

Владимирский государственный университет

Т. С. РУБЦОВА

**ПОВСЕДНЕВНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ:
ИСПОЛЬЗУЙ ИЛИ ПОТЕРЯЕШЬ
EVERYDAY ENGLISH: USE IT OR LOSE IT**

Учебно-практическое пособие



Владимир 2025

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
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«Владимирский государственный университет
имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

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Цель учебного пособия – развитие навыков говорения, чтения и письма у студентов неязыковых специальностей. Содержит диалоги, тексты и задания, обучающие навыкам и умениям чтения, перевода, составления монологических и диалогических высказываний на повседневные темы. Пособие формирует базовые знания английского языка по курсу «Иностранный язык», достаточные для дальнейшего совершенствования в профессионально-ориентированной сфере.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

В пособии представлены 14 тем: Banking, Christmas, Doctors, Driving, Eating Out, Hotel, Legal, Meeting Someone New, New Year, Party, Pets, Politics, Sport, Work.

Упражнения поделены на следующие группы:

- Vocabulary Exercises,
- Reading,
- Conversation Exercises,
- Writing Exercises.

Упражнения можно выполнять последовательно, формируя разные умения на английском языке, или преподаватель может выбрать отдельные упражнения для развития того или иного умения в зависимости от цели занятия и уровня владения студентами английским языком. Упражнения студентами выполняются фронтально, в малых группах, или индивидуально по выбору преподавателя.

Разные по объёму и степени адаптации тексты и диалоги позволяют использовать пособие в группах разного уровня подготовки по английскому языку, способствуя дифференциации и индивидуализации обучения на неязыковых факультетах.

Тексты могут быть переведены на русский язык для закрепления языкового и страноведческого материала после выполнения всех упражнений и быть использованы при изучении разговорных тем для повседневного общения, а также тем, посвящённых США.

Пособие может быть использовано для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов.

Unit 1. BANKING

Banking vocabulary will teach you all the words you will need when using a bank.

Banking Vocabulary List with Definitions

Where ever you go in the world it is likely you will need to use banking vocabulary. No matter where you are, you will need to be able to access money.

Account - A record of the money that a customer has at the bank.
(noun)

Account number - An unique number that is used to identify a bank account. (noun)

Advisor - A staff member who helps customers. (noun)

ATM - Automated teller machine/Cash machine – A device that gives money and can be used to do other account transactions. (noun)

ATM card - A small plastic card that an ATM uses to identify a customer and their account. Same as a bank card. (noun)

Balance - The amount of money in an account: could be positive or negative. (noun)

Bank card - A small plastic card that an ATM uses to identify a customer and their account. Same as an ATM card. (noun)

Bank charges - Money to be paid to the bank to use certain services or as a fine if a mistake is made. (noun)

Bank manager - The person who is in charge of a branch of the bank.
(noun)

Bank services - The products that a bank offers. (noun)

Bank statement - Either a paper or electronic summary of the money paid into or out of an account that month. (noun)

Borrow - To get money from a bank now that a person does not own and so has to pay back to the bank at a later time. (verb)

Branch - The bank or the building where customers use the bank services. (noun)

Cash - Money in the form of notes or coins. (noun)

Close an account - To empty an account of money and tell the bank it is no longer going to be used. (verb phrase)

Counter - The area in a bank where the tellers work. (noun)

Credit card - A small plastic card that can be used to buy items. The balance has to be paid once at the end of the month. (noun)

Current account - A bank account that is designed for everyday use. (noun)

Debit card - A small plastic card that can be used as a method of payment, the money being taken from your bank account automatically (noun)

Deposit - To give the bank money to be added to the customer's account. (verb)

Identification - An item that proves your identity, such as a passport or driver's license. (noun)

Loan - Borrowed money that is received now but needs to be paid back, often monthly, with interest added. (noun)

Open an account - To start an account at a bank for the first time. (verb phrase)

Overdraft - An amount of money that can be used each month that the customer does not own. (noun)

Passbook - A book containing a record of all the account transactions. (noun)

Payee - Someone who is paid money. (noun)

Paying-in slip - A piece of paper to fill-in when depositing money into an account. (noun)

PIN number - A four-digit number used to access ATM machines. (noun)

Savings account - An account used to save money. It often has a higher rate of interest and penalties for withdrawing money. (noun)

Teller - A person who works at the bank counter and accepts and gives out money to the bank's customers. (noun)

Transaction - Any situation where money is deposited or withdrawn from an account. (noun)

Withdrawal - The act of taking out money or other capital from the bank account. (noun)

Banking Vocabulary Exercises

When you know and understand all the vocabulary presented on this page you can try the following exercises all about the banking vocabulary you have just learnt.

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

In the following 5 questions you will be given a word from the vocabulary list above and 4 possible definitions. Chose the correct option from the list of definitions.

1) What is the definition of *Balance*?

A) The amount of money in an account: could be positive or negative.

B) Money to be paid to the bank to use certain services or as a fine if a mistake is made.

C) The area in a bank where the tellers work.

D) Borrowed money that is received now but needs to be paid back, often monthly, with interest added.

2) What is the definition of *Borrow*?

A) Either a paper or electronic summary of the money paid into or out of an account that month.

B) To empty an account of money and tell the bank it is no longer going to be used.

C) To get money from a bank now that a person does not own and so has to pay to the bank at a later time.

D) Any situation where money is deposited or withdrawn from an account.

3) What is the definition of *Overdrawn*?

A) The record of the money that a customer has at the bank.

B) An amount of money that can be used each month that the customer does not own.

C) A four-digit number used to access ATM machines.

D) To have used more money than there is in the account so that money is owed to the bank.

4) What is the definition of *Bank manager*?

A) To start an account at a bank for the first time.

B) A person who works at the bank counter and accepts and gives out money to the bank's customers.

C) A staff member who helps customers.

D) The person who is in charge of a branch of the bank.

5) What is the definition of *Identification*?

A) Someone who works at a bank to prevent thieves from stealing the money.

B) An item that proves your identity, such as a passport or driver's license.

C) A small plastic card that can be used to pay for items without giving the seller cash directly. The money is taken from the account immediately.

D) A written order telling the bank to pay or transfer money to someone.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

In this exercise each question has a definition of a word from the ESL banking vocabulary list and you need to choose the word with the same meaning. There are 5 questions with 4 options to choose from in each.

Banking Vocabulary Identification of Meaning

Choose the word that matches the definition given in each of the five questions in this quiz.

1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *Money to be paid to the bank to use certain services or as a fine if a mistake is made?*

A) Balance

B) Bank charges

C) Loan

D) Overdraft

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *The bank or the building where customers use the bank services?*

- A) Branch
- B) Interest
- C) Open an account
- D) Transaction

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *An instruction to the bank to pay the same person or company the same amount of money on a regular schedule, often monthly?*

- A) Payee
- B) Debit card
- C) Close an account
- D) Standing order

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *To give the bank money to be added to a customer's account?*

- A) Counter
- B) Deposit
- C) Bank card
- D) Guard

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A four-digit number used to access ATM machines?*

- A) Balance
- B) ATM card
- C) PIN number
- D) Withdrawal

Banking Reading

Read the passage below and answer the following 5 questions. If you need help understanding some of the words used you can see the banking vocabulary page for definitions of some of the main words related to banking.

Banking

Banking and banks are very important for the functioning of the modern world. Without banks the way we use money would not work. Banks enable people to save money, borrow money and to pay for things with ease and security.

Each country in the world has its own well known banks that have branches in nearly every city so that they are convenient for people to use. People often have to visit the local branch of the bank when they want certain services. There are also some very big multinational banks that have branches in most countries in the world.

As well as the local branches that are in most cities, each bank will also have a head office. This is where all central tasks are performed that let the local branches function. The people that work in the branches will be the bank manager, the person in charge, and various tellers who work behind the bank counter and help the customers. There will also likely be security guards to protect the money, workers and customers.

Most customers will just need to see the tellers when they go to the bank if they are paying money into their account as either cash or a check. However, they might need to see the bank manager if they want to open an account or if they have become overdraw, when they have spent more money than there was in the account. Also if they want to borrow money and get a loan the person will need to see the bank manager who will have to approve it.

As well as being able to use cash or checks to pay for things, banks also offer their customers the more convenient methods of using either a debit card or credit card. These methods are very convenient as you just need to carry a small plastic card to be able to pay for anything. When paying with plastic you will need to either sign a receipt or enter a PIN number to confirm the purchase and that you are authorized to use the card.

Banking Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

- 1) According to the text, what do banks enable people to do?
 - A) Buy products
 - B) Save money for the future
 - C) Get money now that they have to pay back later
 - D) All of the above
- 2) What is the purpose of the head office of a bank?
 - A) To support the local branches to work properly.

- B) To offer services to local customers.
 - C) To work with other banks.
 - D) To look impressive.
- 3) What do bank tellers do?
- A) They protect the money.
 - B) They help the customers.
 - C) They arrange loans for customers.
 - D) They are in charge of the bank branch.
- 4) What happens when a bank customer spend more money than they have in their account?
- A) They will need to see the security guard.
 - B) They will have to go to the police station.
 - C) They will have to have a meeting with the bank manager.
 - D) They will have to borrow money from the bank.
- 5) Which of the following methods is more convenient when paying for something than using a check?
- A) Using a plastic card
 - B) Using cash
 - C) There is not a more convenient method.
 - D) With an exchange of products.

Banking Conversations

When traveling or living in an English speaking country you might need to have conversations when you go to a bank. This page has a couple of example conversations.

The banking conversations will help you if you need to use a bank when in a foreign country.

If you need help understanding some of the words or phrases from the conversations, you can go to the banking vocabulary page.

Conversation 1

Situation: Lucy and Bob are shopping when Lucy wants to go to the bank.

Lucy: I need to quickly go to the bank.

Bob: Ok. Which one?

Lucy: The National Bank. Its branch is just over there on the corner.

Bob: We should go now as it will close in 10 minutes.

Lucy: Yes, let's hurry.

Teller: Next please?

Lucy: Good afternoon, I'd like to pay this cheque into my account.

Teller: Good afternoon. Can I please have your account details?

Lucy: Yes, here is my ATM card. It has the account number.

Teller: Thank you. This will just take a moment.

Lucy: Ok.

Teller: Here is your card. The money should be in your account in three working days. Is there anything else I can help you with?

Lucy: No thanks. That's all. Goodbye.

Conversation 2

Situation: A new overseas student opens a bank account.

Tui: Hi Andrew. I need to open a bank account. Can you give me some advice please?

Andrew: Sure, I would be happy to help. You'll need to go to the local branch of the bank and speak to the bank manager.

Tui: Which is a good bank to choose? I want a bank that will be convenient for me to use when I go traveling.

Andrew: I think the best bank for you would be the Central Bank. It is very big and has branches nearly everywhere. The closest branch is opposite the post office on Hilltop road.

Bank employee: Good morning, can I help you?

Tui: Good morning. I'd like to open a bank account with you.

Bank employee: Certainly. Please follow me and I'll take you to the bank manager.

Bank manager: Good morning.

Tui: Good morning. Can I please open a bank account with the Central Bank?

Bank manager: Of course. Please fill in these forms and show me some identification, your passport or driver's license.

Tui: Here's my passport. Can I pay some money into my new account today?

Bank manager: Yes, when the account is opened you can deposit money straight away. It will just take five minutes for me to process the information.

Tui: Great, thanks.

Bank manager: There you are, everything is set-up. Please go to one of the tellers at the front of the bank to deposit your money.

Tui: Thanks I will.

Banking Conversations Exercises

Below are some exercises to help you learn about banking conversations. These exercise will help you learn how to respond well in a conversation about banking and then let you practice having a conversation about banking.

Exercise 1 – Fill in the blanks

Situation: Andrew wants to withdraw some money from his account.

Andrew: I need to get some money before going to eat lunch.

Bob: Ok. _____ (1) _____

Andrew: Central Bank. They have a branch just round the corner.
_____ (2) _____

Bob: Is the Central Bank good? My bank keeps charging me bank fees so I want a new account.

Andrew: Yes. I have had my account with them for five years and there have been no problems.

Bob: Good, I might try opening an account with them. What's wrong?
_____ (3) _____

Andrew: I've put my ATM card in but the machine keeps on displaying that my PIN is wrong when I enter it.

Bob: Oh dear. You should go into the bank and ask for help.

Teller: Good morning. How can I help?

Andrew: I have been trying to withdraw money from the ATM outside but it won't accept my PIN.

Teller: I'm terribly sorry, but the machine is broken. The sign must have fallen off. _____ (4) _____

Andrew: I'd like fifty pounds please.

Teller: Ok. _____ (5) _____

Andrew: Here's my ATM card and driver's license.

Teller: Thank you, here is your money. Sorry for the inconvenience.

Banking Conversation

Choose the best option (A-D) in the following five questions to fill in the blanks in the banking conversation given above.

- 1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?
 - A) What bank do you need to go to?
 - B) How often do you do go?
 - C) Which bank do you need to go to?
 - D) Would you like to take the bus?
- 2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?
 - A) I cannot use the ATM.
 - B) I can use the ATM so it will not take long.
 - C) You can deposit money at the ATM.
 - D) The bank will be closed during the day.
- 3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?
 - A) Is the cash machine not working?
 - B) Do you not want to get money?
 - C) Nothing, I have the money.
 - D) Do you know how to use the ATM?
- 4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
 - A) You will have to come back tomorrow.
 - B) You can deposit the money with me.
 - C) Would you like to see the bank manager?
 - D) How much money would you like to withdraw?
- 5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?

- A) Can I have your credit card?
- B) Can I have your bank account details and some identification?
- C) Here is your money.
- D) I'm sorry the bank does not keep that much money.

Exercise 2 – Write a conversation

Now write your own banking conversation about visiting a bank. Use the conversations above and the vocabulary given to help you.

Exercise 3 – Conversation topics

Use the following questions and statements about banking to have banking conversations with people. One person uses the questions from set A and the other uses questions from set B. Then take turns asking questions and give as long a response as you can. Feel free to discuss the topic in general: you do not need to follow these questions as they are just some prompts to get you started.

Question set A

- Do you know anyone who works in a bank?
- Would you like to work in a bank?
- Do you think it is good that you can borrow money from a bank?
- For what would you borrow money from a bank?
- What problems can happen with banks?

Question set B

- Do you have a bank account?
- How do banks help a country's economy?
- Have you ever seen a bank robbery?
- What happens when you cannot pay back money that you have borrowed from a bank?
- Do you think banks look after their customers enough?

Banking Writing

This page has various exercise related to banking writing to help you improve your writing skills while also revising the banking vocabulary you have learnt.

Exercise 1 – Banking Writing Topics

Write a short paragraph or essay on the following topics about banking and visiting a bank. Try to use any new vocabulary you have learnt from the banking vocabulary page and write as much as you can.

- Discuss why it is important to open a bank account.
- Do you think it is safe to keep all your money in a bank?
- Describe what you think it is like to work in a bank.

Exercise 2 – Write a Summary

Below you have a short written passage about ‘How Banks Work’. Read and understand the passage before writing a summary. The summary should be shorter than the original but still contain all the main information. Remember to use new sentences and vocabulary so that it is different from the original.

How Banks Work

How do banks work is a question that many people wonder about. At the most basic level banks serve two types of customers: those that want to save money and those that want to borrow money. Of course it is possible for a customer to be included in both categories.

The savers, those saving money at the bank, deposit their money with the bank in an account. The account will be housed and administered at their local branch. They will be able to pay money into the account either electronically via online banking or by visiting the branch. When they visit the branch they will pay either cash or cheques into their account by giving them to the bank teller. The saver will earn interest on the money deposited in their account.

The borrowers, those borrowing money at the bank, will generally have to visit the bank and see the bank manager. The bank manager is the person who is in-charge of the branch and makes important decisions. The

amount of money that you can borrow will be linked to how much money you earn at your job and how much you can pay back to the bank each month. The Bank will also charge interest on the money.

The bank is able to use the money that the savers give to it for safe keeping to lend to the borrowers, who repay the money as well as extra interest. This extra interest is used to pay the savers' interest on their accounts and for the bank to make a profit.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

You need to write a role-play for the two situations described below. Each role play lists the people that will be involved and for who you will have to write lines as well as the location and specific situation. There are example conversations on the ESL banking conversation page that you can look at for ideas.

Role play 1

- Participants: Customer, Bank manager
- Location: Bank manager's office
- Situation: There is a problem with the customer's account and the bank manager has to try to help the customer.

Role play 2

- Participants: Customer, Adviser
- Location: In a local branch of a bank
- Situation: The customer needs help opening a new account.

Unit 2. CHRISTMAS

In many English speaking countries Christmas is important, and this Christmas vocabulary page has a list of all the words you will need to understand Christmas and to talk about it. If you want to participate fully in Christmas, you will need to know the vocabulary so you can understand what everyone is planning to do.

Christmas Vocabulary List with Definitions

This section has the Christmas vocabulary list. This is important for you to use to help you improve your vocabulary. Each of the words is defined so you can see the meaning.

Advent: The coming of Jesus Christ; the month leading up to Christmas.
(noun)

Angel: A spiritual being who is believed to be a servant of God, usually represented as a human dressed in white with wings. (noun)

Antler: The horn that grows on the head of male deer. (noun)

Bauble: A shiny small ball that is used to decorate a Christmas tree. (noun)

Bethlehem: A town near Jerusalem, the birthplace of Jesus. (noun)

Candle: A stick of wax with a string in the middle that gives light as it burns.
(noun)

Candy cane: A hard red and white candy shaped like a cane (walking stick).
(noun)

Carol: A traditional religious song. (noun)

Chimney: A part of the house structure that allows smoke from the fireplace to come out of the house; the place where Santa Claus comes to fill stockings with gifts for children. (noun)

Christ: A short name for Jesus Christ. (noun)

Christmas: The period around 25 December, when Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. (noun)

Christmas cake: A fruit cake that people eat at Christmas. (noun)

Christmas card: A decorated card that people send to friends and relatives at Christmas. (noun)

Christmas carol: A popular religious song that people sing at Christmas.
(noun)

Christmas Day: The day when Christians celebrate the birth of Christ, which falls on 25 December. (noun)

Christmas Eve: The evening before Christmas Day. (noun)

Christmas present: A gift or present given on Christmas Day. (noun)

Christmas stocking: A large long sock that is hung on Christmas Eve so that it can be filled with gifts. (noun)

Christmas tree: An evergreen tree that is decorated and put in the house during Christmas. (noun)

Elves: Small creatures with pointed ears that live with Santa Claus and act as his helpers. (noun)

Father Christmas: The imaginary old man who wears red clothes and is said to bring presents to children at Christmas Eve (same as Santa Claus) (British English). (noun)

Festive: Looking or feeling happy and enjoyable that seems suitable for celebrating something. (adjective)

Fireplace: A space in the wall or a room, where you can make a fire. (noun)

Garland: A circle made of flowers and leaves that is usually used as a Christmas decoration. (noun)

Gingerbread: A sweet brown cake that contains ginger. (noun)

Gingerbread man: A piece of gingerbread in the shape of a man. (noun)

Happy Christmas: A greeting said at Christmas to wish people a pleasant Christmas period (same as Merry Christmas). (noun)

Holly: An evergreen plant with prickly dark green leaves and red berries. (noun)

Illuminations: Outdoor colored decorative lights that are used to decorate a town or building to celebrate Christmas. (noun)

Jack Frost: A way of describing frost, very cold weather, as a person. (noun)

Jesus Christ: The man who is believed to be and worshipped as the son of God by Christians. (noun)

Jingle bells: The title and first words of a popular Christmas song. (noun)

Merry Christmas: A greeting said at Christmas to wish people a pleasant Christmas period (same as Happy Christmas). (noun)

Midnight mass: A Christian religious service held around midnight on Christmas Eve. (noun)

Mince pie: A pie that is filled with mincemeat (a mixture of apple, dried fruit, and nuts), often eaten at Christmas. (noun)

Mistletoe: An evergreen plant with white fruits and pale yellow flowers, used as a Christmas decoration. (noun)

Mitten: A type of glove with a single part for all the four fingers and a separate part for the thumb. (noun)

Mulled wine: Wine heated with sugar and spices, a traditional winter drink in some countries. (noun)

Nativity: The birth of Jesus. (noun)

Nativity play: A play that tells the story about the birth of Jesus Christ, usually performed by children. (noun)

Noel: A Christmas carol. (noun)

Nutcracker: A popular ballet that is usually performed at Christmas. (noun)

Ornament: An object made of glass, metal, wood or ceramics that is used to decorate a Christmas tree. (noun)

Pine cone: The hard, egg-shaped part of the pine tree that is often used as a Christmas ornament. (noun)

Poinsettia: A tropical plant which has large red leaves, usually used as a Christmas decoration. (noun)

Reindeer: A deer with large antlers found in some cold climates, which is believed to pull the sleigh for Santa Claus. (noun)

Rejoice: To feel happy or show happiness. (verb)

Ritual: A ceremony that is performed regularly in the same way, in order to mark an important religious or social event. (noun)

Rudolph: The red-nosed reindeer that Santa chooses to pull his sleigh on Christmas Eve. (noun)

Santa Claus: The imaginary old man who wears red clothes and is said to bring presents to children at Christmas Eve (same as Father Christmas (American English)). (noun)

Santa's grotto: A small place where children can receive presents from a person dressed as Santa Claus. (noun)

Season's greetings: Something written on a card as a greeting during Christmas celebrations. (noun)

Shepherd: A person who takes care of sheep and moves them from one place to another. (noun)

Sleigh: An open vehicle with no wheels that is used for traveling over snow and is pulled by animals. (noun)

Snow: The soft white pieces of ice that fall from the sky in cold weather. (noun)

Snowflakes: A flat piece of frozen water that falls as snow, represented as six-sided crystals on Christmas cards and decorations. (noun)

Snowman: A figure like a man that is made of snow. (noun)

Spruce: An evergreen forest tree with short leaves that are shaped like needles. (noun)

Silent night: A well-known Christmas traditional religious song. (noun)

Saint Nickolas: The origin of the imaginary Father Christmas. (noun)

Star: A symbol with four or more points, which represents the way a star looks in the sky. (noun)

Stocking filler: A small cheap Christmas present. (noun)

The star of Bethlehem: The star which appeared in the sky when Jesus Christ was born, according to the Bible. (noun)

Tidings: An old word for news. (noun)

Tinsel: Long strips of shiny paper used as Christmas decoration. (noun)

Turkey: A large bird that is often cooked and eaten at Christmas. (noun)

Vigil: A period of time to stay in a place and quietly pray, especially at night. (noun)

Wassail: especially in the past, warmed beer or wine with spices added that is drunk at Christmas time, usually from a large bowl (noun). To enjoy yourself eating and drinking at Christmas; to go from house to house singing Christmas carols. (verb)

White Christmas: A Christmas during which there is snow on the ground. (noun)

Wreath: An arrangement of flowers and leaves in the shape of a circle that people usually hang on the door as a Christmas decoration. (noun)

Xmas: A short form or informal term for Christmas. (noun)

Yule: An old word for Christmas. (noun)

Yuletide: The period of time around Christmas. (noun)

Yule log: A chocolate cake shaped like a log (thick piece of wood) and eaten at Christmas. (noun)

Christmas Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

For this vocabulary task you have to look at the word given each question and decide which option (A-D) is the correct definition.

1) What is the definition of *Candy cane*?

- A) A hard red and white candy shaped like a cane (walking stick).
- B) A popular religious song that people sing at Christmas.
- C) A traditional religious song.
- D) The coming of Jesus Christ; the month leading up to Christmas.

2) What is the definition of *Elves*?

- A) A gift or present given on Christmas Day.
- B) The ribbon that has been formed into a curving shape, used as Christmas decoration.
- C) A space in the wall or a room, where you can make a fire.
- D) Small creatures with pointed ears that live with Santa Claus and act as his helpers.

- 3) What is the definition of *Manger*?
- A) A piece of gingerbread in the shape of a man.
 - B) A trough for food for horses or cattle, used by Mary as a cradle or bed for Jesus.
 - C) A Christian religious service held around midnight on Christmas Eve.
 - D) A way of describing frost, very cold weather, as a person.
- 4) What is the definition of *Ornament*?
- A) Wine heated with sugar and spices, a traditional winter drink in some countries.
 - B) A ceremony that is performed regularly in the same way, in order to mark an important religious or social event.
 - C) A tropical plant which has large red leaves, usually used as a Christmas decoration.
 - D) An object made of glass, metal, wood or ceramics that is used to decorate a Christmas tree.
- 5) What is the definition of *Snowman*?
- A) A small cheap Christmas present.
 - B) A person who takes care of sheep and moves them from one place to another.
 - C) A figure like a man that is made of snow.
 - D) A small place where children can receive presents from a person dressed as Santa Claus.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

In this next vocabulary activity, you are given a definition in each question and need to decide which of the words (A-D) is the correct one to go with it.

- 1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A Christmas during which there is snow on the ground?*
- A) Star
 - B) White Christmas
 - C) Yule log
 - D) Wreath
- 2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *An open vehicle with no wheels that is used for traveling over snow and is pulled by animals?*
- A) Santa Claus
 - B) Star
 - C) Spruce

D) Sleight

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A play that tells the story about the birth of Jesus Christ, usually performed by children?*

A) Nativity play

B) Mitten

C) Poinsettia

D) Rejoice

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A pie that is filled with mincemeat (a mixture of apple, dried fruit, and nuts), often eaten at Christmas?*

A) Gingerbread

B) Mince pie

C) Jack Frost

D) Lapland

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A paper tube that is covered with bright paper and makes a short sharp sound when both ends are pulled?*

A) Cracker

B) Christmas stocking

C) Fireplace

D) Egg-nog

Christmas Reading

To help you learn Christmas vocabulary, this reading page has a reading passage and some questions about the passage for you to answer. When you read you can learn new vocabulary well as you have time to stop and look up words, so it is important to do this reading exercise to improve your vocabulary knowledge.

Christmas Celebrations in Britain

Every year in December Christians around the world celebrate Christmas to commemorate the birth of Jesus Christ. Besides Christmas Day on 25 December, Christmas celebrations in Britain also include the Advent (four Sundays before Christmas), Christmas Eve (24 December), the Queen's message (on Christmas Day) and Boxing Day (26 December).

According to the church calendar, the Advent is the official beginning of the Christmas run-up. The Advent is marked by the Advent calendar and the Advent candles. The Advent calendar is usually a thin rectangular card with 24 or 25 doors and a Christmas scene behind each door. It is opened every day from the

1st of December until the 24th or 25th of December. On the other hand, the Advent candle can be a candle with 25 marks on it, 24 candles for each night from 1 December through Christmas Eve, or four candles for the four weeks before Christmas.

On Christmas Eve, some people spend the night carol singing, attending a midnight church service or going out to the pub with their friends or family. For young children, Christmas Eve is the time when Father Christmas or Santa comes and brings them presents. Traditionally before going to bed, stockings are left out for Santa and in the morning the children will check the stockings for presents.

The main celebration, Christmas Day, is the time for gift giving and family gathering. The average family starts opening presents around 8am and then they sit down to breakfast. Afterward, they can attend church or cook a big Christmas dinner, which is usually served around 3pm or 4pm with the traditional turkey as the main menu.

Another ritual on Christmas Day is watching the Queen's speech. The tradition began in 1932 by King George V and continues to this day. The Queen's message is broadcast on television and radio and most people in Britain watch or listen to it while enjoying their Christmas dinner.

Boxing Day, which is observed on 26 December, was traditionally the day to open the Christmas box and share the contents with the poor. Today, Boxing Day is a bank holiday and is primarily known as a shopping holiday as many shops and retailers open very early and offer sales and deals.

Christmas Reading Comprehension

- 1) What do people use to mark the Advent?
 - A) Christmas tree.
 - B) Calendar and candles.
 - C) Turkey.
 - D) Christmas card.
- 2) What do children usually do in the morning of Christmas Day?
 - A) Eat mince pies.
 - B) Buy Christmas gifts.
 - C) Cook turkey.
 - D) Check their stockings.
- 3) What do people usually do after opening Christmas presents?
 - A) Eat breakfast or go to church.
 - B) Eat turkey or go to church.

- C) Have Christmas dinner.
- D) Attend midnight mass.
- 4) When can people watch the Queen's speech?
 - A) On Christmas Eve.
 - B) On Boxing Day.
 - C) On Christmas Day.
 - D) On 24 December.
- 5) What is Boxing Day in the present?
 - A) A day to watch a boxing match.
 - B) A day to open a Christmas box.
 - C) A boxing holiday.
 - D) A bank holiday.

Christmas Conversation

Being able to speak naturally is important for English language learners, and this page gives examples of Christmas conversations. These conversations show the types of conversations that native speakers would have with each other and the way they would speak.

Conversation 1

Situation: Jane and Lucy talks about shopping for Christmas gifts.

Jane: Hi, Lucy! Are you free tomorrow? I need your company to buy a Christmas gift for my sister.

Lucy: I'm not sure if I'm free tomorrow. I'll be helping my mom preparing the turkey. What time do you plan to go shopping?

Jane: Around 10am. Can you go?

Lucy: Yes, I think I can. What do you want to buy for your sister?

Jane: I want to buy her a handbag.

Lucy: A designer bag?

Jane: No! I can't afford a designer bag. Just a branded bag.

Lucy: There's a sale at Marks & Spencer. What if we go there?

Jane: Sounds like a good idea. Are you going to buy something, too?

Lucy: No. I just went there a week ago. I bought a beautiful purse for my mom.

Jane: Did you get a discount?

Lucy: Yes, 50% off.

Jane: Wow! Can't wait to go there! Anyway, I remember you said something about buying your nephew a toy car. Have you bought it?

Lucy: Yes, I have. I bought it online at Toys R Us.

Jane: Was it cheaper to buy it online?

Lucy: Well, it is easier to compare the prices. There are many shopping apps and websites that offer price comparison.

Conversation 2

Situation: Patrick and Tui talks about attending a candle light service on Christmas Eve.

Patrick: Hi, Tui! I'm going to attend a candle light service at the local church. Do you want to come?

Tui: Who else is going?

Patrick: Just Lucy, Andrew and Bob.

Tui: What about Jane? Isn't she coming?

Patrick: Jane and a couple of other college friends are responsible for holding the service. She's already at the church preparing for everything.

Tui: I see. Is she going to sing, too?

Patrick: Yeah. I heard she'll give a solo performance.

Tui: That's great. I like her voice. She's really talented. What about the carols? What songs will be sung?

Patrick: I don't know. May be 'Joy to the World' or 'Silent Night'.

Tui: When are you going, by the way?

Patrick: The service will start at 7pm. Can I pick you up at 6pm?

Tui: Sure, that's nice of you. Um, I never attend a carol service before. What should I wear?

Patrick: Just dress smart casual.

Tui: Do I need to bring a candle?

Patrick: No, you don't need to bring your own candle. Candles are handed out as we arrive.

Christmas Conversation Exercises

The following part of the page has the three Christmas conversations for you to do. By doing them you will practice forming conversations so you will be able to speak better when you really need to.

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

In this first exercise you need to read the following conversation and decide which option (A-D) in each question has the correct text to fill in the gaps.

Situation: Bob and Andrew talk about family gatherings on Christmas.

Bob: What's your plan for the Christmas holidays?

Andrew: I'm going to _____(1)_____. What about you?

Bob: I am, too. I missed it last year because I traveled to Italy.

Andrew: I've always wanted to take a trip during the Christmas holidays and _____(2)_____ somewhere else with different atmosphere.

Bob: What's holding you back?

Andrew: My parents always ask me to go home during Christmas. They always say that Christmas is the time _____(3)_____ with family. If I want to travel, I should do it in the summer.

Bob: Why not ask your parents to go with you? Who knows if they're interested.

Andrew: Hey, that's a good idea! But there's one thing that I'll miss if I spend Christmas abroad.

Bob: What's that?

Andrew: I enjoy _____(4)_____ with my extended family, especially with my nieces and nephews. Christmas is not perfect without that ritual.

Bob: What is _____(5)_____ you have ever gotten?

Andrew: Last year, I got a smart watch from my dad. It's a very cool gadget and so far, that's the best present.

Christmas Conversation

Choose the best option (A-D) in the following five questions to fill in the blanks in the Christmas conversation given above.

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) attend a family gathering
- B) skip a family gathering
- C) senior lecturers
- D) senior tutors

2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?

- A) put up a Christmas tree
- B) decorate a Christmas tree
- C) celebrate Christmas
- D) celebrate Christmas Eve

3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?

- A) to make Christmas ornaments
- B) to get together

- C) to get shopping discounts
- D) to plant a Christmas tree
- 4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
 - A) playing nativity scene
 - B) meeting Father Christmas
 - C) exchanging Christmas cards
 - D) exchanging Christmas gifts
- 5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
 - A) the best Christmas present
 - B) the best Christmas card
 - C) your favorite Christmas carol
 - D) your favorite Christmas ornament

Exercise 2 – Writing a Conversation

For this conversation activity you need to write a conversation of your own. You should use the example conversations above to guide you as they can be templates for what you should write. The topic of the conversation should be about Christmas. You can use the words on the vocabulary page as a guide to help you think of a topic. When you have finished writing your conversation you should find some friends and perform the conversation so you can get practice of speaking.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

The final conversation exercise has two sets of conversation topics for you to use with your friends. One person should take question set A and the other person has question set B.

Question set A

- Is Christmas celebrated in your country? If so how?
- Have you ever received a Christmas present? If so what was it?
- What is the weather like at Christmas time?
- What do you think is the best part of Christmas?
- Have you ever been to a Christmas party?

Question set B

- What do you think people do who do not celebrate Christmas?
- If someone is not a Christian, should they celebrate Christmas?
- What do you think would be the perfect Christmas present for me (your conversation partner)?
- Do you think people should spend a lot of money celebrating a religious holiday?
- Do you think Christmas day is the most important day of the year? Why?

Christmas Writing

This writing page has exercises for you to do that will let you practice writing about Christmas. When you write you can take your time and use the best possible vocabulary words, so writing tasks are very valuable for you as they let you think about the best words to use.

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

This writing exercise has three writing topics. You should choose one of them and then write as much about it as you can. Use as much of the new vocabulary you have learnt as possible and write in proper sentences. The more you write, the more practice you will get. When you have finished the first topic you can do either one or both of the remaining topics.

- Describe what you have learnt about Christmas from watching television or films.
- What sort of food do people eat at Christmas time?
- Explain what you know about Father Christmas or Santa Claus.

Exercise 2 – Writing a Summary

This writing task has a passage below that you should read and try to understand. Then you need to rewrite it so that the information stays the same but new words and sentences are used to say it. The summary should be shorter than the original, so keep the most important information and leave out the less important parts.

Planning a Christmas Dinner

The key to a stress-free Christmas dinner preparation is planning ahead of time. Making a to-do list a couple of weeks before Christmas will save your from

stress and panic that could spoil your Christmas Day. You can start by identifying how many people you will be catering for over the festive period. You may have ten for lunch on Christmas Day and five for supper. Plan the meals and itemize everything needed to make them. Once the to-do list is complete, you can tick the tasks off as you go along.

A week before Christmas Day, you can start shopping for the ingredients. Bring the detailed list of the ingredients with you to avoid over-buy so you can save your money. Also, keep an eye out for bargains but do not get caught up in the frenzy.

The next day, you can continue with stockpiling meals in the freezer to cover you when you do not have time to cook a fresh meal. You may also want to stock essential standbys in your store cupboard in case you need extra food, especially when you have unexpected guests.

Two to three days before Christmas Day is the time for making desserts, if not done before that, including Christmas pudding Yule log, and mince pies. These days are also the perfect time to buy all the ingredients that need to be really fresh such as fruit, vegetables and herbs. Do not forget the turkey if you have not bought one.

On Christmas Eve, start tackling the turkey and the vegetables. Take the turkey out from the fridge and put it in a roasting tray and leave it somewhere cool to thaw. Peel and chop the vegetables and put them in a chill bag in the fridge. The next day in the morning, what is left to do is to have the turkey in the oven until it is ready and prepare the trimmings. Without any hassle, there comes your festive Christmas dinner.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

The final writing task is about role-plays. There are two role-play situations below, and you need to choose one of them to write about.

Role-play 1

- Location: In a shopping centre.
- Situation: Two parents discuss what presents to get their children for Christmas.
- Participants: Two parents.

Role-play 2

- Location: In a house in the evening.

- Situation: A visiting student has spent their first Christmas with a host family and they discuss what the best parts of the day were.
- Participants: One visiting student and one host family (parents and children).

Unit 3. DOCTORS

When traveling you might need to use doctor's vocabulary if you ever become unwell and have to go to a doctor or hospital. Doctors vocabulary will help you if you are ever ill in an English speaking country.

Doctors Vocabulary List with Definitions

Accident and emergency - A department in a hospital to treat urgent cases. (British English) (noun)

Ache - A pain that is often at a low level but constant, often in a joint. (noun)

Allergy - A reaction to something that causes a rash or other symptoms, e.g. peanut allergy. (noun)

Antibiotics - A type of medicine that is used to treat infections by bacteria. (noun)

Appointment - The specific time and place of a meeting between people, e.g. with a doctor. (noun)

Bacteria - Very small organisms that can cause illnesses. (noun)

Bed rest - To stay in bed until better. (noun)

Better - To have stopped being ill, to have recovered. (adjective)

Casualty - A department in a hospital to treat urgent cases. (British English) (noun)

Chemist - A place, or shop, where medicines are kept, prepared and sold. (British English) (noun)

Cold - An illness of the nose and throat that is caused by a virus. (noun)

Consulting room - The room where a doctor meets with patients in private. (noun)

Cough - To empty the lungs of air quickly and often noisily. (verb)

Cure - To make a person better when they have an illness. (verb)

Cut - Damage to the skin, often not deep or serious. (noun)

Dehydrated - To not have enough water in the body. (adjective)

Diagnosis - To look at the patient's symptoms and decide what is wrong with them. (noun)

Disease - Something that causes a person's health to be bad. (noun)

Doctor - A person trained to treat ill people. (noun)

Emergency room (ER) - A department in a hospital to treat urgent cases. (American English) (noun)

Examine - The process of studying a patient to see what is wrong. (verb)

Fever - To have a high temperature. (noun)

Flu - A viral disease that causes a high temperature. (noun)

Headache - A pain in the head. (noun)

Health - The concept of how a person's body is. (noun)

Health center - A building where GPs and nurses work. (noun)

Hospital - A place where patients go when they are too ill to stay at home so they can have 24-hour a day care. (noun)

House call - When a doctor visits patients in their home rather than them going to see the doctor in the surgery. (noun)

Ill - To have a disease or health problem. (adjective)

Illness - Something that causes a person's health to be bad. (noun)

Infection - When the body is being attacked by a bacterium, fungus or virus. (noun)

Joint - Where two bones join and there is movement, e.g. elbow, knee, wrist. (noun)

Medicine - Something to make an ill person better. (noun)

Nurse - A person who looks after people who are ill. (noun)

On-call - When a doctor has to be available to see patients, often at nighttime. (adjective)

Patient - Someone who is being treated by a doctor or is in a hospital. (noun)

Pharmacy - A place, or shop, where medicines are kept, prepared and sold. (noun)

Poorly - To have a disease or health problem. (adjective)

Practice - A local doctor's place of work. (noun)

Prescription - A written note from a doctor saying what medicine is to be given to the patient. (noun)

Rash - Red marks on the skin, often caused by an allergy. (noun)

Receptionist - A person who answers telephones and makes appointments. (noun)

Recover - To stop feeling ill. (verb)

Refer - When a doctor sends a patient to see a different doctor, often a specialist. (verb)

Registered - A person who is listed as being allowed to treat sick people. (adjective)

Sneezing - To send air out of the nose often in a violent and loud way. (noun)

Specialist - A doctor that only treats one type of illness or problem, e.g. heart specialist. (noun)

Surgery (UK) - A building where a GP works and patients can visit them. (noun)

Symptoms - The signs of an illness, e.g. fever, cough, sneezing. (noun)

Test results - Detailed information about a patient's illness. (noun)

Treat - To try to cure an illness. (verb)

Treatment - What is done to try to make a person better. (noun)

Unwell - To have a disease or health problem. (adjective)

Virus - A very small organism that can cause illnesses. (noun)

Vomit - To empty the stomach through the mouth. (verb)

Waiting room - A room in a surgery or hospital where patients wait before seeing the doctor. (noun)

Well - To not be ill. (adjective)

Wheelchair - A chair with wheels used to move a person who is too ill to walk. (noun)

Wound - Damage to the body, often a cut. (noun)

Doctors Vocabulary Exercises

Once you know the vocabulary well you can try the exercises below to test your knowledge

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

Choose the correct definition for the doctor's vocabulary in this quiz.

1) What is the definition of *headache*?

A) Where two bones join and there is movement, e.g. elbow, knee, wrist
B) A room in a surgery or hospital where patients wait before seeing the doctor.

C) A pain in the head.

D) To empty the lungs of air quickly and often noisily.

2) What is the definition of *examine*?

A) The process of studying a patient to see what is wrong.

- B) To have stopped being ill, to have recovered.
 - C) An infection in the stomach from eating food that was not properly prepared (often not cooked enough).
 - D) When the body is being attacked by a bacterium, fungus or virus.
- 3) What is the definition of *pharmacy*?
- A) When a doctor sends a patient to see a different doctor, often a specialist.
 - B) To send air out of the nose often in a violent and loud way.
 - C) A doctor that works in a surgery in the local community and not a hospital. Is not a specialist in one area but can treat all illnesses.
 - D) A place, or shop, where medicines are kept, prepared and sold.
- 4) What is the definition of *wound*?
- A) Detailed information about a patient's illness.
 - B) Damage to the body, often a cut.
 - C) A very small organism that can cause illnesses.
 - D) The concept of how a person's body is.
- 5) What is the definition of *appointment*?
- A) A department in a hospital to treat urgent cases. (British English)
 - B) A person trained treat ill people.
 - C) A pain that is often low level but constant, often in a joint.
 - D) The specific time and place of a meeting between people, e.g. with a doctor.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

Choose the word that matches the definition given in each of the five questions in this quiz.

- 1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A type of medicine that is used to treat infections by bacteria?*
- A) Antibiotics
 - B) Better
 - C) Virus
 - D) Dehydrated
- 2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *When the body is being attacked by bacteria, fungus or virus?*
- A) Headache
 - B) Hospital
 - C) Infection

D) Practice

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A person who answers telephones and makes appointments?*

A) Nurse

B) Doctor

C) Specialist

D) Receptionist

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *To empty the stomach through the mouth?*

A) Sneeze

B) Vomit

C) Cough

D) Virus

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *Something to make an ill person better?*

A) House call

B) Hospital

C) Medicine

D) Recover

Doctors Reading

This passage will help you learn how the doctor's vocabulary is used. The passage is about GPs (general practitioners) and the sort of care that they can give to an ill person. The passage uses a lot of the vocabulary given on the vocabulary page in a natural way, so you can see how the words should be used. There are 5 multiple-choice questions below the passage for you to test your understanding of the information contained in the passage.

Doctors

When most people are ill with a non-life threatening condition they will most often see a General Practitioner, a GP, also called a Family Doctor. These doctors generally work in the local community in surgeries rather than in hospitals, so they are convenient for people to see for a consultation. However, other GPs can work in a very wide range of areas, such as in hospitals, in education and for insurance companies.

As the name suggests, GPs are doctors that do not have a specialty, such as a brain surgeon or cancer specialist: they are able to diagnose and treat all the possible diseases and problem that one of their patients might have. They can treat

and manage most illnesses and perform some minor surgeries in their practice. Then for more serious cases they will refer the patient to a specialist that will work in a hospital.

If you are ill and need to see a GP you will normally need to make an appointment. Sometimes you can just walk into the surgery and see a doctor, but that is not very likely as GPs are normally very busy and all their appointment times will be fully booked. Often you have to wait several hours if not at least one of two days before you can get an appointment with a GP. If you are too ill to wait you have to go to a hospital and visit the accident and emergency department.

GPs also make house-calls. These are when the GP comes to your house to treat you or see a patient. Most often a GP has to make house-calls to see elderly people who cannot get to the surgery easily. They might be ill and need to doctor to give them medicine or it could be that the GP just want to check on them and make sure that they are ok.

If you are ill, the doctor will normally prescribe you some medicine and tell you to go away for a few days before you go back and visit them again if you have not started to get better. The GP will also explain how you can have a better lifestyle that could prevent you from becoming ill in the first place. They will normally recommend that you stop smoking cigarettes (if you do), not to drink too much alcohol and to get exercise. Once you have your prescription you will need to visit a pharmacy to get the medicine the doctor prescribed you.

Doctors Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

1) What is the difference between a specialist and a GP?

- A) There is no difference, they are both doctors.
- B) The GP normally works in a hospital and the specialist works in a surgery.
- C) A GP can treat patients with many different illnesses, while the specialist focuses on one area only.
- D) You need to be referred to a GP but not to a specialist.

2) Where do GP normally work?

- A) In a hospital
- B) In a school
- C) In a surgery
- D) In a mobile vehicle

3) Why will you often have to wait to see a GP?

A) They are very busy, so all their appointment times get full.
B) To make sure you are really ill.
C) So the GP will have enough work to do each day.
D) You will need to travel a long way to see them and the journey will take a few days.

4) What sort of person will most likely be visited by a GP in their own home?

- A) A new born baby.
B) An old person.
C) Someone with a serious illness.
D) GPs do not visit patients in their houses.
- 5) What do GPs do as well as making ill people better?
- A) They give advice about how to not become ill in the first place.
B) They help the families of people who have died.
C) They participate in local community activities.
D) They work with the people who make the medicine to sell more of it.

Doctors Conversations

When you are abroad you hope you do not get ill, but if you do these conversations could help. They will show you the sort of speaking that you will need to do when booking an appointment or seeing the doctor.

Doctors Conversation Exercises

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

Fill-in the blanks in the following conversation using the options provided in the 5 question below.

Situation: Lucy visits the doctor to get some test results.

Receptionist: Good morning, _____ (1) _____

Lucy: Yes, I do. My name is Lucy Smith and my appointment is at 10.30 am.

Receptionist: Yes, thank you. _____ (2) _____ and the GP will see you as soon as she is free.

Lucy: Thank you.

Receptionist: Ms. Smith, _____ (3) _____

Doctor: Good morning Ms. Smith. I have your test results here.

Lucy: Good. I hope that everything is alright.

Doctor: Yes, everything is ok. There are no major problems. I would suggest that you try not to eat too much food with a lot of cholesterol in it.

Lucy: Oh dear. Is my cholesterol level too high?

Doctor: It is quite high and you should try to stop it getting any higher.

Lucy: Ok. _____ (4) _____ to help reduce the cholesterol?

Doctor: No. It isn't too high so it would be better for you to lead a healthier lifestyle rather than take medicine.

Lucy: Ok doctor I will try.

Doctor: Ok that will be good.

Lucy: Thank you doctor. I'll make another appointment _____ (5)

Choose the best option (A-D) in the following five questions to fill in the blanks in the Doctors conversation given above.

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) do you have an appointment?
- B) what do you want?
- C) what is the matter?
- D) do you want me to diagnose you?

2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?

- A) Please take a seat in the waiting room
- B) Please wait outside
- C) Please go to the hospital
- D) Please come back tomorrow

3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?

- A) please come back tomorrow.
- B) please let me examine you now.
- C) please go to consulting room one.
- D) please tell me your symptoms.

4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?

- A) Can you diagnose me something
- B) Can the receptionist prescribe me some medicine
- C) Will I be ok to go to work
- D) Can you prescribe me some medicine

5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?

- A) if I need to come and see you at the surgery again.
- B) if you need to come and make a house call to see me.
- C) if I want to see a specialist about this.
- D) if everything is ok and I feel fine.

Exercise 2 – Write a Conversation

Now try to write a conversation yourself. This should be between two or three people and be related to visiting a doctor.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

With a friend discuss the topics. One person should have set of questions A and the other set B.

Question set A

- How often do you visit the doctor?
- Do you think it is important for people have health checks from a doctor regularly?
- Would you like to be a doctor?
- What should happen when a doctor makes a mistake?
- Do you think doctors are important, why?

Question set B

- Is it better to see a doctor in a clinic or a hospital?
- How long do doctors have to train for?
- Have you ever had to visit a specialist doctor?
- Do you know anyone who is a doctor?
- What do you think is the best part of being a doctor?

Doctors Writing

Learning vocabulary is important and doing these writing exercises is one way for you to practice the use of the vocabulary you have learnt related to doctors and visiting them for an appointment.

Doing the exercises on this page and trying hard to use as much of the new doctor's vocabulary you have learnt will help you become better at English. Learning English is all about practice, and doing these tasks will let you practice.

Doctors Writing Exercises

Exercise 1 – Writing topics

Look at the following topics and then choose one of them (or more, you can do all of them if you want) to do. Write as much as you can, possibly either just a short paragraph or a full essay.

- Discuss why it is important to visit a doctor for regular health checks.
- Explain what happened the last time you visited a doctor.
- Is it important for doctors to have a good way of speaking to and interacting with patients?

Exercise 2 – Write a Summary

Below is a passage about “Visiting a Surgery” and what a community’s health centre might be like. Read the passage and then try to write a summary of it. You should try to describe all the information the passage contains while trying to use new words that are not part of the original.

Visiting a Surgery

Most towns and communities will have a GP surgery or doctor’s practice. These are vital parts of the community as they enable the local people to have access to medical care without needing to go to a hospital, which might be much further away. They are very important for old people and families with small children, who cannot travel very far to a hospital.

In most GP surgeries there will be several General Practitioners working. This means that the patients do not have to wait too long as there will hopefully be a doctor free to see them, as well as meaning that there is a doctor at work or on-call all the time to see patient who have a more serious illness. Depending on the situation a patient might only see one of the doctors or several of the GPs might treat them.

When a patient first goes to the health center they will have to go to the reception desk and speak to the receptionist. This is the person who answers the telephone and organizes the appointments with the doctors. Once they know that the patient has arrived for their appointment, the patient will be told to wait in the waiting room. This is a room with chairs for people to sit on and some magazines for them to read.

When the doctor is ready to see a patient the receptionist will call the patient's name and tell them the room number of the doctor that will be seeing them. There will be several consulting rooms for the doctors to use when examining patients. There will also be some treatment rooms where the doctors

will be able to perform minor surgeries that do not require the patient to travel to a hospital. The surgery does not have facilities for patient who need to stay overnight and receive twenty-four-hour care.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

You have been given two role-play situations and you need to write the dialogue that each of the participants would say.

Role-play 1

- Participants: Doctor, Mother, Daughter (age 5 years old)
- Location: Patients house
- Situation: Doctor makes a house call and has to diagnose what is wrong with the little girl.

Role-play 2

- Participants: Chemist, patient
- Location: Chemist's shop
- Situation: The patient has come for some medicine with a prescription, but the chemist cannot read the doctor's handwriting.

Unit 4. DRIVING

If you ever live in another country this driving vocabulary will be very useful. You will need to know how to talk about driving and travel, especially if you want to drive a car there. No matter what type of car you drive, this vocabulary will be useful.

Driving Vocabulary List with Definitions

The driving vocabulary list that follows has all the vocabulary terms you need to learn.

Accelerate: The action of pushing the accelerator pedal to make a vehicle move faster. (verb)

Accident: When a vehicle hits another vehicle or object (ex. a tree, a sign, etc.). (noun)

Ambulance: A special vehicle to help injured people by taking them to the hospital. It uses flashing lights and sound to get other drivers' attention. (noun)

Back seat: The seat in the back of a car. (noun)

Back up: To move a vehicle backwards. (verb)

Blinker: A flashing light that drivers use to show others that they will turn their car left or right (same as turn signal) (British English). (noun)

Boot: A storage area that is located at the back of a vehicle. It is opened from outside (same as trunk) (British English). (noun)

Bridge: A road that is built over an obstacle. (noun)

Change lanes: To move your vehicle into another lane. (verb)

Console: The small storage area located between a vehicle's front seats. (noun)

Convertible: A style of car that has a removable roof. (noun)

Crosswalk: A special place for pedestrians to cross a road. (noun)

Decelerate: The action of pushing the brake pedal to make a vehicle move more slowly. (verb)

Destination: The final place that you plan to go when you are driving. (noun)

Driver: The person who controls a car, truck, or bus. (noun)

Driver's license: A plastic card with personal information and a picture of the person who has permission to drive a vehicle. (noun)

Fire truck: A special vehicle with equipment to stop fires. It uses flashing lights and sound to get other drivers' attention. (noun)

Flat tire: When a tire loses all of its air. (noun)

Fog: A cloud that is on or a little above the ground. (noun)

Gas station: A small store that sells gasoline, snacks, and drinks (same as petrol station) (American English). (noun)

Hazard lights: The special flashing lights on a car that drivers use when there is an emergency or danger. (noun)

Headlights: The lights located at the front of a vehicle. These are usually used when driving at night. (noun)

Honk: The action of pressing a vehicle's horn. (verb)

Horn: A device that creates a loud sound and alerts other drivers and pedestrians. It is located in the center of the steering wheel and is activated when pressed. (noun)

Intersection: A place where more than one road meets (American English). (noun)

Interstate: A very long road where vehicles drive at fast speeds. These roads are not inside a city center but are outside or beside a city. (noun)

Lanes: The strips of road with painted lines on both sides for vehicles to travel on. (noun)

License plate: A metal plate with special numbers and letters that police can use to identify a car owner. They are usually located on the front and back of a vehicle. (noun)

Motorcycle: A kind of transportation that looks like a bicycle but has a motor. It has no doors or top. (noun)

One-way street: A street where drivers can only move in one direction. (noun)

Park: To stop and turn off a vehicle in an area (usually a parking lot). (verb)

Parking lot: A special place to leave a vehicle. (noun)

Pass: When you increase your car's speed in order to drive in front of the car ahead of you. People do this when the car ahead of them is driving too slowly. (verb)

Passenger: A person who travels in transportation (ex. car, airplane, bus) but does not control it. (noun)

Pedestrian: A person who is walking close to or beside a road. (noun)

Petrol station: A small store that sells gasoline, snacks, and drinks (same as gas station) (British English). (noun)

Pull in: To park a car by moving it forward (usually into a parking space). (noun)

Pull over: To stop a car on the side of the road. (noun)

Railroad crossing: A place where the road crosses railroad tracks. (noun)

Rearview mirror: A mirror that is located at the top center of the front windshield. Drivers use it to see behind their car. (noun)

Road: The place cars travel on that is made of concrete or asphalt. (noun)

Road rage: When a driver feels strong anger towards other drivers. (noun)

Rush hour: The hour or hours when the most cars are on the road (this is usually when people are driving to work or home from work). (noun)

Seat belt: A belt that crosses the body in the front to keep drivers and passengers safe. (noun)

Shotgun: American slang that means to ride in a vehicle's front passenger seat. (noun)

Side mirrors: The mirrors that are located on the sides of a car's two front doors. Drivers use these to see beside their car. (noun)

Sign: An object with a picture or writing that is put beside or above the road for drivers to read or see. (noun)

Skid marks: Black marks on a road made by tires when a vehicle stops too quickly. (noun)

Slow down: The action of pushing the brake pedal to make a vehicle move more slowly (same as decelerate). (noun)

Speed bump: A strip of concrete in the center of a road that is designed to slow a vehicle's speed. (noun)

Speed limit: The fastest legal driving speed in an area. (noun)

Speed up: The action of pushing the accelerator pedal to make a vehicle move faster (same as accelerate). (verb)

Speeding: When you drive a vehicle faster than you are allowed to. (noun)

Steer: To control a vehicle's direction by moving the steering wheel to the left or right. (verb)

Steering wheel: The round wheel drivers use to control a car's direction. (noun)

Stop: The act of pushing the brake pedal until a vehicle stops. (verb)

Swerve: To quickly move your car to the left or right in order to avoid hitting something. (verb)

Tailgate: When a vehicle drives very close to the car in front of it. (verb)

Ticket: A piece of paper that a police officer gives you for breaking a driving law. Tickets require you to pay money for your mistake. (noun)

Tires: The round rubber wheels attached to the bottom of a vehicle. (noun)

Toll road: A road that you must pay to drive your vehicle on. (noun)

Traffic jam: When many vehicles are in front of one another and move very slowly or are stopped. (noun)

Traffic light: An electric light with green, yellow, and red colors. It tells drivers when to move and stop their cars. (noun)

Trunk: A storage area that is located at the back of a vehicle. It is opened from outside (same as boot) (American English). (noun)

Turn: The act of moving a vehicle left or right. (verb)

Turn signal: A flashing light that drivers use to show others that they will turn their car left or right (same as blinker) (American English). (noun)

Vehicle: Another word for car, van, or lorry. (noun)

Windshield wipers: Devices which are located on a car's front windshield. They move back and forth to remove rain and snow from the glass. (noun)

Windshield: The clear glass located at the front and back of a vehicle. (noun)

Yield: To wait and allow other cars to move before you. (verb)

Driving Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

Choose the correct definition for the driving vocabulary in this quiz.

- 1) What is the definition of *Back seat*?
 - A) A special place for pedestrians to cross a road.
 - B) The seat in the back of a car.
 - C) A road that is built over an obstacle.
 - D) A cloud that is on or a little above the ground.
- 2) What is the definition of *Convertible*?
 - A) The special flashing lights on a car that drivers use when there is an emergency or danger.
 - B) A place where more than one road meets (American English).
 - C) When a tire loses all of its air.
 - D) A style of car that has a removable roof.
- 3) What is the definition of *Lanes*?
 - A) The strips of road with painted lines on both sides for vehicles to travel on.
 - B) A special place to leave a vehicle.
 - C) A metal plate with special numbers and letters that police can use to identify a car owner. They are usually located on the front and back of a vehicle.
 - D) A kind of transportation that looks like a bicycle but has a motor. It has no doors or top.
- 4) What is the definition of *Passenger*?
 - A) To park a car by moving it forward (usually into a parking space).
 - B) A belt that crosses the body in the front to keep drivers and passengers safe.
 - C) A person who travels in transportation (ex. car, airplane, bus) but does not control it.
 - D) A place where the road crosses railroad tracks.
- 5) What is the definition of *Speed limit*?
 - A) The fastest legal driving speed in an area.
 - B) Black marks on a road made by tires when a vehicle stops too quickly.
 - C) The round wheel drivers use to control a car's direction.
 - D) When a vehicle drives very closely to the car in front of it.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

This second task is one where you are given a definition of a word in the question and need to decide which option (A-D) has the word that matches the given definition.

1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *When many vehicles are in front of one another and move very slowly or are stopped?*

- A) Traffic jam
- B) Trunk
- C) Speeding
- D) Swerve

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *An object with a picture or writing that is put beside or above the road for drivers to read or see?*

- A) Shotgun
- B) Speed up
- C) Rush hour
- D) Sign

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A person who is walking close to or beside a road?*

- A) Pass
- B) Rearview mirror
- C) Pedestrian
- D) Pull in

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A very long road where vehicles drive at fast speeds. These roads are not inside a city center but are outside or beside a city?*

- A) Interstate
- B) Parking lot
- C) Honk
- D) Lanes

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A special place for pedestrians to cross a road?*

- A) Boot
- B) Decelerate
- C) Crosswalk
- D) Gas station

Driving Reading

The passage and questions on this page will be useful if you want to learn vocabulary about driving. When doing a reading exercise, like this, you have time to stop and look up words so you can learn what they mean. This means that you will learn their meaning well.

Driving and traveling is a very big part of life no matter where you are living, so you will need to be able to talk about driving and understand the words other people use related to this.

Driving in Different Countries

Although people drive in all countries, the rules can be quite different between nations and areas. For this reason, you should always learn the laws before you decide to drive in a foreign country. If you are not careful, you can get into trouble, since the rules might be very different from what you are used to. For example, you can find some big differences in laws related to the minimum driving age, the appropriate side of the road to drive on, and mobile phone use while driving.

In the United States of America, people who live in Alaska may obtain a learner's permit (legal permission to drive while being supervised) at the age of fourteen. This is quite different from the driving laws of Niger, where a person must be at least twenty-three years old to drive. If you are curious to know the minimum driving age in most countries, the answer is eighteen.

It may also surprise you to learn that not every country allows its citizens to drive, although most of them do. For example, women are not allowed to drive in Saudi Arabia no matter how old they are. Instead, they must have a male family member or hired male driver to travel by car.

Driving on the right or left side of the road also varies. For instance, in Great Britain, Cyprus, Australia, India, and Malaysia people drive on the left. However, in the U.S., Mexico, France, and Canada people are required to drive on the right. As a matter of fact, one country can have different driving rules for different areas. For example, people in Hong Kong drive on the left, while drivers in other parts of China use the right side of the road.

Other driving laws that are different between countries include those related to using mobile phones. In Japan, using any kind of mobile phone device is illegal, even if you do not need to hold the phone with your hands. However, in Argentina and Australia, drivers are allowed to talk on their mobile phones as long as they do not use their hands.

You might also find it interesting to learn that some countries have very strange or unusual laws. For example, in the country of Cyprus, it is against the law to eat or drink anything while driving. Even more interesting is that in Germany, there is a famous road called the Autobahn, where certain parts have no speed limit at all!

Driving Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

1) According to the passage, why is it illegal to eat or drink while driving in Cyprus?

- A) Eating or drinking while driving causes car accidents.
- B) Eating or drinking while driving stops drivers from watching their speed.
- C) Eating or drinking while driving is not responsible.
- D) The passage does not give the reason.

2) Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A) You can drive as fast as you want on all parts of the German Autobahn.
- B) It is okay to hold your mobile phone and talk while you drive in Australia.
- C) Females cannot drive a car in Saudi Arabia.
- D) People in India drive on the right side of the road.

3) Why should you learn the laws before driving in a foreign country?

- A) It is important because it is fun to learn about other countries' driving laws.
- B) It is important because you can get into trouble when you are not used to another country's rules.
- C) It is not important to learn the laws before driving in a foreign country.
- D) It is important because you can have a car accident if you do not know the rules.

4) What is a learner's permit?

- A) It is a temporary driver's license.
- B) It is permission to drive while being supervised.
- C) It is a special driving course in the United States.
- D) It is a special driver's license for foreign visitors.

5) Which of the following law differences between countries is not discussed in the passage?

- A) Drinking alcohol and driving.
- B) The minimum driving age.
- C) The appropriate side of the road to drive on.
- D) Talking on your mobile phone while driving.

Driving Conversation

This page has a couple of example driving conversations for you to see how a natural English conversation would occur. This will be very useful if you visit another country as driving and traveling are very large parts of modern life.

Conversation 1

Situation: Jane and Andrew have an accident on campus.

Jane: Hey, Andrew. I haven't seen you for a while. What's new?

Andrew: Hi, Jane. Yes, I've been busy with classes.

Jane: Yes, me too. Are you busy right now?

Andrew: No, I'm free for half an hour. Do you want to get some coffee at the Cafe?

Jane: Sure. That sounds great!

Andrew: Okay. Let's take my car. I need to hurry though because I have class soon.

Jane: Andrew, don't you think you should slow down? You're tailgating the car in front of you.

Andrew: Don't worry. Nothing will happen.

Jane: Stop! Oh, no! You hit his car! Pull over on the side of the road.

Andrew: I should have listened to you! Now I'll have to pay for the damages.

Professor Higgs: Andrew, you hit my car. There are scratches on the back and it is missing paint.

Andrew: I'm very sorry, Dr. Higgs. I should not have tailgated. I'll pay for the damages.

Professor Higgs: Thank you. I hope you drive more safely in the future.

Andrew: I'll be more careful next time. Please send me the bill for the repairs.

Professor Higgs: Okay. See you in class.

Andrew: See you.

Conversation 2

Situation: Lucy helps Patrick find the Science Building at the University.

Patrick: Excuse me, do you know where the Chemistry Building is?

Lucy: No. Are you a new student at the University?

Patrick: Yes. I just moved here from the U.S. I'm on my way to class, and I'm lost.

Lucy: Oh, no! I don't know where that building is, but I can help you find it.

Patrick: Really? Thank you so much. My name is Patrick. What's yours?

Lucy: I'm Lucy. It's nice to meet you! My car is over there. I'll drive.

Patrick: Thank you for offering to help me. This university has a huge campus.

Lucy: Yes. It's very big. Do you want to put your books in the boot?

Patrick: I'm sorry. I don't understand. What is the boot?

Lucy: It's the storage area in the back of a car. What do you call it in America?

Patrick: We call it a trunk.

Lucy: Interesting. Okay. Let's go.

Patrick: Sorry, but aren't you in the wrong lane?

Lucy: No, we drive in the left lane in England.

Patrick: Really? I never noticed.

Lucy: I'm going to stop here and ask for directions. I'll be right back.

Patrick: Sure.

Lucy: Okay. The man said we should drive straight and the Chemistry Building will be on our right.

Patrick: Look! There it is!

Lucy: Excellent. I hope you won't be late for class.

Patrick: No. I'm right on time. Thanks for the ride, Lucy!

Lucy: No worries!

Driving Conversation Exercises

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

Situation: Bob helps Tui practice for her driving test.

Tui: Hey, Bob. _____ (1) _____?

Bob: Hello, Tui. I'm doing fine. How about you?

Tui: I'm doing well. I'm going to take my driving test tomorrow, and I need to practice.

Bob: I see. _____(2)_____?

Tui: Yes, that would be great! Where can I practice?

Bob: I think the university campus is a good place. There are lots of turns and places to practice parking.

Tui: Yes, that's a good idea. Let's go.

Bob: Okay. Put your seat belt on and look at your rearview mirror before you back up.

Tui: Sure. _____(3)_____?

Bob: Turn the steering wheel to the left. Good job! Now, turn on your right blinker and turn right.

Tui: Okay. _____(4)_____. I can use the parking lot ahead.

Bob: Great. Slow down a little and pull in to a parking space.

Tui: Right. I'll park beside the red convertible.

Bob: Perfect. You're a great driver, Tui. You will do well on the driving test.

Tui: _____(5)_____. I have to go to class now. See you later.

Bob: Okay. Bye.

Driving Conversation

Choose the best option (A-D).

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) Where are you
- B) How are you
- C) Where is your next class
- D) What time is it

2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?

- A) Would you like me to help you
- B) Who will help you
- C) When is your test
- D) What car will you drive

3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?

- A) Where should I go
- B) Should I stop
- C) Where can I park
- D) Should I turn the steering wheel left or right

4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?

- A) I'd like to practice parking now

- B) I'd like to practice backing up
 - C) I'd like to go home now
 - D) I'd like to take get something to drink
- 5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
- A) Thanks for helping me practice
 - B) Thanks for giving me my driving test
 - C) Thanks for driving me to class
 - D) Thanks for lending me your car

Exercise 2 – Writing a Conversation

This second conversation exercise requires you to write a conversation of your own. You need to decide who the people will be that will have the conversation, where it will happen and what it will be about. If you need any help use the driving vocabulary page to find the best words. Once you have finished writing your conversation you should find some friends to read it out loud with you to practice speaking.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

For the final conversation activity, you will need to have a conversation with your friend. There are 2 sets of 5 questions each.

Question set A

- Can you drive?
- Is it difficult to pass the driving test in your country?
- What are the different speed limits in your country?
- Do you like driving?
- Have you ever had an accident while driving?

Question set B

- Do you own a vehicle?
- Would you like a job where you have to drive a lot?
- Is it dangerous to drive in your country?
- Why is it good to be able to drive?
- Do you think there are any people who should not be allowed to drive, why?

Driving Writing

Writing is a good way to learn new language, and these writing tasks will help you learn how to use driving vocabulary correctly. When writing you have time to stop and make sure that you have selected the best word to use for the situation.

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

In this writing exercise there are 3 topics that you can choose to write about. You should try to write as much as possible on the topic that you choose. Use full sentences and paragraphs as well as plenty of the driving vocabulary. When you have finished writing about the first topic, you can try to write about the other topics as well. The more you write, the better you will get.

- Describe what it is like to drive in your country.
- Explain why it is important to follow the rules when driving.
- Describe the different types of cars there are in your country.

Exercise 2 – Write a Summary

This exercise has a passage that you should read and then write a summary of it. Read it all so you understand it all and then try to rewrite the passage so the same information is included but different words are used. You can also make the summary shorter than the original.

Safe Driving in Snowy and Rainy Weather

Driving safely often depends on the weather. The way you drive should change depending on if it is a sunny day, a snowy day, or a rainy day. It is important to understand how you can drive safely in rainy and snowy weather.

One of the scariest (and most dangerous) kinds of weather to drive in is when it is snowing or icy outside. The first thing you should do is prepare for an emergency before you begin traveling. You should take items like a flashlight, snacks, clean drinking water, and something to keep you warm in the car (like a coat or blanket). Also, you should have plenty of gasoline in your vehicle to avoid freezing. After you have prepared for your trip, it is time to start driving carefully. In snowy weather, it is important to drive with your headlights on, even during the day. You must also drive more slowly than usual. In addition, you need to speed up and slow down gently because snowy roads are very slippery and it is easy to lose control of your car and have an accident.

Driving in the rain also requires you to drive differently than usual. Like snow driving, you should drive more slowly and use your headlights during the

day. You also need to use your windshield wipers to clean off the water so you can see. Additionally, you should try to avoid driving too close to other cars, especially large vehicles. This is important because they can splash water on your front windshield, and you will not be able to see. Another thing to remember is that if there is a lot of water on the road, you should not drive across it. If the water is very deep, your vehicle can get stuck. Lastly, if the rain is very heavy and you cannot see, pull over in a safe place and wait for the rain to stop.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

There are two different role-play situations for you to choose from. Both of the situations give you information about the people involved, where it happens and what is happening. You need to decide what the participants will say to each other. Once you have written the role-play you should find some friends to perform it with. You can take different parts and read it out loud.

Role-play 1

- Location: In a car.
- Situation: Stuck in a traffic jam.
- Participants: 3 friends going out for the day.

Role-play 2

- Location: At the side of the road.
- Situation: Describing what happened during an accident.
- Participants: 2 people from the same car and 1 police officer.

Unit 5. EATING OUT

Eating is vital for everyone, and the eating out vocabulary on this page will enable you to eat out in a restaurant or at a fast food stall. By learning the vocabulary on this page you will be able to understand when people talk about going to eat out.

Eating Out Vocabulary List with Definitions

The list of vocabulary items that follows this has many words that you will need to know to be able to talk about eating out.

Appetizer: A small snack before a meal; starter. (noun)

Bar: A building or room where alcoholic drinks and sometime food are served. (noun)

Bill: A statement of charges for food or drink. (noun)

Bistro: A small restaurant or bar. (noun)

Blacken: To cook meat at a high heat in a lot of pepper and other spices. (verb)

Booking: An arrangement made with a restaurant in advance, to eat there at a particular time. (noun)

Buffet: Self-serve tables of food that are set out for the customers to pick and choose from. (noun)

Café: A small restaurant selling light meals and drinks. (noun)

Canteen: A small cafeteria or snack bar, usually in a workplace. (noun)

Chip shop: A fast food outlet that sells fish and chips. (noun)

Cocktail: An alcoholic drink mixed with juice. (noun)

Complementary: Free of charge. (adjective)

Combo meal: A meal as a set combination, such as a burger with fries and a drink. (noun)

Course: A part of a meal. (noun)

Cutlery: Tools for eating with (fork, knife, spoon). (noun)

Deli: A store where you can buy foods (such as meats, cheese, salads and sandwiches) that are already cooked or prepared. (noun)

Dessert: Sweet food eaten after the main part of a meal. (noun)

Dine: 1) To eat dinner. (verb) 2) To have the main meal of the day. (verb)

Dish: Food that is prepared in a particular way. (noun)

Double: Two shots (ounces) of alcohol in one drink. (adjective)

Dressing: A liquid topping for salads. (noun)

Entrée: The main course (usually at fancier restaurants). (noun)

Fast food: Food that is quick and inexpensive. (noun)

Fine dining: A style of eating that usually takes place in expensive restaurants. (adjective)

Free refills: Beverages that can be filled again without any cost. (noun)

Garnish: Food that is added to a plate for appearance or color. (noun)

Happy hour: A short amount of time when alcoholic drinks are at a reduced price. (noun)

Host/Hostess: A staff member in charge of greeting and seating customers in a restaurant. (noun)

House wine: Cheaper wine. (noun)

Main course: The largest part of a meal, usually consists of a meat, vegetable and a starch. (noun)

Meal: An occasion when food is eaten, or the food that is eaten on such an occasion. (noun)

Medium rare: Meat cooked so that it is slightly red in the middle. (adjective)

Menu: A booklet or printed list of all the food that can be ordered. (noun)

Napkin: A cloth or folded piece of soft paper that is used to mop up spilt food. (noun)

On the side: A request for a food item to be served in a separate container. (adjective)

Order: 1) To ask for something (food) to be made. (verb) 2) A request to make, supply, or deliver food. (noun)

Overdone: Food that is cooked too long but can still be eaten. (adjective)

Pub: A building in which alcoholic drinks are sold and consumed. (noun)

Rare: Food cooked just a short time so as to retain redness. (adjective)

Reservation: A request to have a table saved for a certain amount of people. (noun)

Restroom: A place for people to use a toilet and wash hands. (noun)

Salad: A dish composed of uncooked plants. (noun)

Salad bar: A kind of buffet for salad and cold food. (noun)

Self-serve: The customers bring their own food items to the table and do not pay for service. (adjective)

Senior's discount: A reduced price for people over a certain age (i.e. over 65). (noun)

Serve: To look after a customer and bring them their order. (verb)

Server: A person who brings your food and drinks at a restaurant; a waiter or waitress. (noun)

Side dish: A small portion of food, typically potato, salad, or vegetable in sauce, that you eat with a main meal. (noun)

Specials: Items that are prepared particularly for a certain day and are usually at a reduced price. (noun)

Specialty: Food item that a restaurant is popular for. (noun)

Stay: To eat a meal in the restaurant. (verb)

Starter: A small portion of food served as the first course of the meal. (noun)

Sweet: A sweet food served at the end of a meal; dessert. (noun)

Take-out/Take-away: Food that is packed up and eaten at home. (noun)

Tip: A small sum of money often given to restaurant staff for good service.
(noun)

To go: To take a meal out of the restaurant to eat somewhere else.
(adjective)

Waiter/Waitress: A man/woman who serves food or drinks to people in a restaurant. (noun)

Well-done: Cooked completely. (adjective)

Wrap: A thin, flat piece of bread with filling in the middle. (noun)

Eating Out Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

For the first vocabulary exercise you need to choose the correct definition (A-D) in each of the 5 questions that matches the given word.

1) What is the definition of *Buffet*?

- A) A small restaurant selling light meals and drinks.
- B) Without a side dish.
- C) Self-serve tables of food that are set out for the customers to pick and choose from.
- D) A statement of charges for food or drink.

2) What is the definition of *Cutlery*?

- A) Tools for eating with (fork, knife, spoon).
- B) A person who helps out in a restaurant (especially clearing and setting tables).
- C) Food that is prepared in a particular way.
- D) A store where you can buy foods (such as meats, cheese, salads and sandwiches) that are already cooked or prepared.

3) What is the definition of *Garnish*?

- A) Unfinished food that is packed up for the customer to take home.
- B) Distilled alcoholic drinks.
- C) Food that is added to a plate for appearance or color.
- D) A staff member in charge of greeting and seating customers in a restaurant.

4) What is the definition of *Menu*?

- A) The largest part of a meal, usually consists of a meat, vegetable and a starch.

B) An occasion when food is eaten, or the food that is eaten on such an occasion.

C) A set of cutlery wrapped in a napkin.

D) A booklet or printed list of all the food that can be ordered.

5) What is the definition of Server?

A) Food item that a restaurant is popular for.

B) A person who brings your food and drinks at a restaurant; a waiter or waitress.

C) A special meal that a restaurant offers on a particular day.

D) A small portion of food served as the first course of the meal.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A thin, flat piece of bread with filling in the middle?*

A) Wrap

B) Starter

C) The works

D) Rush

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A building in which alcoholic drinks are sold and consumed?*

A) On the side

B) Pub

C) Order

D) Salad bar

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *Food that is quick and inexpensive?*

A) Dish

B) Kosher

C) Fine dining

D) Fast food

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A meal as a set combination, such as a burger with fries and a drink?*

A) Canteen

B) Combo meal

C) Dressing

D) Dessert

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A statement of charges for food or drink?*

- A) Bill
- B) Busboy
- C) Appetizer
- D) Booking

Eating Out Reading

The exercise on this page is about differences in eating out in a restaurant between the UK and America. By reading the passage and understanding what it is saying you will learn useful information that you will be able to use if you ever visit the UK or America. Try to learn and understand as many of the eating out words as possible. This will mean you will be able to do much better when having to communicate with another English speaker.

This has lots of good vocabulary with definitions so you can learn what each word means.

What a British Person Should Know When Eating Out in America

Eating out may be a simple thing, but for British people who have just come to America, it could be an experience full of surprises. Here are five main differences a Brit should pay attention to when eating out in a restaurant in America.

Ordering Drinks

The first thing a waiter would ask when you sit down in an American restaurant is whether you would like bottled or tap water. If you choose bottled, you will then be asked whether you would prefer still or sparkling. Soon, the water you ordered will be brought to you. Coffee and soft drinks will also be gladly refilled. The waiter will proactively ask if you want another coffee or coke. In Britain, water and soft drinks must be requested and they are not free.

The Service

Waiters in American restaurants are more pleasant and attentive. They are always chatty and often come to your table during the meal to refill drinks and check everything is okay. In England, waiters are less likely to frequently check on customers. If you need something, you can raise your hand and waive at the waiter or else, you will be left alone for hours.

The Menu

In an American restaurant, picky eaters can customize the menu to suit their exact preferences by reeling off special requirements and substitutions. You can order salad but without tomato or with a special dressing to accommodate your diet. There is a friendly atmosphere that encourages you to have exactly what you want and satisfy your appetite. On the other hand, people in England tend to order a meal with all the options that come with it. It is less common for them to complain about the food or have the waiter send dishes back to the kitchen.

Picking up the Bill

In America, a waiter will bring you the bill even though you have not asked for it. This would be seen as very impolite by British customers, as it implies that they are being hurried out of the restaurant.

Tipping

Tipping in England is optional. You will tip if you are satisfied with the meal and service, which is generally about 10%. If you are dissatisfied, you do not need to tip and this is quite common. In America, a tip of 15-20% is generally mandatory. For American waiters, tipping is the main source of their income. Even if the service is bad you should still tip, but it makes sense to give a smaller tip.

Eating Out Reading Comprehension

- 1) What would a waiter ask first in an American restaurant?
 - A) Whether you would like water or soft drink.
 - B) Whether you would like bottled or tap water.
 - C) Whether you would like coffee.
 - D) Whether you would like a cocktail.
- 2) What is a waiter in Britain less likely to do?
 - A) Check on customers.
 - B) Ask for tips.
 - C) Bring the menu.
 - D) Take an order.
- 3) What are British customers less likely to do when eating out?
 - A) Order salad without tomato.
 - B) Order hamburger without mayonnaise.
 - C) Substitute the drink.
 - D) Substitute the menu.
- 4) How do customers pick up the bill in British restaurants?
 - A) Wait until a waiter come.

- B) Put money on the table.
 - C) Raise a hand and waive.
 - D) Go to the cashier.
- 5) How much should you tip a waiter in America?
- A) Less than \$10.
 - B) About 10%.
 - C) Between \$15 and \$20.
 - D) Between 15 and 20%.

Eating Out Conversation

Conversation 1

Situation: Lucy and Jane invite Tui to join them for lunch at a Korean restaurant.

Lucy: Hi, Tui.

Tui: Hi, Lucy.

Lucy: Jane and I are getting together for lunch. Do you want to come with us?

Tui: Yeah, that would be nice. Where are you taking me?

Jane: Some place you've never been before. A Korean restaurant named Jinjuu.

Tui: Fantastic! I've always wanted to try Korean food. Have you tried Korean food?

Lucy: I've eaten out at several Korean restaurants before but I think Jinjuu offers something new.

Tui: Really? What is it?

Lucy: It serves traditional Korean street food such as kimchi fries, pajeon pancakes and Korean fried chicken in mixed Korean and English styles.

Tui: Yum! You are making me hungry. What's the specialty?

Lucy: The signature menu is Jinjuu Chicken or Korean Fried Chicken.

Jane: Do you know celebrity chef Judy Joo? She's the owner of the restaurant.

Tui: I see. What about the price?

Lucy: I don't know. I didn't find pricing information on their website.

Tui: I thought you had eaten out at the restaurant before.

Lucy: No, I haven't. Don't worry. It's my treat.

Tui: Well, have you made a reservation?

Lucy: Yes. I've booked a table for three.

Tui: Great! Let's go now, shall we?

Eating Out Conversation Exercises

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

For the first conversation you need to read the following conversation and then chose the best option (A-D) in each question to fill in the blanks from the conversation.

Situation: Patrick and Tui have dinner at a restaurant near their campus.

Waiter: Welcome to our restaurant. My name's Andy. I'll be _____(1)_____. Table for two?

Patrick: Yes, a table for two.

Waiter: Would you _____(2)_____? Will this table be all right?

Patrick: Is the table by the window reserved?

Waiter: No, sir. You can have it.

Patrick: Great. We can enjoy the city view while eating.

Waiter: Yes. Here's the menu. I'll be right back.

(pause)

Waiter: OK. Are you _____(3)_____?

Patrick: Yes.

Waiter: Can I start you off _____(4)_____?

Patrick: I'll have iced tea, please.

Tui: And I'll have lemonade.

Patrick: I think we're ready. I'll have the tomato soup to start, and the roast beef with mashed potatoes and peas.

Waiter: How do you want the beef – rare, medium, or well done?

Patrick: Well done, please.

Tui: And _____(5)_____, with potatoes and a salad.

Waiter: Anything else?

Tui: Could we have some water, please?

Waiter: Certainly. Is that all?

Tui: That's all.

Waiter: I'll be back shortly.

(pause)

Waiter: Here's your order.

Patrick: Thank you!

Waiter: Enjoy your meal.

Choose the best option (A-D) in the following five questions to fill in the blanks in the eating out conversation given above.

- 1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?
 - A) your chef this evening
 - B) your server this evening
 - C) cooking for you this evening
 - D) waiting for you this evening
- 2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?
 - A) pay the bill, please
 - B) be careful, please
 - C) pass the salt, please
 - D) come this way, please
- 3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?
 - A) waiting for someone
 - B) like to see a menu
 - C) ready to order
 - D) like your steak
- 4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
 - A) with something to drink
 - B) with some appetizers
 - C) to order
 - D) seeing the menu
- 5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
 - A) I'd like an espresso
 - B) I'll just have the fish
 - C) please make sure it's well done
 - D) I'd like to take the rest

Exercise 2 – Writing a Conversation

The next conversation activity is for you to write a conversation of your own.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

For this last conversation exercise there are two sets of conversation questions below. You should take one set and your friend the other set, and then ask each other the questions.

Question set A

- How often do you go to eat out?
- What is your favourite type of restaurant to go to?
- Have you ever worked in a restaurant?
- What is the most important thing when choosing somewhere to eat out?
- Would you like to own a restaurant?

Question set B

- What sort of fast food do you like the best, and why?
- Would you like to work in a restaurant?
- What is the hardest job to do in a restaurant?
- Do you like going to fine dining restaurants?
- How much do you tip when paying the bill in a restaurant?

Eating Out Writing

The writing exercises on this page are an excellent way to practice using eating out vocabulary. You can take time to find the best word to use now, so that when you are in a foreign country and in a restaurant you will be prepared and know what you should say.

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

For this first writing task you need to choose one of the following topics and write about it. You should write as much as you can and use full sentences and paragraphs. Try to use as much different and new vocabulary as possible. The more you write about the topic the better you will get a writing. If you want to you can try to do all three writing topics.

- Describe the best restaurant you have ever been to.
- Explain why it is good to go and eat out sometimes.
- Describe what a waiter has to do for their job.

Exercise 2 – Writing a Summary

In the second writing activity you need to read the following passage and then rewrite it. You should just keep the main points when you rewrite it so you will be producing a summary of the passage. You should use new or different words from those used in the original.

Eating Out in Paris: Important Tips for Tourists

Paris is well-known for its cuisine, and it has a world class culinary reputation. Its popular restaurants are always filled with both locals and tourists. If you visit Paris for the first time and want to get the best culinary experience, the following tips should be kept in mind.

Opening Hours

In Paris, every restaurant has its own hours and only a few restaurants open until midnight. If you want to eat out at a popular restaurant and be sure of getting a table, it is better to book first or get there by 8pm. If you prefer to dine early, you can go to some restaurants that are open during the day and still serve food until 7pm. Many restaurants stop operating their kitchens after 10.30pm, so it is often difficult to find a restaurant open in the middle of the night.

Where to Sit

Empty tables do not guarantee you a seat. If the tables are already booked, the waiter will not seat you until the guests arrive and finish their dinner. In Parisian restaurants, customers cannot be rushed and can stay as long as they want. Therefore, asking before seating yourself is the right etiquette. Just walking in and sit at an empty table is not advisable, except at a very informal eatery.

Free Stuff

In France, bread, cutlery, glasses and serviettes are complimentary. Some restaurants even provide free appetizers for their loyal customers. Of course, a carafe or tap water is also complementary and you can ask for it more than once.

Finally, because a tip is included in the bill, you do not have to leave a tip. Tipping in Paris is about 5-10%. If you prefer not to tip, you can spend your money instead on flowers sold on restaurant terraces and give it to the person you are with.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

The last writing task is one where you need to write a role-play. There are two role-play outlines given below and you need to choose one of them. Once you have finished writing the role-play you should find some friends and act-out the role-play so you get experience of speaking the words you have written.

Role-play 1

- Location: In a house
- Situation: 1 friend has a new job working in a restaurant and they are describing it
- Participants: 3 friends

Role-play 2

- Location: In a restaurant
- Situation: A family (2 adults and 2 children) are ordering food.
- Participants: Family members and waiter

Unit 6. HOTEL

This page has a hotel vocabulary list that will help you when you need to travel. If you ever need to travel to a foreign country you might need to stay in a hotel, and when you do you might need to communicate in English.

Hotel Vocabulary List with Definitions

The hotel vocabulary list in this section has many words about staying in a hotel for you to learn. For each item there is also a definition and the part of speech is listed.

Accommodation: A place to stay. (noun)

Amenities: The things that are available for guests to use or do in or around the hotel. (noun)

Appointed: If buildings or rooms are appointed in a particular way, they have furniture and equipment of the stated standard (adjective)

Appreciate: To like, enjoy. (verb)

Balcony: An outside space enclosed with a protective edge. (noun)

Bar: A place to sit and drink, and also eat food. (noun)

Bed and breakfast: The price includes the room where you sleep and the food you eat for breakfast. (noun)

Booking: To secure a room to stay in a hotel (same as reservation). (noun)

Buffet: A counter where you help yourself to food. (noun)

Building: A strong covered area that protects from the wind and water. (noun)

Check-in: To arrive at a hotel and get access to your room. (verb)

Check-out: To leave a hotel and stop using the room. (verb)

Choice: The act of making a decision. (noun)

Comfortable: Very soft and cosy. (adjective)

Complimentary: Something that is free. (adjective)

Confirm: To accept, agree. (verb)

Continental: To be from mainland Europe. (adjective)

Convenient: To be very easy and just right. (adjective)

Cuisine: A style of cooking. (noun)

Dearth: An amount or supply that is not large enough. (noun)

Deliver: To take something to an agreed destination. (verb)

Double room: A room with one bed that two people can sleep on. (noun)

Efficient: Working or operating quickly and effectively in an organized way. (adjective)

Elevator: A way of going up or down in an enclosed box driven by electricity (American English). (noun)

Encourage: To give hope or inspire. (verb)

Enjoyable: To make someone happy. (adjective)

Establishment: A public or private structure (business or governmental or educational) including buildings and equipment for business or residence. (noun)

Expensive: To cost a lot of money. (adjective)

Experience: The wisdom gained through practical application. (noun)

Facilities: The areas and items that are provided for use. (noun)

Frequently: To happen very often. (adverb)

Front desk: The place where the receptionist works (same as reception desk). (noun)

Fully booked: To have no rooms available (same as no vacancies). (adjective)

Helpful: To be kind, showing you the way, giving information. (adjective)

Housekeeping: The people who and action of keeping the hotel clean. (noun)

Inn: Another name for a hotel, often found in the country. (noun)

Leisure: Free time to enjoy yourself. (noun)

Lift: A way of going up or down in an enclosed box driven by electricity (British English). (noun)

Lobby: The entrance area of a hotel, often with places for guests to sit. (noun)

Local: Close to where you live. (adjective)

Location: The place where something is. (noun)

Luggage: The bags that travellers take with them. (noun)

Luxurious: Something very special, comfortable. (adjective)

Maid: The person who cleans the rooms in a hotel. (noun)

Memorable: Something that is easy to remember. (adjective)

Mini-bar: A small fridge in a room with food and drink that has to be paid for. (noun)

Motel: A hotel for people travelling by car, usually with spaces for cars next to each room. (noun)

Natural: To come from nature. (adjective)

No vacancies: To have no rooms available (same as fully booked). (adjective)

Non-resident: Someone who does not live or sleep there. (noun)

Occupant: A person who lives or works in a room or building. (noun)

Price: The cost, how much money. (noun)

Provide: To give, supply. (verb)

Reception: The area where guests arrive at a hotel and check-in to their rooms. (noun)

Reduce: To make smaller. (verb)

Reflect: To see an image. (verb)

Relax: To unwind. (verb)

Remove: To take away. (verb)

Require: To need. (verb)

Reservation: To secure a room to stay in a hotel (same as booking). (noun)

Resident: Someone who is staying. (noun)

Room service: When a guest orders food or drink to be delivered to their room. (noun)

Security: The means that are used to keep something safe. (noun)

Single room: A room with one bed that one person can sleep on. (noun)

Staff: People employed by a hotel. (noun)

Supply: To take to a place, to give, an order. (verb)

Theme: The main subject of a talk, book, film, etc.. (noun)

Timetable: A list of agreed times for buses and trains to arrive/depart. (noun)

Tip: The extra money that a guest gives to hotel workers. (noun) To give extra money to someone that helps you. (verb)

Toaster: A machine to cook bread. (noun)

Twin room: A room with two beds for two people to sleep on. (noun)

Vacancies: To have rooms available. (noun)

Vacate: To leave. (verb)

Valet: A person who parks your car for you. (noun)

View: What can be seen from the hotel (often the sea, mountains or something beautiful). (noun)

Waiter: The person who serves food in a restaurant. (noun)

Hotel Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

- 1) What is the definition of *Bellboy*?
 - A) A place to stay.
 - B) A counter where you help yourself to food.
 - C) A person who carries guests' luggage to their rooms.
 - D) The act of making a decision.
- 2) What is the definition of *Cuisine*?
 - A) The prepared food that is available.
 - B) To give hope or inspire.
 - C) The place where the receptionist works (same as reception desk).
 - D) A room with one bed that two people can sleep on.
- 3) What is the definition of *Occupant*?
 - A) The entrance area of a hotel, often with places for guests to sit.
 - B) To take up a space, to live there.
 - C) The cost, how much money.
 - D) The person in charge of the hotel.
- 4) What is the definition of *Room service*?
 - A) An area where you can leave your car.
 - B) To put something in a place.
 - C) To take away.
 - D) When a guest orders food or drink to be delivered to their room.
- 5) What is the definition of *Single room*?
 - A) To take to a place, to give, an order.
 - B) A room with one bed that one person can sleep on.
 - C) The means that are use to keep something safe.
 - D) The person who serves food in a restaurant.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

In the second vocabulary activity you need to determine what is the best option (A-D) that matches the definition in each question

1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *What can be seen from the hotel (often the sea, mountains or something beautiful)?*

- A) Reception
- B) Theme
- C) Room
- D) View

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *The person who cleans the rooms in a hotel?*

- A) Local
- B) Maid
- C) Quote
- D) Motel

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A person who is staying in a hotel?*

- A) Guest
- B) Local
- C) Front desk
- D) Inn

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *To take something to an agreed destination?*

- A) Experience
- B) Deliver
- C) Confirm
- D) Elevator

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *To secure a room to stay in a hotel (same as reservation)?*

- A) Accommodation
- B) Concierge
- C) Booking
- D) Award

Hotel Reading

If you do the exercise on this page you will be able to see and learn some hotel vocabulary being used in an authentic way. When you try to read something you have time to look up new words, this means that doing reading tasks is a good way to learn new vocabulary. You should read the passage on this page and try to understand as much of it as you can. Take your time to stop and look up words

that you do not know and try to fully understand the sentences. It is good to work slowly when you are first trying to learn new vocabulary.

Once you have finished the reading the passage you should try to answer the questions that follow it. These will test how well you really understood the passage.

Types of Hotel

There are many types of hotel, big and small. Big hotels, which are part of a 'group', offer guests a standard that does not vary from one location to another. Hotels can be awarded 'Stars' if their facilities match the Tourist Boards specifications. The more stars, the higher the standards. There is also a 'Red Star' accolade awarded for excellent cuisine.

People expect rooms with ensuite facilities. There is also a choice of single, double or family rooms to book. Hotels in large busy cities often have triple glazed windows to help reduce the noise of passing traffic.

When you stay in a hotel, the facilities are reflected in the price of the accommodation. Many establishments have swimming pools, squash courts, health clubs, gymnasiums and indoor play areas for young family members. Some of these activities can be used by non-residents, providing they pay the subscription fee. There are hotels with golf courses in their grounds. Some have lakes that are offered to guests who wish to fish or take out a boat to fill their leisure time.

A good hotel with pleasant helpful staff contributes to making a holiday enjoyable and encourages return visits. Christmas cards are sent to regular guests from the hotel management. A varied choice of fresh food beautifully presented in a dining area with lovely views, all add to the holiday experience.

If the guests do not wish to dine in the restaurant, room service is an alternative. A menu is supplied in the room from which guests can order. When the food is ready, a member of staff will bring it to the room. If the guests have to leave early in the morning before the dining room is serving breakfast, an order can be placed the night before leaving and breakfast will be delivered to the room at the desired time. There is always a list of the restaurant opening times in the room.

Most hotels ask their guests to vacate their rooms by 10 o'clock on the day of their departure. This is so the staff have enough time to clean the room, make up the bed and generally tidy the area, before the next occupants arrive. New visitors to a hotel do not usually have access to their room until after mid-day.

Hotel Reading Comprehension

- 1) Why are hotels awarded stars?
 - A) They indicate the number of rooms in the building.
 - B) The stars are a way of knowing what facilities they offer.
 - C) They tell guests the hotel is open all year.
 - D) The stars indicate the size of the grounds.
- 2) Why do hotels in busy cities have double and triple glazed windows?
 - A) It helps to reduce noise levels.
 - B) To stop the sun shining in.
 - C) To keep the window cleaners busy.
 - D) They give a clearer view.
- 3) What facilities are offered to non-residents?
 - A) Only the bedrooms.
 - B) Non-residents are not welcome.
 - C) Only play areas for children.
 - D) The dining room, adjacent golf courses and the fitness areas.
- 4) What does room service mean?
 - A) Food and drink can be delivered to your room.
 - B) The guests have to leave.
 - C) An electrician comes to turn off the lights.
 - D) The room is ready for cleaning.
- 5) Why are guests asked to vacate their rooms by 10 am on departure day?
 - A) To check nothing has been stolen.
 - B) So that the room can be cleaned ready for the next occupants.
 - C) So the room can be repainted.
 - D) To let the staff sit in it when they are tired.

Hotel Conversation Exercises

On this page there are example conversations to study and exercises to do. You need to be prepared when you want to speak to someone and have a conversation with them, and this page will act as a primer to make you ready to do this.

Conversation 1

Situation: Jane and Tui plan a weekend break. Jane speaks to Tui on the telephone.

Jane: Hello Tui, it's Jane.

Tui: Hi Jane.

Jane: I was thinking about having a few days away at the weekend. Will you be able to join me?

Tui: That sounds great. Where were you planning to go?

Jane: I would like to stay in London.

Tui: I enjoy visiting London. There is so much to see.

Jane: I will book two single rooms at the Holiday Inn. It is situated just off Oxford Street.

Tui: If we are near Oxford Street, we are very close to the big stores.

Jane: I will book today.

Tui: Is it very expensive?

Jane: Most good London hotels are expensive but we can get a special three-day weekend break offer.

Tui: What does that cover?

Jane: We get bed and breakfast and £20 towards the cost of dinner.

Tui: That sounds fine. Let me know when you've had our booking confirmed.

Jane: I will pay by credit card over the phone.

Tui: Is it okay if I pay you when we leave on Friday?

Jane: Yes, of course.

Tui: I'm looking forward to our weekend away.

Conversation 2

Situation: Jane and Tui arrive at their hotel in London.

Jane: Hello, I've booked two single rooms. My surname is Major.

Receptionist: Welcome to the Holiday Inn, Oxford Street. Please sign the register.

Jane: I've stayed here before so I know that your hotel is very comfortable and convenient for visiting the stores in Oxford Street.

Receptionist: Here are your room cards. When you insert them into the slot on your room door, the light will change from red to green. When the green light is on, your room is unlocked.

Tui: Shall we take the lift?

Jane: Yes, it is a long climb up to the eighth floor.

Tui: Here we are. Room 820.

Jane: I'm next door. Room 822.

Tui: When I've unpacked, I'll knock on your door and we can decide where we want to go.

Jane: Okay.

Jane: Come in Tui. I could see you were at the door through my security peep hole.

Tui: My room is very luxurious. I have a bath and overhead shower, a television, a fridge and tea making facilities.

Jane: Yes, I'm very happy with my room. It is very clean. There are lots of information leaflets about places to visit in the folder on the dressing table.

Tui: I'll put the kettle on for a cup of tea, and then we can go out and enjoy the sights of London.

Hotel Conversation Exercises

The skill of being able to talk and have a conversation in English is hard to learn unless you practice it, and the following tasks will give an opportunity to do that (to practice it). Spend time now working hard on these exercises and it will be easier to speak in the future.

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

Situation: Jane talks to the hotel receptionist.

Jane: Hello. Can you help me? _____[1]_____.

Receptionist: Certainly, I'll try.

Jane: I'm Jane Major and my room number is 822.

Receptionist: Yes I remember you checking in just a short time ago.

Jane: _____[2]_____, however it overlooks Oxford Street.

Receptionist: Yes a lot of our rooms overlook the street.

Jane: Even with the double-glazed windows closed, _____[3]_____.

Receptionist: The traffic is non-stop day and night unfortunately.

Jane: Would it be possible to have a room in a quieter location?

Receptionist: All the rooms at the back of the building are fully occupied but _____[4]_____.

Jane: That will be better. I should be able to _____[5]_____.
Thankyou.

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) I don't have a problem
- B) I have a problem

- C) I want to go home
D) I cannot get into my room
- 2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?
A) My room is very well appointed
B) My room is dirty
C) The bedside lamp is not working
D) I have a wonderful view
- 3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?
A) It is very quiet
B) It is extremely cold
C) It is far too hot
D) It is very noisy
- 4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
A) I have a room at the back
B) I have a room along the side of the building
C) There is a room in the basement
D) All the rooms are taken
- 5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
A) Watch the traffic
B) Sit on the balcony
C) Get a good night's sleep
D) Wake up very early

Exercise 2 – Writing a Conversation

The conversation should be about hotels and staying in hotels. You will need to decide on who the people will be that are having the conversation and where it happens.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topic

Question set A

- When was the last time you stayed in a hotel?
- What is the best part of staying in a hotel?
- Have you ever worked in a hotel? If so, what did you do?
- How is staying in a hotel different from staying at home?
- What are the most important things for a hotel to do well?

Question set B

- How many times have you stayed in a hotel?
- Do you like staying in a hotel? Why?
- What do you not like when you stay in a hotel?
- Do you think that people who work in a hotel have a good job?
- Is it better for people to stay in cheap or expensive hotels?

Hotel Writing

There are some writing tasks on this page for you to do. When you do writing activities you are able to work at your own speed so you can think about and select the best words to use. You have time to make sure you are using the best vocabulary.

If you need to travel you might need to speak to people in English, and one area where you will need to do that is when sorting accommodation to stay in, which could be a hotel. To do this you will need to know and understand the vocabulary well. A good way to start to learn and understand it is by doing writing exercises. If at any point while doing the tasks on this page you are not sure what word to use, you can look at the vocabulary page.

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

In this writing exercise you need to choose one of the following topics and write as much as you can. Select a topic that you think would be interesting to write about. You can use the vocabulary page to help you, and try to form full sentences. If you want to, you can write about all three topics to get lost of practice.

- Describe the people who work in a hotel.
- Explain what happened the last time you visited a hotel.
- Describe the different types of hotels from where you live.

Exercise 2 – Writing a Summary

You should use new words and sentences but keep the information the same. A summary should be shorter than the original so just keep what is most important.

Hotels

Staying in a hotel should be an enjoyable experience. If the staff show a genuine interest in their visitors, it will encourage a return visit and the guests will pass on a recommendation to their friends.

However, sometimes returning to a hotel for a second visit, can be disappointing. New owners may not be offering the same high standards as the previous owners. Hotels seem to change hands frequently in some parts of the country, especially if they cannot attract enough guests to cover expenses.

The hotels situated in remote areas with small local populations need to build up a good reputation. This is done by advertising the outstanding natural beauty in the surrounding area and encouraging locals to use the dining room when it is the 'off' season or quiet time of year. Brochures, adverts in local guide books, adverts in timetables, visitor publications and by using the internet, will help to bring people into the area and enjoy the facilities that the hotel has to offer.

Some hotels allow guests to take their dogs into their bedrooms and provide 'doggy' beds. In mountainous parts of Britain, where tourists are attracted to climbing and walking holidays, hotels ask if guests will kindly remove their boots before entering the building.

After an energetic day walking, cycling or climbing, nothing is more welcome or important, when returning to a hotel than a cosy room, a relaxing bath and a good

meal. Happy, interested and informative staff all make a visit memorable and encourage guests to return again to the same comfortable hotel.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

For the final writing exercise you need to write a role-play and then you can perform it with a partner to get practice speaking. There are two role-play prompts and you should pick one of them. Each prompt gives you the people involved, where it happens and what is happening, so all you need to do is write the words that the people would say to each other.

Role-play 1

- Location: At home.
- Situation: Using the telephone to call a hotel and book a room.
- Participants: Person calling the hotel and the hotel worker.

Role-play 2

- Location: In a hotel.
- Situation: A family are checking-in to a hotel and asking about their stay.
- Participants: A family and a receptionist.

Unit 7. LEGAL

When traveling abroad it is important to have a good legal vocabulary. You hope you do not need to use it, but just in case you get into trouble or someone else needs your help, you should make sure you know plenty of vocabulary about the law.

Legal Vocabulary List with Definitions

The following list has the legal vocabulary items. Each word has a definition, and you should try to remember them all.

Accuse: To claim someone did something, often something illegal. (verb)

Accused: A person that is alleged to have done something. (noun)

Acquit: To say a person is not guilty and did not perform a crime. (verb)

Advocate: A lawyer who argues for a particular side of a case in court.
(noun)

Allege: To say that someone might have done something, but it has not been proven to be true. (verb)

Appeal: To try to reverse the judgment of a court. (verb)

Arson: To illegally set fire to something. (noun)

Assault: To physically attack another person. (verb)

Bailiff: A court worker who enforces the judge's orders. (noun)

Ban: To prevent someone from doing something for a certain amount of time. (noun)

Barrister: A senior lawyer that works in higher or more important courts.
(noun)

Bench (1): Where the judge sits in a court. (noun)

Bench (2): A collective name for all the judges within a court. (noun)

Break-the-law: To do something that is not allowed under the law of that country. (verb)

Bribery: To give something (normally money) to get an advantage. (noun)

Burglary: To steal something from within a building or vehicle. (noun)

Capital punishment: The use of the death penalty for some crimes. (noun)

Case: A single item happening within a court. (noun)

Charge: To officially claim that a person broke the law. (verb)

Civil law: The rules related to the running of a country or state. (noun)

Commit a crime: To do something illegal. (verb)

Compensate: To give something (often money) to offset criminal damage.
(verb)

Convict: To state that someone is guilty of a crime. (noun)

Court clerk: The person who ensures a court runs smoothly, the person who keeps the court records. (noun)

Courtroom: The place where cases are heard by a judge. (noun)

Criminal law: The rules related to crime and the punishment of crimes.
(noun)

Death penalty: To kill someone as a form of punishment for committing a crime. (noun)

Defence attorney: A lawyer who explains why a person did not do the crime or why they are innocent. (noun)

Defence: The argument as to why someone is innocent. (noun)

Defendant: The person who has been accused of committing a crime.
(noun)

Dock: The place where the defendant sits during the trial. (noun)

Drink-driving: The crime of driving a vehicle after drinking alcohol. (noun)

Drug dealing: The crime of selling illegal drugs. (noun)

Embezzlement: The crime of stealing money owned by someone else but which you were in charge of. (noun)

Evidence: The material and information that is used in a court case to show innocence or guilt. (noun)

Expert witness: Someone who knows a lot about a topic and is called to give evidence. (noun)

Felony: A serious crime (American English). (noun)

Fine: To be required to give away money as a punishment for committing a crime. (noun)

Foreperson: The leader of a jury and the person who speaks for them.
(noun)

Forgery: The crime of making something and claiming it is something else.
(noun)

Fraud: The crime of using false information to get something. (noun)

Guilty: To be found to have committed a crime. (adjective)

High-court: The most important court in a country (British English). (noun)

Hijack: The crime of taking a vehicle with people in it and forcing it to go somewhere. (noun)

Homicide: The crime of intentionally killing someone (same as murder) (American English). (noun)

Imprison: To put someone in prison as a punishment for committing a crime. (verb)

Indict: To officially accuse someone of committing a crime. (verb)

Innocent: To be proven to be not guilty, to have not committed the crime. (adjective)

Judge: The person who decides what sentence to give to someone found guilty of committing a crime. (noun)

Jury: A group of 12 people who listen to the evidence in a case and then decide if the accused is guilty. (noun)

Jury room: The room where the jury goes to consider the evidence and decide a verdict. (noun)

Justice: A situation where a guilty person has been punished. (noun)

Juvenile: A person who is not an adult and is often dealt with in special courts. (noun)

Kidnapping: The crime of taking a person away and demanding money to return them. (noun)

Law: The rule or rules that govern how people should behave. (noun)

Lawsuit: A court case brought by an individual person rather than officials. (noun)

Lawyer: A person who studies and practices law. (noun)

Magistrate: A judge with lower qualifications who deals with minor offences. (noun)

Manslaughter: The crime of accidentally killing someone. (noun)

Misdemeanour: A less serious crime (American English). (noun)

Murder: The crime of intentionally killing someone (same as homicide) (British English). (noun)

Negligence: To act without proper care for the consequences. (noun)

Not-guilty: To have not committed a crime. (adjective)

Offence: The specific law that a person has broken. (noun)

Parole: To be released from prison early but with restrictions on the person's actions. (noun)

Perjury: The crime of lying while promising not to lie. (noun)

Pick-pocketing: The crime of stealing something from a person's pocket or bag. (noun)

Plaintiff: The person who starts an action in a court. (noun)

Plea: The response to whether a person did or did not commit a crime: guilty or innocent. (noun)

Police officer: A person who catches criminals and stops crimes being committed. (noun)

Precedent: Where previous judgments are used as the base of new laws. (noun)

Prison sentence: The time that a criminal has to spend in prison. (noun)

Prison: A place where criminals are sent and locked up as a punishment for their crimes. (noun)

Probation: A period of time where a criminal's behaviour is looked at closely and if they do anything wrong they can go back to prison. (noun)

Prosecution: The lawyers who are trying to prove a person is guilty. (noun)

Robbery: The crime of taking something that does not belong to you. (noun)

Shoplifting: The crime of taking something from a shop without paying. (noun)

Smuggling: The crime of bringing something into a country that is illegal or not paying taxes related to the items. (noun)

Solicitor: A lawyer who can be consulted for advice and who prepares documents. (noun)

Stand trial: To be prosecuted in front of a jury. (noun)

Statement: A formal description of what happened or was observed. (noun)

Sue: To start a legal claim against a person or entity. (verb)

Suspect: A person who is believed to have committed a crime. (noun)

Testify: To give evidence in a court. (verb)

The accused: The person who is standing trial for committing a crime. (noun)

Theft: The crime of taking something that is not yours. (noun)

Trespass: The crime of entering an area or building without permission. (noun)

Trial: The process of a jury listening to evidence and then giving a verdict. (noun)

Unanimous: When everyone agrees with the same answer. (adjective)

Verdict: The final decision reached by a jury, normally 'guilty' or 'not guilty'. (noun)

Victim: The person who has had a crime committed against them and who has suffered. (noun)

Violate: To not follow rules that are specifically set. (verb)

Witness: A person who has information about a crime. (noun)

Legal Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

This legal vocabulary exercise has five questions in which you have to identify the correct definition (A-D) for the word given in each question.

- 1) What is the definition of *Appeal*?
 - A) A collective name for all the judges within a court.
 - B) To claim someone did something, often something illegal.
 - C) To try to reverse the judgment of a court.
 - D) To officially claim that a person broke the law.
- 2) What is the definition of *Convict*?
 - A) A court worker who enforces the judge's orders.
 - B) The place where cases are heard by a judge.
 - C) To state that someone is guilty of a crime.
 - D) To give something (normally money) to get an advantage.
- 3) What is the definition of *Evidence*?
 - A) A person who has been convicted by a court.
 - B) The argument as to why someone is innocent.
 - C) The crime of selling illegal drugs.
 - D) The material and information that is used in a court case to show innocence or guilt.
- 4) What is the definition of *Illegal*?
 - A) Something that is not allowed by the laws of a country.
 - B) A situation where a guilty person has been punished.
 - C) A person who is not an adult and is often dealt with in special courts.
 - D) To be found to have committed a crime.
- 5) What is the definition of *Prison sentence*?
 - A) The time that a criminal has to spend in prison.
 - B) The crime of taking something from a shop without paying.
 - C) To act without proper care for the consequences.
 - D) The crime of lying while promising not to lie.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A person who is believed to have committed a crime?*

- A) Suspect
- B) Victim

C) Solicitor

D) Testify

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A person who catches criminals and stops crimes being committed?*

A) Offence

B) Police office

C) Shoplifting

D) Prison

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *The leader of a jury and the person who speaks for them?*

A) Guilty

B) Foreperson

C) Judge

D) Hijack

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *The place where cases are heard by a judge?*

A) Convict

B) Death penalty

C) Evidence

D) Courtroom

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A senior lawyer that works in higher or more important courts?*

A) Allege

B) Arson

C) Barrister

D) Charge

Legal Reading

It is important to be able to do legal reading as you might need to understand written information about the law when you are in another country.

Legal Reading Comprehension Passage

In many countries the legal systems are very complex. This is because they have been developed over very long times. Every time that a new case is decided it can have an affect on future cases. This means that the people who work in legal situations have to be clever. They have to know and understand all the rules and precedents. A precedent is when a previous decision will have an effect on future cases as it was related to an important point.

There are many people who work with the law, such as solicitors or judges. A solicitor is a lawyer who spends most of their time advising their clients and preparing legal documents, such as wills or contracts for buying and selling houses. They need to be very careful and make sure that all the details are correct, otherwise their clients might lose a lot of money.

A barrister is a type of lawyer who works in court rooms. They will either work for the prosecution or defense sides. If they are a prosecution lawyer they are trying to prove that the defendant (the person on trial) committed a crime. They have to present evidence to show that the defendant is guilty. If they are a defense lawyer then they work for the defendant and have to show that the evidence presented is not enough to prove that their client is guilty and he should be judged to be not guilty.

Then there are judges and magistrates. A magistrate will hear trials about less serious crimes, while a judge's will be about more serious crimes. These are the people who have to decide what punishment will be given to someone who is guilty. The punishments could range from a small fine up to a long prison sentence, and even a death sentence in some countries. The trial happens in the judge's courtroom, so the judge is responsible for making sure the trial is run fairly and follows the law.

If a lawyer believes that a trial was not fair or there was a mistake in the law, they can ask for a new trial that will generally be heard by an appeal court where an appeal judge will be in charge. Often appeal judges will be the most experienced judges in a country, so they know a lot about the law and how to apply it.

Legal Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

- 1) What do lawyers have to be?
 - A) Nice
 - B) Clever
 - C) Greedy
 - D) Fast workers
- 2) What could happen if a solicitor makes a mistake?
 - A) Someone who is innocent could go to prison.
 - B) Someone could lose their job.
 - C) The client could lose some money.
 - D) The client could learn something new.

- 3) What does a defense lawyer have to do?
- A) Show that the prosecution's evidence is not enough.
 - B) Prove that the defendant is guilty.
 - C) Show that the defendant was someone else.
 - D) Prove that the judge has made a mistake.
- 4) What is the most severe punishment a judge could give?
- A) A long time in prison.
 - B) A fine.
 - C) A judge does not give punishment.
 - D) Capital punishment.
- 5) Why might an appeal be needed?
- A) The first trial was not fair.
 - B) The first trial took too long to finish.
 - C) The first trial was done perfectly.
 - D) The first trial had too many people watching.

Legal Conversation

Conversation 1

Situation: Lucy tells Andrew about being on a jury.

Andrew: Hi. How are you? I haven't seen you for a few days.

Lucy: Hi. I'm fine. I've been busy.

Andrew: What have you been doing?

Lucy: I was called to do jury duty.

Andrew: Wow. What was it like?

Lucy: It was good. It did not take too long and was fun.

Andrew: What happened? I have never been on a jury.

Lucy: I got a letter telling me to go to the court house, and I was then taken to a court room.

Andrew: What was the case about?

Lucy: It was about a teenager who had done a lot of robberies?

Andrew: You found him to be guilty?

Lucy: Yes. It was easy. There was so much evidence that there was no doubt he did the crime.

Andrew: Why did it take so long then?

Lucy: There was just so much evidence. The evidence took three days to present and then we only needed fifteen minutes to reach our decision.

Andrew: Ok good.

Legal Conversation Exercises

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

For the first conversation exercise you need to choose the best option (A-D) to fill in each of the gaps in the following conversation.

Situation: Lucy, Jane and Bob discuss a report on the Internet about a court case.

Lucy: Have you read about this court case?

Bob: Which case?

Lucy: It's about a _____ 1 _____.

Jane: Yes I heard about it a few days ago. It seems like the _____ 2 _____.

Bob: Who is he alleged to have killed? Did he do it?

Jane: His mother to get her money as he owed a lot of money to other people.

Lucy: The trial is still happening. There is still more _____ 3 _____ to take the stand.

Bob: So they don't know if he did it yet?

Jane: It seems likely that he did it. Most of the evidence is very strong.

Lucy: _____ 4 _____ convict him.

Jane: Yes I expect that he will be found guilty of the murder.

Bob: If he did it I hope the judge gives him a very long prison sentence.

Jane: Yes, so do I.

Lucy: We should still _____ 5 _____ who commit crimes like this.

Bob: I'm not sure the death penalty is a good idea, but he defiantly should never be paroled out of prison. He should die there.

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) robbery that happened last week
- B) murder that happened last year
- C) fraud that will happen next year
- D) trespass that happened last year

2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?

- A) defendant is a very nasty man
- B) lawyer is a very nasty man
- C) bailiff is a very nasty man
- D) defendant is a very nice man

3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?

- A) witnesses to present and evidence
 - B) evidence to present and witnesses
 - C) juries to present and witnesses
 - D) lawyers to present and barristers
- 4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
- A) I think the judge will
 - B) I think the police office will
 - C) I think the lawyers will
 - D) I think the jury will
- 5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
- A) have fines for people
 - B) have parole for people
 - C) have capital punishment for people
 - D) have prisons for people

Exercise 2 – Writing a Conversation

For this exercise you need to write your own conversation. It should be related to the legal vocabulary and be set in a situation where the vocabulary might need to be used.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

Question set A

- Have you ever been to a court?
- Do you know anyone who has needed to give evidence in a court case?
- Would you like to be a lawyer?
- Do you think it is difficult to be a lawyer?
- Do you think juries ever make mistakes?

Question set B

- Do you know anyone who has been a member of a jury?
- Do you think the police do their job well?
- Should there be capital punishment?
- Do you think judges ever make mistakes?
- What sort of crimes are committed most often where you live?

Legal Writing

Doing writing exercises is a good way to get better at understanding and being able to use words about the law in an everyday way. Legal writing task will help you learn the vocabulary about the law.

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

For the first writing exercise you need to pick one of the following writing topics about the law and write as much as you can. You should use full sentences and paragraphs. To really get better, once you have finished the first topic you can do the other 2 as well.

- Describe what happens in a court case.
- Explain about the different crimes that people commit.
- Describe how can mistakes in court cases be made and what happens when they are discovered.

Exercise 2 – Write a Summary

What is it like to be on a jury?

Juries are a very important part of the legal system. They are the people who decide if a defendant is guilty or not guilty of the crime they have been accused of. The jury listens to all the evidence that the prosecution and defense lawyers present. They use the information from the evidence to make their decision.

In most countries the jury will be made up of twelve people. Sometimes there can also be alternate or spare jurors if the trial will be very long or complex. These extra jurors will listen to the evidence and be ready to replace one of the main jurors if they become ill or cannot continue for any reason. This means there will always be twelve people to decide if the prosecution proved their case or not.

While the trial is happening the jury is not meant to speak to anybody about what they have heard or what they think of the evidence. During the day when they are not needed in the courtroom, for example, when it is lunch time, they have a special room called a jury room where they can go. This room is also used at the end of the trial when they have heard all the evidence and have to make their decision.

When the jury needs to decide if the case has been proven or not they go to the jury room and all sit down round a table to discuss and talk about what they think of the evidence. They will consider each piece of evidence and then move onto the next, until the end. Then when they are ready they will vote to decide

whether the defendant is guilty or innocent. Usually a unanimous verdict is needed.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

For the final exercise on this page you need to write some role-plays

Role-play 1

- Location: Outside some court rooms.
- Situation: Waiting to go into the courts.
- Participants: 2 (or more) witnesses for different trials.

Role-play 2

- Location: In court.
- Situation: A witness is giving evidence.
- Participants: Witness, lawyers and others if needed.

Unit 8. MEETING SOMEONE NEW

People need to get a good idea about you when first meeting, and this vocabulary will help you do that.

When people first meet you they will form an opinion of you, and to make sure this is a good one you will need to be able to greet them using a wide range of vocabulary and phrases. You will need to be able to speak the words well and pronounce them so the other person will understand. This page will help you do that.

Meeting Someone New Vocabulary List with Definitions

The following list has vocabulary related to meeting someone new and having a first short conversation. Try to learn as much as you can.

Are you a ...? (student) - A question to ask what someone does by giving a suggestion.

Are you new here? - A question to see if the person has only just arrived.

Big family - A family with many children (over 4 or 5) and relatives.

Bye-bye (Bye) - An informal word for when leaving. (interjection)

Christian name - The name chosen by parents for their child. Used by friends and informally. Also called first name or given name. (noun)

Do - Referring to a person's job, e.g. what do you do? (verb)

Excuse me - A phrase to use when interrupting someone who is already speaking or when asking for help. (interjection)

Family name - The name that all members of a family share, often comes from the father, someone's last name. Also called surname. (noun)

First name - The name chosen by parents for their child. Also called Christian name or given name. (noun)

Formal greeting - A greeting to use when meeting someone important or if you are being polite, e.g. hello, how do you do. (noun)

From - A place where a person was born or lives, e.g. where are you from? (preposition)

Good afternoon (afternoon) - A formal greeting to use after midday but before 5 pm. Can be shortened to the informal 'afternoon'. (noun)

Good evening (evening) - A formal greeting to use after 5pm. Can be shortened to the informal 'evening'. (noun)

Good morning (morning) - A formal greeting to use before midday. Can be shortened to the informal 'morning'. (noun)

Goodbye - A formal word for when leaving. (noun)

Goodnight (night) - A formal way of saying goodbye in the evening or at night. Can be shortened to the informal 'night'. (noun)

Greet - To say hello when first meeting someone. (verb)

Greeting - The word used to greet someone, e.g. hello. (noun)

Handshake - Holding right hands and moving them up and down when first meeting someone. (noun)

Hello - A formal greeting. (interjection)

Hi - An informal greeting. (interjection)

Homesick - To miss your home. (adjective)

How are you? - To ask if someone is ok.

How do you do? - A formal greeting. The correct reply is also 'how do you do?'

How's it going? - An informal greeting.

Hug - To hold someone with arms wrapped around them. (verb)

I have to go now. - A phrase to explain that the conversation needs to end.

Informal greeting - A greeting use with friends, e.g. hi, how's it going.

Introduce - To tell someone your name or another person's name. (verb)

Kiss - To place the lips of two people together. (verb)

Know - To be aware of someone. (verb)

Meet - To see and speak to someone. (verb)

Name - The word or words used to refer to a person. (noun)

New person - Someone that has not been met before. (noun)

Nice to meet you. - A greeting to use after someone is introduced to you.

Nice to see you. - A greeting for when meeting someone.

Pardon me - A phrase to use when you did not hear what was said.
(interjection)

Partner - Someone's girlfriend, boyfriend, husband or wife. (noun)

Polite - Behaving in a way that is socially correct and shows understanding of and care for other people's feelings. (adjective)

See you. - An informal phrase for when leaving.

Siblings - A group of brothers and sisters. (noun)

Small family - A family with just a few children (1 or 2) and not many relatives.

Study - To go to school, university or be in education. (verb)

Surname - The name that all members of a family share, often comes from the father, someone's last name. Also called family name. (noun)

Tell us about yourself? - A question to ask to get a lot of information about a person. When answering include your name, job, where you come from and possibly your age as well as family information.

Wave - To lift up a hand and arm to greet someone. (verb)

What about you? - A question to ask for the same information from someone as they asked from you.

Phrases

Hello

Hi

Nice to meet you.

Nice to see you.

Good morning (morning)

Good afternoon (afternoon)

Good evening (evening)

What is your name?

My name is ...

I would like to introduce myself, my name is ...

Tell us about yourself?

Where do you come from?

I come from ... (London, Bangkok)

What is your family like?

I have a ... (big family, small family)

Do you have any brothers or sisters?
I have a ... (brother and two sisters)
No I am an only child.
How old are you?
I am ... years old.
Do you have a partner?
I am single/married.
I have a girlfriend/boyfriend.
Are you new here?
Are you a ...? (student)
What do you study?
I study ... (biology, history)
What do you do?
I am a ... (student, teacher)
I work in a ... (coffee shop, office)
How are you?
Fine, thanks.
I'm fine, thanks for asking.
What about you?
Have we met before?
Yes, last week.
I don't think so.
Can you help me please?
Yes, what can I do?
Thank you that is very kind.
Pardon, could you please repeat that?
Excuse me, ...
Do you want to go and have coffee?
Yes, that would be nice.
I'd like you to meet ...
May I introduce ... to you?
I have to go now.
Goodbye
Bye-Bye
Bye
See you
Goodnight (night)

Meeting Someone New Vocabulary Exercises

Below are short exercises to test your understanding of the ESL meeting someone new vocabulary included above. Once you know the vocabulary well, you can try to do the exercises.

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

This exercise contains five questions that each have one of the words from the vocabulary list above and options (A-D) that include definitions.

1) What is the definition of *Christian name*?

A) A place where a person was born or lives, e.g. where are you from?
B) A formal way of saying goodbye in the evening or at night. Can be shortened to the informal ‘night’.

C) The name chosen by parents for their child. Used by friends and informally. Also called first name or given name.

D) A formal greeting.

2) What is the definition of *introduce*?

A) A formal greeting. The correct reply is also ‘how do you do?’

B) To tell someone your name or another person’s name.

C) A greeting to use after someone is introduced to you.

D) To lift up a hand and arm to greet someone.

3) What is the definition of *siblings*?

A) A group of brothers and sisters.

B) A greeting to use after someone is introduced to you.

C) To hold someone with arms wrapped around them.

D) A formal way of saying goodbye in the evening or at night. Can be shortened to the informal ‘night’.

4) What is the definition of *good evening*?

A) A greeting to use when meeting someone important or you are being polite, e.g. hello, how do you do.

B) A formal greeting to use before midday. Can be shortened to the informal ‘morning’.

C) To place the lips of two people together.

D) A formal greeting to use after 5pm. Can be shortened to the informal ‘evening’.

5) What is the definition of *partner*?

A) An informal phrase for when leaving.

B) A question to ask to get a lot of information about a person. When answering include your name, job, where you come from and possibly your age as well as family information.

C) Someone's girlfriend, boyfriend, husband or wife.

D) A phrase to explain that the conversation needs to end.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

The following questions give you a definition of one of the words from the vocabulary list above and you have to choose the correct word that matches the definition from the options provided.

1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *The word or words used to refer to a person?*

A) Name

B) Kiss

C) Nice to meet you

D) Small family

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A family with just a few children (1 or 2) and not many relatives?*

A) Large family

B) Hug

C) I have to go now

D) Small family

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *Holding right hands and moving them up and down when first meeting someone?*

A) Wave

B) Hug

C) Handshake

D) Home sick

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *The name that all members of a family share, often comes from the father, someone's last name. Also called surname?*

A) Family name

B) Are you new here?

C) Excuse me

D) Introduce

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A phrase to explain that the conversation needs to end?*

- A) Good morning
- B) I have to go now
- C) How are you?
- D) Nice to meet you.

Meeting Someone New Reading

The passage on this page will help you understand the vocabulary and phrases you might need when first meeting someone or introducing yourself.

The passage below has 4 people introducing themselves to each other when they first all meet while at a special class. There are then 5 questions for you to answer by reading the passage and choosing the correct option.

Meeting Someone New

Good morning, I would like to introduce myself. My name is David Johnson and it is nice to meet you. I come from near Cambridge. I live in a small village that is close to the city of Cambridge. I am 20 years old. I am studying history at university and work in a shop at the weekends. I have one brother and one sister. They are both older than me. My sister is 26 years old and my brother is 22 years old. They have both graduated from university and work in London.

Hi, my name is Lucy Spalding and it is great to meet you all. I am really excited to see so many people. I am 24 years old and am an only child. I come from Newcastle, which is in the North of England and a long way away from here. My mother is a teacher and my father works in an office. I finished a degree in Media Studies last year and am unemployed at the moment. I want to move to London to find work sometime.

Hello, it is nice to see you all. I'm Elaine. I come from Cardiff and it is great to be here to meet you all in Reading. I am 42 years old. I am married to my husband, Richard, and have two children. One son called Andrew who is 18 years old and one daughter who is 16 years old and called Tracy. I work in a supermarket and my husband is a police officer. My son wants to study computing at university while my daughter wants to become a singer.

Good morning. It is a pleasure to meet you. Please let me introduce myself to you. I am Hamid and I come from Pakistan. My home town is Islamabad, the capital city. I am 19 years old and have come to the UK to study English. I will stay here for one year. I want to learn a lot. My family is big. I have 3 brothers and 1 sister. I am the oldest and my sister, the youngest, is 11 years old. My father works as a government official and my mother is a housewife. I want to learn English so I can get a good job. I do not work as I spend all my time studying.

Meeting Someone New Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

- 1) Where is David Johnson from?
 - A) London
 - B) Reading
 - C) Cardiff
 - D) Cambridge
- 2) What is the name of Tracy's mother?
 - A) Elaine
 - B) Lucy
 - C) Richard
 - D) Andrew
- 3) How many brothers does Lucy Spalding have?
 - A) 0
 - B) 1
 - C) 2
 - D) 3
- 4) How many siblings does Hamid have?
 - A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5
- 5) Elaine's children want to do what?
 - A) Sing and work as police officer
 - B) Study computing and sing
 - C) Work as a hairdresser and study media studies
 - D) The passage does not say.

Meeting Someone New Conversations

The conversations on this page and the exercises will help you learn how to speak to someone when you first meet them. It is important for you to be able to greet someone and introduce yourself. These conversations will show examples of how you can do this.

Conversation 1

Situation: Lucy meets a new student.

Lucy: Hello, are you new here? I've not seen you before.

Tui: Hi, yes I'm a new student. I just arrived yesterday.

Lucy: I'm Lucy, it's nice to meet you.

Tui: My name is Tui. I hope you can understand my English, I'm still learning.

Lucy: Yes I can understand you, you speak very clearly. What are you doing here?

Tui: I am studying for my MSc in biology. I will be here for one or two years.

Lucy: Great. I'm also studying for an MSc. Have you met anyone else yet?

Tui: No just my teacher.

Lucy: Do you want to come and have some coffee with me? I am going to meet my friends. They would love to meet you.

Tui: That would be great, thank you.

Lucy: Don't mention it. Where do you come from?

Tui: I'm from Thailand. I think it is very cold in the UK.

Lucy: Yes it is cold but the weather will get warmer in the summer. Let's go and meet my friends.

Conversation 2

Situation: Lucy introduces Tui to some of her friends.

Lucy: Hi. This is Tui she's a new student that's just joined.

Bob: Hi nice to meet you. My name is Bob.

Jane: Hi, I'm Jane. Have a seat and tell us all about yourself.

Tui: Hi. It's great to meet you. I'm from Thailand and I arrived yesterday.

Jane: Are you homesick?

Tui: A little. I miss my family.

Bob: Do you come from a big family?

Tui: Quite big. I have two brothers and one sister. I'm the oldest.

Lucy: It must be difficult coming so far away from your family.

Tui: Yes, but I have always wanted to travel and meet people from other countries.

Jane: Do you like it here?

Tui: Yes. I am very excited to be here. Where do you come from?

Jane: I come from York.

Bob: It was nice to meet you Tui. I have to go to my class now. I will see you later, bye.

Tui: Goodbye.

Meeting Someone New Conversation Exercises

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

The following conversation has 5 blanks in it that you need to fill by choosing the best option (A-D) from the questions below.

Situation: Andrew meets Tui.

Tui: Excuse me, can you help me?

Andrew: Yes, sure, _____ (1) _____

Tui: I'm a bit lost and need to find my way to class room H2-202. Please tell me how to find it.

Andrew: You're very close. It's just round the corner. I'll show you the way, I've got a class there now.

Tui: Thank you that is very kind. My name is Tui. _____ (2)

_____ Andrew: Nice to meet you as well. You're from Thailand, my friend Lucy met you yesterday and said that there was a new student joining our class.

Tui: Yes, it was great to meet her yesterday. _____ (3) _____

Andrew: I'm from Norwich. It is an old and beautiful city.

Tui: What is your family like?

Andrew: My family is small. I am an only child so it was just my parents and me. _____ (4) _____

Tui: Yes. I've not been here long but I think it is a great city.

Andrew: Here we are at the classroom. Lucy usually gets to class early, we can go and sit with her.

Lucy: Morning Andrew and Tui. How are you?

Andrew: I'm, fine thanks.

Tui: Hi. _____ (5) _____

Lucy: Yes, I'm fine, thanks for asking.

Meeting Someone New Conversation

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) who are you?
- B) what can I do?
- C) where do you come from?
- D) how are you?

2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?

- A) What's your name?

- B) It is nice to meet you.
C) I have to go, goodbye.
D) Do you want to go and have coffee?
- 3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?
A) What is your family like?
B) My name is Tui.
C) What is your name?
D) Where do you come from?
- 4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
A) How long will you stay?
B) Where are you living?
C) Do you like London?
D) What is your name?
- 5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
A) I'm great, and you?
B) I'm Tui.
C) Do you want to eat lunch together?
D) Have you met Andrew?

Exercise 2 – Write a Conversation

In this exercise you should try to write a conversation of your own. It could have just 2 people or more if you want. The people speaking in the conversation should be meeting for the first time and introducing themselves to each other.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

There are two question sets below for you and a friend to use.

Question set A

- What is your name?
- Where do you come from?
- Do you like it there?
- What do you do?
- Do you like doing that?

Question set B

- Describe your parents?
- How are you?
- What is your family like?
- Do you have a partner?
- How old are you?

Meeting Someone New Writing

This page has a range of exercises to help you learn and use the vocabulary and phrases about meeting someone new. You will need to use this vocabulary when introducing yourself to new people, so it is good to practice it now.

The exercises on this page will give you the chance to practice using the vocabulary in a range of real-life situations. This will make you ready for when you need to actually introduce yourself.

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

Below there are 3 writing questions for you to try. In each of them you will need to write about introducing someone. You should try to write as much as you can and be as detailed as possible. Choose one, or more, of the following topics and write a short passage.

- Write an introduction for yourself.
- Write an introduction for one of your friends.
- Find information on the Internet and write an introduction for a famous person.

Exercise 2 – Write a Summary

Read the following conversation between 2 people who have just met each other and write a summary of it. In the summary you should describe the 2 people that were having the conversation. Use full sentences to write your summary.

Summary Passage

Claire: Hello, I'm Claire. What is your name?

Brody: Hi, I'm Brody. It's nice to meet you.

Claire: What do you do?

Brody: I am a student at Hull University.

Claire: What do you study?

Brody: I study geography. Are you a student?

Claire: No I work as a teacher.

Brody: How old are you?

Claire: I am 24 years old. What about you?

Brody: I am 23 years old.

Claire: Where do you come from?

Brody: I come from Southampton. It is on the south coast.

Claire: I went there for a holiday once. I come from Luton. It is near London. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Brody: Yes, I have an older brother. He is 25 years old and still lives in Southampton. Do you have any siblings?

Claire: No, I am an only child.

Brody: What about your parents?

Claire: My mother works in a shop and my father is a mechanic. He works in a garage fixing cars.

Brody: My brother is also a mechanic. My mother is a housewife and father works as an electrician.

Claire: Would you like to go and get some coffee to drink?

Brody: Yes, that would be nice. We could talk more.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-Plays

In this exercise you have been given two role-play situations. Each says the people involved, where it happens and what is happening.

Role-play 1

- Participants: Teacher, students (2 or more)
- Location: Classroom
- Situation: A teacher is meeting their new students for the first time and has asked them to introduce themselves.

Role-play 2

- Participants: 2 people
- Location: At a party
- Situation: At a party in someone's house 2 people meet for the first time.

Unit 9. NEW YEAR

The New Year is a fun time, and this New Year vocabulary page will let you learn many of the words that you will need to be able to talk about the fun things you do. Your friends will often want to know what you plan to do, or what you did do, for the New Year holiday, so this page will help you learn what to say.

New Year Vocabulary List with Definitions

1st January: The first day of the year when using the Gregorian calendar. (noun)

31st December: The last day of the year when using the Gregorian calendar. (noun)

Auld Lang Syne: A traditional Scottish song with words by the poet Robert Burns, often sung at New Year to say goodbye to the old year and welcome the new year. Auld Lang Syne means "the old days" in Scots. (noun)

Bagpipes: Traditional Scottish musical instrument that are played a new year celebrations. (noun)

Balloons: Small inflatable decorations for parties. (noun)

Banquet: A large formal meal that many people attend as a party. (noun)

Big Ben: A big clock in London that signals the start of the new year in the UK. (noun)

Buffet: A meal where people select their own food while standing up. (noun)

Calendar: A written record of the days and months in each year. (noun)

Celebration: A happy gathering of people to mark a special occasion. (noun)

Champagne: A white wine with bubbles in it that is drunk at celebrations. (noun)

Clock: A device that measure the passing of time. (noun)

Confetti: Small pieces of colored paper that are thrown in the air during certain celebrations. (noun)

Countdown: To count backwards (from a higher number to a lower one) to the start of a specific event. (verb)

Crowd: A large group of people. (noun)

Custom: A specific action that is always done in the same way and at the same time. (noun)

Dance: To move in time with music. (verb)

Decorations: The items used to make something more beatify or nice to look at. (noun)

Eve: The day before another day on which something happens. (noun)

Family: The group of people that you are related to. (noun)

Fancy dress: The clothes worn at a party were people dress-up as something different. (noun)

Fireworks: A small explosive that produces bright colors that people use at celebrations. (noun)

Gathering: A group of people that come together for the same occasion. (noun)

Gregorian calendar: The most widely used dating system that started in Europe. (noun)

Hangover: A feeling of illness after drinking too much alcohol. (noun)

Hogmanay: The traditional Scottish name for New Year. (noun)

Holiday: A time when you do not need to work. (noun)

Host/hostess: The person who gives and organizes a party. (noun)

Invitation: A request for someone to attend an event or party. (noun)

Invite: To ask someone to attended an event or party. (verb)

Kilt: The traditional Scottish clothing that a piper would wear when playing the bagpipes. (noun)

Lunar New Year: The new year under the Chinese calendar. (noun)

Midnight: The time in the middle of the night when one day ends and another day starts. (noun)

Music: The pleasant sound that people listen to for enjoyment. (noun)

New Year's Eve: The last day of the year. The 31st of December in the Gregorian calendar. (noun)

Nightclub: A building where people go to dance and drink until very late at night. (noun)

Noisemakers: An item that is used at a celebration to make happy noise. (noun)

Party: A group of people who are celebrating something. (noun)

Piper: A person who plays the bagpipes. (noun)

Public holiday: A day when the whole country does not need to work. (noun)

Resolution: A promise to do something or to change something during the following year. (noun)

Reveler: Someone who dances, drinks, sings, etc. at a party or in public, especially in a noisy way. (noun)

Sale: The act of selling items for a reduced price. (noun)

Songkran: The traditional Thai new year that is celebrated in April. (noun)

Stroke of midnight: The precise moment when a clock goes from 11.59pm to 12.00am. (noun)

Toast: To celebrate an occasion or person by drinking something. (verb)

Tradition: The actions and situations that are always done the same way each year. (noun)

Vow: To promise to do something. (verb)

New Year Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

1) What is the definition of *Bagpipes*?

- A) The first day of the year when using the Gregorian calendar.
- B) A written record of the days and months in each year.
- C) Small inflatable decorations for parties.
- D) Traditional Scottish musical instrument that are played a new year celebrations.

2) What is the definition of *Champagne*?

- A) A white wine with bubbles in it that is drunk at celebrations.
- B) The group of people that you are related to.
- C) A device that measure the passing of time.
- D) A specific action that is always done in the same way and at the same time.

3) What is the definition of *Fireworks*?

- A) A specific action that is always done in the same way and at the same time.
- B) A group of people that come together for the same occasion.
- C) A small explosive that produces bright colors that people use at celebrations.
- D) The clothes worn at a party were people dress-up as something different.

4) What is the definition of *Invite*?

- A) The time when the last year ends and the next one starts. The 1st of January in the Gregorian calendar.

- B) To ask someone to attend an event or party.
 - C) The new year under the Chinese calendar.
 - D) The person who gives and organizes a party.
- 5) What is the definition of *Public holiday*?
- A) A person who is attending a party.
 - B) The last day of the year. The 31st of December in the Gregorian calendar.
 - C) A day when the whole country does not need to work.
 - D) A person who plays the bagpipes.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

For the second New Year vocabulary exercise you should again choose the best option (A-D) that has the word to match the definition given in the question.

1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *To celebrate an occasion or person by drinking something?*

- A) Toast
- B) Nightclub
- C) Resolution
- D) Vow

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *The time in the middle of the night when one day ends and another day starts?*

- A) Gathering
- B) Music
- C) Kilt
- D) Midnight

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *The clothes worn at a party were people dress-up as something different?*

- A) Decorations
- B) Fancy dress
- C) Host
- D) Holiday

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A large group of people?*

- A) Clock
- B) Gregorian calendar
- C) Crowd
- D) Hangover

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A big clock in London that signals the start of the new year in the UK?*

- A) Bagpipes
- B) Big Ben
- C) Confetti
- D) Countdown

New Year Reading

This Reading comprehension page has a reading passage and some questions that will let you practice using New Year vocabulary while reading. This will mean that you will be able to remember the words better and so be ready to use them when you need to.

Reading is a good way to learn new vocabulary. When you read you can work at the speed that is best for you. This means that at the start you can read slowly and then when you understand more you can start to read faster.

New Year Parties

Most people celebrate the New Year, and many of them do that by attending a party. Some parties may be small while others will be quite big. Some parties will be at a person's home while other might be outside in a city center.

The simplest and smallest New Year parties are those that a single family will have in their own house. This is where the parents and children will just spend time together. Some years a family will spend time like this and then in other years they will go to other types of parties. Often the family at a house party will eat a meal together and then wait for midnight. While waiting they play games, watch television, or talk to each other.

Another type of party will be where someone will invite a group of friends to their house for a celebration. This will be a bit of a bigger party, and depending on the size of the house ten to thirty people may attend. If there are not many people at the party they may sit down and eat a formal meal, while for a bigger party it will be a buffet where people stand up and help themselves to food. Often the people who come to the party will each bring something to share that everyone can eat.

The biggest parties that happen are public parties in the middle of some cities. For these parties, groups of friends will spend the evening and night outside, often visiting several different pubs and bars. They might have a drink in one pub and then walk to another pub where they will have another drink. When it is getting close to midnight most of the people will finish their drink in the bar

or pub and go to some central point in the city. At this place there will be a big countdown to midnight and the start of the New Year. After midnight the people will then either go home or go to a nightclub so they can celebrate for even longer.

As people get older the type of party they attend may change. A young person may go out to a big city center party while an older person may just want to spend time at home with their family.

New Year Reading Comprehension

- 1) Who attends the smallest type of party?
 - A) Everyone who lives on the same street.
 - B) Just the family.
 - C) All of the person's friends.
 - D) No one as the parties are very boring.
- 2) When a party has a buffet, who supplies the food?
 - A) Everyone who attends the party.
 - B) The host.
 - C) A special company.
 - D) Just one of the guests.
- 3) Who most often attends city center parties?
 - A) Old people
 - B) Young children
 - C) Groups of friends
 - D) Single people
- 4) When people go to a city center party, what do they do all night?
 - A) They visit many different pubs or bars.
 - B) They visit many different museums.
 - C) They visit many different house parties.
 - D) They visit many different nightclubs.
- 5) How do people know when it is midnight at a city center party?
 - A) They look at their mobile phones.
 - B) There is a big countdown.
 - C) They ask their friends.
 - D) There are lots of televisions for them to watch.

New Year Conversation

By looking and thinking about the conversations on this page you will be able to prepare for when you need to talk to someone.

These example New Year conversations will help you when you need to talk about the New Year.

Fill in the blanks in a conversation.

Write a conversation.

Conversation topics.

Conversation 1

Situation: Jane and Andrew talk about what they will do for New Year.

Jane: I can't wait for the Christmas and New Year holiday.

Andrew: I know. What are you planning to do this year?

Jane: For Christmas I will stay with my parents. Then for New Year I will visit a friend who lives in Edinburgh.

Andrew: That will be great. I've always wanted to celebrate the New Year in Scotland.

Jane: They call it Hogmanay in Scotland, and it should be great fun.

Andrew: Will you go to a party?

Jane: We will go to Princes Street. It is the main road in the city center. They have a massive party.

Andrew: What about all the cars on the road?

Jane: There isn't any space for cars. Anyway, the road is closed so all the people fill the street from side to side.

Andrew: What will you do at the party?

Jane: Just have fun. Go into some pubs for some drinks and look at all the entertainment.

Andrew: It sound like good fun.

Jane: Yes, it will be. Then the best bit is singing Auld Lang Syne at the stroke of midnight.

Conversation 2

Situation: Bob and Tui talk about the New Year in Thailand.

Bob: Do you like to celebrate the New Year in Thailand?

Tui: Yes, we like to celebrate both of the new years.

Bob: What do you mean?

Tui: We celebrate the new year twice in Thailand.

Bob: Wow. Why do you do that?

Tui: The first time is for the 1st of January like in lots of other places in the world. We have public holidays and go to visit our families.

Bob: Ok, that is like in the UK.

Tui: Then the second one is in April and is the old traditional new year.

Bob: Isn't April when you have a big water festival in Thailand?

Tui: Yes. They're the same thing. It is called Songkran and is also known as a water festival.

Bob: I have seen pictures of that. It looks like a lot of fun.

Tui: Yes. It is a bigger holiday than the 1st of January. Everyone goes to their home towns and meet their friends for big water fights for two or three days.

Bob: That sounds as if it is a lot of fun.

Tui: Yes, it defiantly is.

New Year Conversation Exercises

Now that you have looked at and understood the examples ESL New Year conversations from above, you can try to do the following three tasks. The more time you spend on these, the more you will learn from them. So really work hard and you will be able to get better at using English.

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

Situation: Jane asks Andrew about his plans for the New Year.

Jane: What will you do for the New Year?

Andrew: I will go home and _____(1)_____.

Jane: It will be nice for you to spend some time with them.

Andrew: Yes, it will. We normally stay in the house and celebrate together.

Jane: _____(2)_____?

Andrew: My mother usually cooks a nice meal for us to eat. It is normally steaks.

Jane: Does she do all the cooking by herself?

Andrew: She does most of it. I help a bit.

Jane: What do you do after eating.

Andrew: _____(3)_____ and then often watch some television while having some drinks.

Jane: Ok.

Andrew: We also might sit and talk when the television program gets boring. Then once it's midnight we wish each other happy New Year.

Jane: _____(4)_____?

Andrew: Yes, most years are similar. It's not a big party, _____(5)_____.

Jane: I hope you enjoy yourself again this year.

Choose the best option (A-D) in the following five questions to fill in the blanks in the New Year conversation given above.

- 1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?
 - A) spend it with people from work
 - B) spend it with my parents
 - C) spend it alone
 - D) spend it helping people
- 2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?
 - A) How do you celebrate
 - B) How do you manage
 - C) How do you not have a fight
 - D) How do you plan what to do
- 3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?
 - A) We might play some games
 - B) We might go to an amusement park
 - C) We might work in a shop
 - D) We might all leave
- 4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
 - A) Do you invite other people to join you
 - B) Do you want to have an adventure
 - C) Do you like to play sport at the party
 - D) Do you do the same thing each year
- 5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
 - A) so we get very bored
 - B) but we are happy to spend time with each other
 - C) but we have no other choice
 - D) so we always want other people to come

Exercise 2 – Writing a Conversation

Now, in this New Year conversation exercise, you need to write a conversation of your own. You can use the conversations above as examples. You need to decide who the people will be that are talking and then what they will discuss. The topic should be about the New Year.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

Question set A

- What do you normally do to celebrate the New Year?
- Do you like to go to New Year parties?
- What sort of food do you normally eat at the New Year?

- Do you think it is sensible to celebrate the New Year?
- What was the best New Year party you have ever been to?

Question set B

- When is the New Year celebrated in your country?
- Is the New Year an important holiday in your country?
- Where do you normally go for the New Year?
- Are there any special traditions for celebrating the New Year in your country?
- What is the best part of the New Year celebrations in your country?

New Year Writing

Doing New Year writing tasks is a good way to learn how to use new words. You will be able to learn words about the New Year so that you can use them better.

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

In this writing exercise you need to choose one of the three writing topics below and write as much as you can about it. Remember to use the New Year vocabulary and full sentences. The more you write and the more details you add, the more practice you will get at using the vocabulary, so spend plenty of time doing this task. When you have finished you can also try to answer the other two topics if you really want to get lots of practice.

- Describe the sort of food and drink that is consumed at a New Year Party.
- Explain why people like to celebrate the New Year.
- Describe the best New Year party that you have ever attended.

Exercise 2 – Writing a Summary

For the next writing activity, you need to read and understand the following passage and then write a summary of it. A summary should contain the main information from the original passage but be written using new sentences and new sentence structures. You should try to use different words to say the same thing. As the summary only contains the most important bits from the original it will be shorter than the original.

Celebrating the New Year in York

York is a very old city in the north of England. There is lots of evidence for over 2000 years of people living in the city. The city is important nowadays because it has a very big and old church (York Minster) in the city center and the city is located on the main railway line between London and Edinburgh. All of the city center is very old.

York is a very good city for celebrating the New Year. Many people go to the city center on the 31st of December each year to meet their friends to celebrate the start of a New Year. The city center is full of pubs and bars so there are plenty of places for people meet their friends and have a good time.

Often a group of friends will arrange to meet at a certain pub at a certain time. Then once everyone has arrived the group will spend the evening moving between the many pubs in the city center while having a drink in each one they visit. Alternatively, people may book a table in a restaurant and have a meal first before going out to the different bars.

Then, when it is nearly midnight, many of the people will start to make their way to the space around York Minster. This is quite easy to do as the city center is quite compact. There are very few places that are more than a fifteen-minute walk away from York Minster (but it might take a bit longer to do the walk if you have been drinking a lot of alcohol). At midnight the bells in York Minster will be rung to welcome the New Year and all the people outside the church shout 'happy New Year' and maybe sing Auld Lang Syne.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

In the final New Year writing task you need to write and act out a role-play. Below there are two role-play prompts from which you should choose one. Each of the prompts tells you what is happening, where it is happening and who is talking part.

Role-play 1

- Location: At home.
- Situation: Planning a New Year party that will happen in their house.
- Participants: Two or three friends.

Role-play 2

- Location: At a New Year Party.
- Situation: It is nearly midnight and some friends are talking about the next year.
- Participants: A group of friends.

Unit 10. PARTY

A big part of traveling is meeting people and having fun. This vocabulary will help you when you need to go with your new friends and have fun at a party. By learning and remembering all this vocabulary you will be in a good position to really have fun when you live, study or work in another country.

Party Vocabulary list with Definition

The following is the party vocabulary list. It has each word defined, and the part of speech is also indicated. You can either use this as a reference source by coming back here to look up words or by trying to learn all the words first.

After party: A party after an event such as a concert or theatre performance. (noun)

All-nighter: An activity that goes the whole night, especially a party. (noun)

Attend: To go to an event or party. (verb)

Baby shower: A party for a woman who is expecting a baby, at which party guests give presents for the baby. (noun)

Bachelor party: A party that a man has with his male friends on the night before his wedding (American English) (same as stag night). (noun)

Balloon: An object made of thin rubber and filled with air, usually used as decoration for parties. (noun)

Banner: A long piece of material with a message written on it. (noun)

Bash: A party or celebration. (noun)

Barbecue party: An outdoor party where people cook and eat barbecued food. (noun)

Birthday party: A party held to celebrate the anniversary of your birth. (noun)

Booze-up: A party where people can usually drink a lot of alcohol. (noun)

Bouquet: An arrangement of flowers wrapped in paper. (noun)

Bridal shower: A party for a woman who is going to get married, at which she gets presents from the guests. (noun)

Candy: A small sweet food made from sugar or chocolate (American English) (same as sweet). (noun)

Cancel: To decide that an event or party that was planned will not happen. (verb)

Cake: A sweet food made by baking a mixture of flour, butter, sugar and eggs. (noun)

Candle: A stick of wax, often put on a birthday cake. (noun)

Caterer: A person or company who is responsible for providing and serving food and drinks at a party. (noun)

Celebrate: To do something special and enjoyable to mark an important occasion or event. (verb)

Celebration: A special occasion or party at which you celebrate something. (noun)

Christmas party: A party to celebrate Christmas. (noun)

Clambake: An outdoor party by the sea where people cook and eat clams. (noun)

Cocktail party: A formal party in the early evening where guests are served alcoholic drinks and small meals. (noun)

Confetti: Small pieces of colored paper that people throw in the air at wedding parties, parades, etc. (noun)

Cookie: A small flat sweet biscuit. (noun)

Costume: A set of clothes that you wear to make you look like something, such as an animal, movie character, etc. (noun)

Costume party: A party where people wear certain clothes to look like a famous person, a character in a story, etc. (American English) (same as fancy dress party) (noun)

Culinary: Relating to cooking or food. (adjective)

Cupcake: A small cake baked in a paper cup. (noun)

Decorate: To make something look more attractive by putting things on it such as flowers or balloons. (verb)

Decoration: Something nice that you put on an object to make it more attractive. (noun)

Dinner party: A social event at which a small group of people have an evening meal. (noun)

Drinks party: A formal party where people mainly talk and are served alcoholic drinks. (noun)

Entertainer: A person whose job is to entertain people by telling jokes, singing or dancing. (noun)

Entertainment: Things such as films, music, shows, etc. that are intended to entertain people. (noun)

Fancy dress party: A party where people wear certain clothes to look like a famous person, a character in a story, etc. (British English) (same as costume party). (noun)

Farewell party: A party to celebrate someone's moving to another place after staying for a certain period of time (American English) (same as going-away party). (noun)

Father's Day party: A party to celebrate father's day, a day on which fatherhood is honored. (noun)

Feast: A large meal to celebrate a special occasion. (noun)

Garden party: A formal party in a large garden, usually in the afternoon. (noun)

Gift: A thing that you give to someone on a special occasion. (noun)

Gift wrap: Attractive colored or patterned paper used for wrapping gifts. (noun)

Glitter: Very small pieces of shiny paper or thin metal that are used as decoration. (noun)

Goody bag: A small bag that containing presents and sweets that is given to children at the end of a party. (noun)

Going-away party: A party to celebrate someone's moving to another place after staying for a certain period of time (British English) (same as farewell party). (noun)

Graduation party: A party to celebrate graduation from school, college or university. (noun)

Greetings card: A card with a message on it that you give or send to someone on a special occasion such as birthday or wedding. (noun)

Guest: A person who is invited to a party or an event. (noun)

Halloween party: A party to celebrate Halloween night, the night of 31st October. (noun)

Hold: To organize an event or a party. (verb)

Housewarming: A party that you have in a house that that you have just moved into. (noun)

Icing: A mixture of sugar, water and butter that is used to decorate cakes. (noun)

Invite: To ask somebody to come to a social event such as a party, wedding, meal, etc. (verb)

Invitation: A spoken or written request to ask somebody to attend a social event. (noun)

Invitation card: A written request to attend an event or a party. (noun)

Join: To take part or go to a social event or to a party. (verb)

Joyful: Very happy; make people very happy. (adjective)

Joyous: Very happy; make people very happy. (adjective)

Mother's Day party: A party to celebrate mother's day, a day on which motherhood is honored. (noun)

New Year party: A party to celebrate the New Year that starts in the 31st of December and finishes on the 1st of January. (noun)

Occasion: A special event, ceremony or celebration. (noun)

Office party: A party for people who work in the office or a company, usually before Christmas. (noun)

Paper plate: A disposable plate made of stiff paper. (noun)

Party: A social event at which a group of people meet to celebrate something or to enjoy themselves by eating, drinking and doing fun things. (noun)

Party favor: A small gift or souvenir given as a gesture of thanks for attending a party. (noun)

Party game: A game that is usually played at a party. (noun)

Party hat: A colorful conical hat made of thin cardboard that people usually wear at a party. (noun)

Pool party: A party where the guests gather in or around a swimming pool. (noun)

Present: A thing that you give to someone on a special occasion. (noun)

Reception: A large formal party to celebrate a special event or to welcome someone. (noun)

Ribbon: A narrow strip of cloth or paper that can be used for party decoration. (noun)

RSVP: (from French 'répondez s'il vous plaît' and written on invitations) Please reply. (verb)

Sip and see party: A party at which new parents invite friends and family to see their newborn baby. (noun)

Slumber party: A party when a group of children spend the night at one child's house. (noun)

Sparkler: A type of small firework that you can hold in your hand. (noun)

Stag night: A party that a man has with his male friends on the night before his wedding (British English) (same as bachelor party). (noun)

Sweet: A small sweet food made from sugar or chocolate (British English) (same as candy). (noun)

Thank you note: A short letter to express gratitude for a gift or service. (noun)

Theme party: A party where the food, decorations and guests' outfit are connected with a particular subject. (noun)

Throw a party: To organize a party, usually in your home. (verb)

Toast: To drink a glass of wine or other alcoholic drink to thank someone, wish someone luck or celebrate something. (verb)

Unwrap: To remove the paper that covers a gift. (verb)

Venue: A place where an event or party takes place. (noun)

Wedding party: A party which is organized after the wedding ceremony. (noun)

Welcome party: A party to welcome a newcomer such as a new employee or a new club member. (noun)

Wrap: To cover something with paper. (verb)

Wrapping paper: Decorative paper that is usually used for wrapping gifts. (noun)

Party Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

1) What is the definition of *Banner*?

A) A stick of wax, often put on a birthday cake.

B) An object made of thin rubber and filled with air, usually used as decoration for parties.

C) A long piece of material with a message written on it.

D) An arrangement of flowers wrapped in paper.

2) What is the definition of *Cupcake*?

A) A small cake baked in a paper cup.

B) A social event at which a small group of people have an evening meal.

C) Small pieces of colored paper that people throw in the air at wedding parties, parades, etc.

D) A person or company who is responsible for providing and serving food and drinks at a party.

3) What is the definition of Fancy dress party?

A) A party to celebrate graduation from school, college or university.

B) A party where people wear certain clothes to look like a famous person, a character in a story, etc. (British English) (same as costume party)

C) Things such as films, music, shows, etc. that are intended to entertain people.

D) A large meal to celebrate a special occasion.

4) What is the definition of *Invite*?

A) A card with a message on it that you give or send to someone on a special occasion such as birthday or wedding.

B) A party that you have in a house that that you have just moved into.

C) Very happy; make people very happy.

D) To ask somebody to come to a social event such as a party, wedding, meal, etc.

5) What is the definition of *Ribbon*?

A) A short letter to express gratitude for a gift or service.

B) A large formal party to celebrate a special event or to welcome someone.

C) A narrow strip of cloth or paper that can be used for party decoration.

D) A game that is usually played at a party.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *To remove the paper that covers a gift?*

A) Unwrap

B) Sparkler

C) Slumber party

D) Venue

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A party for people who work in the office or a company, usually before Christmas?*

A) Invitation

B) Occasion

C) Office party

D) Pool party

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A small bag that containing presents and sweets that is given to children at the end of a party?*

A) Father's day party

B) Housewarming

C) Gift wrap

D) Goody bag

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A formal party in the early evening where guests are served alcoholic drinks and small meals?*

A) Celebration

- B) Cocktail party
- C) Entertainer
- D) Costume party

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A party held to celebrate the anniversary of your birth?*

- A) After party
- B) Birthday party
- C) Cake
- D) Candy

Party Reading

This page has a reading passage and some questions about it. By reading the passage and then answering the questions you will get practice using the party vocabulary. Read the passage first and try to understand as much as possible. It is good for you to do this as you can work as fast or slow as you need to. Then when you are read you can look at the questions. You then might need to read the ESL party reading passage again then so you can find the specific answers.

Halloween in Britain and America

The Halloween celebration originated from an ancient Celtic festival some 2,000 years ago in the area that is now Ireland. It came to America during colonization and the American version of Halloween emerged as the result of different European and Native American beliefs and customs being mashed-up. By the beginning of the twentieth century, Halloween became a holiday for community and neighborly gathering, and Halloween parties for both children and adults became the most common way to celebrate the day.

Today's Halloween traditions include trick-or-treating and dressing in costume. Trick-or-treat has its origin in All Souls' Day parades in England, during which poor citizens would beg for food and families would give them pastries in return for praying for their dead relatives. The practice was eventually taken up by children who would visit houses around their neighborhood and be given food and money. On the other hand, the tradition of dressing in costume has both European and Celtic roots. At that time on Halloween, people wore masks when they left their homes so that the roaming ghosts would not recognize them.

Halloween's main celebration is parties where guests wear horror costume to reflect the day's theme. Among teens and kids, however, Halloween costumes inspired by TV shows and movies are more popular, such as pirate, spider man, batman, Disney princess and Star Wars characters. Party venues are usually

decorated by various symbols associated with Halloween, such as pumpkin lanterns, witches, wizards, ghosts, spirits and characters from horror films.

Besides attending or throwing a party, many people, especially young adults, like to visit haunted houses. Travel agencies and attractions see this as a business opportunity and offer special Halloween travel packages. The Universal Orlando parks in Florida America, for example, feature haunted houses and “scare zones” that last for weeks to attract tourists from other cities.

Halloween is said to be the second-largest commercial holiday after Christmas. In fact, Halloween has become an industry and grown significantly in the past decades. The Halloween costumes and symbols lead many stores and businesses to promote products with a Halloween theme, which makes Halloween today more commercial. Retailers sell Halloween merchandise while nightclubs, restaurants and bars offer the hosting of Halloween events.

Both in Britain and America, Halloween falls on October 31st but unlike in the USA, Halloween is not a major holiday in the UK. Schools, businesses, stores and other organizations are open as usual and public transport services run normally.

Party Reading Comprehension

- 1) What is the origin of Halloween celebration?
 - A) Native American custom.
 - B) Ancient Celtic festival.
 - C) European festival.
 - D) American All Souls’ Day parades.
- 2) When was Halloween tradition brought to America?
 - A) During colonization of America.
 - B) Two thousand years ago.
 - C) In the twentieth century.
 - D) By the beginning of the twentieth century.
- 3) What was the original purpose of dressing in costume?
 - A) To scare children.
 - B) To pray for dead relatives.
 - C) To honor dead relatives.
 - D) To avoid being recognized by ghosts.
- 4) What has made Halloween become more commercial?
 - A) Halloween travel packages.
 - B) Halloween parties.

- C) The promotion of Halloween related products and services.
 - D) The sale of Halloween merchandise.
- 5) What is true about Halloween celebration in the UK?
- A) It was brought from America 2,000 years ago.
 - B) Halloween is a public holiday.
 - C) Halloween is not a public holiday in big cities.
 - D) Public services run normally because Halloween is not a public holiday.

Party Conversation

Conversation 1

Situation: Tui is invited to a dinner party. She has never attended one so she asks Lucy for advice.

Tui: I've got a dinner invitation. What should I do?

Lucy: Reply to the invitation soon. Did you receive an Evite?

Tui: Yes, I got an electronic card sent by e-mail.

Lucy: Then you just need to click the link on the Evite email to RSVP.

Tui: OK. Then what do I need to prepare?

Lucy: Normally, you should bring a gift for your host. You can bring a bottle of wine or chocolates.

Tui: I think I'll bring chocolates. What about the dress?

Lucy: Well, it depends on who sent the invitation. If it is a friend or family member, you don't need to be very formal, but don't be underdressed.

Tui: I see. Is there a specific etiquette that I need to follow during the dinner?

Lucy: Of course, there is. First, when sitting, unfold your napkin and place it on your knee. When eating, if there are several cutlery sets beside the plate, start at the outside of your cutlery and work in.

Tui: Table manner always makes me nervous. I'm afraid I make mistakes.

Lucy: Don't worry. If you're not sure what to do, just have a look to see what the other guests are doing.

Tui: Can I cool food by blowing onto it?

Lucy: No, you can't. And don't leave lip-prints on your glass.

Tui: Alright. Anything else?

Lucy: Don't forget to compliment the food.

Tui: That's all? Thanks a lot, Lucy!

Lucy: Anytime, Tui.

Conversation 2

Situation: Patrick, Jane and Andrew are planning a barbecue party.

Patrick: OK. Let's start from the place. Where are we going to have the party? Your home, Andrew?

Andrew: Uh, it's an outdoor party. I don't have a big garden. What about Sandy's Restaurant near our campus? It has an outdoor space big enough for a barbecue party.

Patrick: If we hold it in a restaurant, then we have to buy food from the restaurant. That would be expensive. We have a tight budget, you know that.

Andrew: Yeah, I know. Um, what about your home, Jane? I know you just threw a birthday party last week, but if you don't mind ...

Jane: Well, I need to ask my parents first.

Patrick: Thanks, Jane. So the option is your home or Andrew's. Right, Andrew?

Andrew: Yeah, fine.

Jane: Don't worry, Andrew. We will help you do the clean-up after the party.

Patrick: And with the preparation, also. It's OUR party, remember?

Andrew: Thanks, both of you. Glad to know that.

Jane: Next, the time. What day and what time?

Andrew: I think Saturday evening is perfect.

Jane: Yeah. It's usually 5 to 9 pm. What do you think, Patrick?

Patrick: I agree. Now, the food and drinks. Have you got the lists, Jane?

Jane: Yeah. I'll read it out for you. For the food, we'll have barbecue sandwiches, lemon grass chicken thigh, beef burger with fries, and salads. And for the drinks, we'll have beer and cocktail.

Patrick: Great! What about the music and games, Andrew?

Andrew: I've made a playlist with more than a hundred songs. Enough for 5 hours of music. For the games, I've prepared darts and lawn bowling.

Patrick: Last thing. The invitations. Have you sent them, Jane?

Jane: I sent them yesterday. Hope our friends will reply soon.

Party Conversation Exercises

The next part of the page has the three party conversations for you to do so you can practice using the party vocabulary and forming your own conversations.

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

Situation: Bob and Lucy talks about going to a party.

Bob: Are you _____ (1) _____?

Lucy: Sure. Everyone is invited. What's the matter? You won't go?

Bob: I don't know. I don't really _____ (2) _____.

Lucy: Oh, come on. I'm not a very social person either, but I'm excited _____ (3) _____. We need a break after going through final exams.

Bob: Well, can I just show up for a while?

Lucy: If you just come for 30 minutes or so, I'm afraid you'll miss _____ (4) _____. Why not stay longer? I'm sure _____ (5) _____ the atmosphere and the music. Have you ever tried to chat up people you don't really know at a party? You could have interesting conversation instead of standing in a corner and observe others.

Bob: I'm not sure if I can do that. Any tips?

Lucy: Um, you should look approachable. Don't cross your arms. Look open and inviting with a genuine smile.

Bob: What if no one sees me arrive? What should I do?

Lucy: Just walk over to any group. Say hi and ask the group what they have been talking about.

Bob: Easier said than done.

Lucy: Relax! I'll be in the party early. You can find me and I'll help you mingle with others.

Bob: Thank you! You're the best, Lucy.

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) interested in barbecue party?
- B) invited to the barbecue party?
- C) free for a barbecue party?
- D) missing the barbecue party?

2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?

- A) need to come.
- B) need to have fun.
- C) enjoy the party.
- D) like to drink or party.

3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?

- A) to join the party.
- B) to prepare the party.

- C) plan the party.
- D) hold the party.
- 4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
 - A) the goody bag.
 - B) your friends.
 - C) the party games.
 - D) the presents.
- 5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
 - A) you will miss
 - B) you will create
 - C) you will enjoy
 - D) you will notice

Exercise 2 – Writing a Conversation

This second conversation task is one where you need to write a conversation of your own.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

The third conversation exercise has two sets of conversation topics that you can use with a friend to have a conversation about parties. One person would take question set A and the other person question set B.

Question set A

- What was the last party you went to?
- How often do you go to parties?
- What was the best party you have ever been at?
- Do you like to host parties?
- What do you not like about parties?

Question set B

- Who do you normally go to parties with?
- Do you prefer formal or more informal parties, and why?
- What do you like to eat and drink at parties?
- What was the last party you organised?
- When is the best time to have a party, and why?

Party Writing

There are writing tasks on this page that will give you experience of using party vocabulary. Doing writing tasks is a good way to learn new vocabulary as you are able to take your time and really choose the best word to use. When you speak or listen you do not have time to stop and look-up the meaning of words, but when writing you can do this. Therefore, it is good to do writing tasks when you have time so you can choose and use the best possible word.

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

This first writing task has three topics that you should try to write something about. You should choose one of them and then try to write as much as possible. Use full sentences and paragraphs while including as much of the vocabulary as possible. By writing a lot and really trying to write well you will get good experience of using the vocabulary. Once you have finished writing the first topic you chose, you can write about one or both of the other topics.

- Describe the different types of party that you have been to.
- What would be the ideal party for you to go to?
- At what type of parties are you likely to meet new people?

Exercise 2 – Writing a Summary

In this writing task you need to read the following passage and then rewrite it as a summary. This means that you need to try to use new words to say the same thing. The rewritten passage will contain the same information but different words will have been used to say it. A summary should also be shorter than the original, so cut out any bits that are not very important.

The Perfect Guest

Do you like going to the parties? What are your habits when attending a party? If you never host a party, you probably have no idea what makes a perfect party guest.

There are three things that a perfect party guest should avoid. Firstly, do not show up right on time. Give the host 15 minutes after the stated start time to do last minute preparations. However, this would be an exception if you are invited to dinner parties where it is considered rude to show up more than 15 minutes late. Secondly, do not bring something that requires a lot of preparation space or kitchen time as this would make the situation chaotic. Lastly, do not leave without saying goodbye to your host. You should find your host and let them know that you enjoyed the party but it is time for you to leave.

On the other hand, there are four habits that should be adopted if you want to be a perfect guest. First and foremost, please reply (RSPV) the invitation. If you think you want to and can go to the party, say 'yes'. It will give the host an idea on who will be coming to the party and how much food is needed. The second thing you need to do is offering to bring something. This is a standard party etiquette and also a way to help your host pay for the party. Another thing that a perfect guest does is talk to other guests who do not know a lot of people at the party. This will make them more comfortable during the party and the host does not need to worry much about them.

Finally, do not forget to say thanks. Your host has worked hard preparing for the party so it will be greatly appreciated if you say thanks before leaving the party or send thank-you note via email or text message the next day.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

There are two role-play situations, and you need to choose one of them. You need to write what the participants would say to each other. Each role-play has the location, situation and participants, so you just need to write what the people would say. When you have finished writing you should try to perform the role-play with some friends so you can get experience of speaking the words.

Role-play 1

- Location: At a party.
- Situation: A group of people are trying to decide if this is the best party they have ever been to.
- Participants: Several people (at least 3).

Role-play 2

- Location: In a corridor.
- Situation: A person invites their friends to a party.
- Participants: 1 person who is having the party and several friends who are being invited.

Unit 11. PETS

Many people love their pets and you can use the pets vocabulary on this page to have conversations with them about their pets. Pets vocabulary will help you speak with people about their interest in pets.

As people love their pets they are generally happy to talk about them, so if you can talk about pets it will be a good way to start a conversation with someone you do not know. This will help you improve your English and help you meet new people.

Pets Vocabulary list with Definitions

Adorable: Something that is lovely and cute. (adjective)

Allergic: A reaction to something that often includes sneezing. (adjective)

Bark: The sound a dog makes. (noun)

Bird: An animal that flies and has feathers. (noun)

Bite: To use the mouth and teeth to hold something or someone. (verb)

Bowl: What an animal would eat or drink out of. (noun)

Breed: The specific type of animal, e.g. there are many different breeds of dog. (noun)

Cage: A structure made of metal bars that is used to keep an animal in. (noun)

Canary: A small bird that sings a beautiful song and is a yellow color. (noun)

Canine teeth: The sharp and long teeth that some animals have. (noun)

Cat: A furry animal that goes meow with whiskers and a tail. (noun)

Chirp: The noise that a bird makes. (noun)

Claws: The sharp curved parts of animal's and bird's feet. (noun)

Collar: A strap around an animal's neck that is used to attach a lead. (noun)

Crawl: To move slowly. (verb)

Dog: An animal with fur that wags its tail and barks. (noun)

Domestic pig: A type of pig that is kept as a pet. (noun)

Donkey: An animal used to carry loads, now kept as a pet. (noun)

Feathers: The covering of a bird's body. (noun)

Ferret: A long thin animal that is sometimes kept as a pet. (noun)

Food bowl: The container for an animal's food. (noun)

Food: What an animal eats. (noun)

Friendly: An animal that likes people. (adjective)

Fur: The hair that covers many types of animals. (noun)

Gecko: A reptile with sticky feet that can climb walls. (noun)

Groom: To look after the fur of animals so they look smart and clean. (verb)

Groomer: Person who cuts the fur of animals and makes them look beautiful. (noun)

Guinea pig: A small furry animal that has a very short tail. (noun)

Hamster: A small animal that stores food in its cheeks. (noun)

Hedgehog: A small animal that is covered in spines. (noun)

Hops: To use small jumps instead of walking. (verb)

Horse: A large animal that can be ridden by a person. (noun)

ID tag: Something that is attached to a collar and has information about the animal's owner. (noun)

Kennel: A small house for a dog. (noun)

Kitten: A baby cat. (noun)

Lizard: A reptile with long tail. (noun)

Meow: The sound a cat makes. (noun)

Microchip: A small device put under an animal's skin to identify it. (noun)

Mouse: A small animal with a pointed nose. (noun)

Parrot: A type of bird that is brightly colored and can learn to speak words. (noun)

Pet owner: A person who looks after and cares for a pet. (noun)

Pet shop: A shop where pets and pet supplies can be bought. (noun)

Pet: An animal that is kept by a person to be a friend. (noun)

Pigeon: A type of bird that can be kept as a pet and used to fly in races. (noun)

Playful: An animal that wants to have fun with people. (adjective)

Puppy: A baby dog. (noun)

Purr: The sound a cat makes when it is happy. (noun)

Rabbit: A furry animal with big ears that hops. (noun)

Rat: A smallish animal with a pointed nose and long tail, bigger than a mouse. (noun)

Reptile: An animal that has cold blood, such as a snake, gecko or lizard. (noun)

Ride: To sit on an animal while it moves. (verb)

Scales: The hard covering found on some reptiles such as snakes. (noun)

Shy: An animal that is scared of people. (adjective)

Slither: The movement a snake makes. (verb)

Snake: A reptile with no legs or arms. (noun)
 Spider: An animal with eight legs. (noun)
 Spines: The thick, strong and sharp covering on some animals. (noun)
 Stroke: To use a hand to play with an animal's fur (same as to pet) (British English). (verb)
 Tail: The long and thin part of an animal that comes out of the end of the back. (noun)
 Tank: A container for fish. (noun)
 Teeth: The white hard parts of the mouth used for chewing. (noun)
 Tie up: To use a rope or other material to attach to an animal's collar so it will not run away. (verb)
 To pet: To use a hand to play with an animal's fur (same as stroke) (American English). (verb)
 Treats: Special food for an animal. (noun)
 Vet: (Veterinarian) A person who looks after sick and hurt animals. (noun)
 Wag: To move a tail from side to side. (verb)
 Walk: To take an animal, mainly a dog, to get exercise. (verb)
 Whiskers: The long strong hairs growing from an animal's cheeks. (noun)

Pets Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

Choose the correct definition.

- 1) What is the definition of *claws*?
 - A) A long thin animal that is sometimes kept as a pet.
 - B) The sound a dog makes.
 - C) The sharp curved parts of animal's and bird's feet.
 - D) A small animal that is covered in spines.
- 2) What is the definition of *kennel*?
 - A) An animal that wants to have fun with people.
 - B) A small house for a dog.
 - C) The movement a snake makes.
 - D) The specific type of animal, e.g. there are many different breeds of dog.
- 3) What is the definition of *collar*?
 - A) A strap around an animal's neck that is used to attach a lead.
 - B) The long strong hairs growing from an animal's cheeks.
 - C) A container for fish.

D) The rope or other material used to stop an animal running away, normally a dog (same as lead).

4) What is the definition of lizard?

A) A type of bird that can be kept as a pet and used to fly in races.

B) A reptile with long tail.

C) A small animal with a pointed nose.

D) The thick, strong and sharp covering on some animals.

5) What is the definition of *wag*?

A) To move a tail from side to side.

B) To sit on an animal while it moves.

C) The sound a cat makes.

D) A reptile with sticky feet that can climb walls.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *something that is lovely and cute*?

A) Adorable

B) Chirp

C) Kennel

D) Reptile

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *an animal that is scared of people*?

A) Pigeon

B) Slither

C) Crawl

D) Shy

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *a large animal that can be ridden by a person*?

A) Food bowl

B) Meow

C) Horse

D) Spider

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *a type of bird that is brightly colored and can learn to speak words*?

A) Parrot

B) Lizard

C) Rabbit

D) Reptile

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *to use a hand to play with an animal's fur* (same as to pet) (British English)?

A) Purr

B) Stroke

C) Feathers

D) Donkey

Pets Reading

This reading passage is all about the types of pets that people can keep if they live in different sized houses. By reading the passage and answering the questions that follow it you will be able to improve your English reading ability.

Read the passage first and try to understand it as well as you can and then answer the questions that follow the passage.

Pets

Many people like to keep pets. Some just have one pet while other people keep many different pets. This often depends on if they live in a big or small house. If a person lives in a small house, or even a flat or apartment, they cannot keep a lot of pets as there is not enough room. If people live in a big house that has a garden then they will be able to keep more pets and bigger ones.

For a person who lives in a small house a small pet is often good. They could keep a bird or two as these are very interesting pets. They have brightly colored feathers and make nice chirping sounds. If you have a parrot it can even learn to talk, but it takes a long time to teach it to say some words. If a bird is too noisy then they could keep some cute animals like mice, gerbils or hamsters. These are all nice and fluffy so you can take them out of their cages and play with them. Fish are also a type of pet for people without much space or time. They just need some food and their bowl or tank cleaning sometimes.

People that have more space and time to look after a pet could keep something bigger that needs more care, such as a dog or cat. Cats do not need to be looked after as much as a dog, but they get lonely if there is no one there with them. They often like to have someone to sit with and who strokes them. This makes them happy and they start to purr. If someone has a dog, they need to take it out for walks so that it can get exercise. It is good to take a dog out twice a day. Dogs need exercise so they cannot be kept in the house all the time.

There are then pets that need a very large amount of space. These would be animals such as horses or donkeys, it could even be a domestic pig. For these

animals a person needs more than a big garden, they need a field so the animal has space to move and run around, as well as grass to eat. These are types of animals that would generally not come into the house and the owners would only spend part of the day with them.

Pets Reading Comprehension

- 1) Why can a person in a small house not have a lot of pets?
 - A) They can have a lot of pets.
 - B) They cannot grow enough food for them.
 - C) They do not have enough space.
 - D) Other people might not like too many pets.
- 2) Why are birds good pets?
 - A) They do not eat much.
 - B) They are brightly colored and make nice sounds.
 - C) They can be trained to play fetch.
 - D) They are not good pets.
- 3) According to the passage which of the following is a cute animal?
 - A) Mice
 - B) Fish
 - C) Horse
 - D) Cat
- 4) From the passage, why do cats start to purr?
 - A) Because they are stroked.
 - B) Because they are fed.
 - C) Because they are left alone all day.
 - D) Cats do not purr.
- 5) Which of the following is an animal that would not normally come into a house?
 - A) Cat
 - B) Dog
 - C) Gerbil
 - D) Donkey

Pets Conversation

Many people love animals and want to have pets conversations, as this is something that they can talk to someone about when they have first met them. The

example conversations on this page will show how people would talk naturally with each other about their pets.

Conversation 1

Situation: Andrew and Tui visit the pet shop.

Andrew: Here is the pet shop. Let's go and have a look inside.

Tui: What will you do with Buster? Can he come in?

Andrew: He has to stay outside. I can tie him up here. The shop leaves out water for dogs to drink.

Tui: Wow, look at all the animals.

Andrew: Yes, there are a lot of different types. I like to see them all when I come.

Tui: I don't even know the names of some of them.

Andrew: The shop has reptiles such as snakes, lizards and geckos over there.

Tui: I can hear a lot of birds somewhere.

Andrew: Yes, they have canaries and other birds, even a parrot.

Tui: They are all good but I like soft and fluffy animals the best.

Andrew: They also have lots of mice, hamsters and other small animals over there, as well as some rabbits.

Tui: The rabbits are so cute.

Andrew: I need to buy some food for Buster and then go home.

Tui: Ok.

Andrew: You can stay and look more if you want to.

Tui: Yes, I will do that. Bye.

Andrew: Bye.

Pets Conversation Exercises

The following three exercises will give you a chance to practice using the vocabulary.

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

Situation: Jane visits a pet shop to get a new pet.

Shop owner: Good morning, how can I help you?

Jane: Hi, _____ (1) _____.

Shop owner: What sort would you like?

Jane: I'm not sure. I live in a flat and do not have much space.

Shop owner: Ok. _____(2)_____. Would you like to have a cat or kitten?

Jane: I would but can't _____(3)_____.

Shop owner: Would you like a snake or spider? Some people love pets like that.

Jane: No. Nothing like that.

Shop owner: Ok. What about a small animal _____(4)_____?

Jane: I'm not sure. Can you suggest anything else?

Shop owner: The only other things I have are some goldfish. Would you like those?

Jane: Yes. _____(5)_____. I'll take them. Thank you very much.

Shop owner: You're welcome.

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) I would like to sell my pet
- B) I would like to get a new pet
- C) I would like to borrow a pet
- D) I would like a job

2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?

- A) A flat with no garden is not good for a dog
- B) A house with a garden is just right for a dog
- C) A dog does not need much space so a flat is perfect
- D) You should get two dogs if you have a flat

3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?

- A) as I already have a dog
- B) as I do not like cats
- C) as my boyfriend is allergic to cats
- D) as do not have time to take it for walks

4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?

- A) like a horse or donkey
- B) like a pig
- C) like a dog or cat
- D) like a mouse, rat or gerbil

5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?

- A) No I don't like fish
- B) A couple of fish would be perfect

- C) I already have some fish
- D) No I want something I can take for walks

Exercise 2 – Write a Conversation

In this exercise you should write a conversation that takes place between two or more people when they talk about pets. You should set the scene and explain where it happens, and then write the words that each person would use in the pets conversation.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

For this exercise you should have a conversation with someone else about pets. There are two groups of five question, each person takes one set of questions and ask their partner to answer them

Question set A

- What is your favourite type of pet?
- Do you have any pets?
- Why do some people like pets and others do not like them?
- Do you know anyone who does not have a pet?
- What is the strangest pet you have ever seen?

Question set B

What was your first pet?

- What type of animal makes the best pet?
- What do you think about people who have lots and lots of pets?
- If you could have any type of pet what would it be and why?
- Is it good or bad for people who live in big cities to have pets?

Pets Writing

Being able to use vocabulary is important, and these writing exercises and tasks will help you do that. By writing you have to think about the vocabulary and really understand it to use it correctly, and this means doing writing exercises is very important.

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

In this exercise there are three writing topics. You should choose one and then write as much as you can while using the pets vocabulary you have learnt. Once you have finished the first writing topic you can try the next two if you want to.

- Explain what makes an animal into a good pet.
- Describe your first pet.
- Explain why it is good for people to keep pets.

Exercise 2 – Write a Summary

In this exercise you have been given a passage about caring for pets. You should read and understand the passage and then write a summary of it using different words. The summary should be shorter than the original and just keep the main bits.

Caring for Pets

If a person owns a pet it is their responsibility to care for it. This can mean different things for different types of pets. Some pets need only a small amount of care while others need a lot. People who get a pet and then do not look after it properly are irresponsible and cruel.

The simplest pets to care for are possibly fish. If their tank is properly set up they should need very little attention. They will need a small amount of food each day and then you can just let them get on with swimming happily. It is possible that their tank will become dirty and need cleaning sometimes, but this should not happen too often hopefully.

Small animals like mice and hamsters that are kept in cages and will need to be given food and clean water every one or two days. They will also need their cages cleaning, probably once a week. If the cage is not too big this will not take too long.

Once a person starts to keep a bigger pet, such as a cat, dog or even a horse, these need the company of people to be happy. Especially for cats and dogs, they get very upset if their owner does not spend time with them. They want to be stroked and played with. Especially a dog needs to be taken for walks and to play fetch with sticks or balls.

Dogs and cats also need to be groomed. This is when their owner, or someone who runs a business doing this, looks after their fur coats. The most basic grooming is to comb the fur and make sure it is straight and not dirty. Then some breeds, especially those with long hair, might need it washing and cutting to make

them look smart and good. This is in addition to providing dogs and cats with food and water to eat and drink, so they take more looking after.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

In this exercise you have to write role-plays.

Role-play 1

- Participants: Group of dog owners (2 or more)
- Situation: Talking about their dogs
- Location: In the park

Role-play 2

- Participants: Shop owner, mother or father, child
- Situation: A parent is getting their child a new pet
- Location: Pet shop

Unit 12. POLITICS

Politics Vocabulary List with Definitions

This list has politics vocabulary words that you should try to learn so you can use them. Each word has a definition as well as the part of speech it represents.

Ballot: A piece of paper that lists all the options that can be voted for (same as ballot paper). (noun)

Ballot box: The container that is used to hold all the used ballot papers. (noun)

Ballot paper: A piece of paper that lists all the options that can be voted for (same as ballot). (noun)

Big government: A description of government that is believed to be too much by some. (noun)

Bill: A draft form of a law before it has been approved by a vote. (noun)

Bipartisan: Something that is supported by politicians from two different political parties. (adjective)

By-election: An election that happens in-between regular elections. (noun)

Campaign: The contest between politicians to be elected. (noun)

Candidate: A person who wishes to be elected via a vote. (noun)

Caucus: In the US, to attend a meeting of a local political party or group, especially in order to decide which candidate to support in an election. (verb)

Challenger: A person who hopes to beat someone in an election. (noun)

Checks and balances: Rules intended to prevent one person or group from having too much power within an organization. (noun)

Coalition: When two or more political parties work together to form a government. (noun)

Congress: The elected part of the USA government. (noun)

Conservative: A UK right-wing political party or a member/supporter of that party. (noun) Supporting right-wing political beliefs. (adjective)

Constituent: A person that votes in a specific area for a certain group of candidates. (noun)

Constitution: The document that states the basic laws that govern a country. (noun)

Convention: A gathering of the members of a political party. (noun)

Coup d'état: An illegal change of government, often using force and often done by the military. (noun)

Debate: A conversation between people where they try to convince others that they have the correct beliefs. (noun)

Delegate: A person who is chosen or elected to attend an event to represent a larger group of people. (noun)

Dictator: A leader of a country that was not elected and uses force to stay in power. (noun)

Dictatorship: A political system where one person (or group of people) has absolute power and there are no elections. (noun)

Elect: To choose someone using a vote. (verb)

Election: The process of voting to select winners to fill a political position. (noun)

Electoral register: The list of everyone who lives in an area and can vote in an election. (noun)

Electorate: The group of people who are allowed to vote in an election. (noun)

Federal: The government at the national level as opposed to local level government, especially in the USA. (adjective)

Government: The group or political party that is in charge of a country or area. (noun)

Head of State: The person who leads and represents a country. (noun)

House of Commons: The lower part of the British parliament where the elected politicians debate and vote. (noun)

House of Lords: The upper part of the British parliament where elected and non-elected politicians debate and vote. (noun)

House of Representatives: The lower part of the USA congress where elected politicians debate and vote. (noun)

Houses of Parliament: The building that holds the Houses of Commons and Lords in the United Kingdom. (noun)

Independent: A candidate or elected person who is not a member of a political party. (noun)

King: A male head of state in a monarchy. (noun)

Labour: A UK left-wing political party. (noun)

Law: A rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves. (noun)

Leaflet: A small piece of paper that has information printed on it. (noun)

Left-wing: To support socialist beliefs or to believe in promoting public welfare. (adjective)

Legislation: The process of forming new laws. (noun)

Liberal: A person who believes in progress and protecting civil liberties. (noun)

Lobby: To try to persuade someone, often a politician, to do as you want. (verb)

Majority: To have more than half of something, such as votes or seats. (noun)

Member of Parliament: A person who is elected to a parliament, also MP. (noun)

Minister: A politician that has a specific job in the government. (noun)

Monarchy: A system where the head of state is a king or queen. (noun)

MP: A person who is elected to a parliament, also member of parliament. (noun)

Nominee: A person who has been selected to stand for political office. (noun)

Non-elected: An official who has a permanent job and does not have to stand for election. (adjective)

Opinion poll: A survey in which a random group of people are asked their views. (noun)

Opposition: The political party that is in a minority and does not form the government. (noun)

Parliament: The place in certain countries where the politicians meet to debate and vote. (noun)

Party: A group of people with the same beliefs, e.g., political party. (noun)

Patriot: A person who loves their country. (noun)

PM: The person who leads the government in a country with a parliament, also prime minister. (noun)

Policy: A plan that a government or political party will follow when in government. (noun)

Polling station: The place that people go to vote. (noun)

Political: To be related to politics or politicians. (adjective)

Political party: A group of people with the same political beliefs. (noun)

Politician: A person who has been elected to represent a constituency or someone involved with politics. (noun)

Politics: The process of choosing a leader for a country, and then leading the country. (noun)

Poll: A survey in which random people are asked their views. (noun)

President: The head of state in a republic. (noun)

Primary: A first selection where members of a political party chose the person to stand in an election. (noun)

Prime Minister: The person who leads the government in a country with a parliament, also PM. (noun)

Proportional representation: A voting system in which parties get seats related to their total number of votes. (noun)

Queen: A female head of state in a monarchy. (noun)

Referendum: A vote by the population of a country about a specific topic or piece of legislation. (noun)

Regime: The collective group of people responsible for running a country. (noun)

Republic: A system where the head of state is a president. (noun)

Republican: A USA right-wing political party or a member/supporter of that party. (noun)

Right-wing: To support conservative beliefs or to believe in limited government. (noun)

Run: To contest an election. (verb)

Seat: A position in an elected body that is reserved for the specific winner of each constituency. (noun)

Senate: The upper part of the USA congress where elected politicians debate and vote. (noun)

Socialist: Supporting socialism. (adjective)

Speaker: The person who leads and ensures the functioning of a body of politicians. (noun)

Spin: A way of describing an idea or situation that makes it seem better than it really is, especially in politics. (noun)

Spin doctor: A person who can spin information to hide the true meaning. (noun)

State: A single independent country. (noun) The organizations and people that run a country. (noun) A subdivision of a larger country. (noun)

Turn-out: The number or proportion of the total that can do something. (noun)

Vice President: The deputy to a president who will become the head of state if the president can no longer do the job. (noun)

Vote: To take part in an election by selecting a candidate. (verb)

Politics Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

1) What is the definition of *Bill*?

A) A draft form of a law before it has been approved by a vote.

B) The container that is used to hold all the used ballot papers.

C) A person who wishes to be elected via a vote.

D) When two or more political parties work together to form a government.

2) What is the definition of *Challenger*?

A) The elected part of the USA government.

B) A conversation between people where they try to convince others that they have the correct beliefs.

C) A person who hopes to beat someone in an election.

D) A person who is chosen or elected to attend an event to represent a larger group of people.

3) What is the definition of *Elect*?

A) The group of people who are allowed to vote in an election.

B) A voting system where the candidate with the most votes is the winner and the losing candidates get nothing.

C) The lower part of the British parliament where the elected politicians debate and vote.

D) To choose someone using a vote.

4) What is the definition of *Independent*?

A) A small piece of paper that has information printed on it.

B) A candidate or elected person who is not a member of a political party.

C) A document that states what a political party or government will do.

D) A victory that is very large.

5) What is the definition of *Policy*?

A) A plan that a government or political party will follow when in government.

B) Information that supports or dismisses a topic that maybe at least partially untrue.

C) The process of choosing a leader for a country, and then leading the country.

D) A first selection where members of a political party chose the person to stand in an election.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *The person who leads and ensures the functioning of a body of politicians?*

A) Regime

B) Speaker

C) Turn-out

D) Senate

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A group of people with the same political beliefs?*

A) Whip

B) PM

C) Political party

D) Queen

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *To have more than half of something, such as votes or seats?*

A) Majority

B) Parliament

C) Minister

D) Left-wing

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: The person that currently holds a (political) office?

- A) Election
- B) King
- C) Federal
- D) Incumbent

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A gathering of the members of a political party?*

- A) Elect
- B) Delegate
- C) Constituent
- D) Convention

Politics Reading

Reading is a good way to learn English when you want to work alone. You can sit down with a reading passage and start to learn the words. When you read a passage you can learn new vocabulary as well as seeing how grammar should be used. If the text is difficult you can work slowly, while if you find it quite easy you can work a bit faster.

Politics in the UK

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, which means that the King is the head of state but he does not actively participate in politics. The British people vote for the members of parliament and they make the laws and run the country for the King. The King signs all the laws passed by the politicians but he does not have any responsibility for saying what the laws should be about.

The political leader of the UK is the Prime Minister, who is also called the PM. This person is the leader of the political party that has the most seats in the House of Commons. Normally in the UK there is one party with a majority in the House of Commons, which means they have more than half of the seats, that forms the government to run the country. Sometimes if one part does not have enough seats to form a majority it will need to form a coalition with another party, and they will run the country together.

The UK is divided into many different constituencies, and each constituency is represented by one member of parliament, also called an MP. Nearly all the MP in the UK belong to a political party. The two biggest parties are the Conservatives and Labour. There are then several smaller parties, such as the Liberal Democrats, Green Party, UK Independence Party (UKIP) or SNP

(Scottish Nationalist Party). Some MPs may also be independents, which means they are not linked to any party.

Normally there are elections every five years in the UK. The polling day is normally a Thursday. When there is an election, polling stations are set up all around the country so everyone can go and vote. Everyone who is on the electoral register has one vote. Most people go to polling stations where they get a ballot paper. On the ballot paper there is a list of all the candidates that are standing for election, and the person needs to make a mark by the name of the person they want to vote for. When they have done this they put their ballot paper in the ballot box.

In the UK, the candidate with the most votes in a constituency is the winner. They get to go to London and become an MP in the Houses of Parliament. It is their job to represent their constituents and try to run the country in a fair and proper way.

Politics Reading Comprehension

- 1) Who is the head of state in the UK?
 - A) The President
 - B) The PM
 - C) The Queen
 - D) The King
- 2) What happens when no party has a majority in the House of Commons?
 - A) There is another election.
 - B) A coalition forms.
 - C) The Queen runs the country.
 - D) Nothing happens.
- 3) Who can vote in an election in the UK?
 - A) Everyone over 25 years old.
 - B) Everyone who is on the electoral register.
 - C) Everyone who goes to a polling station.
 - D) Everyone that pays some money.
- 4) Who is the winner in an election in the UK?
 - A) The person with the most votes.
 - B) The person who worked the hardest.
 - C) The person who is a member of the winning party.
 - D) The person chosen by the PM.
- 5) Normally, how often are elections held in the UK?
 - A) Every 3 years
 - B) Every 4 years

- C) Every 5 years
- D) Every 6 years

Politics Conversation

This page has example politics conversations to help you learn how to speak about politics and to learn politics words. Being ready to have a conversation is an important part of becoming a fluent English user, and this page will help you prepare.

Conversation 1

Situation: Andrew and Bob discuss going to vote in an election.

Andrew: I am going out now, I'll see you at the lecture later.

Bob: Why are you going so early today? The lecture doesn't start for ages.

Andrew: I want to go and vote at the polling station now as I'll be too busy later.

Bob: Why are you going to vote? What is the vote for?

Andrew: What do you mean? It is a by-election.

Bob: Oh. I'd no idea there was an election.

Andrew: What do you mean? Haven't you seen all the leaflets from the candidates?

Bob: I just threw them away. I wasn't interested.

Andrew: Aren't you going to vote today?

Bob: No. Voting isn't important.

Andrew: Yes, it is. It's very important that you vote when you have the chance.

Bob: Why?

Andrew: Because we are very lucky to live in a democracy and not under a dictator.

Bob: So do you vote in all the elections?

Andrew: Yes, I always vote. I think it's very important to go and vote.

Bob: Should I go and vote today?

Andrew: I think you should, but it's your choice in the end. Do what you want.

Conversation 2

Situation: Patrick and Jane talk about politics in America.

Jane: Are you sad to miss the election in America?

Patrick: Not too much. Everyone gets very nasty with people who support the other party when there is an election.

Jane: Yes, I do not like it when people cannot debate about politics without becoming mean to each other.

Patrick: I think most people are ok, but the most vocal ones cannot cope with anyone disagreeing with them.

Jane: Will you try to vote in the election from overseas?

Patrick: No I won't bother. I live in a state that very strongly supports one of the parties, so the other one will never win.

Jane: Which one?

Patrick: My state always votes Republican and the Democrats will never win there.

Jane: Do you want the Democrats to win?

Patrick: I'm not sure. I don't support one party strongly, so I just look at the policies.

Jane: That is a good way. Consider both and then decide.

Politics Conversation Exercises

The following part of the page has the conversation tasks that you should do to practice using the politics vocabulary while talking. In these tasks you might need to write something first to prepare yourself, but the main aim is to be able to talk.

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

Situation: Andrew and Bob go to vote together.

Andrew: I am glad that you decided to come and vote.

Bob: I haven't voted before so you will have to _____(1)_____.

Andrew: First we'll have to see if your name is on the electoral register.

Bob: What happens if I'm not in the register?

Andrew: You won't be able to vote. You've to be registered if you want to vote.

Bob: Ok, what happens next if I can vote?

Andrew: The official will _____(2)_____ and cross your name off the list to show you have voted.

Bob: How should I vote?

Andrew: You take the ballot paper to the polling booth and _____(3)_____ next to the name of the person you want to vote for.

Bob: Who should I vote for?

Andrew: That is your decision. Each candidate's party will be listed as well, so think about which _____(4)_____.

Bob: Ok.

Andrew: Then you fold the paper so no one can see your vote and _____(5)_____.

Bob: Is that all I have to do?

Andrew: Yes.

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) tell me what to do
- B) tell me who to vote for
- C) show me which candidate to select
- D) show me the way out

2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?

- A) ask you who you will vote for
- B) tell you to leave
- C) give you a ballot paper
- D) ask you to write down your address

3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?

- A) put a mark or cross
- B) write your name
- C) draw a picture
- D) write down what you want the person to do

4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?

- A) is your favorite colour
- B) party's policies you like
- C) name you think sounds strong
- D) restaurant to want to eat at

5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?

- A) take it home
- B) post it to the Queen
- C) put it in the ballot box
- D) leave it in the voting booth

Exercise 2 – Writing a Conversation

You need to write a conversation of your own. You can use the example conversations from above to help you. You need to decide how many people will

be having the conversation, what they will be talking about and what they will say. Try to write it using full sentences.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

There is a set of conversation topics in the task that you should use. One person takes question set A and one person has question set B. Then you take it in turns to ask questions. When answering you should try to say as much as possible. If you can think of other questions to ask you can use them as well. If you have time you can swap question sets at the end and start again so you have a chance to ask and answer all of the questions.

Question set A

- Do you think politicians do a good job?
- Would you like to be a politician?
- It is better to have just two political parties or lots of political parties?
- How often should there be elections in a country?
- Do you think spin doctors are important?

Question set B

- Would you like to be the president of a country?
- Do you think it is difficult to be a politician?
- Is a monarchy or a republic better?
- Should everyone be made to vote in elections?
- Who is the most famous politician from your country?

Politics Writing

When doing writing tasks there is no pressure to respond quickly, so you can take your time and chose the best word possible to use in each situation. If you need any help with the vocabulary you should use, you can look at the politics vocabulary page that has a list of words with their definitions.

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

In this first writing activity you need to choose one of the following three topics and write as much as you can about it. You should try to use the politics vocabulary and write using full sentences with proper grammar. The more you write the more practice you will get. You can also write something about the other topics as well if you want to.

- Describe the main political parties from your country.
- Explain the differences between having lots of small political parties and just a few big ones.
- Discuss the differences between a democracy and a dictatorship.

Exercise 2 – Writing a Summary

You need to read and understand the following passage. Then you should rewrite it using different words but keeping the same meaning. The summary should be shorter than the original passage so just keep the most important parts of the information.

Political Parties

In most countries people with similar views about how the country should be run join together to form political parties. These people then aim to get enough support for their party to get politicians elected so they can, if popular enough, become the biggest party and form a government.

Some countries have lots of different political parties while others have only two parties. Some countries have two popular parties and then several smaller parties that are not as popular. In countries with only two parties, the one with the most representatives in the parliament forms the government. While in other countries, the parties will need to form coalitions so they have enough politicians to vote together and pass bills to make laws.

Most often political parties will either be right-wing or left-wing parties. Right-wing parties normally support conservative beliefs, which are generally that people should have the freedom to do as they want without much interference from the government and that businesses should be supported. Left-wing parties normally support socialist beliefs, which are generally that the government should take care of people and that taxes should be high so the government has enough money to look after the people who do not work.

When a party comes into power and forms a government it will try to make laws that follow its beliefs, as the members of that party believe that this is what will be best for the country. The people that voted for a specific party generally like what it stands for and hope that it will help them when the party is in power. If the party does not run the country well, people will not vote for it at the next election, so another party will have a new majority and so be able to form a new government.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

For the last writing exercise you need to use one of the following two role-play prompts to write your own role-play. In each of the prompts you are told where it happens, what is happening and who it is happening to. When you have finished writing your role-play you should get some of your friends and act the role-play out so you get experience of saying the words as well as just using them to write.

Role-play 1

- Location: At a campaign meeting.
- Situation: Deciding what to do to prepare for an election.
- Participants: Two party members and the candidate.

Role-play 2

- Location: In a coffee shop.
- Situation: Talking about an election that will happen soon.
- Participants: A group of friends (three or four).

Unit 13. SPORT

Most people are interested in some sport, and this vocabulary will help you have a conversation with them. Sport is a good topic to talk about when you meet someone new.

Sport Vocabulary List with Definitions

American football: An American game where a ball is thrown forward to other players. (noun)

Athletics: A sport related to physical activity, such as running, jumping or throwing. (noun)

Badminton: A game played with rackets, a high net and a shuttlecock. (noun)

Baseball: An American game where a ball has to be hit with a bat. (noun)

Basketball: An American game where a ball has to be bounced on the floor and thrown through a hoop. (noun)

Bat: A thin long object that is held and used to hit another object, often a ball. (noun)

Baton: A stick that has to be carried to the end of a race by a group of participants. (noun)

Boxing: A sport where two people hit each other and try to win the fight. (noun)

Boxing ring: A square area with ropes around it in which a boxing match takes place. (noun)

Captain: The member of a team that is in charge of all the other players while playing the sport. (noun)

Car racing: A contest to see which car is the fastest or which is the best car driver. (noun)

Club (1): A long stick with a small but heavy head that is used to hit balls in some sports. (noun)

Club (2): A group of people all interested in playing the same sport together. (noun)

Coach: The person responsible for making sure a team or individual is ready to play a sport. (noun)

Court: An area in which a sport is played, and which the sport should not leave. (noun)

Cricket: A British game where a bat is used to hit a ball. (noun)

Crowd: A group of people together in one place (who are watching sport). (noun)

Cycling: A sport that uses bicycles, often in races. (noun)

Diving: To jump into water from a high platform while performing tricks. (noun)

Equipment: The things that are needed to be able to play a sport. (noun)

Exercise: To do sport for health benefits rather than trying to win. (noun)

Football: A team game where the feet are used to kick a ball. (Called soccer in America.) (noun)

Fun: To enjoy doing something. (adjective)

Game: A single occasion of playing a sport. (Similar to a match.) (noun)

Golf: A game in which a club is used to hit a small ball into a hole in the ground. (noun)

Ground: The place where a sport is played, e.g. football ground. (noun)

Gymnastics: A sporting contest about performing exercises. (noun)

Helmet: A form of protection worn on the head to prevent injuries. (noun)

Hockey: A game where a stick is used to hit a small ball. (noun)

Home: The team that is playing sport at its own ground/field. (adjective)

Hoop: A circular shape that a basketball has to be passed through. (noun)

Horseracing: A sport where horses are ridden by jockeys trying to win a race. (noun)

Ice-hockey: A game played on ice where a small disk is hit with a stick. (noun)

Jockey: The person who rides a horse in horse races. (noun)

Long-jump: A contest where the participants try to jump as far as possible. (noun)

Marathon: A running race that is just over 26 miles long. (noun)

Match: A single occasion of playing a sport. (Similar to a game.) (noun)

Motorsport: Races between cars, motorbikes or anything else with an engine on land. (noun)

Net: A barrier between the participants over which an object has to be passed. (noun)

Olympics: A very large sporting contest held every four years in which most countries take part. (noun)

Opponent: The other person or team in a sporting contest. (noun)

Para-Olympics: An Olympic contest for people with disabilities. (noun)

Participants: The people who take part in or play sports. (noun)

Pitch: The area in which a match has to be played. (noun)

Play: To do a sport. (verb)

Playing field: An outside area that is used to play a sport. (noun)

Race: A contest where the participants have to get to the end as fast as possible. (noun)

Referee: The person in charge of making sure the rules are followed. (Similar to an umpire.) (noun)

Rugby: A British game where hands are used to pass a ball backwards to other team members. (noun)

Running: To move as fast as possible. (noun)

Skiing: Using skis to move over snow quickly. (noun)

Skis: Two long flat pieces of material attached to the feet used to slide over snow. (noun)

Snowboard: A long and wide piece of material attached to the feet used to slide over snow. (noun)

Snowboarding: Using a snowboard to move over snow and perform tricks. (noun)

Soccer: A team game where the feet are used to kick a ball. (Name used in America.) (noun)

Spectator: Someone who watches sport. (noun)

Sport: A comparison that involves physical activity. (noun)

Supporter: Someone who follows a specific team. (noun)

Swim: To move through water. (noun)

Table tennis: A game played on a table with small rackets and balls. (noun)

Team: A group of people who play sport together against another group. (noun)

Tennis: A game played on a court where a racket is used to hit a ball over a net. (noun)

Tournament: A group of matches used to find the best team or individual at that sport. (noun)

Track: The path that a race has to follow. (noun)

Umpire: The person in charge of making sure the rules are followed. (Similar to a referee.) (noun)

Winter sports: Sports that need either snow or ice to be undertaken. (noun)

World Cup: A big football (soccer) tournament held every four years. (noun)

Sport Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

This exercise about the sport vocabulary is about finding the correct definition. In each of the five questions you are given a word and have to choose which of the definitions (A-D) is the correct one.

1) What is the definition of *Bat*?

A) The member of a team that is in charge of all the other players while playing the sport.

B) The things that are needed to be able to play a sport.

C) A thin long object that is held and used to hit another object, often a ball.

D) A game in which a club is used to hit a small ball into a hole in the ground.

2) What is the definition of *Darts*?

A) A game of skill where a sharp pointed metal stick is thrown at a target on a wall.

- B) A single occasion of playing a sport. (Similar to a match.)
 - C) A square area with ropes around it in which a boxing match takes place.
 - D) Sport related to physical activity, such as running, jumping or throwing.
- 3) What is the definition of *Marathon*?
- A) The person who organizes how, when and where a team or individual will play a sport.
 - B) The other person or team in a sporting contest.
 - C) A contest where a long stick is used to try to jump as high as possible.
 - D) A running race that is just over 26 miles long.
- 4) What is the definition of *Net*?
- A) A barrier between the participants over which an object has to pass.
 - B) To move as fast as possible.
 - C) A long and wide piece of material attached to the feet used to slide over snow.
 - D) An object with a large head that is used to hit another object, often a ball.
- 5) What is the definition of *Table tennis*?
- A) Sports that need either snow or ice to be undertaken.
 - B) A gate that lets only one person through at a time.
 - C) A game played on a table with small rackets and balls.
 - D) A team game where the feet are used to kick a ball. (Called soccer in America.)

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

Choose the word that matches the definition given in each of the five questions in this quiz.

- 1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A sport where two people hit each other and try to win the fight?*
- A) Basketball
 - B) Jockey
 - C) Exercise
 - D) Boxing
- 2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A form of protection worn on the head to prevent injuries?*
- A) Fun

- B) Player
- C) Helmet
- D) Long-jump

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A contest where the participants have to get to the end as fast as possible?*

- A) Race
- B) Opponent
- C) Running
- D) Umpire

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A group of matches used to find the best team or individual at that sport?*

- A) Tournament
- B) Swim
- C) Court
- D) Equipment

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A British game where a bat is used to hit a ball?*

- A) Car racing
- B) Hoop
- C) Cricket
- D) Horseracing

Sport Reading

It is good to be able to read and talk about sport. This reading passage will let you use the sport vocabulary you have learnt so you will improve your English level.

Sport

There are many different kinds of sports that are undertaken by a wide variety of different people. Some people do sport for their career and other people purely do sport for enjoyment and recreation. Some sports, like cricket, require the use of a lot of equipment, while others need very little in order to successfully play a game in that sport. Some people use public playing fields to play sport for free, while other sports such as squash, tennis, badminton and table tennis are usually paid for on an hourly basis in the comfort of a local leisure centre.

Most sports are played with a round object often known as a ball. Some sports use more than one ball and snooker is one of the unique sports that make use of a number of balls while being played. The game itself is often controlled

by an impartial individual known as an umpire in cricket and a referee in sports like football and rugby. Most sports have a duration of not more than a few hours, however some athletic tournaments can last for up to a week and a game of cricket can be five days in duration before a winner is announced.

Some people prefer to watch sport. This can either be done by going to a stadium, a local leisure centre, park or on the television. It is often cheaper to watch sport from the comfort of a person's home than to visit the stadium or a special event. Some sports, such as football and cricket, are really popular in the United Kingdom but not in the USA. In the USA people often play basketball and baseball. However, most countries put aside time to compete in world sporting events such as the football world cup or the Olympics, which occur every four years.

Nowadays, people who suffer from any kind of disability are also encouraged to participate in sport and most sport equipment is adapted to suit the needs of a disabled person. This means sport is something that can be enjoyed no matter the physical ability of the person. The para-olympics takes place a week after the main event and it is equally popular. Participation in sporting activity is encouraged by doctors and at schools given the beneficial impact it has on the health of the individual that participates, and it is for this reason and the competitive nature of individuals that sport remains a very popular activity worldwide.

Sport Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

- 1) Which sport requires the use of a lot of equipment?
 - A) Football
 - B) Athletics
 - C) Cricket
 - D) Rugby
- 2) What sport is popular in the United Kingdom?
 - A) Baseball
 - B) Cricket
 - C) Basketball
 - D) Athletics
- 3) What sport is popular in the United States?
 - A) Cricket
 - B) Baseball

- C) Football
- D) Squash
- 4) What sport can last longer than a day in duration?
 - A) Football
 - B) Baseball
 - C) Rugby
 - D) Cricket
- 5) How often is the Olympics held?
 - A) Every year
 - B) Every two years
 - C) Every four years
 - D) Every day

Sport Conversation

Sport is a good general conversation topic, and these conversations will act as examples of natural conversations so you will know how to talk about sport.

It is good to be able to have a sport conversation when you visit other countries.

Conversation 1

Situation: Andrew and Lucy go to a football match.

Andrew: Hi, how are you? Ready to go?

Lucy: Yes, ready to go and really excited.

Andrew: It should be a good match and great atmosphere.

Lucy: Yes. It's always good when the local football team plays at home.

Andrew: I love being able to walk to the stadium with all the other supporters.

Lucy: Everyone is excited and hoping that the team will win.

Andrew: It's good to see all the scarves and football shirts.

Lucy: And then when we get here to the turnstile and get into the ground with our ticket. I just wait for the match to start now.

Andrew: It is also good to be able to sit in the same seats each time as we have our season tickets.

Lucy: Yes, we are lucky. We have a great view from here.

Andrew: Great the referee is about to blow the whistle to start the match.

Lucy: Let's cheer loudly to support the team so they will hopefully win.

Conversation 2

Situation: Andrew, Tui and Patrick discuss popular sport.

Tui: Did you enjoy the football match you went to at the weekend Andrew?

Andrew: Yes. I always love going to watch football.

Tui: Even when the local team loses?

Andrew: Not as much but yes I still enjoy the atmosphere in the ground and everyone singing and chanting together.

Patrick: How often do you go to watch them play?

Andrew: I go to all the home matches and a few away ones. Do you like football?

Patrick: Yes, I like football – American football. I do not like soccer so much.

Tui: Do you go to American football games when you are at home Patrick?

Patrick: No. I live too far away from my team. It's in a different state.

Tui: That's a shame.

Patrick: Do you like American football?

Tui: No I haven't watched it. English and Spanish football teams are very popular in Thailand.

Andrew: Why is that?

Tui: Because that is where the best players are, and everyone wants to watch them.

Sport Conversation Exercises

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

Situation: Bob and Jane decide what sort of sport to do.

Bob: I need to get fit and lose some weight.

Jane: That's a good idea. _____ 1 _____?

Bob: Yes, sure. What sort of sport do you want to do to get exercise?

Jane: I'm not sure. I used to play tennis when I was a school.

Bob: I've never played tennis. _____ 2 _____?

Jane: At the university's sports centre, but we have to book the time to use it.

Bob: _____ 3 _____? We can do that whenever we want to.

Jane: Yes, we could go to the running track or just use the pavement next to the road.

Bob: Do you like cycling?

Jane: Yes, it's good and faster than running.

Bob: I have a friend _____ 4 _____. We could join his cycling club to meet other people interested in it.

Jane: That would be fun if we could do the sport with lots of other people.

Bob: Great. When do you want to start?

Jane: _____ 5 _____?

Bob: No, not tonight. It looks as if it might start to rain.

Jane: Ok. We'll wait until it's good weather.

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) Can I join you
- B) That sounds crazy
- C) Really
- D) What will you do

2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?

- A) What equipment will we need
- B) Were you any good
- C) Where is there a court we could use
- D) I do not like tennis

3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?

- A) What about playing football
- B) What about playing cricket
- C) What about playing basketball
- D) What about going running

4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?

- A) who goes cycling every weekend
- B) who is good at the long jump
- C) who never does any exercise
- D) who watches cycling on the television

5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?

- A) Do you want to start at the weekend
- B) How about going running now
- C) How often do you want to do exercise
- D) Will you help me if I get tired

Exercise 2 – Write a Conversation

Now for this exercise you need to write a conversation of your own. You can choose your own topic and situation. You will need decide on the people involved, where they are and what they say to each other.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

In this exercise there are two sets of 5 questions each.

Question set A

- Do you like to play sport?
- How often do you play sport?
- Would you like to be a professional athlete?
- Do you like to watch sport on the television?
- Who do you normally play sport with?

Question set B

- What sort of sport is your favourite?
- Why do you play sport?
- Have you ever been to a sporting event?
- What does a person have to do to become a professional athlete?
- What do you think is the most dangerous sport?

Sport Writing

Doing the writing exercises on this page will help you get better at using and understanding sport vocabulary.

Sport Writing Exercises

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

In this writing exercise you need to write a passage. There are three topics below and you should pick one of them. Then try to write as much as possible. The more you write the better you will get at writing. Once you have finished you can try the other two topics.

- What is your favourite sport and why?
- Would you like to play a sport professionally?
- What are the benefits of playing sport?

Exercise 2 – Write a Summary

For this writing exercise you need to read the following passage and then write a summary of it. The summary needs to contain the same information as in the original but using fewer and new words. This will help you improve your vocabulary and is a valuable exercise.

Equipment used for different sports

It can be easily observed that nearly all sports make use of different equipment. The sport known as darts uses a dart board and three darts while the area used for throwing the dart is known as an oche. The area needed to play such a sport is small and so participants do not usually need to be physically fit but rather very well skilled in order to participate. Tennis uses an area that can be made up of grass, clay or concrete known as a court and a net that is placed in the middle. A ball and racquets are necessary to play tennis.

Cricket is a sport that is often seen as one that requires a lot of equipment. The object of the game is for one side to bowl the ball to hit the three thin pieces of wood and displace the bails that sit on top. A huge area is required to play cricket and a helmet is also necessary as the ball that is used is especially hard. Most players also wear protective clothing to avoid injury.

In golf a lot of heavy equipment, known as golf clubs, needs to be carried around a very large area for the player to complete the 18 holes and finish the game. It is often the case that an individual is employed by the player to carry the heavy equipment to allow the player to concentrate on the game itself. This is usually only for professional competitions, while people who play for fun during their free time rarely have the luxury of having someone to carry their equipment and must hire a golf buggy to assist them.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

For this writing exercise there are two outlines of role-plays. You need to write a role-play for each of them.

Role-play 1

- Location: At a sport center.
- Situation: Deciding what sport to play.
- Participants: A group of 3 friends deciding what sport to play.

Role-play 2

- Location: At a sporting match.
- Situation: Discussing what is happening at match (you chose the type of sport being played).
- Participants: 2 friends.

Unit 14. WORK

Work is very important, and being able to use work vocabulary to describe employment and occupations is also very important.

If you want to be able to earn money you will need to know work vocabulary.

If you want to live in another country, you will probably need to get a job. This page will help you learn useful vocabulary that will help you. The work vocabulary list on this page has lots of vocabulary items for you to learn and simple definitions so you can understand what they mean.

Work Vocabulary List with Definitions

Application: A form or paper that indicates interest in a particular place of employment. (noun)

Apply: To ask formally for a job, usually in writing. (verb)

Apprentice: A person who learns a job or skill by working for a fixed period of time for someone who is very good at that job or skill. (noun)

Baker: A person who makes bread or cakes by cooking them in an oven using dry heat. (noun)

Barber: A person who shaves men's beards and cuts men's hair. (noun)

Bartender: A person who makes and serves alcoholic drinks at a pub, night club or bar. (noun)

Benefits: Things that an employer may offer an employee in addition to their wages, such as health insurance, annual or sick leave, paid vacation, etc. (noun)

Butcher: A person who prepares meat to be sold to customers. (noun)

Career: A profession for which one trains; a job or series of jobs that you do during your working life. (noun)

Chambermaid: Someone who cleans and tidies rooms. (noun)

Chef: A professional cook who is usually in charge of a kitchen in a restaurant. (noun)

Clerk: A person who does general office work. (noun)

Cook: Someone who prepares and cooks food for eating at home or in a restaurant. (noun)

Coach: A person who teaches or trains an athlete or performer. (noun)

Craftsperson: A person who makes beautiful objects by hand. (noun)

Doctor: A person who is trained and licensed to treat sick and injured people. (noun)

Earn: To receive something in return for work or services done. (verb)

Employ: To use or get the services of someone to do a particular job. (verb)

Employee: A person who works for another person or for a company for wages or salary. (noun)

Employer: A person or company that has people who do work for wages or salary. (noun)

Employment: The act of using or getting the services of someone to do a particular job. (noun)

Farmer: A person who cultivates land or crops or raises animals. (noun)

Fire fighter: A person who works to put out fires. (noun)

Fisherman: A person who catches fish. (noun)

Fishmonger: Someone who prepares and sells fish. (noun)

Flight attendant: A person who serves food and takes care of passengers on an airplane. (noun)

Full-time job: A job working at least 35 hours a week, usually five days a week. (noun phrase)

Garbageman: A person who collects and removes garbage. (noun)

Hair dresser: A person who cuts and styles hair. (noun)

Hire: To give work or a job to someone in exchange for wages or a salary. (verb)

Intern: A student or recent graduate who works for a period of time at a job in order to get experience. (noun)

Janitor: Someone who cleans a building and makes minor repairs. (noun)

Jeweler: A person who makes jewelry. (noun)

Job: A specific task or piece of work; the regular work a person does to earn money; a specific task or project that is one's responsibility. (noun)

Jobless: Having no job. (adjective)

Judge: (1) Someone who has the power to make decisions on cases brought before a court of law. (noun) (2) Someone who decides the winner in a contest or competition. (noun)

Labour: Practical work, especially that which involves physical effort. (noun)

Labourer: A worker, especially someone who does practical work with their hands. (noun)

Lawyer: A person whose job is to guide and assist people in matters relating to the law. (noun)

Leave: A period of time when someone has special permission to be away from a job. (noun)

Mechanic: Someone whose job is repairing the engines of vehicles and other machines. (noun)

Occupation: The work that a person does; a person's job or profession.
(noun)

Overtime: The time worked in excess of a standard day or working hours.
(noun)

Pay slip: A slip of paper included with a person's salary payment. (noun)

Part-time job: A job working only a few hours or days per week. (noun phrase)

Pharmacist: A person whose job is to prepare and sell the drugs and medicines that a doctor prescribes for patients. (noun)

Porter: Someone who carries other people's bags and luggage. (noun)

Plumber: Someone who supplies and connects or repairs water pipes.
(noun)

Profession: A type of job that requires special education, training, or skill.
(noun)

Probation: A period of time at the start of a new job when you are watched and tested to see if you are suitable for the job. (noun)

Salary: The amount of money that an employee is paid each year. (noun)

Sailor: A person who works on a ship as part of the crew. (noun)

Secretary: A person whose job is to handle records, letters, etc. in an office.
(noun)

Shifts: The time period during which you are at work. (noun)

Surgeon: A person who operates on people who are sick. (noun)

Tailor: Someone who designs, makes, alters or repairs garments. (noun)

Teacher: Someone who works in a school and educates young people.
(noun)

Technician: Someone who organizes and repairs technical equipment.
(noun)

Undertaker: A person whose job is to prepare dead bodies that are going to be buried or cremated and to organize funerals. (noun)

Vacancy: A job or position that is available to be taken. (noun)

Vet: A person who is trained to give medical care and treatment to animals.
(noun)

Volunteer position: A job in which the person works but does not get paid.
(noun phrase)

Wage: The amount of money that a worker is paid based on the number of hours or days worked. (noun)

Work Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1 – Correct Definition

- 1) What is the definition of *Career*?
 - A) A person who makes bread or cakes by cooking them in an oven using dry heat.
 - B) To receive something in return for work or services done.
 - C) A profession for which one trains; a job or series of jobs that you do during your working life.
 - D) A person who prepares meat to be sold to customers.
- 2) What is the definition of *Flight attendant*?
 - A) A person who serves food and takes care of passengers on an airline.
 - B) A person who is trained and licensed to treat sick and injured people.
 - C) A person who makes jewelry.
 - D) A person who works to put out fires.
- 3) What is the definition of *Jobless*?
 - A) Someone who cleans a building and makes minor repairs.
 - B) A job working only a few hours or days per week.
 - C) A period of time when someone has special permission to be away from a job
 - D) Having no job.
- 4) What is the definition of *Plumber*?
 - A) Someone who supplies and connects or repairs water pipes.
 - B) A period of time at the start of a new job when you are watched and tested to see if you are suitable for the job.
 - C) The amount of money that an employee is paid each year.
 - D) A person who operates on people who are sick.
- 5) What is the definition of *Tailor*?
 - A) A person who is trained to give medical care and treatment to animals.
 - B) Someone who designs, makes, alters or repairs garments.
 - C) A person who does a particular job to get money.
 - D) A person who works on a ship as part of the crew.

Exercise 2 – Correct Meaning

- 1) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A person whose job is to prepare dead bodies that are going to be buried or cremated and to organize funerals?*
 - A) Salary
 - B) Undertaker
 - C) Vacancy
 - D) Workload

2) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A type of job that requires special education, training, or skill?*

- A) Profession
- B) Pharmacist
- C) Reference
- D) Sailor

3) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A worker, especially someone who does practical work with their hands?*

- A) Hair dresser
- B) Labourer
- C) Occupation
- D) Pay slip

4) What is the meaning of the following definition: A person who catches fish?

- A) Cook
- B) Craftsperson
- C) Fisherman
- D) Hire

5) What is the meaning of the following definition: *A form or paper that indicates interest in a particular place of employment?*

- A) Apply
- B) Doctor
- C) Clerk
- D) Application

Work Reading

You will probably need to be able to do reading if you ever live abroad.

What Fresh Graduates Should Know about Their First Jobs

For recent graduates, internships may become a stepping stone to full-time, paid employment. Before accepting an offer to work as an intern you should get some information about the company's reputation of procuring their interns and decide accordingly. If they usually hire one intern but have tens of employees working day and night, it is better to look for other companies. The best place to have an internship position is an organization that gives you an opportunity to gain real work experience and develop your skills instead of using you as a cheap worker.

Another thing that should be considered is the size of the company. Sometimes bigger and more established organizations are better as they have a clear hierarchy and therefore it gives you a clear idea of your position and the job

description and most importantly, it will be easier to get a mentor. Startups with only five employees are usually more flexible in terms of job responsibilities and therefore it makes it harder to define your position and get mentors.

After you choose a company, do a little research on the company including the people who work there. You can do a Google search and comb social media such as LinkedIn, Facebook and Twitter to dig deep about the company's hiring managers and what they expect from a new employee.

Social media is also very useful to keep in touch with as many people as you can and build your network. Do not hesitate to maintain any personal connection you have because those connections could be the first ones who inform you about a new job opening or any vacant positions you can apply for.

If you aim for a dream job, do not overlook an entry-level position just because it offers mediocre salary. Entry-level employees are more likely to be given room to grow and learn from their mistakes. They will also be able to figure out the job routines and get used to them when they actually get the position they have been dreaming about.

As your first few jobs might be very demanding yet less rewarding, remember to have fun and enjoy your life. Working overtime may not always be a good idea to accelerate your career, especially if you have to be more stressed than your seniors who earn bigger salaries. Setting the time for exercise and social life will make your life more balanced and stress free.

Work Reading Comprehension

Reading comprehension questions that go with the above reading passage.

- 1) What should a fresh graduate take into account when finding an internship?
 - A) Company's recruitment procedure.
 - B) Company's reputation of hiring interns.
 - C) Company's worker union.
 - D) Internship salary.
- 2) Why is a more established organization a better place to work as an intern?
 - A) It has flexible work hours.
 - B) It offers higher salary.
 - C) It has clear job descriptions.
 - D) It offers full-time position.
- 3) What are the recommended media for doing research on the company?
 - A) Google search, Facebook, LinkedIn
 - B) Google search, Twitter, Yahoo
 - C) Google search, Twitter, Gmail

- D) Google scholar, LinkedIn, Twitter
- 4) Why is networking important for recent graduates?
- A) To get information about job openings.
 - B) To get information about job security.
 - C) To keep in touch with an ex-employer.
 - D) To maintain good relationship with fellow interns.
- 5) What is the advantage of taking an entry-level position?
- A) Getting mediocre salary.
 - B) Getting promotion.
 - C) Understanding company's policy.
 - D) Understanding job routines.

Work Conversation

This page has examples of conversations so you can see how people would talk about their work and finding a job. This will help you when you need to find a job in another country.

These conversations will help you talk about jobs and employment.

Conversation 1

Situation: Lucy meets Bob at the shop. Lucy asks Bob about his part-time job.

Lucy: Hi, Bob! How's it going?

Bob: Fine, thanks, and you?

Lucy: Just fine. Where are you off to?

Bob: To the library. I have to finish the assignment for tomorrow's class.

Lucy: Why don't you do it at home?

Bob: I have a part-time job in the evening so when I get home, I'll be too tired to do an assignment.

Lucy: Where do you work?

Bob: I work in a café.

Lucy: Why do you like the job?

Bob: It's interesting. I really enjoy working with people and get extra money.

Lucy: How is the pay?

Bob: The pay's alright. I get £7 an hour. I would like to earn more as I need a lot of money to buy a new laptop and a smartphone.

Lucy: And how would you do that?

Bob: I'll try to pick up as many extra shifts as I can.

Lucy: What about your studies? How would you manage your time?

Bob: Well, I don't know yet. I might consider taking fewer courses next semester.

Lucy: I wouldn't do that if I were you. You should make your studies the first priority. What if your parents know about it?

Bob: Ugh. You're right. Thanks for your advice, Lucy. I've got to go now. See you later.

Lucy: See you, Bob.

Conversation 2

Situation: Tui has been thinking about her career plan when she graduates from college. Bob comes and shares his thought.

Bob: Hi, Tui. How are you? You don't look very happy.

Tui: I know. I'm alright really. But it's my parents. They want me to go back to Thailand after I graduate.

Bob: Why don't you want to go back?

Tui: I want to pursue a career in nanotechnology. I don't think I can do that in my home country.

Bob: Have you explained that to your parents?

Tui: I have but they insist I should try to find a job in Thailand first. I think it will be a waste of time.

Bob: Do you think you can easily land your first job here in the UK?

Tui: With many internship, apprenticeship and scholarship opportunities available, I believe it will be easier for me to build my career here.

Bob: What position do you actually want for your future career?

Tui: I want to work full time as a research scientist specializing in nanotechnology.

Bob: Awesome! As far as I know, research scientists typically have master's or doctorate degrees. That means you have to continue your study at least until master's degree.

Tui: I know. I do plan to enroll in a master's program immediately after I finish my bachelor's.

Bob: Have you consulted the career advisor at the career center office?

Tui: No, not yet. It never crossed my mind. That's a good idea, Bob. Thank you.

Bob: Glad to help.

Work Conversation Exercises

Exercise 1 – Fill in the Blanks

Situation: Jane is looking for Andrew who just went to the university career center office looking for information about internship opportunities.

Jane: Hi, Andrew! I've been looking for you. Where have you been?

Andrew: I went to the career center office just now.

Jane: What for?

Andrew: I'm looking for information about _____ (1) _____ for journalism students.

Jane: And ...?

Andrew: The center staff said there were internship opportunities available at New Horizon Media.

Jane: New Horizon Media? Never heard of it. Where is it?

Andrew: It's located in central London. It's an award winning non-profit organization that produces documentary films.

Jane: I see. What _____ (2) _____ are available?

Andrew: It is currently seeking research and production interns.

Jane: Which position are you interested in?

Andrew: I'm interested in applying for the production intern.

Jane: What are the requirements?

Andrew: This position requires excellent communication and organizational skills and experience with Final Cut Pro, Photoshop, and Word. Do you want to _____ (3) _____, too?

Jane: I can't use Photoshop. What about the research intern? What are the _____ (4) _____?

Andrew: The _____ (5) _____ must have excellent research and writing skills and the ability to make telephone outreach and write blog posts. I think you are qualified for this position.

Jane: Do you think so?

Andrew: Yeah. Why don't you try to apply? Just send your application to ... wait, let me check my notes ... send it to elissa@talkingeyesmedia.org.

Jane: Thank you for sharing the information with me.

Andrew: Don't mention it, Jane.

Work Conversation

1) Which option is the best to fill in the first blank?

- A) scholarship
 - B) apprenticeship opportunities
 - C) internship opportunities
 - D) job vacancies
- 2) Which option is the best to fill in the second blank?
- A) applications
 - B) work
 - C) media
 - D) positions
- 3) Which option is the best to fill in the third blank?
- A) application
 - B) apply
 - C) interview
 - D) hire
- 4) Which option is the best to fill in the fourth blank?
- A) wages
 - B) qualifications
 - C) skills
 - D) criteria
- 5) Which option is the best to fill in the fifth blank?
- A) worker
 - B) candidate
 - C) employee
 - D) employer

Exercise 2 – Writing a Conversation

The topic can be anything to do with work. You should use the work vocabulary page to help you find good words to use. You will need to decide how many people are in the conversation and what they are doing.

Exercise 3 – Conversation Topics

This last conversation activity has a couple of sets of conversation topics for you to use to help you speak with your friends. Each set has 5 questions and 2 people should take one set each. They should then take turns asking each other the questions and answering them as fully as possible. Remember that the more you practice speaking the better you will get at it. Once you have finished you can swap the cards and ask each other the opposite set of questions.

Question set A

- Do you have a job, and what is it?
- How many different jobs have you had?
- Do you like working?
- What do you think is the best job to have?
- What jobs do your parents do?

Question set B

- How old were you when you got your first job?
- What do you think of doing unpaid work to get experience?
- What is the worst job you have had?
- What do you think is the worst possible job to have?
- Do you think people should work less or more than they do now?

Work Writing

By doing writing exercises you will be able to get better at using vocabulary related to employment and occupations. Everyone, or almost everyone, needs to work to earn money. The writing tasks on this page will help you get better at using the vocabulary you might need when trying to find or do a job.

Work Writing Exercises

Exercise 1 – Writing Topics

This writing exercise has 3 writing topics for you to use. You should pick one of the topics and then write as much as you can about it. Use full sentences and good grammar. The more that you write the better you will get at using the vocabulary. Once you have done the first topic you can do the other two if you want to get really good at using the work vocabulary items.

- Describe what your idea job would be.
- What are the best and worse jobs to do?
- What sort of jobs do your friends have?

Exercise 2 – Write a Summary

For the next writing activity, you need to write a summary of the following passage. The summary should also be shorter than the original.

Fruit Picking Job

In the harvest season, farmers need help with fruit picking. Fruit pickers, often called harvesters, play an important role in the agriculture industry because

gentle and careful treatment is needed to keep the quality. Picking fruit with machines has been avoided as it can damage fruit and render it rotten.

Fruit picking involves harvesting, sorting and gathering fruit manually with hands. Sometimes, small knives or tools are used to cut fruit from branches and vines. Fruit pickers are not required to have a formal degree in agriculture or other field. Usually, new fruit pickers receive on-the-job training in which farmers show workers what to do with the fruit and it normally takes about a week to learn the ropes.

Picking fruit is not always easy. Workers must be able to endure severe weather conditions, such as high wind or heavy rain. They should also be able to recognize signs of disease and detect insect attack. For low-lying plants, workers must have the endurance and strength to bend over for hours, everyday during the harvest period.

Fruit picking is a fantastic job for students who are on holiday during the summer months. There is a wide range of positions available for young, old, skilled and unskilled people. They can work part-time or full-time on fruit farms. They are paid for every basket of fruit they pick or per hour. In England, fruit pickers can earn up to £9.00 per hour. At some California farms, pickers are paid \$16 per bin or basket regardless the amount of time needed to fill the basket.

Nowadays, it is often difficult for farmers to retain fruit pickers because the wages are low. The demand for fruit pickers is also uncertain because of drought and other adverse weather conditions. If you like working outdoors, try fruit picking. It is a skill that is learnt easily and can help you learn about your favorite fruit.

Exercise 3 – Writing Role-plays

You need to write a role-play. There are 2 role-plays below for you to choose from. In each you are given the location where it happens, the situation that is happening and the people involved. Once you have finished you should find some friends and act out the role-plays.

Role-play 1

- Location: In a café.
- Situation: Friends talking about what job they want after graduating from university.
- Participants: 3 or more friends.

Role-play 2

- Location: In an office.
- Situation: 2 new interns starting work on their first day.
- Participants: 2 interns and their boss.

APPENDIX

California

Soaring mountains, vast deserts, and jagged cliffs at the continent's edge

When Spanish seafarers first sighted the golden hills of North America's western coastal range in 1532, the view reminded them of the mythical land described in *The Exploits of Esplandian*, a popular romance of the time — "an island called California, very near to the Terrestrial Paradise." The Spaniards' geography was imperfect — what they had found was not an island, but a 760-mile-long peninsula now called Baja (Lower) California. Nevertheless, the land that stretched north from those hills was indeed a paradise, undeniably blessed.

Colorado

America's rooftop, the state nearest heaven

Colorado bestrides the Rocky Mountains with a foot in two different Americas. Its eastern edge is firmly planted in the rolling plains of the nation's agricultural heart-land. Yet at its western border, 385 miles away, Colorado is a land of lonely buttes and mesas amid the picturesque plateaus of the desert. In between is the mountainous terrain where the Rockies, which stretch all the way from New Mexico into Canada, reach their greatest height. Colorado has an average elevation of 6,800 feet, with some 1,100 peaks soaring more than 10,000 feet high, and 53 peaks above 14,000 feet — making it literally the state nearest heaven. And although its scenery has made it a magnet for tourists from all over the world, until the 1860's it was hardly known.

For many years Colorado seemed too stark and desolate to attract even the hardest of explorers and settlers. As early as the 17th and 18th centuries, French trappers moved west from the Mississippi and Spaniards north from Santa Fe. But both groups were turned away by the proud and warring Indians of the Colorado plains and in the mountain valleys by the powerful Utes.

In 1820, when Maj. Stephen H. Long led an expedition across the high plains in the eastern part of the state, he pronounced it a useless desert, unfit for cultivation.

Illinois

The spirit of the prairie, the heart of America

Illinois was the place where the sky began, the place where new settlers emerged from the shadows of the eastern woodlands into a vast, sun-drenched plain. Here, standing at the edge of an ocean of grass, Americans got their first, awestruck

glimpse of the immense fertility of the continent, the abundance that lay like God's promise over the land. At last freed of the forest, the sky unfurled and the land rolled on to infinity - flat, free, destined for the plow. Here, they knew, the East ends and the West begins.

"One of the most delightful prospects I have ever beheld," wrote an amazed traveler describing the prairie in 1791, "all the low grounds being meadow, and without wood, and all of the high grounds being covered with trees and appearing like islands; the whole scene seemed an Elysium." The land was then thickly covered with tall grass, the big bluestem that rises higher than a man can reach, with roots lodged 15 feet into the earth. The depth of the grass roots was the key to the life of the prairie. Periodic fires raged over the land, burning off dead grass on the surface and leaving the roots intact to sprout anew from the ashes.

Over thousands of years this process of fiery death and regrowth created soil of unsurpassed fertility. From 900 A.D. to 1450 the land nurtured an advanced American Indian culture, known to us today by the fascinating remnants of a large city, the Cahokia Mounds, near present-day Collinsville.

New York

A realm of solitude, far from Manhattan

Traveling through the Finger Lakes region of western New York in 1833, the English actress Fanny Kemble found it to be a realm of "beautiful solitudes" that were "blessedly apart from the evil turmoil of the world." Unwittingly, she had described the dual nature of the Empire State, which possesses one of the world's capitals of frenzy and haste, New York City, as well as rural solitudes in endless variety. New York State is very nearly the size of England. And upon it nature has mapped out her own brand of dukedoms and baronies — the Adirondack and Catskill mountains, the Finger Lakes, the valley of the Hudson River - each a world unto itself, with its own mood, myths, and varied charms.

With its glitter and wealth, its tense human dramas, and its relentless pace, New York City draws all eyes to itself and dismisses the territory north of the Bronx as "upstate," unreachable by subway. To the east, Long Island is the site of two of the city's five boroughs (Brooklyn and Queens), then stretches in 80 miles of fertile farmland and sandy beaches to the (Hamptons, the onetime fishing villages that have become chic retreats for the rich.

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Настоящее учебно-практическое пособие – не самоучитель, не сборник тем устной речи и не справочник. Автор ставил своей целью создание пособия, которое в условиях дефицита учебной литературы, чрезвычайно малого количества аудиторного времени, а также низкого языкового и общеобразовательного уровня студентов поможет им освоить базовый курс английского языка, развить умения и навыки устной и письменной речи в различных ситуациях социально-бытовой сферы общения и сформировать их социально-культурную компетенцию. Хочется надеяться, что методическая модель, положенная в основу учебно-практического пособия, поможет реализации поставленной цели.

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3. Historyanswers <https://www.historyanswers.co.uk/> (дата обращения: 09.04.2025).

Электронные и онлайн-словари

1. Мультитран : онлайн-словарь [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.multitrans.ru>. Многоязычный пополняемый онлайн словарь, содержит более пяти миллионов терминов и предоставляет возможности алфавитного, морфологического и фразового поиска.
2. Яндекс словари-онлайн [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://slovari.yandex.ru>. Многоязычный пополняемый онлайн словарь, включает общие и специальные словари разной направленности. Содержит ссылки на другие словари и энциклопедии. Есть возможность прослушать слово.
3. ABBYY Lingvo онлайн-словарь [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.lingvo-online.ru>. Многоязычный онлайн словарь, включает общие и специальные словари разной направленности.
4. Cambridge Dictionaries Online [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://dictionary.cambridge.org>. Многоязычный онлайн-словарь, включает толковые словари английского языка: American English, Learner's, Phrasal Verbs, Dictionary of Idioms и др.
5. Oxford Dictionaries Online [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com>. Многоязычный онлайн-словарь, включает толковые словари английского языка, указывается этимология слова, есть возможность прослушать слово.

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