?

Kenji: Well, yes. It's my job, but I enjoy playing tennis outside work, too. What about you?

Josie: I like doing aerobics, and I like dancing, and I love swimming!

Kenji: And tennis?

Josie: I like playing, but I'm not very good at tennis. I love watching it, though.

Kenji: I can give you some lessons, if you like.

Josie: Really? That's very kind of you.

Kenji: No problem.

playing tennis playing golf playing baseball	doing yoga doing aerobics weight-training
swimming jogging (go) dancing	hiking camping sailing
doing crosswords collecting things playing computer games	going to movies going to the theater eating out
reading drawing painting	listening to music watching sport watching TV

B. Which of these things do you like doing? Check (•) them.

Which of these things do you really dislike doing? Put a cross (X).

2. DISCUSSION

Match these titles to the eight boxes.

out in the country / going out for entertainment / artistic activities / the beautiful body
/ competitive sport / passive activities / getting fit / intellectual activities

3. PAIR WORK Do You Like..?

Ask a partner about the boxes, e.g.

How many checks do you have?

How many crosses do you have?

Do you like (jogging)?

How often do you (jog)?

Are you good at (swimming)?

4. PAIR WORK Does she like?

Change partners and ask about their previous partner, e.g.

Does she like (doing crosswords)?

How often does she (do crosswords)?

Is he good at (swimming)?

5. DISCUSSION Indoor or outdoor?

Look at your partner's checks and crosses. Ask and answer.

Are they an indoor person or an outdoor person?

Do they like doing things alone or with others?

Do they like competition when they do exercise?

Do they like active things (doing things) or passive things (watching things)?

6. DISCUSSION Hobbies And Pastimes

Who would most enjoy these hobbies and pastimes? Check your answers and compare them with a partner. There may be more than one answer.

	Young child	Teenager	Adult	Retired person
Gardening	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cooking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Playing in a band	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hiking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Collecting comic books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Playing video games	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surfing the internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. LISTENING What Do People Choose?

People are talking about hobbies and pastimes. Listen and put the correct number.

- a. ___ playing baseball b. ___ reading c. ___ stamp collecting
d. ___ gardening e. ___ eating out f. ___ listening to music

8. LISTENING What Do They Like Best About It?

A. Which activity does each person enjoy doing now? Listen and circle the correct answer.

1. Zachary

- a. playing the guitar
- b. playing in a band
- c. playing the piano

2. Erica

- a. collecting baseball cards
- b. collecting comic books
- c. gardening

3. Bradley

- a. watching videos
- b. hiking
- c. playing video games

4. Evan

- a. collecting stamps
- b. collecting paintings
- c. collecting baseball cards

5. Danielle

- a. painting
- b. writing children's books
- c. reading

6. Marcus

- a. reading the newspapers
- b. playing golf
- c. reading books

B. Listen again. What does each speaker like best about his or her current hobby or pastime?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Zachary__ | a. The flowers |
| 2. Erica__ | b. Looking at his collection |
| 3. Bradley__ | c. Creating pictures |
| 4. Evan__ | d. The people |
| 5. Danielle__ | e. Looking at the blue sky |
| 6. Marcus__ | f. Making great friends |

9. LISTENING What Hobbies Suit Them?

A. People are talking about their interests. Listen and check two suitable hobbies for each person.

1. Scott

- surfing the Internet
- gardening
- birdwatching
- hiking

3. Joe

- sports
- hiking
- music
- surfing the Internet

2. Christine

- music
- birdwatching
- gardening
- cooking

4. Amy

- hiking
- reading
- sports
- surfing the Internet

B. Listen again. What is one activity each person likes doing? Circle the correct answer.

1. a. enjoying nature

- b. hiking
- c. sitting in a coffee shop

3. a. surfing the Internet

- b. exercising
- c. playing the guitar

2. a. birdwatching

- b. visiting the countryside
- c. getting together with friends

4. a. learning something new

- b. going to parties
- c. working out at the gym

10. STRUCTURE

I love S/he loves I like	<i>To</i>	<i>Play(ing)</i> <i>Listen(ing) to</i> <i>Do(ing)</i>	<i>football(baseball)</i> <i>music (radio)</i> <i>things that (where)</i>
I enjoy I spend I'm always		<i>Exercising</i> <i>Hiking</i> <i>Cooking</i>	<i>all the time</i>
I		<i>Watch TV</i>	<i>all the time</i>
My favorite pastime is My hobby is		<i>Gardening</i> <i>Surfing</i>	<i>the Internet</i>
I don't like I just hate		<i>Staying indoors</i> <i>Being outdoors</i>	
For (To) me <i>Smth</i> is			<i>really important</i> <i>great</i> <i>exciting</i>
<i>That's what I like best about it.</i>		<i>It's great!</i>	
<i>What I like best is...</i>		<i>It makes me so happy.</i>	
<i>The best thing is that...</i>		<i>It bores me.</i>	
<i>What I really want is...</i>		<i>It's boring!</i>	
<i>What I enjoy most is...</i>		<i>I think it's...</i>	
<i>I guess what I love best is...</i>		<i>It's nice to...</i>	

11. PAIR WORK

A. Check the hobbies and pastimes you enjoy.

Hobbies/Pastimes	You	Your partner
a. Taking photos	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Reading comic books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Talking with friends on the phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Listening to music	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Skiing or snowboarding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

f. Going to the movies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Watching videos at home	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Playing baseball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Playing computer games	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Playing the piano	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Shopping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Doing arts and crafts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Surfing the Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Cooking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Driving	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Work in pairs. Take turns asking each other questions. Check the things in the chart above that your partner likes.

Example:

Student A: Do you like...?

Student B: It's okay. / Yeah. I love it. / No, not much. / I've never tried it.

C. Work in pairs. Take turns asking each other questions about the hobbies and pastimes that are checked above. Find out *WHY, HOW OFTEN, WHEN* and *WHERE* your partner does the activities.

12. QUESTIONNAIRE Sports And Exercise

Do you ever do any of these things? Check your answers and compare them with a partner.

Sports and exercise	You		Your partner	
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>
Windsurf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play baseball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ski	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Go to a gym	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play volleyball	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Swim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play football	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ride a bike	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. LISTENING Do You Play Sports?

People are talking about sports and exercise. Listen and put the correct number

- a. ___ cycling b. ___ walking c. ___ watching TV
d. ___ swimming e. ___ skiing f. ___ playing tennis

14. LISTENING You're in a good shape!

A. Which sports or activities is each person talking about? Listen and circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. a. swimming
b. going to the gym
c. jogging | 4. a. playing tennis
b. watching TV
c. reading |
| 2. a. playing volleyball
b. playing golf
c. playing soccer | 5. a. swimming
b. jogging
c. windsurfing |
| 3. a. playing baseball
b. playing football
c. playing tennis | 6. a. diving
b. riding a bicycle
c. walking |

B. Listen again. What do you think each person says next? Circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. a. Yes, about three times a week.
b. Yeah, I'm getting lazy.
c. Yeah, I'm tired. | 4. a. I know, but I'm lazy.
b. No, thanks. I'm tired.
c. Yeah, reading is fun. |
| 2. a. Yeah, I'm very busy.
b. Yeah, I'd love to.
c. Yeah, you're right. | 5. a. It's too hot.
b. I enjoy skiing.
c. I don't like the cold. |
| 3. a. Volleyball is tiring.
b. Volleyball. It's my favorite.
c. Tennis is expensive. | 6. a. In the car.
b. In the morning.
c. In the park. |

15. LISTENING Do You Exercise?

A. Listen to people talking about how they spend their free time. Check the correct answer.

	Exercises a lot	Exercises a little	Never exercises
a. Bill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Liz	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Victor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Maria	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. David	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Listen again. Match the people on the left with the activities on the right.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 1. Bill___ | a. golf |
| 2. Liz___ | b. bicycles |
| 3. Victor___ | c. plays baseball |
| 4. Maria___ | d. takes walks |
| 5. David___ | e. plays video games |

16. SPEAKING

A. Study conversational tools in the table below. Match the questions with possible answers.

<p>1.</p> <p><i>Do you play (a lot of) sports?</i></p> <p><i>Do you like (playing) sports?</i></p> <p><i>Do you get any/much exercise?</i></p> <p><i>How do you keep in shape?</i></p> <p><i>What do you do to get your muscles so big?</i></p>	<p>2.</p> <p><i>Sure. I play...</i></p> <p><i>Well, I...</i></p> <p><i>Me? I...</i></p> <p><i>Yes, I do. I...</i></p> <p><i>No, not really.</i></p> <p><i>No, I hate sports.</i></p> <p><i>I don't like exercising at all.</i></p> <p><i>I can't stand playing...</i></p> <p><i>Well, not much.</i></p>
<p>3.</p> <p><i>Oh, yeah?</i></p> <p><i>Really? So what do you..?</i></p> <p><i>What kinds of sports do you play?</i></p> <p><i>So, what sports do play?</i></p>	<p>4.</p> <p><i>I just love to...</i></p> <p><i>I prefer...</i></p> <p><i>I've started playing...</i></p> <p><i>It's so much fun!</i></p> <p><i>Let's see...</i></p>

	<i>I do watch a lot of ... on TV.</i>
--	---------------------------------------

B. Have a short conversation asking your partner about his/her sports likes and dislikes using expressions above.

17. QUESTIONNAIRE What Do You Want To Do?

A. Read the questions in the chart and check your answers. Then ask a classmate the questions and circle the activities.

Do you want to...?	Yes	No
do karate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
play golf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
water-ski	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
windsurf	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ski	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
play tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
play soccer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
go rock climbing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ride a horse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
do judo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
swim	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B. Move around the class and find someone who can do each activity. Write his or her name in the chart.

	Can you...?	Name
do karate		_____
play golf		_____
water-ski		_____
windsurf		_____
ski		_____
play tennis		_____
play soccer		_____
go rock climbing		_____
ride a horse		_____
do judo		_____
swim		_____

16. *ROLE PLAY* You Are In A Good Shape! How Do You Do It?

Discuss your hobbies and pastimes in a conversation with your partner. Make turns playing the following roles:

- a) You are a sports enthusiast, while your partner is surfing the Internet all the time.
- b) For you it's important to keep fit, while your partner is a passive sportsman.
- c) You are an active person and hate staying indoors, while your partner prefers passive things.

UNIT 2 GETTING ON IN LIFE

PART A CAREER CHOICES

1. WORD POWER Jobs and Careers

A. Match the words in column A with the information in column B.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. hotel manager | a. performs above the ground in the circus |
| 2. artist | b. prepares books and newspapers for printing |
| 3. chambermaid | c. serves guests in the restaurants |
| 4. journalist | d. gives information and helps guests in a hotel |
| 5. vet | e. does a company's finances |
| 6. conductor | f. cleans guestrooms |
| 7. trapeze artist | g. carries hotel guests' bags to their rooms |
| 8. bartender | h. writes articles for newspapers and magazines |
| 9. accountant | i. collects fares from passengers on buses and trains |
| 10. bouncer | j. manages all the hotel staff |
| 11. concierge | k. paints and draws pictures |
| 12. waiter | l. performs medical operations |
| 13. nurse | m. treats sick animals |
| 14. editor | n. looks after patients. |
| 15. porter | o. serves guests at the bar |
| 16. surgeon | p. keeps troublemakers out of clubs or discotheques |

B. Fill in the correct adjectives.

persuasive brave creative patient intelligent polite accurate fair friendly

1. Salespeople need to be _____ to get people to buy their products.
2. A scientist has to be _____ in order to understand complex theories.

3. Receptionists should be _____ in order to make people feel welcome.
4. Surgeons must be very _____ as they should not make mistakes in their work..
5. A waiter has to be _____ even when dealing with a rude customer.
6. Policemen have to be _____ as they often find themselves in dangerous situations.
7. Teachers need to be very _____ as students sometimes take a long time to learn things.
8. Judges should be _____ and give all the evidence equal consideration.
9. Fashion designers should be very _____ so that they can come up with new designs.

C. Match the professions with the qualities and give reasons.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. judge | a. language ability, tactful, eloquent |
| 2. surgeon | b. good with numbers |
| 3. travel agent | c. patience, ability to explain things |
| 4. teacher | d. versatile, well-organized |
| 5. tour guide | e. serious, fair, legal expertise |
| 6. chef | f. communicative, well-informed, knowledgeable |
| 7. hotel receptionist | g. enthusiastic, confident |
| 8. diplomat | h. ability to cook |
| 9. accountant | i. hard-working, ability to look after household |
| 10. housekeeper | j. a steady hand, medical knowledge |

Example: *A judge needs to be serious, fair and have legal expertise to ensure that he makes the correct decisions in trials.*

2. CONVERSATION Job Fair

A. Listen and Practice.

Tim: Wow! There are so many jobs to choose from! What do you think?

Diane: Working in the media could be fun - there's TV, newspapers, the Internet.

Tim: Well, let's look. Hmm. How about this? You could be a TV news director.

Diane: Are you kidding? Directing the news would be nerve-racking!

Tim: Well, writing for a magazine must be exciting. How about that?

Diane: No. I'm really more interested in working with computers.

Hey, look. Designing interactive media. I'd like that!

Tim: Designing interactive media? It sounds interesting, but what is it?

B. Listen to the rest of conversation. What does an interactive media designer do? Does it sound interesting to you? Why or why not?

3. *STRUCTURE* Gerund Phrases

AS SUBJECTS	<p>Working in the media could be fun.</p> <p>Directing the news would be nerve-racking.</p> <p>Designing interactive media seems challenging.</p> <p>Working with computers sounds interesting.</p>
-------------	---

AS OBJECTS	<p>I'd enjoy working in the media.</p> <p>I would dislike directing the news.</p> <p>I wouldn't enjoy designing interactive media.</p> <p>I'm interested in working with computers</p>
------------	--

A. Would you like doing any of the jobs in column A? First, check (✓) the jobs you would like. Then write your opinion of each job by choosing information from columns A, B, and C.

A	B	C
1. doing medical research	seems	pretty difficult
2. managing the hotel staff	sounds	fascinating
3. writing for a newspaper	must be	nerve- racking

4. teaching children	could be	kind of boring
5. working on a movie set	would be	fantastic
6. being a porter		pretty awful
7. cleaning guestrooms		really rewarding
8. being wealthy and not having to work		very challenging
9. selling tours in the agency		
10. being a secret agent		
11. working on a cruise ship		
12. working as a receptionist		
13. taking care of sick people		
14. being a tour guide		

Example: Doing medical research would be really rewarding.

B. Give your opinions about the jobs in part A, using expressions from the box below.

For me... I believe... In my opinion... To/In my mind... As for me...

Example:

A: *For me, doing medical research would be really rewarding because it would help save people's lives.*

B: *I agree! I'd like doing medical research, too. It would be very challenging.*

C: *Really? I wouldn't like doing medical research. I think it sounds pretty difficult.*

4. WORD POWER Types of Tour Guides

A. Study the terms and their definitions.

tour guide / tour conductor: the person in charge of a tour or an excursion

on-site guide: the person who conducts a tour of one or several hours at a specific site

specialized guide: the person who conducts a tour like diving, white-water rafting with his specialized knowledge or skills

step-on guide: also called freelance guide, the person operates a tour independently

tour director / tour leader: the person who leads a tour and organizes it locally

B. Read the extract filling in the gaps with terms above. What other types of guides are mentioned? What does their job involve?

Perhaps the most distinctive and difficult job in the tourism industry belongs to the _____ or _____. To the public, the generic term "tour guide" suggests almost any person who leads an organized group of people, whether for an hour through the hall of the Taj Mahal, for a week on a boat down the Amazon River, or for a month on a motorcoach tour through the United States. In the tourism industry, however, the term "*tour guide*" has a very precise meaning: a tour guide is someone who takes people on sightseeing excursions of limited duration.

Generally there are two types of tour guides, one in charge of local sightseeing and the other accompanying a group throughout its travels and making all the arrangements for the group. In China, they are usually known as local guide and national guide. *The sightseeing guide* must be familiar with the points of interest that he is showing to the visitors. He usually gives prepared talk but he must also be prepared to answer a lot of questions. And of course he has to deal with any problems that occur during the tour. These may include bad weather, sudden illness, an accident and so on. It would be impossible to name everything that might happen. A sightseeing guide needs two qualities — an outgoing personality and language skill.

The tour guide who stays with a group (_____ or _____) throughout its trip needs these same two qualities. He also needs to have a thorough knowledge of the workings of all kinds of transportation systems and regulations that the tourists will meet when going from one country to another. One of his jobs involves handling the baggage for his group, another involves making sure they get the kind of accommodations, food, and entertainment they have paid for. The guide often has to display the qualities of a diplomat, not only in dealing with the tourists, but also with all the officials, baggage handlers, hotel clerks, and many other people.

Besides the two major types of tour guides, there are also *on-site guides*, *city guides*, *specialized guides* and *step-on guides*. _____ conducts tours of one or several hours at a specific building (such as St Peter's in Rome), attraction (such as Disneyland), or limited area (such as the Kennedy Space Center in Florida). In the travel industry, all such sites are often referred to as attractions. The tour may be given on foot or in some sort of vehicle.

A *city guide* points out and comments on the highlights of a city, usually from a minibus, or van, but sometimes as part of a walking tour. Another type of city guide is *the personal or private guide*. Common in developing countries, where these services may be available at a reasonable price, private guides take a small number of individuals on their own exclusive tour. Though they rarely spend more than a day with any group, city guides often need to have a considerable amount of accurate

information about the city in which they work. For this reason, they are sometimes tested and licensed by a local government agency.

_____ is someone whose expertise or skills are highly unique. For instance, adventure guides lead unusual, physically demanding tour experiences. Another example is Egyptologists on Nile cruises, who have highly specialized knowledge of the history, art, and culture of that country.

_____ is hired by tour groups visiting from other regions as a freelance "specialist" who gives an informed overview of the city to be toured. Such freelance guides usually operate independently.

5. **DISCUSSION** Working As A Tour Guide

What does a tour guide have to do? What does the job involve? Make two lists:

- a. the things a guide must do/is responsible for
- b. the personal and professional qualities needed

Compare your lists with your partner.

Responsibilities	Qualities

6. **READING** How To Be A Good Guide?

A. Jenny Townsend is a London 'Blue Badge' guide. Read the text. It gives Jenny's view of what the job involves and what people expect from a tour guide. Does she mention any of the things you listed? Add the extra items to your lists in ex. 4.

So you want to be a tour guide? Although I work mainly in London and England I'm sure the job's more or less the same wherever you do your guiding. So let me give you some advice...

Most guides are freelance and are hired for particular jobs. Tour operators and other people employ guides mainly to inform tourists about the places they are visiting. Therefore a guide has to have a good sound knowledge not only of a particular place but also of other things which are generally relevant - for example, architecture, history, and local customs. During our training we intensively learn a vast amount of information about a whole range of subjects, and we have to be capable of jumping from one topic to another in the same sentence! But the way in which a person conveys this knowledge is the key: you have to be good at judging what your audience is interested in and you have to know how to keep their attention. These are not easy skills, I can tell you!

A guide's commentary should be interesting, lively, and above all, enthusiastic. It shouldn't be too academic and 'heavy', but neither should it be frivolous. A sense of humour is also important, but again one should only be humorous where appropriate. 'Getting the balance right' is the main skill of guiding and commentaries should vary according to each group. A group of schoolchildren and a group of architects require a very different approach.

Tourists ask a lot of questions and a guide should be friendly, helpful, and approachable. Guides shouldn't claim to know everything - we're not superhuman! If you don't know the answer, say so, but add 'I'll find out for you'.

Questions can vary. They can be practical ones; it's important to know where the toilets are situated as well as the date of a monument! When things go wrong - as they occasionally do - a guide should pause and calmly sort out the problem, and try to make sure that the original itinerary is kept to.

A guide takes on a number of roles for the tourist: teacher, entertainer, ambassador, nurse, and 'the boss'. As 'teacher' the guide is passing on information, as we've discussed. Most tour groups are on holiday so they want to enjoy themselves and want to be entertained to a certain extent. People also need looking after, so you sometimes have to be a nurse. Some people are jet-lagged or have minor illnesses (sometimes worse!). When we train, we do a basic first-aid course.

As a guide you really are an ambassador for your country and it is your job to promote it. For many people you are the only person from that country that they have any contact with. As an ambassador you also have to know about diplomacy and you are responsible for making sure everyone is happy.

You also have to be 'the boss' in order to ensure that the itinerary runs smoothly. You're often in charge of checking in and out of hotels, taking care of baggage, money, and so on. Efficiency is very important in all of this.

Above all as a guide you have to like people. You meet the world in this job, some great people and some awful ones, but you have to try to treat them all as

equals. Don't be patronizing, but welcome everyone as if they were a VIP to your country. But most of all enjoy it!

B. Read the text again and find words that match the following definitions:

- a. working for oneself, not for a particular company
- b. a description of action and moving events
- c. silly, not serious
- d. easy to talk to and ask questions of
- e. a planned travel route
- f. a person representing his or her country
- g. feeling tired and unwell as a result of air travel
- h. immediate medical help (after an accident, etc.)
- i. to advertise and publicize
- j. careful and skilful management of people and their problems
- k. treating someone like a child
- l. a very important person

C. Would you like to be a guide? In what ways do you think it would be a good job or a bad job?

D. Look through this list of personal qualities. Arrange them into three lists. Say which, in your opinion, are a – “always good”, b – “sometimes good”, c – “always bad”. The first three have been done for you.

approachable arrogant domineering highly intelligent
aggressive attractive shy untrustworthy ambitious assertive enthusiastic
patronizing well-informed confident friendly rude

a	b	c
<u><i>approachable</i></u>	<u><i>ambitious</i></u>	<u><i>aggressive</i></u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

E. Use the words from ex. 5d and complete the sentences about the qualities you need to be a good guide, giving your reasons. See the example.

Example: A good guide has to be well-informed about the place she is visiting so that she can interest the group and answer any questions they may have.

1 A good guide needs to be _____

2 A good guide has to be. _____

3 A good guide doesn't have to be _____

A good guide doesn't need to be _____

5 A guide shouldn't be _____

6 A guide mustn't be _____

F. An examiner who assesses guides is talking about some of the qualities that a good guide needs to have. Fill in the blanks with the words in brackets in either the *-ed* form or the *-ing* form.

The most important quality that we are looking for is the ability of the guide to give an (*interest*) talk - no tour is going to be successful if the audience is (*bore*), (*exhaust*), (*tire*), however (*fascinate*) the place they are visiting may be.

The guides have to have a clear idea of what they are going to say. Preparation is very important because no audience is going to be (*satisfy*) with a long, (*confuse*) commentary that has not been.

7. INTERVIEW What Made You Decide To Be A Guide?

A. Read the article.

Away from the city

Adapted from *The Independent*, 24 July 1999

Walter Allvin is from Gothenburg in Sweden but has been living in Lapland for eight years and works as a mountain guide at Abisko Tourist Station.

What made you decide to be a guide?

I was always keen on open-air activities so it was the perfect chance to do something I enjoyed for a living. I love taking people out and showing them what nature is like here.

Did you need any special training?

I had to study for two years to become a ski instructor and trekking guide. I also took an extra year's course in mountain ecology.

Why Abisko though? It's very remote.

At first I just came up north for a holiday but I really loved the landscape and the fantastic pink and orange skies so I kept coming back.

So what do you actually do in a typical day?

In winter I work as a ski guide and take people out on the pistes. And in summer I take tourists out on one-day treks. If the weather's good we go up to the top of a mountain by cable car and look down over Torne-trask Lake, watching the midnight sun.

And what's the best part of your job?

The history of the area is interesting - how the railway was built 100 years ago and how the local Sami people used to live. But most of all, I get real sense of satisfaction when I see that the visitors are taking an interest in the botany and geology of the area.

There must be some bad sides to the work?

The tourists are really enthusiastic so that's not a problem. If anything, I'd like to see the marketing side managed better. The number of visitors is very seasonal and that can make it difficult for the guides.

Don't you miss the city?

Not at all. If I don't have something I need, I just get on the computer and order it. There's always something to do out here whereas in the city you can easily get bored.

B. Discuss what kind of job mountain guiding is (difficult, dangerous, exciting, etc.), good and bad sides to the work. Give reasons.

8. READING Role Of A Travel Agent

A. Read the extracts from the text "Travel agency".

Travel Agency

Travel, whether for business or pleasure, requires arrangements. The traveler usually faces a variety of choices regarding transportation and accommodations; and if the trip is for pleasure, there are a variety of choices regarding destinations, attractions, and activities. The traveler may gather information on prices, value, schedules, characteristics of the destination, and available activities directly, investing a considerable amount of time on the Internet or possibly money on long-

distance telephone calls to complete the trip arrangements. Alternatively, the traveler may use the services of a travel agency, obtaining these arrangements.

What Is a Travel Agency?

A travel agency or called a travel service is a middle man or a business selling the travel industry's individual parts or a combination of the parts to the travelers. A travel agent is a person who serves as a link between the client and the suppliers of tourist services such as airlines, hotels tour operators and to receive a commission from the suppliers .The travel agency also operates as a legally appointed agent representing the principal in a certain geographic area. ...

Functions of Travel Agency

The function of the travel agency will depend upon the scope of activities it is involved in and also the size and the location it is ,no doubt that if the organization is large, the range of activities will be much wider. In this case the agency will have specialized departments each having to perform different functions. Some of the major functions of a travel agency can be classified as follows.

1. Provision of travel information

One of the primary functions of a travel agent from the point of view of the tourist, the general public is to provide necessary information about travel. This information is provided at a convenient location where the intending tourist may ask certain questions and seek clarifications about his proposed travel. This is a very specialized job and the person behind the counter should be a specialist having excellent knowledge of various travel alternate plans. He should be in a position to give up-to-date and accurate information regarding various services and general information about travel. The presentation to the potential customer must be forceful, and exciting variations must continually be devised to help sell wares. A good travel agent is something of a personal counsellor who knows all the details about the travel and also the needs and interests of the intending traveller. Communication plays a key role in dissemination of information. This is equally true in case of dissemination of any type of travel information. The person behind the travel counter should be able to communicate with the customer in his language. The knowledge of foreign languages is an essential prerequisite for personnel working in a travel agency.

2. Preparation of itineraries

Tourist itinerary is a composition of a series of operations that are a result of the study of the market. A tourist journey is characterized by an itinerary using various means of transport to link one locality with another. Preparation of different types of itineraries is another important function of a travel agency. A travel agent gives advice to intending travellers on the type of programmes which they may choose for their holiday or business travel. The study and the realization of the itineraries calls

for a perfect organization (technical and administrative) as also knowledge of the desires of the public for a holiday and the propensity to receive tourists by the receiving localities.

3. Ticketing

Selling tickets to clients using different modes of transport like air, rail and sea knowledge of schedules of various modes of transport. Air carriers, railways and steamship companies have hundreds of schedules and the man behind the counter should be conversant with all these. Ticketing is however not an easy job as the range and diversity of international airfares is very complex and varied. There are nearly 50 different types of fare combinations alone on the North Atlantic route. Changes in international as also in the local air schedules and additions of new flights from time to time makes the job of the travel agent one of constant challenge. An up-to-date knowledge about various schedules of air companies, steamship companies and railways is very essential. Computerized reservation system has in the recent revolutionized the reservation system both for air and rail seats and also a room in a hotel. ... Accountancy plays a great part and is one of the important duties to be performed by the travel agency. Dealing with the settlement of accounts in all parts of the world calls for a thorough knowledge of foreign currencies, their cross-values and, above all, the intricacies of exchange control regulations, which vary from country to country.

4. Insurance

Insurance both for personal accident risks and baggage, is yet another important activity of travel agency. Some of the larger travel agents maintain sizable shipping and forwarding departments, aimed at assisting the traveller to transport personal effects and baggage to any part of the world with a minimum of inconvenience.

Looking at the various activities mentioned in the above paragraphs, it is clear that the travel agent's range of services in modern times has expanded a great deal. A travel agent is thus a specialist in schedules, routing, lodging, currency, prices, regulations, destinations and all other aspects of travel. In short, the travel agent saves the customer both time and money. ...

B. Discuss the following questions concerning the work of the travel agent:

- 1) What is a travel agency?
- 2) Why are travel agents so important in the tourism services?
- 3) What are the main functions of a travel agent?
- 4) How information about tourism service is made available to the travelling public?

9. READING All In A Day's Work

1. Read the article and answer the questions below.

Not always hospitable

Hospitality may be one of the most exciting industries to work in but as Asha Khan reports, it isn't an easy life.

The hospitality industry is one of the fastest-growing industries in the world. It offers some exciting careers and a lot of job satisfaction. But it isn't easy working in a hotel - the peak holiday season is hard work, with employees often working long hours and sometimes seven days a week.

Teamwork

Every member of staff, from the housekeeper to the hotel manager, is responsible for the hotel. In smaller hotels and motels one manager is usually responsible for rooms, the food and beverage service, registration and general management. There is a wide variety of jobs in larger hotels, including administration jobs such as accountant and marketing executive.

Benefits

Hotel employees get paid sick leave and holidays, as well as other benefits like free food and, occasionally, free holidays! Many hotels also offer free or cheap live-in accommodation and have resident managers and concierges.

People

The hospitality industry is different from other industries. Hospitality is people dealing with people, from the porter to the hotel manager. If you don't like people, this isn't the career for you.

1. Find five jobs or areas of work that are mentioned in the text.
2. Why is the hospitality industry not always hospitable?
3. What responsibilities does a hotel manager have in a small hotel?
4. In what ways is the hospitality industry different from other industries?
5. Find three adjectives that describe a career in the hospitality industry.

10. LISTENING Daily Duties

Darina Farrell is the Assistant Housekeeper in the Bahama Beach Hotel in the Caribbean.

A. Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 What are SOs?

2 What are COs?

B. What do the housekeepers usually do if they have an SO? Listen again and tick (✓) the phrases you hear.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) change the sheets ✓ | e) clean the bathroom |
| b) use the computer | f) make the bed |
| c) check the soap | g) tidy the bedroom |
| d) change the towels | h) use air freshener |

C. Darina talks about her working hours. Listen and answer the questions.

- 1 How many days a week does she work?
- 2 How often does she work at the weekend?
- 3 When does she have some free time?
- 4 What hours does she sometimes work on Mondays?

D. Listen to Darina and complete the notes.

1. She's responsible for six to _____ chambermaids.
2. One of her main duties is to _____ new staff.
3. She has a bleeper so that people _____ her.
4. After the chambermaids have cleaned the rooms, she _____ that everything is OK.

11. READING My Job Is Hotel Receptionist

Read the text and answer the questions below.

Eustasio Gavilan, receptionist at Darkwood Beach Hotel, Jamaica.

I'm a hotel receptionist. I usually work from 7 am to 3 pm but occasionally I work nights. I prefer working during the day because I meet more guests. When I'm on night shift I'm responsible for the 'close of day'. I check both the manual records and the computer records to see which rooms are occupied, which are unoccupied, which are closed for maintenance and which need cleaning. The manager is not on duty at night or at the weekends so I'm responsible for everything at these times.

During the day shift I send faxes and emails confirming bookings, check in new guests and prepare bills for the guests checking out. I also answer the telephone calls, deal with enquires, take reservations and put calls through to other departments.

Before a large group checks in, we receive a running list of all the names from the booking agents. I check people in as fast as possible because they have usually travelled a long way and I know they are tired. After that, I check the running list against the names of guests who checked in. There are often differences so I phone the agency to confirm the group names.

1 Eustasio usually works

- A. day shifts.
- B. night shifts.
- C. only at weekends.
- D. in the afternoons.

2 When he works at night, he

- A. helps the manager.
- B. meets a lot of guests.
- C. checks the hotel records.
- D. sends faxes confirming bookings.

3 During the night, he also works as the hotel's

- A. telephonist.
- B. housekeeper.
- C. concierge.
- D. manager.

4 When there is a group booking, he checks the names on the running list

- A. when the group check in.
- B. immediately after they check in.
- C. the next day.
- D. when they check out.

5 The main topic of this text is

- A. what Eustasio does during the day shift.
- B. the difficulties of being a receptionist.
- C. what Eustasio likes most about his job.
- D. Eustasio's duties as a receptionist.

12. *SPEAKING* Dealing With Guests

A. Work in pairs. What makes a good hotel manager? Put these characteristics into order of importance and discuss your ideas with your partner.

A good hotel manager:

- likes people
- likes variety
- is charming
- can think like a child
- can entertain like a clown
- understands body language

- has good financial skills
- pays attention to routine detail
- needs good computer
- possesses a sense of humor

B. What other skills and qualities do you expect a good hotel manager to possess?

13. *READING* The Perfect Hotelier

A. Read the article on the opposite page. Which of the characteristics are mentioned?

Cloning a perfect hotelier

In a recent study Dr David Young, a leading psychologist, was hired to devise a personality test to reveal the characteristics that make hoteliers not just good but excellent.

The study showed - unsurprisingly - that the most successful owners and managers have two key qualities: the first, a genuine liking for people; the second, the ability to motivate others. These are the factors that put the X in excellence, but liking people is more than skin-deep. It has nothing to do with the 'have a nice day' attitude found among second-raters.

It means being good at dealing with all kinds of people, being able to share other people's feelings and imagine what it is like to be in their situation. They understand body language and can detect non-verbal messages in order to gain a better understanding of a guest's needs.

According to the psychologist, enthusiastic and motivating hoteliers are 'child-clowns'. Like a child they must be filled with energy and enthusiasm and, like a clown, must be able to excite others so that they find their work more pleasurable and fulfilling. Another aspect of the child-clown personality is a love of variety and an equally strong dislike of routine.

B. Read the article again and complete these sentences with one of the options below.

1 Successful hoteliers	a) cannot concentrate on their work.
2 Second rate hoteliers	b) want to be involved in many activities.
3 Child-clown	c) are polite but don't mean what they say.
	d) identify with their guests.

PRACTICE

1. Match the verbs with the noun to show some of receptionist's duties.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1 check | a) guests |
| 2 send | b) records |
| 3 confirm | c) calls |
| 4 check in | d) enquiries |
| 5 prepare | e) the telephone |
| 6 answer | f) bookings |
| 7 deal with | g) reservations |
| 8 take | h) bills |
| 9 put through | i) faxes and emails |

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- Darina (not/work) doesn't work on Mondays.
- The housekeeper (change) _____ the towels every day.
- The hotel (not/offer) _____ room service after 11 pm.
- We (not/serve) _____ dinner before 9 pm.
- Guests often (ask) _____ for an alarm call.
- A waiter (not/finish) _____ .work until late at night.

3. Write an appropriate present simple question for each answer.

1. _____

I'm a hotel receptionist.

2. _____

In a small hotel near the city centre.

3. _____

I usually start at 8 o'clock in the morning.

4. _____

By bus.

5. _____

About forty hours a week.

6. _____

No, I hardly ever work on Sundays.

4. Choose the correct variants to fill in the missing words.

The travel agent is a valuable (1) _____ often overlooked and misunderstood facilitator of passenger (2) _____. Though (3) _____ providing movement service themselves, travel agents provide a wide (4) _____ of informational and arrangement (5) _____.

The travel agent is a link (6) _____ the passenger, on the one hand, and carriers and hotels on the other. Their services include explaining (7) _____ cost and most direct transportation services (8) _____ making reservations (9) _____ and issuing tickets to the (10) _____.

1.	A. and	B. but	C. also	D. still
2.	A. travel	B. tourism	C. play	D. game
3.	A. no	B. for	C. at	D. not
4.	A. scope	B. way	C. range	D. means
5.	A. serve	B. service	C. range	D. operation
6.	A. with	B. service	C. between	D. among
7.	A. low	B. lower	C. lowest	D. the lowest

8.	A. yet	B. still	C. as well	D. as well as
9.	A. to	B. for	C. with	D. at
10.	A. passengers	B. travelers	C. tourists	D. audiences

5. Fill in the space in the following sentences with the appropriate words.

Considerations for tour guides commentary

Two considerations (1) _____ attention. First, should a tour guide speak constantly through a city or on-site tour? Probably not. (2) _____ 80 to 90 percent of the time is best. Constant, unpaused commentary will soon overwhelm (3) _____. They will stop paying attention to half of (4) _____. If you talk less than 80 percent, though, you (5) _____ their attention. They will begin to (6) _____ on the comments of their seating companions rather than (7) _____ yours. Second, should a city guide put information on (8) _____, to be consulted as the motorcoach progresses on its route (9) _____? Never. More than one beginner has dropped cards on the motorcoach floor or looked up to find that he or she has totally lost track of what (10) _____.

1.	A. worth	B. deserve	C. worthwhile	D. pay
2.	A. speaking about	B. speak about	C. telling about	D. tell about
3.	A. yourself	B. your tour leader	C. your listeners	D. your driver
4.	A. the route	B. what you say	C. the city	D. the seats
5.	A. has lost	B. are losing	C. will lose	D. lost
6.	A. rely	B. look	C. put	D. keep
7.	A. with	B. on	C. about	D. at
8.	A. note cards	B. note books	C. the floor	D. seats
9.	A. city	B. track	C. route	D. procedure
10.	A. was going on	B. was going by	C. was going across	D. was going with

14. SPEAKING

hotel manager	travel agent	tour guide	receptionist
housekeeper	porter	waiter	bartender
chef	accountant	marketing manager	concierge

Which of these jobs would you most enjoy doing? Why? Speak about them using the ideas from the box and gerund phrases.

awful	exciting	boring	fantastic	challenging	interesting
nerve-racking	difficult	rewarding	terrific	exhausting	
tough	risky	tiring	stressful	dangerous	

Example:

I think accompanying a group throughout its travels and making all the arrangements for the group could be nerve-racking and challenging.

15.  LISTENING A Security Guard

Listen to an interview with a security guard who works for a company called Securicor

A. Listen to the first part and complete these sentences.

Securicor guards are hired by _____

Their job is to guard _____

They prevent _____

B. Listen to the second part. Write Yes or No.

- a. is the work varied? _____
- b. Do you meet people in your job? _____
- c. Is it interesting? _____
- d. Is it well paid? _____
- e. Can you earn overtime? _____
- f. Do you have to work at night? _____
- g. Do you get much free time? _____

17. READING Pros and Cons of Different Jobs

Read these texts and say what the positive and negative points of each job are.

A. *How many of us used to dream of joining the circus when we were children? Well, Chris Sayers, a trapeze artist at Zippo's Circus, did just that. It took him ten years of training before he felt confident enough to perform six meters above the ground. Since then he has become one of the few people in the world who can do four somersaults one after the other. There are many risks involved in this job. Trapeze artists need to work with a partner they can depend on. When flying through the air at 60 mph, they have to be sure their partner will catch them. "Many times in the past, if I hadn't had a partner I could trust, I would have fallen and probably hurt myself seriously," says Chris, "People who work in the circus love the risks and the thrill of their profession. Broken bones are part of the job. I just wish they didn't take so long to mend,"* Chris explains. *He earns £500 per week, but it is certainly not easy money.*

B. There are only two hundred combat soldiers in the British army who can parachute into the sea, dive for hours in freezing waters and then spy in enemy territory successfully. James Rennie is one of them. This isn't his real name because his own identity has to be kept secret. *"It's a very exiting job, but it's also tough and dangerous. You have to be courageous,* says James. *It takes five long years of training before such a soldier can go on a special mission. According to James, the toughest part of the business is spying. "I've been on a lot of missions that involve this kind of work. "If the enemy had caught us, they would have killed us". £45,000 per year might sound like a lot, but few people would risk their lives for less.*

C. Most patients are *thankful for* the care they get from their doctors, but *when it comes to animals it's a different story.* Every vet knows that animals are much more likely to turn round and bite rather than thank them. Steve Divers is an experienced vet and has been bitten by countless cats and dogs. With more dangerous animals, though, he takes special care. For example, with poisonous snakes, he keeps them in a cloth bag, and uses a metal instrument to keep the head down and the teeth away from his

hands. "If I didn't know how to handle some animals, I would probably have permanent scars by now," Steve says. Although *it takes many years of study to become a vet, it is a very rewarding and well-paid career.* "All animals in need must be treated. I would never ignore a sick animal, even if it was dangerous enough to kill me," says Steve.

D. Tour conducting — to some, the term *inspires vision of glamour and adventure.* To others it *suggests a unique way to see the world, and get paid to do it.* To lead a tour can *be a delight,* but it can occasionally become *a trying experience.* It is often a well-paid job, yet at the same time it is *a demanding career.* The demands of the job often *require a person to be uprooted from his or her home in the way that escorting does.* Though guiding is *a people-oriented activity,* a tour guide isn't responsible for *the around-the-clock needs* of a group as is a tour leader. The job is somewhat limited, but it does *offer two especially appealing opportunities:* to be a center-of-attention "performer" and to be an "authority" who is deeply informed on a particular place. Many tour managers enter the travel industry by first becoming city or on-site guides. Escort employers see guide experience as *an excellent qualifying step on the road to the broader responsibilities of tour conducting.*

18. LISTENING Part-Time Jobs

A. People are talking about their part-time jobs. What jobs do they have? Listen and put the right number.

- A. _____ a sales clerk C. _____ a camp counselor E. _____ a chef
B. _____ a programmer D. _____ a packer F. _____ a box-office clerk

B. What does each person dislike about his/her job?

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. the deserts | 3. a. the hours | 5. a. the work |
| b. the heat | b. the movies | b. the location |
| c. the money | c. the soda and pop-corn | c. the money |

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| 2. a. the uniform | 4. a. the boring work | 6. a. the people |
| b. the kids | b. the money | b. the money |
| c. the money | c. the location | c. the hours |

19.  **LISTENING Have You Ever Been a...?**

A. People are talking about their part-time jobs. What do they like best about their jobs?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. a. She works outdoors. | 4. a. The hours are long. |
| b. She meets interesting people. | b. Her co-workers are terrific. |
| c. She travels to South America. | c. She is well-paid. |
| 2. a. The salary is good. | 5. a. She likes working outside. |
| b. He has flexible hours. | b. It's really stressful. |
| c. He has nice co-workers. | c. She's met some famous people. |
| 3. a. It's relaxing work. | 6. a. He is very well paid. |
| b. He is well paid. | b. The hours are good. |
| c. He enjoys working with children. | c. The work is easy. |

B. What important skills do the people need for their jobs?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. It's really important to_____ | a. know what you are teaching. |
| 2. The most important thing is to_____ | b. have a friendly voice. |
| 3. It's important to_____ | c. know a second language. |
| 4. It's important to_____ | d. have experience with computers. |
| 5. It's important to_____ | e. know what you sell. |
| 6. The most important thing is to_____ | f. have good listening skills. |

PART B SUCCESSFUL WRITING

“FOR AND AGAINST” ESSAY

1. LISTENING Pros and Cons of Eating out at Restaurants

Listen to the cassette and check \checkmark the points mentioned.

Which of these points are advantages and which are disadvantages?

A. fun to eat out	D. expensive
B. not as tiring as cooking	E. unhealthy
C. have to book in advance	F. not hygienic

General Outline

Introduction	present topic without stating your opinion
Main Body	
<i>Paragraph 1</i>	arguments for with justifications/examples
<i>Paragraph 2</i>	arguments against with justifications/examples
Conclusion	your opinion / balanced summary of the topic.

Useful expressions and linking words/phrases

Listing	to start/begin with, secondly, thirdly, finally.
Addition	in addition (to this), furthermore, moreover, besides,
Advantages	The main/first/most important advantage of..., One/Another/ An additional advantage of.... One point of view in favor of...,
Disadvantages	The main/most important disadvantage/ drawback of..., One/Another/An additional disadvantage of..., One point/argument against..
Examples	for example/instance, such as, like, in particular
Reasons	for this reason, because. since
Results	as a result, therefore
Contrast	on the other hand, however, but, nonetheless, nevertheless. although ,even though, despite/in spite of (the fact that),
Conclusion	In conclusion. To conclude/sum up, All in all, All things considered, Taking everything into account/consideration,

2. Read the composition and fill in the blanks with the words

to begin with furthermore however firstly in addition to this

Have you ever considered becoming a flight attendant? There are many advantages and disadvantages to doing this kind of job.

1 _____ one of the main advantages of being a flight attendant is that you have the opportunity to travel a great deal. **2** _____ you don't have to pay air fares and you have the chance to meet many interesting people because you work with the public.

3 _____ there are disadvantages to becoming a flight attendant.

4 _____ it is a very tiring job as you have to work odd hours. **5** _____, you often have to spend long periods away from your family and friends as you are always traveling to other countries.

All things considered, becoming a flight attendant is a good idea, as long as you are aware of the drawbacks.

3. Read the article and label the paragraphs with the correct headings.

Replace the topic sentences in the main body paragraph with alternative ones.

- *argument against*
- *arguments for*
- *introduction*
- *conclusion*

Para 1. _____

Did you know the boat was one of the first forms of transport? A hundred years ago, the only way to make a journey across the sea was by boat. Nowadays, however, when it is possible to fly from one continent to another in the space of a few hours, is there any reason to travel by boat?

Para 2. _____

Although the boat is a rather old-fashioned way of traveling, it has certain advantages. **To begin with**, boats are usually more comfortable than planes or cars. Instead of staying in your seat for the whole journey you can go for a walk on the deck, eat in a restaurant, or even go shopping. Having more space to move around makes a long journey much more pleasant. **Furthermore**, boats are often cheaper

than other forms of travel. **For example**, a boat ticket usually costs less than a plane ticket. **Finally**, boats are a safe alternative to cars and planes. There are fewer accidents at sea than in the air or on the roads.

Para 3._____

However, traveling by boat has its disadvantages. It usually takes much longer than other forms of travel. **As a result**, it can be more tiring. **In addition**, boat trips can be very unpleasant when the weather is bad or the sea is rough, making journeys uncomfortable or even frightening.

Para 4._____

All things considered, although there are some disadvantages to traveling by boat, I believe it is a very enjoyable experience. Journeys may take longer, but if you have time to spare, you can take advantage of the many facilities which boats have to offer and enjoy a pleasant voyage.

4. Fill in the blanks below. Then, using expressions from the box on page 70, talk about the pros and cons of traveling by boat.

FOR	
Arguments	Justification/Examples
1. more comfortable than other forms of travel	1. go for a walk, eat in a restaurant, go shopping, have more space to move around
2.	
3.	
AGAINST	
Arguments	Justification/Examples
1.	
2.	
3.	

5. Read the extract below and choose the correct topic sentence.

1. There are many advantages to using the Internet.
2. However, there are many arguments against using the Internet.
3. Computers have become the most important means of communication.

First of all, you spend hours and hours sitting in front of a computer screen. This can lead to severe backache and problems with your eyesight. Moreover, using the Internet can be very expensive, because the membership fees and phone bills are often high. Finally, using the Internet requires a lot of patience. Getting onto the internet is not always easy and this means you sometimes have to wait a long time to get access.

6. A. Match each argument about modeling to its corresponding justification. Which points are "for" and which are "against"?

Arguments		Justification	
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	be an exciting career	a	expected to stay thin so that they look good all the time
2 <input type="checkbox"/>	opportunity to earn a lot of money	b	designers and fashion magazines are willing to pay high fees for popular models
3 <input type="checkbox"/>	models must constantly watch what they eat	c	reporters are always chasing them
4 <input type="checkbox"/>	no privacy	d	models usually travel to interesting places and often meet famous people

B. Use linking words/phrases to complete the paragraphs below.

Example:

There are certain arguments in favor of a career in modeling.

On the other hand, many people believe that a career in modeling also has drawbacks.

TECHNIQUES TO BEGIN OR END YOUR ESSAY

a) address the reader directly

If you take the time to train your dog, it will learn to obey you.

b) include a quotation (remember to mention the name of the person who said/wrote it).

As George Orwell wrote, "All animals are equal, but some are more equal than others."

c) include a rhetorical question .

Is it true that a dog is man's best friend?

7. Read the extracts below and say which are *beginnings* and which are *endings*. Identify which writing technique(s) has/have been used in each.

A Do you fancy yourself as a handyman or handywoman? For people who are good with their hands, home decorating is certainly an option. With the wide range of materials available in the shops, and the increasingly high cost of professional decorating, the trend is towards DIY. So what are the advantages and disadvantages of 'do it yourself'?

B To sum up, although there are many points against being a reporter, I believe there are certainly aspects in favor of it. Besides, as John Hersey once said, "Journalism allows its readers to witness history."

C More and more couples today choose to have only one child. Most of us imagine that being an only child must be terribly lonely, but is that really the case? Having no brothers or sisters has both advantages and disadvantages.

D All things considered, I believe that there are more disadvantages than advantages to dieting. Perhaps that was why writer and journalist Geoffrey Cannon believed that "Dieting makes you fat." After all, if you eat sensible,

well-balanced meals and keep fit and active, you are more likely to stay slim.

8. Read the topic sentences and think of appropriate supporting ones.

1. There are certain drawbacks to being a doctor.

- Have to study all their lives in order to keep up with the latest medical developments.

- _____
- _____

2. Watching television has certainly got its advantages.

- Keep up to date with current news

- _____
- _____

3. There are many arguments against being a famous rock star.

- Never home because they travel all over the world giving concerts

- _____
- _____

9. Read the topic sentences, then write appropriate supporting ones, joining them with appropriate linking words phrases.

1. There is no doubt that going on holiday during the winter is an attractive option

2. On the other hand, there are drawbacks to being a firefighter.

3. There are certain disadvantages to owning a dog.

10. A. Look at the list of points below and tick the six points that should be included in your article. Mark these as ‘A’ (advantages) or ‘D’ (disadvantages).

- | | A | D |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cycling is an inexpensive form of transport | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 fumes from cars and lorries are bad for your health | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 there are lots of different bicycles in the shops | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 cycling helps you to stay fit | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 cycling on busy roads is not very safe | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 my cousins go cycling at weekends | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7 cycling is an environmentally-friendly way to travel | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8 bicycles are unsuitable for long journeys | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Match the relevant points from above to the justifications below. Then, make sentences using appropriate linking words/phrases.

- A** it is a good form of exercise, particularly for the legs, heart and lungs
- B** it does not create air pollution
- C** you do not have to spend money on things such as petrol or costly repairs
- D** drivers do not always give way to cyclists
- E** there is a limit to the distance a cyclist can reasonably travel in one day
- F** in some cities the fumes are so bad that cyclists have to wear masks to protect them from pollution

PART C THE BEST AND THE WORST

1. CONVERSATION Summer Job

A. Listen and Practice.

Tracy: Good news! I've found a summer job!

Mark: That's great! Anything interesting?

Tracy: Yes, working at an amusement park. Doesn't that sound fantastic?

Mark: Sure, it does.

Tracy: So, have *you* found anything?

Mark: Nothing yet, but I've got a couple of leads. One is working as an intern for a record company - mostly answering phones. Or I can get a landscaping job again.

Tracy: Being an intern sounds more interesting than landscaping. And it's probably not as hard!

Mark: Yeah, but a landscaper earns more money than an intern. And you get a great tan!

B. Listen to the rest of the conversation. What is Tracy going to do at the amusement park?

2. STRUCTURE Comparing Jobs

A landscaper earns more than an intern.	An intern doesn't earn as much as a landscaper.
An intern has better hours than a landscaper.	A landscaper has worse hours than an intern.
A landscaper is better paid than an intern.	An intern is not as well paid as a landscaper
Being an intern is more interesting than landscaping.	Landscaping is less interesting than being an intern.
Landscaping is harder than being an intern	Being an intern is not as hard as landscaping,

Match the information to make sentences.

A

B

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. A counselor at a summer camp has worse hours ...</p> <p>2. Selling popcorn in a movie theater is not as rewarding....</p> <p>3. A part-time tutor doesn't earn</p> <p>4. Working on a construction site is more dangerous</p> <p>5. A tour guide is not as well paid</p> | <p>a. as a lifeguard.</p> <p>b. than working on a cruise ship.</p> <p>c. as working with the elderly.</p> <p>d. than a dog walker.</p> <p>e. as much as a housepainter.</p> |
|---|---|

Example: A dog walker has better hours than a counselor at a summer camp.

3.  LISTENING Do You Like It?

A. Listen to people talking about their summer jobs. Where does each person work? Write the correct job next to each name.

Carlos	
Paul	
Julia	

B. Listen again. Do Carlos, Paul, and Julia like their jobs? Why or why not?

4. DISCUSSION Pros and Cons

Choose two summer jobs from the list. Then use the questions to compare the jobs.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| a waiter | a housekeeper |
| a porter | a city guide |
| a hiking trail guide | a concierge |
| a chambermaid | a telephonist |

Which job do you think pays more? Which one has better hours?

Which one is more interesting? harder? more challenging? more rewarding? Why?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each job?

6. *ROLE PLAY* What's Your Job?

Choose a job you like and know best of all. Imagine you have found this recently. Go around the class and ask five people about the jobs they've chosen.

Name	Job	Job duties	Good points	Bad points
1.				
2.				
3.				

What job have you got?	<i>Well, I've got a job on a cruise ship.</i>
What do you have to do?	<i>I organize activities for the passengers.</i>
What do you like about it?	<i>Well, working on a cruise ship is terrific. I really enjoy</i>
Are there any bad points?	<i>Oh, sure. Every job has its bad points. I don't like ...</i>

7. *DISCUSSION* Work & Travel

Have you ever done one of the following jobs? Did you enjoy it? Was it well – paid?

If you were a student or did not have a full-time job would like to do in summer?

- washing up in a café or restaurant
- being a waiter / waitress in a café or restaurant
- selling ice creams or hamburgers in a street
- renting sun umbrellas and sun loungers on the beach
- being a tour guide
- looking after children in a summer camp
- working in a health or sports club
- working in a night club or disco
- working in amusement parks
- working at ski resorts
- working as a lifeguard

UNIT 3 NEWS AND STORIES

PART A WHAT A STORY!

1. QUESTIONNAIRE What Did You Do Last Weekend?

Check (✓) your answers and compare them.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> went to a movie | <input type="checkbox"/> went to the gym | <input type="checkbox"/> played a sport |
| <input type="checkbox"/> met a friend | <input type="checkbox"/> watched TV | <input type="checkbox"/> rented a video |
| <input type="checkbox"/> went on a date | <input type="checkbox"/> went to a disco | <input type="checkbox"/> played computer games |

2. LISTENING The Weekend

What did these people do last weekend? Listen and circle the correct answer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. He_____ .
a. went dancing
b. watched TV | 4. He_____ .
a. played with his nephews
b. went out with a friend |
| 2. He_____ .
a. met a girl
b. went to his brother's house | 5. She_____ .
a. went to a party
b. went to a movie |
| 3. She_____ .
a. went to the gym
b. entered a bodybuilding competition | 6. She_____ .
a. rented a video
b. watched baseball on TV |

3. LISTENING Did You Enjoy It?

A. Did these people enjoy their weekend? Listen and check (✓) the correct answer.

- | | Yes | No |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

B. Listen again. What did each person do on the weekend? Circle the correct answer.

1. He_____ .

- a. watched an adventure movie on TV
- b. played video games
- c. went to a movie

4. She_____ .

- a. played in a band
- b. went to a concert
- c. played tennis

2. He_____ .

- a. stayed at home
- b. went to the beach for the weekend
- c. went to the mountains

5. She_____ .

- a. stayed home and watched TV
- b. studied for an exam
- c. went out with friends

3. He_____ .

- a. read a lot of interesting magazines
- b. used the computer
- c. read an interesting book

6. She_____ .

- a. visited friends
- b. went to the countryside
- b. went out with friends

4. LISTENING Win A Trip to Las Vegas!

A. People are talking about their weekends. How was each person's weekend?

1. a. so-so

b. terrible

c. great

2. a. disappointing

b. pleasant

c. boring

3. a. tiring

b. terrific

c. wonderful

4. a. awful

b. quiet

c. enjoyable

B. Listen again. Are these statements true or false? Check (✓) the correct answer.

	True	False
1. a. She won a contest in a music store.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. She won a trip to Las Vegas.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. a. They went to a restaurant for dinner.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. His friend has a very interesting job.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. a. The park is very far from town.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. They didn't see any wild birds or butterflies on the trip.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. a. There were a lot of interesting people at the party.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. The party ended early.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. *CONVERSATION* How Was Your Weekend?

Work in pairs. Practice the conversations below.

1. A: How was your weekend?

B: It was great!

A: What did you do?

B: I saw a really good movie.

2. A: How was your weekend?

B: It was terrible!

A: Why? What happened?

B: My computer crashed.

3. A: How was your weekend?

B: It was awful!

A: Why? What happened?

B: I had to study for an exam.

4. A: How was your weekend?

B: It was really great!

A: What did you do?

B: I went to the beach.

6. *SPEAKING*

Ask your partner about last weekend. Have conversations like the ones above.

7. *CONVERSATION* Storytelling

Jake: What an awful story! A couple was sailing their yacht from Hawaii to Mexico. While they were crossing the Pacific, their boat hit a whale and sank!

Anne: Is that true? What happened to the whale?

Jake: It doesn't say. Oh, here's another one. A guy in Los Angeles was robbing a bank. But as he was escaping, he got caught in the revolving door.

Anne: I guess it was his first bank robbery!

Jake: Yeah. Oh, and listen to this. Some guy got locked out of his house, so he tried to get in through the chimney.

Anne: Don't tell me! He got stuck in the chimney!

Jake: Exactly. And he was still trying to get out two days later when the police rescued him.

8. *STRUCTURE* Past Continuous and Simple Past

<i>Past continuous</i>	<i>Simple past</i>
While they were crossing the Pacific	their boat hit a whale.
As he was escaping from the bank,	the robber got caught in the revolving door.
He was trying to get out of the chimney	when the police rescued him.

Complete the news stories using the past continuous or the simple past of the verbs.

1. Flight 2001 _____ (fly) from London to New York when it suddenly _____ (encounter) turbulence and _____ (drop) 15,000 feet.

The plane _____ (carry) over 300 passengers and a crew of 17.

2. While divers _____ (work) off the coast of Florida, they _____ (discover) a 100-year-old shipwreck. The shipwreck _____ (contain) gold bars worth \$2 million. The divers _____ (film) life on a coral reef when they _____ (find) gold.

3. A man was fined \$4,000 for stealing an ambulance. The ambulance driver _____ (make) a phone call when the thief _____ (start) up the ambulance. He _____ (speed) away when the driver _____ (see) him and _____ (call) the police.

4. Police got a shock when they _____ (stop) a motorist as she _____ (speed) on the highway. While they _____ (search) the trunk of her car, they _____ (find) three snakes. The driver said she _____ (take) them to a pet fair.

5. On Tuesday, a jumbo jet that _____(carry) 382 passengers and Air Force plane _____ (miss) each other by 15 meters in mid-air over the Atlantic Ocean. A spokesman for the airline company, which _____(have) the near miss in a statement yesterday, said the incident_____ (happen) so quickly that neither pilot_____ (have) time to take evasive action. “There was no warning whatsoever,” _____ (report) the captain of the jumbo jet. He looked out of the window and saw the tail of the Air Force plane as it _____ (disappear) into the clouds.

9.  LISTENING News Broadcasts

Listen to news broadcasts about three events. Take notes.

	Where did it happen?	When did it happen?	What happened?
1.			
2			
3.			

10.  CONVERSATION What a Pain!

A. Listen and practice.

Brian :	Someone stole my wallet last night!
Kate:	Oh no! What happened?
Brian:	Well I was working out, and I had put my stuff in my locker, just like I always do. When I came back, someone had stolen my wallet. I guess I’d forgotten to lock the locker.
Kate:	I’m sorry. That’s terrible! Did you lose much money?
Brian:	Only about \$20. But I lost my credit card and my driver’s license.
Kate:	What a pain!

B. Listen to the rest of the conversation. What did Kate have stolen once? What happened?

11. STRUCTURE Past Perfect

<i>Past event</i>	<i>Past Perfect event</i>
I was working out	and I had put my wallet in my locker
When I came back	someone had stolen my wallet.
They were able to steal it	because I had forgotten to lock the locker

A. Complete these sentences. Use the simple past or past continuous with the verbs in column A and the simple past or the past perfect with the verbs in column B.

]

A

B

1. A thief _____(break) into our house last night while I and my sister _____(pick) up pizza for dinner.

2. I _____(shop) with some friends yesterday and _____(lose) my keys.

3. I _____(drive) around with my friends all day on Sunday, and I _____(run) out of gas on the freeway.

4. I _____(try) to go and visit my parents last night when I _____(get) stuck in the elevator in their apartment building.

a Luckily, I _____(give) a friend a copy of them, and she _____(come) over and let me in.

b. It _____(reach) the fifth floor when it _____(stop). After I _____(be) stuck for about half an hour, someone finally _____(start) it again.

c. I guess we _____(leave) the door unlocked because that's how the thief _____(get) into the house.

d. Luckily, I _____(bring) my Car Association card with me, so I _____(call) them for help.

B. Match columns A and B to make complete stories. Then add one more sentence to each story.

12. STRUCTURE Adverbs with the Past and Past Perfect

1. Past progressive

While As	I was walking past the market I lost my wallet.
---------------------------	---

2. Past perfect

Up until then Before that Until that time	I had never lost anything.
--	----------------------------

By 10 o'clock By that time By the time I came,	everyone had left.
---	--------------------

When I arrived at the airport I	realized discovered found out	I had left my passport at home
---------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

3. Past Simple

A. At the same time

When As soon as The moment	I arrived at work, my boss asked to speak to me.
---	--

B. At a later time

Afterwards	
Later	we laughed about it,
Then /Next	but it wasn't funny at the time!
Before long	

Write two sentences for each situation using the adverbs.

1. I was pickpocketed on the subway last week.

Up until then, I had never had anything stolen before. The moment it happened, I screamed, "Pickpocket!"

2. I knew I shouldn't have agreed to give a short speech at my best friend's wedding reception.

3. Somehow I managed to pass the exam.

4. I didn't really enjoy my trip to New York last month.

5. I knew I was going to be late for my appointment.

6. I got married in August.

13. DISCUSSION Uncomfortable Situations

Group sentences into tree stories. Use adverbs to tell the stories.

1. I was backing my car out of the garage.

2. I had never been on a plane before.

3. I was chatting with my friends at a dinner party.

4. The plane started to shake violently. I got scared.

5. I crashed into my neighbor's car.

6. I accidentally knocked a cup of coffee on the floor.

7. I called my friend to thank him for dinner and to apologize for the mess.

8. I went next door to report the accident to my neighbor.

9. The flight attendant told me not to worry. She said that we were passing through a storm and that the shaking would end soon.

Example: I was chatting with my friends when accidentally The next day.....

14. LISTENING A Bad Day

A. People are talking about things that happened to them. How do you think each person felt? Listen and check (√) the correct answer.

	Embarrassed	Disappointed	Frightened
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

B. Listen again. What do you think each person did next?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 a opened the door | 4 a went home |
| b pushed the alarm button | b went sailing |
| c used the stairs | c went swimming |
| 2 a bought a plane ticket | 5 a turned on the radio |
| b went back to the terminal | b slowed down |
| c opened the briefcase | c went faster |
| 3 a went back to sleep | 6 a paid the bill |
| b watched TV | b left a big tip |
| c left the room quickly | c called the taxi company |

15. CONVERSATION You Really Had Quite a Day

Janet was on her way home from work one day when she ran into her friend Bill Sinclair.

Janet:	Bill! Where did you get that black eye? And what are you doing here anyway? I thought you had already left for Vermont. When I saw you at work yesterday, you said you had already packed and were all set to go.
Bill:	It's a long story. You see, the whole reason for my vacation was to get away and relax a little. I was even going to take the train, so I could enjoy the scenery on the way up. The trouble started this morning when my alarm clock

	didn't go off. By the time I got to the station, my train had already left. The next train wasn't due to leave for 12 hours, so I decided to rent a car instead.
Janet:	That sounds like a good idea.
Bill:	That's what I thought! But on my way to the car rental agency, I slipped and fell down some stairs in the subway.
Janet:	So <i>that's</i> how you got the black eye!
Bill:	I'm lucky I didn't kill myself. Anyway, when I fell I broke my glasses and had to go all the way back home to pick up my other pair.
Janet:	You really had quite a day!
Bill:	And if you think it was easy lugging these suitcases all over town ... Anyway, when I finally got to the rental agency, the place was packed. After I had waited in line for half an hour and filled out all the forms, I realized I couldn't pay. It turned out I had left my wallet at home.
Janet:	You sure have been through a lot! So what are you going to do now?
Bill:	Well, for one thing, I've decided to forget about going to Vermont. I'm already a physical wreck, and I haven't even left town yet!

16. LISTENING Lucky Break

**A. People are talking about past events. What happened to them?
Circle the correct answer.**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. a. Her car was damaged.
b. She ran into another car
c. Her car got stuck.</p> | <p>4. a. He was injured in the fire.
b. He escaped from the fire.
c. He didn't hear the alarm.</p> |
| <p>2. a. His plane has mechanical
difficulties
b. His plane flew into bad weather.
c. His plane had to make an
emergency landing</p> | <p>5. a. She won first prize.
b. Her friend won first prize.
c. She sold some raffled tickets.</p> |

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>3. a. She got lost in the hotel.
b. She was stuck in the elevator.
c. She was locked out of the room.</p> | <p>6. a. He spoke to a famous person.
b. He saw a famous person.
c. His wife spoke to a famous person.</p> |
|--|--|

**B. Listen again. Are these statements true or false?
Check (✓) the correct answer.**

	True	False
1. Someone in a big truck pulled her out.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The pilot got the airplane out of the storm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The person from house-keeping didn't have a key.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Only a few people were injured in the fire.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. She won a trip to Hawaii.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The rock-star signed his menu.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17. CONVERSATION  **Car Trouble**

Listen and practice.

- 1 - When did you get here?
2 - Just a few minutes ago.
3 - We've been waiting for almost an hour.
2 - I'm sorry, but I had a car trouble – a flat tire.
1 - Oh. That's too bad. Couldn't you have telephoned?
2 - I was going to, but I didn't have any change for a pay phone.
3 - You could have gotten some change in a store.
2 - Not really. The tire went flat out on the edge of town.
There wasn't any place to call from.
3 - Well; at least you are here now. No need to wait any longer.
So let's get started.

18. WORD POWER Accidents

A. Careless Driving

Fill in the gaps with the words in the box.

turn	overtake	run over	crash	miss
accelerate	skid	brake	swerve	

1. He suddenly pulled out of a side road and I had to _____ to avoid him.
2. He _____ hard and managed to stop in time. But it was close – he only _____ by a few inches.
3. She just wouldn't let me get passed. Every time I tried to _____ her, she _____.
4. She suddenly _____ left without indicating, and almost _____ two passer-bys.
5. He was going much too fast. He _____ on the ice and _____ straight into the back of me.

B. Three Hurt In a Crash

Fill in the gaps with the words in the box in the correct past tense.

arrive	brake	carry	charge	drive
happen	hold	skid	slip	take

Three people were injured in a crash involving two lorries and a van on the A 45 near Bury St Edmunds on Saturday. The accident (1) _____ in heavy rain at approximately 2.45 p.m. when a lorry which (2) _____ grain, (3) _____ on the wet surface of the dual carriageway, spilling its load across both lanes.

According to a police spokesperson, the driver of the lorry (4) _____ to avoid hitting a dog, which had run out into the road in front of him. The drivers of the two other vehicles involved, Darren Holmes, aged 21, and Brendan Murphy aged 37, (5) _____ too close behind to be able to stop in time.

Ambulances, which (6) _____ on the scene within minutes, (7) _____ the injured to the nearby hospital. Holmes has three broken ribs and is still under observation. The drivers of the lorries, John Peters and Brendan Murphy were treated for minor injuries and later sent home. The police (8) _____ all three drivers with dangerous driving.

C. Road Accident

Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.

braked	injuries	overtake	crashed
damaged	direction	skidded	collision

There have been further road accidents following yesterday's heavy rain. Early last night two motorists suffered serious 1) _____ in an incident involving three vehicles. Mr. Ray Amberly from Newden was traveling along Pyke Roads at around 90 mph when he noticed the van behind his car driven by Mr. Joseph Brown, moving out to 2) _____ him. Mr. Amberly 3) _____ slightly in order to let the driver of the van pass, but instead of slowing down, his car 4) _____ on the slippery surface and 5) _____ into the van. As a result, the van was knocked into a third vehicle, coming from the other 6) _____ which was driven by Mr. Luke Porter. All three vehicles were severely 7) _____ in the 8) _____ and the three drivers had to be taken to hospital. Police believe that the crash could have been avoided if the drivers had not been traveling so fast under such dangerous conditions.

Say It With Us

1. ROBERT AND JANE ARE GOING TO THE THEATRE

Jane and her boy-friend Robert have arranged to meet in the foyer of a theatre. Jane is late, as usual.

Robert: Oh, there you are, at last, Jane.

Jane: Hallo, Robert, I'm sorry I kept you waiting. It hasn't started yet, has it?

Robert: No, but we were going to have a meal beforehand, and now it's too late for that. Where on earth have you been?

Jane: Oh, Robert, I simply must tell you about something awful that happened to me. The bus I was in ran over a woman

Robert: Was she badly hurt?

Jane: She fainted, but I think it was mainly shock. Luckily the driver managed to brake pretty quickly.

Robert: How did it happen?

Jane: She wasn't looking where she was going. She saw a friend it seems, and just dashed out into the middle of the road. The bus stopped so suddenly that some of the passengers got bruised quite badly.

Robert: Were you hurt, Jane?

Jane: I just got a slight cut on one hand. It's nothing. I was sitting right in front and saw it all. She didn't look round, you know, just waved to her friend and then ran straight across the road.

Robert: How stupid!

Jane: A car just managed to avoid her, but the bus driver didn't see her until she was almost under his wheels. It's lucky she got away with no more than a few bruises and shock.

Robert: Were you asked to be a witness?

Jane: Yes, I had to make a long statement and leave my name and address with the police sergeant. Perhaps they'll ask me to appear in court.

Robert: Where did all this happen, Jane?

Jane: In Ruislip, near the station.

Robert: But what were you doing in Ruislip this evening?

Jane: It wasn't this evening. It was yesterday. I went to see my cousin there, on her birthday.

Robert: Yesterday? All this happened yesterday? Then why are you so late now?

Jane: But I'm not so late, am I? Only about ten minutes.

Robert: Ten minutes! More like half an hour! And I was just beginning to feel sorry for you. Come along now, or there'll be another accident. A serious one this time.

2. AT THE POLICE STATION

A police sergeant is questioning a bus-driver whose bus has knocked down a woman.

Jane, who witnessed the accident, is also asked to make a statement.

Sergeant: Please tell us exactly what happened.

Driver: Well, you see, I was driving along the High Street at a normal speed, about twenty miles an hour it was, when suddenly I saw this woman appear in front of me, in the middle of the road.

Sergeant: Didn't you see her start to cross over?

Driver: No. And in any case there was a zebra crossing just a few yards along and I was keeping my eye on that. I saw her quite suddenly and heard her scream at the same time.

Sergeant: When did you start to brake?

Driver: Well, it all seemed to happen at once. I suppose I must have braked as soon as I touched her, or perhaps even a split second earlier.

Jane: It was lucky she was thrown clear, or you couldn't have avoided running over her.

Sergeant: Now, Miss, perhaps you'll tell us exactly what you saw. Where were you sitting?

Jane: I was sitting by the right-hand window, just behind the driver. I happened to be watching the other side of the road because we were just passing a cinema and I wanted to see what was on.

Sergeant: Where was the woman then?

Jane: I noticed her standing on the pavement and then I saw her start to run across the road. She was waving to someone on the other side.

Sergeant: Did she look round at all?

Jane: No, I'm quite sure of that. She simply didn't pay any attention to the traffic. I saw a car driver lean out and shout at her, but she didn't notice.

Sergeant: Did you actually see the bus hit her?

No, she was hidden from view by that time. In any case, it all happened

Jane: so quickly. But I am almost sure I felt the bus brake before I heard her scream.

Driver: I don't see how I could have done anything about it, Sergeant. She just didn't look where she was going.

Jane: I'm sure it wasn't your fault. It was lucky for her she didn't end up under your wheels.

Driver: Thanks for your support, Miss. Will that be all, Sergeant, I'm rather in a hurry to get back to the depot.

Sergeant: I'll just have your statements typed out so that you can sign them. That won't take more than ten minutes. Of course you may have to appear in court, but we'll get in touch with you about that later.

PART B SUCCESSFUL WRITING

NARRATIVE

General Outline

Introduction	set the scene (who - where - when -what)
Main Body <i>Paragraph 1-3</i>	develop the story (detailed description of events in the order they happened)
Conclusion	end of story, feelings, comments or reactions

1. Read the story and underline the correct tenses. Then, label the paragraphs.

*development of story
feelings*

• *setting the scene*

• *end of story,*

AN UNFORGETTABLE JOURNEY

Para 1 _____

I stood on the deck, staring at the huge waves. From the moment we 1) **had left/were leaving** port and sailed into the English Channel, the weather had got worse and worse. Now, lightning flashed across the sky which was covered in dark clouds.

Para 2 _____

Suddenly, the noise of the engines 2) **had stopped/ stopped**. The ship 3) **slowed/ was slowing**, rolling heavily in the rough sea. A voice over the loudspeakers 4) **told/ were telling** us to remain calm - then added that a fire had started in the engine room, and said that all passengers must go immediately to the nearest lifeboat station.

Para 3 _____

We all 5) **ran/had run** onto the deck, following the signs to the lifeboats. The ship's officers arrived, made sure we had lifejackets and 6) **showed/were showing** us how to put them on.

Para 4 _____

7) **looked/was looking** again in horror at the wild, stormy sea. The thought of being out there in a tiny boat was terrifying. Minutes 8) **had passed/ passed** like hours, until at last a voice 9) **was announcing /announced** that everything was under control and the danger was over. We all 10) **cheered/had cheered** as the engines started again and the ship 11) **moved/was moving** forward into the waves.

Para 5 _____

I still couldn't believe it was over, though - not until we had reached port and I 12) **was standing/had stood** on solid ground again!

2. Number the events in the correct order. Then retell the story.

- A We were asked to go to the nearest lifeboat station.
- B We put on lifejackets.
- C A fire started in the engine room.

- D The ship slowed.
- E We reached port.
- F We went to the lifeboats.
- G The engines stopped.
- H 1 The ferry left port.
- I The engines started again.

3. Read the extracts and fill in the gaps with the linking words and phrases.

A.

before, eventually, meanwhile, as soon as, suddenly, after a while

- 1) _____ I arrived at the bank I joined the queue and waited for my turn.
- 2) _____ two men burst through the door and ran to the cashier, shouting loudly.
- 3) _____ we knew it the men had forced the cashier to open the security door.
- 4) _____ the bank manager called the police. 5) _____ we heard the police car siren blaring, but by the time they arrived, the robbers had left the building. The police chased them and 6) _____ caught them.

B.

first, soon, suddenly, finally, then, as

- 1) _____ we were driving home down the winding mountain road, it started to snow. Soft white snowflakes were falling lightly onto the road and it
- 2) _____ became very slippery. 3) _____ a deer shot out in front of the van and I had to swerve violently to avoid it. I heard a loud thump and managed to stop. I quickly jumped out of the van and ran back to see if the deer was hurt. I found it lying in the road. 4) _____ I thought it was dead. Then, the deer opened its eyes and I realized that it was alive. I jumped back, relieved as the deer struggled to its feet. For a moment it stood looking at me with its large soft brown eyes,
- 5) _____ it ran off into the forest and 6) _____ disappeared from view.

4. Put the events in the order they happened. Tell the stories using linking words.

Example:

As soon as I got off the train I knew this would be, a special day in my life.

A.

a	1	I got off the train.
b		I picked the wallet up.
c		I found the owner's address.
d		He was very happy.
e		He offered me a reward.
f		I found a wallet on the station floor.
g	10	I was able to buy myself a watch.
h		I gave him the wallet.
i		I went to the owner's house.
j		I opened it and looked inside.

B.

a		The train came.
b		I walked down the railway tracks.
c		I ran towards the boy.
d		The train went by.
e		I pushed him off the tracks.
f		I saw a young boy listening to a walkman playing on the tracks.

C.

a		The phone rang.
b		He told us a distant relative of ours had died.
c		A lawyer invited us to his office.
d		She left us £100,000.
e		My brother and I were looking at some bills.

TECHNIQUES TO BEGIN YOUR STORY

a) use your senses (set the scene and describe the weather, atmosphere, surroundings or people's actions to create mystery or suspense).

I could hear the wind howling around me. It was quite dark that night and it felt strange to be out in the wilderness all alone.

b) use direct speech

"Always look on the bright side of life, kids", Mr Frisbain used to tell us.

c) ask a rhetorical question

Have you ever travelled by train on a warm summer night?

d) address the reader directly

I am sure you all know what a bargain is.

e) refer to your feelings or moods

I was exhausted because I had been painting walls all day.

TECHNIQUES TO END YOUR STORY

a) use direct speech,

"Thank you, sir," the boy said to me.

b) refer to your feelings or moods,

We were shivering but we were happy to have made it.

c) ask a rhetorical question,

"Why did I have to suffer so much?"

d) describe people's reactions to/feelings about the events developed in the main body.

My brother had become the hero of the day and I was extremely proud.

5. Match the beginnings to their endings. Which techniques have been used in each beginning and ending?

Beginnings

<p>1. It was a cool August night. All was quiet and peaceful in my house as my parents and two sisters were sleeping in their rooms. I was lying in bed, trying to fall asleep.</p>
--

2. It was a freezing cold morning. Joanne and I were packing for our trip to Bermuda. Our flight was leaving later that afternoon. "I can't wait to enjoy the hot and sunny weather," said Joanne.

3. Aggie and I had been bored all day at school. As we wandered home, we decided to sneak into the old abandoned house at the edge of the forest. Although our parents had told us never to go in there, we couldn't resist the temptation. I am sure that you would have done the same if you had seen this house.

Endings

A. Relieved to be back home, I lit the fire while Joanne unpacked our things. We both realized how lucky we had been. Without having to say anything, we understood what the other was thinking. There's no other place like home, don't you agree?

B. After being pulled out from under the pile of bricks, we both knew how lucky we had been. We were truly ashamed of ourselves as we glanced at the crowd waiting behind the fence, especially since our parents were there. Isn't it true that curiosity killed the cat?

C. Back in my room, I felt confused and exhausted. I wasn't sure if it was moment ago or hours ago when I had been trying to fall asleep. "I must have been dreaming," I thought to myself.

6. Fill the correct synonym or antonym from the list. Can you think of any others to add to the table?

bored excited worried scare sure angry depressed

	Synonym	Antonym
thrilled	1.	disappointed
anxious	2.	relaxed

miserable	3.	glad
unsure	uncertain	4.
entertained	amused	5.
frightened	6.	unafraid
annoyed	7.	calm

CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?

1. *THE MALIGNED WOLF*

The forest was my home. I lived there and I cared about it. I tried to keep it neat and clean. The one sunny day, while I was cleaning up some rubbish a camper had left behind, I heard some footsteps. I leapt behind a tree and saw a rather plain girl coming down the path carrying a basket. I was suspicious of this little girl right away because she was dressed so strangely – all in red, and her head covered up so it seemed like she didn't want people to know who she was. Naturally I stopped to check her out. I asked her who she was, where she was going, where she had come from, and all that. She gave me a song and dance about going to her grandmother's house with a basket of lunch. She appeared to be basically honest person, but she looked suspicious so I decided to teach her a lesson about going through the forest unannounced, and in strange clothing.

I let her go on her way, but I ran ahead to her grandmother's house. When I saw that nice old woman, I explained what had happened, and she agreed that her granddaughter needed to learn a lesson, so she hid under the bed.

A few minutes later, the girl arrived, and I invited her into bedroom where I was in the bed, dressed like the grandmother. The girl came in all rosy-cheeked and said something about my big ears. I've been insulted before, so I made the best of it by suggesting that my big ears would help me to hear better. Now, what I meant was that I liked her and wanted to pay close attention to what she was saying. But she made another insulting remark about my bulging eyes. Now you can see how I was beginning to feel about this girl who put on such a nice front, but was apparently a

very nasty person. Still, I've made it a policy to turn the other cheek, so I told her that my eyes helped to see her better.

Her next insult really got to me. I've got this problem with having big teeth. And that little girl made a remark about them. I know that I should have had better control, but I leapt up from the bed and growled that my teeth would help me to eat her better.

Now let's face it, no wolf would ever eat a little girl – everyone knows that – but that crazy girl started running around the house screaming, and I was chasing her to calm down. I'd taken off the grandmother's clothes, but that only seemed to make it worse. And all of a sudden the door came crashing open and a hunter stood there with his axe. I looked at him and it became clear that I was in trouble. There was an open window behind me and out I went.

I'd like to say that was the end of it. But that grandmother character never did tell my side of the story. Before long, the word got round that I was a mean, nasty guy. Everybody started avoiding me. I don't know about the little girl with the funny red outfit, but I didn't live happily ever after.

2. 'SHOW-OFF' KILLS GIRL 3 HOURS AFTER L-TEST

Teenager driver was egged on, jury told. A Teenager killed a 15-year-old girl in a crash only THREE HOURS after passing his driving test, a court heard yesterday.

Philip Oldfield, 18, was showing off after being egged on by the girl and her friend who had encouraged him to show them what his father's car 'could do'.

He went round a left-hand bend at over 100kph, took off and hit a Land Rover parked in a lay-by. The car ended up on its roof – and school-girl Heather Wright, a passenger in the back seat was killed.

Oldfield, of Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, had picked up Heather and three other pals just before the tragedy.

The jury at Leeds Crown Court heard that the young driver:

FIERCELY accelerated and braked to throw his passengers around;

OVERTOOK a car after driving so closely behind it that all the driver could see was the roof of Oldfield's car;

WEAVED about and hit the kerb twice.

Prosecutor David Wagstaffe said: ‘The accused had just got through his driving test. Less than three and half hours later he killed someone by his bad driving. He was deliberately showing off and had overreached his ability.’

One of the passengers, David Cackett, 17, urged Oldfield to slow down and told him he was just being silly when he accelerated and braked, the jury heard.

But Heather and another girl taunted Cackett, saying; ‘Oh, Mr. Mature.’

Oldfield denies causing death by reckless driving although he had earlier admitted to police that he lost his nerve at the critical moment and this had led to disaster. The trial continues.

3. *BOY DRIVER SAVES FATHER*

The big Oldsmobile saloon cut through two miles of traffic on a busy four-lane highway with a nine-year-old boy at the wheel and a seriously ill man by his side.

Minutes earlier at Wilmington, Delaware, school-boy Mark Spencer had been out for a drive with his farther. Then 37-year-old Philip Spencer suffered a heart attack, just managing to stop before collapsing in agony.

Mark is only four feet tall, allowing him to peep over the top of the dashboard, while reaching the control pedals with a toe. But he didn’t hesitate, pushing his farther across the bench seat and setting off for the nearest hospital.

‘I didn’t drive through the red light and had to honk the horn to get past other cars but there weren’t too many problems’, he said. Mr. Spencer is recovering in hospital, where the opinion is that he wouldn’t have survived if Mark had hesitated, or even done the expected thing and phoned for an ambulance.

The Spencers are an exceptionally close and loving family, and, as Mark says: “We need my Dad, he’s really nice.” His mother, Blanche, confirms what one suspected – that her son is ‘car mad’ and, at the age of two, succeeded in reversing at station wagon down the drive. “Thank God he was with his farther”, she said. “I would have panicked, because I can’t drive.”

PART C WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

1. LISTENING Newspaper Headlines

A. Read these newspaper headlines. Then listen to the news reports. Are the headlines correct? Check \checkmark the answer.

1. Guests Escape from Hotel Fire correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>	2. Restaurant Wins Award for Food correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Students Lost for 10 Days Found Safe correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>
4. Rock Singer's Concert a Great Success correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>	5. Fishermen Lost During Storm correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Panda Babies Born at Zoo correct <input type="checkbox"/> incorrect <input type="checkbox"/>

B. Are these statements about things that actually happened or things that probably happened? Check \checkmark the correct answer.

	Actually happened	Probably happened
1. The fire started in a guest room.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. More than 10 people got food poisoning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The students' vehicle broke down.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Jimmy Wild had a sore throat.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The boat sank during the storm.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The baby pandas are very small right now.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. LISTENING Good News, Bad News

A. What are these news reports about? Circle the correct answer.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. a. a flood
b. a fire
c. a crime | 3. a. crime
b. a fire
c. a vacation | 5. a. a protest
b. an exhibition
c. a sale |
| 2. a. a protest
b. an exhibition
c. a sale | 4. a. an exhibition
b. a vacation
c. a crime | 6. a. an exhibition
b. a business plan
c. a protest |

B. Are these statements true or false? Check \surd the correct answer.

	True	False
1. Many people have had to leave their homes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Botero's work has been shown in this area before.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The weather is helping the fire spread.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Some of the snakes are still missing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The farmers support the higher taxes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The merger could be good news for travelers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. *READING* News Reports

HOPELESS HOLD-UPS

A. Two old ladies were walking in a Hamburg cemetery when a thief grabbed their suitcase. He ran away, unaware that he had stolen a dead cat! Later, the ladies explained that at the time of the incident they were on the way to bury their pet. They were convinced that the authorities would not let them, and they had decided to bury it after dark.

B. Everything was going smoothly as Raymond Burles tried to rob a Paris bank. He pointed a gun at the cashier and told him to hand over the money. Burles scooped £4,000 into a canvas holdall and zipped it up. Then he backed to the door ordering everyone to freeze. To his surprise no one took any notice – the staff and customers all jumped on him and pinned him to the floor. It was at this point that Burles realized that he had zipped up his gun in the bag along with the money.

C. Three thieves at Billericay in Essex gave hours of thought in 1971 to raiding the Post Office in Mountnessing Road. Among the details which they discovered were the times at which there was most cash and least security guard on the premises. They also invested in masks, guns and getaway car. At a pre-arranged time, the gang sped through Billericay and screeched to a halt outside the post office. It was only when

they jumped out of the car and ran towards the building that they discovered the one detail which they had omitted to check.

The Post Office had been closed for twelve years.

D. In May 1976 Vernon Drinkwater and Raymond Heap were accused of stealing a car while trying to sell it to its original owner.

E. Mr.J Ealey committed burglary in Detroit in 1968 and left his dog at the scene of the crime. The police soon arrived and shouted, ‘Home, boy’. They then followed the dog back to the burglar’s house. And arrived only seconds after he did.

4. CONVERSATION I’ve Got The News For You!

Listen and practice these dialog for everyday use.

A. The Human Fly

1 - Did you hear about that guy who climbed a skyscraper?

2 - I don’t believe I did. Was it on the TV news last night?

1 - Uh-huh. This guy – calls himself “the Human Fly” – climbed up this skyscraper with nothing but some big suction cups!

2 - I suppose he got arrested.

1 - He sure did! As soon as he got to the top of the building, the cops were there to grab him!

2 - And he’ll have to pay a fine, of course.

1 - In this guy’s case it looks as if he might have to go to jail, too!

B. That’s Weird

1 - The other night we were watching TV and the strangest thing happened.

2 - Really? What?

1 - It was during that thunderstorm we had. You remember, it poured down rain and there was a lot of lightning and thunder.

- 2 - I remember quite well. The children were frightened, and the dog ran and hid under the bed!
- 1 - Well, anyway, the lightning flashed a number of times, and we were going to turn off the TV. That's when this strange thing happened.
- 2 - I hope the lightning didn't hurt the TV!
- 1 - Oh, nothing as serious as that. But, suddenly the TV began to change channels rapidly – all by itself!
- 2 - That's weird.
- 1 - I'll say! It was a little scary, too!

UNIT 4 A GLIMPSE AT TOURISM

PART A HISTORY OF TOURISM

1. *READING* Footprints In The Sands of Time

A. Read the text.

A bit of time off work, a little too much to eat, some relaxing entertainment, loose cotton clothes, and a pair of sandals – the tourist of today isn't very different from those of nearly 3000 years ago.

Charles Howard takes gentle look at the history of the world's largest industry.

I do it, you do it, even the ancient Greeks did it. Travelling for pleasure, travelling to experience new places and events, travelling to relax and get away from it all – in other words, tourism.

Ever since man first emerged from his cave-dwelling, it seems he felt the urge to travel. But tourist had to wait for the civilization of ancient Greece before it really got moving. The Olympic games of 776 BC were the first international tourist event, with people travelling from many countries to watch and to take part.

Of course, if you want to travel from A to B, a good road is always an advantage, and we have a lot to thank the Romans for here. During the heyday of the Roman Empire they built thousands of roads. Some of the first people to take advantage of these roads were religious travellers visiting cathedrals, shrines, or holy sites – the word “holiday”, after all originally comes from “holy day”. Pilgrims like Geoffrey Chaucer would tell each other stories to entertain themselves on the road. Nowadays we have the in-flight movie –in medieval times they had the *Canterbury Tales*!

Gradually, more and more people caught the travelling bug. At first it was the nobility who set out in the 17th and 18th centuries on their Grand Tours – an essential part of every young gentlemen education. At the same time the upper classes were flocking to spa towns like Bath and Cheltenham. They also enjoyed the healthy pleasures of sea-bathing at Brighton and other resorts.

But it was developments in transport that really opened up the tourist industry. First there were coaches and coaching inns. Then came steam and suddenly the world was a smaller place. Steamboats crossed the English Channel, and railways stretched their iron webs across the civilized world. No sooner had the first railways been built in the 1830s than enterprising men like Thomas Cook in England began to exploit their potential by selling organized tours.

With excursions across continental Europe, the building of hotels and resorts to cater for the tastes of the pleasure-seekers, and the introduction hotel vouchers and travelers cheques, the tourist industry in its modern form was born. By the end of the 19th century the middle classes had joined the tourist classes, and mass tourism was a reality.

If the 19th century saw the birth of mass tourism, than the post-war years have witnessed its coming of age. Soon after the end of the Second World War, paid holidays became normal in Britain and many other countries. People now had more disposable income to spend on leisure time, and travel and tourism were available to the many rather than the elite few. Holiday camps sprang up, offering the masses an affordable accommodation-and-entertainment package. Television sets were appearing in more and more homes, bringing the attractions of distant lands into people's living rooms. Package holidays abroad began to appear in the 1950s. But it wasn't until the introduction of the first commercial jet airliners that the idea of foreign holidays really took off.

In recent decades things have only got better for the tourist: faster and cheaper travel options, a wider range of suitable accommodation, more time and money to spend on their holidays. Tourism has come a long way from its distant, humble beginning. So when you're next wandering along a sun-kissed foreign beach, sipping your cocktail, gazing at the sunset, and trying to forget your worldly cares, remember – you may be treading in the footprints of a 19th – century adventurer, a gentleman on his Grand Tour, a pilgrim or a crusader, or even a Roman soldier or an ancient Greek!

Focus on vocabulary

take advantage of sth - to use a particular situation to do or get what you want
get away from it all - to leave behind your normal life or problems, especially on vacation

catch the travel bug -	to become suddenly enthusiastic about something
take off -	to rise into the air at the beginning of a flight (for ex. a plane)// to become successful or popular very fast
cater for -	to provide people with everything that they want or need
come along -	to make progress or get better in quality, skill, or health
worldly cares -	problems, worries of everyday life
set out -	to start a journey

B. Read the article again and list the key events mentioned for each of these periods:

1. ancient Greece
2. the Romans
3. early Christianity
4. 17th and 18th centuries
5. 19th century
6. post-World War Two years

C. Answer the questions:

1. What reasons are given for people wanting to travel?
2. Find four examples of improvement in transport.
3. What were the «Canterbury Tales»?
4. What did Thomas Cook do?
5. Why was the introduction of hotel vouchers and traveler's schedules so important?
6. Why were holiday camps so popular?
7. What technical development helped the expansion of package holidays abroad?

PRACTICE

1. Match the words with their explanations.

- a. to emerge
- b. to experience
- c. event

d. development

e. to entertain

f. to exploit

g. resort

h. available

i. attraction

j. humble

k. accommodation

l. to witness

A. to be affected by something

B. the process of growing, changing, or making something 2) a new event that

C. changes a situation

D. a place that you can live or stay in

E. to become known 2) to appear or come out from somewhere

F. to make people enjoy watching or listen to someone

G. to unfairly use someone`s ideas, time, work etc without rewarding them for it

H. someone who is not proud and does not think that they are better than other people

I. something that people like to see or do because it is interesting and enjoyable

J. something that happens, especially something important, interesting or unusual

K. a place where a lot of people go for a holiday

L. something that you can buy, use, or have

M. to see something happen, especially an accident or a crime

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

to emerge	to experience	to witness	to exploit	available
accommodation	development	attraction	resort	humble

1. It is a new _____ in the treatment of flu.

2. The price includes flights and hotel _____.

3. He _____ some pain in his leg.

4. The children _____ from their hiding place under the bed.
5. Did anyone _____ the attack?
6. The company was accused of _____ workers.
7. The novel is about the friendship between a _____ mailman and a famous poet.
8. Tickets are not _____ to the public.
9. Nowadays people prefer package holidays at a popular holiday _____.
10. Buckingham Palace is one of London`s most popular tourist_____.

3. Replace the underlined words with the appropriate phrases

1. Mary became jealous when John`s career started being successful.
2. There was no doubt that they suddenly became enthusiastic about traveling.
3. The plane didn`t leave the ground on time, it was delayed five hours.
4. The 19th century saw the time when mass tourism started to exist.
5. Jane`s father dressed in strange clothes amused children the whole evening.
6. She decided to go to the seaside because she was fed up with problems and worries of everyday life.
7. She is very kind person , and people often use this particular feature of Jane.
8. After a three-day rest, the travelers started their journey again.
9. How`s Kathleen making progress with her swimming?
- 10.I wanted to leave behind all my problems, because I was very tired.

4. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

1. Religious travelers took advantage _____ the roads built _____ Romans.
2. This hotel will cater _____ the taste _____ any pleasure-seeker.
3. We are waiting _____ the facts to emerge.
4. Package holidays abroad began to appear _____ the 1950s.
- 5 What time did the plane finally take _____?
6. Get away _____ it all in sunny Barbados.
7. She took _____ her apron and set _____ for her evening walk.

8. Nowadays people prefer package holidays _____ a popular holiday resort.
9. In 1869 Egypt became a popular destination _____ Cook`s tours.
10. Tourism has come a long way _____ its distant, humble beginning.

2. *DISCUSSION* What? When? How?

Fill in the missing information.

EVENT	PERIODS	WHAT HAPPENED
Olympic games	776 BC	People traveled from many countries
Road - building	The heyday of the Roman Empire	In several centuries...
Grand Tours		
	In 1830	Thomas Cook began to sell organized tours
	The end of the 19 th century	
		The idea of foreign holidays really took off

3. *WRITING*

Write a statement describing the basic periods in the development of tourism.

PART B PIONEERS OF TOURISM

1. *READING* Thomas Cook and Others

A. Thomas Cook was an important influence on the development of tourism. Do you know any other “pioneers of tourism” from any of the periods of tourism development? Have you heard of Freddie Laker or Cesar Manrique?

B. Divide into three groups. Each group is going to read about one of these three pioneers of tourism - Thomas Cook, Freddie Laker, and Cesar Manrique. In your groups, fill in the information for your person in this chart.

Name	Thomas Cook	Freddie Laker	Cesar Manrique
Dates			
Job or role in tourism			
Achievements/events (with dates)			
General contribution to the development of tourism			
Any other important information			

C. When you have made notes, get together with members of the other groups and find out about the other pioneers of tourism. Discuss the different contributions made by each of the pioneers. Who do you think made the most valuable and important contribution? Why?

Thomas Cook

For millions of people around the world, the name Thomas Cook means traveller's cheques and travel agencies – but who was Thomas Cook? He was the first person to develop mass tourism. He organized excursions and tours which

*opened up the world of travelling for pleasure to the middle classes. Many of the things which we now take for granted in modern tourism date back to Thomas Cook - things like traveller's cheques, hotel vouchers, and **chartered transport**.*

Thomas Cook lived in Leicester in the centre of England in the mid- 19th century. He organized his first tour, a railway excursion from Leicester to Loughborough, in 1841. A total of 570 passengers joined it. The excursion was so successful that Cook organized other similar events. All of the early tours used the newly-invented railways.

Cook organized his first major continental tour in 1855 but it lost money. However, by 1862 he had managed to **negotiate** cheaper **rates** for crossing the English Channel. The cheaper rates were **in return for** a guarantee that he would bring large numbers - the **essence** of mass tourism. Tours to France and to Switzerland became regular events. The Swiss quickly recognized the need to build the things that the tourists wanted - hotels and other facilities - so a whole tourist industry began to develop. After the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, Egypt also became a popular **destination** for Cook's tours. In the early 1870s he organized the first round-the world tour, lasting 222 days.

So in a little over thirty years the foundations of modern mass tourism were **establish**.

Freddie Laker

Freddie Laker was one of the pioneers of modern passenger air travel. He was born in England in 1922, and from an early age he was involved with aircraft. He was an aircraft engineer in the Second World War and also learnt to fly.

Laker's business ability appeared soon after the war ended. In the Berlin airlift of 1948 he was one of a number of businessmen who bought and chartered planes to take food and **supplies** to the people of Berlin when the city was blockaded by the Russians.

This early entrepreneurial experience led Freddie Laker to **increased** business activity in the 1950s. He was one of a number of businessmen who helped the rapid **expansion** of air travel, using recent developments in aircraft technology. In 1955,

for example, he set up an air service carrying passengers and cars across the Channel between England and France.

It was in the 1960s and 1970s that the real **growth in** charter air travel happened, as more and more people wanted to go on package holidays. Laker was **at the forefront of** this. He ran British United Airways from 1960 to 1965, and Laker Airways from 1966 to 1982. His main **achievement** was to set up companies which were **independent of** the big state corporations, and to offer cheap flights for thousands of people. Perhaps the best example of this was the Skytrain passenger service to the USA which started a price war on the transatlantic routes from 1977 to 1982. Freddie Laker helped to make air travel a realistic and fairly cheap possibility for many travellers and tourists.

César Manrique

*The tribute most often paid to César Manrique is that without his efforts tourist development on Lanzarote would have followed the high-rise, high-density route and the island would have lost its **identity**. In the **environmentally conscious** 1990s Lanzarote is studied by other countries who are developing tourism, and is used as a role model.*

Manrique was born in Aprecife in 1919 and studied art in Madrid and New York, at a time when surrealism was a major influence. He returned to his beloved island in 1968, determined to **preserve** its natural beauty in the face of tourism. His major set-piece visitor attractions Jameos del Agua, Mirador del Rio, and Jardin de Cactus are masterpieces of design which are totally in harmony with the landscape.

The hallmarks of any Manrique project are the use of local materials, **integration with** nature, and a completely peaceful atmosphere (often helped by ethereal 'mood music'), all finished with a flourish of his own brand of surreal art.

Manrique was far more than just an artist and designer, however. He was the **driving force** behind the island's whole tourism development philosophy. He was a fiery orator and a tireless promoter of the island, and it is **thanks to** him that almost all the architecture on Lanzarote is in traditional style, and that there is still a total **ban on** advertising hoardings. César Manrique died in a car accident just outside his

Tarode Tahiche home in September 1992. His influence has been so pervasive throughout Lanzarote that his philosophy is sure to live on.

PRACTICE

1. Match the following definitions with the words from the text that are in the bold type.

- A. food, clothes and things necessary for daily life, especially for a group of people over a period of time;
- B. the process of making a business, organization, or activity grow by including more people, moving into new areas, selling more products etc.;
- C. something important that you did by your own efforts;
- D. an increase in amount, size, or degree;
- E. existing separately and not influenced or controlled by other people, organizations or the government;
- F. in an important and leading position;
- G. larger or more than before;
- H. to save something or someone from being harmed or destroyed;
- I. thinking a lot about environment;
- J. the qualities that make someone or something what they are and different from other people;
- K. force combining of two or more things so that they work together effectively;
- L. used to say that something good is caused by something else;
- M. is the person or thing that is most important in making something happen;
- N. an official order that forbids something from being used or done;
- O. to discuss something in order to reach an agreement, especially in business or politics;
- P. rented for special use;
- Q. an amount of money that is paid;
- R. means as an exchange for;

- S. the most important part of something;
- T. the place that someone or something is going to;
- U. to start a company, organization, system etc. that is intended to exist or continue for a long time.

2. Paraphrase the sentences:

1. Men as well as women are at larger risk for cancer from X-rays.
2. We can see the rapid increase in amount of private nursing-home care over the last decade.
3. A group of women in the neighborhood have started an investment club.
4. There's been tremendous increase in amount in the health food industry.
5. The Pasteur Institute has been in an important position research into the AIDS virus.
6. Winning three gold medals is a remarkable thing done by my own effort.
7. The research center is on Harvard's campus, but is not controlled by the university.
8. UN representatives are trying to discuss a ceasefire.
9. London is a popular place where tourists go.
10. The countries have kept their own distinct political and cultural features, making them different.
11. The house is part of local history and should be saved.
12. Mandela was the most important person in the changes.
13. There will be an official order forbidding smoking.
14. We are going by an airplane, rented for special use.
15. The airline has plans for the process of making its activity grow into Asia.

3. Match the verbs from ex. 1C with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. live on | A. to make something available or possible; |
| 2. pay tribute to | B. to expect that the things that you have will always exist, and so not pay much attention to them; |
| 3. set up | C. to have existed since a particular time in the past; |

4. be involved with D. to be interested in or taking part in an activity or event;
 5. date back to E. 1. to start a company, organization, committee etc.
 2. to organize an event, meeting etc.;
6. open up F. still have an influence;
 7. take sth for granted G. to praise someone or something publicly.

4. Fill in the gaps with words from the boxes.

achievements	at the forefront of	involved	driving force	preserve
set up	take it for granted	independent	thanks to	involved with
growth	paid tribute to	integration	ban	supplies
identity	opens up	expansion	lives on	set up

1. Couple was having a loud argument, and I was afraid to get_____.
2. Emergency _____ are being sent to the flooded region.
3. The company has looked at a number of ways of financing its_____.
4. They want to_____ their own import-export business.
5. There's a substantial _____ in the number of low-paid jobs
6. We are_____ efforts to tackle inequality.
7. I'm very proud of my _____ as program director.
8. _____ legal experts have been studying the case.
9. Television is so common now that we _____.
10. Education _____ all kinds of career choices.
11. The chairman _____ the team's contribution to professional baseball.
12. You have to let the children develop a sense of their own_____.
13. We want to _____ as much open land as possible.
14. Nowadays we can see the _____ of European economies
15. He was the _____ behind the new ballet company.
16. Dietrich rose to international stardom, _____ the Viennese director von Sternberg.

17. There's a _____ on logging in the forest.
18. Maria was so _____ her work that she didn't hear me come in.
- a. Elvis still _____.
- b. The group plans _____ an import business.

2. READING Around the world in 222 days

A. Read the text.

The history of modern tourism began on 5 July 1841, when a train carrying 500 factory workers travelled from Leicester to LoughborOugh, twelve miles away, to attend a meeting about the dangers of alcohol.

This modest excursion was organized by Thomas Cook, a young man with neither money nor formal education. His motive was not profit, but social reform. Cook believed that the social problems of Britain were caused by widespread alcoholism. Travel, he believed, would broaden the mind and distract people from drinking.

The success of Cook's first excursion led to others, and the success of the business was phenomenal In 1851, Cook launched his own monthly newsletter, Cook's *Exhibition Herald and Excursion Advertiser** the world's first travel magazine; by 1872, the newsletter was selling 100,000 copies a month and its founder was treated as a hero of the modern industrial age.

When Thomas Cook reached the age of sixty-three, there was still one challenge ahead of him: to travel round the globe, The idea of travelling *to Egypt via China' seemed impossible to most Victorians. Cook knew otherwise. In 1869 two things happened that would make an overland journey possible: the opening of the Suez Canal and the completion of a railroad network that linked the continent of America from coast to coast.

He set off from Liverpool on the steamship *Oceanic*, bound for New York, Throughout his travels, his traditional views affected most of what he saw, including the American railroad system. Although impressed by its open carriages, sleeping

cars, on-board toilets and efficient baggage handling, he was shocked that men and women were not required to sleep in separate carriages.

Japan delighted him. It was a land of 'great beauty and rich fertility,' where the hotels served 'the best roast beef we have tasted since we left England'. Cook and his party toured the city of Yokohama in a caravan of rickshaws. ¹ We created quite a sensation,¹ he wrote.

Cook's love of Japan was equalled only by his hatred of China, Shanghai, the next port of call, offered 'narrow and filthy streets' which were full of 'pestering and festering beggars'. After twenty-four hours there, Cook had seen enough.

He travelled to Singapore and as he set off across the Bay of Bengal, Cook was full of confidence, feeling that he understood 'this business of pleasure'¹. But nothing he had seen in Shanghai could have prepared him for the culture shock of India.

At the holy city of Benares we were conducted through centres of filth and obscenity,' he wrote. From the deck of a boat on the Ganges he saw the people washing dead bodies, before burning them on funeral piles beside the river. He found these scenes 'revolting in the extreme'. By the time Cook left Bombay for Egypt, he was showing signs of tiredness. On 15 February 1873, while crossing the Red Sea, he wrote to *The Times* that he would not travel round the world again. After thirty-two years of travelling, with the view of making travelling easy, cheap, and safe for others, I ought to rest.' In Cairo, he fell seriously ill for the first time.

Cook arrived home in England after 222 days abroad. Although he never attempted another world tour, he continued to escort parties of «tourists to continental Europe throughout the 1870s, and did not cease his seasonal visits to Egypt until the late 1880s. He died in July 1892 at the age of eighty-three.

B. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. Cook organized his first tour in order to make some money.
2. He launched the world's first travel magazine in 1872.
3. The Suez Canal was opened in 1869.
4. He thought some aspects of the American railroad system were excellent.

5. He preferred China to Japan.
6. He was shocked by what he saw in India.
7. He fell ill towards the end of his round-the-world tour.
8. He handed the business over to his son when he was sixty-five.

C. The following place names are mixed up. Reorder the letters to find the words and write the place names in the order that Cook visited them. The first one has been done for you.

Itinerary

ByafoBaglne	Bersean
Sapierogn	Bmoyab
<i>Lerolovpi</i>	Shaiagnh
Crioa	Nwe Ykro
Egdnaln	Jnpaa
Rde Sae	

C. Add new information about Thomas Cook from ex. 2A in the chart from ex. 1B.

3. SPEAKING

Use the chart from ex. 1B and tell about one of the pioneers of tourism. You are supposed to use the following expressions:

- he was the first (person) who...
- the name of.... means...
- thanks to (smb/smt)
- he organized/set up...
- he managed to do smt
- he was at the front of...
- he was involved with...
- he helped to do smt/ he helped smt
- his activity led to
- date back to
- ...became regular events

PART C SIGHTSEEING

1. DISCUSSION Sights

There are some famous sights. Match these sights to the dates they were completed and the country (city) they are situated in.

Sights	Place	Dates
Taj Mahal	1. Athens	a. 432 B.C.
Kiyomizy	2. Rome	b. 82 B.C.
Colosseum	3. India	c. 537
Petronas Towers	4. Paris	d. 1250
Notre Dame	5. Venice	e. 1633
Empire State Building	6. Kyoto	f. 1648
Parthenon	7. Kuala Lumpur	g. 1931
St. Marks	8. New York City	h. 1996

Example: I think the Taj Mahal was built / completed in 1648.

I guess it is situated in India.

2. WORD POWER Describing Cities And Sights

A. Rome is a nice city. How many positive words can you think of to use instead of nice in the sentence? (e.g. beautiful, exciting). Make a list.

B. Complete the chart. Check which adjectives can be used with which nouns.

adjectives	buildings	cities
ancient	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
famous	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
elegant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
glorious	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
important	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
lovely	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

magnificent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
powerful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
splendid	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
superb	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
wonderful	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. *STRUCTURE* «Indicating positions», «superlatives», «passives», «present perfect»

There is a number of different forms which occur frequently in guiding language	
1.	<u>Indicating position</u> On your right / left is ... We are now passing ... In front of you is ... You can see now ...
2.	<u>Superlatives</u> ... is (one of) the most famous sight(s)
3.	<u>Passives</u> ... was built in (date) ... was painted by / ... was designed by (person) ... is said to be haunted / be the best example of ...
4.	<u>Present perfect</u> ... has stood here for (time period) ... has been standing here since (dates)
5.	<u>Other expressions</u> ... without doubt so story goes imagine, if you can, ...

PRACTICE

1. Fill in the gaps with the expressions from the table.

on your left/right	approaching	entering
to your left/right	passing	in front of you

1. Building, you can see _____, is a fine example of Gothic architecture.
2. Look _____ for an elegant building of Drama Theatre.
3. We are now _____ the magnificent museum, which houses the collection of arts.
4. We are now _____ (inside) the Orthodox church.
5. _____ right is the symbol of Rome – the Colosseum.
6. If you look _____, you will see the masterpiece of classical architecture.
7. We are _____ the monument of Columbus
8. _____ - is the National Gallery, which contains numerous artistic treasures.

2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the table. Use them in Past Passive.

use	design	restore
complete	burn	paint

1. The building of museum _____ as the central library.
2. During the fire of 1812 Moscow _____. Then it _____.
3. The exterior _____ by a world-known architect.
4. The left wall in the Cathedral _____ by Leonardo.
5. The building works began in 1930 and the building _____ in 1933.

3. Fill in the gaps with the verbs from parentheses. Use them in Past Progressive Passive. (was/were being done)

1. The Taj Mahal _____ (build) during ten years.
2. This picture _____ (paint) fifteen years.
3. The building of Medieval school _____ (use) as the museum during 150 years.
4. The symbol of our town _____ (restore) during 2 years.
5. The collection _____ (house) by the Gallery during 5 years.

4. Fill in the gaps with the verbs from parentheses. Use them in Present Perfect (has/have done).

1. The Eiffel Tower _____ (attract) tourists since the 19th century.
2. The powerful building of Parliament _____ (stand) there since 1837.
3. The glorious building of a museum _____ (house) the finest collection of ancient manuscripts since 1950.

4. The Gallery _____ (contain) numerous paintings and drawings since the 18th century.
5. The building work _____ (begin) since 1998.

5. Use these models to expand the following notes into sentences to make a commentary about St Paul's Cathedral in London.

1. on/left/beautiful/St Paul's Cathedral
2. stood/over 300 years
3. designed/Christopher Wren
4. one/large/dome/world
5. said/influenced/designed/Capitol building/Washington
6. Lord Nelson/buried/crypt
7. Charles and Diana/married/1981
8. imagine/how impressive/London/17th century

6. Think of two famous places you know. Make notes about them and produce a series of sentences like the ones for St Paul's Cathedral.

4. LANGUAGE FOCUS Relative Clauses

A. Relative clauses are used to make two separate statements into one sentence. For example:

- a. This is what the Chinese architect, Leoh Ming Peh, decided to do. Leoh Ming Pei had been named to design the project in March 1983.
This is what the Chinese architect, Leoh Ming Peh, **who** had been named to design the project in March 1983, decided to do.
- b. The pyramids **which/that** were built up until the Third Dynasty were made of mud and brick, not stone.
- c. The Rosetta stone, **which** was found in 1799, enabled Champollion to decipher the hieroglyphics.
- d. The Greek goddess who represented war was called Athena.
- e. King Charles IV, who was a Czech king and built the famous Charles Bridge in Prague, must have been a good military commander.

B. Make sentences with these words. You will have to add extra words.

Example:

Aphrodite/Greek goddess/represented love and beauty

Aphrodite was a Greek goddess who represented love and beauty.

Alexander the Great/born 356 BC/father/King Philip of Macedonia

Alexander the Great, whose father was King Philip of Macedonia, was born in 356 BC.

1. Tower of London/11th century/built by William the Conqueror/ both prison and palace
2. Statue of Liberty/American Museum of Immigration in base/seen by all visitors arriving in New York by sea
3. Taj Mahal/outside Agra/built as a testimony to love
4. Catacombs/early Christians buried/a maze of underground passages
5. Assyrian King Nebuchadnezzar/ built the Hanging Gardens of Babylon/one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World
6. Mozart/father a violinist at Archbishop of Salzburg's court/learnt to play the piano/three years old

5. LISTENING Guide Commentaries

A. Listen to the seven tour guides, who tell about the following sights. Check the correct information about each sight and complete the chart.

The Colosseum

Taj Mahal

The Golden Gate Bridge

Parthenon

The White House

St Basil's Cathedral

Eiffel Tower

St Peter's

The Great Pyramid and the Sphinx

	Sight	Country/City	Commentary
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			

6. *READING* Seville: What To See

Read the description of some of Seville sights. Act as a guide on the tour of Seville speaking at least about three of them. Use “indicating position” phrases.

MARIA LUISA PARK

The Maria Luisa Park, with **its majestic buildings** built for the 1929 World Fair, is **uniquely beautiful**. Its eighteenth and nineteenth century surroundings **overflow** with geraniums and charm.

CATHEDRAL

The **gothic** cathedral, which contains **a vast wealth of artistic treasures**, is one of the largest in Christendom, rivaling St Peter’s in Rome and St Paul’s in London. Columbus is buried here. Its tower, the Giralda, with a belfry and a huge bronze weather-vane in the form of a human figure, added in the 16th century, is the old minaret. The orange tree patio was the side of the bazaar in Moorish times.

ALCAZAR

This is a fortified area containing an 11th century *mudejar* palace, which **has undergone** several reformations. The hall of Ambassador, the gardens, and the tilework generally are **noteworthy**. Open daily from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Entrance on the Plaza del Triunfo.

ARCHIVE OF THE INDIAS

In the Casa Lonjia, Archivo de las Indias is an incredibly valuable repository of ancient documents relating to the discovery and conquest of the Americas. Not all of the documents have been fully studied yet: **it is not open to the general public**, only to scholars.

BULLRING

The Real Maestranza bullring, where, **according to** both Bizet’s opera and to **local legend**, Carmen’s former lover Don Jose stabbed her to death, is the most ornate in Spain.

HOSPITAL DE LA CARIDAD

This hospital (Plaza de Jurado), **which houses** one of the Seville's most important collections of art, was founded to care for the poor and the sick and to bury the dead. Today it is an old people's home. **It contains numerous artistic treasures**, including paintings by Valdes Leal and Murillo. It was founded in the 17th century by a wealthy wastrel, Miguel del Manara, after a bad binge in which he imagined men were coming to pick him up off the street and put him in a coffin.

7. LISTENING A Guided Tour Of Charleston

A. Listen to a tour guide, who talks about Charleston's attractions. Put the attractions into the order in which they are mentioned by the guide.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| a. <input type="checkbox"/> | St Michael's Church | f. <input type="checkbox"/> | Ashley River Memorial Bridge |
| b. <input type="checkbox"/> | Calhoun mansion | g. <input type="checkbox"/> | Gibbes Museum of Art |
| c. <input type="checkbox"/> | The Old Market | h. <input type="checkbox"/> | Charles Towne Landing |
| d. <input type="checkbox"/> | King Street | i. <input type="checkbox"/> | USS Yorktown |
| e. <input type="checkbox"/> | Battery/White Point Gardens | j. <input type="checkbox"/> | Heyward Washington House |

B. Listen again and indicate whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

Statement	T	F
1. They are driving up Meeting Street	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. On the left is the Gibbes Museum of art	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. St Michael's Church was built in 1671	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. One of the historic houses was built by George Washington	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The Battery is also known as White Point Gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The tour arrives at the Calhoun Mansion at 4 p.m.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. The Charleston Towne Landing is on the other side of the river	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. At the end, the guide takes the group shopping	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Read the leaflet about Charleston.

Gibbes museum of Art

One of the finest collections of American art in the south-East. The collection **consists of** view of Charleston, portraits of notable South Carolinians, paintings, prints, and drawings from the 18th century to the present. The Museum Shop **features** an outstanding selection of fine art prints, posters, cards, jewelry, and books. Tues.-Sat. 10-5, Sun. & Mon. 1-5. Closed holidays. Adults \$3; senior citizens (ages 62 and older), military, and college students \$2. Children ages 6-18 \$1; children under 6 free with adult. 135 Meeting st., Charleston, (803) 7222706

The Old Exchange & Provost Dungeon

Over 300 years of pirates, presidents, patriots, and preservation make the Old Exchange and Provost Dungeon one of the most historic places you'll see on your visit to Charleston. Built by the British in 1771, it was Charleston's first customs house and exchange, and the former site of a British colonial jail. The self-guided tour **highlights** the dungeon where British officers imprisoned American patriots, the Great Hall where George Washington was lavishly entertained in 1791, and the original trading floor of the exchange. Don't forget to visit our gift shop. Open daily 9-5. Admission. 122 East Bay at Broad St. (808) 7272165.

Gray Line tours

Explore America's most historic city with **the world's most experienced sight-seeing company**. Historic Charleston tours leave several times daily with pick-ups at downtown hotels and the visitor center. These **tours cover** large areas of peninsula city, including all **major landmarks, with narration by professional guides**, and our comfortable vehicles are customized for Charleston's narrow streets. Visit to historic house included in most tours. Seasonal tours to plantations and gardens. For reservations on all tours call 722-4444 or see driver at the Visitor reception Center, and map location 42-R.

Talk of the Towne

Let a quality owner-operated tour service show you the Battery, the Market, the College of Charleston, and much more! 1-hour plus tours offer a comprehensive sightseeing experience that covers more than 6 miles: 2-hour tours also include a guided historic house tour. The only tour that visits the Nataniel Russel house is offered twice daily. Tours depart from the Visitor Reception Center, map location 42-R, with three downtown hotel pick-ups. For reservations and information call 795-8199.

8. **LISTENING** Excursion Around The Pergamon Museum

A. Listen to the guide describing artefacts in the Pergamon Museum. What Olympian gods and giants are mentioned in the commentary?

B. Listen again and check true and false statements.

Statement	T	F
1. Pergamon was the name of a man.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The monument was built 2,000 years ago.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. It has always been considered one of the wonders of the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The Gauls had come from Europe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The frieze symbolises two victories.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The giant attacks Athena with his serpent.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. The whole frieze is painted in bright colours.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. You will see another monument.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Listen to another part of his tour and fill in the missing words and expressions.

Now _____ the path of the gods and _____ the processional avenue _____ the great gate _____ of you. Remember as you go _____ these lions that they were not only admired as wild, noble and free animals but that they also _____ Ishtar, the goddess of love, the sky and of war. Ishtar was the patron goddess of the Babylonian army and the _____ gateway that you are now _____ was named _____ her. The original decorations revealed much about the religious life of the city. They _____ that the avenue was decorated during the time of King Nebuchadnezzar II _____ the path of the annual new year procession when statues of the gods were

carried with great ceremony from a special banqueting house to the main temple of the city. As the gods _____ actually to inhabit these statues it was very important that whatever they saw should please them and so a great deal of effort was lavished on this processional avenue.

9. SPEAKING A Guided Tour Of Prague

Use appropriate phrases and expressions to complete the guide's commentary. Imagine your groupmates are tourists. Play the role of the guide at the tour.

_____, ladies and gentlemen. My name is _____. Let me first _____ to our tour of *The Kralovska Cesta* or *Royal Mile*. This was the route which was taken by the Kings and Queens of Bohemia on their way to coronations or to festivities in Prague. _____ the Powder Tower. It is so-called because it served as a gunpowder store in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It had originally been a tower of the town palace during the Middle Ages. _____ through the archway and into *Celetna* street which is named after the bread - the *calt* - that was baked here in the Middle Ages. _____ the old mint where Bohemian groschen and ducats were coined. A little further down _____ two houses that are part of Charles University, which was founded in 1348. It's the oldest university in Central Europe. Now _____ the Old Town Square. _____ you can see a memorial to Jan Huss, the reformer.

7. OUTPUT A guided tour

Imagine you are a guide leading a group of visitors. Tell them about the places/sights they are seeing.

PART D FUTURE TRENDS IN TOURISM

1. *DISCUSSION* Space Hotel

Imagine a hotel in space. How would it be different from the hotels of today? Who would want to stay there? Discuss the following questions.

1. What will a space hotel look like? What shape will it be? How big will it be? How will it be built?
2. How might these types of traveller benefit from a space hotel: businessmen or women, elderly people, families with children, honeymoon couples?
3. What traditional hotel facilities will remain? How might they change? For example, think about cabins and showers/washing facilities.
4. Which sports and recreational activities will be possible in a space hotel?
5. What kind of food will the travelers eat?
6. Staying in space will be expensive. How could tickets be made cheaper?

2. *READING* NASA Project

A. Read the article about the proposed NASA Space Hotel. It gives the answers to some of these questions. Compare them with your own answers.

NASA to offer rooms with a view in orbiting hotel

By Edward Welsh

WELCOME to the ultimate penthouse suite: a hotel orbiting Earth. NASA, the American space agency, is sponsoring a project to build a space station for holidaymakers by 2012.

A firm of architects that specializes in hotels is drawing up designs. Wimberley Allison Tong & Goo, an American architectural practice based in Honolulu, Hawaii, envisages the hotel accommodating 100 people as it orbits the Earth. Passengers will be ferried to and from it by the next generation of space shuttles.

At present it costs about £5m to buy a ticket into space: two Japanese businessmen paid that amount to join a Russian space trip last year. But the project's backers believe prices will drop dramatically with the advent of new spacecraft.

They estimate it will cost less than £ 10.000 per head to check into the space hotel for three days of out-of-this-world views and the chance to experience weightlessness.

Buzz Aldrin, the former astronaut and second man to step on the moon, believes the opportunity to book a long weekend in a low-earth orbit would prove hugely popular. He is planning a lottery scheme that would reduce the cost of space travel for winners to a mere £50.

The view from space is like having a globe on your desk', he said. 'It's a broadening experience after looking at parts of the Earth such as the Mediterranean or bits of America on maps and then to see them for real.'

A viewing deck designed as a glass bubble will have panels providing computer-aided images to help guests identify which part of the Earth they are looking at. The panels will also show relevant information such as weather conditions.

Guests will be served food grown hydroponically on board, and prevent their muscles from atrophying by playing ball games in zero gravity.

They will also get a chance to dock alongside and pay a visit to the planned international space station, which should be orbiting Earth by then. But with nowhere else to go, the only other day trips available would be spacewalks.

The plan envisages the hotel being divided between areas of zero and artificial gravity. This will allow guests to experience floating in space but also provide a refuge for the one in two passengers expected to suffer from space sickness. An area with artificial gravity will also help guests have a shower.

Howard Wolff, Vice-President of the architects said the project had presented him with a completely different set of problems in comparison to his normal work designing holiday resorts. "It's like developing a new, vast, and wonderful frontier", he said. 'But the point will be to strike a balance between creating an out-of-this-world experience and providing some creature comforts.

B. Fill in the gaps in the advertisement below.

**THE MOST EXCITING EVENT IN
TOURISM THIS CENTURY!!!**

The NASA Space Hotel

Opening in the year 1_____.

Accommodation for 2_____ people at cost of 3_____

Per person – but you can buy a ticket for only 50pp. in our special 4_____!

Special features include: A chance to really watch the world go by from the

5_____. Day trips to 6_____, and you can also go on a

7_____. Zero gravity area and 8_____ gravity area.

Designed by the architects 9_____, to give the perfect balance of an

10_____ experience combined with some of the 11_____

you naturally expect from a luxury hotel.

Focus on vocabulary

1. Match the word with their definitions.

2. orbit	A. to carry people or goods between two or more places;
3. ferry	B. to arrive at a hotel or private hospital where you have arranged to stay and give your personal details to the person working at the reception desk;
4. check in(to)	C. to provide food and drink for someone to eat at a meal;
5. opportunity	D. make sure two things have equal importance;
6. reduce	E. to move around a large object in space such as a planet;
7. relevant	F. all the things that you need to feel happy and comfortable;
8. serve	G. important and directly connected to what is being discussed or considered;
9. book	H. to arrange to stay in a place, eat in a restaurant etc. at a particular time in the future, or buy a ticket for a flight,
10.float	
11.refuge	
12.strike a balance	
12.creature comforts	

	performance etc. in the future; I. move slowly in the air; J. a chance to do something; K. a place that provides protection from bad weather or danger; L. to make something smaller or less in size, amount, importance.
--	---

2. Paraphrase the following sentences.

1. Passengers were carried to the island in a small plane.
2. We won't be able to register in the hotel until 3 o'clock.
3. Maybe we'll have chance to sit down and talk this weekend.
4. Try to make less the amount of fat in your diet.
5. Now we have all the important information, we can make a decision.
6. A light meal will be provided during the flight.
7. The satellite moved in the air gracefully away from the space shuttle.
8. We took a place that provided protection from the heat under the ceiling
9. The car's designers wanted to make safety and style of equal importance.
10. Ignore that comment. It's not important.
11. Venus travels around the sun once every 225 Earth days.
12. Space tourists will definitely be provided with all the things people need to feel comfortable.
13. You'll have to arrange to stay in this hotel by tomorrow if you want the lower price.

3. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

opportunity	refuge	reduced	relevant
strike a balance	booked	checked in	
reduced	served	floating	

1. Project work gives students the _____ to develop their language skills.

2. The workforce will be _____ by around 30 per cent.
3. Dinner will be _____ at five p.m. sharp.
4. Several reporters sought _____ in the U.S.A
5. It has _____ its size from about 135,000 employees to 75,000.
6. I _____ a table for two at 8:00.
7. The car's designers wanted to _____ between safety and style.
8. Fluffy white clouds were _____ across the sky.
9. Has Mr. Walker _____ yet?
10. Kids have to understand how school is _____ to their lives.

3. *SPEAKING* Personal opinions about the future

A. There are other ways of making predictions about the future, especially in spoken language. Look at these examples of people reacting to some of the opinions expressed in the space hotel article. In which one is the speaker more certain?

I expect there'll be hotels in space some time in the future.

It's bound to be a very expensive holiday.

It definitely won't happen in my lifetime.

They'll probably build a museum on the moon...

...and I wouldn't be surprised if they open a theme park on Mars!

There's a good chance that it'll happen in the next thirty years.

I doubt that I'll be able to afford to go.

B. Respond to some of the predictions about hotels in space.

1. Adventurous travelers will be having holidays in space in the next thirty years.
2. Elderly people will enjoy staying in the space hotel.
3. Honeymoon couples will enjoy staying in the space hotel.
4. Hotel rooms will be fairly luxurious.
5. The holidays will not be cheap.

C. In groups, discuss likely future developments in world tourism.

1. In fifty years' time, where will the most popular tourist destinations be?
2. Which new countries will tourists come from in the next fifty years?

3. What kinds of holiday will these new tourists be looking for?
4. Will these new tourists be attracted to your country? What things will you need to develop in order to attract them?

4. READING A Japanese Space Hotel

A. Below is an article about a Japanese space hotel. Some of the sentences have been removed from the text. Read the article and then look at B.

Thank you for traveling with British Airways' new Orbitours service. We are cruising at about 25,000 kph at an altitude of ninety km. and have almost left the Earth's atmosphere. In a few minutes we will start the docking manoeuvre with the Tokyo Orbital international hotel

Japan's Shimuzu Corporation is already making plans for the day that there are regular flights into space, not for astronauts and cosmonauts, but for tourists and sightseers.

The company expects that, within thirty years, space will provide a vast new frontier for the adventurous. ¹ _____

The elderly will enjoy a low-gravity excitement, where sleep is more comfortable than on Earth. Honeymooners will find that microgravity adds extra excitement to their first night together. ² _____

As the aerospaceplane closes in on Tokyo Orbital International passengers will witness a hotel that looks quite unlike any on earth. Various sections will be connected to a central shaft, like meat on a skewer. At the bottom of this cosmic slush-kebab will be the docking port. ³ _____

Within them, the air will be cleaned by single-celled plants called algae, and artificial gravity will be created by rotating the wheel at about three times a minute.

Though it is only seventy percent of the earth's pull the artificial gravity will allow concentration hotel room fittings such as flush lavatories, showers and wash basins. The space tourist will enjoy luxury that will be a far cry from a capsule hotels currently enjoyed by Japanese businessmen. ⁴ _____

Three million kilograms of junk are estimated to swarm within 2,000 kilometers of earth. A piece just a few centimetres in diameter could destroy a module on the hotel, so special measures will be required to protect tourists.

The intrepid tourism may also suffer from a close relative of sea sickness – space adaptation syndrome.⁵ _____

Space tourism will not come cheap – estimates of the cost abound, ranging from tens of thousands to millions of dollars, depending on the trip time-scale, available technology, and the market for the experience.⁶ _____

As for whether space tourism will occur at all, we can look at the development of air travel.⁷ _____

If this pattern is repeated in space, there are bound to be communication flights within the next sixty years.

B. The following sentences have been removed from the text. Read them through and put them in the correct place. The first one has been done for you.

a) Above it there will be an inverted pyramid holding the hold lounge, and at the top there will be sixty-four separate rooms arranged in modules around the edge of a vast eighty-metre diameter wheel.

b) Some technical consultants estimate that the cost per seat could fall from \$4 million in the space shuttle to \$10,000 in a 'spacebus'.

c) *Then anyone with enough money will be able to experience the thrill of space flight, from the push of high g-force&on fate-off to the moment when the sky changes from blue into the pitch black of space.*

d) In the past sixty years the number of people who cross the Atlantic has grown from a handful of daredevils to some 25 million a year.

e) Around half of those who have gone into space suffer this unpleasant side-effect, though effective drugs are likely to be available in the future to overcome the nausea and discomfort.

f) Several hazards face the space traveller, however.

g) And under the flashing strobes of the low-gravity discotheque, a new generation of bizarre dance styles will evolve.

C. Are the following statements true (T) or false (F)?

1. The Shimuzu Corporation has started building the first space hotel
2. The company expects that cheap space travel will be a reality within thirty years.
3. The space hotel is likely to appeal to different age groups.
4. The hotel lounge will be beneath the rooms.
5. The hotel will create its own gravity by spinning slowly.
6. Hotel guests will still be able to use facilities such as toilets.
7. The hotel will run the risk of being hit by pieces of debris in space.
8. About fifty per cent of today's astronauts suffer from sea sickness.
9. Most experts agree on what the likely price of space travel will be.
- 10 Space travel will expand as rapidly as air travel.

Focus on vocabulary

1. Match the words with the definitions.

1 Cruise -	A. the most advanced or recent ideas about something
2 Frontier –	B. to gradually change and develop over a period of time
3 Excite	C. a strong electric light that flashes very quickly
4 Excitement –	D. turned in the opposite direction, especially upside down
5 Strobe -	E. a situation in which you are very comfortable, with the best and most expensive things around you
6 Flash –	F. to make someone feel happy and enthusiastic about something good that is going to happen
7 Bizarre –	G. to be present when something important happens
8 Evolve –	H. to shine brightly for a very short time, or to shine on

	and off very quickly:
9 Witness –	I. the feeling of being excited
10 Inverted -	J. to travel at a steady speed in a car or plane
11 Rotate –	K. strange and difficult to explain
12 Luxury –	L. to move in a circle around a fixed central point, or to move something in this way
13 Hazard -	M. to deal with smt
14 Face smth –	N. something that could be dangerous or cause damage or accidents:
15 Swarm -	O. to go somewhere as part of a large crowd

2. Paraphrase the sentences using the vocabulary from Exercise 1.

1. We are now travelling at a height of 30,000 feet.
2. The prospect of working in Australia really makes me feel happy.
3. The long wait only added to our feeling of being excited.
4. His watch shone brightly in the sunlight.
5. You had strange behavior yesterday.
6. Computer software will continue to gradually develop in response to users' needs.
7. What we are present at is a party running out of ideas.
8. The Earth moves in a circle round a central point 360 degrees every 24 hours.
9. They live a life of absolute comfort.
10. Broken glass is a danger to bare feet.
11. How to combine a career and children is a dilemma many women deal with.
12. Fans went in a large crowd onto the pitch to celebrate.

3. Fill in the gaps with the word from the box.

excitement	witnessed	evolve
bizarre	flashing	hazards
frontiers	facing	luxury

1. There was great _____ amongst the crowd as they waited for the president to arrive.
2. There were _____ neon signs
3. He has a _____ really character
4. How can teachers _____ new ways of working?
5. Spend a weekend in the _____ of one of New York's best hotels
6. One of the most widespread natural _____ is flooding.
7. Their work was on the _____ of science.
8. Weber is _____ the biggest challenge of his career.
9. Priests have _____ an increase in religious intolerance.
10. The characters Iris Murdoch created were often odd and sometimes _____.

5. **SPEAKING** Making predictions

A. Read the following statements. Show to what extent you agree or disagree by giving each statement a number between 1 and 5.

In the next fifty years...

1. People will be able to stay in space hotels.
2. High air travel costs will make mass tourism a thing of the past.
3. Computers will make it unnecessary to learn languages.
4. Belgium will become a major international tourist destination.
5. Beach holidays in the Mediterranean will become less popular.
6. New forms of transport will be invented.
7. Passports will be abolished.
8. Most travel agents will work from home.

Yes		Maybe		No	
1	2	3	4	5	

6. **STRUCTURE** Possibilities and probabilities

A. Look at the way we use the following words and phrases to talk about how probable a future event is.

Definite *Passports **will definitely** be abolished.*
 *Passports **are bound to** be abolished.*

Likely *Passports **will probably** be abolished.*
*Passports **are likely to** be abolished.*

Possible *Passports **may/might** be abolished.*

Unlikely *Passports **probably won't** be abolished.*
*Passports **are unlikely to** be abolished*

Impossible *Passports **certainly won't** be abolished.*
*Passports **definitely won't** be abolished.*

B. Write short paragraphs about four of the topics in exercise 5, using the language above and giving reasons for your opinion. One has been done for you.

1 *People will probably be able to stay in space hotels, but there are unlikely to be very many of them. They will cost a great deal and will therefore be expensive to stay in.*

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

7. WRITING Pros And Cons

Think of advantages and disadvantages to staying in a space hotel. Write an essay describing them.

FILES

FILE 1. Living with a Stranger

Role cards - ground floor

You live on the ground floor. You are a biochemistry student and you play a lot of tennis. No one lives on your left, but in the room on the right there is a history student who plays the saxophone, very often and very noisily. Above you there is a chemistry student who is a fitness fanatic and does early morning exercises at 6 a.m. every morning. With all this noise, it's hard to concentrate on your work!

You live on the ground floor. You are a history student, but you're very interested in Jazz and you play the saxophone in a jazz band. To your right there is an art student – you don't know much about them. To your left there's a biochemist, sporty type, plays tennis. Above you there's a philosophy student – there's always a group of them there- you can hear their voices droning on and on late at night – you can't think what they find to talk about for so long.

You study art. On one side of you there's a student who plays the saxophone and on the other side of you there's a student who plays the violin. And above you there's a student with a computer – you can hear the wretched thing bleeping away all night.

You are a music student (violin) and live on the ground floor. In the room next door on the left there is an art student and on the other side there's a biology student who plays the guitar terribly badly. You're very sensitive about music and you can't bear it. You'd like to move!

You are an English lit. student and live on the ground floor. You hate this place! Next door to you there's a music student who is always practicing the violin and above you there two students who are always quarreling. And the other student next door...you haven't said anything, but you are sure there's a cat in there – you can hear it yowling sometimes. It's against college regulations to keep pets.

You study geography and live on the ground floor, in the end room. On your left there's a very noisy English literature student, who has parties all the time. And above you there's a physics student. You don't know what goes on in that room, but there are the most extraordinary noises coming from it at all hours of the day and night. You don't like to complain though, since you have a secret – although it's against college regulations, you have a pet – a kitten. You don't think anyone knows and you don't want to be found out.

Roles cards - first floor

You're a chemistry student and a fitness freak. You don't know the other students in the college very well, but there's a philosophy student next door – usually a whole bunch of philosophy students actually, up till all hours, working out the meaning of life or whatever. At least there's no one on the other side (you have an end room) and above you there's only the warden, who's very quiet.

You're a philosophy student and you have a room in between two fanatics. One is a fitness freak and wakes you up at six every morning, bouncing around doing exercises and the other is a computer buff who spends the whole time bleeping away on a stupid machine. As if that weren't enough, the room above you is occupied by someone very strange, judging by the grunts and yells coming from that room. You've never met them, and you wouldn't want to!

You're a computer science student and you have a very noisy room on the first floor. On your right there's a biology student who plays the guitar badly and on the other side there's a philosophy student who has earnest and excitable discussions late at night. You can't think what these philosophy students get so worked up about it. And above you there's some kind of amateur jazz musician.

You're a biology student, but you spend most of your time learning the guitar. In fact, you'd like to give up biology and study guitar. On the left there's a computer student, who spends most of the time playing with a home computer and on the other side there are two French students who spend most of the time quarreling. Above you there's a fitness fanatic, a PE student who spends the whole time thumping up and down doing aerobics exercises.

You study French and share a room with another French student. You don't get on very well. Next to you on one side there's a guitar player, and on the other there's a physics student. You don't know *what* goes on in that room but there are some extraordinary noises coming from it sometimes. Above you there's an Italian student who's an opera buff...

You study physics and you are doing a PhD in sound and vibration research. You have two very noisy neighbors in the room on your left: two very quarrelsome French students – you wish they'd leave each other alone. You have an end room on the first floor so there's no one on your right, but above you there's an architecture student who plays the double bass. Just as well you don't work in your room. Most of your work is done up at the lab., though you do try out the tapes you need for your experiments back in your room occasionally.

Role cards – second floor

You are a college warden and have an end room on the second floor. It's pretty noisy in this college and you often have to tell the students to keep the noise down. Above you there are two foreign students from Africa – they play very odd music. And next to you there is an anthropology student – the noises that came from that room are indescribable! You thought there was something very odd going on there until you had a word about it and found out that the noises were tape recordings of grunts and yells of some tribe they're researching in Anthropology Department.

You study anthropology (you're doing research into war cries of tribes in the Upper Volta) and you have a rather noisy room in hall. On your right is a medical student who plays jazz very loudly late at night and above you is someone who plays the cello. At least your other neighbor is quite quiet – it's the college warden.

You are a medical student and have a room in college. College! It's more like a zoo! Above you there are some very noisy sociology students who have late night discussions and on your right there's a PE student who does early morning exercises. Between them they completely ruin your night's sleep. But the worst is the student next door on the left. You don't know *what* is going on in that room, but you've never heard noises like that in your life... At least your interest (jazz) is harmless.

You are a PE student and have a room on the second floor between a jazz freak and an opera buff. And above you there's someone learning Chinese who practices tones all day long.... The place is a lunatic asylum!

You study architecture and play double bass. You live in quite a musical corner of the college. Next to you, on the left there's an Italian student who's an opera buff and above you there's a Russian student who likes folk dancing. You wish he/she wouldn't practice it on your ceiling though... You have an end room so there's no one the other side, thank goodness.

Role cards - third floor

You are a Kenyan student and share an end room on the third floor with another African. Next to you there's a math student who plays the cello and above you there's an engineer who has wild parties. You don't mind the noise though.

You study maths and play the cello. You have a rather noisy room and would like to change it. On your left there are two foreign students who play odd music and cook strange things and on your right there's a sociologist who is forever having noisy discussions. You can't understand why people get so worked up over ideas. Above you there's someone who studies Greek and must be a fitness fanatic judging from the early morning thumps and thuds....

You are a sociologist and live in a room on the third floor between a cello player and someone who's always doing strange voice exercises. At least the room above you is fairly quiet.

You study Chinese and are having a lot of trouble with pronunciation. You wish you had a quieter room so you could concentrate.. On your left there is a sociologist and above you there's a politics student. Both of these spend the whole time arguing and shouting and having endless heated discussions. The walls are so thin you can hear every word – and a lot of nonsense it all is. You are sick of the words 'parameter', 'situation', and 'viable'. At least the room on your right is empty.

You study Russian and are particularly interested in Russian folk songs. You are learning several Russian dances. You have an end room on the third floor and the room on your left is empty.

FILE 2

CONVERSATION TOOLS

1. Starting stories/news

Did I ever tell you about...?

I don't believe I did

Did you hear about (what happened to) ...?

Was it on TV

Did you see the latest news on TV last night?

No, what?

No, I missed it.

2. Surprising news

Guess what!

3. Showing interest

How interesting

You may not/won't believe it, but..

What happened then?

You'd better sit down!

How did it happen?

Do you know what!

What did you do then?

I've got news for you.

How did you feel then?

Why did you do that?

4. Encouraging conversation

Right/OK

5. Being sympathetic

Oh no!

Yes?

What a pity

And?

Poor you

Really?

That's too bad

And then?

How awful/terrible/terrifying!

Did you/are you/is he?...

You must have felt terrible

6. Asking to expand

What makes you think so?

What makes you say that?

What do you mean?

8. Interrupting

Excuse me for interrupting

Can I say something here?

Can I ask a question?

10. Returning to the topic

In any case..

Anyway...

Coming back to what I was saying...

12. Finishing the story

To cut a long story short

So, in the end

So, in short

All in all

7. Summarizing

So ...

So you mean...

I hope/I suppose...

In short...

9. Changing topic

Talking of.../Speaking of...

That reminds me, ...(of)

By the way.../Before I forget...

11. Agreement

Exactly

Definitely

I'll say

TAPESCRIPITS

Unit 1 DEALING WITH PEOPLE.

PART A SMALL TALK

Ex.4B p.7 I haven't seen you in ages! (Basic Tactics 13/2)

1. Oh, hello, Bob. I haven't seen you in ages. How is everything with you these days?
2. It's been great seeing you again. Gee, look at the time. I've got to run. Talk to you later.
3. How are you, anyway? It's so nice to see you. What have you been doing lately?
4. It's been really nice talking to you. Let's get together again soon, okay?
5. Oh, hi. I've been thinking about you. I haven't seen you in such a long time. How's everything?
6. Where have you been? It's been ages. How is it going with you?
7. Listen. I hope to see you again soon. Let us have lunch sometime, okay?
8. How have you been? And how's your family? It's so nice to see you again.

Ex.5B p.8 At the party (Basic Tactics 13/3)

1.

A: Hey, how's it going? Are you enjoying the party?

B: Yes, I am. The people here are really nice.

A: Really. Everyone is so friendly.

2.

A: Hi, Jim. How's everything?

B: Everything's fine, thanks.

A: Hey, hear that? That's Whitney Hudson. Isn't she great?

B: Yes, she's really good.

3.

A: Who's that over there? Have you met her?

B: No, I haven't met her before. But I think I will now. Nice talking to you.

4.

A: So, how are you, anyway?

B: Okay. Not too bad.

A: How's everything at work?

B: Fine, but I'm very busy. I have to work late nearly every night.

5.

A: I think I'll get something to eat. The food looks good. Can I get you something?

B: No, I'm not hungry right now, thanks. A: Okay, talk to you later.

6.

A: Hey, hi. I've been thinking about you. I haven't seen you in ages. Did you have a good trip?

B: Yeah, it was great. I took a train across Canada. Then I drove to Disneyland.

A: Wow! That's great.

7.

A: Hey great to see you. How have you been ?

B: Fire, thanks

A: How are your parents'

B: *Oh*, Mom and Dad are fine, thanks. Moms just started a new job.

A: Oh, really?

8.

A: Hi. How have you been?

B: Oh, fine, thanks.

A: Do you know everyone here?

B: Yeah, almost everyone

Ex.6 p.9 Known or not? (Basic Tactics 13/4)

1.

A: Hey, I was just talking to Cindy. Did you know she's had a really good job in a computer company for a long time?

B: Really?

A: Yeah, but she's decided to change jobs. She wants to become an elementary school teacher.

B: Wow. That's a surprise.

2.

A: I'm really excited about the rock concert next week. I'm glad I got my tickets early, because I heard that all the tickets had been sold.

B: I heard that, too. I'm looking forward to the concert. It should be great!

3.

A: I got a really cool present for my birthday.

B: Oh yeah? What is it?

A: My parents gave me a dog—a little puppy. She's so cute. I've always wanted a dog.

B: That's awesome. So what are you going to call her?

A: Spot.

4.

A: Terry's not here tonight. I hear she's sick.

B: Yeah. I spoke to her dad this morning, and he said she has a really bad case of the flu. She's had it for about a week.

A: Sometimes it takes a long time to get over the flu.

Terry has been sick a couple of times this year.

B: I know. It's too bad.

5.

A: That guy over there has just moved here from Canada. I was talking to him a while ago. He's really interesting. He's an actor and he's already appeared in a couple of movies.

B: Yeah, he was telling me. He mentioned the names of his movies, but I haven't seen any of them.

A: Maybe one day he'll be a big star.

6.

A: There's a really interesting exhibition at the museums this month. It's all about Walt Disney and the story of how he started making cartoons.

B: Is that right? I haven't been to the museum for a long time.

A: You should go and take a look at it. I'm sure you'll find it really interesting.

B: I think I will. Thanks for letting me know.

PART C THAT'S WHAT FRIENDS ARE FOR

Ex.3B p.22 Do you have a date?

Chris: So, what's the verdict? What did you think of Bob?

Kim: Well, I was worried at first – especially when I saw that he wears not one but two earrings. I thought he might turn out to be one of those guys who are into heavy rock music and stuff like that. You know what I mean?

Chris: But he's just a regular kind of guy, right?

Kim: Yeah, we got along really well!

Chris: I just knew you'd like him.

Kim: Yeah, I do. And he's really funny. He had me laughing hysterically during dinner. I think the people sitting next to us in the restaurant thought we were crazy.

Chris: So are you two going to get together again?

Kim: Definitely. In fact, we're going to a concert tomorrow night.

Chris: That's great!

Ex.8 p.25 People we know

1.

A: Hey Anne, there's a guy in my Spanish class who's really cool. He's really friendly and easy to talk to. He just always seems happy.

B: Oh, really? He must have a lot of friends.

A: Yes, I think he does. He tells really funny jokes all the time, too. I'm always laughing in class.

B: Man! He sounds great!

A: Well, he is, but he forgets his book every day. Then he asks to share mine. I hate that!

B: Sounds like we have a lot in common. I always forget my book, too. I'd love to meet him. Why don't you introduce us some time?

2.

A: There's this new girl in class named Rosie. She always looks like she's in a bad mood. I don't know if she's just very shy or what.

B: Really?

A: Yeah, when someone tells a really funny joke, we all laugh, but she doesn't seem to think it's funny.

B: No way!

A: But she is very good at music. She always practices the piano after school.

B: That's nice. But I don't think I could get along with her, because laughing and having fun are important to me.

3.

A: There's this guy who sits in front of me on the bus sometimes. He never talks to anyone. He just sits there and talks to himself. It's kind of weird.

B: Oh, man! Really?

A: Yeah. He likes to make people laugh, though. He's always making funny faces

and making animal noises and things like that. Sometimes he's really funny.

B: That does sound funny.

A: But you know, he always chews gum really loudly. I really hate that!

B: Me, too!

4.

A: There's a really cute guy from Canada on the basketball team!

B: Oh yeah?

A: Yeah. And he's really outgoing. Very friendly, too.

B: Tell me more.

A: Well, it's difficult to get him to laugh. He doesn't seem to enjoy any jokes.

I guess he's pretty serious. But he's very good-looking.

B: Hmm. Sounds cute. Do you know if he has a girlfriend?

A: I'm sure he has many. He always asks a new girl out on a date every weekend.

I don't like guys like that.

B: Yeah, but as long as he's cute, I don't mind.

PART D ROOMMATES

Ex.1 p.28 Sharing a Room

1.

I like sharing a room with Greg. He's very quiet and always asks me if it's okay for him to listen to the radio or watch TV. He likes to keep the room nice and clean, just like I do. He helps me a lot with homework, too. He's really smart and is always happy to check over my assignments.

2.

Donna loves baking. She's always making things and giving them to her friends. Cakes, pies, bread... she bakes everything. No wonder I'm putting on weight. She loves calling people on the phone, and she spends hours talking to them. She really should spend more time on her school work, though.

3.

I have a great roommate. She's neat and she makes me laugh a lot. She's got a wonderful sense of humor. She's really smart, too. She studies all the time. I sometimes wish she'd take more time off to make friends because she hardly knows anyone. She doesn't seem to feel comfortable when she's around people.

4.

Tom's awful as a roommate. He always says he's going to do something, like pay the phone bill, but then he doesn't do it. He never does much to keep the place clean, either. He just throws things on the floor and expects me to put them away. He doesn't care that I have to live in his mess. It drives me crazy.

5.

Bob and I get along pretty well. He keeps the place really clean and neat. The only thing is, he loves to party. He's always inviting friends over, and they sit around and talk really loudly until it's very late. It makes it really hard for me to study. I've asked him not to do it when I'm studying, but he still does. I guess it doesn't bother him because he never studies.

6.

Pam is difficult to live with because she has very strong opinions. She always has to be right about things. And she just sits around all day watching TV. She never does anything active. The worst thing is she loses her temper very quickly. I think I need to find a new roommate.

Ex.4B p.30 Roommates

- Dave:** What do you do, Jim?
Jim: Oh, well, I've had a lot of different jobs, but I'm not working right now.
Dave: Oh?
Jim: Yeah, I got fired from my last job about six months ago, so I've been looking for something else. I haven't been very lucky so far.
Dave: Uh-huh. Well, the rent here is \$1,200 a month – uh, that's \$300 a month for each person.
Jim: Oh. Uh...
Dave: Will you have enough money to pay the rent every month?
Jim: Yeah, I probably will... if I can find a job.
Dave: Yeah. Uh, look, where are you living now?
Jim: Well, I've been staying with a friend for the past couple of weeks.
Dave: Uh-huh.
Jim: Yeah, but he asked me to leave by Friday, so I really need to find a place to live. I've had to move four times in past year and, well...
Dave: Listen, Jim, I appreciate your telling me about yourself. I like it when people are honest with me. Anyway, I have to talk to my other roommates about this, and I'll give you a call tomorrow to let you know what we decide. Why don't you give me your number?
Jim: Sure, it's two, three...

Ex.5 p.31 Getting Along With New Roommates

1.

- A:** How are you getting along with your new roommate?
B: Well, she's very different from the one I had last semester.
A: Really?
B: Yeah, my old roommate used to play her radio really late and get about 20 phone calls a night. I could never get my work done. Luckily, my new roommate is very quiet and hardly talks on the phone. I really like her.

2.

- A:** Do you have the same roommate this semester?
B: No, I have a new one, unfortunately. I don't like him too much.
A: Oh?
B: Yeah, David, my roommate from last semester, was really neat and clean. My new one leaves his clothes all over the place. The place is always a mess.

3.

- A:** Has your new roommate moved in yet?
B: Yes. Last week.
A: Is he okay?
B: Oh, yeah! I am so glad my old roommate left. He was always in a bad mood

about things. My new one is so friendly and always happy. We get along really well.

4.

A: What's your new roommate like?

B: Oh, we've already started having arguments.

A: How come?

B: She likes to have her friends come by all the time. The place is always full of her noisy friends.

A: Oh. That's too bad. You used to get along so well with the old one.

B: I know. She was really considerate.

5.

A: How are you and your roommate getting along?

B: Pretty well. She usually comes home late, but she's always careful not to make any noise in case I'm sleeping. She's very thoughtful. I like that.

A: That's nice.

B: Yeah. She's a real change from my old roommate. She only ever cared about herself

6.

A: Has your new roommate arrived yet?

B: Yes, he has. He's really fun

A: Oh, good!

B: Yeah. He has a great sense of humor, so we are always joking and telling stories.

A: That's great! Your old roommate never told jokes.

B: Yes, he was so serious about everything.

(a)

PART E WHAT DO YOU LIKE DOING IN YOUR FREE TIME?

Ex.7 p.36 What do people choose? (Developing tactics 13/2)

1. I love to eat out. I eat at restaurants most of the time. It's expensive, but I don't care.

2. I read almost everything I can: books, magazines, newspapers. I go to the public library about twice a week.

3. I never used to like stamp collecting, but now I think it's great. I've got two huge stamp albums. Hey, why don't you come and see my collection some time?

4. My wife says I should take up gardening. We have a big garden, and she loves working in it, but the truth is, it bores me.

5. Well, everyone in my family loves sports—everyone, that is, except me. My family's out playing baseball and stuff all the time. But I think most sports are pretty boring. I don't like chasing balls around a field. And I couldn't hit a ball if I had to.

6. My friends think I'm really boring because I'm always listening to music. I go to concerts all the time. I love Mozart and all that classical stuff.

Ex.8 p.36 What do they like best about it? (Developing Tactics 13/3)

1. I used to play the piano a lot when I was younger, but I don't play much anymore. Now I enjoy playing in a band. We call ourselves The Bandits. We've been practicing for a few months in my garage, and pretty soon we're going to start playing at parties. Maybe we'll become

famous! We all have a great time. I like doing things with other people—that's what I like best about it.

2. I've always collected things, even when I was young. I used to collect everything—comic books, baseball cards, you name it. But they're all packed away in boxes now. Now my favorite pastime is gardening. I spend all weekend outside with my flowers. I love seeing them change. That's what I like best about it, I guess. They're these little seeds at first, and then one day, they're big, beautiful flowers.

3. When I was a teenager, all I did was sit around playing video games. But I can't stand them anymore. I work in an office now, so I sit in front of a boring computer screen all day. Now I like being outdoors. I belong to a hiking group and we go someplace different every weekend. I keep fit and healthy this way. The best thing is that I can make some really great friends.

4. I like collecting things. I collected baseball cards when I was a kid, but I don't anymore. These days, baseball card collectors are only interested in the money. I wanted to collect things that are really beautiful, so that's why I started collecting stamps. Some of the stamps I have are really, really beautiful. I think they're like paintings. What I like best is looking at my collection. It's like walking through a tiny museum full of wonderful paintings.

5. I always loved reading as a kid, so for a long time I wanted to write children's books. I tried to do it for a few years, after college, but it was really hard to come up with good stories. I guess I'm not very good with words. Now, I'm happy just painting. I've won a few prizes, too—in art competitions, for my watercolors and oils. The pictures are important to me, though, not the prizes. What I enjoy most is creating pictures. It makes me so happy.

6. Well, I'm retired now, and I have a lot of free time. I worked for the same company for over thirty years, mostly in the same little office. I worked long hours, and when I came home from work, I was too tired to do anything but read the newspaper. Now it's different. I spend almost all my free time outdoors playing golf. I guess what I love best is looking at the beautiful blue sky.

Ex.9 p.37 What hobbies suit them? (Developing Tactics 13/4)

1. A few months ago, I moved to this cute little house out in the country. Before I moved, all I did was sit in coffee shops and read or surf the Internet. Boring! Now I want to spend all my free time outside, enjoying nature. The only problem is, I'm not in very good shape, so I don't like doing any sports, or anything that involves a lot of exercise. I tried hiking once, but I fell down a hill and hurt my leg. Don't get me wrong, I love the outdoors— but what I really want is something I can do quietly in nature.

2. I live in a big city, so I love being around lots of people. My brother is completely the opposite—last weekend, he took me to the country to go bird-watching. I was so bored the whole time. I like talking to people and doing creative things. I'd just love to get all my friends together at my apartment in the city and do something. We could have a dinner party, maybe. Or we could bring over some guitars and drums, and stuff like that, and sing and dance!

3. Exercise is really important to me. I like doing things where I keep active, things that are good for your health. My roommate isn't like that at all, though—he wakes up and surfs the Internet for hours. Then he plays his guitar in his room all afternoon. Yuck! I just hate sitting

around indoors! I especially hate surfing the Internet. I want to meet other people. I also want to get out and visit new places, like out in the country, where you can see some real nature.

4. I'm not so young anymore, so I don't really like going to parties or working out at the gym all the time. I don't like hiking around in nature, either. I like to do things that develop my mind or things that teach me about other countries and places. What I really love is history. To me, a good history book is a lot more exciting than a fancy dinner party, or some concert, or a big baseball game. And now there's a lot of great historical information on the Internet, too! I'm not one of those old ladies who sits at home and collects stamps. For me, learning something new is a real adventure!

Ex.13 p.40 Do you play sports? (Basic tactics 7/2)

1.

A: Do you play sports on the weekend, Rita?

B: No, I hate sports.

A: Really? So what do you do on the weekend?

B: Well, that's not too tiring!

2.

A: Do you like sports, Rod?

B: Sure. I play a lot of sports.

A: So, what sports do you play?

B: Well, everything. Baseball, volleyball, swimming—but my favorite sport is tennis.

A: Oh yeah?

B: Yeah, I play every day after work.

3.

A: You're in great shape, Martha.

B: Thanks.

A: So, how do you do it?

B: Well, I go to the pool about three times a week, and I swim for about two hours.

A: Two hours? Are you practicing for the Olympic Games or something?

4.

A: How do you keep in shape, Ron?

B: Me? I travel.

A: What do you mean, you travel?

B: Well, I ride my bike about 20 miles every weekend.

5.

A: Wow! What happened?

B: I went skiing.

A: Gee. That looks pretty bad.

B: Yeah.

A: Do you often go skiing?

B: No. It was my first time.

6.

A: Do you get much exercise, Joe?

B: Yes, I do. I walk a lot.

A: Where?

B: To McDonald's. Yeah, I walk there

about four times a week to get a hamburger and fries.

Ex14 p.40 You're in a good shape! (Basic tactics 7/3)

A: Your muscles are so big, Dave. What do you do to get them so big?

B: Well, I go to the gym every day after work, and on Saturdays, too. I love it. Do you work out?

2.

A: Do you play a lot of sports?

B: Yes, I do.

A: Do you like volleyball?

B: Yeah, I play volleyball during the week.

A: Want to play with me and my friends tonight?

3.

A: You're in good shape, Ken. Do you play a lot of sports?

B: Yes, I do. I love sports. I play volleyball on Thursdays, and on Saturdays and Sundays I play tennis.

A: Which one do you like the best?

4.

A: Do you like playing sports?

B: Nah, not really. I don't like exercising at all. But I do watch a lot of baseball on TV!

B: You really should get some exercise.

5.

A: What kinds of sports do you play?

B: Let's see. Well, in the summer I enjoy windsurfing. But I don't do anything in the winter.

A: Why not?

6.

A: So, do you get any exercise?

B: Well, not much. I don't have a lot of free time, but about once a week I walk for an hour.

A: Oh. Where do you walk?

Ex.5 p.41 Do you exercise? ((Basic tactics 7/4))

1.

I think exercise is so important to good health. There is a really good sports club near my school. During the week, I play tennis there for an hour before school starts. On weekends, I usually work out at the gym near my house for a few hours. I also play baseball with some friends from school. It's so much fun!

2.

I don't like jogging or doing anything too energetic. I prefer taking walks. I like to take a short walk every day through the park across from my house. Sometimes my boyfriend goes with me. It's nice to talk and look at the flowers and trees. On Sunday, I like to swim, but for only about a half hour. I sleep the rest of the weekend.

3.

I am a big football fan, but I only watch it on TV. I can't stand playing it! There are great games to watch on the weekend. I also enjoy watching tennis.

I'd like to learn someday, but I don't like to sweat. I love chess and often play with my younger sister. She's really good at it and usually wins. On the weekends, I love to play video games with some of my friends.

4.

I just love to exercise! I like many different sports. Let's see.... I like swimming a lot. I get up very early, around 5 a.m., and swim for two hours from Monday to Friday. I also enjoy basketball and

play with a group of friends from work every Tuesday night. And I've also started playing golf this year. Before playing, I go jogging to warm up.

5.

I enjoy exercise, but I don't do it as much as I should. I meet a friend every Wednesday and we play tennis. I'm not a very good player, but it's fun and we usually play for an hour. On weekends, I like to bicycle in our neighborhood. I guess I spend an hour or two doing that. Oh, and I love baseball, but only watching it while sitting on the couch eating popcorn!

Unit 2 GETTING ON IN LIFE

PART A CAREER CHOICES

Ex.2B p.45 Job fair

Diane: Well, my cousin designs interactive media, and from what she tells me, it sounds kind of interesting. She's involved with designing all the different media that go into an interactive CD-ROM. You know, sound, video, and graphics

Tim: Uh-huh.

Diane: There's actually a lot more to it than you would think. She works with computer graphics special effects – and also in filming video material to include in CD-ROMs. And then she has to develop what they call the user interface navigation system.

Tim: The user interface navigation system?! Now what is that?

Diane: Well, that's what lets the user interact with all the different elements of the program. That's really the key to an effective CD-ROM.

Tim: If you say so. It sounds pretty complicated to me but you already seem to know a lot about it. Maybe you should be an interactive media designer.

Diane: Hmm. Maybe.

Ex.10 p.56 Daily duties (Eng. for intern. tourism – pre-intermediate)

A. Unit 1/7

I So, what do you do at the beginning of the day, Darina?

D I usually go to reception and meet the head housekeeper. There's usually a printout from the computer telling us which rooms are 'stay-overs' and which ones are 'check-outs'. We call the rooms 'SOs' and 'COs'.

I SOs and COs?

D That's right. An SO, or stay-over, is a general routine clean. We change the sheets every two days, towels every day if necessary, and clean the bathrooms.

I And what about the bedrooms?

D In the bedroom we make the bed, clean and tidy up. If people are staying over, we just give it a quick tidy and don't disturb their things.

B. Unit 1/9

I So, how many days a week do you work?

D Six days a week.

I And do you have to work on Saturdays and Sundays?

D I always work on Saturdays and Sundays.

I So do you have any free days?

D I always take Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

I And what time do you finish work at the hotel?

D I often work from nine to one, or nine to two, but on a very busy day, especially if it's a Monday with a lot of check-outs, sometimes I don't finish until three in the afternoon.

C. Unit 1/11

I What are you responsible for as Assistant Housekeeper?

D Well, I help the head housekeeper. We're responsible for about six people, six chambermaids, but sometimes eight in the summer with full occupancy. One of my main duties is to train new staff. Usually, on their first day, they stay with me all day. Then on the second day, they work with one of the chambermaids. I also have a beeper so that people can contact me in case they have problems or any questions. When people have cleaned their rooms, I check everything's OK before the new guests check in.

Ex.15 p.63 A Security Guard

A.

A: Can you tell me what sort of work do you do?

B: Yes, I'm a Securicor guard.

A: I see. What does that involve?

B: Well, er Securicor guard are hired by companies to guard their buildings during the day and sometimes during the night, and that's precisely what we do. Our job is to prevent people from breaking into these buildings, and to look after all aspects of security, really.

B.

A: What particular aspects about the job do you enjoy?

B: Um, well it's there's certain amount of variety, you don't always work in the same place, so you travel a little bit. The people are very friendly, um...

A: Anything you don't like about it?

B: Oh, quite a lot, yes. The pay's not very good, it can be boring, and you have to work very long hours.

A: So, you don't get much free time?

B: That's right. Not if you want to earn overtime, which is really how you earn a decent wage.

A: And what would be a decent wage?

B: Well, in order to earn £ 150 a week you have to work a good seventy-eighty hours a week.

A: It's a long week.

B: It is. Yes, yes.

Ex.18 p.65 Part-Time Jobs

1.

A: How's your part-time job going, Ted?

B: It's great. I love it.

A: What exactly do you do there?

B: Well, I have to cut up fruit and make cakes and things. I'm learning a lot about how desserts are made. I'm also getting really good at doing dishes.

A: I'm sure!

B: And I also get to try everything we make.

- A:** Oh, that's great.
- B:** Yeah. The only problem is the heat. It gets really hot because of the ovens.
- 2.**
- A:** So, do you have a part-time job, Roxanne?
- B:** Yeah. I'm a camp counselor.
- A:** Oh really? What do you do there?
- B:** I'm the sports instructor. I teach basketball and soccer, and I get to carry a big whistle. It's fun! The kids have a lot of energy, and they're really funny.
- A:** I bet.
- B:** The bad part is the money. The job doesn't pay very much at all.
- 3.**
- A:** Did you manage to get a part-time job, Maria?
- B:** Yeah, finally. I'm working down at the Plaza Cinema.
- A:** Oh, selling soda and popcorn?
- B:** No, I'm in the ticket booth.
- A:** So, do you get to see all the latest movies for free?
- B:** That's right.
- A:** Wow, that's a great deal.
- B:** I know. The only problem is the hours. The last show is at midnight, so I get home really late—about 1:30 in the morning.
- 4.**
- A:** Did you find a part-time job?
- B:** Yes. It took me a while though. I looked for jobs in restaurants, but couldn't find one. I finally managed to get a job in a factory.
- A:** Oh, that sounds terrible.
- B:** Actually, it's not bad, and the money's good. It's a clothing factory. They make shirts there, and I put the shirts into boxes.
- A:** Sounds easy.
- B:** Yes, it's very easy work. The problem is, it's also really boring work.
- 5.**
- A:** How's your part-time job going?
- B:** It's going pretty well. I'm working for one of my professors. I'm helping her out with this big research project she's doing. I'm entering her data into the computer.
- A:** That sounds like interesting work.
- B:** It's not bad. And I can work at home, so that's nice, too. My only complaint is with the money. She doesn't really pay me enough.
- A:** That's too bad.
- 6.**
- A:** Did you get a new part-time job, Cindy?
- B:** Yeah, I'm working in a store. It's fun.
- A:** What kind of store?
- B:** It's a department store. I'm working in the sporting goods section. The people I work with are really friendly and helpful. And I'm learning a lot about sports equipment, too.
- A:** How are the hours?

B: That's the only thing I don't like. I have to work every weekend.

Ex.19 p.65 Have You Ever Been a...?

1.

I'm working as a tour guide here in Chicago. It's kind of fun. I take people around the city and show them all the places of interest in town—you know, the tall buildings, the lake, the art museum, places like that. The best part is meeting interesting people from all over the world. Most of the people on the tours are from Central and South America, so I get to practice my Spanish. For a tour guide, it's really important to know a second language.

2.

I'm working with a marketing company. We do market research for new products. I interview people on the phone and ask them questions about their spending habits, what they do in their free time, things they own or plan to buy, and so on. The salary is pretty bad, but it's a good job for me. The best part is that I have flexible hours. That means I choose when I want to work, so I can sleep late whenever I want to. The most important thing is to have a friendly voice. If you don't sound friendly on the phone, people won't want to talk to you.

3.

I'm working for a private school. We run after-school classes for kids, mainly for math and English. I'm teaching a math class. It's tiring, but I enjoy working with children. That's the best part. These kids are really smart, so I have to work hard to keep them interested. It's important to know what you're teaching. Luckily, I've taken a lot of math classes, so I feel prepared.

4.

I'm working for an advertising agency a few days a week. I'm just an intern, so I don't get paid. The best thing is the people I work with. My co-workers are terrific. I work in the library. They have all sorts of information there in a big computer database. People are always asking me to find information for them very quickly, so it's important to have experience with computers.

5.

I managed to get a job at a hotel. I'm working at the front desk. The hotel is usually pretty busy, so sometimes it's really stressful. I don't like that. The best part is that a lot of celebrities stay at our hotel. I've met some very famous people! To do this job well, it's important to have good listening skills. I have to find out exactly what each person wants, and then give it to them right away.

6.

I'm working as a sales clerk in a department store. I work in the home furnishings department. We sell furniture and carpets, mainly. It's hard work, but I like it. The best part is, I get a commission on everything I sell, so I'm very well paid. The most important thing is to know what you sell. Customers expect it.

PART B SUCCESSFUL WRITING

“FOR AND AGAINST” ESSAY

Ex.1 p.67 Pros and Cons of Eating out at Restaurants

Sue: So, what do you fancy for dinner tonight, then?

Ron: Actually, I'm tired of eating in. Why don't we go out for a change?

Sue: Are you trying to say that you don't like my cooking?

Ron: Of course not - you're a fantastic cook! It's just that it's fun to eat out now and again. It's nice to have someone else to do all the work for a change, don't you think?

Sue: Well, I must admit, it's not as tiring as cooking after a hard day at the office. Okay, then, where do you suggest?

Ron: You know, I've been dying to try that new pizzeria on the High Street.

Sue: Oh, I'm not sure. I've heard their pizzas are frozen. I prefer to make my own—at least they're fresh. Most of the restaurants around here are the same - they all use frozen food.

Ron: Okay, let's go to the city centre — somewhere more upmarket. I haven't been to the Shalimar for ages, and you have to admit the food is good.

Sue: Yes, but it's also very expensive! I can make a curry that's just as good for half the price. Now, where's that Indian cookbook? Er...

Ron: Alright, then—how about fish and chips at Harry's Diner? Ha! He's cheap enough.

Sue: Yuk—no thanks! The last time I ate there the food was swimming in oil, and Harry puts far too much salt on everything. It's very unhealthy, you know.

Ron: I know! Why don't I cook for a change? I bought some fresh vegetables at the market this morning.

Sue: Now you are talking! Mmm, you could make us a nice vegetable curry, hm...?

PART C THE BEST AND THE WORST

Ex.1B p.74 Summer Job

Mark: So what will you be doing at the amusement park, exactly?

Tracy: Actually, I'll have two jobs. First, I'll be working at a place called Children's World. They have all kinds of interesting games and educational activities for young kids. I have to go to a training program for three days before I start to find out how everything works.

Mark: Three days? Wow, the equipment must be pretty high-tech!

Tracy: Oh, it is - a lot of computers and interesting devices. It's just the kind of stuff that kids love.

Mark: Well, it sounds like the perfect job for you. I know how much you love kids. So what's your other job?

Tracy: Well, I'll also be one of the people who walk around the park greeting people.

Mark: Do you mean you'll have to dress up in a costume?

Tracy: Yes, as a cartoon character! I know, I know. It sounds silly. And it's certainly not as rewarding as working in Children's World, but it's part of the job.

Ex.3 p.75 Do You Like It?

Carlos

Woman: So where are you working this summer, Carlos?

Carlos: I'm working as a tutor in a learning center for kids.

Woman: Interesting. What kinds of things do the kids do there?

Carlos: They work on subjects they need help in, uh, mainly math and English.

Woman: Is your job hard?

Carlos: No, not at all. The kids work on computers most of the time. We have to help them get started and when they run into problems.

Woman: Do you enjoy it?

Carlos: Oh, yes. Working with kids is so much more fun than working with adults. And I get to choose my own hours. As long as I work eight hours a day, I can come in at any time from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Woman Lucky you!

Paul

Woman: Paul, did you find a summer job, yet?

Paul: Yeah, I'm working in a restaurant.

Woman : Oh, How's it going?

Paul: Oh, The money's not bad.

Woman : What are you doing? Are you waiting tables?

Paul: I wish! No, I'm working in the kitchen. I cut up stuff for the chef – vegetables and meat and things. I also wash the dishes.

Woman : Oh, yuck.

Paul Yeah. It's pretty hard work. I didn't realize how hot it is in a restaurant kitchen until I took this job.

Woman : So why don't you quit?

Paul: I'd love to, but I need the money.

Julia

Man: So what kind of job did you find for the summer?

Julia: I'm working for a marketing company. I'm doing telephone marketing.

Man: Oh, so you're one of those people who drives me crazy by calling me up and trying to persuade me to buy something that I have absolutely no need for.

Julia: Exactly.

Man: Do you like it?

Julia: Believe it or not, I do. It's mostly a bunch of students working there, and we have a lot of fun when we're not making calls. It's really easy, too, since we just have to read from a script.

Man: Are you doing this full time?

Julia: Yes, but I work from two in The afternoon until eleven at night, so I get to sleep as I want to in the morning.

Unit 3 NEWS AND STORIES

PART A WHAT A STORY!

Ex.2 p.77 The weekend (Developing tactics 1/2)

1.

A: So how was your weekend, Don?

B: Well, I wanted to go dancing with my girlfriend but she was too tired to go out.

A: So what did you do?

B: We just stayed home and watched TV.

2.

A: I had a great weekend.

B: What happened?

A: I met this really terrific girl and I think she likes me.

B: Really?

A: Yeah, we're going out next weekend.

B: All right!

3.

A: What did you do last weekend?

B: Umm, I spent most of the time at the gym.

A: How come?

B: Well, I plan to enter a bodybuilding competition next month.

A: Gee, I didn't know you were a bodybuilder.

B: Yeah. Want to see my muscles?

4.

A: So, what was your weekend like?

B: Not very good.

A: My brother came over.

B: Yeah?

A: Well, he's got three young boys. I spent all weekend playing computer games with my nephews. Now I'm exhausted.

B: i'll bet!

5.

A: Did you have a nice weekend?

B: Mmm. Not too bad.

A: Did you do anything special?

B: Well, I saw a really good movie.

A: Who with?

B: Oh, I don't think you know him. It's this really good-looking guy I just met.

6.

A: Did you have a nice weekend, Teresa?

B: It was okay.

A: So what did you do?

B: Well, I met some friends on Saturday and we rented a video.

A: How about Sunday? Did you see the World Series on TV?

B: The what?

A: The baseball game.

B: Oh. No, I was too tired. I slept most of the day.

A: You're kidding! You missed a really great game.

Ex.3 p.77 Did you enjoy it? (Developing tactics 1/3)

1.

A: So how was your weekend?

B: Oh, I went to see that new science-fiction movie downtown.

A: Oh, yeah? How was it?

B: Boring. I think I fell asleep in the middle of it!

2.

A: What was your weekend like?

B: Awful!

A: How come?

B: I went to the beach for the weekend. But it was cold and wet the whole time.

A: Oh, yuck!

3.

A: So, what did you do over the weekend?

B: Oh, I stayed home and read.

A: Sounds pretty boring.

B: Not really. I finished reading a terrific novel. Want to borrow it?

A: Maybe some other time.

4.

A: How was your weekend?

B: I went to a great outdoor concert and met some really interesting people. And guess what? I met this guy who loves tennis. We're going to get together for a game on Saturday.

A: So you're not playing tennis with me?

B: Oh, well, umm – no, sorry!

5.

A: Did you do anything interesting over the weekend?

B: Well, I had to study for an exam.

A: All weekend?

B: Yeah, it was pretty awful.

A: When's the exam?

B: Today.

A: Well, good luck.

B: Thanks. I'll need it.

6.

A: Did you have a good weekend?

B: Yeah, I had a great weekend. I was out both Friday and Saturday night with friends but now I'm so tired. I won't do that again for a while.

A: Too bad. I was going to ask you out next weekend. Oh, well.

Ex.4 p.78 Win a trip to Las Vegas! (Developing tactics 1/4)

1.

I had a really great weekend. I didn't have anything to do on Saturday afternoon so I went to the mall. I went into a department store to look around. They were having a contest. All you had to do was write answers to some easy questions about pop music and put your answers in a box. Then they pulled out three names for a prize. And guess what? Mine was the first name they pulled out. I couldn't believe it. And it's a terrific prize. A weekend for two in Las Vegas!

2.

Saturday morning, I got a phone call from an old school friend. I haven't seen her for a long time. She was one of my closest friends in high school, but she moved to Los Angeles to work. She was in town for four days so she invited me to a restaurant for lunch. We had such a pleasant time together. She was telling me about her job in Los Angeles. It sounds really interesting. She works for a movie company and she has to find places where they can film movies – you know, places like restaurants, hotel lobbies, parks, and streets.

3.

My brother and I wanted some exercise in Sunday so we decided to go on a nature walk. There's a big park near the town where there are supposed to be wonderful wild birds and butterflies. We took a bus there and walked along a forest trail for about four hours. It was pretty tiring because it was a really hot day. The worst thing was, we never saw any wild birds or butterflies! I don't think we'll go there again.

4.

I went to my friend's birthday party on Saturday night. I don't always enjoy going to birthday parties because you often have to play stupid games and things. Well we *did* have to play all sorts of stupid games, but I really enjoyed myself. I guess it was because the people at the party were all interesting. And there was good music, too. Somebody brought along some dance music and everyone had a great time dancing. I didn't get home until after 2 a.m.

Ex.9 p.81 News Broadcasts

Woman 1:

A man who considered himself a snake charmer was strangled to death on Sunday by a three-and-a-half-meter boa constructor in a town in Thailand. It seems that the man rushed to see the giant snake after friends told him the serpent was seen beside one of the town's main roads. The snake charmer put it around his neck; while he and his friends were walking home, the snake strangled him to death.

Man:

Two teenage girls who disappeared from a ship were found alive and well. The girls turned up on Friday, near a small town on the northeast coast of Australia. The girls said they were visiting a friend on the ship and fell asleep in their friend's cabin. When they woke up, the ship was heading for Singapore, so they decided to jump off the ship and swim to shore. They found themselves on a deserted part of the Australian coast, and had to walk over 100 miles to the nearest town.

Woman 2:

Early Tuesday morning in California, two police officers who were pursuing a car thief down Hollywood Boulevard a high-speed chase were rescued by the thief. During the chase, the officers' car overturned and fell into a shallow river. The officers couldn't get out of the car, which was rapidly filling up with water. The thief went back to the scene of the accident and helped rescue the officers. The Hollywood Police department has decided to drop charges against the thief for saving the officers' lives.

Ex.10B p.81 What a Pain!

Kate: Hmm. That reminds me of when I had my purse stolen last year.

Brian: Really? What happened?

Kate: Well, it was when I was on my way to the airport, so I was standing on the side of the road with my bags, trying to figure out the bus schedule. Anyway, this bunch of guys came by and asked if they could help me. They spoke very broken English, and I couldn't really understand what they were saying. I really just wanted them to leave me alone. Finally, they left and when I looked down, I realized my purse had disappeared. It had my wallet in it with all my traveler's checks and my money and my credit card. Well, luckily, I had put my airline ticket and my passport in one of my carry-on bags.

Brian: How awful! So what did you do?

Kate: Well, first I screamed at the top of my lungs and tried to run after the guys – but they

were long gone. Then – this sounds really corny – I did just what I had seen people do on TV: I called my credit card company.

Brian: Were they helpful?

Kate: They were lifesavers! In no time at all, they'd given me new traveler's checks and a new credit card, and sent me on my way.

Ex.14 p.84 A Bad Day

1. Some friends and I were in the elevator going up to my apartment when suddenly the elevator stopped between floors and wouldn't move.
2. I went to the airport to pick up my boss. I was so nervous that I wasn't paying attention to what I was doing. When I got to my car, I realized I had left my briefcase on the floor in the arrival terminal. Gee, with my boss there and all ... I felt so stupid.
3. I was in bed in the hotel half asleep when suddenly I smelled smoke. Then I heard the fire alarm.
4. I wanted to go sailing, but just as I arrived at the lake, a storm broke out and it started to rain. It wasn't a very strong storm, but it was much too cold for sailing.
5. I was driving down Pleasant Street yesterday. I was singing along with a song on the radio and probably wasn't paying as much attention as I should have been. All of a sudden, a dog ran out in front of my car. I couldn't believe my eyes!
6. Last weekend, I went out on a date with this beautiful woman from my history class. We were at this really nice restaurant, and when the bill came, I realized that my wallet was missing. I guess it fell out when we took a taxi to the restaurant. I didn't know what to do! The bill was really high!

Ex.16 p.86 Lucky Break

1. It was a pretty bad snowstorm and the roads weren't in very good condition. I guess I was driving a little too fast and I went into a skid. I couldn't control the car at all! I went off the side of the road and into the snow. Luckily the car wasn't damaged and I wasn't hurt, but I couldn't get the car to move. I just had to stay in the car and wait. Finally, after about half an hour someone in a big truck came by and pulled me out.
2. Yeah, it was pretty scary. We ran into a bad storm and the plane was really bumped around. The passengers were pretty scared, and of course all the kids were screaming and crying. It only lasted for 10 minutes, but those 10 minutes felt like an hour! I don't know how the pilot got the airplane out of that storm, but he finally did. And the rest of the flight was perfect.
3. All I wanted was to get the newspaper. You know how some hotels leave it in front of your door? Anyway, I stepped out of the room to get it, but the door shut behind me. I tried to open it, but it was locked. And my key was inside the room! I was wearing just my pajamas! Luckily for me, someone from housekeeping came by and she had a key.
4. We were staying in this hotel in Thailand when there was a fire. I was so scared when I heard the fire alarm go off! I got out of the hotel as quickly as I could. The hotel was badly damaged, and some people lost their clothes and money. In the end, though, we were lucky. No guests or staff members were injured.
5. I was out shopping with a friend and I saw some kids selling raffle tickets to raise money for a charity. It was for a really good cause, so I bought a ticket. I didn't think much more about it. But in the end, I won first prize! It was a good prize, too—a weekend trip for two to Las Vegas!
6. I was at a restaurant with my wife when this famous rock star sat down at the table next to us. I couldn't believe it! I wanted to ask him for his autograph, but my wife said I should let the man have his

dinner in peace. In the end, when my wife was in the rest room, I asked the waitress if she would ask the rock star to sign my menu. And believe it or not, he did!

PART C WHAT'S IN THE NEWS?

Ex.1 p.102 Newspaper Headlines

1. A fire destroyed the famous President Hotel last night. Fire fighters helped all the hotel guests escape safely from the building, although some people lost their clothes and luggage. Firefighters say the fire probably started in a guest room, possibly because a guest fell asleep while smoking.
2. Government health officials have closed down Ocean Gardens, a well- known local seafood restaurant. More than 10 people came down with food poisoning after eating at the restaurant last week. The officials say that the problem was probably caused by the water in the restaurant's fish tanks.
3. A group of Japanese students was rescued yesterday after being stranded for 10 days in the Australian outback. The trouble started after a vehicle the students were traveling in broke down. Their radio wasn't working, either, so the students had to survive by eating snakes, insects, and berries. Luckily, the students are all in good health.
4. Rock singer Jimmy Wild didn't arrive for his concert last night, disappointing over 80,000 fans. A representative of the singer said that he was sick and the concert would be rescheduled for next month. No one knows exactly what Jimmy Wild's illness was, but sources say he probably had a sore throat.
5. Coast Guard boats are searching for a fishing boat with a crew of four, which has been missing for two days. Shortly after the boat left land, it ran into a very bad storm and sent out a message for help. The Coast Guard thinks that the boat probably sank during the storm.
6. And this just in. Bai Yun, the giant panda at the city zoo, has finally given birth to twin cubs. Zoo officials are delighted at this event, since pandas are very rarely born in zoos. Right now, the baby pandas are very small—about the size of a mouse.

Ex.2 p.102 Good News, Bad News

1. As a result of the heavy rain over the weekend, city officials fear there may be a flood. Many people living near the river have had to leave their homes. Over 30 families are now homeless. Most of them are staying with friends and relatives. Volunteers worked throughout the weekend to place sandbags along the river.
2. Over 20,000 people so far have visited the national museum to see the collection of works by the popular Colombian artist Botero. That is the largest number of visitors the gallery has had for several years. This is the first time that Botero's work has been shown in this area, and the collection includes some of his best-known paintings and sculptures.
3. Several hundred people are fleeing their homes in California because of a forest fire burning out of control only a few kilometers away. The fire began five days ago. Hot weather, wind, and a very dry summer are helping the fire spread very quickly. Firefighters have come from as far away as Alaska to help put out the flames.

4. A customs official at Kennedy Airport was very surprised yesterday when he checked the baggage of a passenger and found over 50 live snakes, some of them very poisonous. The government believes that the passenger was planning to sell the snakes in the U.S. illegally. They would have been worth up to \$1,000 each. A few snakes escaped from the suitcases, but airport officials say that all of them were caught within an hour.

5. A protest by over 5,000 farmers caused major traffic jams downtown yesterday morning. The farmers were in front of the Federal Building to demand lower taxes on meat and agricultural products. They say that the high taxes make it difficult to earn enough money for their families. Later in the day, government representatives promised to study their demands.

6. A spokesperson for two of the country's largest airlines—Northern Airlines and Air International—has announced that the two airlines are discussing a possible merger for next year. If the merger goes ahead and the two companies combine, it could be bad news for travelers. Many business experts think that the new company would raise ticket prices.

Unit 4 A GLIMPSE AT TOURISM

PART C SIGHTSEEING

Ex.5 p.125 Guide commentaries (Going international 10/list.3)

1.

The elegant building you can see on your left with the lovely green lawns in front of it is, of course, one of the most famous buildings in America. It is also one of the most powerful. It was designed by James Hoban after the site had been chosen by George Washington. Building work began in 1792, and although it was burned early on by the British in the war of 1814, it was restored. John Adams was the first president to live here.

2.

You are now standing in front of one of the most famous sights in the whole world. It is without doubt the finest example of Mughal architecture. The glorious white marble exterior stands as a symbol of purity and love. It was built by the emperor Shah Jahan as a mausoleum - a burial place - for his beloved wife Mumtaz, and it took nearly twenty years to build.

3.

The magnificent structure we are now passing is 300 meters high and has stood on this site for over a century. It stands as a proud example of the technological and architectural events of the 19th century of France. It is said that the British planned to build a similar structure just a bit higher, but they only got as far as the first stage, when – so the story goes – the structure began to collapse.

4.

Now, standing in the middle of this square, we have a splendid view of the largest and most important church in the Christian world. The church was started in the early 16th century and took over a hundred years to complete. Bramante, Raffaello, and Michelangelo all worked on it. The centrepiece of the church is the magnificent dome standing over 120 metres high. We shall now go into the church and climb to the top for some wonderful views of the city – so I hope you are feeling fit!

5.

The building in front of you is nearly two-and-a-half thousand years old. It is a masterpiece of architecture, reflecting the advanced development of the culture which produced it. It was built as

a temple to the goddess Athena, but in its long history it has also been used as a Christian church and as a mosque. Over the years much of it has been destroyed, indeed a lot of the sculptures are held in the British Museum in London.

6.

We're now approaching a very famous sight indeed. It has a main span of 1,280 metres, with a total length of 2,824 metres, making it one of the world's longest suspension bridges. As we cross, look to your left for some superb views of the city and the bay, and to your right you'll be able to gaze out to the blue horizon of the Pacific Ocean.

7.

Soon we'll be entering one of the most famous ancient buildings in the world. Most of what you can see is original. Imagine the scene, if you can, over 1,500 years ago, as gladiators fought to the death seeking the favour of their emperor. Imagine the blood and the death, the cruelty, and the peculiar pleasures of the declining empire. It was here also the Christians are said to have been thrown to the wild beasts.

Ex.7 p.126 A guided tour of Charleston (High season 8/8)

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. My name is Jenny and I welcome you on this tour of historic Charleston. I'd like to introduce you to our driver, Tom.

Our tour today will take about three hours but we'll be stopping to visit a few places and to take photographs. It's a very hot day out there so we'll take it easy. As you can see, the coach is air-conditioned, but we can adjust it if you want. Anyway, let's begin. As we leave the hotel, we're driving down Meeting Street towards the river front. On your left is the Old Market and just coming up on your right is the Gibbes Museum of Art, which contains one of the finest collections of American paintings, prints, drawings ...

Now as we pass this fine church on your left - St Michael's, the oldest church in the city, built in 1761 -we are in the centre of the Historic District. As you can see, virtually every house here is a fine example of southern architecture. These houses were nearly all owned by rich planters who came to Charleston and the coast in the summer to escape the heat and the mosquitoes of the back-country. If you look down to your left, you'll see the Heyward-Washington House, built in 1772 by Thomas Heyward, one of the men who signed the American Declaration of Independence ...

OK, ladies and gentlemen. The river is now in front of us on the other side of this rather delightful park. On the left you can see the Calhoun Mansion, perhaps the finest of the Charleston historic houses, although it was built a little later, in 1870, as a Victorian showpiece. I'll tell you a little more about that in a moment, as we'll be stopping there soon. The park is known as the Battery, or officially, White Point Gardens, and you can see examples of cannons and other war relics. Charleston was a very important military centre, especially during the War of Independence when the Americans fought many battles with the British fleet. We'll be getting off the coach in a moment and walking along the harbour wall to Calhoun Mansion, and from the wall you'll see many examples of this military and naval history -forts from the era of the War of Independence, and from more recent times the aircraft carrier USS Yorktown. OK, we'll get off now. Please stay with me. If we do get separated for any reason, we'll be meeting at the coach again in one hour's time at four o'clock at the Calhoun Mansion ...

Welcome back. I hope you enjoyed the Mansion. It certainly is something special, I think you'll agree. We're now going to drive a little way out of the historic town and visit the Charles Towne Landing, which will be our final stopping-point for today...

We're now crossing over the Ashley River Memorial Bridge, and the Charles Towne Landing is just over there on your right. Let me tell you a little about it. This is the place where the first settlement was made in 1670. It has now been made into a large park with exhibits showing the colony's history, a recreation of a small village, all in a delightful wooded atmosphere ...

We're now back at the hotel. If you want to visit some shops then King Street, the main shopping area, is just one block ahead of you. Thank you for your attention. I hope you enjoyed the trip, and I hope you all enjoy the rest of your vacation here in Charleston.

Ex.8A p.128 Excursion around the Pergamon Museum (Eng. for intern. tourism course book 14/list.2)

Guide: As you come into this first room, let me welcome you to the Pergamon museum and to the astounding monument for which this museum was built, the great altar from the ancient city of Pergamon. My name is Martin Leicester and I am delighted to be your guide on this tour of the museum's greatest treasures. Let me begin with the altar itself. While you make your way over to the massive flight of marble steps I'll give you a little background information about the city in which this spectacular monument was built over 2,000 years ago.

Pergamon was particularly famous for its sculpture and what you see in this room today are the remains of the greatest sculptural project that the city ever produced. Even in ancient times this altar was considered to be a wonder of the world. It's believed to have been built soon after 180 BC by King Eumenes II to commemorate a series of victories over Pergamon's long-standing enemies the Gauls, some of whom had migrated not long before from western Europe.

A similar struggle is shown in the frieze - the continuous band of sculptured figures that used to run completely around the altar beginning and ending at these steps. Carved in relief were over a hundred life-size figures, illustrating the mythical battle between the Olympian gods and their rivals, the giants. But these sculptures are not only symbolic of triumph in war they also represented the victory of Greek culture over barbarism. The altar and its frieze were in fact a thunderous proclamation of the glories of Greek scholarship and art and of the right of Pergamon to see itself as the new Athens.

As you look at this section of the frieze you'll see that it is dominated by two standing figures. Athena is the striding woman with the shield, Zeus is to the left with his broad bare chest. As the goddess strides forward she turns and with a serene but powerful movement lifts the winged giant Alkyoneus by his hair. The giant can only loosely clutch at her arm and, with the serpent of Athena coiled about his body, he's powerless.

Although the colour has gone from many of the objects in this room, just a few steps away there is another great monument from the ancient world that has lost little of its original brilliance. So come with me now for another unexpected delight. If you walk through the centre archway of the Miletus gate and keep going straight ahead down the long corridor you will find the walls on either side decorated with a series of lions. When you reach the last of these lions please stop and turn round.

REFERENCES

1. **Acklam Richard, Burgess Sally.** First Certificate Gold – 3d ed. - Harlow: Longman. 1996. – 192 p.
2. **Brush Up!** Princeton, NJ USA: Berlitz Languages Inc. 1995. – 164 p.
3. **Cambridge IELTS 3.** Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2003. – 172 p. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2001. – 126 p.
4. **Curry Dean.** Talking English, Conversational American English for Students of EFL: Intermediate/Advanced Level – Washington: United States Information Agency. 1994. – 124 p.
5. **Doff Adrian, Jones Christopher.** Language in Use: Pre - Intermediate Level - 3d ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1998. – 136 p.
6. **Doff Adrian, Jones Christopher.** Language in Use: Intermediate Level - 3d ed. – Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 1998. – 136 p.
7. **Dubicka Iwonna, O’Keeffe Margaret.** English for international tourism: pre-intermediate – Pearson Education Ltd, 2003. – 144 p.
8. **Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny.** Enterprise 3 - 3d ed. – Newbury: Express Publishing. 2003. – 127 p.
9. **Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny.** Enterprise 4 - 3d ed. – Newbury: Express Publishing. 2003. – 127 p.
10. **Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny.** Successful Writing: Intermediate Level - 2d ed. – Swansea: Express Publishing. 2000. – 152 p.
11. **Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny.** Successful Writing: Upper-Intermediate Level - 2d ed. – Swansea: Express Publishing. 1998. – 116 p.
12. **Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny.** Successful Writing: Proficiency Level - 2d ed. – Swansea: Express Publishing. 1998. – 146 p.
13. **Evans Virginia, Dooley Jenny.** Mission: FCE-2 - 2d ed. – Swansea: Express Publishing. 1998. – 188 p.
14. **Gaines Barbara K.** Idiomatic American English – Japan: Kodansha International. 1998. – 115 p.
15. **Goodale Malcolm.** Idioms Workbook – London: Collins Cobuild. 1995.– 196 p
16. **Hadfield Jill.** Intermediate Communication Games – London: Nelson.1990. – 180 p.
17. **Harding Keith.** Going International – Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press. 2003. – 200 p.
18. **Harding Keith, Henderson Paul.** High Season– Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press. 2003. – 276 p.
19. **Hunt Martin.** Ideas and Issues: Advanced Level – London: Chancereel International Publishers, Ltd. 2000. – 67 p.

20. **Jacob Miriam, Strutt Peter.** English for international tourism: Course book – Addison Wesley Longman, Ltd. 1997. – 124 p.
 21. **Johnston Olivia, Farell Mark.** Ideas and Issues: Intermediate Level – London: Chancereel International Publishers, Ltd. 1998. – 102 p.
 22. **Morgan Mark.** Listening Skills for the IELTS Test – Shanghai University Press. 2002. – 280 p.
 23. **Nolasco Rob.** Streetwise - 3d ed.- Oxford: Oxford University Press.1993.–122 p.
 24. **O’Neil Robert, Mugglestone Pat.** American Dimensions – Harlow: Longman. 1997. – 104 p.
 25. **O’Sullivan Desmond, Swan Michael, Walter Catherine.** **The New Cambridge English Course 3** – 7th ed. - Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2001. – 126 p.
 26. **Practical English for Tourism** – China, Fudanpress. – 2000. – 315 p.
 27. **Richards, Jack C.** New Interchange – 3d ed. - Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2001. – 150 p.
 28. **Richards, Jack C., Sandy Chuck.** Passages - Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2001. – 150 p.
 29. **Richards, Jack C.** Basic Tactics for Listening – Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press. 2003. – 97 p.
 30. **Richards, Jack C.** Developing Tactics for Listening – Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press. 2003. – 97 p.
 31. **Richards, Jack C.** Expanding Tactics for Listening – Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press. 2003. – 97 p.
 32. **Strutt Peter.** English for international tourism: intermediate. – Pearson Education Ltd, 2003. – 144 p.
 33. **Workman Graham.** Phrasal Verbs and Idioms: Upper-Intermediate – 2d ed. – Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1995. – 96 p.
- Workman Graham.** Phrasal Verbs and Idioms: Advanced – 2d ed. – Oxford: Oxford University Press. 1995. – 96 p.

CONTENT

INTRODUCTION.....	стр. 3
UNIT 1. DEALING WITH PEOPLE.....	стр. 4
UNIT 2. GETTING ON IN LIFE.....	стр. 44
UNIT 3. NEWS AND STORIES.....	стр. 77
UNIT 4. A GLIMPSE AT TOURISM.....	стр. 106
FILES.....	стр. 142
TAPESCRIPTS.....	стр. 147
REFERENCES.....	стр. 170

Лусинэ Степановна Абрамян,
ст. преподаватель каф. иностранных языков № 2 АмГУ
Марина Владимировна Загибина,
ассистент каф. иностранных языков № 2 АмГУ
Алена Викторовна Замятина,
ассистент каф. иностранных языков № 2 АмГУ
Наталья Михайловна Якубова,
ассистент каф. иностранных языков № 2 АмГУ

Get a Feel for English in Tourism Учебное пособие

Подписано к печати 04.07.08. Формат 60 84/16
Усл. печ. л. 9,53, уч.-изд.л. 16. Тираж 100. Заказ 217.