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ENGLISH IN AVIATION COMMUNICATION



Moscow 2006

PART I. ENGLISH FOR EVERYDAY COMMUNICATION



Success begins with a fellow's will

If you think you're beaten, you are
If you think you dare not, you don't
If you like to win, but think you can't
It's almost certain you won't.

If you think you'll lose, you've lost
For out of the world we find
Success begins with a fellow's will
It's all in the state of mind

If you think you're outclassed, you are
You've got to think high to rise
You've got to be sure of yourself before
You can ever win a prize

Life's battles don't always go
To the stronger or fitter man
But sooner or later the man who wins
Is a man who believes he can.

Если думаешь, что побежден, ты- побежден.
Если думаешь, что нельзя, тебе- нельзя.
Если хочешь победить, но думаешь: «Не смогу»,
Что ж, уступи дорогу другому.

Если думаешь, что проиграешь, ты- уже
проиграл. Ведь в жизни все устроено так:
Успех начинается с желания,
Ключ к нему- разума состояние.

Думаешь, что пропал- ты на дне.
Хочешь подняться ввысь, думай о высоте.
Первым приходит лишь тот,
Кто уверен в себе, кто действует, а не ждет.

В жизненных битвах отнюдь не всегда
Побеждает сила и быстрота.
Бывает, и чаще случается так,
Что побеждает чужак, который
Думает, что может это сделать!

What are you like?

What three things do you think are the most important about you?
Do you have the best friend? What is he (she) like? Do you spend much time together?
Where do you go and what do you do?
What is your hobby?
What do you like to do in the evenings (at the weekends)?
Do you like reading?
What sort of books do you like reading?
Who is your favourite author?
What interesting books have you read?
When and where do you usually read?
Do you read newspapers? What?
Do you go to the theatre?
How often do you go there?
What is your favourite theatre?
What is the performance you like most of all?
What sort of food do you like?
Do you like beer? What kind of beer do you like?
Do you play tennis?
Do you like skiing or skating?
Do you like music?
Do you play any musical instruments?
Are you interested in politics?
Where do you go on holiday?
Do you like travelling?
What interesting places have you travelled to?
Do you like going out?
How often do you go out?
What interesting people have you met?
What do you hate doing?
Do you have a pet? What kind of a pet?
Where were you born?
Where have you lived during your life?
Do you like the town you live now?
Where would you like to live if you had a choice?
What is your family like?
Do you have any brothers or sisters?
What is an ideal family as you see it?
What are your three great wishes?

A few words about myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is..... I'm years old. I was born in.....(time and place of birth). As for my person, my friends think that I am attractive and nice. I'm tall. I have (fair/ dark) hair and (blue/ green/brown/grey) eyes.

I'm hardworking and try to do all my work well. I'm friendly and I like to spend my free time with my family or my friends, but sometimes I want to stay alone and think.

A few words about my family. My wife is _____ years old. She is a _____(housewife/doctor). She is pretty. She is fair (dark), blue-eyed, slim, kind. My son is_____. He looks like We have got a pet- it's a dog/cat. It is very funny. We consider it a member of our family. We love it much.

Our family is very friendly. When we have free time we try to spend it together. In summer we usually travel abroad. We have visited many countries_____ . I liked _____(country) most of all. At the weekend we go to the countryside. We go to the forest, pick mushrooms and berries, go swimming and fishing. In winter we go skating and skiing.

As for my hobby and interests I'm fond of reading (historical/ science fiction/detective stories) books. My favourite author is _____.

Besides I'm interested in _____. I also go in for sports - play volleyball and football. I like tennis and swimming.

In the evening I like watching TV. My favourite programme is _____. I have friends. They are pilots too. We like to spend our time together. We get on well. They are reliable friends. We share our interests and I know they always help me if I have problems. I can rely on them.

As for my personality I'm calm, tolerant, sociable, active, cheerful, honest, punctual, polite, kind, self-confident, brave.

Are you married?
How long have you been married?
What is your wife (husband) like?
When and where did you meet for the first time?
Was it love at first sight?
Do you have much in common?
Why do you appreciate each other?
Do you share a lot of things?
What sort of things do you do together?
Who runs the house in your family?
What are your household duties?

- ✓ What does it mean a happy family life for you?
- ✓ Have you got a large family? How many are you in the family?
- ✓ Who's the youngest in the family?
- ✓ How old is your brother/sister/son/daughter? What is he/she like?
- ✓ Who do you look like?
- ✓ What other relatives do you have?
- ✓ Which of the relatives are you proud of and why?

- ✓ What is your idea of happiness?
- ✓ What is your greatest fear?
- ✓ Where would you like to live? Why?
- ✓ What is the trait you most deplore in others?
- ✓ What is the trait you most commend in others?
- ✓ What bores you?
- ✓ When and where were you happiest?
- ✓ What do you enjoy doing in your spare time?
- ✓ Which talent would you most like to have?
- ✓ What kind of people are considered to be outstanding? What qualities must they possess?
- ✓ Is it enough to be talented to be called outstanding? How do you think?

A friend is a second self; another I.

I'd like to describe you my best friend. All of my friends, I like _____ the best. We had met for the first time when we were _____ years old. And still we are the best friends.

He has fair hair and blue eyes. He is tall. When you meet him, the first thing you notice is his lovely, warm smile. He is really an easy-going and friendly person. I can speak openly with him. I don't have to hide my feelings. If I have a problem, I can always go to him. He is really a reliable friend. As he was born in April, he is Aries. And I can say that he has all features of Aries: he is energetic, carefree, truthful, outgoing, light-hearted, sensitive and artistic. He's a great extrovert. He loves going out and meeting people. He is extremely active. He can't stay at the same place for a long time. So he loves travelling and doing sports. He is also a hard-working person and most of his time he spends studying and working. He is very proud of his work achievements and never stops talking about it. He's a fun-loving person. He knows a lot of jokes. When he is at the party he is always staying in the limelight.

They say that "*No friend's a friend till he shall prove a friend*". There were a lot of difficult situations in my life and my best friend always helped me.

Have you got a lot of friends?

Do you often see your best friend?

What do you do in your free time?

What do you usually talk about?

Do you quarrel?

What do you like best about your friend?

Has he got any shortcomings?

Do you think friendship depends on shared interests – hobbies and leisure activities?

Does it mean that if two people don't have common hobbies they can't be real friends?

What features do you like (dislike) in people?

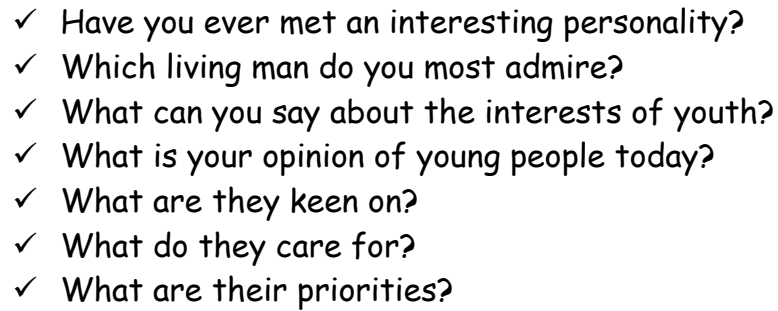
bad-tempered rude tolerant lazy reliable ambitious shy jealous

selfish aggressive sociable thoughtful truthful determined cheerful

mean honest punctual sympathetic polite brave imaginative proud kind

talkative friendly patient generous courage impulsive extrovert introvert


attractive handsome upset easily romantic optimist pessimist realist

- 
- ✓ Have you ever met an interesting personality?
 - ✓ Which living man do you most admire?
 - ✓ What can you say about the interests of youth?
 - ✓ What is your opinion of young people today?
 - ✓ What are they keen on?
 - ✓ What do they care for?
 - ✓ What are their priorities?

How do you think? Think about your position in the family. It has affected your personality. Which of the following adjectives do you use to describe each position in the family? Mark them **E** (eldest child), **M** (middle child), **Y** (youngest child) or **O** (only child).



1. Open-minded
2. Serious
3. Independent
4. Self-confident
5. Selfish
6. Ambitious
7. Aggressive
8. Adaptable
9. Relaxed
10. Responsible

- Who tries to do what people expect?
- Who probably works best in a team or group?
- Who probably had the most freedom as a child?
- Who may try to dominate others?
- Who may be a bit irresponsible?
- Who may blame other people for her/his mistakes?

 Your younger sister/ brother is going to visit relatives in an English-speaking country. Your relatives have not met her/him before. Write telling them about her/him travel arrangements and explaining how they should recognize her/him.

Include these notes in your answer:

- check flight time
- describe clothes
- gift from her?

  Before writing your own letter, check Carlos's letter and correct the mistakes (spelling mistakes, verb form mistakes, articles, punctuation).

Hello my friends,

I writing inform you about my sister travel. She is leave on flight IB 262 from Barcelona and arive your country at 6 o'clock.

She is very pretty with blond hair and blue eyes/ she is good student. She is studying very hard every day. Sometimes she uses glasses but she will use contact lens this days. She will be dressing a blue trouser and yellow bluse. I send you one foto.

Do you want that she bring you a gift? She can bring a tipical food or clothes. You must say me whet do you like.

Good bye

Carlos

Hot tip!

Make sure that:

- * Paragraphs are covering all points in the instructions.
- * Appropriate beginning and ending to the letter.
- * Appropriate vocabulary for an informal letter.
- * People reading letter would know what to do.
- * Appropriate structures for an informal letter.

Grammar practice

I. Complete the sentences. Use **some** or **any** + one of these words.

money, stamps, languages, milk, shampoo, fresh air, flowers, batteries, information, food

1. I can't buy you a drink. I haven't got
2. I'm going to the post office to get
3. Can you speak foreign
4. Can I have in my coffee?
5. I want to wash my hair. Is there
6. It's hot in the office. I am going out for
7. There are beautiful in the garden.
8. Why isn't the radio working? Are there in it?
9. Can you give me about good hotels in this city?
10. We haven't got, so I am going out to buy

II. Put in a lot of / much / many.

1. Do you drink _____ tea?
2. I like reading. I've got _____ books.
3. It costs _____ money to travel round the world.
4. How _____ foreign languages can you speak?
5. They don't ask me _____ questions.
6. We'll have to hurry. We haven't got _____ time.
7. Tom drinks _____ milk – one litre a day.
8. She is a very quiet person. She doesn't say _____.
9. I put _____ salt in the soup. Perhaps too _____.
10. It's not a very lively town. There isn't _____ to do.
11. This car is expensive to run. It uses _____ petrol.
12. He's got so _____ money, he doesn't know what to do with it.
13. He always puts _____ salt in his food.

III. Put the verb given in brackets in the correct form.

1. I _____ your telephone number. (not/know)
2. Please don't make so much noise. I _____. (study)
3. Look! Somebody _____ that tree over there. (climb up)
4. Can you hear those people? What _____ they _____? (talk about)
5. Look! That man _____ to open the door of your car. (try)
6. I _____ it would be a good idea to leave early. (think)
7. How many languages _____? (Tom/speak)
8. Hurry! The bus _____. (come) I _____ to miss it. (not/want)
9. You can borrow my umbrella. I _____ it at the moment. (not/need)
10. (at a party) I usually _____ (enjoy) parties but I _____ (not enjoy) this one very much.
11. The River Nile _____ into the Mediterranean. (flow)
12. _____ (it/ever/snow) in India?
13. We usually _____ (grow) vegetables in our garden but this year we _____ (not/grow) any.
14. My parents _____ in Bristol. (live)
15. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius. (boil)
16. The kettle _____. (boil) Can you turn it off, please?
17. "Where's Tom?" – "He _____ tennis." (play)
18. George says he's 80 years old but I _____ him. (not/believe)

19. Where _____ (your farther/come) from? He _____ (come) from Scotland.
20. Please be quiet. I _____ to concentrate. (try)
21. Excuse me, I _____ (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here?
22. "What _____ (you/do)?" – "I'm an electrical engineer".

IV. Ask questions about Tom and Mary.

1. (Tom and Mary/be married?) _____? – "Yes, they are."
2. (where/ Tom and Mary live?). _____? – "In London."
3. (they/go out very often?) _____? – "No, not very often."
4. (what/Tom do for a living?) _____? – "He's an economist."
5. (Mary/work?) _____? – "Yes, she does."
6. (what time/she finish her work?) _____? – "At 6 p.m."
7. (she/like her job?) _____? – "Oh, yes, very much."
8. (what/she/be?) _____? – "She's a bank manager."
9. (Tom/enjoy his job?) _____? – "Yes, of course."
10. (they/have a car?) _____? – "Yes."
11. (it/be expensive?) _____? – "Yes, very expensive."
12. (how much/it cost?) _____? – "About \$40,000."
13. (Tom/usually drive to work?) _____? – "No, he usually walks."
14. (where/Mary go tonight?) _____? – "To the theatre."
15. (they/go on holiday/next summer?) _____? – "Yes."
16. (where/they go?) _____? – "To Paris."
17. (how long/they want to stay there?) _____? – "2 weeks."
18. (Mary/love Tom?) _____? – "Yes, very much."
19. (he/love her?) _____? – "Yes, of course."
20. (they/love each other?) _____? – "Sure."

v. Put the correct form of the verb.

1. A new book(publish) recently.
2. My Granny.....(have) this cake for ages.
3. I usually(go) to school by bus.
4. Bill(travel) for 5 months by this time next week.
5. We.....(discuss) the new novel now.
6. He couldn't speak. He.....(to be) ill.
7. He(play) football for an hour before 7 o'clock.
8. I.....(work) in the garden at this time tomorrow.
9. Ann(leave) by 5 o'clock yesterday.
10. Jane.....(paint) since early morning.
11. I think I.....(come) to the party tonight.
12. Summer.....(to be) after spring.
13. Emily.....(speak) to the librarian at that time yesterday.
14. You.....(change) your mind by tomorrow.

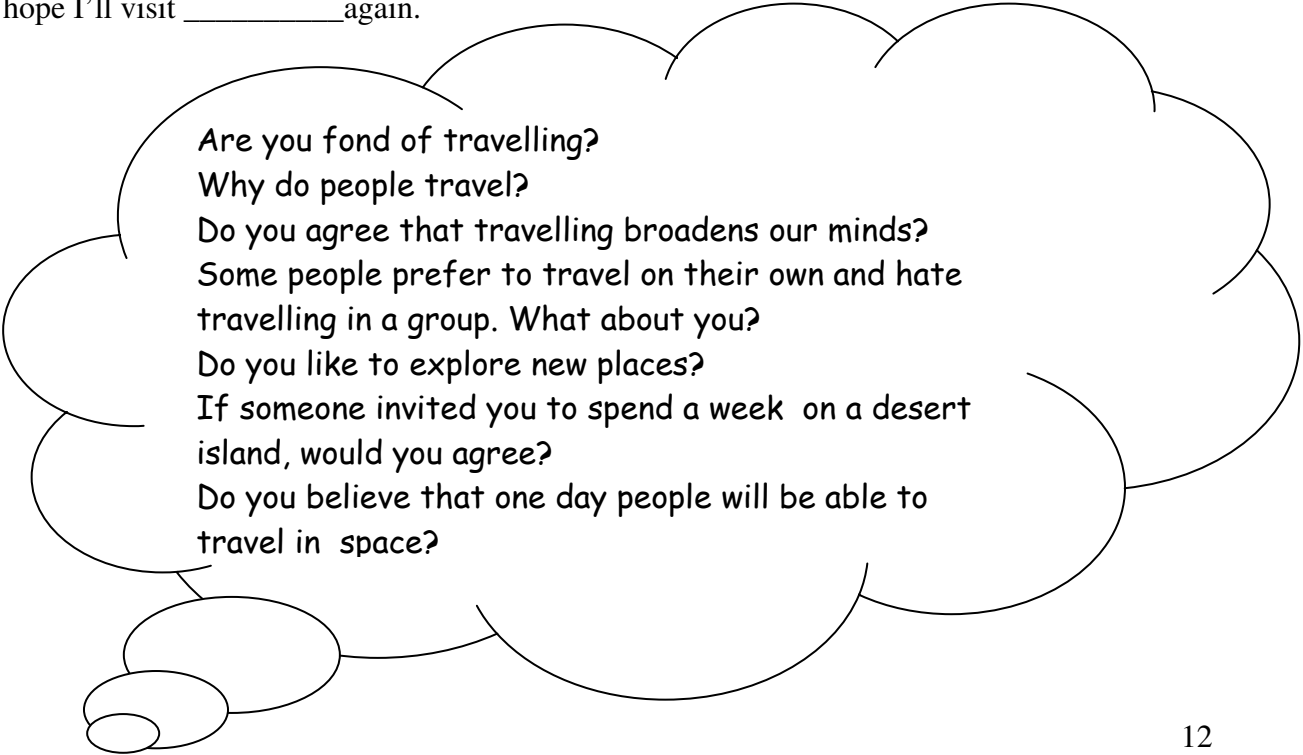
TRAVELLING

There are many ways of travelling. You can choose a journey by plane, by train, by car, by coach or by ship.

Is it better to go on a package tour, or to travel on your own? I suppose the answer depends on what kind of tourist you are. A complicated tour organised by a travel agent has some advantages. You have an itinerary, which gives you definite departure and arrival dates, and a list of all your destinations. The accommodation may be cheaper, as it has booked in advance so you spend less time worrying about where you are going to stay. If you book your own hotel, you might have trouble finding a vacancy. On the other hand, organising your own trip can be fun. Many students hitch-hike or buy cheap train tickets, and spend the nights in students hostels or guest-houses. This kind of travelling gives you an opportunity to stay in the country or town as long as you want.

Nowadays more and more people enjoy foreign travel, and take their holidays in distant countries. However, not everyone has the same reason for travelling. Some people travel so that they can practise foreign languages, or because they want to visit the well-known sights in other countries. Lots of young people just want to relax and make new friends. Personally, I would like to travel abroad for excitement! I have visited _____ (*countries or towns*). Most of all I liked my journey to _____. I stayed in _____ for _____ weeks. The place where we stayed was a comfortable hotel in the centre of _____.

The hotel room looked out over a _____ (*beautiful garden*). I visited _____ (*famous places to visit*). I enjoyed my journey very much and I hope I'll visit _____ again.



Are you fond of travelling?
 Why do people travel?
 Do you agree that travelling broadens our minds?
 Some people prefer to travel on their own and hate travelling in a group. What about you?
 Do you like to explore new places?
 If someone invited you to spend a week on a desert island, would you agree?
 Do you believe that one day people will be able to travel in space?

Answer the question.

"What are travellers to tropical countries advised?"

HEALTH ADVICE FOR TRAVELLERS TO TROPICAL COUNTRIES



Be well prepared so you can enjoy your stay!

You can get information about the country you are visiting from your travel agent or each country's Embassy. If you think you will need special medical advice then you should see your doctor at least two months before your departure. If you want to take any medicines abroad with you, then find out from your local chemist if you are allowed to take them into the country you're visiting.

If you've got any doubts about your teeth, see your dentist as it may be difficult or expensive to get help abroad

Take a small first aid kit with you; it will not take up much space and could be very useful

Also check the water you use for cleaning your teeth and washing your mouth.

Unless you know it is safe always try and use bottled water.

Be careful with the following foods: raw vegetables, salads, unpeeled fruit, raw shellfish, cream, ice-cream, undercooked meat or fish. It is also not a good idea to eat food which has been cooked, left to go cold and then heated up again. Freshly cooked foods are safer.

More than anything, holiday makers go abroad to find the sun. However, the sun may be much more powerful abroad than what you are used to in your own country. Take care not to lie in the sun for too long, especially in the early days.

The sun can burn your skin even if you use sun creams and cause your body to overheat. Even when you can avoid direct sun, temperatures may be very high. Try not to do anything too energetic in the hottest hours. Wear light, loose clothing and have plenty to drink. Bathing in the sea will cool you, but remember that accidents happen very easily.

If you are walking in wooded areas and you get bitten or scratched then go to the nearest hospital immediately. A bite from an animal or an insect can lead to illness even if it does not seem dangerous at the time. Even if you receive medical help and you are feeling fit, you should visit your own doctor as soon as you get back to your country.

If you become ill when you come back, tell your doctor which countries you have stayed in or travelled through. He or she will then quickly be able to check whether you will need specialist medical help.

Read the following article and fill in the missing linking words :
to sum up, a major advantage of, however, despite, moreover.

Necessary convenience or unnecessary risk?

Today an increasing number of people travel frequently by air. Airports are becoming larger and more numerous. 1) _____ some people argue that air travel is unsafe. It is true that travel by plane has both advantages and disadvantages.

2) _____ aeroplanes is that they are quick and convenient. As there is a lot of competition between airlines companies, flights tend to be cheap and planes comfortable with many in-flight services. 3) _____ inexpensive flights mean that people can travel farther and encounter different cultures and new experiences.

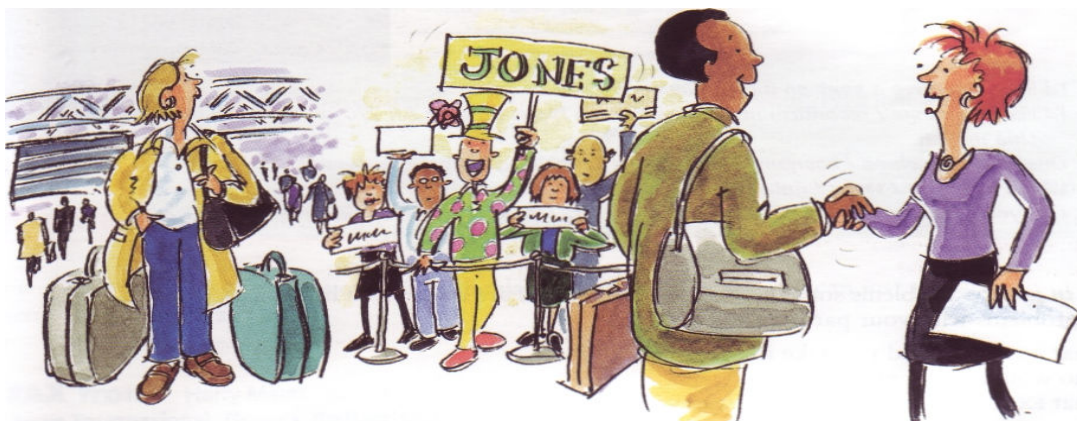
Nevertheless, air travel does have its drawbacks. If you travel 30,000 feet above the ground you will not enjoy the scenery and culture of the country you are passing over. What is more, planes are an easy target for terrorists as it is almost impossible to guard completely against this kind of attack, however tight security is.

4) _____, while air travel has improved international understanding and communication, it still carries some risks. 5) _____ these disadvantages, air travel remains one of the most convenient ways of travelling.

Did you have a good journey?

Work in pairs. Look at the illustration and discuss these questions:

- What is each person doing? What is going to happen next?
- Have you ever been in any of the situations shown? Tell your partners about your experiences.
- When was the last time you travelled to another country (or another part of your own country)? What did you do there?



Local knowledge: You are the expert!

To a foreign visitor, you are the expert on the place where you live. A visitor may expect you to know how to get to places and to explain local customs and habits.

Here are some phrases you can use when giving directions. Listen to the recording and highlight the ones you think are most useful.



You can take the tram - it's the number 89 which says 'ZOO' on the front. You'll need to get a ticket from the machine before you get on. At the fifth stop you get off and cross the road and walk on for about 100 metres. The restaurant is on the left, you can't miss it.

It's a bit complicated, I'd better show you on the map.

It'll take about 20 minutes on foot.

Go to the right as you leave this building and turn left when you get to the town hall.

Keep straight on and go across the river. You'll see the railway station on your right / on the right.

Continue along that road for three blocks till you come to a church.

Opposite the church there's a big square.

The restaurant is down a little back Street on the other side of the square.



Drive straight on until you see blue signs that say 'CITY'. Follow these signs as far as the lake and then turn right and drive along the lake for about 5 kilometres. The restaurant is on the right just after the first village, you can't miss it.

Work in pairs Play the roles of Host and Visitor

The Visitor needs to know how to get to all the important parts of *your* town or city. Draw a rough street plan before you start - or the Host could draw the map for the Visitor as he or she explains how to get to each place.

Change roles so that you both have a turn as Host.

It's a good idea to think about how your own country looks from a foreign visitor's point of view. As a resident, your own view may be quite different.

Work in pairs How much do you know about your own city? Can you answer these questions:

- Where could a visitor go on a free day, or at the weekend?
- When are the museums and art galleries open?
- How can a visitor get tickets for a concert or a show?
- Where can a visitor rent a car?
- Which restaurants serve typical local dishes?
- Where can a visitor buy local specialities to take home?
- Where does the bus to the airport leave from and how long does it take?

Work in pairs. Here is some advice which might be given to travellers.

Decide:

Which of the advice would you recommend to someone who is coming to *your* country?

Which of the advice would you *yourself* follow when visiting a foreign country?

- Photocopy the information page of your passport (the one with your picture on it) and store it in a safe place in case your passport is lost or stolen.
- Avoid unnecessary physical contact with strangers. If you are pushed, check your belongings immediately.
- Keep valuable documents out of sight.
- Keep your passport, tickets and other important documents with you
- Use traveller's cheques, not cash.
- Never agree to transport anything for a stranger.
- Keep your hotel key with you when you leave the hotel, if possible.
- Find out which parts of the city are unsafe at night and avoid them.
- Walk confidently, as if you know exactly where you're going to.

Add some more advice you would give a foreign visitor to your country.



ACCOMMODATION

1. Hotel Reservation

- ✓ Yes, please. This is _____ (*your name*). I'm calling to make / to confirm a reservation at your hotel.
- ✓ I would like to make a reservation for a single room (double room) for _____ (*give date*).
- ✓ Can you tell me what the standard (or deluxe) room rates are?
- ✓ Do you have any corporate rates or special discounts?
- ✓ Can you tell me if that rate includes hotel taxes and service?
- ✓ What is the full price of the room?
- ✓ Does it include breakfast?
- ✓ Does the room have a single (or double) bed?
- ✓ Does the room have a private shower (bath)?
- ✓ Could I have a non-smoking (smoking) room?
- ✓ How far are you from the airport (train station)?

2. Accommodation

- ✓ Hello. I'd like a room on a non-smoking floor.
- ✓ I'd like to change my room. (It's too small, too hot, there is no desk).
- ✓ I need a firm bed. I have a back problem. (Would you put a board under the bed, please).
- ✓ It's very noisy next door. I wonder if you could tell the people to turn down the music (the television)?
- ✓ I would like to order some drinks (food). I wonder if I could get room service, please.
- ✓ Could you send up some (more) towels (hangers, glasses), please?
- ✓ I would like to check out. Would you prepare my bill, please?
- ✓ Do I have any messages?
- ✓ Could I leave a message for _____ (name) who is going to call me? Please tell him/her that...
- ✓ I'd like to speak with concierge (front door).
- ✓ I'd like to store my luggage for a few hours. Do you have a baggage room?

2, Swan St.
Brighton,
England

15th March 2005

The Manager of
The Hilton Hotel
112, Sean Rue,
Paris
France

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am coming down to London at the end of the month to go to a conference. I would like to make a reservation for the nights of 22nd, 23rd, and 24th January. I would like a single room with a shower.

Could I possibly have a room at the back, as I find the front rooms rather noisy?

I have a further request. As I will be arriving quite late, could you possibly put a cold buffet in my room on the 22nd? I would be extremely grateful.

I look forward to your reply.

Yours faithfully,

Allan Dobbins

Where do you usually spend your holidays?

What do you usually do in hot weather?

Are you fond of lying in the sun?

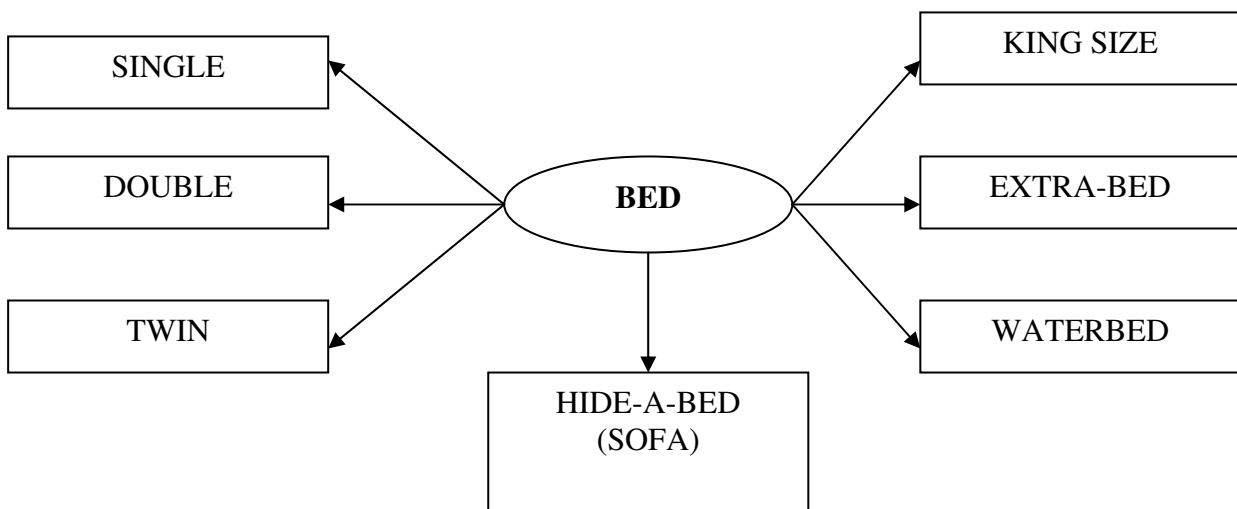
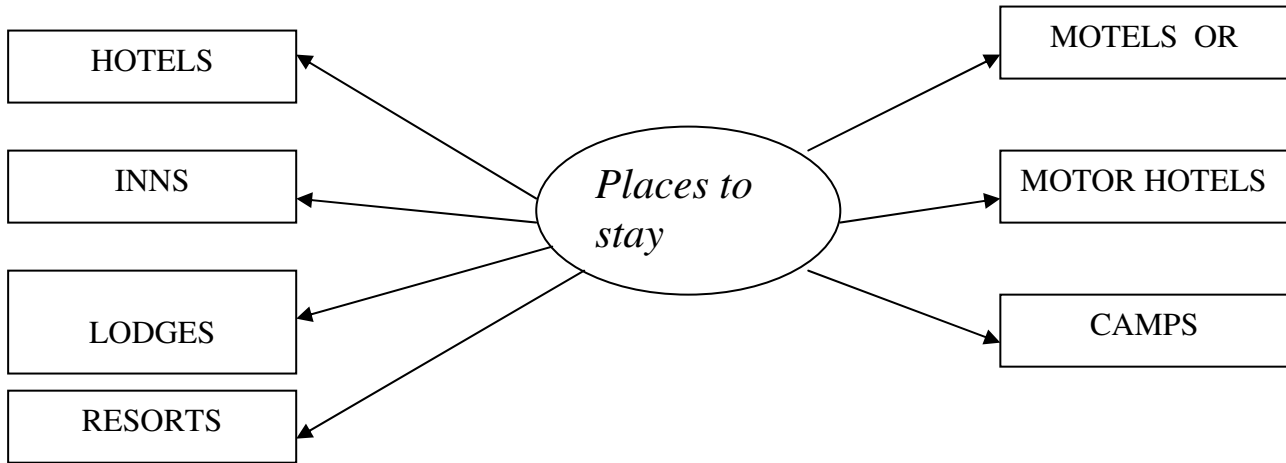
Where did you spend your last holidays?

What is your idea of an ideal holiday?

Where would you like to spend your next holidays?

VOCABULARY

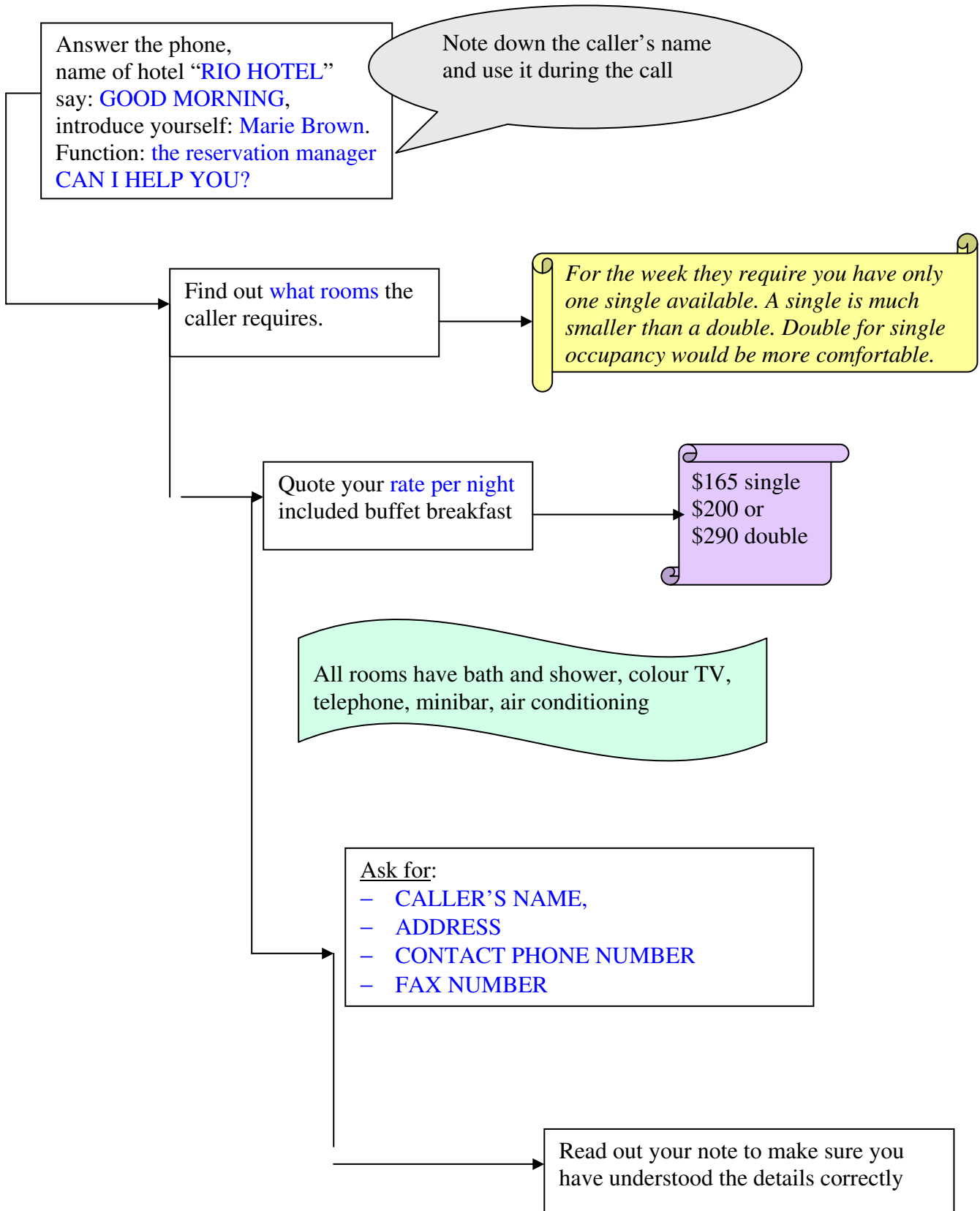
American English	British English
Lobby	Foyer
Front desk	Reception
Desk clerk	Receptionist
Elevator	Lift
First floor	Ground floor
Second floor	First floor
Stove	Cooker
Vest	Waistcoat
Pants	Trousers
Undershirt	Vest
Undershorts/underwear	Pants





Role-play

A. You are the RESERVATION MANAGER at theHotel.



B. You are calling to book three rooms at the Rio Othon Palace Hotel or the Caesar Park Hotel from **9 to 15 May**.

1. Introduce yourself (your name and company)
2. find out if any rooms are available from **9 to 15 May**.
3. explain your requirements: the rooms are **for yourself, Mr. Castel and Mrs Holz** (who require twin bed)
4. find out the cost of a single and double room.
5. find out the difference between rooms at different price.
6. find out whether the rates include breakfast
7. book two double at the lower price and one at the higher price.
8. ask for quiet rooms – preferably with a view of the sea.
9. decide whether to have all three rooms with balcony + with a view of the sea.
10. ask them to send you four copies of the hotel brochure.

2, Swan St.
Brighton,
England
Tel; 356 487 56 78
Fax: 356 487 87 33
e-mail: dhb@mgyh.fr

15th March 2006

Mr. Hamlet
112, Sean Rue,
Paris
France

Dear Mr. Hamlet,

I would like to draw your attention to the opportunity to buy the remarkable Seaview Hotel in Bournemouth. It is situated on the seaside, 15 minutes from the center, surrounded by exotic trees. This elegant building is good looked from the outside and has cosy and comfortable atmosphere inside. It has a restaurant, fishing facilities and a shop. It is making 75,000\$ profit, but it could be 100,000\$ (according to Mr. J.Person, expert from BA accounting company). So, as you see, it is a real treasure to obtain.

The price will also amaze you. It is 200,000\$. Please, find enclosed the draft advertisement.

If you need more information, do please get in touch with me.

If you are telephoning, please ask to speak to me personally or to my assistant Mr. F.Kent and we shall be pleased to help you.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,
Allay Luis
Estate agent

Don't lose the chance to become the owner of SEAVIEW HOTEL in Bournemouth

This hotel is situated on the sea coast, 15 minutes from the city center. It has a warm, friendly and luxurious atmosphere. The rooms are very comfortably furnished and all have their own bathroom, all of white marble. Each suite has its own private terrace with a dramatic view of the sea.

If you want lots of things to do and want to meet lots of people in safe, central environment, then this is for you!

- Three reception rooms
- 12 bedrooms all en suite will please the most demanding travelers.
- Restaurant "Four seasons" awaits you for an unforgettable culinary experience, be it business lunch, a candlelight dinner or themed gourmet evening.
- Try the comfort of our conference hall that cater for 10 up to 100 people, with the latest technical equipment.
- Le Vivaldi bar is the ideal place to end the day, enjoying fancy cocktails while listening to your favorite tune.

Our address: 6, Gate St., Bournemouth, England, tel. 33 576 48 59, fax: 33 576 48 99
e-mail: seahotel@hhgdj.com
web: www.Seahotel.com



1. Translate from Russian into English

Не могли бы Вы сказать свое имя по буквам?

Мы можем предложить Вам одноместный номер.

Заполните (не могли бы Вы заполнить) этот бланк, пожалуйста.

Могу я позавтракать у себя в номере?

Вы можете заказать завтрак по телефону.

Где я могу купить марки и конверты?

Вы можете спуститься в три часа?

Я не могу жить (оставаться) в моем номере.

Я не мог спать прошлую ночь.

Я могу помочь Вам.

Могу ли я Вам помочь?

Я не могу позволить себе тратить время.

Present Simple\Continuous

Как Вам нравится здесь?

Вы курите?

Вы любите путешествовать?

Что Вы сейчас делаете? (Что делаешь?)

Мне не нравится человек, который живет в соседнем номере.

Он играет на скрипке (умеет играть).

Он играет на скрипке сейчас.

Он готовится к деловой встрече.

Что вы делаете сегодня вечером?

Идет дождь.

2. Match:

Приятные
люди

Я немного
устал

Fill in

Sign

A bit tired

Ничего
удивительного!

Pleasant people

Заполнить
(бланк)

Sociable man

Поставить
подпись

What luck!

Общительный
человек

No wonder!

We are neighbors (neighbours).

Какая
удача!

Are you sure?

Моя ошибка

My fault

Вы уверены?

Do forgive me.

Мы соседи.

Have pity!

Don't be late!

Я должен
извиниться!

Выглядеть
расстроенным

What's up?

Look upset

Терять
время

Comfortable room

Уютная
комната

How annoying!

You're so considerate!

Что случилось?

I must apologize.

Не опаздывайте!

Waste time

You never know where you are with the weather.

Вы так
внимательны!

Помилуйте!

Прошу
прощения

Как неприятно
(досадно)!

Никогда не знаешь, чего
можно ожидать от
погоды!

Home. Living conditions.

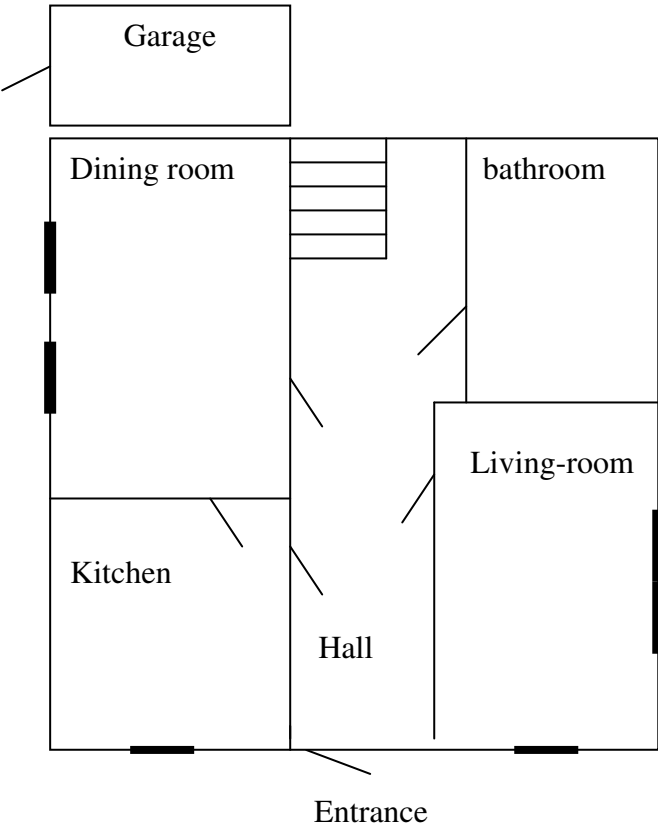
💡 You are a clerk from "House for Sale". Advertise one of the houses in a Moscow suburb. Describe the district where the house is situated. Add your own details.



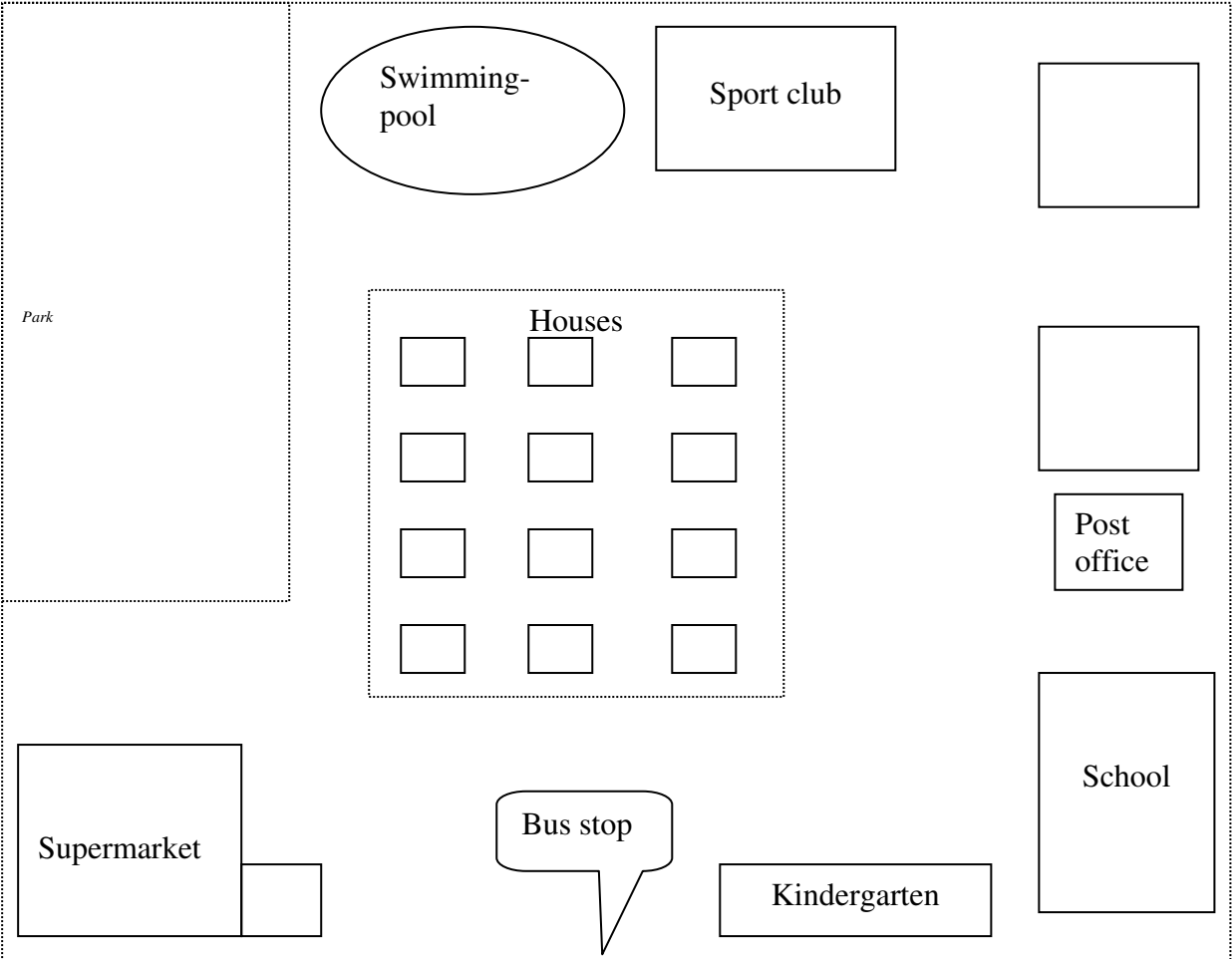
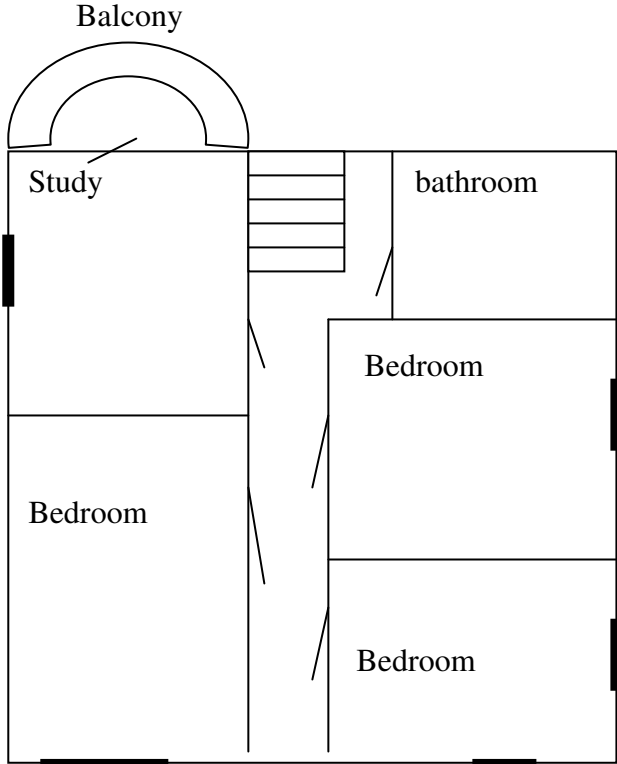
How many rooms are there in the cottage?
What are they like?
How many floors are there in the cottage?
How many windows are there in the living-room?
Are there any modern conveniences? What are they?
Is there a radiator in every room?
Is it cold in the house in rainy (frosty) weather?
Is there a refrigerator in the kitchen?

Are the neighbors very sociable?
Is there a bus stop near the building?
How long does it take to get to the city center?
Are there any shops nearby?
Is there a post office there?
Is there a hospital nearby?

The first floor



The second floor



 Put the appropriate preposition and match with the translation:

увлекаться	a) What's your opinion _____ young people?	
	b) What's the most popular newspaper _____ young people?	
мнение о	c) What newspapers do you subscribe _____?	нравиться
	d) What subject are you interested _____?	
популярная среди	e) Are you keen _____ painting?	
	f) Do you care _____ the cinema?	привлекать
	g) Are you fond _____ classical music?	
интересоваться		подписываться (на)

Grammar Practice

 Translate from Russian into English:

- ✓ Когда вы впервые встретились с Джеком?
- ✓ Она вдова.
- ✓ Она не выглядит на свой возраст.
- ✓ Женщине столько лет, на сколько она выглядит. Мужчине столько лет, насколько он себя чувствует.
- ✓ Насколько я знаю...
- ✓ Каково ваше мнение о молодежи сегодня?
- ✓ Какая самая популярная газета среди молодежи?
- ✓ На какие газеты и журналы вы подписываетесь?
- ✓ Увлекаетесь ли вы живописью?
- ✓ Вы интересуетесь искусством?
- ✓ Вас привлекает кино?
- ✓ Вам нравится классическая музыка?
- ✓ Как часто вы проводите время вне дома ?
- ✓ Сколько времени вы проводите у телевизора?
- ✓ Что вы не любите делать?
- ✓ Что для вас самое главное в этом году?
- ✓ Кстати,
- ✓ быть хорошо образованным для своего времени
- ✓ быть волевым человеком/ человеком принципов/ великолепным собеседником
- ✓ мы гордимся им.
- ✓ Дело в том,
- ✓ Лучше поздно, чем никогда.
- ✓ Извините, что заставил вас ждать.
- ✓ Бывают дни, когда все идет кувырком.
- ✓ час «пик»
- ✓ На улице было много транспорта.
- ✓ Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается.

Eating and Socializing

You want to arrange a dinner for yourself and your foreign friends. Call the restaurant to reserve a table for the number of people and time you want. Ask what they have on their dinner menu. Write down your questions.

 Imagine that you are in a restaurant with a foreign visitor who can't understand some of the items on the menu. Play the roles of visitor and host.

- *These are starters, these are main courses, and these are desserts.*
- *It's a speciality of this region. It's a sort of ...*
- *That's something rather special. It's a kind of ...*
- *Well, that's difficult to explain. It's a bit like ..*
- *I'm afraid I don't know what that is. I'll ask the waiter/waitress.*

Can you tell me what ... is?

- That sounds very nice. I'll have that, please.*
- I don't really like the sound of that.*
- I'd like to have ... to start with, followed by ...*

Some people say that eating at a restaurant is a waste of money. Do you agree?
How often do you eat out?
How many meals a day do you usually have?
How many courses does your dinner usually consist of?
What is your favourite dish?
What do you usually have for dessert?
Can you cook?
Do you agree that the best cooks in the world are men?



At a Restaurant

ARRIVING

- We'd like a table for four, please.
- We have a table for three reserved in the name of ...
- Where can I leave my coat?
- Do you have an area reserved for non-smokers?
- I'd like a table near the window.
- We'd like something to drink while we look at the menu.
- What aperitifs have you got?
- Do you have a vegetarian menu?

ORDERING

- We're not ready to order yet, thank you.
 - Please can you order now?
- Are your vegetables fresh or frozen?
What is in season at the moment?
What is the chef's speciality?
Does this dish contain pork (cheese, fish...)? –
May I see the wine list, please? –
Do you have non-alcoholic drinks? –
I'd like some fish with white sauce.

DURING THE MEAL

- I ordered steak but you have given me fish.
- This soup is almost cold; could you reheat it, please?
- Could we have some more bread, please?
- I'd like some iced water.
- Could I have another knife (this one is dirty)?
- What are the desserts on the trolley?
- Is this cheese local?
- Do you have decaffeinated coffee?
- Could you let me have a packet of cigarettes, please?
- Can we have some vinegar (white pepper), please?

AT THE END OF THE MEAL

- Can I have a bill, please?
- Keep the change, please.
- My compliments to the chef.





Do you like cooking?
What kind of meal do
you prefer?
What is your favorite
dish?
What ingredients do
you need to make it?
Write down the
instructions for your
favorite recipe.

Bake-печь, запекать
Boil-варить, кипятить
Chop-отрезать
Cut-резать
Fry-жарить
Grill-жарить(ся) на рашпере
Peel-очищать
Roast- обжаривать, запекать
Slice-резать ломтиками
Squeeze -выжимать, выдавливать

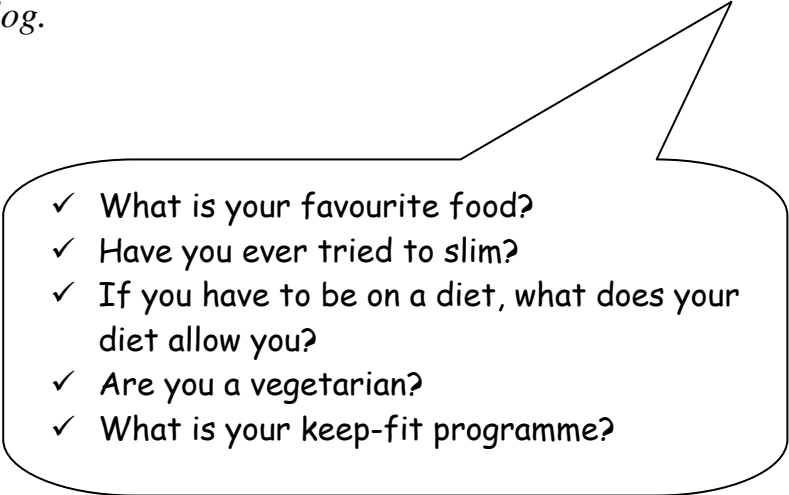
Bowl- миска, тарелка
Frying pan -сковорода с ручкой
Saucepan -кастрюля
Casserole dish- блюдо, миска,
кастрюля (из жаропрочного материала)
Knife -нож
Oven -духовой шкаф, духовка
Wok -котелок с выпуклым дном
(особ. для блюд китайской кухни)

USEFUL IDIOMS OF COMPARISON:

- ⇒ ... *as good as gold*
- ⇒ ...*as old as the hills/ the sea*
- ⇒ ...*as busy as bee*
- ⇒ ...*as cold as ice*
- ⇒ ...*as soft as butter*
- ⇒ ... *as sweet as honey*
- ⇒ ... *as bright as silver*
- ⇒ ...*as brave as a lion*
- ⇒ ...*as changeable as the weather*
- ⇒ ...*as drunk as a piper*

“LIKE A ...” IDIOMS

- ⇒ *He drinks like a fish.*
- ⇒ *He eats like a pig.*
- ⇒ *He eats like a horse.*
- ⇒ *He drives like a lunatic.*
- ⇒ *He smokes like a chimney.*
- ⇒ *He slept like a log.*

- 
- ✓ What is your favourite food?
 - ✓ Have you ever tried to slim?
 - ✓ If you have to be on a diet, what does your diet allow you?
 - ✓ Are you a vegetarian?
 - ✓ What is your keep-fit programme?

Match:

1. ... *as good as*
2. ... *as old as*
3. ... *as busy as*
4. ... *as cold as*
5. ... *as soft as*
6. ... *as sweet as*
7. ... *as bright as*
8. ... *as brave as a*
9. ... *as changeable as*
10. ... *as drunk as*

GOLD

ICE

SILVER

A LION

BUTTER

A BEE

THE SEA/THE
HILLS

A PIPER

HONEY

THE
WEATHER**IN OTHER WORDS**

I have never eaten pizza before.

It's the first time I've ever eaten pizza.I have never read **such a** good book.**It's the best** book I've ever read.

It's a long time <i>since</i> he <u>called</u> us. He <u>hasn't</u> called us for a long time .	When <u>did</u> he get the job? How long ago <u>did</u> he get the job? How long is it <u>since</u> he <u>got</u> the job?
The last time I <u>saw</u> him was a week ago. I <u>haven't</u> <u>seen</u> him for a week .	

Walking alone at night <i>is dangerous</i> . <i>It is dangerous to walk</i> alone at night.	It took her an hour <u>to get</u> there. She took an hour <u>to get</u> there. <u>Getting</u> there took her an hour. She spent an hour <u>getting</u> there.
She is too <i>slow</i> to win the race. She isn't fast enough to win the race.	The policeman made him <u>confess</u> . He was made <u>to confess</u> .
<i>Do/Would you mind</i> answering the phone? <i>Could you</i> answer the phone?	The film was fascinating . We were fascinated by the film.

Perhaps she moved to Rome. She may have moved to Rome.	It wasn't necessary for you to finish it today. You needn't have finished it today.
I'm sure she is sleeping. She must be sleeping.	Was it necessary for you to leave the party that early? Did you need to/ have to leave party that early?
I'm sure he hasn't left. He can't have left.	You'd better ask for some advice. You should ask for some advice.
It's forbidden to smoke here.	Shall I help you with the dishes?

You mustn't smoke here.	Would you like me to help you with the dishes? I'll help you if you like.
He is likely to win the race. It's likely that he will win the race. He'll probably win the race.	It isn't necessary to do the ironing today. You don't have to / don't need to/ needn't do the ironing today.
Let's go for a walk. Shall we go for a walk? How about going... What about going... Why don't we go ...	Would you mind if I used your phone? May/ Might I use the phone?
I advise you to stop smoking. You should stop smoking.	You are not allowed to do smth.... You can't do smth
It's possible she has phoned. She should/ ought to have phoned.	He is obliged to go to school. He has to go to school.

He is expected to come tonight. It is expected that he will come tonight.	Our lawyer will contact you. You will be contacted by our lawyer.
--	--

If you don't study, you'll fail the test. Unless you study, you'll fail the test.	Eat your soup, otherwise/or else/or you can't have any dessert.
You'd better go home. If I were you , I'd go home.	If you don't eat your soup, you can't have any dessert.
I stayed at home because I had a cold. If I hadn't had a cold, I wouldn't have stayed at home.	If you come home early, we'll go to the cinema. We'll go to the cinema as long as/ provided that you come home early.

I didn't phone him because I didn't want to disturb him. I didn't phone him so as not to disturb him. I didn't phone him in case I disturbed him.	That's the village where I was born. That's the village I was born in. That's the village in which I was born.
It was such a nice <u>vase</u> that I bought it. The vase was so nice that I bought it.	Although it was raining, we went out. Despite the rain , we went out.
He was so busy that he couldn't phone us. He was too busy to phone us.	What a nice day! It's such a nice day!
It was such a warm day that we went fishing. The day was very warm so we went fishing.	How quickly he walks! He walks so quickly!

Say in other words:

TENSE FORMS

He's never driven a Porche before = It's the first time he's ever driven a Porche. They have never heard such a funny joke = It's the funniest joke they have ever heard. She hasn't phoned yet = She still hasn't phoned.
--

It's a week since he visited me =
The last time I called her was two days ago =

When did you last meet her? =
When did you buy the car? =

Infinitive/ - ing form/ Participles

Preparing the meal took her an hour = She spent an hour preparing the meal.

It took her an hour to prepare the meal =
Could you clean up the room? =
They let him enter the building =
We were interested in the lecture =
He isn't well enough to go to work =
He could hardly do the crossword =
I prefer to drive rather than fly =
He was made to admit his guilt =
It's dangerous to drive fast =

MODAL VERBS

You needn't have made it = It wasn't necessary to make it.

Would you like me to cook? =
May I take your book? =
Let's have a party =
She can't have failed the exam =
You should ask him for help =
He may have left =
She will probably lose the race =
They must be listening to music =

ADJECTIVES/ ADVERBS/ COMPARISONS

If you work more, you will be paid more = The more you work, the more you'll be paid.
She is taller than his brother = Her brother isn't as tall as she is.
He hasn't made as many mistakes as last time = He has made fewer mistakes than last time.

She is the quickest typist of all =
He is a terrible driver =
This car is much more expensive than that one =
Ann is very friendly to everyone =
I have never seen such a boring film =

to do my best to do smth. = to try as hard as I can

for fear of + V-ing = to be afraid of smth. (V-ing)

➤ **Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence. Use the given word. Do not change it.**

Perhaps they went to the cinema.

May They _____ to the cinema.

I'm sure she is doing her homework.

Must She _____ homework.

It's forbidden to take pictures in the church.

Must You _____ in the church.

It wasn't necessary for you to phone him.

Needn't You _____ him.

Was it necessary for you to go there?

Need Did you _____ there?

Would you mind if I open the window?

I _____ open the window?

Perhaps he left the door unlocked.

May He _____ the door unlocked.

Taking pictures without permission is forbidden.

Take You _____ without permission.

It's possible that Tom is looking for a new job.

May Tom _____ for a new job.

It wasn't necessary for him to stay there, although he did.

Needn't He _____ there.

You are not allowed to smoke at public places.

Mustn't You _____ at public places.

It is possible that you forgot your suitcase at home.

Have You _____ your suitcase at home.

You mustn't take anything from strangers.

Allowed You _____ anything from strangers.

1. I have not been to work for a week.
/ since / It is..... work.
2. She is the cleverest person I have ever met.
/ never / I have.....person.
3. It is a month since I saw him .
/ for / Ia month.
4. I have not finished my homework.
/ still / I.....homework.
5. I started working there two years ago.
/ have / Ifor two years.
6. It s over a month since she phoned me.
/ for / Sheover a month.
7. She has never seen such an interesting film.
/ ever / It is the most.....seen.
8. Dad did not allow me to drive his car.
/ let / Dad.....his car.

BOOKS

Long before the invention of printing people valued books as precious treasure of human knowledge and experience. Hand-written manuscripts took months of writing and were collected and kept with greatest care.

A rough calculation shows that nowadays there are more books on our planet than men alive. The books of today reflect such a large scope of information that it is practically impossible to mention all types of them. Approximately we can define different kinds of books as fiction and non fiction, science-fiction; biographies, books about political, economic and social subjects, travel books, romances, thrillers, adventure and love stories, detective stories; fairy tales and fantasies, ghost stories, animal and family stories.

The famous English philosopher Francis Bacon said: "***Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested***". To my mind all books are to be tasted. A modern, well-educated person should be able to use textbooks but also reference books, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and vocabularies. These books serve the purpose of learning, teaching and instructing.

In fact you have to taste all other books as well to know what suits your personal interests.

A well-written novel usually mixes adventure, romance with great flair. Some women are hooked on tales where Cinderella meets a megastar who falls for her. Sometimes a villain comes into her happiness. Murder follows. I think that such unbelievable tales are just the thing for a lazy holiday reading. Most of mysteries and horror books are called escapist. They take away from every day problems into the land of witchcraft, ghost and miracles. Some of them are highly enjoyable with fast-paced plot and a hero that resembles a superhero. As a rule people seldom reread a detective stories or fast-moving thrillers that are full of intrigue. These are to be swallowed.

However, there is another type of books that is to be chewed and digested. These are the works by brilliant minds of mankind. You need certain intelligence and experience to digest them. Pretty often our comprehension of the plot and message of these literary works changes as we grow up. That's why pupils have to study additional literature to understand the meaning of elegant metaphors.

S. Maugham used to say that a real masterpiece makes you share the feelings and emotions of the people who used to live hundreds of years ago, thousands miles away.

In conclusion I'd like to prolong Francis Bacon's quotation and advise the readers to eat as many books as possible, no matter whether you have to swallow, chew or digest them.

As for my favourite book, it is..... It is written by.....It was published in..... and it is a sort of (horror story/ love story, etc.). It is one of the most entertaining books I have ever read. It holds your attention from the start and becomes more shocking as it progresses. "....." is a good title. The hero,.....,There is a turning point when One of the most interesting aspects of the story is..... the readers feels all..... hopes and fears. This book, which, once you have started, is impossible to put down.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

How do you understand F. Bacon's words?

How can you explain the quotations:

“Books reflect the intellectual and moral experience of their creators”

“We are what we read”

“Choose an author as you choose a friend”

“We read to train the mind, to fill the mind, to rest the mind, to recreate the mind, or to escape the mind.”

“There are books to read, books to reread, and books not to read at all”

<i>TYPES OF BOOKS</i>	<i>AUTHOR</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Novel ▪ A historical novel ▪ A war novel ▪ An adventure novel ▪ A romance ▪ A fairy tale ▪ A science fiction ▪ A biography ▪ An autobiography ▪ A classic ▪ A detective story ▪ A love story ▪ An adventure story ▪ A folktale ▪ A (short) story ▪ A humorous story ▪ A horror story ▪ A travel book 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An author ▪ A short story writer ▪ A writer ▪ A dramatist ▪ A novelist ▪ A poet/ a poetess ▪ A humorist ▪ A children's writer ▪ A book is by Chekhov ▪ A book/ play is after Chekhov ▪ Good ▪ Interesting ▪ Great ▪ Famous ▪ Well-known ▪ Talented ▪ Medieval ▪ Eighteenth-century ▪ Ancient ▪ Modern ▪ Classical

<u>GOOD BOOKS CAN BE:</u>	<u>BAD BOOKS CAN BE:</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ interesting ▪ enjoyable ▪ entertaining ▪ original ▪ amusing ▪ funny ▪ witty ▪ exciting ▪ fascinating ▪ fast-moving ▪ powerful ▪ true-to-life ▪ well-written ▪ easy to read 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ boring ▪ badly-written ▪ slow-moving ▪ unoriginal ▪ heavy-going ▪ depressing

- ✓ Who is the most popular opera (pop) singer in your country?
- ✓ Who is the most popular composer in your country?
- ✓ Who is the most important person in the history of your country? What does he/she do?
- ✓ Who is the most talented writer of today in your country?
- ✓ What is the best city in your country?
- ✓ What are the most interesting tourist sights for visitors in your country (museums, monuments, temples)?
- ✓ What are the most popular vacation places for people in your country? Why?

- ✓ Have you ever watched the musical (on TV)?
- ✓ What's your opinion of it?
- ✓ Is it worth seeing?
- ✓ What is your favourite performance?
- ✓ What are the ways to prevent tiredness do you use?

Sport and games

1. polo
2. baseball
3. croquet
4. volleyball
5. tennis
6. table tennis
7. jogging
8. aerobics
9. football
10. fishing
11. skiing
12. skating
13. figure skating
14. swimming
15. badminton
16. riding
17. golf
18. jumping
19. running (meters race)
20. boxing
21. horse-racing
22. water-skiing
23. gymnastics
24. chess
25. ice hockey
26. climbing

- to be interested in....
- to be keen on....
- to be fond of....

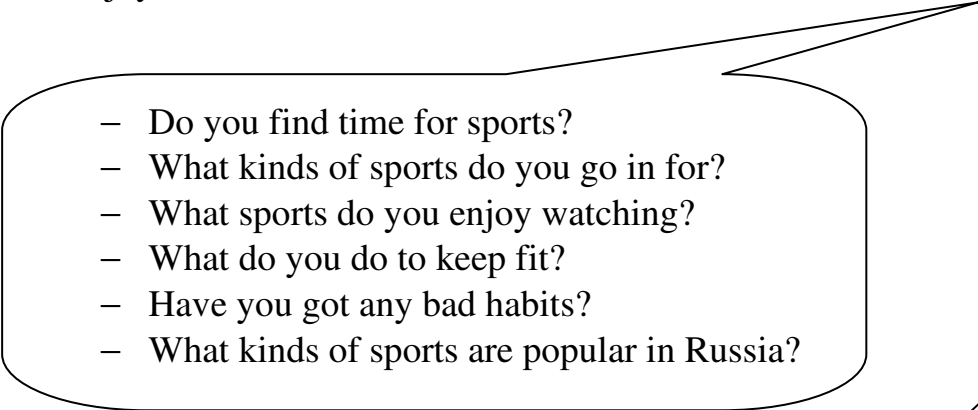
- to be good at (swimming, skating, skiing, gymnastics)
- to enjoy doing sports: swimming, skating, skiing, gymnastics
- I first took it up | years ago
- | when I was.....
- I enjoy it because.....
- to train for a competition (match, game)
- to take part in....
- to win or to lose (in) the competition
- to win a prize / a cup

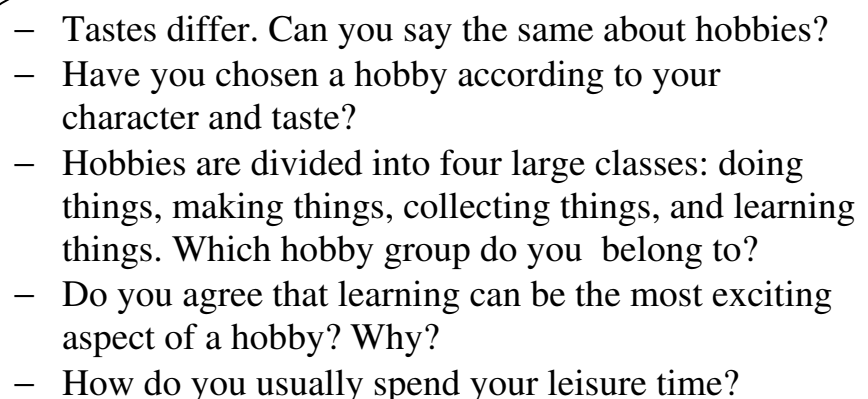
Someone said that there are three kinds of people who are interested in sport: people who take part, people who watch, and people who on television. It's very easy to make fun of stay-at-home sports fans, but on the other hand, television doesn't enable us to enjoy all kinds of sports events. The first time I watched a tennis match was on television, and I found it unexpectedly interesting. So I decided to take up tennis. I first practised tennis when I was _____ years old. My first trainer was _____, very exacting and kind man. He helped me and explain what to do for playing well. Today I practise tennis three times a week. And now it is even better than it used to be. The equipment you need is very simple - a bat and suitable clothes. So I can say I am good-equipped. I would say I'm not one of the best tennis-player but I play well.

How long have you been doing it?

What role does tennis play in your life?

I enjoy it because.....

- 
- Do you find time for sports?
 - What kinds of sports do you go in for?
 - What sports do you enjoy watching?
 - What do you do to keep fit?
 - Have you got any bad habits?
 - What kinds of sports are popular in Russia?

- 
- Tastes differ. Can you say the same about hobbies?
 - Have you chosen a hobby according to your character and taste?
 - Hobbies are divided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things. Which hobby group do you belong to?
 - Do you agree that learning can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby? Why?
 - How do you usually spend your leisure time?

At the Doctor's



1. Number the photographs

Read the conversation, and number the photographs in the correct order from 1 to 4.

Dr Hacking Would you like to come in?

Patient Thank you.

Dr Hacking That cough sounds nasty. How long have you had it?

Patient For about two weeks. But it's all right.

Dr Hacking Hmm. I think I should listen to your chest. Take off your shirt. I'm sorry it's cold in here. The central heating's off. It's broken. Well, hurry up! Breathe deeply ... that's right ... and again ... once more. Hmm, sit down. I'm going to take your blood pressure.

Patient Can I put my shirt on now?

Dr Hacking In a minute. Hmm. Do you ever take any exercise?

Patient Exercise? Well, not often.

Dr Hacking You should take exercise, you know. I've run three miles this morning. All right. I want to take your pulse. Can you ... er ... stand up and touch your toes three times?

Patient What?

Dr Hacking Stand up and touch your toes. Again. Once more. Do you smoke?

Patient No. Why? Do you want a cigarette? Sorry, just a joke. Yes, I do. But only about ten a day.

Dr Hacking Hmm, you shouldn't smoke any at all. You should stop immediately.

Patient Can I put my shirt on now, doctor? It's freezing.

Dr Hacking In a moment. I want to take your temperature.

2. Complete the sentences

Complete these sentences from the conversation.

- 1 off your shirt.
- 2 I'm going to your blood pressure.
- 3 Do you ever any exercise?
- 4 I want to your pulse.
- 5 I want to your temperature.

3. You shouldn't do it!

Patient *I only smoke ten cigarettes a day.*

Doctor *You shouldn't smoke any at all!*

Role play a doctor and a patient. Give advice.

- 1 I only drink six cups of coffee a day.
- 2 I only eat chocolate in the evenings.
- 3 I only take three spoonfuls of sugar in my tea.
- 4 I only eat chips twice a day.
- 5 I only eat ice cream on hot days.

- What do you do when you fall ill?
- What does the doctor do when he comes to examine you?
- When you were last ill what did you complain of?
- Did you see the doctor?
- What treatment did the doctor prescribe?
- How long did it take you to get well?
- Have you ever had complications after a disease? Which did you take harder, the disease itself or the complication after it?
- What do you usually do when you have a headache?
- How long does it take you to recover from cold?
- What must we do to be in good health?
- Do you agree with the saying "Health is the greatest wealth"?
What do you think of this piece of advice: "Eat in pleasure, drink with measure and enjoy life as it is"?

Match the words on the left with the words on the right to form six phrases:

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1.black | a)wound |
| 2.swollen | b)treatment |
| 3.broken | c)eye |
| 4.blood | d)ankle |
| 5.bullet | e)ribs |
| 6.hospital | f)test |

Match the sentence halves, using each half once only

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1.If someone feels sick | a) their muscles ache |
| 2.If someone's got flu | b) they may have a cold |
| 3.If someone has heart attack | c) they want to go to the toilet |
| 4.If someone's got diarrhoea | d) they keep sneezing |
| 5.If someone's got hay fever | e) they want to vomit |
| 6.If someone's got a hangover | f) they feel very hot |
| 7.If someone is blowing their nose a lot | g) they drank too much beer last night |
| 8.If someone's got a temperature | h) they need a doctor immediately |

Grammar practice:

Make questions:

1. She often stays with her granny.
2. It never rains in this part of the desert.
3. Snow melts at 0 degree C.
4. People wear dark glasses in strong light.
5. They often ask for help.
6. They travelled in Spain in August.
7. We played tennis last Friday.
8. We met in Paris.
9. You will finish these letters.
10. I shall come.
11. I'm making a cake.
12. We are having party next Sunday.
13. John is coming back.
14. She was driving at 6.
15. I was having a bath.
16. Nelly will be flying over the Atlantic Ocean.
17. She has passed her exam.
18. We have come back.
19. They had cleaned the room by 4.

20. It has been snowing for 3 hours.
21. John had been working for 3 hours.

- Sam** met Julia.
- Roger spoke to **Kate**.
- Ella** phoned Sue.
- David will see **Tom**.
- Pam** will visit Tom.
- Joanne is marrying **Richard**.
- He is talking to **her**.
- They come from **Italy**.
- Jim is waiting for **Tom**.
- He's worried about **the test**.

↪ Translate from Russian into English:

1. Мы всегда ходим в кино с друзьями.
2. Вчера, когда Джон играл в футбол, его родители смотрели телевизор.
3. Мы пишем этот тест уже 3 часа.
4. Когда учитель зашел в класс, ученики уже 30 минут писали тест. Некоторые из них уже закончили их работу.
5. Завтра, когда мы приедем на вечеринку, наши друзья уже закончат украшать зал, но некоторые из них всё ещё будут заняты приготовлениями к празднику.
6. Мы всегда катаемся на лыжах зимой.
7. Прошлым летом мы ездили в Испанию, а в следующем году мы поедем в Италию.
8. Он всегда делает домашнее задание, когда родители приходят с работы.
9. Завтра, когда он вернется из школы, родители будут работать.
10. Завтра, когда он вернется из школы, родители уже придут с работы.
11. Мы всегда ездим на пикник, когда хорошая погода.

to have dinner

- Джон обычно обедает в 3 часа.
Джон сейчас обедает.
Джон уже пообедал.
Джон обедает уже 2 часа.
Джон вчера обедал в ресторане.
Вчера, когда я вернулся из школы, Джон обедал. (*to return*)
Вчера, когда я вернулся из школы, Джон уже пообедал.
Вчера, когда я вернулся из школы, Джон уже обедал 2 часа.
Завтра Джон обедает у друзей.
Завтра, когда я вернусь из школы, Джон будет обедать.
Завтра, когда я вернусь из школы, Джон уже пообедал.
Завтра, когда я вернусь из школы, Джон будет обедать уже 2 часа.

to do this work

- Я обычно делаю эту работу очень быстро.
Я сейчас делаю эту работу.
Я уже сделал эту работу.
Я делаю эту работу с 2 часов.
Я вчера сделал эту работу.
Вчера в 5 часов я делал эту работу.
Вчера, когда родители вернулись с работы, я делал эту работу.

Вчера к 5 часам я сделал эту работу.

Вчера, когда родители вернулись с работы, я делал эту работу уже 2 часа.

Я сделаю эту работу завтра.

Завтра в 5 часов я буду делать эту работу.

Завтра, когда родители вернуться с работы, я уже сделаю эту работу.

Завтра, когда родители вернуться с работы, я буду делать эту работу уже 3 часа.

Active voice	Passive voice
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. English borrowed a lot of words. 2. A postman brings them a lot of periodicals. 3. She'll send this fax tomorrow. 4. They didn't find that book. 5. She easily memorize such words. 6. Somebody bought a silver statue. 7. People push the door to open it. 8. We must discuss this problem. 9. They ought to play well. 10. You should stop it. 11. You have to be home at 4. 12. He is writing the letter. 13. They are translating the article. 14. They have published a new book recently. 15. Someone has washed the house. 16. Tim has posted the letter. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A lot of words 2.

Passive	Active
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The bridge was built. 2. The film is much spoken about. 3. The problem had been discussed by 6. 4. A new library has been built. 5. The fax was being sent. 6. The letters were being written. 7. Rules must be explained. 8. The poem can be memorized. 9. English is spoken here. 10. The door was closed. 11. The story will be finished soon. 12. America was discovered in 1492. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They 2. They 3.

 **Write what these people wish they had or hadn't done as in the example:**

- John drove his car so fast that he had an accident.

John: *I wish I hadn't driven my car so fast. I wouldn't have had an accident.*

1. Tom was late and he missed the bus.

Tom: _____

2. Jake ate too much and he was fat.

Jake: _____

3. Kate is not good-looking.

- Kate: _____
4. Lion's friend talks too much and she doesn't like it.
- Lion: _____
5. Harry is poor and he is sad.
- Harry: _____
6. Mary can't type so she won't get the job.
- Mary: _____

 **Put the verb in brackets into the right form.**

- If the dog.....(*keep*) barking, the neighbours will complain.
- The boss.....(*be*) angry if you arrive late for work again.
- If you.....(*eat*) too much you'll be sick.
- If the weather is bad tomorrow we.....(*stay*) at home.
- If I found a fly in my soup I.....(*complain*) to the manager.
- If I were you I.....(*change*) the job.
- If.....(*see*) accident I would phone to police.
- If I saw a mouse in the kitchen I.....(*try*) to catch it.
- If he hadn't climbed the ladder, he.....(*not/ break*) his leg.
- If you.....(*drive*) carefully, you would have avoided accident.
- If John hadn't smoked he.....(*be*) healthy.
- If a boy.....(*not/ play*) with a knife, he wouldn't have cut finger.

 **Put the verb in brackets into the right form.**

- She(*study*) every evening.
- He(*dance*) with Mary now.
- They.....(*get*) married next week.
- She usually.....(*take*) the bus to school.
- We.....(*watch*) TV at the moment.
- They.....(*get*) married a month ago.
- He.....(*not/call*) us yet.
- I.....(*have*) this car for a year.
- How long ago.....you (*be*).....in Rome?
- The boss.....(*come*) yesterday.
- Carlos.....(*be*) to the cinema twice already.
- When.....he (*move*).....house?
- I.....(*study*) Maths since 1991.
- (*help*) you carry this bag? - Yes, please.
- Why have you got those flowers?- Because I(*visit*) my aunt in hospital.
- I.....(*pack*) my suitcase all morning.
- I(*live*) in London two years ago but now I(*live*) in Paris.
- At 8 o'clock yesterday she.....(*watch*) TV.
- They.....(*dance*) while he.....(*play*) the guitar.
- He(*paint*) the wall when the phone rang.
- Shakespeare.....(*write*) a lot of plays.
- She.....(*wash up*),.....(*feed*) the dog an hour ago.
- When she.....(*cook*) yesterday she.....(*burn*) her finger.
- She(*arrive*) by 8 o'clock yesterday.
- She is tired. She.....(*work*) hard all morning.
- She was tired. She.....(*work*) hard all morning.

IDIOMS

- **throw a party**- устроить вечеринку
- **hit the roof** -1) скандалить, поднимать шум 2) прийти в ярость 3) устраивать овацию
- **fight like cat and dog**- сильно ругаться
- **swim like a fish**- плавать очень хорошо
- **cut a long story short**- рассказать ч-л кратко
- **have a memory like an elephant**- иметь хорошую память
- **eat like a horse** - много есть

- **take smth. into account**- принимать во внимание, в расчет
- **take part in smth.**- участвовать в чем-л.
- **take place** -случаться
- **take a look at** — посмотреть на; ознакомиться
- **give a hand** — оказать помощь
- **give a ring**- позвонить по телефону

fall in love -влюбляться

- **get along** -уживаться, ладить
- **get into a mess** - попасть в беду
- **get on smb.'s nerves**- действовать кому-л. на нервы
- **get rid of** - освободиться
- **to give smb. one's word**- дать слово

- **make allowance**- делать поправку; учитывать
- **put the blame on smb.**- возлагать вину, обвинять, винить
- **put an end to**- положить конец чему-л., уничтожить что-л.
- **put smth by for a rainy day**- отложить на черный день
- **no kidding?**- это не шутка?
- **(do smth) behind someone's back**- делать за спиной ч-л (тайно)

- **feel/be/look worn out** – чувствовать/быть/выглядеть уставшим, измученным
- **learn by heart**- учить наизусть
- **lose one's head** -потерять спокойствие, выйти из себя
- **lose heart** падать духом; впадать в уныние; отчаиваться
- **lose one's temper** — злиться, выходить из себя
- **change one's mind** передумать, изменить решение
- **tell the world** — рассказать всем
- **spend money like water**- тратить деньги

- **be at loss for words**- не находить слов
- **to be in smb.'s shoes** — быть в таком же положении, как и кто-л.
- **to be in a good mood for smth.** — быть в хорошем расположении духа/ расположенным к чему-л.
- **to be broke** — обанкротиться, разориться
- **do one's best**- 1) сделать все от себя зависящее 2) проявить максимум энергии
- **do a favour** - сделать одолжение, оказать любезность, услугу
- **do (smth) for a living** — зарабатывать на жизнь

Translate from Russian into English:

- быть в таком же положении, как и кто-л.
- быть в хорошем расположении духа/ расположенным к чему-л.
- быть как дома
- владеть собой, сохранять спокойствие
- влюбляться

- дать слово
- действовать кому-л. на нервы
- держать в секрете
- зарабатывать на жизнь
- морочить голову кому-л.; дурачить
- наблюдать за чем-л.
- надеяться на что-л.
- не находить слов
- обанкротиться, разориться
- освободиться
- побить рекорд
- поддерживать контакт
- поднимать суматоху / шум / скандал; шуметь, бузить
- попасть в беду
- посылать кому-то письмо
- потесниться, дать место
- принять решение, решиться (на что-л. или сделать что-л.)
- разбить чье-л. сердце
- разбогатеть
- связаться (с кем-л. , например, по телефону)
- сделать все от себя зависящее; проявить максимум энергии
- сделать одолжение, оказать любезность, услугу
- убеждаться; удостовериться; обеспечить
- уживаться, ладить

Read the sentences and choose the correct meaning of the phrase in bold.

1. Helen **got the sack** yesterday – she's very upset.

- lose your job
- find a job
- change jobs

2. What's wrong with Sally? She looks **down in the dumps**.

- bored with a situation
- happy and excited
- sad and without much interest in life

3. I'm not very good at **breaking the ice** in big groups.

- socialize confidently in a group of people
- make people feel less nervous and more willing to talk
- spend time with a group of people

4. Mary was given a **golden handshake** when she left the company after 50 years.

- piece of jewellery given as a present
- large sum of money when you leave a job
- way of greeting someone



5. I didn't believe him when he told me he had won the Lottery – I thought he was **pulling my leg**.
- walk with difficulty
 - try to deceive someone to get something from them
 - joke with someone in a friendly way
6. Whenever I socialize with the people I work with, we always **talk shop** – I don't like it!
- go into business with someone
 - talk about things which are connected to your work in a boring way
 - offer to do the shopping for someone
7. I couldn't **keep a straight face** when the manager's false teeth fell out at the meeting!
- laugh uncontrollably
 - cry uncontrollably
 - look serious even though you want to laugh
8. I really **put my foot in it** when I asked him how his wife was – they got divorced last year!
- buy a new pair of shoes
 - say something without thinking so that you upset/embarrass someone
 - discuss someone's private life while they are listening



9. British people are often accused of **beating around the bush**.

- be very direct in the way that you speak to other people
- enjoy gardening
- avoid or delay talking about something unpleasant or embarrassing

10. I'm **up to my eyes** in work – I'll never get it all finished in time.

- very busy doing something
- have nothing to do
- look for a new job

Confusing Words

Look at the exercise below. Choose the best alternative in each paragraph.

1. We've been married for 25 years so tomorrow is our silver wedding **birthday/anniversary**. We're going to have a double celebration because it's also my **anniversary/birthday** and I'll be 56.

2. 'Titanic' was a great film! Leonardo di Caprio's performance was **terrific/terrible**. But I didn't like Kate Winslet at all - I thought she was **terrible/terrific**.

3. The twins are very different. Jane gets upset quite easily..she's such a **sensible/sensitive** girl but Tom has always planned for the future...he's so **sensible/sensitive**.

4. He is **currently/presently** employed in London but will **presently/currently** return to his family in Australia.

5. London is a very **historical/historic** city. There are lots of monuments, churches and cathedrals. The Royal Wedding in Saint Pauls' Cathedral was televised because it was such a **historic/historical** event.

6. There was a **security/safety** alert at the football ground so the police decided to move the fans onto the pitch for **safety/security** reasons - they didn't want any injuries

7. We always go to Trafalgar Square to **celebrate/commemorate** New Year - it's such great fun! You can also see Nelson's Column which **commemorates/celebrates** the achievements of Horatio Nelson.

Job and career

What do you enjoy about your work?

What kind of work do you have?

What company are you working for?	What are your functions?
What are you responsible for?	Do you have a part-time or a full-time job?
Do you have a temporary or a permanent job?	
Do you need any special qualification for your present job?	
What do you enjoy about your work?	What do you dislike about your work?
Do you have any ambitious and prospects for future?	
How do you think-do you need more education to make your work successful?	
If "yes" , then what kind of knowledge do you need? In what area?	
Is your present job a good place to build up your career?	

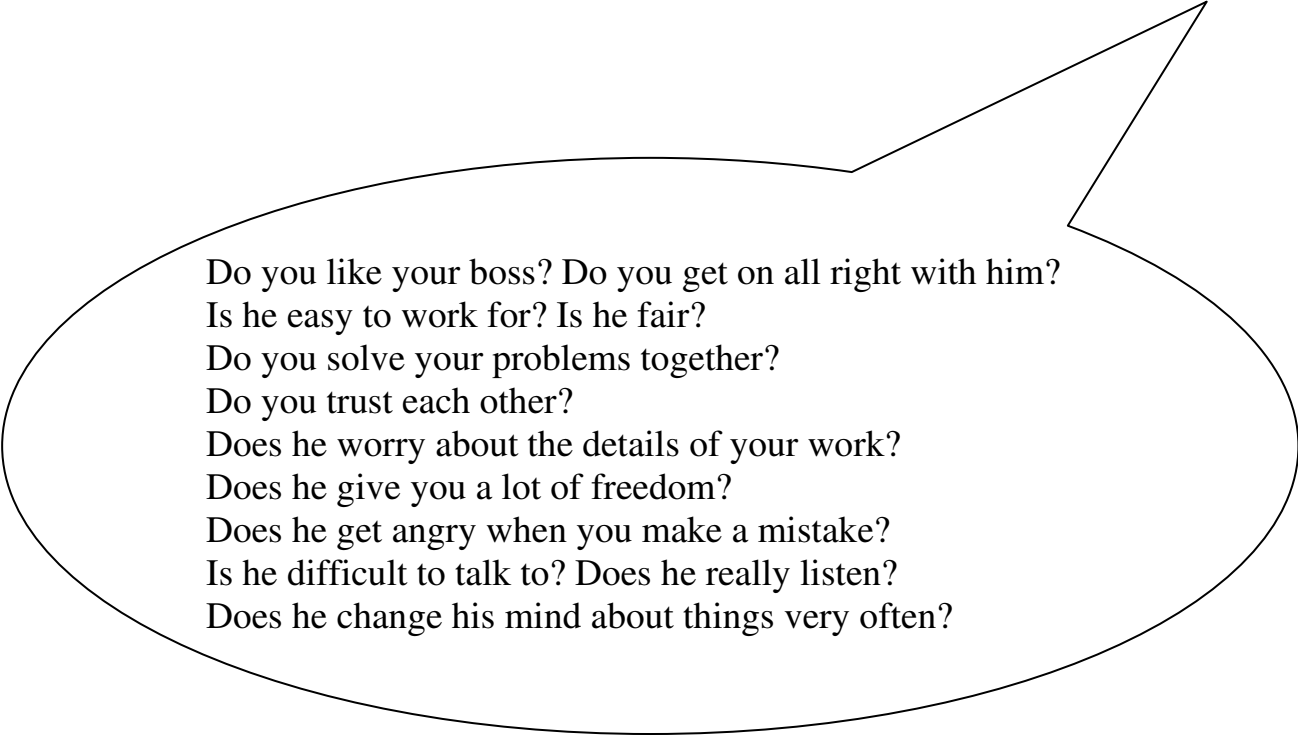
What are the most important features for the jobs below? What do people of different professions appreciate in their jobs?

Jobs: managing director, training officer, productional manager, vice-president, system administrator, marketing director, a group accountment, administrator for international business development group

- ✓ work is always urgent, so you are never bored
- ✓ to be able to have direct contact with customers
- ✓ organizing people travelling in the countries all around the world
- ✓ installation machines, operating systems.....
- ✓ spend a lot of time out of teaching, preparing the training material
- ✓ to find all finance fascinating
- ✓ to be more busy, put off the general work, ...as working inner international business development group, because most of people are working in other counties
- ✓ to be difficult or having to be difficult with people to get money out off
- ✓ to be able to direct knowledge of sort of problems and solve them
- ✓ the best time to fix problem is when people aren't working, so the main work is after 6 when everyone's gone home. Some times we have hours till morning for extreme
- ✓ all financial exercises are very interesting
- ✓ making shows, meetings
- ✓ back up of data
- ✓ role and provide training courses for customers and agents
- ✓ accounting for a group uncovering financial management, management accounting, cash books, credit control
- ✓ enjoy challenge: solve different problems
- ✓ responding for a correspondence
- ✓ trouble shooting kind of job

✓ routine back ups

*Which of the jobs that you have heard about would you most like to do yourself?
Why?*

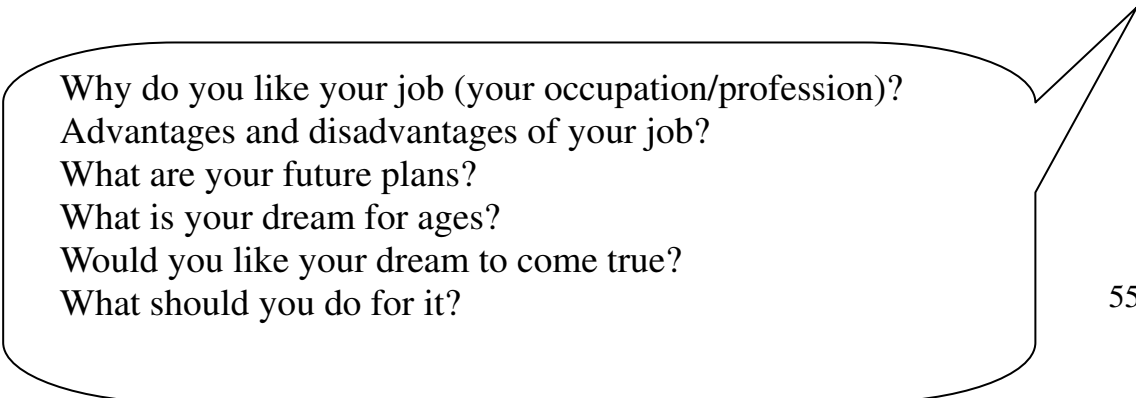


Do you like your boss? Do you get on all right with him?
Is he easy to work for? Is he fair?
Do you solve your problems together?
Do you trust each other?
Does he worry about the details of your work?
Does he give you a lot of freedom?
Does he get angry when you make a mistake?
Is he difficult to talk to? Does he really listen?
Does he change his mind about things very often?

. Suggest your own ideas for the following very short course in leadership, then listen to the recording and write down what you hear.

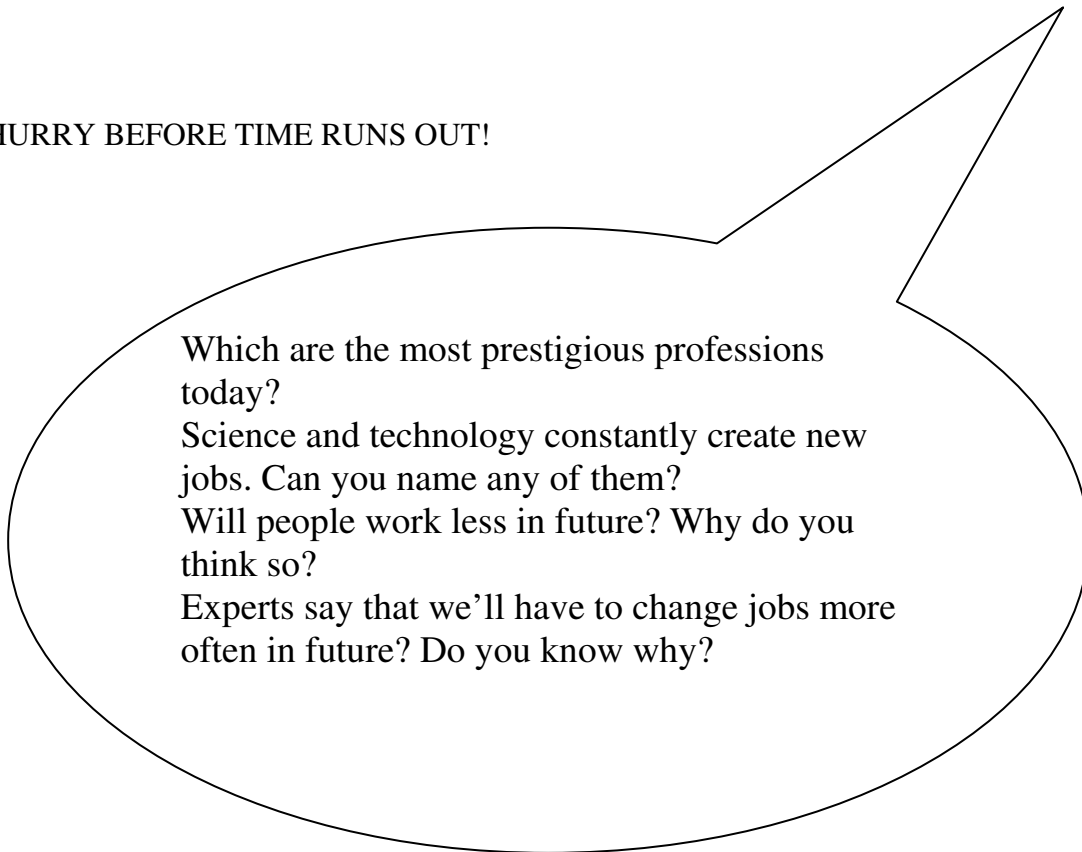
A short course in leadership

1. The six most important words:.....
2. The five most important words:.....
3. The four most important words:.....
4. The three most important words:.....
5. The two most important words:.....
6. The most important word:.....
7. The least important word:.....
8. The best thing you can do before entering your office:.....



Why do you like your job (your occupation/profession)?
Advantages and disadvantages of your job?
What are your future plans?
What is your dream for ages?
Would you like your dream to come true?
What should you do for it?

HURRY BEFORE TIME RUNS OUT!



Which are the most prestigious professions today?
Science and technology constantly create new jobs. Can you name any of them?
Will people work less in future? Why do you think so?
Experts say that we'll have to change jobs more often in future? Do you know why?

Grammar Practice

 **Make question to the bold words.**

Peter went on a trip **to Paris**. He went there **last summer**. He stayed there **for 4 days**. He was **with his friends**. They had a fantastic time. They saw **the Mona Lisa**. This painting is **in the Louver**. They also climbed up to **the top of the Eiffel Tower**. Peter had **never** been abroad before. He's planning to go to Paris again **next year**. He likes **Paris** very much.

-
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-

Turn from Active into Passive.

- Granny has planted some trees. _____
- Doctor will give you some advice. _____
- He redecorated the hotel. _____
- He will produce this film. _____
- They have broken the vase. _____
- Someone is remaking this film. _____
- You must leave your bathroom tidy. _____
- I have to return these books. _____
- A dog is chasing the child. _____
- People must obey the law. _____

Underline the correct word.

- The children played *quiet/ quietly*.
- She gave it a *careful/ carefully* look.
- She speaks *perfect/ perfectly* English.
- Have you seen Ton *recent/ recently*.
- She sings *good/ well*.
- She bought *nice/ nicely* dress.

Underline the correct word.

She's got a pen of (*you/ yours*).

These are (*the boys' shirts/ shirts of the boys¹*).

He is a friend of (*my/ mine*).

We are having (*two days' holiday/ a holiday of two days*).

She went to the (*baker shop/ baker's²*)

Tom is rich and Kevin is rich. (*Both of them/ All of them*) are rich.

Tom isn't poor and Kevin isn't poor. (*Neither of them/ None of them*) are poor.

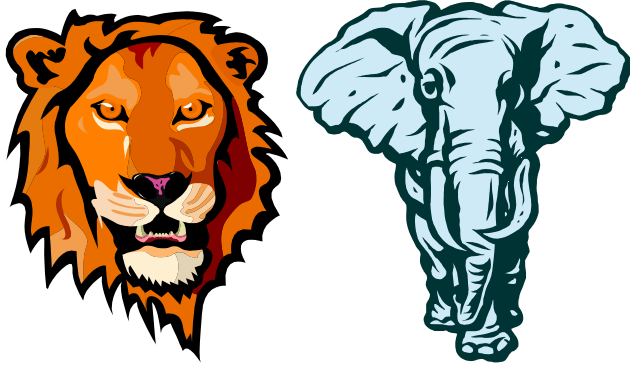
John, Mary and Kate can play tennis. (*Both of them/ All of them*) can play tennis.

John, Mary and Kate can't play tennis. (*Neither of them/ None of them*) can play tennis.

Use the adjectives and write comparisons as in the examples.

¹ of + имя собственное/ притяжательное местоимение

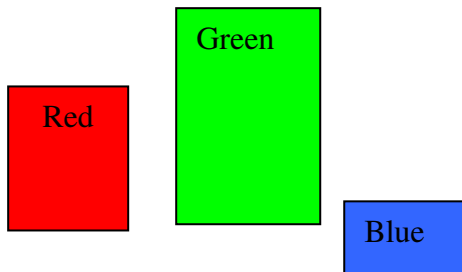
² phrase of place + 'S phrase of time + 'S/'



heavy, dangerous, fierce, fast

An elephant.....
An elephant.....
A tiger is.....
An elephant isn't.....

The red book is.....(old) than the blue one.
The green book is as.....(old) as the blue one.
The ring is(expensive) than the necklace.



The red square is.....(big) than the blue one.
The blue square is.....(small) of all.
The green square is(big) of all.
The blue square is.....(small) than the green one.

Add question tags

You are pupil,.....?
She lives near the bank,.....?
Tom works at the hospital,.....?
Peter hasn't got a new car,.....?
They are tourists,.....?
She is in London,.....?
He didn't lose the keys,.....?
He won't help you,.....?
The boys weren't hurt,.....?
Let's play football,.....?
I am tall,.....?
He has dinner at 6,.....?

Put the verbs in the brackets in the infinitive or the -ing form

I don't like(sing) in public.
It's no use.....(tell) her, she won't listen.
I'm still to upset.....(talk) about it.
Don't disturb him. He's busy.....(work).
Stop(bite) your nails!
Don't expect him.....(lend) you any money.
I've decided.....(leave) him.
Mum made me.....(take)my medicine.
She agreed.....(lend) him 1000\$.

He denied.....(*receive*) the stolen gold.

Put in: who, what, whose, where, when, which:

The school,.....I'm studying, is called King's.
My favourite teacher,is called Mr. Brown, teaches sport.
The sport centre,.....I play basketball, is large.
I go to school with Mike,.....father is a teacher of mine.
Did you see the man.....stole her bag?
Please give me the keys.....are on the table.
I still write to the lady.....I met twenty years ago.
The day.....I arrived I felt very lonely.
I went to Greece.....I had a nice time.
The pen,.....I left on the table, has disappeared.

Turn from Direct into Reported speech:

“You are a very nice person.” *He said* _____
“I’ll see you tomorrow.” _____
“I went to London last year.” _____
“She is still doing this work” _____
“Tom has already seen this film twice” _____
“Mary has been doing this work since 5.” _____
“David studies English.” _____
“Take this book with you.” _____
“Open the window.” _____
“Don’t touch it. ” _____
“I can do it by myself.” _____
“Where do you live?” *He asked* _____
“What kinds of book do you like to read?” _____
“What did they take?” _____
“Has this ever happened before?” _____
“Do you make the cakes?” _____
“Will you go to the seaside?” _____
“How long has you been doing this work? ” _____
“Did you go there yesterday?” _____
“What are you going to do tomorrow?” _____

Fill in: AT, ON, IN

.....the evening
.....Monday
.....midnight
.....April 13-th
.....5:30
.....Christmas
.....November
.....the summer
.....1947
.....noon
.....the 15-th century

.....Sunday morning

Fill in: “a“, “an“, “the” where necessary (x).

.....Tom come from.....Canada.
She plays..... tennis well.
I have gone toBolishoy Theatre twice.
.....Thames is in.....Great Britain.
She lives in.....London.
Can you play.....guitar?
This isn't.....your coat, it's.....Kate's.
IsNew York inUSA or in.....Canada?
.....Queen doesn't rule in.....England.
I have never met.....Queen Elizabeth.
When I visited.....London I stayed at.....Hilton Hotel.
Is.....apple.....fruit or.....vegetable?

Fill in prepositions:

I'm continuing to apply jobs.
The cooking time depends... the size of potato.
I see your point but I'm not sure I agree.... you.
Laura just got married..... Jake.
Don't argue.....me.
I thought they were laughing..... me because I was ugly.
Her group consists..... children from France and Germany.
Order me a cup of tea, I'm dying.....thirst.
I work in a school so don't have to worry.....finding someone to look after my little boy.

REMEMBER!

consist of	remind of	specialise in	succeed in	pay for	belong to
object to	search for	believe in	apology for	blame for	
	approve of	forgive for	hope for		

An English-speaking world

Nowadays 750 million people all over the world use English, and half of those speak it as a mother tongue. English is one of the richest languages of the world, it has over 2700 words. At the end of the 20th century it is more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been. It has become the language of the planet, the first truly global language. Three quarters of the world's mail and its telexes and telegrams are in English. More than half of the scientific periodicals and 80% of the information in the world's computers are also in English. English is the main language of business. It's the language of sports: the official language of the Olympics.

So, as you see, English surrounds us like a sea, and like the water of a deep sea it is full of mysteries.

Why do people learn languages?

People have many different reasons for learning languages. For the majority of students, language plays a key role in the study programme and they have no choice in the matter. For others, the knowledge of a second language offers the possibility of advancement in their professional career. English is particularly important in such case as it is the international means of communication. For some people the decision to move abroad (either temporarily or permanently) means they need to learn the target language. Then, there are always those who decide to learn a language simply for pleasure.

The power of language

There is a debate going on in some colleges and universities today about the importance of a foreign language requirement. At some of these institutions, students may choose between a second language and mathematics- or some other discipline.

If you live in the USA, knowledge of a second foreign language is helpful but not necessary for survival. But if you live in a country where English is not a native language, you should pay more attention to study it.

It is important to **define the benefits** of learning a second foreign language.

In the first place, learning English leads to a better understanding of English-speaking cultures and mentalities different from one's own. **Second**, learning a language opens the door to great literatures and philosophies, which can have a strong impact on your life. Reading literature in the language written is truly "living" the author's creation, in a way not possible through translation- no matter how great the translator.

Finally, we do business in a global economy; the better we communicate with partners around the world, the greater success we will achieve.

The way you are taught English

You must learn grammar in any language. It is very important. After all, you can't build a house without foundation. You need to practise grammar together with vocabulary. It's not good when you learn new words but don't have much practice using them with the grammar you have learnt.

You remember words better if they are related to your interests. You have no problem learning words connected with your hobby.

Listening to the radio and watching videos and educational TV programmes in English help to learn English. Especially listening to the news.

What languages do you speak?

How long have you been learning English?

Did you learn English only at school (institute, university..)?

Have ever tried to learn English on your own?

Why do you learn English?

What do you find most interesting about learning English?

How long does it take a person to learn to speak a foreign language, in your opinion?

When did you begin studying English?

What marks did you usually get in English?

Were all your English teachers good?

Were you on good terms with your teachers?

Do you find English grammar easy or difficult to study?

What about English pronunciation?

How much do you read in English?

Is it difficult for you to read English books in the

An English-speaking world

What countries of the English-speaking world do you know? (*the USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand,*)

American English is different from Great Britain English, isn't it? (*Yes, it is*)

Is nowadays English the same as it was in the 5-th century? (*No, it isn't*)

Who spoke English two thousand years ago? (*English didn't exist that time*)

Where was English used at the end of 16-th century? (*English was used only in Great Britain*)

English is the richest language in the world, isn't it? (*Yes, it is*)

Where is English used now? (*It is used in business, in sport, in science, in the computer world.....*)

Is English changing constantly? (*Yes, it is. Some words die, some change their meaning, and all the time the new words appear*)

How do new words add to the language? (*There are several ways to add new words to the language. One of them is by borrowing from other languages.*)

What borrowed words do you know? (*"opera", "piano", "tomato", "potato", "tobacco"*)

What countries are these words borrowed from? (*The names of the plants were brought from Spain, music words were brought from Italy*)

Great Britain: a Country of Traditions

The British are lovers of traditions, aren't they? (*Yes, they are*)

What is each season in Britain connected with? (*Each season in Britain is connected with various colourful traditions, customs and festivals*)

When is St. David's Day? (*St. David's Day is on March 1-th*)

Who has two birthdays? (*The Queen is the only person in Britain has two birthdays*)

When is Horse Guard's Parade? (*It is on the Queen's official birthday*)

What winter traditions do you know? (*Up-Helly-Aa, Carol singing, Christmas*)

What is Highland Games? (*It is a competition, when such sports as tossing the caber³ or throwing the hammer take place. It also include Scottish dancing and bagpipe⁴ music*)

³ бросать бревно

⁴ ВОЛЫНКА

Who visited Highland Games at Braemar in 1848? (*Queen Victoria*)
The Queen opens Parliament every year, doesn't she? (*Yes, she does*)
Do the British celebrate Guy Fawkes Day on November 5-th? (*Yes, they do*)

Jazz

What is jazz? (*It is a type of music*)
Where was jazz created? (*It was created in the USA*)
Who did play the jazz music in America? (*It was played by slaves which were brought from Africa*)
What kinds of music are mixed in in jazz? (*Jazz is a mixture of many different kinds of music: the music of West Africa, the work songs of slaves, religious music*)
When were the first jazz bands formed? (*It was formed at the end of the 19-th century*)
Improvisation is an important part of jazz, isn't it? (*Yes, it is*)
With time jazz became more and more popular, didn't it? (*Yes, it did*)
Where are special jazz festivals held? (*They are held in every continent*)
In which way does jazz continue to grow? (*Jazz musician meet and share their music on every jazz festivals*)

Russia: customs and traditions

What Russian winter holidays can you name? (*New Year Day, Christmas,*)
The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the same day as in Europe, isn't it? (*No, it isn't. The Russian Christmas is celebrated on the 7-th of January*)
What is Easter? (*Easter is a very popular holiday in Russia in commemoration of the resurrection of Jesus*)
When is Easter celebrated? (*Easter has no fixed date. It is held on the first Sunday after the date of the first full moon that occur on or after March 21*)
What main dishes of the traditional menu can you name? (*They are "blini" (pancakes) with honey, caviar, sour cream; different soups (like "shchi", "borshch", "pirozhki", "pelmyeni")*)
What are the traditional Russian souvenirs? (*They are Matryoshka dolls, beautiful painted mugs, plates and spoons from village Khokhloma and Palekh boxe*)
What can you say about the Russian tradition of drinking tea? Is it different from English one? (*The Russians love to drink tea. It's drunk without milk (like the British do it) and it is often served with jam and pirozhki. Russian-style tea is a special ceremony when people sit around a table with a samovar placed in the middle, and drink hot strong tea with a slice of lemon.*)
What Russian holidays do you like best of all? (*I likebest of all*)
What are the main religion holidays celebrated in Russia? (*Christmas, Easter*)
What spring holidays can you name? (*Women's Day, Yumorina, Day of Spring and Labour, Victory Day,*)
Can you name holidays that are celebrated in Russia and in Great Britain? (*They are New Year Day, Christmas, Easter. Not long ago it became to celebrate St. Valentine's Day also.*)

Phrasal verbs and Idioms

- get in touch with связаться (с кем-л.)
- keep in touch with - поддерживать контакт
- keep quiet- держать в секрете
- to keep an eye on smth. — наблюдать за чем-л.
- keep one's head - владеть собой, сохранять спокойствие
- keep one's fingers crossed - надеяться на что-л.
- make oneself at home -быть как дома
- make room потесниться, дать место
- make sure 1) убеждаться; удостовериться 2) обеспечить

- make a fortune- разбогатеть
- make a fuss — поднимать суматоху / шум / скандал; шуметь, бузить
- make up one's mind - принять решение, решиться (на что-л. или сделать что-л.)
- make a living- зарабатывать на жизнь
- drop smb a line- посылать кому-то письмо
- pull smb.'s leg — морочить голову кому-л.; дурачить
- break a record - побить рекорд
- break smb's heart - разбить чье-л. сердце

make out

- 1) разобрать
- 2) увидеть, различить, понять

carry on (with)

продолжать(ся)

carry out

производить; выполнять,
совершать; осуществлять,
доводить до конца

hold back

сдерживать(ся);
воздерживаться (from)

hold on

ждать у телефона

hold up

1. останавливать с целью грабежа
2. останавливать, задерживать

break down –

1. сломаться, выйти из строя (о машинах, механизмах и т. п.)
2. не выдержать, потерять самообладание

break into

1. вламываться
2. разразиться (смехом, слезами и т. п.)

break out

1. вспыхивать, разражаться (о грозе, огне и т. п.)
2. сбегать; вырываться

break up

закрывать на каникулы

look after -присматривать, ухаживать за (кем-л., чем-л.), заботиться о (ком-л., чем-л.)

look for -искать

look forward to -ожидать с нетерпением

look into -исследовать

look out (for) -подыскивать

look through -просматривать что-л.

give smth/sb away

1. выдавать, проговариваться; обнаруживать; подводить; предавать
2. отдавать; дарить

give back

-возвращать, отдавать; отплачивать (за обиду и т. п.)

give off

- выделять, испускать

give out

-иссякать, кончаться (о запасах, силах и т. п.); портиться (о машине)
-кончать работу

give up

- оставить, отказаться; бросить (привычку)

give oneself up

сдаваться

go away - уходить, уезжать

go in for

1. интересоваться, увлекаться чем-л. записываться в кандидаты (на что-л.);
2. являться на экзамен, сдавать экзамен

go on

1. случаться, происходить, иметь место; длиться (о времени)
2. продолжать

go round - хватать на всех (за столом, в компании и т. п.)

go through - тщательно разбирать пункт за пунктом, внимательно исследовать

call for - требовать

call in - зайти, заскочить (к кому-л.)

call off - отзывать; отменять; прекращать; откладывая, переносить

call out

1. выкрикивать; кричать
2. вызывать (мастера, врача и т. п.)

UNIT 4

get away

уходить; отправляться; удирает; выбираться

get on

1. делать успехи, преуспевать
2. садиться (на лошадь, в

bring about

1. осуществлять
2. вызывать

bring out

публиковать

bring round

1. приводить (кого-л.) в сознание
2. переубеждать

Translate from Russian into English:

*

- _____
1. сломаться, выйти из строя (о машинах, механизмах и т. п.)
 2. не выдержать, потерять самообладание

*

- _____
1. вламываться
 2. разразиться (смехом, слезами и т. п.)

*

- _____
1. вспыхивать, разражаться (о грозе, огне и т. п.)
 2. сбегать; вырваться

*

- _____
1. закрываться на каникулы

*

- _____
1. осуществлять
 2. вызывать

*

публиковать

*

- _____
1. приводить (кого-л.) в сознание
 2. переубеждать

*

воспитывать

*

продолжать(ся)

*

производить; выполнять, совершать; осуществлять, доводить до конца

* _____
сдерживать(ся); воздерживаться (from)

* _____
ждать у телефона

* _____
1. останавливать с целью грабежа
2. останавливать, задерживать

* _____
уходить; отпраляться; удирать; выбираться

* _____
1. делать успехи, преуспевать
2. садиться (на лошадь, в машину и т. п.)

* _____
уживаться, ладить

* _____
1. дозвониться (to)
2. справиться с чем-л.; выдержать экзамен

1. Ever since I was a child, I've **looked up to** my mother.

- have the same opinion as someone
 - admire or respect someone
 - look similar to someone physically
-

2. The police are **looking into** the matter.

- writing a report about the crime
 - ignoring the crime
 - investigating the crime
-

3. Do you have a few moments to **look over** these reports?



- examine something quickly
 - make copies of something
 - read something carefully
-

4. If you're busy, I'll **look in** on dad.

- visit someone for a short time
 - talk to someone
 - take care of someone
-

5. I'll **look out** some old books for you.

- buy something for someone
- dispose of something you don't want
- search for something in your possessions

6. When I'm in London, I always **make for** the museums.

- take a photograph of something
 - move towards something
 - recommend something to someone
-

7. The thieves **made off with** my purse.

- steal something and escape with it
 - steal something and sell it to someone else
 - give something to the police
-

8. I couldn't **make out** what was being said.

- believe something
 - agree with something
 - understand something clearly
-

9. When my grandparents die, they are going to **make** their house **over** to me.

- lend something to someone
 - give something to someone (officially)
 - rent something to someone
-

10. Can I buy you lunch to **make up for** being late?

- forgive someone for doing something bad
- make excuses for doing something wrong
- make a bad situation better by doing something pleasant

Grammar practice

Insert prepositions:

I like to listen..... classical music.

He was very much interested..... philosophy.

Everybody needs..... food in order to live.

Everybody is capable..... learning foreign language.

I like travel foot.

I usually go to school..... bus.

At the hotel you have to fill..... a special form.

We run of sugar. Could you buy some?

1. *Определите главные члены предложения, выделяя подлежащее и сказуемое.*
2. *Напишите отрицательную форму предложения.*
3. *Напишите:*
 - *Общий вопрос*
 - *Специальный вопрос к подлежащему*
 - *Специальный вопрос (не к подлежащему)*
 - *Разделительный вопрос*
 - *Альтернативный вопрос*



1. You always spend summer at the seaside.
2. I went to the mountains last summer.
3. By the end of the year he will have read about two hundred pages.
4. Todd has put your dictionary on the table.
5. Jerry plays tennis very good.
6. We shall leave you behind if you are not quick.
7. The elephant broke the branch of the tree.
8. The light has been turned off.
9. The boy was punished for misbehaving.
10. The papers had been looked through and corrected.
11. She took a long time to write the composition.

12. They have been working for 4 hours.
13. They can play tennis.
14. A new lecture will be presented next week.
15. He was in London last year
16. They will be there soon.

Gerunds and Infinitives

Mark the correct answer.

I didn't intend _____ out so late.

- stay
- staying
- to stay

If you are having problems, try _____ the computer off then start again.

- turn
- turning
- to turn

I lied to you. They forced me _____ you the truth.

- to not tell
- not to tell
- to don't tell

I recommend _____ that new Italian restaurant. It's fantastic.

- try
- trying
- to try

Mark the correct answer.

I enjoy _____ English because it helps me communicate with more people.

- study
- studying
- to study

Pedro stopped _____ football when he was 15 and took up tennis instead.

- play
- playing
- to play

Did you offer _____ her with her homework?

- help
- helping
- to help

Our teacher let us _____ home early.

- go
- going
- to go

Mark the correct answer.

It's no use _____ about it now. Just remember _____ it again.

- to worry/ not doing
- worrying/ to not do
- worrying/ not to do

If you stay here long enough you get used _____ on the left. I used

_____ it difficult but now it's normal.

- to driving/ to find
- to drive/ to find
- to driving/ to finding

Those windows need _____ and you need _____ the washing up.

- cleaning/ doing
- to clean/ to do

- cleaning/ to do

He stopped _____ a hitch-hiker but later regretted it because the hitch —
hiker

wouldn't stop _____.

- picking up/talking
- to pick up/ talking
- to pick up/to talk

Business English

Useful phrases and expressions in Business English

GREETING

- Pleased to meet you.
- How do you do?
- Nice to meet you.
- Glad to meet you.
- Hello,.....Good to see you again.
- Nice to see you again.
- How are you keeping?
- How are things with you?
- What have you been up since the last time we met?
- I'm still alive.
- No complains.
- Hi,pretty good thanks. And you?

GOODBYE

- Well, I hope we meet again in the very near future.
- I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.
- See you again soon.
- Goodbye and thank you for everything.

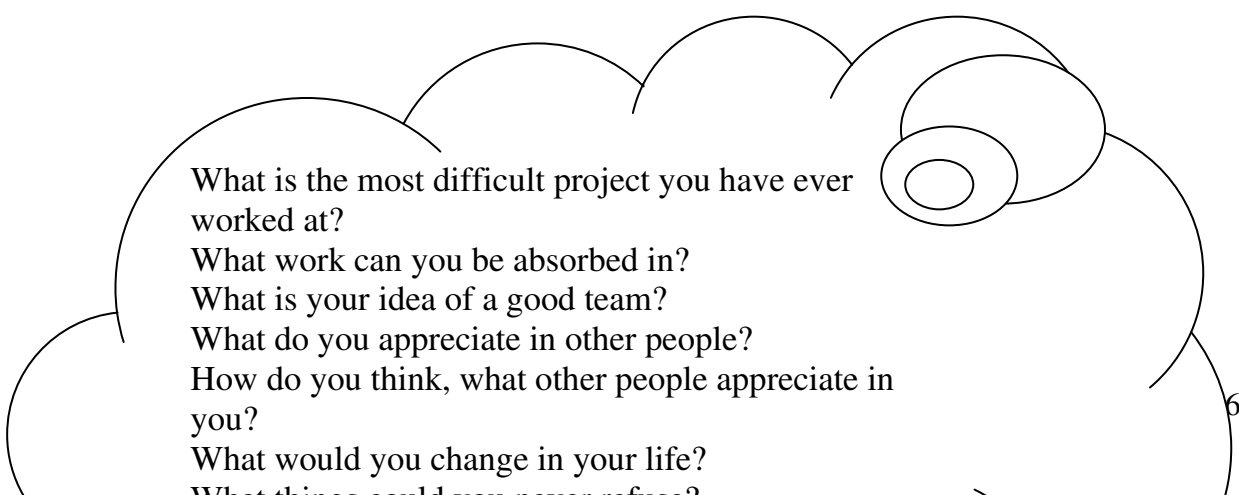
GET DOWN TO BUSINESS

- Let's get down to business, shall we?
- Let's get this meeting underway.
- Well, I think we all know why we're here.
- I'd like to start by.....
- Let me start by.....
- Now I'd like to turn to.....

- .Can we now go to.....?

Translate from English into Russian

Thank you for your fax of 8 November, suggesting a meeting in December. The most convenient dates from our point of view are December 2 nd or December 3 rd .	
Please let me know if this is convenient.	
I look forward to hearing from you soon.	
Please phone us to confirm the details. We look forward to receiving your comments.	
As requested, we enclose for your attention our price list and catalogue.	
If you need more information, do please get in touch with me.	
I noticed your advertisement in the Daily Planet and I would be grateful if you could send me further information. There are a number of queries that I would like to raise about your products.	
We have received your new catalogue and price list and we are puzzled by the price changes to product No. F2345. Can you explain why the price is ten times the previous year's price? Is this a printing error?	
We have heard from one of our mutual customers that your company is involved in a number of interesting projects.	



What is the most difficult project you have ever worked at?
 What work can you be absorbed in?
 What is your idea of a good team?
 What do you appreciate in other people?
 How do you think, what other people appreciate in you?
 What would you change in your life?
 What things could you never refuse?

2, Swan St.
Brighton,
England

15th March 2006

Sun Cruise.
112, Sean Rue,
Paris
France

Booking a tour

Dear Sirs and Madams,

I have heard from one of our mutual customers that your company is involved in a number of interesting cruise projects.

I find a 7-night cruise from Majorca for 479\$ the most interesting one.

Could you please book a mini suite on two persons?

I also would like to clear up some details of the itinerary and excursions from the Port of Sall in the Mediterranean.

I would appreciate it if you could send us the draft of itinerary and excursions description.

Please confirm my reservation by fax +356 877 3445555

Please find enclosed a cheque on 958\$.

Yours faithfully,
Anna Luis

IDIOMS

Money

To be in the money (to be wealthy)-*быть богатым, быть при деньгах*

For my money (*in my opinion*) *на мой взгляд*

Get one's money's worth – *я получил сполна за свои деньги*

I didn't get my money's worth at the cinema because the film
broke down in the middle.

Have money to burn –*Тратить почём зря. Прожигать деньги.*

Money talks- *С деньгами всегда можно добиться.*

Theoretically the fact that a millionaire is involved should not influence the local council, but money talks.

Not for love or money (not in any way at all)– *любой ценой*

Spend money like water –*транжирить деньги*



- Hello, I'd like to speak to Mr. Jones.
- Oh, I'm afraid he's still at lunch. Is anything I can do for you?
- No. I'll call back later. Thank you very much for your help.

- Hello. This is Ms. Brown from London. Could I speak to Mr. Warn, please?
- I'm afraid he's in the meeting.
- Could you give him a message, please?
- Yes, of course.
- Ask him to call me back as soon as he's free. My phone number is.....

- Good morning. I'd like to speak to Mr. Watson.
- Speaking.
- Hello, Mr. Watson. This is Mr. Brown from New York.....

- Hello Terry. Are you very busy right now?
- Not really.
- Do you think you could help me with a couple of things?
- OK.
- Could you send me a copy of Mr. Brown's report?
- No problem.
- Another thing I'd like you to do is translate the technical document into French.
- Oh, Jane. I'm sorry but I can't.

- Would you like a hand with some things you have to do?
- that's would be great.
- Shall I call a taxi to the airport?
- Yes, please.....At 1:40.

- Would you like me to call to London? - That's very kind of you. No.....I think I'd prefer to do that myself because there are some people I want to talk to.
- OK. I understand. Well, if you need any help just let me know.
- Terrific. Thanks I will.

Useful expressions

hold on = wait
to put *smb.* through = connect
confirm the agreements
Do you mind if.....
I'm afraid you can't do it
go ahead
if you need any help
Would you like a hand?
It's very kind of you.
to give a message to *smb.*
What can I do for you?
This is from.....
What would you like to do about it?
May I speak to....., please?

Can you predict the future? What will our life be like in 50 years?
Do you agree that computers will completely change our lives?
What possibilities will genetic engineering open?
Do you think people will live longer in the future? Why?
Will our planet become cleaner or more polluted?
Is air pollution a serious problem? Why?
Why is our planet in danger? Who is to blame for disasters?
What has man's interference in nature led to?
Why do many species of animals and plants die out for ever?
What pollutes and poisons the air?
What should every country do to protect nature and to clean the environment?
Is it necessary to create an international system of ecological security? Why do you think so?

Vocabulary

1.1 Choose the best word to fit the gap.

1. Having good _____ may help you to make deals more easier.
a. entertaining b. manners c. demonstrations d. handshaking
2. It's important to understand how other cultures behave so you don't cause _____.
a. offence b. problem c. disaster d. behaviour
3. There is a lot of _____ to attend to on a Monday morning.
a. letters b. correspondence c. communications d. information
4. The meeting was _____ in the conference centre.
a. conducted b. provided c. run d. held
5. If you are _____ in our company, contact with us.
a. concerned b. pleased c. sure d. interested
6. Mr Brown is phoning to _____ the arrangement.
a. conform b. confer c. confine d. confirm
7. I'm _____ Mr Green is in the meeting now.
a. worried b. afraid c. concerned d. frightened
8. _____. I'll see if Mr Watson is available.
a. Hold on b. Keep on c. Go on d. Stay
9. I'll put you _____ to Mr Green.
a. over b. through c. off d. in
10. If you are taking notes your reports must be as clear as _____ as possible.
a. quick b. brief c. essential d. rough

1.2 Write the word(s) with the same meaning.

start
connect
wait
head office
personnel
stop

2. Translate from Russian into English.

2.1

- Добрый день. Могу я вам помочь?
- Добрый день. Это Тони Грин из «МП». Вы получили факс от 23 июня?
- Подождите, я посмотрю..... Нет. Не могли бы вы прислать нам его еще раз, пожалуйста.

- Да, конечно.
- Спасибо.

2.2

- Здравствуйте. Это М. Грин. Могу я поговорить с М. Брауном?
- Подождите минуту, я узнаю вернулся ли он.....Сожалею, но М. Браун еще на обеде. Могу я Вам помочь?
- Да, передайте ему, пожалуйста, перезвонить мне сегодня по телефону 45 67 38 или завтра до обеда по тел 38 58 48.
- Хорошо. Перезвонить М. Грин по тел
- Правильно. Спасибо. До свидания.

Translate from English into Russian:

- George brought together a team from ten different countries to work on a project.

- German is mainly interested in the way the project is organised.

- The biggest corporations are dominated by the culture of the home country.

- People know when they fit in and when they don't.

- The problem lies not in attracting people but in keeping them.

- People join the company to learn but unless they feel they're part of the company, they leave.

13. He with enthusiasm, but soon bored.

- a) begun/ became b) began/ became c) began/ become d) begun/ become

14. Tom me that he was a painter.

- a) mentioned b) told c) talked d) said

15. "..... I carry your bag?" "No, thank you."

- a) will b) shall c) do d) would

16. Would you mind the window?

- a) to open b) open c) that I open d) opening

17. In the past six months I several good films.

- a) saw b) have seen c) have to see d) had seen

18. They asked us where

- a) was the station b) to go to the station c) the station was d) is the station

19. I down the street when I an old friend.

- a) walked/ was b) was walking/ c) was walking/ was d) walked/ have
meeting met meeting met

20. The door was open, so he ring the bell.

- a) shouldn't have b) didn't have to c) ought d) needn't have

21. They to try harder, if they want to win.

- a) should b) must c) ought d) would

22. Next month he for that company for exactly 35 years.

- a) will work b) will be working c) will have worked d) has worked

23. You will understand English better when you here another month.

- a) will be b) will have been c) have been d) are

24. It was many years since we such a hot summer.

- a) have had b) had c) had had d) were to have

25. He admitted the money.

- a) to steal b) to have stolen c) of stealing d) stealing

26. I would like him to the party.

- a) coming b) to come c) be coming d) come

27. If you're tired, you had better at home this evening.

- a) to stay b) stay c) have stayed d) staying

28. You the exam last year if you had worked harder.

- a) would pass b) would have passed c) should pass d) had passed

29. I my car repaired.

- a) have had b) made c) have made d) have been

30. "Did you enjoy the film?" "No, I most of the time."

- a) bored b) was boring c) was bored d) bored myself

II. Write 20 sentences about yourself – your name, education, profession, family, job, plans for the future. Be ready to present them orally to the teacher.

PART II. AVIATION FLIGHT ACCIDENT PREVENTION

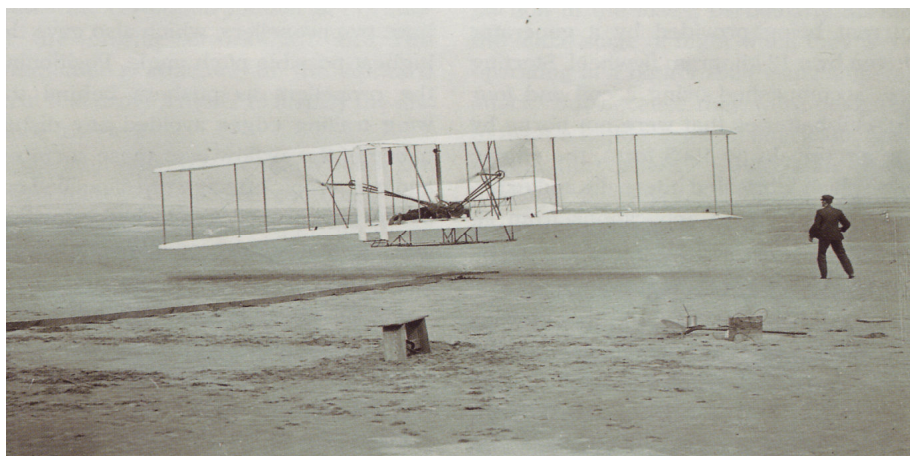


DREAMS TAKE FLIGHT

The year 2003 marked the 100th anniversary of the birth of controlled human flight. On 17 December 1903 at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, the Wright Flyer became the first powered, heavier-than-air machine to achieve controlled, sustained flight with a pilot on board. This was the first time in history that a piloted aircraft incorporating a proven three-axis control system had made unassisted take-offs from level ground under its own power.

For the past ten decades – since the Wrights first took wing on December 17, 1903 – our world and our solar system have been transformed by aircraft. The world has changed. Flight brings the world closer together: faraway places are more accessible, therefore more familiar; “global” becomes “local”; overnight deliveries don’t cause problems; there is easy exchange of cultural representatives, such as government officials and artists.

- ?** What do you know about the Wright Brothers’ Flyer?
- ✓ How was it designed? How were cockpit controls provided?
 - ✓ How were the Wrights able to determine the Flyer’s speed, drag, thrust and power?
 - ✓ How many flights did the Flyer make? Had it fulfilled its purpose?
 - ✓ What would the world be like if we couldn’t fly?
 - ✓ What jobs wouldn’t exist?
 - ✓ How would “no flight” affect business travel and family relationships?
 - ✓ Would it change the way we spend our holidays?
 - ✓ How does flight bring the world closer together?
 - ✓ Why is flight only a century old if humans have been dreaming of flying for thousands of years?
 - ✓ What can you say about advances in available materials, scientific breakthroughs?
 - ✓ If you were an airplane designer, what would your plane look like? What would you use for power? What special things might it do?



Flying – then and now

My first flight was from Paris to Portsmouth in 1959. The pilot arrived late, with the stewardess. He wore a leather coat, old trousers, and wellington boots. The stewardess had holes in her stockings and wore mirrored sunglasses. They both went into the cockpit without a word.

When we were (a) _____ the English coast, the stewardess appeared in the cabin. She was still wearing the sunglasses, but her lipstick was smudged. 'Southend? Anyone for Southend?' she shouted. The boy in front of me put up his hand. The DC3 suddenly landed. The boy was shown the door and he (b) _____ down onto the grass field, and we took off again. The stewardess went back into the cockpit. I remember thinking at the time that flying wouldn't always be like this.

And I was right. In 30 years, international travel has completely changed, and the world has (c) _____ a global village. Crossing the world is as easy as (sometimes easier than) getting from one side of a city to another. The world of air travel has developed into a huge industry.

The airports themselves are remarkable places: Paris's strange and space-like Charles de Gaulle or Dallas/Fort Worth with its Texan vastness. There are airports which are almost (d) _____ with the number of arrivals and departures, like Chicago's O'Hare or Tokyo's Haneda; and there are deserted airports like Tanzania's Kilimanjaro, lying beneath the snows of that great mountain, waiting for the tourists who have never arrived.

But probably one of the greatest of them all is London's Heathrow, which (e) _____ the list of both international flights and international passengers. In 1989, it handled 355,000 flights and over 38 million passengers with 57 million items of luggage. It has (f) _____ into a city in its own right, employing 53,000 people full time.

Like all the great airports, it dates back only to the last days of the Second World War.

The first runway was (g) _____ on the flat land near the village of Staines in 1944. It was a place of historic interest. One of the most important Anglo-Saxon temples is buried under Terminal Two, and the village of Heathrow is now under the main car park. The airport has ghosts. A Saxon prince has been (h) _____ near the ponds, where he drowned, and an outlaw rides through the cargo sheds, with a three-cornered hat and a black horse. Heathrow has been (i) _____ as an international airport since 1 January 1946, when a British South American Airways Lancastrian took off into the morning mists on a flight to Buenos Aires.. In February 1952, the Queen arrived from Entebbe to set foot on British soil for the first time as monarch.

Since those early days, constant building has been necessary to deal with the growth of air traffic and the demands of air travellers. However, Heathrow (j) _____ the same problems as all big airports- too many planes, too many people, and too much crime. It is the centre-point of the great air routes between Europe and North America in one direction, and between Europe and the Gulf, Africa, and Asia in the other. It is alive with all the citizens of this strange world, rich and poor, honest and dishonest. It is the Airport International *par excellence*.

(Adapted from Airport International, by Brian Moynahan)

Fill each gap with one of the following verb forms.

**approaching seen grown operating jammed built tops become
shares jumped**

What do the crew usually do during a flight today? In what way was the writer's first experience of flying different from the routines of today?

What do you understand by the term 'global village'?

What are some of the facts that make Heathrow a remarkable airport?

What do you understand by the following line '(Heathrow) is alive with all the citizens of this strange world. ...'?

CONCORDE'S BIRTHDAY

CONCORDE, the world's fastest and most graceful passenger plane, will soon be 25 years old. It first flew on 2 March, -from Toulouse in France.

Concorde was developed by both France and Britain. From 1956 these two countries had a dream of a supersonic passenger plane. In 1962 they started to work together on the project. The plane cost over £ 1.5 billion to develop. It is the most tested plane in the history of aviation. It was given over 5,000 hours of testing.

Concorde flies at twice the speed of sound. This means that it takes only 3 hours 25 minutes to fly between London and New York, compared with 7-8 hours in other passenger jets. Because of the five-hour time difference between the USA and Britain, it is possible to travel west on Concorde and arrive in New York before you leave London! You can catch the 10.30am flight from London, Heathrow and start work in New York an hour earlier!

Concorde is much used by 35 business people and film stars. But its oldest passenger was Mrs Ethel Lee from Leicestershire in England. She was 99 years old when she took off from Heathrow on 24 February 1985.

Each Concorde is built at a cost of £55 million. Twenty have been built so far. Air France and British Airways own the most. They each have seven planes.

Answer the questions:

- Did France develop Concorde alone?
- How many hours testing was Concorde given?
- How is it possible to begin work in New York before you leave London?
- How old is Concorde?
- Why was Ethel Lee a special passenger?

Concorde - end of an era?

When Concorde flies over London or New York, everybody stops and looks up. Faster than sound and higher than any other plane, Concorde is the most elegant, expensive, and exciting way to fly. A luxury of the rich and famous, most of us can only look at Concorde and dream ... And now, after thirty-four years in the air, Concorde will make its last journey. On 24 October the last Concorde flew from New York to London - across the Atlantic Ocean and into history for ever.

Concorde was developed by French and British scientists during the 1950s and 1960s. This was the most exciting era of new technology in the twentieth century. In March 1969 Concorde made its first successful test flight. And only a few months later, Neil Armstrong became the first man on the Moon. When Concorde first travelled faster than sound, in October of the same year, it seemed science could make anything possible.

Concorde started carrying passengers in 1976, but oil prices were sky-high and the tickets were very expensive. Famous people from film, music, sport and politics became the most frequent customers. Today, too, famous people such as Madonna and David Beckham regularly fly in supersonic style.

Concorde was great for business too: businessmen soon discovered they could leave London at 9.00 a.m. and arrive in New York at 7.20 a.m. - almost two hours earlier! (There is a five-hour time difference between London and New York. And a Concorde flight between the two cities takes only 3 hours and 20 minutes!) Tickets were expensive, but Concorde was more popular than ever.

In the 1990s, computer technology developed very quickly. Many international companies started using quick, cheap video-meetings, instead of paying for expensive flights. So the airlines changed their business too: they made their planes bigger and their tickets cheaper. International travel was not a luxury now - it was affordable and easy for everyone.

On 11 September, 2001, everything changed. Two planes were flown into the World Trade Center buildings in New York, and thousands of people were killed. Governments and businesses became nervous, and ordinary people stopped spending their money on travelling. Companies around the world suffered badly, and many airlines had to stop completely.

In April 2003, British Airways (BA) and Air France announced the end of Concorde flights. One month later, the world sadly watched the last Air France Concorde arrive in Paris. You will soon see their Concorde planes in important museums around the world. But, after October, the future of BA's Concordes is less certain. British businessman, Richard Branson, tried to buy BA's planes for J5

million, but his offer was not accepted.

Almost exactly 100 years after the world's first aeroplane flight, Concorde's flying days are finished. But many people can't stop dreaming of supersonic flight. Money for new flight technology is not easy to find. But who knows what the next 100 years of air travel will bring?

TRAVELLERS' TALES

Every year a magazine called *Executive Travel* organizes a competition to find the *Airline of the Year*. Travellers from all over the world are invited to vote for the most efficient, the most punctual, the safest and the friendliest airline. The winner in 1985 was *British Airways*. The competition asked travellers what for them was most important from an airline, and the results were as follows:

Punctual departures and arrivals	35%
Attentive cabin staff	35%
Comfort	18%
Safety	9 %
Good food and wine	3 %

The competition also invited travellers to tell their most horrific stories of the nightmare side to international travel.

Replies included six hijacks, fifty-three cases of engine failure or trouble with the landing gear, eleven lightning strikes, twenty-three bomb scares, thirteen cases of food poisoning, eleven near misses and two collisions with airport trucks.

Bad flying experiences begin on the ground, naturally. One American airline managed to dour a-book an entire 747, but this is nothing compared to what happened on an internal flight on a certain African airline. The flight had been overbooked three times. The local military sorted the problem out by insisting that all passengers with boarding cards should run round the plane twice, the fastest getting the seats. An overbooked flight that was going from Heathrow to America gave one traveler a bit of a shock.

Dressed only in trousers, shirt and socks, he-had feel allowed by the stewardess to leave the aircraft to see if he could get o colleague aboard. He returned o fe# minutes later to find the 747 closed up and about to start moving - with his shoes, wallet, passport and luggage inside. Banging frantically on the got him back inside. A similar event was seen by a businessman on a fly from Bangladesh. Passengers were waiting for take-off when there was sudden hysterical hammering on the door. At first the cabin crew paid no attention. The hammering continued. When the door was finally opened, the pilot got in.

One frequent flier lost a certain amount of confidence when the cabin staff asked him to sit in the lavatory during take-off, so that they could occupy the seats nearest the emergency exit. Another lost faith in the pilot's navigational skills when

passengers were given lifeboat drill on a flight between London and Manchester.

For nervous fliers, a journey to be avoided was one between Gatwick and Montpellier, where the in-flight entertainment consisted of watching pieces of the engine falling off. Another passenger was asked to hold the aircraft door closed at take-off and landing.

Baggage is a rich source of horror stories. There was the unlucky traveller who left Chicago in minus-23 weather. He was going to an important meeting in Dallas, where the temperature was 80-plus. Unfortunately his suitcase had gone to LA, where it spent the next two days. The customers he was trying to impress were more than a little surprised to see him going round in a thick suit, heavy overcoat and fur hat.

(Adapted from an article in Executive Travel Magazine, October 1985)

Flying is probably one of the safest ways to travel, but there can be problems. Discuss what can go wrong on the ground and in the air.

Reading for information

Now read the article again.

A group of air travellers was invited to comment on their flying experiences.

Was their order of importance the same as yours?

Did they mention any of the problems that you discussed?

What do you think?

1. The competition was answered by very experienced travellers. Why do you think they put safety so far down on their list of importance?

2. Why do airlines overbook?

3. Why do you think the cabin staff on one flight wanted to sit near the emergency exit?

4. Which of the stories were funny but dangerous?

Which were funny but not dangerous?

Pairwork

Student A You have just had one of the terrible experiences described in the article. Tell Student B about it. Use your imagination to add more detail.

Student B Listen to Student A and ask questions to get more information.

Begin like this:

Student A I've just had a terrible journey!

Student B Why? What happened?

Student A Well, I was going...

What for you is most important from an airline? Put the following in order of importance:

safety

comfort

punctual departures and arrivals

good food and wine

attentive cabin staff

At seven storeys high, £6bn to develop and with a wingspan of 80 metres - the A380 makes its maiden flight

Jon Henley in Toulouse Thursday April 28, 2005 Guardian

The cheers and tears of 30,000 spectators all but drowned out the rumble of jet engines yesterday as the world's biggest airliner lumbered smoothly - and remarkably quietly - into the skies for the first time.

The A380 touched down again on runway 32L at Toulouse's Blagnac airport just under four hours later, completing aviation's most keenly awaited maiden flight since the supersonic Concorde landed on the same stretch of tarmac in March 1969.

On a brilliant, cloudless spring day, Airbus executives had trouble containing their delight at the plane's performance and predicted a rosy commercial future. One of the A380's test pilots, Jacques Rosay, said flying the doubledecker superjumbo was "like riding a bicycle".

But for hundreds of Airbus employees watching the flight, the moment was an emotional one.

Christian Raynaud, a metalworker, had to stop filming the 10.29am takeoff because his hands were trembling so much. "Isn't she amazing? High as a seven-storey dock of flats, and she climbs into the sky just like that. She works."

The UK's BAE Systems has a 20% stake in Airbus, and the A380's wings, which span nearly 80 metres (about 260ft), are built in Filton, near Bristol, and Broughton, north Wales. The test plane is powered by four Rolls-Royce Trent 900 engines generating, at full thrust, the power of 3,500 family cars.

The fuselage is German and the tail Spanish, prompting President Jacques Chirac to describe yesterday's test flight as a "magnificent result for European industrial cooperation".

Designed to carry 550 passengers but with a maximum load of more than 800, the A380 had only six people - plus 185 miles of extra wiring and 22 tonnes of sophisticated measuring gear - on board for the flight, which took it out over the Pyrenees and the Atlantic.

Despite months of simulator training and thousands of hours of mechanical and electrical testing on the ground, Mr Rosay, his fellow test pilot Claude Lelaie and their four flight test engineers were taking no chances: all wore bright orange flightsuits and parachutes.

But beyond a slight delay lifting the 22-wheel undercarriage after takeoff, the test went as planned. Airbus's chief executive, Noel Forgeard, said the J150m plane had "made aviation history today".

Roughly 30% bigger than its only rival, Boeing's 40-year-old 747 jumbo, the A380's advanced technology meant it could fly further, would burn 12% less fuel and be up to 20% cheaper to operate, the company estimated.

But it was the plane's decibel level that most impressed onlookers, gathered in their thousands around the airport perimeter. The A380 was by some margin the quietest plane to take off or land all day.

"I'm genuinely surprised," said Charles Cuddington, managing director of Rolls-Royce's airlines business, which is to supply the engines for more than half the A380s ordered so far. Of course we designed these engines to be quiet. But they're even quieter than we thought they'd be.

The maiden flight will be the first of 2,500 hours of flight testing before the plane enters commercial service in the second half of next year.

Airbus, which has spent 11 years and £10bn (£6.8bn) developing the A380, is counting on international airlines wanting a bigger aircraft to transport passengers between ever-busier hub airports. Boeing is betting that smaller wide-bodied jets, like its long-range 787 Dreamliner, will prove more popular.

Airbus reckons it needs to sell 250 planes to break even. Customers so far include Emirates, which is buying 43, Qantas, 12, and Virgin Atlantic.

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AVIONICS – NEW TECHNOLOGIES RE-EQUIP WORLD FLEETS

In mainline operations, communication is the next 'big thing' in terms of upgrades, especially regarding CPDLC data link communications to replace voice transmission.

The constant increase in the world's air traffic, demands that air traffic control keep pace, generating the need for more complex and reliable equipment and new and improved methods and procedures.

As any air traffic controller will tell you, communications are the most important part of the ATC equipment suite. Clear and reliable contact with pilots, emergency services and other ATC facilities are required to keep operations running safely and smoothly. Without high quality and reliable communications, flight safety cannot be assured.

Air-ground data link implementation is undergoing remarkable growth. The emphasis nowadays is on reducing congestion in the VHF radio spectrum and on reducing absolute reliance on voice communication, a medium that has a considerable risk of ambiguity and misunderstanding. The efficiency and reliability of data link provides the solution.

Today data link systems and protocols provide higher data rates with the integrity that allows data link to be used in applications such as CPDLC, which are critical in terms of flight safety.

The larger aircraft are equipped with TCAS 7 and EGPWS. However, in this category we look at communications as being the next 'big thing' in terms of upgrades, especially regarding datalink communications to replace voice transmission referred to as controller-pilot-datalink communications (CPDLC). It is fair to say that with regard to CPDLC, Europe is forging ahead, having explored the technology for about 10 years, and has now formed an umbrella organisation, called Link 2000+, to oversee its development and regulatory acceptance. The Link 2000+ programme is providing financial help and integration support for the first 100 aircraft that add ATN/CPDLC capability to their VDL-2 installations. Current pioneer operators include Lufthansa German Airlines, Scandinavian Airlines system (SAS), Airbus Transport International (ATI), Air Europa, Federal Express and Hapag Lloyd. SAS gained early certification of a VDL-2-equipped B737 in December 2003, while ATI followed in 2004, with Lufthansa certification likely by the turn of the year. After this feasibility-proving stage, incentives such as route-charge reductions may be offered to follow-on operators until a quarter of all flights taking place in the eligible airspace are using data link. Eurocontrol hopes that other operators will by then be keen to secure the evident benefits of CPDLC and will carry out retrofits, typically during heavy maintenance checks.

AIR TRAFFIC TECHNOLOGY – FUTURE ATM ONE SKY . . . GLOBAL AIR TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

The moniker 'One sky...global ATM' is IATA's vision of the evolution of ATM from current practice to a future that is safer and more efficient. It is fundamentally aligned with the ICAO ATM Operational Concept.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) - the industry association that represents the majority of the world's international airlines - has developed One sky... global ATM to present IATA's vision of a future integrated global air navigation system. It is a vision offering enhanced safety and efficiency while accommodating worldwide air traffic growth in an airspace that is seamless and devoid of the inefficiencies resulting from national borders and poor use of global airspace.

Achieving this vision will result in safety and environmental benefits, and increased system efficiency with the lowest overall cost for the ATM community - including the airlines - through operational improvements, efficiency, avionics equipage and equitable user charges. One sky...global ATM is a unique challenge. It calls on the entire ATM community to act as real partners where the success of one segment of the community is linked to the success of aviation at large. The Single European Sky (SES) has been heralded as a solution to many of the problems that airlines complain about in relation to ATM. Certainly the aims of the SES project tackle issues that are close to the heart of many airlines – reducing delays, improving safety and making the European ATM system more efficient. The project is now a reality, the draft regulations will define the future ATM system.

SPACED OUT

New allocation of tasks between controller and flight crew is envisaged as one option to improve ATM and in particular the sequencing of arrival flows. It relies on a set of new spacing instructions where the flight crew is tasked by the controller to maintain a given spacing (in time or in distance) with respect to a designated aircraft. This task allocation, denoted airborne spacing, is expected to increase controller availability. This could lead to improve safety, which in turn could enable better quality of service and, depending on airspace constraints, more capacity. In addition it is expected that flight crew would gain in awareness and anticipation by taking an active part in the management of their situation with respect to a designated aircraft. The motivation is neither to 'transfer problems' nor to 'give more freedom' to flight crew, but is really to identify a more effective task distribution beneficial to all parties without modifying responsibility for separation provision. Airborne spacing assumes airborne surveillance (ADS-B) along with cockpit automation (Airborne Separation Assistance System, ASAS).

AERODROME FORECASTS

A study focused on the production and dissemination of aerodrome forecasts (TAFs) indicates that improvements in the forecast accuracy may yield a significant benefit to airline customers. Aerodrome forecasts represent a critical component of airline flight operations.

Improvements in TAF accuracy lower an airline's cost of operations. Knowledge of the future weather conditions at the destination and alternates directly affect the decisions made about the conduct of the flight. Aerodrome forecasts represent one of many pieces of information that assist dispatches and pilots in determining the amount of fuel to load, the best alternate aerodrome to use – if one is required at all – and deciding whether or not to cancel or delay the flight. Annual savings can be attributed to three key aspects of airline operations: fuel burn or payload substitution, number of diversions and number of fuel stops.

The avoidance of flight cancellations and delays, reduction in the number of missed approaches and diversions can be the result of accurate aerodrome forecasts.

? Accuracy in aerodrome forecasts – what does it mean for pilots?

VOLCANIC ASH

VOLCANIC ash clouds are a mixture of abrasive pulverized rock and corrosive gases that pose known dangers to flight operations. Ash not only endangers aircraft - causing engine thrust loss or flameout, erosion to leading edges, and clogging of pitot- static systems - but also results in millions of dollars in re-routing costs and flight delays.

The presence of ash clouds is not always readily evident to a flight crew. The sky depicted in the accompanying photo may appear to contain a typical cumulonimbus formation, but in fact it also contains an ash plume ascending into the clouds.



The analyst's first priority is to notify the affected meteorological watch offices to facilitate the issuance of a volcanic ash SIGMET.

Next, the analyst prepares a text product known as the volcanic ash advisory. A volcanic ash advisory in principle is intended to assist the meteorological watch offices in preparing warnings. In addition, they provide the aviation community with all of the pertinent information available concerning the airborne volcanic ash. Ideally, a volcanic ash advisory will contain information on the eruption, location, height and amount of ash, current move-

ment - noting when different areas of the ash move in different directions - and other information. Volcanic ash advisories are updated at least every six hours, but more frequently if the ash situation changes substantially.

Volcanic ash advisories are available to the aviation community via a variety of communications systems, including satellite broadcasts operated by the world area forecast centres and from the Global Telecommunications System (GTS).

Besides satellite imagery, many other data sources provide crucial information necessary to create an accurate volcanic ash advisory. Pilot reports, airline phone calls, surface weather observations, volcanological observatories, SIGMETs, upper air observations (radiosondes), numerical weather models and media reports are useful.

Ultimate goal of volcano watch is complete avoidance of ash encounters

Numerous sources are used by volcanic ash advisory centres around the world to identify and monitor the dispersion of dangerous ash clouds, from satellite imagery to media reports. A simple improvement in communications technology could enhance these efforts.

? What can volcano ash cause? Why can it endanger aircraft?

Read the text and fill in the gaps with a word or expression from the list.

FLYING FORECASTS

Pilots are keenly aware of weather conditions at all times, and they won't even take off if it isn't safe. Besides, there are strict rules regarding what pilots may and may not do in every sort of weather condition, so any inconsistency in the pilots' personal judgment is not an issue.

During a flight, pilots constantly _____ the onboard weather radar so they can avoid areas of heavy _____ or anything that even looks like a thunderstorm. Each airline also employs a team of meteorologists who forecast the weather around the clock in order to _____ flight delays and other problems. If the need arises, the airline can even radio special weather reports to the pilots. (Many pilots insist that these weather forecasters are among the great unsung heroes of the aviation industry.)

One of the trickiest conditions to forecast is _____ which is just very low _____ Back in 1945-long before modern warning systems were the norm-a U.S. Air Force bomber pilot became disoriented in the, above _____ New York City and crashed into the seventy-ninth floor of the Empire state Building, wasting a twenty-

foot hole in the side of the building and killing all three crew members plus eleven people in the building.

Today, flying through fog isn't a problem, but when it comes to taking off and landing, each airport and each airplane are rated for a allowable visibility (the distance you can see the runway and other objects clearly). Some airports also impose a (the distance of clear air from ground to clouds), often about 200 feet. However, some experienced pilots with special training and some aircraft with special equipment are allowed to land in visibility and ceiling situations.

Believe it or not, some newer aircraft (like the Boeing 777) and pilots are even rated to land in virtually visibility conditions based on electronic instruments that are installed at some airports and on the airplane. In these cases, the autopilot can do everything from land to taxi to park outside the gate.

Ultimately, as scary as harsh weather can seem when flying, it's extremely rare for weather conditions to be the cause of an accident in this day and age.

List of words

fog(x2) precipitation minimum low(x2) monitor minimize cloud cover minimum ceiling zero

CROWDED SKIES 3/8/03

A look at three ATC incidents

1. Booming regional airports, some surrounded by uncontrolled airspace, eg Newcastle, the need to fit in military aircraft in the Newcastle control area. Near miss in Vale of York when military aircraft came very close to passenger aircraft. Captain had to make a very sharp turn - spilled coffee cups.

CAA agreement with with MOD but pilots are concerned. Lower degrees of separation than in controlled airspace. There are not airways in every direction from Newcastle and passenger aircraft need to fly in uncontrolled airspace - uneconomic to fly using only airways.

Collision with military jet sometime in future inevitable?

Is there uncontrolled airspace in your country?

Possible mid-air collision between military and civil aircraft? What would you say and do in a similar situation?

The language of ATC, runway collision at Paris CDG

Use of French language with French pilots.

Half of flights on a frequency speaking French. Pilots listen but if they can't understand

French, it disrupts their awareness.

29th March 2000 Air France decided on English-only policy but, due to reaction in France, English-only policy abandoned after eight days.

Seven weeks later on 25/5/00 runway collision at CDG. British cargo flight picked up cargo at CDG. Busy evening - European football excursions, some pilots not familiar with airport layout. On taxiing frequency all flights speaking French except one, the British cargo plane which was cleared to line up and wait. Building work spotlights made it difficult to see well. Air Liberte charter flight cleared to same runway as British plane but, as ATC was in French, British crew did not hear instructions to other plane to take off from same runway. Collision on runway, wing of Air Liberte jet hit British plane, AL aborted take-off. Wing entered British cockpit and killed co-pilot. Gary, the captain, in hospital for treatment, arrested for manslaughter. Report blamed ATC for allowing two planes onto runway at same time. If English had been spoken, British crew would probably have realised ATC's mistake.

French still spoken at CDG today (August 2003), but France not alone in using own language, eg Spain, Greece, too.

What is the language situation in your country in ATC? How well do ATCOs speak English?

Could you have averted the runway collision? How would you have dealt with the collision once it had happened?

Conclusions

London Heathrow 1996 near miss because ATC misunderstood foreign pilot. Aircraft went through tight level - loss of separation.

More and more pressure on ATCOs with more flights.

Technology offers partial solution. Data linking can reduce verbal communication between ATC and pilot. Data linking can send written information to flight deck in any language, but airlines not jumping at this opportunity - cost.

USA has two data linking systems but neither is compatible with European system. Aviation authority around the world is very fragmented. No-one can agree on new technology. We need a radical change in capacity. Air traffic is predicted to double between 2003 and 2020.

What modern technology to aid safety has been introduced in your country? Has modern technology changed the job of an ATCO? What problems can you foresee in the future?

What changes need to be made?

Lake Konstanz/Zurich ACC mid-air collision. Just a freak of fate?

Mid-air collision 1986 in Los Angeles airspace between a private plane and a Mexicana DC9 brought about advance in technology. TCAS born, cockpit warning devices, so in theory mid-air collisions impossible. Yet it happened in Swiss airspace, expert controllers, sophisticated equipment, at night. Air traffic control has been likened to three-dimensional, high-speed chess, the ATCOs thinking many moves ahead. Only 5% of applicants are accepted.

March 2002, children from Ufa won a UNESCO scholarship, trip to Spain. 28^d June the children left Ufa by train to Moscow. They missed the scheduled flight so charter plane arranged.

TU154 left Moscow for Barcelona. DHL cargo Boeing 757 left Bergamo for Brussels. Zurich ACC end of busy day. Night shift, two controllers and data assistant.

TU154 captain Alexander Gross with the airline senior captain acting as co-pilot.

11.20pm technicians arrive to update equipment, back-up system less accurate - no visual warning if planes too close. Telephone system now shut down by technicians, standby system doesn't work properly. The second controller at Zurich takes a break.

11.22 DHL 757 contacts ATC. At same time a strip for a delayed Airbus to Friedrichshaven appears. So now the controller is handling low level airport approach at one screen and high level en route at another screen 3 metres away..

He needs to phone Friedrichshaven to hand over the Airbus to airport, but no phone contact either in or out.

DHL 757 requests to climb to save fuel, FL360 approved. Four minutes later TU154, called twice to get controller's attention, cleared to continue FL360 south.

Normal to have two aircraft at same level. Controller busy trying to contact Friedrichshaven airport.

Peter, the ATCO, did not see the screen, visual alert not working. Other ACC centre (Karlsruhe) tried to alert Zurich but impossible as phones not working.

TCAS alerts the two planes, but neither plane alerts ATC of TCAS warning. Controller spots the alert and tells the TU154 to descend, but TCAS tells it to climb. Disagreement in the TU154 cockpit? The plane descends - the captain wanted to climb as per TCAS but overruled by his senior, the co-pilot. DHL 757

descends as per TCAS. The controller did not realise the 757 was also descending because he was at the other workstation. As the TU154 had told him it was descending, he thinks any danger has been averted.

Mid-air collision. Peter (the controller) is at the other workstation and manages to pass the Airbus to Friedrichshaven. He returns to the other screen and sees nothing on screen. Other controller takes over.

Skyguide and DHL blamed the Russians, but black box showed this was not right. It showed that the controller had given the TU154 only 43 seconds warning.

Skyguide cuts traffic by 20% - controllers very shaken.

It was not one person's fault, part of the whole infrastructure. Report not yet published (August 2003). Accident investigator says there were holes in Skyguide system. The same thing could happen here. 70 near misses every year, the majority not compromising safety, but some very close.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PILOTS AND CONTROLLERS:

1. Pilots and controllers should make a conscious effort to use standard phraseology in all ATC communications.
2. Controllers need to provide clear instructions and messages, and pilots need to ask for clarifications if there is any confusion or opportunity for misinterpretation.
3. Do not make ambiguous transmissions.
4. Watch out for numbers. Include key words (an altitude, a heading, an airspeed) in any message containing a number to indicate what the number refers.
5. Never assume. Ensure you understand all information.
6. Speak crisp and clear.

Explicit instructions by controllers, complete readback by pilots and active listening by controllers to pilots' readbacks are the best defense against miscommunication.

Controller "forgot" he gave plane clearance

Read the news report and answer the following questions:

1. Put these events into the order in which they occurred
 - a. The Airbus captain started his take-off run
 - b. The Airbus captain aborted his take-off
 - c. The air traffic controller gave the Airbus permission to take off
 - d. The air traffic controller gave the Boeing 737 permission to cross the runway
 - e. The Boeing 737 landed
 - f. The Air Accident Investigation Branch enquiry was held
 - g. The Airbus captain saw the 737 crossing the runway

2. Choose the best answer
 - A. Who was to blame?
 - a. The Airbus captain
 - b. The 737 captain
 - c. The air traffic controller

 - B. The 737 crossed the runway
 - a. 200 metres
 - b. 200 yards ahead of the Airbus
 - c. 600 yards

 - C. In a similar incident at Milan Linate airport, how many people died?
 - a. 170
 - b. 26
 - c. 118

 - D. Last year (2003) in UK airspace, how many near misses were there?
 - a. 2
 - b. 16
 - c. 20

Controller 'forgot' he gave plane clearance

*Report into Manchester airport near miss praises pilot's actions
Andrew Clark, transport correspondent Thursday November 11, 2004
The Guardian*

A moment of forgetfulness by an air traffic controller caused a near disaster at Manchester airport when a MyTravel holiday jet had to abort its takeoff at 100mph to avoid another aircraft.

The pilot of the MyTravel Airbus 321, which had 220 passengers on board heading for Toulouse, was accelerating up the runway when he spotted a Ryanair plane taxiing across his path.

Investigators praised the pilots swift action in slamming on the brakes for an emergency stop. According to the Air Accident Investigation Branch (AAIB), the MyTravel captain transmitted a one-word message to the control tower: "Stopping."

A report yesterday revealed that an air traffic controller had accepted responsibility for the near miss, which took place in February. The controller told an inquiry that he had simply "forgotten" that he had cleared the MyTravel pilot for takeoff when the Ryanair pilot asked for permission to cross the runway.

The AAIB criticised National Air Traffic services (Nats), saying procedures that ought to have alerted the controller to his mistake were "not effective"

The near miss prompted a comprehensive review of operations at Manchester. Nats subsequently increased staffing levels at its control tower, improved supervision, and ordered controllers to undergo regular assessment.

The AAIB said the incident was down to "human error". The crew of the Ryanair Boeing 737, which had just landed with 122 passengers on board, were keen to reach the terminal and disembark.

Acknowledging Ryanair's tight 20-minute turnaround times at airports, the AAIB said it "may be relevant" that air traffic controllers were "aware that the crews of the operating company were expeditious on the ground".

The Ryanair captain told investigators he had looked down the runway to see if it was clear before crossing. But he said he had only seen the MyTravel jet at the last moment because its external lights were off - an allegation denied by the MyTravel pilot.

A Nats source said the controller involved had been suspended immediately after the near miss. But, after retraining, he returned to operational duty in September.

The AAIB said: "While the risk of a collision was averted, the incident shows the importance of all crews and controllers maintaining maximum situational awareness at all times." The report said Nats and Manchester air traffic control had already taken "appropriate measures to review, standardise and improve their procedures".

Air safety experts have expressed concern about an increase in runway incursions in recent years, suggesting that the risk of accidents at increasingly busy airports has become more significant.

A report by Nats' safety review committee revealed that 170 such incidents had been reported around the world over the past four years, including 26 with a "significant potential for a collision".

A crash at Linate airport in Milan in 2001 claimed 118 lives; an SAS plane hit an executive jet which was crossing the runway.

In the case of the Manchester near miss, Nats played down the risk of collision, saying the Ryanair plane had got off the runway almost 200 metres (600ft) ahead of the MyTravel plane. But in a statement, it acknowledged the "serious potential consequences of the air traffic control error".

The report was untimely for the past-privatised air traffic control service, which last week set out a strategic plan aimed at stamping out near misses caused by air traffic control errors by April 2007.

In the plan, Nats' chief executive, Paul Barron, promised an end to delays of more than an hour that were attributed to air traffic control, and to risk-bearing near misses, in which controllers erroneously guided aircraft together. There were two such incidents last year, down from a peak of 16 in 1996.

Nats has had a tough year. In June a computer breakdown briefly grounded all Britain's departing flights because a 20-year-old software package failed to recognise an incompatible printer

.Guardian Unlimited © Guardian Newspapers Limited 2004

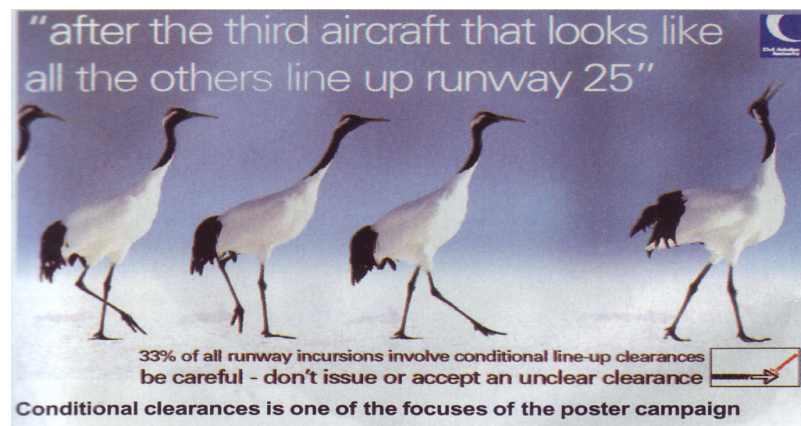
UK CAA STEPS UP CAMPAIGN IN BID TO ELIMINATE RUNWAY INCURSIONS

In its drive to raise runway incursion prevention awareness, the UK Civil Aviation Authority's flight operations department has produced a communication notice which bundles advice and reminders on operating procedures at or near airfields.

The document (FODCOM25) is part of a long-running CAA project to increase awareness of the dangers of runway incursions and is part of a wider initiative that also involves UK National Air Traffic Services and Eurocontrol.

The CAA says the new document draws together information from a number of sources to remind airport operators and flight crews of the procedures and phraseology that they should be using to help reduce the number of incursions.

The first section of the new document, covering flight crew best practice, has been drawn together from a number of sources. It comprises advice and reminders about taxiing operations covering issues such as planning, briefings, cross-monitoring of



clearances, observance of standard operating procedures (SOP), use of logo lights to increase visibility, and the adoption of a sterile flight deck while manoeuvring on the ground.

A second component covers radiotelephony (RT) phraseology and procedures, which the CAA says has been taken straight from the existing CAP413 RT document. Issues covered include differences between phraseology in different states, conditional clearances (i.e. where an instruction becomes valid after another event has occurred), observance of SOPs, read-back requirements, taxi instructions (such as different uses of "hold short"), pre-departure manoeuvring and runway vacating.

23-29 NOVEMBER 2004 FLIGHT INTERNATIONAL

? What is the new CAA document about?

Task: Discuss a situation with a partner:

You have missed the necessary intersection while taxiing to the stand after landing. You are not familiar with taxi procedures at the airport.

Your departure is delayed due to:

- baggage identification. You have one piece of extra baggage on board;
- catering (the catering truck has not brought the food);
- baggage vehicle damaged your aircraft.

You slid off the RW, right gear is sunk (bogged down), you are unable to vacate the RW under own power.

You are unable to continue taxiing. The nose wheel steering seems to be jammed.

Your landing RW is blocked by a disabled aircraft.

You are advised to have a look out: loose debris is observed on the TW (debris appears to be small pieces of broken tarmac).

There has been a fuel spillage beneath your starboard wing.

Recommendations for Pilots:

- ✓ **Aircrew should carry out a pre-departure briefing to include expected taxi route and restrictions. At busier airports standard routeings are used more often than not and should be briefed accordingly.**
- ✓ **Plan checklist activity so as not to coincide with entering or crossing active runways. Maintain full concentration of all aircrew on the runway traffic situation.**
- ✓ **Aircrew should have the airport diagram available for use. Pay particular attention to "hotspots" and temporary situations such as work in progress etc.**
- ✓ **If necessary request progressive taxi instructions.**
- ✓ **Write down instructions and query any uncertainties. Review actual route given prior to commencing taxi.**
- ✓ **Both pilots should monitor the ATC frequency when a clearance is issued and be in agreement with the instructions received. This is especially relevant to all instructions that include a runway crossing, take-off or landing clearance.**
- ✓ **Always taxi defensively and DON'T RUSH.**
- ✓ **Prior to entering or crossing an active runway verbally confirm clearance with other crew members and visually scan runway and approach area.**

If at anytime there is any doubt then ASK for clarification.

- ✓ Ensure readback of ALL instructions containing clearances to enter or cross active runways.
- ✓ Always use standards phraseology to avoid misunderstandings. Speak slowly and clearly.
- ✓ Continuously monitor position against airfield map to reconfirm position. This may be achieved by assigning one crew member to specifically carry out this task. This is particularly relevant during Low Visibility operations.

If any doubt exists ASK for clarification.

- ✓ In reduced visibility, consider using external lighting where the aircraft is moving - fixed navigation lights, wing inspection lights, taxi lights etc. When entering the runway, illuminate logo lights, strobes and landing lights.
- ✓ Prior to entering an active runway or whilst on final approach monitor the ATC frequency to enhance awareness of the traffic situation. Use all means available to check traffic i.e. all eyes on the flight deck, TCAS etc.
- ✓ When you reach the front of the departure queue do not assume you will be next to depart. An aircraft not visible to you may be departing from an intersection.
- ✓ Head down time should be kept to a minimum during the taxi phase.
- ✓ Do not taxi into position on the runway and hold for an extended period of time without notifying ATC.
- ✓ Never cross red stop bars especially when entering or crossing an active runway. In exceptional circumstances, having received unambiguous instruction and reasoning, continue as instructed.

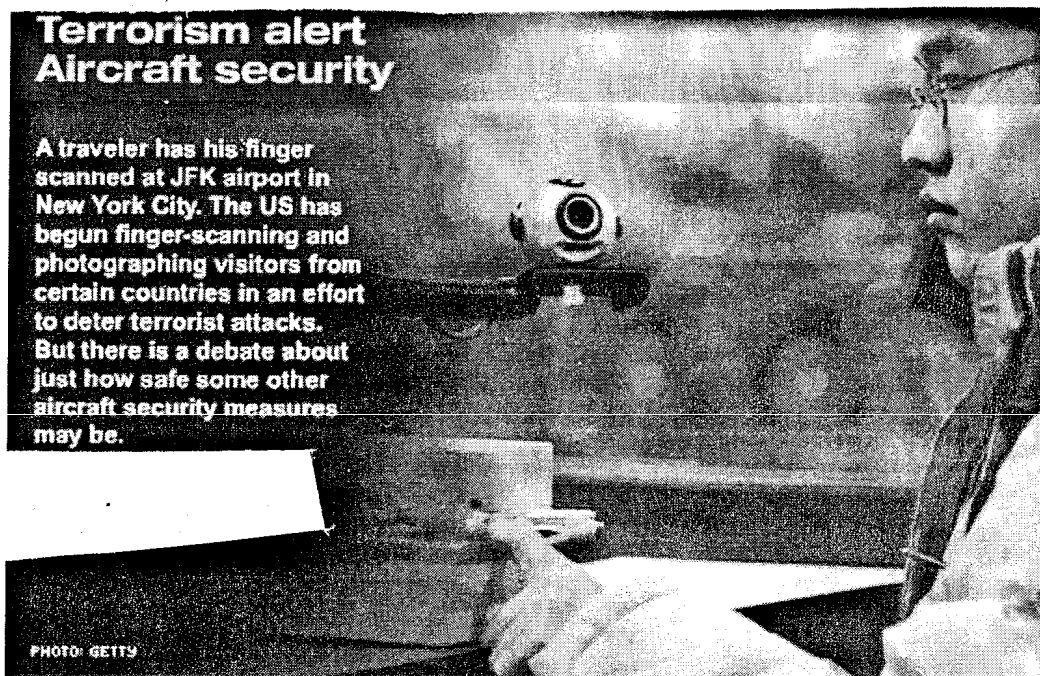
Task: Discuss all the situations when you need:

- mobile lounge;
- tow truck (tug);
- fire truck;
- rescue service;
- medical service;
- escort vehicle;
- escape slides;
- port health;
- security van;
- police (the law authorities/ law-enforcement bodies).

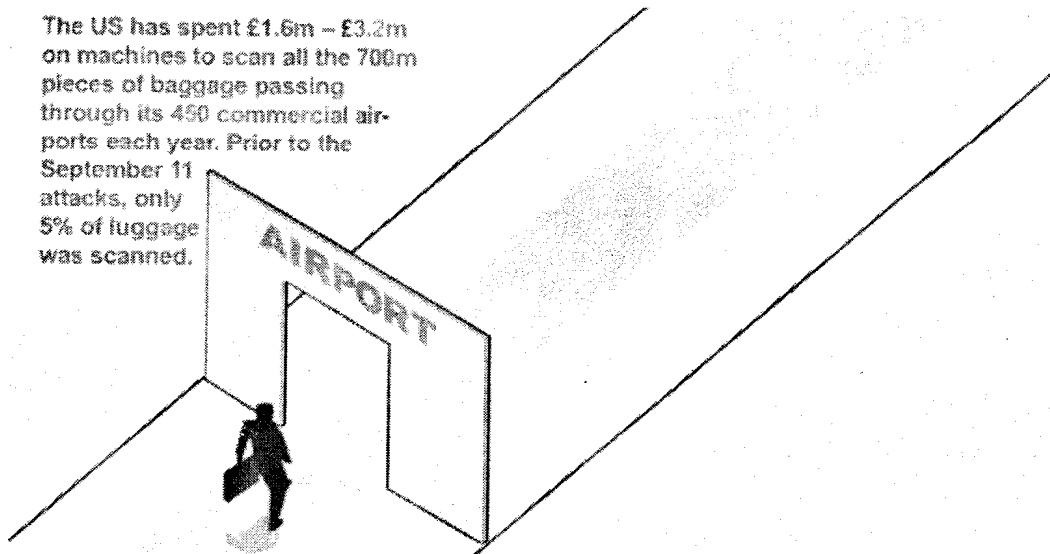
TERRORISM ALERT- AIRCRAFT SECURITY

Choose the best answer

1. Does the USA finger-scan and photograph all visitors? (a) yes (b) no
2. Before 11th September 2001, the USA scanned (a) 11% (b) 5% of airline luggage
3. Now the USA scans (a) 100% (b) 45% of airline luggage
4. The USA has (a) 700 (b) 450 commercial airports
5. The number of pieces of baggage passing through US airports each year is (a) 32m (b) 700



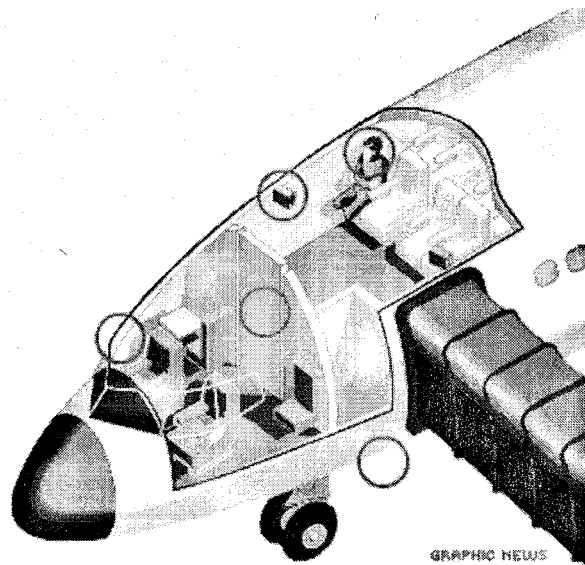
The US has spent £1.6m – £3.2m on machines to scan all the 700m pieces of baggage passing through its 450 commercial airports each year. Prior to the September 11 attacks, only 5% of luggage was scanned.



TERRORISM ALERT - AIRCRAFT SECURITY

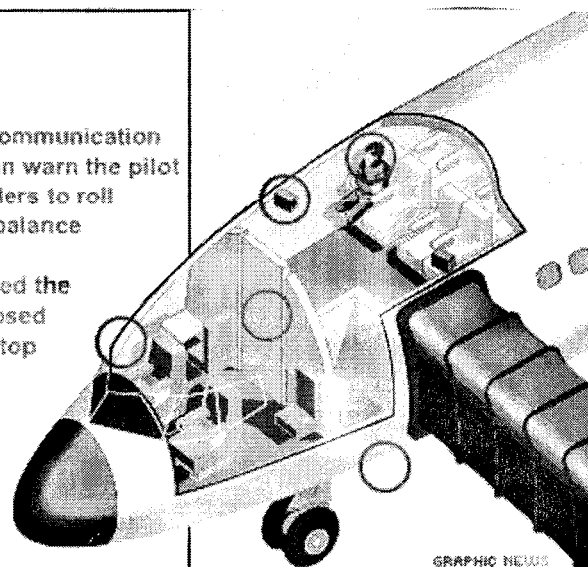
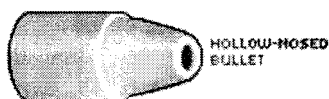
Choose the best answer:

1. Closed circuit TV cameras could let the pilot watch a hijack attempt and send information to the ground (a) yes (b) no
2. An aircraft policeman is called a (a) sky marshal (b) plain cloth
3. These policemen carry guns (a) yes (b) no
4. E1 A1 aircraft policemen can communicate with the pilot if there is a problem (a) yes (b) no
5. E1 A1 pilots would try to make people standing fall over in case of a hijack attempt (a) yes (b) no
6. Aircraft policemen's bullets (a) look like mushrooms (b) are special
7. Which two words mean "break"? (a) rupture (b) overbalance (c) mushroom (d) shatter



them. E1-A1 marshals have special communication buttons in their seats so that they can warn the pilot of any trouble. Pilots would have orders to roll or dive the plane in an effort to overbalance anyone standing.

To prevent the fuselage being ruptured the marshals would use either hollow-nosed bullets that would 'mushroom' and stop on impact with anything harder than human tissue, or bullets that shatter if fired against metal surfaces.



T E S T

1. Loss of all generators power. We'll try to extend gears manually

- a) We'll try to lower gears repeatedly
- b) We'll try to extend gears by hand
- c) We'll repair gears
- d) We'll comply a belly landing

2. We have brake problems. Possible overrun

- a) Possible overshoot
- b) Possible undershoot
- c) RWY will be possibly blocked after landing
- d) Runoff possible

3. We encountered bird ingestion

- a) We have a bird strike
- b) We have bird got into engine
- c) Bird collision possible
- d) Windscreen cracked due bird hit

4. Unable to deploy escape slide

- a) Unable to use jetway
- b) Unable to use stairway
- c) Unable to extend emergency chutes
- d) Unable to use emergency exit

5. It seems tyre has ignited

- a) Tyre has been stuck
- b) Tyre is on half way up
- c) Tyre is on fire
- d) Tyre has been blown

6. Unable to extend gears. We're going to ditch

- a) We're going to land on a meadow
- b) We're going to land on a grass strip
- c) We're going to land on a lake
- d) We're going to extend wheels manually

7. Converging traffic in sight

- a) Overtaking aircraft in sight
- b) Approaching aircraft in sight
- c) The same direction traffic in sight
- d) Unidentified traffic in sight

8. Cargo hatch door seems unlocked

- a) Cargo hatch door seems open
- b) Cargo hatch door seems blocked
- c) Cargo hatch door seems jammed
- d) Cargo hatch door closed but not locked

9. We passed through wake turbulence

- a) We encountered severe turbulence
- b) We passed through jet stream
- c) We experienced clear air turbulence
- d) We passed through jet blast

10. I'm running out of fuel

- a) I have fuel leak
- b) There is fuel spillage
- c) I have much fuel remaining
- d) I have fuel shortage

11. We've skidded off RWY. Left bogey is stuck

- a) Our left wheel is broken down
- b) Our left gear is deeply sunk
- c) Our left gear is unlocked
- d) Our left bogey is disabled

12. We have explosive cargo on board

- a) We have armament on board
- b) We have photographic equipment on board
- c) We have dangerous (flammable) cargo on board
- d) We have rescue equipment on board

13. Aborting take-off due engine breakdown

- a) Aborting take-off due engine burning
- b) Aborting take-off due engine failure
- c) Aborting take-off due engine separation
- d) Aborting take-off due engine overheating

14. We've slid off RWY

- a) We've skidded off the RWY
- b) We've vacated the RWY
- c) We were towered off the RWY
- d) We've overrun the RWY

15. We're estimating very quiet descent

- a) We're estimating very rapid descent
- b) We're estimating step descending
- c) We're estimating very slow descent
- d) Request diving

16. We've got a cracked windshield

- a) We've got abrupt wind shear
- b) We've got damaged windscreen
- c) We've got a hole in windshield
- d) Windscreen is shattered

17. Loosing power. Engine tearaway is possible

- a) Engine separation is possible
- b) Engine malfunction is possible
- c) Engine cut off is possible
- d) Engine restart is possible

18. Unlawful seizure of the aircraft.

- a) I'm in distress
- b) I'm hijacked
- c) I have spatial disorientation
- d) The aircraft is intercepted

19. We may have blown tyres

- a) We may have a wheel fire
- b) We may have burst tyre
- c) We have one wheel tearaway
- d) We have brakes overheating

20. Number 3 engine flame out

- a) Number 3 engine failure
- b) Number 3 engine cut off
- c) Number 3 engine is extinguished
- d) Number 3 engine fire out

21. We have sudden de-compression

- a) We have rapid de-compression
- b) Engine is vibrating
- c) We have pressurization problem
- d) We have hydraulic system failure

22. Fuel exhaustion

- a) Out of fuel
- b) Fuel consumption system failure
- c) Short of fuel
- d) Fuel starvation

23. Unable to extend gears

- a) Unable to retract wheels
- b) Unable to lower wheels
- c) Wheels look unsafe
- d) Wheels appear half way down

24. We're experiencing severe turbulence. Request diving

- a) Request climbing
- b) Request descent
- c) Request returning to base
- d) Request level change

25. Engine damage due foreign object

- a) Engine is cut off
- b) Engine is shut down
- c) Engine failure
- d) Engine separation

26. I'm lost

- a) I lost altitude
- b) I lost speed
- c) I lost communication
- d) Position unknown

27. Request holding over RENAT to escape traffic jam

- a) Request holding over RENAT to avoid converging traffic
- b) Request holding over RENAT for losing altitude
- c) Request holding over RENAT to escape traffic congestion
- d) Request holding over RENAT due stabilizer jammed

28. Unsuccessful landing. There are some injured. Request medical assistance

- a) There are some wounded
- b) There are some sick persons
- c) There some aggressive persons
- d) There are some worried

29. We are in full emergency on final. We can not make the RWY

- a) RWY is not in sight
- b) We're unable to land
- c) We're going to land
- d) We're going around

30. We can make out the RWY

- a) We're going to land
- b) RWY visible
- c) We have missed approach
- d) We are able to land

31. Request full procedure for ILS

- a) Request vectors for ILS
- b) Request proceeding to approach firm for ILS
- c) Request entering traffic circuit for ILS
- d) Request detailed instructions for ILS procedure

32. Tower frequency seems to be jammed

- a) Tower frequency unreadable
- b) Tower does not reply
- c) Tower frequency seems to be busy
- d) Tower frequency seems to be stuck

