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**ПРАКТИКА УСНОГО ТА ПИСЕМНОГО
АНГЛІЙСЬКОГО МОВЛЕННЯ:
*тренувальні вправи для аудиторної та
самостійної роботи студентів*
з тем:
«*DESIGN*», «*BUSINESS*», «*ENGINEERING*»
до підручника «**NEW LANGUAGE LEADER. INTERMEDIATE**»
by D. Cotton, D. Falvey, S. Kent**

Дрогобич

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П 43

Практика усного і писемного англійського мовлення:

тренувальні вправи для аудиторної та самостійної роботи студентів з тем «DESIGN»,

«BUSINESS», «ENGINEERING»: навчальний посібник для самостійної роботи студентів першого (бакалаврського) рівня освіти спеціальності 014 «Середня освіта (Мова і література (англійська))». Дрогобич: Редакційно-видавничий відділ Дрогобицького державного педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка, 2022. – 60 с.

Зміст матеріалів для аудиторної та самостійної роботи відповідає програмі навчальної дисципліни «Практика усного і писемного англійського мовлення», складеної на основі програмних результатів навчання, визначених в освітньо-професійній програмі «Середня освіта (Мова і література (англійська, німецька))» першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти за спеціальністю 014 «Середня освіта. Мова та література (англійська мова і література)» галузі знань 01 «Освіта/Педагогіка» затвердженої вченою радою Дрогобицького педагогічного університету імені Івана Франка. У навчальному посібнику представлено лексичний та граматичний матеріал, що структурно та системно доповнюють основний підручник. Подано вправи на фразові дієслова та слова з прийменниками.

Посібник спрямований на покращення мовленнєвих навичок та знань англійської мови студентів, викладачів, а також усіх, хто прагне поглибити свої знання з англійської мови.

Бібліографія 10 назв

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Навчальний посібник з практики усного та писемного мовлення англійської мови призначається для студентів інституту іноземних мов.

Матеріал посібника викладено згідно програмних вимог до навчальної дисципліни «Практика усного та писемного англійського мовлення». У посібнику подано вправи, що сприяють кращому засвоєнню активного вокабуляру (словникового запасу з тем «Design», «Business», «Engineering»), розвитку мовленнєвих навичок, розуміння прочитаного, а також вправи на переклад та вправи на затреновування граматичного матеріалу комунікативної спрямованості.

Метою даного методичного посібника є систематизація та узагальнення знань стосовно вживання фразових дієслів англійської мови та тематичної лексики у результаті виконання різноманітних вправ. Вправи, вміщені у посібнику, є досить різноплановими: вправи на підстановку, перефразування, завдання множинного вибору, завдання на підбір тощо.

Посібник включає різноманітні вправи з використання фразових дієслів для активізації навичок мовлення студентів.

Вправи подано в хронологічній послідовності, доповнюючи основний підручник, що дає змогу використовувати даний посібник під час навчального процесу, а також для самостійного опрацювання студентами.

Vocabulary Exercises Design

Pre-reading activities

1. Think for at least 2 minutes about the definition of the notion design.
2. Name at least 5 adjectives that refer to design

Reading activities

3. Fill in the missing word (Ex. 2c, p. 66):

1)... ideas; 2) have ... about design; 3) turn an idea ...; 4) to be ... designed 5) the ... element in good design; 6) ... successful; 7)... a need; 8) the restrictions; 9) ... designers; 10)... products and services

4. Match the word with its definition:

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| a) Research | 1. Understanding exactly |
| b) Industrial | who smn is |
| c) discover | 2. Very small |
| d) Developed countries | 3. Artificial eye |
| e) Tiny | 4. Create sth totally new |
| f) Sensor | 5. Finding out new things |
| g) Recognition | 6. More advanced, richer |
| h) Invent | countries |
| | 7. Find sth which already exists but nobody realized before |
| | 8. Used in factories |

5. Choose the word that makes the sentence meaningful:

1. Do you happen to know who was the biro discovered/invented by?
2. The scientists are currently developing/inventing a more efficient microchip.
3. Scientists, who work at testing rooms, do investigation/research.
4. The car engine/machine stopped in the middle of nowhere!
5. People used to have small mobile/portable TVs which they would take on holiday with them.

6. Kitchen tools/appliances, mainly fridges and washing machines, have decreased in price recently.

7. Tents and rucksacks are examples of tourists' equipment/tools.

6. Fill in the gaps with an appropriate word from the exercise above:

1. Who was America ...by Christopher Columbus or Leif Ericson?

2. Thomas Edison ... the electric light bulb in 1897.

3. Students spend a lot of time in the library doing ... for their academic projects.

4. The police have conducted a thorough ... after the burglary.

5. What I admire the most about laptops is that they are

6. My father keeps all his gardening ... in the garden shed.

7. Answer the following questions (Ex 2c, p66):

1. What does the word 'design' mean to different people?

2. What is Richard Seymour's definition of the word 'design'?

3. What is the scientists' main job?

4. What do manufactures do?

5. What is the engineers' most essential task?

6. What is the main function of salespeople?

7. What are designers good at?

8. What does a good design do?

9. Why do many people have misconception about design?

10. What is design about?

8. Define the word using the clues. (Ex. 6a, p. 67)

1) Elegant 2) functional 3) futuristic 4) handmade 5) innovative 6) mass-produced 7) retro 8) streamlined 9) stylish 10) traditional 11) up-to-date:

a) graceful and attractive in appearance or manner;

b) fashionable, having style;

c) modern or fashionable;

d) made by hand;

- e) manufactured in large quantities of an article using machinery;
- f) given a smooth even shape, so that it can move quickly and easily through the air, water;
- g) practical and useful; having or providing little or no decoration;
- h) coming from a time in the past;
- i) introducing or using new ideas, techniques, etc;
- j) looking suitable for the future or extremely modern, not traditional.

9. Use the adjective that has a reference to design to describe the following nouns. Justify your choice:

- a) ... furniture b)... clothing c)... architecture d)... housing e)... car f)... fridge

10. Explain the difference between these words:

- a) retro/futuristic; b)old-fashioned/up-to-date; c)handmade/mass-produced; d)innovative/simple; e)ergonomic/streamlined.

11. Fill in the gap:

old-fashioned elegant streamlined functional futuristic innovative mass-produced retro simple stylish traditional up-to-date

1. He rides one of those ... bikes with high handlebars.
2. We first met him at an ... hotel in the downtown of Manchester. The hotel was eye-catching due to its ... design.
3. There are just 7 rooms and suites at the hotel, filled with furniture, interesting art and richly patterned fabrics.
4. He has always dreamt of the car with classic three-box two-door saloon having ... design with a curved window of the rear view. In a word, he dreams of ...-looking car unlike those that are ... and can be seen in many countries.
5. Her house was full of modern, ... furniture.
6. My granny is totally opposed to the idea of having ... furniture. Her furniture is definitely not, but rather in ... style. She says it reminds her of good old times.

7. Elderly people are not friendly with using ... devices such as sensor mobile phones. They are more accustomed to the ... landline phone because it is ... in usage.

12. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Хоча готель ззовні виглядав елегантно, у середині він був практичним та функціональним, і зовсім не розкішним.

2. Багато покупців вважають, якщо товар є інноваційним, тоді він є вартим свої ціни.

3. Мобільні телефони з футуристичним дизайном приваблюють покупців. Тому їх масово виробляють.

4. Є декілька особливих рис, що мені до вподоби в сучасних машинах. Більшість з них є обтічної форми, що збільшує їхню швидкість та абсолютно інноваційними не тільки за формою, але й за функціональністю.

5. Багато людей неправильно розуміють поняття дизайн. Дизайн не лише визначається зовнішністю, але й функціональністю.

13. Translate the expressions into English (Ex. 3a, p. 68):

1)великий приріст у 2)масове споживання 3)появляться у 4)обтічність 5)великий вибір домашніх електроприладів 6)срібна фольга 7)приспосовувати до потреб людини 8)виробник 9)купівельна спроможність 10)націлений на 11)бути заснованим на 12)збільшити ефективність 13)надати гладкої та вигнутої форми 14)запустити виробництво 15)приваблювати 16)ергономічний дизайн 17)велика кількість нових матеріалів 18)товари гладкої форми 19)швидке використання джерел енергії та сировини 20)походити 21)енергоощадні товари 22)довговічність товару 23)досягнення в сфері комунікації 24)повертати ручку для того щоб виробити енергію.

Reading comprehension

14. Answer the following questions: (Ex. 3a, p. 68)

A

1. What are the characteristic features of the 1960 – 1969s?
2. What created mass consumerism?

3. Why was it a time of short-lived products?
4. What was so unusual about furniture design?
5. What was the influence on fashion?

B

1. How did designers increase the efficiency of boats and aircraft in the 1930s?
2. What was the peculiarity of the car launched by Chrysler? What was its name?
3. What was the concept of streamlining?
4. Why did designers use streamlining?
5. What is ergonomics about?

C

1. What did many designers worry about during the 1990s?
2. What caused damage to the environment?
3. What processes did designers want to slow down?
4. What materials did designer Jane Atfield's use?
5. What product was particularly useful in Africa and why?

15. Find the synonyms to the provided words/phrases:

A high rise in, targeted at, buyers, bring out, for instance

B not rough, set up, great choice of, household gadgets, make

C quick, originate, impact, progress in, worries.

16. Translate the sentences into English (Ex. 6, p. 69):

Давайте розглянемо певні ідеї стосовно нашого нового проекту розкладного крісла. Нашим цільовим покупцем може бути людина, що проводить багато часу на свіжому повітрі. Крісло може бути корисним для людей, що ходять в походи, на рибалку, на концерти на свіжому повітрі. Щодо матеріалу, це однозначно не повинен бути метал – він є надто важким. Можна використати алюміній для каркасу та брезент/полотно для сидіння. Щоб знизити його собівартість, варто виготовити крісло в трьох кольорах. Його вартість має бути менше 500грн. Терміни нас ще не підганяють, тож ми можемо

запустити проект до літа, тоді буде великий попит на них. Варто теж зачекати на результати опитування ринку перед прийняттям остаточного рішення.

17. Fill in the correct particle (Ex. 2a, p. 72):

designed ...; to be aimed ...; to appeal ...; to be ... the move; to be suitable ...; to commute ... work; to be made ...; to carry lots of things ... them.

Make up sentences based on the topic Design, using the expressions above

18. Find the synonyms to the following expressions/words:

not heavy, to be targeted at, active people, characteristics, big in size, things, additional safety, long-lasting, one of the kind, treasures.

19. Translate the expressions into English:

найкращий експонат, легесенький, активні люди, здійснювати поїздки закордон, доїжджати на роботу, пожиттєва гарантія, міцний/витривалий, унікальні якості, водонепроникний, термостійкий, цінності, кишеньковий злочій, витривалий.

20. Consult the dictionary and find the difference in the notion of the words innovation and invention

21. Answer the following questions:

1. Have you heard anything about Alessi's inventions? Have you got any idea what they can be about?
2. What things do you find beautiful and useful at home? Why? Justify your choice.

22. Checking the understanding of the topic Alessi's inventions:

What is the reason why many Italians love Alessi?

23. Find synonyms to the following words in the topic:

come from; to be established; margin; to change; idea; global; hire; making better

24. Find antonyms to the following words in the topic:

Public success best seller gene

25. Explain the difference between these words:

entrepreneur/billionaire savings/expenses client/company

26. Translate the following expressions into Ukrainian, memorise them and use them in the sentences of your own:

brainstorm some ideas for sth; folding chair; target consumer; to be suitable for; to gain market share; to use aluminum for frame; to use canvas for the seat; to keep costs down; to make sth in just three different colours; to be competitive; to sell at under \$ 50; be strong enough to support a heavy person; in terms of timing; a big demand for sth; in terms of timing; (mustn't) miss the opportunity; To wait for the results of the market research.

27. Choose the correct word to complete each sentence:

1. Most large planes have got four jet gadgets/engines/machines/powers.
2. My stereo is mobile/portable/movable/transferable so we can take it to the beach with us.
3. Susie reads a lot of science narrative/imagination/fantasy/fiction.
4. We've got an electric/electronic/electrical/electrifying cooker, so we couldn't use it during the power cut.
5. Do you know who first created/developed/invented/discovered that the Earth goes round the Sun?
6. This car is so resourceful/capable/efficient/effective it can go hundreds of kilometers on one tank of petrol.
7. With almost/virtual/near/close reality, you feel like you're experiencing real situations when in fact you're not.
8. I'll have to get my devices/appliances/utensils/tools before I can repair your bike.

28. Write the word in brackets in the correct form to complete each sentence:

1. I think ...(freeze) vegetables are just as good as fresh ones.
2. The ... (discover) of antibiotics was a major medical advance,
3. Landing on the Moon was an incredible (achieve).
4. Travel changed forever with the ... (invent) of the aeroplane.
5. What kind of ... (equip) do you need to go rock climbing?

6. You have to be ... (create) if you want to be a computer programmer.
7. Scientists have announced a major ... (develop) in the fight against cancer.
8. The expansion of the Internet has been highly ... (benefit) for many companies.
9. Do you happen to know what is Nobel's most famous ... (achieve)?
10. I'd like to come up with something that will be ... (benefit) to people who live in poor countries, something like water purification system.
11. Children are so ... (create)!
12. Recent medical ... (develop) are helping people live longer and healthier lives.
13. Leonardo da Vinci was an artist and also a brilliant ... (invent).
14. No matter what the problem may be, there is always a ... (solve).

29. Paraphrase the sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the suggested word. You should not change the word itself. You must use between two and five words, including the suggested word:

1. I'll finish my physics project and then I'll phone Andy. **soon**
I'll phone Andy..... my physics project.
2. They're going to bring out a cheap solar-powered car before 2030. **will**
They a cheap solar-powered car before 2030.
3. This time next week we'll be in the Science museum. **round**
This time next week the Science museum.
4. Emma's helping to produce the new software. **involved**
Emma's the new software.
5. Robots are never likely to take over the world. **probably**
Robots the world.
6. Do you still need this magazine? **finished**
Have this magazine?
7. Scientists now know why the disease spreads so quickly. **figured**
Scientists why the disease spreads so quickly.

8. Wash the dishes and then dry them. **after**
Can you dry the dishes them?
9. They are delivering our new dishwasher next Tuesday. **going**
Our new dishwasher next Tuesday.
10. We haven't been able to solve the problem yet. **found**
We haven't the problem yet.
11. If your computer doesn't work properly, you should call out a technician.

Down

If your computer, you should call a technician.

- 12 Liz doesn't understand this mathematics homework. **figure**
Liz can't do this mathematics homework
- 13 We often don't think about how much our parents help us in our lives.

granted

We how much parents help us in our lives.

30. Read the text and think of the word which best fits each gap:

Wireless electricity

All of us in the developed world use electricity every day in many different ways. As ... as we walk into the room we turn ... lights without even thinking about it. We expect that when we flick a switch, the power ... be there any time of the night or day and if for any reason our power is cut ..., it creates major problems. Today's homes are full ... electrical sockets and every day millions of us plug our mobile phones, laptops in to ... the batteries. This could become a thing of the past, though, if scientists succeed ... developing wireless electricity.

Think of wi-fi. Until quite recently, all computers connected to ... internet had to be ... to a phone line. Today, many computers are capable ... using ... wireless connection, giving the computer user much ... freedom. Researches want to do the same with electricity. In the future, instead of plugging your mobile into the wall, you will be able to ... it simply ... leaving it near the power supply in your home. We can all look ... to a day when the idea of connecting a TV to a hole in the wall will seem very old-fashioned. Then, we'll all just have to keep plugging things in. [4, 41]

Decide if the following statements are true or falls. Prove your point of view.

1. The text mentions how we use power today.
2. The text describes a new way of getting power.
3. The text says some people already have wireless electricity.
4. Computers need to be connected to a phone line to have the access to the Internet.
5. Wireless electricity is old-fashioned.

31. Complete each phrase using a form of the word in brackets

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. A great ... (achieve) | 6. A major ... (improve) in |
| 2. Highly ... (benefit) sth | |
| 3. A ... (create) person | 7. A useful ... (invent) |
| 4. A recent ... (develop) | 8. Bring out a new... |
| 5. An important ... (produce) | |
| (discover) | 9. A ... (science) fact |
| | 10. A ... (solve) to a problem |

32. Find other forms of these words. Put them into four categories: Verb, Person, Other nouns and Adjectives

| verb | person | Other nouns | adjectives |
|----------|--------|-------------|------------|
| achieve | | | |
| | | benefit | |
| create | | | |
| develop | | | |
| discover | | | |
| improve | | | |
| invent | | | |
| produce | | | |
| | | science | |

| | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|
| solve | | | |
|-------|--|--|--|

33. Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals to form a word that fits in a gap in the same line:

Famous me!

I sometimes wish I were a great (1) **INVENT** like Edison or Marconi. My name would go down in history for having (2) **DISCOVER** something totally new. You can really change people’s lives if you come up with something (3) **REVOLUTION**. Perhaps I would also be famous for being extremely (4) **CREATE** with technology. I would be the most famous and respected (5) **SCIENCE** in the world! What a great brain I would have!

I wouldn’t just restrict myself to science, though. What about maths? I would find (6) **SOLVE** to the most difficult mathematical equations. I would be responsible for new (7) **PRODUCE** that would change the way people work and play. Doing something important like that would be (8) **BENEFIT** to people the whole world over, rich or poor. Everyone would know about my latest technological (9) **DEVELOP** and would thank me for the many great (10) **ACHIEVE** of my life! Yes, that would suit me fine! [5, 26]

34. Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap:

When we hear the name Nobel, we immediately think of the Nobel Prizes. But Alfred Nobel, the (1)... of the awards, was also a great scientist and inventor.

Born in 1833 in Sweden, Nobel studied first in Russia and then (2)... to the US, where he studied mechanical (3)... . Afterwards, he returned to Sweden to work with his father. Gradually, they made (4)... in explosives. Nobel (5)... out how to work safely with nitroglycerine, a very dangerous and explosive (6)... . his invention later became known (7)... dynamite. Nobel continued throughout his life to (8)... improvements in the field of explosives. He eventually owned (9)...explosives factories around the world and became very wealthy.

Alfred Nobel was a man of great (10)... . When he died he left a wonderful gift to the world: the Nobel Prizes. Each year these prizes are (11)... to scientists, inventors and other creative people for their great (12)... to the world.

| | | | | |
|----|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 1 | A holder | B creator | C discoverer | D receiver |
| 2 | A transferred | B visited | C joined | D emigrated |
| 3 | A developing | B producing | C engineering | D creating |
| 4 | A directions | B advances | C motions | D movements |
| 5 | A figured | B solved | C granted | D introduced |
| 6 | A shape | B form | C body | D substance |
| 7 | A by | B with | C as | D for |
| 8 | A do | B have | C make | D take |
| 9 | A numerous | B numerate | C numerical | D numbered |
| 10 | A advantage | B achievement | C situation | D incident |
| 11 | A awarded | B designed | C suggested | D implanted |
| 12 | A involvement | B contribution | C manufacturing | D development |

[5, 25]

Vocabulary Exercises Business

1. Fill in the missing word (Ex. 2b, p.76):

1. do ... research; 2. set ... business; 3. the ... is always right; 4. to ... high prices; 5. go ... business; 6. value ones ...; 7. take ...; 8. make big ...; 9. sell ... products; 10. a ... investor.

2. Match the synonyms:

1 customer, 2 research, 3 set up, 4 profit, 5 thanks to, 6 entrepreneur, 7 charge, 8 value

a client, b income, c due to, d establish, e set, f businessman, g appreciate, h investigation

3. Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentence.

1 You have to have dedication/company if you want to succeed in business.

2 When James was ready to buy the bike, he took all his fortune/savings out of the bank.

3 Her business didn't make any money because she didn't have enough clients/entrepreneurs.

4 They didn't sell many games because they weren't badly off/cheap enough.

5 His father does/makes about \$ 10000 a year.

6 You need a lot of skills and abilities to run/hold a business successfully.

7 You will never sell anything unless there is a partner/market for it.

8 By becoming a millionaire at 19 years old, he achieved/succeeded what thousands of teenagers would like to do.

9 Can I lend/borrow your pen, please?

10 I'll lend/borrow you the money, as long as you pay me back tomorrow.

11 The tourist company/industry is very important for Greece.

12 Many people lost their jobs in the economic/economical to buy one large packet than two small packets.

4. Read the topic and think of the word which best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap:

Ten years ago, Paul Freeman was so poor that he couldn't 1... to go on holiday unless he stayed with relatives. He lived in a tiny house with three friends and would only buy clothes if they were 2... . However, he had always wanted to 3... up his own business and, eventually, he decided to go for it. It wasn't easy, and he couldn't risk buying anything expensive in 4... he needed the money for the business. Today, however, he is wealthier 5... he ever imagined he would be.

Paul's story contains a few useful lessons. 6... you want to be rich, it doesn't matter what you produce, as 7... as there is a market for it. You might have difficulties in the beginning but you should never 8... up. If you're finding it hard to get by, 9... to be patient. Then, provided 10... you are careful with money, you should soon start to be successful.

Even now, Paul rarely goes on holiday. So why doesn't this successful entrepreneur take holidays? Perhaps it is because he has invested some of his money 11... houses. Ask yourself this: if you – like Paul – had luxurious homes in Jamaica, Florida, Switzerland and France, how many holidays 12... you need?

5. Use a word to complete the sentences:

Bargains, checkout, refund, advertising, cheque, discount, cashpoint, change, receipt credit card, currency, wealth, career, restaurant, well-being

1 Do you know there's a 50% ... on all women's clothes at Stephanie's Store this week? – 50%? Quick! Where's my ...? We're going right now to pick up some ...!

2 Can I pay in any ... I want to – for example, dollars? – No, madam. I'm sorry but ... can only be accepted in euros.

3 Oh, no! we can't go to the I don't think we've got enough money for all this shopping! Don't worry. There's a ... over there. I'll go and get some money while you wait in the queue.

4 Did you go back to the shop and get a ... for that CD that you bought which didn't play? – No, I couldn't find the I looked everywhere. I think I was so busy checking the ... that I forgot to pick it up.

5 I was quite shocked when I found out that a very small number of people in the country possess the great majority of

6 Once you understand the purpose of ..., you begin to see through the tricks they use to persuade you to buy things.

7 Anywhere where food is being prepared, such as a ..., good hygiene is extremely important.

8 As the hotel manager, you'll be responsible for the day-to-day running of the hotel and the ... of the guests.

9 I finally decided that I had had enough of the demands of such a difficult ... and I left my job.

10 It might not always seem fair, but it's a fact of life that rich people have more ... than the rest of us.

6. Find other forms of these words. Put them into four categories: Verb, Person, Other nouns and Adjectives:

| Verb | Person | Other Noun | Adjective |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | | finance | |
| invest | | | |
| | | style | |
| | | fashion | |
| save | | | |
| compete | | | |
| | | | loyal |
| consume | | | |
| increase | | | |
| advertise | | | |

7. Read the text use the word in the proper form to fill the gap:

Traditionally, banks have aimed their (advertise) at those with plenty of money. (increase), however, banks today are trying to attract younger and younger

(consume) – people like you! The idea behind it is that if they can get you young enough, they will be able to depend on your (loyal) for the rest of your life. And there is so much (compete) between the different banks that they will try almost anything to get their hands on your (save). So be prepared for their free offers. They will tempt you with anything from holidays to (fashion) items of clothing. One high street bank is even offering a (style) stereo system to all first-time customers. That's not a bad return on your (invest)! And there's another good reason to put your money in the bank – free (finance) advice. You never know when you might need that!

Vocabulary Exercises Engineering

1. Match the word with its definition:

a) aptitude, b) era, c) microchip, d) decade, e) sensor, f) shuttle, g) wastage,
h) cosmic, i) relevant, j) online

1 a period of ten years

2 natural ability or skill

3 a period of time in history that is special for some reason

4 a device that can react to light, heat, pressure and gets a machine into action

5 a spacecraft designed to be used for travelling between the Earth and a space station

6 the fact of losing or destroying sth, especially because it has been used carelessly

7 connected with space or the universe

8 connected with sth that is happening

9 connected to the Internet

10 a very small piece of a special material that is used inside a device to make it work

2. Fill in the gaps with words from the exercise above:

1 The lack of jobs has resulted in a huge ... of talent.

2 Do you have any ... experience in space exploration?

3 Neither pupils nor teachers enjoy having ... lessons

4 We are living in the ... of global digitalization

5 She has an ... for technical subjects.

3. Choose the correct option a, b, or c to complete the text:

A room with a view

For years science-fiction writers have speculated 1... holidays in space. Now science fiction has become fact. The International Space Station is the ultimate holiday 2... and Dennis Tito, a billionaire businessman from California, was 3... first guest.

Space travel is not for the 4... . it has always been a dangerous business and space stations have 5... several times. But Tito didn't 6... his mind. He'd looked at the history of space exploration and is still 7... that it is safe. 'The space programme has an excellent safety 8..., ' he explained before his flight. 'The risk I'm 9... is very low'. Another problem could have been accommodation. Mr Tito normally lives in a huge mansion in Los Angeles. The house has 30 rooms, 50 telephones and an eight car garage. How did he cope 10 ... the cramped conditions in space? Didn't he suffer 11.. claustrophobia? The dream holiday could easily have 12... into a nightmare.

Yet Tito could not be swayed. 'My commitment is to 13... all of my dreams,' he said. 'And travelling into space is one of them'.

Is this then the beginning of a new era of space holidays? Experts remain unconvinced. 'Whoever 14... up with the idea of tourists in space didn't consider the costs,' says one of the scientists. 'Most people will never be able to afford it, so it's unlikely to 15... '.

In fact Mr Tito paid \$15 million just to make the 16... .

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1 a about | b for | c of |
| 2 a place | b area | c destination |
| 3 a it's | b its | c its' |
| 4 a faint-hearted | b strong-hearted | c warm-hearted |
| 5 a broken up | b broken down | c broken in |
| 6 a adapt | b change | c transform |
| 7 a confirmed | b decided | c convinced |
| 8 a record | b history | c note |
| 9 a having | b making | c taking |
| 10 a from | b with | c against |
| 11 a for | b of | c from |
| 12 a turned | b made | c become |
| 13 a make | b do | c fulfil |
| 14 a gave | b came | c turned |

15 a take off b go off c make off

16 a travel b tour c trip

[7, 99]

4. Read the text. Some of the lines are correct, but most have an extra word which does not fit into the sentences. Cross out the extra words:

Robotic future rushes towards us.

The first robot-controlled taxi will to be installed somewhere in the world between 2030 and 2040. Not only that, but before this decade is over, news presenters will be transmit what they see live to TV screens from micro-sensors planted in their optic nerve. What they say will have be picked up by mobile phone transmitters implanted in the their shoulders. Two years after that, the first of the factories will be working in space, making micro-chips from crystals which grown in space, and shipping them back to the earth in auto-pilot shuttles. By 2036, biometric signatures will be commonplace. Workers will gain entry, and customers will get their credit balances at a glance, through being computer-based optical recognition of their eyes. Stolen with personal technical equipment will refuse to work because it cannot be recognize the patterns of the owner's fingerprints. People will vote on-line in a local and national elections from mobile terminals in all over the world. By 2035, 'going out' will be a matter of a staying in and downloading films, live concerts and football matches to watch at a time by which suits your routine. [7, 101]

5. The following words look and sound the same but have different meanings. Match them with the meanings in a-h:

1 space 2 might 3 produce 4 light 5 side 6 model 7 power 8 term

a create/arrange a performance/show or bring out

b period of time/word or phrase

c electrical energy/political status

d room/the universe beyond our Earth

e sports team/right or left part

f person employed to display fashion items/scientific formula/small scale copy of an object

g strength/modal verb expressing possibility

h brightness/not heavy

6. Complete the pairs of sentences with one of these homonyms in the correct form:

Might space produce light side model power term

1 a Hilton is planning to be the first company to open a hotel on the Moon.

b You can put your bag on the luggage rack. There's plenty of

2 a Are you going away this weekend? I it depends on the weather.

b Jane pushed with all her ..., but still couldn't move the car.

3a The studio is going to ... a new science fiction film.

b The prosecution was able to ... new evidence to prove that Jackson was guilty.

4a The bright ... from the car blinded Sean. He couldn't see the road ahead.

b The suitcase was surprisingly ... Mary hadn't packed much for her holiday in the Carribean.

5a The match ended with a surprise result. The Bristol ... scored three times against the Premier league champions.

b Sarah had a small beauty spot on the ... of her face.

6a The ... of the ship was incredibly detailed. It was exactly like the real thing.

b Nathan had always wanted to be a ..., but she was just too small.

7a There was a ... cut in London last night. Over 1000 homes were affected.

b The present government came to ... over two years ago.

8a The school ... ends this Saturday. We've got a two-week holiday.

b What does the ... 'inter-galactic' mean?

Translation Design

Translate into English:

1. Для багатьох людей дизайн має основне значення, його цінують більше ніж комфорт. Виробники, товари яких не продавались успішно на ринку не є засмученими через невдачі/провали та зберігають їх у приватних колекціях. Ці невдалі товари нагадують їм про важливість ризику у веденні бізнесу.

2. Одного разу підприємець дав мені корисну пораду щодо того як започаткувати власний бізнес. Спочатку слід провести дослідження ринку і переконатися що товар буде продаватись в достатній кількості, за ціною, що покриє твої витрати. Іншими словами, це повинно повернути тобі гроші, це має принести тобі прибуток. Будь готовим до проблем з готівковим оборотом і до фінансових збитків протягом першого року.

3. Тобі слід цінувати своїх працівників. Не забувай виплачувати їм хорошу премію в кінці року. Таким чином, ти заохотиш їх стати працелюбними. Також пам'ятай, що ринок рухається і бізнес може залишитись позаду. Тож, не використовуй старе обладнання, яке не є сучасним, і ефективним.

4. Моя подруга після закінчення університету, зосередилась на бізнесі її вуйка, який займався продажем товарів догляду. Незабаром, вона започаткувала власний бізнес і вона схопила удачу за хвіст, коли отримала замовлення від знаменитого універмагу. Ще не досягнувши віку 40 років, вона запустила продаж власних парфумів і тоді, дохід її бізнесу значно зріс.

5. У Мартіна було в дитинстві все. Він був найстаршим сином у заможній сім'ї зі Львова. Він вивчився на аптекаря. Ще не досягнувши 30ліття, він започаткував власну справу. Люди кажуть, що він зразу досягнув успіху в бізнесі, але багато не знають про його серйозні борги, які йому вдалось повернути. Вважають, що його знання та наполеглива праця були основою його всесвітнього успіху.

6. Я сумніваюсь, що успішність в університеті не є важливою для успіху в бізнесі. Містер Сміт був хорошим гравцем в гольф у коледжі, після закінчення якого, він працював юристом. Завдяки своїй енергії та підприємницькому вмінню, він збудував бізнес, що приніс йому значний дохід. Дослідження ринку проведене в час заснування бізнесу, показало, що воно знає невдачі. Проте, щорічний дохід фірми сягнув 1 мільярда.

7. Фірма має такий великий успіх на ринку, що вона тепер є не тільки виробником кухонного та столового обладнання. Їхній асортимент включає також годинники та безпроводні телефони. Фірму було засновано на початку 2000 року. Справжнього успіху фірма знала у 2020 році, син засновника приніс їй світову славу найнявши дизайнерів-фрілансерів, збільшив експорт та покращив репутацію фірми завдяки красивим та корисним товарам та постійними інноваціями у виробництві.

8. Виробники намагаються задовольнити потреби користувачів виробляючи нові товари та послуги. Багато хто з покупців має хибне уявлення про дизайн. Завдяки новітнім технологіям, виробники створюють товари, які поєднують у собі новизну та функціональність і, через це отримують комерційний успіх.

9. У Марти виникло бажання прикрасити свою кухню. Вона вирішила обладнати її в сучасних трендах. Їй встановили мийку та краники з нержавійки, які вважається, мають тривалий термін використання. Марта дуже задовлена, що на сучасному ринку представлений широкий вибір товарів домашнього вжитку. Більш того, всі вони продаються за помірковану ціну.

10. В наші дні зростає купівельна спроможність молоді та й більшість виробників націлена на молодіжний ринок. Багато хто з молоді хоче змін та різноманіття, тому купляють товари, які не є тривалими у використанні. Вони є членами суспільства, яке все викидає, як тільки щось нове появляється на ринку. Вони зовсім не переймаються ні якістю ні довготривалістю товарів, які вони купляють.

11. Я є з Трускавця, а доїжджаю на навчання в Дрогобич. Я хочу купити собі легеньку курточку, яка була б і сучасною, і стильною. Вона повинна мати декілька характеристик. Кишені мають бути особливо великими та защипляться на замочок. Добре було б, якби замочки мали довгострокову гарантію та були міцними.

12. Новітні технології постійно покращують якість життя багатьох людей. Ніхто вже не може уявити собі життя без сучасних сенсорних телефонів, завдяки яким здійснюються покупки онлайн, не виходячи з дому. Покупців завжди приваблює щось інноваційне, футуристичне з обтічною формою та багатофункціональністю.

Translation Business

Translate into English:

1. Для того, щоб почати бізнес, вам потрібно мати справу з фінансами, продажами або навіть маркетингом. Вам потрібно чітко знати як ви хочете оцінювати ваші продукти. Не забувайте ставити відповідні ціни, щоб ваші конкуренти не перехопили ваш бізнес.

2. Якщо ви маєте офіційний бізнес, ви повинні платити податки державі. Важливо для бізнесу зробити розробити бізнес-план, мати хороший персонал, вести рахунок за перший рік, щоб переконатися чи добре ви ведете бізнес.

3. Якщо ви вирішили розпочати бізнес, то ви повинні ретельно підготуватися. Спершу, проведіть дослідження ринку, таким чином ви дізнаєтеся що користуються попитом і це допоможе вам повернути вкладені гроші. Вам може знадобитися допомога у деяких сферах, таких як маркетинг, продажі, фінанси чи плата податків. Ви можете отримати пораду від експерта або друга, який керує власним бізнесом. Подумайте як ви буде просувати свій бізнес на ринку використовуйте ефективні способи реклами, завдяки яким люди дізнаються про нього.

4. Якщо ви хочете створити бізнес, ви повинні бути готові зазнати збитків протягом першого року. Також добре вважати, що клієнти завжди праві. Але інженери знаходять рішення проблем, важливих для суспільства. Я обрав інженерію як кар'єру замість того, щоб заснувати бізнес, тому що я хотів зробити цей світ кращим. Вся справа в розробці нових продуктів і пошуку нового використання старого. Як колись сказав один письменник: це чудово, коли ти робиш прорив і покращуєш те, як існує світ!

5. Одного разу підприємець дав мені корисну пораду щодо того як започаткувати власний бізнес. Спочатку слід провести дослідження ринку і переконатися що товар буде продаватись в достатній кількості, за ціною, що покриє твої витрати. Іншими словами, це повинно повернути тобі гроші, це має

принести тобі прибуток. Будь готовим до проблем з готівковим оборотом і до фінансових збитків протягом першого року.

6. Тобі слід цінувати своїх працівників. Не забувай виплачувати їм хорошу премію в кінці року. Таким чином, ти заохотиш їх стати працелюбними. Також пам'ятай, що ринок рухається і бізнес може залишитись позаду. Тож, не використовуй старе обладнання, яке не є сучасним, і ефективним.

7. Моя подруга після закінчення університету, зосередилась на бізнесі її вуйка, який займався продажем товарів догляду. Незабаром, вона започаткувала власний бізнес і вона схопила удачу за хвіст, коли отримала замовлення від знаменитого універмагу. Ще не досягнувши віку 40 років, вона запустила продаж власних парфумів і тоді, дохід її бізнесу значно зріс.

8. У Мартіна було в дитинстві все. Він був найстаршим сином у заможній сім'ї зі Львова. Він вивчився на аптекаря. Ще не досягнувши 30ліття, він започаткував власну справу. Люди кажуть, що він зразу досягнув успіху в бізнесі, але багато не знають про його серйозні борги, які йому вдалось повернути. Вважають, що його знання та наполеглива праця були основою його всесвітнього успіху.

9. Я сумніваюсь, що успішність в університеті не є важливою для успіху в бізнесі. Містер Сміт був хорошим гравцем в гольф у коледжі, після закінчення якого, він працював юристом. Завдяки своїй енергії та підприємницькому вмінню, він збудував бізнес, що приніс йому значний дохід. Дослідження ринку проведене в час заснування бізнесу, показало, що воно знає невдачі. Проте, щорічний дохід фірми сягнув 1 мільярда.

10. Мій вуйко попрацював у багатьох фірмах бухгалтером і, стверджує, що ві знає чому фірми знають банкрутства. Він стверджує, що потрібно йти в ногу з часом, оскільки ринок рухається, то, відповідно, бізнес залишається позаду. Слід купляти устаткування, яке є сучасним та, відповідає вимогам часу. Інакше робота буде неефективною та не достатньо якісною.

11. Щоб стати успішним бізнесменом власної справи, слід обрати правильну стратегію та визначити план дій, в якому необхідно окреслити цілі щодо досягнення успіху і як виміряти власний успіх. Цей план слід написати, коли він є лиш у власних думках і щось неочікуване трапляється, підприємець не може тоді справитись з труднощами. Всі свої очікування слід теж записувати. Звісно, годі сподіватись що плани та очікування здійсняться зразу. На все потрібен час та досвід.

12. Після закінчення університету, я планую відкрити власну автомийку. Я дослідив ринок, і думаю над тим щоб відкрити її десь поблизу супермаркету. На парковці зазвичай є багато брудних машин. Так клієнти могли б вполювати двох зайців – здійснити покупки та отримати свіжо вимиту машину. Я не думаю, що відкриття такого бізнесу потребує значних капіталовкладень, але впевнений у швидкому прибутку.

Translation Engineering

Translate into English:

1. Що ж, інженерія – це не лише перевірка теорій і створення моделей. Також, тут йдеться і про розробку нових товарів, дуже важливо є для добре-обізнаних інженерів провести тести безпеки у роботі, побудувати модель вашої роботи. Важливо є при виникненні різних технічних проблем правильно знайти та вирішити проблему.

2. Дитинство Джона було тяжким і його сім'я боролася за виживання. Він працював у магазині свого дядька і це дало йому невеликий досвід та розуміння того як бути успішним підприємцем. Після закінчення школи він створив план і розпочав свій власний бізнес. Джон працевлаштував талановитих працівників, які є міцною командою. Їхня щаслива мить настала, коли вони відкрили філію закордоном і запустили нову лінію товарів там.

3. Інженери є надзвичайно талановиті люди, які роблять наше життя легшим. Вони знаходять вирішення проблем які є важливі для суспільства, розвивають нові технології і відкривають нові світи. Є різні сфери інженерії такі як авіаційна, біомедична, цивільна, механічна та комп'ютерна. Щоб бути хорошим інженером потрібно мати добре розвинені лідерські, комунікативні і міжособистісні якості, які допоможуть досягти вершини кар'єри.

4. Землетруси, урагани, цунамі – це стихійні лиха, які вражають Землю. Також загрозою для нас є зіткнення з астероїдом, тому нам потрібно турбуватися про безпеку нашої планети.

5. Країна на півночі Америки має гарно розвинуту індустрію туризму. Тут розвивається багато нових проектів, для того щоб привернути увагу іноземців. Інженери запропонували збудувати найвище вертикальне місто у світі. Проте, більшість науковців вважає, що таке будівництво несе у собі загрозу для навколишнього середовища.

6. Загальноприйнято вважати, що інженерами стають в основному чоловіки. Я була надзвичайно подивована, коли дізналась про Ліндсі Барон, жінку, яка очолює відділ інженерії Свіфт Аероспейс. Вона є гарним прикладом

жінки у чоловічому світі. Вона обрала цей фах, оскільки їй було завжди цікаво знати як працюють прилади пов'язані з дослідженням космосу, і вона завжди мріяла покращити їхню роботу. Ліндсі стверджує, що інженерія це не лише перевірка теорій та створення моделей, а й створення нових товарів та знаходження способів використання старих товарів. Вона в захопленні, коли може здійснити прорив і тим самим покращити існування світу.

7. Населення нашої планети невпинно зростає і, вчені дедалі більше задумуються над будівництвом вертикального міста. Таке місто зможе вирішити проблему з проживанням та створить більше робочих місць і, звісно, покращить економіку. Рівень злочинності, отже, знизиться. Це хороший задум – помістити велику кількість людей у маленький простір.

Grammar Exercises Design

1. Using *must* and *can't* to say you're sure about something is very common in spoken English. Work with a partner. Complete these comments with either *must* or *can't*. Speculate on a possible context for each comment.

- a) What? On my salary? You be joking!
- b) With four young children to look after, I realise that it ... be easy for you.
- c) Hi, you ... be Jane. Please, follow me.
- d) Cheer up! It ... be as bad as all that!
- e) They ... have seen me. Otherwise they'd have stopped and said hello.
- f) Sorry. What was that? I have been day-dreaming.
- g) Fabulous concert. There ... have been over a thousand people there!

2. Imagine you've lost something that is very important for you. Make up a dialogue using modal verbs that express deduction, in which you and your groupmate speculate about what has happened and act it out.

Paraphrase the sentences using the provided modal verb.

- 1. It's possible they won't come. (might)
- 2. There's a chance, she's studying in the library right now. (could)
- 3. Perhaps she was enjoying herself at the party. (may)
- 4. Surely you don't expect her to become a millionaire. (can't)
- 5. I'm sure he will definitely succeed in his business. (must)
- 6. It's possible they are not running their business properly. (might not)
- 7. This will almost certainly be the best exhibition ever. (must)
- 8. She is very patient as she rarely grumbles. (must)

3. Fill in the gaps with the proper modal verb:

Might could (2) must (3) can't

A: What can you tell me about this picture then?

B: Well, I don't know. It looks a bit strange to me. It ... be a fairly modern picture. I suppose it ... be a Picasso. Wasn't his style similar to that? I don't know.

Honestly saying, I have no idea about art. ... it be by oh, what's his name, Salvo Dali, or something?

A: All right, what do you think it's about then?

B: Who knows! It's a bit hard to make out, isn't it? Is it a man or a woman? Ok, say a man. I guess he be in a prison. Is that a prison bar above his head? I think he may be crying – no, hang on, these funny things there ... be his nose. Anyway, it's not much good, is it? He ... be much of a painter. Either that, or he ... have been in a bit of a hurry. Not my kind of thing, I'm afraid.

4. In which of the sentences above is the speaker...

- a) sure about what he is saying?
- b) not sure about what he is saying?
- c) talking about the past?

5. Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of the verb in brackets and state the function of the modal verbs.

- 1 Don't worry if he's not here yet. He said he might ... (be) late.
- 2 You can't ... (finish) yet! You only started a few moments ago!
- 3 We'd better ring them. They may ... (worry) about where we are.
- 4 You must ... (dream): we didn't see anything!
- 5 He might ... (have) a siesta – he often does at this time.
- 6 This tastes a bit strange. I think they may ... (put) curry powder into it.
- 7 She must ... (be) very patient to do a job like that day in day out.
- 8 Doesn't she look tired? She must ... (work) very hard recently.

6. Rewrite the sentences using the modal verb given.

- 1 Maybe you won't understand. (might) – You
- 2 It's probable they missed the train. (must) – They
- 3 There's a chance she's doing it right now. (could) – She
- 4 Surely they don't expect me to believe that! (can't) – They
- 5 perhaps she was joking. (may) – She
- 6 I wonder if they have forgotten about us. (might) – They
- 7 I can't believe he's going to resign. (can't) – He

8 I'm sure they didn't do it on purpose. (can't) – They

9 It's possible we're not doing this properly. (might not) – We

10 This will almost certainly be the last one. (must) - This

7. Use the proper article in each gap to complete the text. In some cases no article is required.

Michael's father is 1)... president of 2)... large computer science research company. He started 3)... company 25 years ago when he had just finished 4) ... college. His company develops 5)... technology for 6)... defence industry and even for 7)... government! They also investigate new ways to use new technology in everyday life. That sounds like 8)... perfect job for me! I'd be 9)... great researcher and I love to work with 10)... computers. [5, 26]

Grammar Exercises Business

1. Match two parts to make sentences:

1 if you learn to manage money when you are young,

2 If I were you,

3 I'll take an extra \$ 20 in case,

4 If you are finding it hard to get by,

5 If you had enough money,

6 I'll give you this \$100 as long as

A I would put my money in the bank where it is safe.

B you promise to pay me back next month

C it's a habit that stays with you for life.

D try not to go out so much at weekends.

E I see something I want to buy.

F Would you buy a new CD player?

2. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences:

1 You'll never be rich provided/unless/as long as you start saving money now.

2 If you gave/will give/give me the list, I'll pick up your shopping for you.

3 If I knew where the money was, I will/would/can tell you.

4 Take an extra \$5 the/if/in case it has gone up in price.

5 I'll pay for your ticket this week, as long time/as/that you pay for me next time.

6 If you need more money, will call/to call/call me and I'll send some.

3. Rewrite the sentences that are incorrect:

1 If you do not have any money, life is difficult.

2 If you go to the office, the bank manager will speak to you.

3 If you will have financial problems, get some advice.

4 If I were you, I don't buy that car.

5 If I can buy anything I want, I would buy a house in the country.

6 If I need money, I ask my parents.

7 I can't afford to go to the cinema tonight except Mum gives me some money.

8 Helen took her purse in case that the bank was closed.

9 I'll buy it for you as long you promise to use it.

10 You can't buy a motorbike unless you are over seventeen.

11 I feel that I am lucky because I have few friends who would lend me money if I needed it.

12 There are not many furnitures in my room because I can't afford to buy things I like.

13 I went shopping this morning and bought a new trousers.

14 You need to buy a wood to fix that table.

15 I haven't read the news for ages, so if you're passing the newsagent's, can you get me a paper?

16 I wonder if you could give me some advices about what MP3 player to buy?

4. Use the word to complete the gaps in the sentences:

a) a, b) some, c) much, d) many, e) few, f) little

1 Only a ... of my friends get more pocket money than I do.

2 He went to the bank manger to get ... advice about his business.

3 I have got very ... money left after the weekend.

4 David didn't have ... money so he went to the library instead of the CD shop.

5 I have ... little money. Shall we go for a cup of coffee?

6 I don't have ... friends who earn their own money.

Grammar Exercises Engineering

1. Complete the question tags in 1-6, then decide whether you think the question expects the answer yes or no, or perhaps no answer at all:

- 1 Black holes don't really exist, ...?
- 2 The solar system is enormous, ...?
- 3 We can't travel across galaxies, ...?
- 4 The journey would take a long time, ...?
- 5 We haven't solved the mystery of space, ...?
- 6 People thought the earth was flat, ...?

2. Complete the missing part of the conversations in 1-6 using will or going to, according to whether the person has already decided to do something or is deciding or agreeing to do something at the moment of speaking:

1 Aren't you coming with us to the cinema?

No, I'm exhausted. I ... put my feet up in front of the TV and do nothing at all.

2 What do you fancy doing on Saturday night?

Haven't a clue! Oh, I know. We ... try that new Italian restaurant in the High Street.

3 ... do your Maths homework tonight?

Too true! I want to get it out of the way before the weekend.

4 What ... do about that invitation we received to Paul's party?

Search me! I don't really want to go, do you?

5 When I leave school, I ... find a job that really interests me.

I've made my mind up to do that, too!

6 I ... give you a ring about the concert tomorrow night.

That's fine. I should be at home then.

3. Put the verbs in these sentences into the Future Simple or the Future Perfect:

1 The engineers (connect) the telephone by lunch time.

2 In future, parents (use) remote control cameras to check that their small children are safely tucked up in bed.

3 By 2025, every household (install) a security alarm system.

4 People (be) able to switch on every light in the house via a computer, even if they are away from home.

5 Smoke detectors (switch) off the gas supply if high levels of carbon monoxide are detected.

6 By the end of the next century, our homes (become) places we rarely leave.

4. Fifty years on. Prepare a talk about what everybody's life will be like in fifty year's time. Use the Future Continuous or the Future perfect where possible:

Example:

We'll all have learned to speak the same language

1 domestic robots iron our clothes

2 online schools replace traditional schools

3 visit other planets on holiday

4 buy nuclear-fuelled cars

5 move to another planet

6 work in space

Adverbs, Adjectives, Nouns with Prepositions (a, b)

1. Fill in the missing preposition:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) angry ... sb ... sth | e) argue ... sb ... sth |
| b) apologise ... sb ... sth | f) bored ... |
| c) apply ... sb ... sth | g) borrow sth ... sb |
| d) approve ... | h) busy ... |

2. Fill in the gaps using the phrases from the exercise above:

- 1) You can't Mike his decisions. He's very stubborn.
- 2) I need to ... some money ... David before I go to the cinema.
- 3) I'm very Steve. Why? Oh, I'm ... something he said.
- 4) Jane wants to the Evening Post ... the position of secretary.
- 5) Don't disturb Mum. She is the arrangements for the dinner party.
- 6) Clare doesn't people who smoke.
- 7) You must Lucy forgetting her birthday.
- 8) I am This programme. Let's watch something else.

3. Fill in the correct preposition:

- 1) She blamed him ... the murder.
- 2) They arrived ... London at 7.30.
- 3) I must apologise ... Mary ... the delay.
- 4) I am very annoyed ... John .. being so careless.
- 5) He was accused ... being a thief.
- 6) He believes ... God.
- 7) She is brilliant gymnastics.
- 8) I was not aware ... the problem.
- 9) I am afraid ... snakes.
- 10) He doesn't associate ... his colleagues.
- 11) They were ashamed ... their children's behaviour.
- 12) He was astonished ... the way he spoke to the manager.

4. Fill in the correct prepositions. Then choose any five phrases and make up sentences using them:

Go ... business, reduce the number ... staff, to be aimed ..., ask ... one's permission, help sb ... sth, appeal ... sb, a rumour ... sb, get ... the train, a combination ... metals, specialize ... sth, be based ... sth, make things better ... people, turn an idea ... sth, the power ... advertising, transform the company ... world-wide success, be available ... general public, place importance ... learning, be sold ... a reasonable price, a sports watch ... athletes, activate the various functions ... the watch.

5. Fill in prepositions where it's necessary and make up sentences of your own with the expressions:

___ the ordinary; appeal ___ smb; suitable ___ smb; ___ the suburbs; ___ the outskirts; to be absent ___ work; to accuse ___; to agree ___ smb ___ smth; to convince ___ smb ___ smth; to beg ___ smth; to be busy ___ smth; popular ___ smb; ___ scratch; become short ___ space; resist ___ doing smth; suffer ___ smth; ___ the country; to become accustomed ___; to approve ___; to apologise ___ smb ___ smth; to apply ___ smb ___ smth; to believe ___ smth; fear ___ smth

6. Translate into English:

1. Джек не в курсі, так як його не було на роботі 2 тижні у зв'язку з відрядженням.
2. Після трьох років життя в Іспанії, я нарешті звик до її клімату та традицій.
3. Не варто звинувачувати Тома у крадіжці твого гаманця, я не думаю, що він на таке здатен.
4. Нам слід домовити про час зустрічі завчасно.
5. Вибач мене за те, що я був несправедливий до тебе.
6. Ліза звернулася до суду і тепер їй точно відшкодують збитки.
7. А ви схвалюєте таку поведінку дітей у школі?
8. Не благай шефа про підвищення, він цього не схвалює.
9. Тобі вже 12 і ти все ще віриш у Санту?
10. Вибач, що не відповідав так довго, я був зайнятий моєю новою посадою.

7. Choose the correct preposition:

1. I was absent from/of school for 10 days.
2. Lilly lives here for 3 years and she is already accustomed with/to local traditions.
3. I didn't want to accuse him of/in stealing my bike.
4. We agreed on/with the day of our date.
5. You have to apologize to/of her of/for being so rude.
6. Have you already applied for/to Oxford University?
7. There were so many people begging for/to food.
8. My mum doesn't want to approve of/with my plan to fly to Paris.
9. Do you believe at/in his innocence?
10. I was busy in/with my work.

8. Fill in the correct preposition:

1. John was absent ... work for 3 days.
2. I'm not accustomed ... spicy food.
3. She is accused ... stealing money.
4. We need to agree ... the wedding date.
5. You have to apologize ... Marry ... being dishonest.
6. This old woman has the intention to apply ... local court.
7. Your dad will never approve ... your mum's plan to sell his car.
8. The man was begging ... money and food.
9. Do you believe ... his tales?
10. I don't have free time at all because I'm busy ... my coursework.

9. Write a preposition from the provided list to complete each sentence:

in to on for with of

1. Dan's really looking forward ... getting his new computer next week.
2. Future space travel depends ... us finding new ways to travel long distances very quickly.
3. I decided not to apply ... the position of Laboratory Assistant.
4. The boxes were full ... old medical equipment.

5. I'm interested ... anything to do with modern technology.
6. The thought of finding life on other planets fills me ... excitement.

10. Use these words to fill in the gaps. You will use one of the words twice:

with in on to for of

1. Dana's not very keen ... computer games.
2. I'm really looking forward starting our science project next month.
3. Al's involved ... making sure our equipment is safe to use.
4. Our quality of life greatly depends ... us having an adequate supply of fossil fuels such as electricity and oil.
5. Are you going to apply ... a job in a factory?
6. Let me know when you've finished ... the newspaper.
7. The article was full useful advice on how to be good at creating artistic photos.
8. My dad has been involved ... computer programming all his life.
9. I've decided to apply ... in a software company.
10. When you've finished ... the computer, turn it off.
11. Are you looking forward ... your first day at university?
12. How successful you are in business depends... how hard you work.
13. this article is full ... scientific words I don't understand.
14. My sister isn't interested ... high-tech gadgets as I am.

11. Fill in the correct preposition:

A) complain ...; b) come up ...; c) be excluded ...; d) be ... to; e) take the easy way ...; f) result ...; g) approach ...

12. Put the phrases into the gaps in the proper form:

Street Design

People in some British towns are ...the extremely uninteresting streets and squares being designed by local council architects. It seems that one very unexpected ... improved health and safety laws is a rather unimaginative ... urban design. Surprisingly street features such as fountains, steps and even cobbled roadways, are ... our streets because of the risk of accidents. Apparently, many councils are paying

out huge sums on claims for damages made against them by people who injure themselves in the street, and although it is hardly possible to design a completely accident-proof urban environment, architects are Hence the rather dull designs we now see in some city centres. It seems perfectly obvious that streets should be safe, but it is also particularly important that they should make us feel proud to be walking in them. Fortunately, there are architects who have ... rather more creative solutions, as a visit to many city centres will show. So in the end, it ... local councils to try harder. [6, 131]

Phrasal verbs ***break*** and ***bring*** [10, 185]

1. **break down** = stop working

e. g. *The car broke down in the middle of nowhere*

= (of a person) lose control of feelings

e. g. *He broke down when he realized that he was on the verge of bankruptcy.*

= of talks/negotiations etc fail

e. g. *The talks between the countries broke down, and the war went ahead.*

= separate under headings

2. **break in** = enter by force or illegally

e. g. *The burglars broke in by smashing a window*

3. **break into** = enter by force

e. g. *His apartment has been broken into twice, even though he had good locks on the door.*

= interrupt

e. g. *Fanny's low voice broke into Nancy's pleasant thoughts.*

4. **break off** = end a relationship/agreement

e. g. *Mary has broken off with Ian.*

break out = (of war, disease, etc) begin suddenly

e. g. *A fight broke out in the dance club. A round of giggling broke out when the teacher tripped.*

5. **break through** = move forward (despite the difficulty)

e. g. *Tom was able to break through racial barriers.*

6. **break to** = say (usu sth bad or unpleasant) kindly

e. g. *I hate to be the one to break this to you, but there is trouble at home.*

7. **break up** = (of schools, etc) stop for holidays

e. g. *The school breaks up twice a year.*

= end a relationship

e. g. *We broke up in March, after an argument.*

1. **bring about** = cause sth to happen

e. g. *The flood has been brought about by heavy rains.*

2. **bring back** = cause to recall

e. g. *The funeral brought memories back.*

3. **bring down** = cause to fall

e. g. *The ghost of Kyiv managed to bring down the enemy aircraft*

4. **bring forward** = move sth so it happens earlier

e. g. *That meeting is scheduled too late; we'll have to bring it forward.*

5. **bring in** = create profit/money

e. g. *She brings in about \$600 a week.*

6. **bring on** = cause, usually sth unpleasant

e. g. *What brought on this catastrophe?*

7. **bring out** = put on the market

e. g. *The editor made up his mind to bring out the book in a single volume*

8. **bring round** = cause to regain consciousness

e. g. *You were out for about an hour, so I used smelling salts to bring you round.*

= persuade; **bring over (to)**

e. g. *After laying out the facts, I was able to bring them round to my position.*

9. **bring up** = raise a child

e. g. *Bringing up children is not only difficult, but also rewarding.*

= mention/introduce a subject

e. g. *Why did you bring that problem up at the meeting yesterday?*

1. **Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.**

1. Tom has brought out another new book.

2. The thieves waited until it was dark enough to break in.

3. The children broke into the conversation with demands for attention.

4. The sun broke through after days of rain.

5. Fire broke out in the hospital last night.

2. **Fill in the proper preposition and explain the meaning of the phrasal:**

1. The governor pledged to bring taxes

2. The explosives went off and brought the old building.
3. That tower is so strong that no wind could bring it.
4. The manager brought the meeting by four days so I was able to attend it before going on a business trip.
5. Their wise investments have brought millions of dollars.
6. What brought this event?
7. His cold brought an asthma attack.
8. I am bringing a new book
9. I hope they bring taxes.
10. I hear you have brought a new edition of your book.
11. You were out for about an hour, so I used smelling salts to bring you
12. After laying out the facts, I was able to bring them to my position.
13. Why did you have to bring that ?
14. That music always brings happy memories.
15. People who are sick often wonder what they did to bring this
16. My second job brings a few extra dollars
17. That tower is so strong that no wind could bring it.
18. You will have to bring the puppy by yourself.
19. What brought this catastrophe?

4. Match two parts of the sentence and explain the meaning of the phrasal

verbs:

1. After seeing all his work come to nothing,
2. After a few long and bitter arguments,
3. Mary broke off
4. The countries broke off
5. The marching soldiers
6. The new manager decided
7. That tower is so strong that
8. My second job brings
9. The attacks brought on fears that the political process

10. She brought up the kittens in a careful way and
11. I want to get more information about the lecture,
 - a. so I brought them up when the discussion took place.
 - b. might be overtaken by violence.
 - c. a few extra dollars in.
 - d. her engagement to Rob.
 - e. he broke down and had to goto a health professional.
 - f. no wind could bring it down.
 - g. it was time to bring some changes about.
 - h. all diplomatic ties and went to war.
 - i. sold them for a good profit.
 - j. broke out in song.
 - k. they broke off their relationship.

5. Use the explanations provided below to explain the meaning of the phrasal verbs:

- a. Become sad; also, suffer a physical or mental collapse
- b. To remind someone of something
- c. to end a romantic relationship with someone
- d. To start doing something suddenly or spontaneously
- e. to make something happen
- f. to cause something to happen
- g. Fig. to raise a child.
- h. To raise someone or something up to adulthood
- i. To cause something to fall or collapse
- j. To stop functioning
- k. To mention something in a discussion
- l. to end a relationship abruptly
- m. To suffer an emotional or mental collapse
- n. To cause something to happen, especially an overall change
- o. To change the date of the event

- p. To earn or yield a particular amount of money
- q. to cause someone to remember something
- r. To achieve a major success that permits further progress
- s. To end some relationship

1. The runner broke down in happy tears when he crossed the finish line.

2. The lift broke down, so be so kind to make use of the stairs.

3. The current events are so stressful that many people eventually have broken down and can't carry on with their lives.

4. Mag knew that Theresa was getting ready to break it off, but Bob knew nothing.

5. I haven't expected such a behaviour, but still I do not want to break off my long personal relationship with you.

6. Fighting broke out in the street when the two gangs came together.

7. We were quietly eating dinner when suddenly the kids broke out laughing.

8. With the discovery of the new drug, the scientists broke through in their fight against cancer.

9. Tom broke up with Mary and started dating Lisa.

10. The student was clever enough to bring the question about.

11. The discovery of America brought about new changes in people's mobility.

12. Warm winds brought back the sweet memories of the sun and beach holiday.

13. That music always brings back happy memories.

14. The explosives went off and brought down the old building.

15. Their wise investments have brought in millions of dollars.

16. People who are sick often wonder what they did to bring this on.

17. We brought the horse up from a stallion.

18. His parents died in a car crash, so his uncle brought him up.

19. She has to bring up the kitten by herself.

20. We were chatting pleasantly, until Bob brought up the question about politics.

6. Paraphrase the following sentences using the phrasal verbs *to break*, *to bring*:

1. That boy hit me and made me fall.

2. Finally the professor managed to persuade his young opponent.

3. The negotiations were not successful and the agreement was not achieved.

4. It is hard to carry out this experiment, but in spite of many obstacles we are still moving on.

5. The house of my neighbours is surrounded by the police cars: somebody has entered in by force.

6. My enterprise is very profitable.

7. And now you are having a walk without your hat on caused a serious illness!

8. Why are you always interrupting my speech?

9. In 1532 a fatal disease began suddenly and carried away many lives.

10. The publishing house has just released a new book by my favourite author.

7. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. The thieves waited until it was dark enough to break

2. My elder brother was brought by the grandmother.

3. The children broke ... the conversation with demands for attention.

4. Peace talks have broken in the Middle East.

5. Fire broke ... at school all of a sudden last night.

6. The wing of the plane broke.....in mid-air and the plane crashed.

7. In American football, you have to try to bring your opponent.

8. The sun broke after days of rain.

9. Tom has brought..another new book.

10. The ice breaks..... on lakes and rivers in spring

11. On your way home from your aunt's will you bring some coffee.....?

12. The sale brought ... over \$250.

8. Translate the following into English:

A

1. Нік запізнився на роботу через те, що його машина зламалася.
2. Грабіжники вдерлися у дім Джонсонів минулого тижня. На щастя, їх затримали завдяки сусідці, яка не могла заснути у ту ніч і вчасно викликала поліцію.
3. Ти чув, що Ден та Келлі більше не разом. Вони розійшлися декілька днів тому.
4. Дуже прикро, що пожежа почалася раптово і жертв було неможливо уникнути.
5. Група молодих демонстрантів робила декілька спроб прорватися крізь лінію поліції.
6. Вибач, але я маю повідомити тобі ці невтішні новини прямо зараз.
7. Такі зміни в економіці призвели до підвищення цін.
8. Теплі літні вечори завжди нагадують мені дитинство.
9. Згряя дітлахів промчалася так швидко, що мало не повалили вчителя з ніг.
10. Давай перенесемо нашу зустріч на 3 дні раніше, на вихідних приїжджає моя мама і я буду зайнята.
11. Ніхто не вірив у Джека, а дехто навіть насміхався з нього, але зараз його бізнес приносить чималий прибуток.
12. Якщо ти не скоротиш вживання жирної їжі, це може призвести до проблем із серцем.
13. Ти чула, що Ріанна випустила новий альбом?
14. Після таких новин вона втратила свідомість, її ледве привели до тями.

B

1. Злодії залізли в квартиру, коли нікого не було вдома.
2. Постійні візити тітоньки без попереджень, псуєть мені всі плани на вихідні.
3. Вночі дув такий сильний вітер, що у декількох будинків зірвало дах.
4. Кажуть, що наприкінці лютого розпочнеться епідемія грипу.

5. Незважаючи на всі негаразди, ми намагаємось йти вперед.
6. Він сказав, що вікно розбилось на дрібні частини, коли він намагався його відкрити.
7. Його непристойна поведінка викликала шквал обурення.
8. Ти повинен здати книжки до бібліотеки на наступному тижні.
9. Том сам не міг усвідомити, як він спромігся завалити суперника одним ударом.
10. Його останній винахід приніс йому великий дохід.
11. Його спроба зламати спротив ворога зазнала невдачі.
12. Цей видавничий дім збирається опублікувати нову збірку цього автора.
13. Я не знаю, чи я зумію переконати опонентів прийняти мою точку зору.
14. Моя тітка виростила чотирьох дітей.

9. Fill in the gaps:

1. Nick, our washing machine ... again. 2. The burglars ... our house when we were on holidays. 3. Mike and Jan ... last Friday. – That's sad, they were a nice couple. 3. I couldn't save even my documents because the fire ... 4. They tried ... police line, but the police didn't permit them to do that. 5. I'm happy because our school ... in two weeks. 6. Jim's lifestyle can ... bad consequences. 7. Yesterday I found my old photo album and it ... the time when I was young. 8. My dog was so happy to see me so he me ... 9. I am flying to London next month. Could we ... our meeting? 10. I am not a rich person, but my business ... good income every month. 11. Smoking ... heart diseases. 12. When will you ... your new book? 13. After such terrible news it was hard to ... her... .

10. Match two parts of the sentences:

1. Police have finally caught that two people who...
2. I'm sorry for being late but...
3. It's difficult to say, but I can't wait any more Jim, we need ...
4. The war ...

5. The crowd could finally ...
 6. I'm sorry but I have ...
 7. The school ...
 8. Jogging in the morning is very healthy and it can...
 9. I didn't expect he could ...
 10. Our meeting has ...
 11. You have to sell your business because it doesn't...
 12. When will the second part of this book...
 13. I gave her some water...
- a) to break up.
 - b) is breaking up next Monday.
 - c) to bring her round.
 - d) be brought out?
 - e) to be brought forward.
 - f) broke into our house.
 - g) was brought out and took a lot of lives.
 - h) bring about losing weight.
 - i) bring me down .
 - j) to break these news to you.
 - k) bring in any money.
 - l) broke through the police line.
 - m) my car broke down in the road.

11. Complete the text using the correct prepositions:

My old video machine was always breaking (1).... So I decided to buy a DVD. I looked (2)... what was on the market and found (3)... that the prices were very reasonable. Less than 100 euros for some of the latest models they've brought (4)... . I wasn't interested (5)... a fancy top of the range one, just something you could depend (6)... not going wrong. So, having got it home, figured (7)... what all the buttons were for and plugged it (8)... I was looking forward (9)... watching *Lord of the Rings*, which is full (10)...wonderful special effects. I put the disc (11)...., there

was a bang and smoke started coming out (12)... the back – special effects I wasn't expecting!

Write out the phrasal words from the topic, explain their meaning and use them in the sentences of your own.

12. Complete the text using the correct prepositions:

How to get rich

Some people are lucky enough to either be born rich or come (1)... a fortune when they are young, in which case they will never have to worry (2)... how to get (3)... in life. For the rest of us, if we get a job, we can decide to do (4)... luxuries, work hard and save (5)... but we are not going to become really well (6)... on a salary. The thing to do is to come up (7)... a good idea, have the courage to give you're your job and just go (9)... it. Get a loan from a bank and set (10)... your own company. Go (11)... business for yourself. Well, perhaps that's easier said than done.

Write out the phrasal words from the topic, explain their meaning and use them in the sentences of your own.

13. Write one word to complete each sentence:

1. Rudy forgot to pay his bill, so his phone was ... off.
2. I ... out of petrol on the way home last night and had to walk three kilometers to the nearest garage.
3. Helen's ... up with a very clever way to make her own fizzy drinks.
4. The car ... down yesterday. Maybe it's time to get a new one.
5. I've been trying to call you for ages, but I couldn't ... through.
6. Scientists are ... into ways to do more operations using laser and robots.
7. The electrician's coming to ... in the new cooker tomorrow.
8. My video player is constantly breaking It is completely obsolete. It's high time to buy something that is up-to-date.
9. Mobile phone technology has ... on enormously over the last five years.

14. Use the correct form of these phrasal verbs about technology to complete the sentences:

Break down * come on * come up with * cut off * get through * look into *

put in

1 If you ... an appliance like a washing machine, you install it.

2 If you ... a new idea for a product, you have an idea.

3 If you ... a new development, you investigate it.

4 If a car ..., it stops working.

5 If your electricity is ..., it is disconnected.

6 If you can't ... to someone on the phone, you can't connect to them.

7 If something has ..., it has developed or improved.

Supplementary Exercises

1. Here is a list of products that have been invented over the last five hundred years. Think in what order they were invented and guess a date for each one:

a) contact lens b) toilet c) zip d) false teeth e) safety razor f) tooth brush

2. Fill the words from Ex. 1 into gaps:

a The first mention of a ... with bristles at right angles to the handle is in a Chinese encyclopedia of 1498.

b Queen Elizabeth I was delighted to add this new the so called throne” to her collection when her grandson Sir John Harrington invented it in 1597. (...)

c Before French pharmacist Alexis Duchateau perfected a set of porcelain dentures in 1770, it was common practice to use dead men’s teeth – particularly plentiful after the frequent wars of that time. (...)

d The first workable pair were produced in 1887 by F.E. Muller, a glassblower from Wiesbaden in Germany. (...)

e US citizens King Camp Gillette patented ... in 1901. He believed his fortune lay in inventing something that people used once and then threw away. He wasn’t wrong. Within the first year he sold over twelve million of his disposable blades.

f There were several attempts at this before the Swedish engineer Gideon Sundback finally got the ... to work in 1913. It was later claimed that by replacing the buttons on trousers the new device would eliminate any risk of embarrassment.

3. Decide how you would order the inventions in ex 1 according to the criteria:

- The most/least important for society
- The most/least important for you personally
- The most/least likely to be changed or replaced by future technology

4. Look at the following suggestions for new inventions. Which ones do you think would make your life easier?

- A vacuum cleaner that can be programmed to talk about any kind of sport.

- Flowers and chocolates that automatically deliver themselves on any occasion with a suitable personalized message.
- A pill that you can take which makes chocolate and ice-cream non-fattening.
- Cars with an automatic self-parking device.

5. Explain the meaning of the words in bold. Fill in the gaps with provided words:

Efficient revolutionary discover groundbreaking invent

I'm not sure there's much more to I mean two hundred years ago we didn't have the car or the plane or the phone or the TV or the computer – we didn't even have the electricity. We've done so much, I don't think there's really going to be anything ... coming along sometime soon. It's all going to be development rather than anything Mobiles will get smaller, cars will get safer and more ..., medicines will improve, but nobody's going to ... a way to travel through time or around the world in a couple of seconds. It's just not going to happen.

Happy with rushes out kind of bring out old-fashioned

I only got a computer last year and frankly I haven't really learnt how to use it yet. I don't know – I was perfectly my old electric typewriter. I suppose CDs and DVDs are better quality, but half the time I wonder whether they just don't ... new products just to get us to buy them – not 'cause they're better. Do you know what I mean? Everyone tells me my mobile's really , but it still works fine. I really don't need one with a colour screen and I don't see why anyone needs to send a photo with their mobile. No, I'm not the ... person who ... to get the latest things.

Innovative digital electronic come up with typical

Bob and I get this catalogue once a month called "... Products". It's great! The people who these things have got such an incredible imagination. I think I've become addicted to gadgets. We are always ordering something. There are the Things like smoke alarms and ... air fresheners, but there's also things like a ... thermometer and this great clock which actually tells you the time – I mean it says it – when you say What's the time? It's brilliant. We've just got this device which

automatically changes colour when the air becomes to dry. Very handy. We give them to people for presents, too! Everyone loves them!

Modern bright technological

What gets me is that, if you say to someone: What do we mean by technology? they automatically think of ... technology. You know computers and television and so on. Most people forget that the greatest ... developments took place thousands of years ago. The wheel, for example. A fantastic device. Using tools for agriculture. Cooking! We think we're so clever 'cause of our fast cars and internet and stuff but we wouldn't have any of it if some very ... people ages and ages ago hadn't experimented and tried to make their lives a little bit better.

Advances virtual obsolete technology

You know the phrase 'you haven't seen anything yet'? I think that's as true for ... as it is for anything else. Think of all the ...we've made over the last hundred years, times them by ten and you still won't be close to what we're going to achieve over the next century. I reckon, in my lifetime, we'll regularly be travelling to other planets, we'll be living to a hundred or a hundred and fifty, the car will become completely, computers will start thinking for themselves and we won't be able to tell the difference between reality and ... reality. That's what I think.

6. Read the article and underline any of the drawbacks you notice:

Why I am not the fan of modern technology?

Are you worried about how much we rely on technology? I am, and the situation is getting worse every year.

Technology makes us lazy. I've got friends in my class who can't do simple maths – they have to use a calculator just to work out six times seven! And many teenagers I know would rather spend their free time in front of their computer than meet their friends. That's not healthy! What's more

What will life be like in hundred years? Will everyone be unemployed because robots will be doing the jobs? Will the environment be completely polluted? Will...? I think that's a possibility, and it's frightening.

Technology is here to stay, and some of it is very beneficial, but we have to be careful. We should use technology to make our lives easier, not let it destroy our way of life.

Complete the unfinished sentences in paragraphs 2 and 3 using your own words and ideas. Make sure you use the right style. [4, 42]

7. Write an article under the title Why I am a fan of modern technology for the local teens magazine. Choose an appropriate style and no less than 150 words.

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