

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

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Основной целью пособия является формирование навыков и умений в различных видах речевой деятельности, а также развитие речевой компетенции в профессионально-ориентированных коммуникативных ситуациях общения.

Материал пособия состоит из разделов, полностью соответствующих тематике учебника. Каждый раздел содержит вокабуляр и комплекс лексико-грамматических упражнений – как рецептивных, так и продуктивных – расположенных по принципу от простого к сложному и направленных на развитие речемыслительной деятельности студентов.

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UNIT 7

Vocabulary

to have/enter into a business agreement – заключать/вступать в деловое соглашение

to receive an advantage – получать выгоду

to guarantee a better deal for/to smb – гарантировать лучшее предложение кому-либо

to meet the international standards – соответствовать международным стандартам

to receive a fair price for smth – получать справедливую цену на что-либо

to escape poverty/diseases – избегать нищеты/болезней

to benefit from smb/smth – получать выгоду от кого-либо/чего-либо

to offer subsidized places at – предлагать субсидированные места в...

to support local charities – поддерживать местные благотворительные организации

to fall/increase by 50 % / 30 % – падать/увеличиваться на 50 % / 30 %

to join the local cooperative – вступать в местный кооператив

to fall to the lowest point – снижаться до минимума

to remain stable at – оставаться стабильным

to reach the peak – достигать наивысшей точки (показателя)

to go up dramatically – стремительно возрастать

an increase/fall in smth – рост/спад в чем-либо

to get a bonus for good performance/perfect attendance – получать премию за хорошую работу/безукоризненную посещаемость

to set up a high-quality in-company crèche – организовывать высококачественные ясли для детей сотрудников компании

to give the staff good holidays/a company pension/private healthcare/opportunities for career development – предоставлять сотрудникам хороший отпуск/пенсию/медицинское обслуживание/возможности для карьерного роста

to improve leisure facilities – совершенствовать инфраструктуру

Exercises

I. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with the words from the box. Use the necessary form of the word in the Present Perfect or the Past Simple tense.

give	increase	go up	support	escape	receive
benefit	not meet	improve	join	not get	

1. The price of meat at the market _____ by 20 %, but still many people buy it there.

2. Though the conference was successful it _____ the international standards.

3. To set up a new business Mark and Jane _____ the local cooperative.

4. Despite all the troubles the company faced, it _____ the staff good holidays and _____ local charities.

5. The cost of the fuel _____ dramatically in the last two years.

6. How _____ the company _____ poverty and managed to remain stable after the crisis?

7. James _____ a bonus for perfect attendance as he was constantly on sick leave.

8. Top managers of the company _____ from continuing professional development.

9. To start building new houses in that district the authorities _____ leisure facilities.

10. Ethiopian farmers _____ a fair price for their products in some European markets.

II. Match the two columns to make collocations using the necessary preposition.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. to enter | a. an advantage |
| 2. to give | b. the peak |
| 3. to receive | c. diseases |
| 4. to meet | d. subsidized places |
| 5. to escape | e. a business agreement |
| 6. to support | f. leisure facilities |
| 7. to reach | g. the international standards |
| 8. to improve | h. a creche |
| 9. to set up | i. charities |
| 10. to offer | j. private healthcare |

III. Make the statements negative.

1. Fairtrade has given millions of people hope for the future.
2. Fairtrade's price covered the cost of production and this saved the producers from disaster.
3. Jack made a research trip to Chile a year ago.
4. Edgar and Blanca got married 32 years ago.
5. There has been a steady improvement in production quality.
6. Keymed was one of the first companies in Britain to set up a high-quality in-company crèche.
7. Inflation remained stable at 2,5 %.
8. Exports fell from 500 units to 450 units a month.
9. After many years of hard work they have built a bigger house.

IV. Put the questions to the underlined words.

1. Since 1988 Fairtrade has helped many producers.
(Who _____?)
2. In the last decade the wages of workers have decreased.
(What _____?)
3. In 2010, export sales increased by 30 %. (When _____?)
4. In recent years, it has sold its incense to The Body Shop and other European buyers. (Who _____ to?)
5. Oxfam started its work in the difficult years of World War II.
(When _____?)
6. They collected clothes and food and sent them to help many poor people in Greece. (Where _____?)
7. In 1997 workers in Costa Rica earned € 250 a month. (How much _____?)
8. Communities have used the social premium to make wells to get clean water. (What _____ for?)
9. Working conditions have improved dramatically. (How _____?)

V. Choose the correct adverb or adverbial phrase and put it in the proper place in the given sentences.

1. Have you translated this text? (yet, an hour ago)
2. I have never seen him. (before, last year)
3. The students had a dictation. (today, yesterday)
4. They were in London. (a week ago, this week)
5. We have done a lot of work. (recently, last time)
6. It happened. (many years ago, many times)

3. What do Fairtrade products vastly improve?

4. How do Fairtrade coffee farmers work? What are they members of?

5. What is the central component of the Fairtrade system?

6. Who decides how to use Fairtrade premium? How is the premium used?

7. What Fairtrade products are available in supermarkets and Fairtrade certified?

8. How many Fairtrade farmers and workers work worldwide?

IX. Complete the two conversations with the phrases from the box.

Do you have any suggestions for...?	Why not ...?	I suggest ...
What about ...?	We could ...	Yes, let's do that.
Why don't we ...?	I'm not sure about that.	Yes, that's a good idea.

Conversation 1

James: Wayne! It's our company's 10th anniversary next year. 1) _____ the celebration?

Wayne: You're right, James. 2) _____ renting a yacht and going into the sea for a weekend?

James: 3) _____. What if the weather is bad? What if it's windy or rainy? 4) _____ go to a restaurant and invite any famous singer there?

Wayne: 5) _____. We have to discuss the details. 6) _____ have dinner after work tonight? We can choose the restaurant and fix the date.

James: Ok. See you later then.

Conversation 2

Wayne: Hey James, I'm here. Nice to see you. How was the day?

James: Too much work but it's ok. Have you ordered anything yet?

Wayne: Oh yes, the food is delicious here. 7) _____ arrange the celebration in this restaurant.

James: 8) _____ don't you think it is too small for all our colleagues?

9) _____ we celebrate the anniversary at the Riverside restaurant. It's much bigger and people will be able to socialize, to get to know each other better.

Wayne: 10) _____. And let's make a small exhibition of the goods our company produces. Well, James, I think we'd agreed on everything.

UNIT 8

Vocabulary

to call each other by their first/family names – называть друг друга по имени/фамилии

to be punctual/unpunctual for smth – быть пунктуальным/непунктуальным

to separate/not mix work and private life – разделять/не смешивать работу и личную жизнь

to arrive/be on time/late for appointments – приходить/быть вовремя/опаздывать на встречи

to be serious in a work situation – быть серьезным на работе

to follow/keep to the agenda – следовать/придерживаться повестки дня

organized/disorganized – организованный/неорганизованный

efficient/inefficient – эффективный/неэффективный

patient/impatient – терпеливый/беспокойный

sensitive/insensitive – восприимчивый/невосприимчивый (равнодушный)

sociable/unsociable – общительный/нелюдимый

polite/impolite – вежливый/невежливый

reliable/unreliable – надежный/ненадежный

honest/dishonest – честный/нечестный

to blow one's nose in public – публично высмаркиваться

to knock on the door – стучаться в дверь

to focus on smth – концентрироваться на чем-либо

to prefer flexibility to fixed timetables – предпочитать гибкий график фиксированному расписанию

to show affection in public – публично проявлять чувства

to shake hands with smb – обмениваться рукопожатием

to work in an organized way – организованно работать

Exercises

I. Match the two parts to make phrases.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1. to show | a. hands |
| 2. to blow | b. in an organized way |
| 3. to follow | c. one's nose |
| 4. to work | d. late |
| 5. to shake | e. on time |
| 6. to arrive | f. work and private life |
| 7. to separate | g. the agenda |
| 8. to be | h. affection in public |

II. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with the phrases from the previous exercise (one is extra).

1. In Italy people don't feel they have to _____ or speak only in turn.
2. At business meetings it is important _____.
3. In Turkey and Japan you shouldn't _____ in public.
4. To greet people you should _____ or just say "Hello".
5. In some Muslim countries you can get a fine if you _____.
6. To make a good career one has to _____.
7. In the north of Germany people tend to _____ life.

III. Complete the sentences with the correct form of *have to* and a verb in the box.

be	call	do	show	make	pay	take	wear	follow
----	------	----	------	------	-----	------	------	--------

1. Duncan _____ a report. The conference is tomorrow.
2. _____ you _____ the dog out for a walk every morning?
3. Monique _____ a fine at the police station because she had driven up a one-way street.
4. _____ you _____ a uniform, when you were in the army?
5. We _____ careful when we go on holiday next week. We don't want to get sunburnt.
6. You _____ the washing-up. I'll do it myself.
7. You _____ the agenda at the business meeting.
8. Some people _____ each other by their first names if they meet for the first time.

IV. Use the prompts and a modal verb from the box to write full sentences. Remember to use the correct word order.

should	shouldn't	have to	don't have to	may	might
--------	-----------	---------	---------------	-----	-------

1. people / on time / arrive / appointments / for / ...
2. .../ obey / to be / the regulations / you / of the company / successful / in order
3. wear / it / be / meeting / so / you / won't / ... / a suit / a formal
4. cards / people / at the beginning / business / either / exchange / or / at the end / ... / of the meeting
5. close / if / to the guests / you're / too / they / ... / rude / think / you're
6. you / ... / is / questions / over / when / ask / the presentation

V. Complete the sentences with *should* or *should not* and a verb in the box to talk about obligations in the following situations.

book	clean	eat	spend	stay	revise	take	tell	train	visit	worry
------	-------	-----	-------	------	--------	------	------	-------	-------	-------

1. We _____ out late because of the children.
2. You _____ about her – she'll be fine!
3. _____ we _____ the neighbours that we're going to have a party?
4. You _____ too many biscuits and cakes.
5. _____ I _____ some money out of the bank?
6. He _____ so many hours playing computer games.
7. You _____ at the last minute for your test – you'll never remember everything!
8. _____ we _____ a table at the restaurant for Saturday evening?
9. The team _____ harder if they want to win the championship.
10. He _____ his boots – they're dirty!

VI. Find the mistakes and rewrite the sentences correctly. Pay attention to the word order.

1. If you are at work, you might to call your colleagues by their first/family names.

2. We might to come on time for the appointment.

3. The door is locked. Sue should be out. _____
4. Mike shouldn't be the new boss. He's too young!

5. You should to apologize to him.

6. You always must to be serious in a work situation.

7. Colleagues haven't to interrupt each other a lot and all speak at the same time.

8. Duncan should be punctual for our business meetings.

9. Has you to work in an organized way to be successful?

VII. Put the words given below in the proper column of the table to make up nouns.

adore, agree, real, act, rude, interrupt, intense, inform, polite, connect, develop, secure, relax, state, dark

<i>-ation</i>	<i>-ment</i>	<i>-ity</i>	<i>-tion</i>	<i>-ness</i>

VIII. Rewrite these sentences using *must, mustn't, should, shouldn't, have to or don't have to*.

Example: Parking in this street is prohibited.

You mustn't park in this street.

1. It's not a good idea to swim immediately after a meal.

2. (Doctor to patient) It's really important to take this medicine three times a day.

3. Is it necessary for me to do this exercise?

4. It's Saturday tomorrow, so it's not necessary for me to get up early.

5. I can recommend this company to you – I think you will make a career there.

6. I don't think it's a good idea to show affection in public.

7. Is it really necessary for us to finish the work today?

8. Did the boss tell you to give a presentation tomorrow?

9. It was wrong of you to speak to the boss like that.

10. I think it's a good idea to check the timetable before we leave.

11. It is necessary to knock on the door when you want to enter.

IX. Sort out the expressions depending on their communicative purpose under the correct headings.

Inviting	Accepting	Declining

1. Thank you. I'd be delighted to accept.
2. Would you join us ...?
3. I'd like to invite you to ...
4. I'd love to, but I'm afraid I can't.
5. How about ...?
6. Thank you. I'd love to.
7. Thanks a lot, but I have another appointment.
8. Why don't you ...?
9. Thank you. I'd enjoy that.
10. Would you like to ...?

X. Complete the conversation using the phrases from the previous task.

Wayne: Hello James. How are you doing? I'm calling to make sure you've _____ received the invitation.

James: Hello Wayne. Yes, I have...

1) _____ .

Wayne: Some of my friends are going on a river cruise for a few days.

2) _____ ?

James: Oh Wayne, 3) _____ . I've already arranged to

visit my friends in France on the 20th ...

Wayne: Well, 4) _____ to stay with us until the 20th? I'm sure you need

some days off after your new successful project.

James: You're right! 5) _____, Wayne, 6) _____ to stay until the 20th.

Wayne: Then I'll call you later to fix the details.

James: Sure. Talk to you ...

XI. Use the following link to the British Council website to watch a video on "Multicultural Britain" and do the activities (<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/uk-now/video-uk/multicultural-britain>).

UNIT 9

Vocabulary

to found a company – основать компанию

to be in the same family – быть в одной семье

to be in business – вести бизнес, быть в деле

to run a business – управлять бизнесом, управлять компанией

to create a website – создать веб-сайт

manufacturing facilities – предприятия по производству, производственные объекты

to extend operations worldwide – распространить деятельность по всему миру

to cut prices – снижать цены

to win a contract – получить контракт

to forecast growth in economy – прогнозировать рост экономики

to invest money in – вкладывать деньги в

to buy on credit – покупать в кредит

to be in favour of – поддерживать, склоняться в пользу чего-либо

average income – средний доход

to be under the control – находиться под контролем

free market economy – рыночная экономика, свободный рынок

low-cost labour force – дешевая рабочая сила

to change dramatically – резко, кардинально измениться

to set up joint ventures – учредить совместное предприятие

to show smb round a town – показывать кому-либо город

to stay with friends – гостить у друзей

Exercises

I. Write sentences in the Present Perfect Continuous to describe the situation that began in the past and continues up to the present.

1. This company / make / guns / since 1735.
2. She / work / on her project / for a week.
3. They / produce / wine / for more than two centuries.
4. The world's top ten car makers / invest / in China / since 2002.
5. They / not practice / at all / recently.
6. The same family / run / the business / since it started.

II. Ask and answer. Use the Present Perfect Continuous.

- A: this trip for a long time? (they / plan)
B: Yes,
- A: all afternoon? (you / watch TV)
B: No,
- A: in Russia for twenty years? (they / live)
B: No,
- A: basketball since her childhood? (she / play)
B: Yes,
- A: on his new book lately? (he / work)
B: No,
- A: glass since 1665? (Saint-Gobain / make)
B: Yes,

III. Complete the text with the Present Perfect Continuous.

Some of the oldest companies in the world are family businesses. It means that the same family (run) the business since it started.

For example, the oldest wine business in France is the Chateau de Goulaine. Although it is a little unclear how long this former castle (operate) as a winery, the foundations of the castle surrounding the winery dates back to the 15th century. The property, however,(produce) wine for over 1000 years by the same family.

Barone Ricasoli Winery is the oldest winery in Italy. It (produce) wine for more than 850 years. It (invest) many years into winemaking research and experimentation. Barone Ricasoli's owners (develop) new labels that reinvent both the culture of winemaking and the art of drinking.

IV. Match the sentences (1–2) with the options (a–b).

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Is John in his office? | a. Yes, he's been to the cinema. |
| 2. Has John had a good time? | b. No, he's gone to the cinema. |
| 1. He hasn't come back yet. | a. He's been to the shops. |
| 2. Look, he has bought new glasses. | b. He's gone to the shops. |
| 1. Are they at work? | a. No, they've gone on holiday. |
| 2. They look great, don't they? | b. Yes. They've just been on holiday. |
| 1. They've just returned from Paris. | a. They've gone to France. |
| 2. They've decided to visit the Louvre. | b. They've been to France twice. |

V. Complete with *has/have been* or *has/have gone*.

1. Nick isn't at home. He to Beijing on business.
2. I never to China.
3. We to New York many times. It's a beautiful city.
4. I to that new Japanese restaurant. It's very good.
5. No, she isn't at work. She to the supermarket.
6. He for a walk. He'll be back in an hour.
7. She to her office. Would you like to call her there?

VI. Read this interview and put the verbs in brackets in the *Present Perfect Simple* or *Present Perfect Continuous*.

Interviewer: Your new book (just be) published. We (wait) for it for almost two years! (you write) all this time?

Oliver: Well, not really. I (travel) most of the time.

Interviewer: Where (you be)? Is there any place at all where you (not be) yet?

Oliver: Oh yes, there are lots of places I (not visited). But over the last ten months, I (collect) photos of places I (never be) to before.

Interviewer: What are your plans?

Oliver: Well, for years, I (plan) to create my own website. I (not start) yet but I (think) about it a lot.

Interviewer: Thank you and good luck with your next project.

VII. Complete with only one word.

70-year-old Mary Smith lived in her native village all her life. She has travelled further than the neighbouring town. "I never wanted to go anywhere else", Mary says. "All my friends and my whole family have always here. I' known my husband all my life, we played together when we were children and we to the same school. We got married when we were eighteen years old. We have been really busy we set up our own business! My husband and me have running the village bakery. We've been in business forty-six years. The people of our village have been our bread for ages and I don't even want to talk about retiring!"

VIII. Match the two columns to make collocations.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. free market | a. business |
| 2. run | b. labour force |
| 3. change | c. economy |
| 4. invest | d. dramatically |
| 5. win | e. a contract |
| 6. buy | f. facilities |
| 7. manufacturing | g. prices |
| 8. cut | h. money |
| 9. low-cost | i. on credit |

IX. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with the collocations from the previous exercise (one is extra).

1. From 2000, China's major cities began to
2. Most Western corporations now base their decisions to establish abroad on the availability of modern telecommunications infrastructure.
3. The ability of the company to depends on the capacity to offer attractive payment terms.
4. Factors which attracted investors included natural resources, touristic attractions and a
5. The Netherlands economic system is based on a
6. With salaries low throughout the region, many still goods
7. We need to calculate our chances of success before we in the business.
8. The major aviation companies need to if they want to compete with budget airlines.

X. Define the communicative intention of the speaker. Match 1–6 with a–f.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Do you think you could work late to-night? | a. Agreeing |
| 2. Do you want me to book you a hotel? | b. Refusing |
| 3. Yes, certainly. | c. Offering |
| 4. I'm sorry, but that's not possible. | d. Declining |
| 5. That's very kind of you. | e. Requesting |
| 6. Thanks, but please don't bother. | f. Accepting |

XI. Complete the conversation using phrases 1–6 from the previous task.

Duncan: Do you have a moment?

Carol: Yes, what can I do for you?

Duncan: 1)..... ?

Carol: I'm afraid not. I have a doctor's appointment after work.

Duncan: Ok. What about on Friday? Could you work late then? I really need your help.

Carol: 2)..... . That's fine.

Duncan: Thanks. 3)..... . Oh, one more thing. Do you mind booking me a flight to Paris on Sunday afternoon?

Carol: Not at all. 4)..... ?

Duncan: 5)..... . I'm going to stay with my friends.

Carol: I see. Actually Duncan, I also have a request.

Duncan: Really? What is it?

Carol: Would you mind if I had some time off?

Duncan: When exactly?

Carol: Monday and Tuesday of next week.

Duncan: 6)..... .

XII. Use the following link to listen to the news on the Chinese economy. Do the recommended activities on the website: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/features/news-report/ep-160119>

UNIT 10

Vocabulary

- to live in poverty – жить в бедности
- to need resources – нуждаться в ресурсах
- to destroy a large part of – разрушать большую часть ч.-л.
- destruction – разрушение
- to be essential – быть существенным
- to give plants for medicines – давать (снабжать) растения для изготовления лекарств
- an area the size of smth. – площадь размером со ч.-л.
- to save the planet / wildlife habitats – сохранить планету / среду обитания диких животных
- to cause global warming – вызвать глобальное потепление
- to disappear – исчезать
- to take actions immediately – немедленно принимать меры
- to have clean drinking water – иметь чистую питьевую воду
- to improve the use of water – улучшать использование воды
- to rise to (4bln) – подняться до (4 млрд)
- to seem incredible – казаться невероятным
- to survive on – выживать на
- to produce/emit gases – производить / выделять газы
- to reduce / limit the damage – уменьшать / ограничивать урон (ущерб)
- to increase by (40 %) – увеличиться на (40 %)
- as scientists predict – как предсказывают ученые
- skiing industry – лыжная индустрия
- to live in coastal areas – жить в прибрежных районах
- aircraft emissions – авиационные выбросы
- a huge increase in air travel – огромный рост авиаперевозок
- to fight wars over oil / religion / politics / water – вести войны за нефть / религию / политику / воду
- to depend on rivers – зависеть от рек

Exercises

I. Match the two columns to make collocations.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. to save | a. plants |
| 2. to cause | b. incredible |
| 3. to take | c. global warming |
| 4. to improve | d. actions |
| 5. to seem | e. the damage |
| 6. to limit | f. the planet |
| 7. to fight | g. a large part of... |
| 8. to produce | h. resources |
| 9. to destroy | i. wars |
| 10. to need | j. gases |

II. Choose the correct option and explain your choice.

1. Don't worry, *I won't / I'm not going to* forget to post your letter.
2. *We will go / are going to* the park to play football.
3. *Are you coming / Will you come* out with us on Saturday?
4. The show *will begin / begins* at 8 o'clock.
5. "Does / Will the train leave at 7?" "Yes, it *does / will*."
6. *We will have / are having* a meeting on Monday morning.
7. *Are we going / Will we go* for a walk?
8. "That exercise looks very difficult." "I *will help / am helping* you with it."
9. *We are having / will have* a dinner party tomorrow night.

III. Complete the sentences using the words in brackets in the correct form to make up predictions about the future.

Example: If you don't take an umbrella, _____ (get wet).

If you don't take an umbrella, you will get wet.

1. If the temperatures in Greenland increase, the ice _____ completely (melt).
2. If we _____ (do) nothing to stop global warming, we will see big changes in the future.
3. If the countries don't have enough water, they _____ (fight) wars to survive.
4. If the scientists' predictions _____ (be) correct, half the population will lose their homes.

5. If the increase in air travel _____ (continue), the damage will get worse.

6. If the pollution increases, most rare animals _____ (extinct).

7. If we _____ (not/take) action now, it won't be possible to save the planet.

8. If we want to save the planet, we _____ (have to) act immediately.

9. If world temperatures _____ (continue) to rise, some countries _____ (lose) their skiing industry.

IV. A friend has decided to cycle round the world. Write questions to ask him / her using the prompts provided.

Example: leave the bike / want to go shopping.

Where will you leave the bike, if you want to go shopping?

1. repair the bike / something breaks

How _____?

2. sleep / not find a hotel

Where _____?

3. eat / run out of money

How _____?

4. do / not stop raining

What _____?

5. get home / steal / bike

How _____?

6. go / need / buy a spare part

Where _____?

7. ask / need help

Whom _____?

8. do / shops / close

What _____?

V. Describe the position of the objects in the room. Make up the sentences using the prompts and the prepositions from the box.



behind next to on between over under in in front of opposite

1. the sofa / the armchair
2. the book / the radio and the vase of flowers
3. the magazine / the table
4. the cat / the armchair
5. the fish bowl / the TV
6. the lamp / the table
7. the small table / the sofa
8. the clock / the fireplace
9. the table / the armchair and the sofa
10. the photo / the fish bowl
11. the picture / the fireplace

VI. Read the text about Global warming. Write 9 questions to the text in the Future Simple Tense.

Our planet will face a very serious environmental crisis soon. It is called global warming. And it will be the result of man's intervention with our nature.

Power stations, cars, factories and plants will produce an enormous amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂). Perfume sprays and carbons used in refrigerators will also contribute to global warming. Trees and plants are able to change

carbon dioxide back to vital oxygen. However humankind is rapidly cutting down trees in the Amazon rainforests. That is why the amount of carbon dioxide in the air will constantly increase.

Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas, it will allow infrared radiation from the sun to enter the atmosphere on the Earth and won't leave it. This process will cause the surface to heat up. Scientists discovered that the polar ice caps and glaciers around the world were melting. It will create more water and raise sea levels. In many parts of our planet, from North Pole to South Pole, there will be intense floods on land near the coast. In general, the world's climate will change: warm areas will suffer from severe winters, and cold areas will get warmer.

If warming continues, the sea levels will rise much more. Floods, storms and hurricanes will become stronger. All the cities near the sea-shore will be under water.

1. What / our planet / face / soon?
2. What / factories and plants / produce?
3. Why / the amount of carbon dioxide / increase?
4. What / cause / the surface / to heat up?
5. What / raise / the sea levels?
6. Where / be / intense floods?
7. How / world's climate / change / in general?
8. Why / the sea levels / rise / much more?
9. Where / all the cities / near the sea-shore / be?

VII. Use the prepositions *on, at or in* to complete a note from Shirley to Gordon.

Dear Gordon,

Many thanks for agreeing to stay in the flat while I'm in Wales. I enclose the key and here's the list of what's where that I promised you.

If you lose this key, Mrs Johnson _____ the flat _____ the ground floor has a spare one. If she's away, the landlord lives _____ the building _____ the end of the street. It's called Laurel Villa, and the landlord is Mr Emerson. They both know you'll be there while I'm away.

The electricity and gas main switches are _____ the wall _____ the back of the large cupboard _____ the study. You can turn the water off by the large tap _____ the corner of the bathroom. I hope you won't need to!

I've made a list of all the useful phone numbers I can think of. It's stuck _____ the kitchen door. I hope you have a good time!

Much love,
Shirley

VIII. Write what you would say in these situations. Use *will*, *going to* or *the present continuous*.

Example: You make your friend a cup of sweet coffee, then she tells you she doesn't take sugar. Offer to make her another one.

You: I'm sorry, I'll make you another one.

1. A colleague asks why you are leaving work early. Explain that you have a doctor's appointment. You: _____

2. Your brother lent you some money last week. Promise to pay him back at the weekend. You: _____

3. Your sister has bought some CDs very cheap. You want to get some too and you've asked her several times where she got them, but she refuses to tell you. Ask why. You: _____?

4. You failed an exam last year. Since then you've been working hard. Tell your teacher it's because you're determined not to fail again. You: _____

5. Your neighbour is playing loud music late at night. You get angry and ask him to turn the volume down. You: _____?

6. You've been offered a role in a film and have accepted. Tell your friends about it. You _____!

7. A friend is telling you about her wedding plans. Ask her where they plan to go for their honeymoon. You: _____?

IX. Read the groups of expressions in the table below. What are these phrases used for? Write a heading for each one using the expressions from the box.

asking for information	showing understanding	checking
apologizing	asking for repetition	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I see. • Right, I've got that. • So ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm afraid I don't have any information about ... • I'm sorry, I can't tell you ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Let me check. • I'll look that up.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'd like some information about ... to know ... • Do you know ...? • Can you tell me ...? • Could you tell me ...? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could you repeat that, please? • Could you say that again? 	

X. Complete the conversation using the phrases from the previous table.

Receptionist: British Airways reservations. How can I help you?

James: 1) _____ flights from London to Berlin, on Friday evening, please.

Receptionist: Certainly. 2) _____. Ok. There's one flight at 21.00 and one at 23.00. They are all direct flights.

James: What time does the first flight arrive?

Receptionist: At 22.40.

James: 3) _____

Receptionist: It arrives at 22.40.

James: And when does the later flight arrive?

Receptionist: On Saturday at 00.40.

James: 4) _____ . 5) _____ the times of flights from Madrid to London, travelling on Monday?

Receptionist: One moment, please... Right, there's one British Airways flight daily, leaving at 14.30 and arriving at Gatwick at 15.00.

James: 6) _____ if Vueling flies from Madrid to London?

Receptionist: 7) _____ Vueling flights. I can give you their telephone number.

James: Would be so nice of you.

Receptionist: Its 0203 514 3971

James: 8) _____ ?

Receptionist: Its 0203 514 3971

James: Thank you very much. Goodbye!

XI. Use the following link to the British Council website to watch a video on “A Plastic Ocean” and do the activities (<https://learnenglish-teens.britishcouncil.org/study-break/video-zone/plastic-ocean>).

UNIT 11

Vocabulary

to reduce traffic congestion – уменьшить дорожные заторы

to charge smb to do smth/ for doing smth – взимать плату за что-либо

to improve public transport – улучшить общественный транспорт

to introduce a new system (scheme) of charges – ввести новую систему сборов

to provide cycle paths/ special cycle lanes – предусматривать велосипедные дорожки

traffic jam – «пробка», затор (в уличном движении)

to join a car-sharing scheme – участвовать в системе совместного использования автомобилей

to take a bus – ехать в автобусе

to encourage smb to do smth – побуждать кого-либо делать что-то

to be responsible for – быть ответственным за что-либо

to be overcrowded – быть переполненным

car park – автомобильная парковка, автостоянка

official language – официальный язык

headquarters of NATO – штаб-квартира НАТО

multinational company – многонациональная компания

head office – головной офис, главное управление

manufacturing industry – обрабатывающая промышленность

shopping arcades – торговые ряды; пассаж

sports and leisure activities – спорт и досуг

cultural facilities – учреждения культуры

Exercises

I. Choose the correct form to talk about unreal (imaginary) situations in the present or future. Then add commas where necessary.

1. If I *travelled* / *would travel* by public transport my life would be more difficult.

2. If I went to Paris I *visited* / *would visit* the Eiffel Tower.

3. I *didn't help* / *wouldn't help* him if I were you.

4. Would you lend me money if I *would ask* / *asked*?

5. People *used* / *would use* buses more often if they arrived on time.

6. If I knew how to use this machine I *wouldn't ask* / *didn't ask* you to explain it.

7. *Did / Would* you invite her if you didn't have to?
8. If you were in a hurry *would / did* you take a bus or a taxi?

II. Complete the sentences to describe unreal situations in the present or future. Choose a phrase from the box and use the verb in the correct form.

the air (be) cleaner	public transport (be) more popular
we (provide) special cycle paths	I (drive) to work
I (live) near my office	I (be) responsible for transport
he (travel) that way	fewer people (drive) in city centres

1. If we reduced the cost,.....
2. More people would use bicycles if
3. If there wasn't so much traffic,
4. I would walk to work if
5. If we introduced charges,
6. If I had a car,
7. I'd ban private cars from city centres if
8. If cycling was safer,

III. Choose true answers for you, count your points and find out how risky you are.

ARE YOU A RISK-TAKER?

1. If I won a bungee jump in a competition,
 - a. I'd do it. How exciting!
 - b. I'd say yes if my friend jumped first.
 - c. I wouldn't do it. I'd be too frightened.

2. If someone asked me to hold a snake,
 - a. I wouldn't do it. I'd run away!
 - b. I'd do it. Why not?
 - c. I'd do it, but only if the snake wasn't dangerous.

3. If someone offered to hypnotise me,
 - a. I'd ask my friend to try it first.
 - b. I'd say yes immediately.
 - c. I'd definitely say no.

4. If someone offered me \$ 10 to get a tattoo,
 - a. I'd do it.
 - b. I'd do it, but only for \$ 1,000.
 - c. I wouldn't do it.

5. If someone asked me to be on a reality TV programme,
 - a. I'd say yes immediately.
 - b. I'd definitely say no.
 - c. I'd talk to my friends first and take their advice.

6. If someone asked me to sing in public,
 - a. I'd go home immediately.
 - b. I'd definitely do it.
 - c. I'd only sing if all my friends did.

7. If someone offered to take an exam for me using my name,
 - a. I'd definitely say no. I'm not a cheat!
 - b. I'd take the risk, but only if he/she was really bright.
 - c. I'd say yes immediately.

Points:

	a.	b.	c.
1.	3	2	1
2.	1	3	2
3.	2	3	1
4.	3	2	1
5.	3	1	2
6.	1	3	2
7.	1	2	3

7–11 points

You like things the way they are and probably don't do new things very often. Perhaps you're not having as much fun as you could. Go on, take a few more risks!

12–16 points

You like the idea of taking risks and you're probably ready to be a bit more adventurous. Maybe it's time to do all those things you've always wanted to do.

17–21 points

You'd try anything, any time, anywhere! You're a real risk-taker and there's probably nothing you wouldn't do if you had the chance. Just be careful not to take too many risks!

IV. Choose the correct forms and dramatize these conversations.

1.
A. – Oh, dear. I'll never finish this report by 6 o'clock.
B. – Sorry, *I'll / I'd* help you if I *don't / didn't* have all this work to do.
Have you asked Monica?
A. – I couldn't find her.
B. – Well, if I *see / saw* her, *I'll / I'd* tell her to call you.

2.
A. – How can I get to Sam's office?
B. – Surely you know the way by now!
A. – I *won't / wouldn't* ask you if I *know / knew*.
B. – Well, if I *don't / didn't* have to go to work, *I'll / I'd* take you myself.
But I've got meetings all day.
A. – Don't worry. If you just *write / wrote* the directions down for me, *I'll / I'd* be fine.

V. What would you say in the following situations? Use the words in brackets. Write 1st Conditional or 2nd Conditional sentences.

1. Your sister is late for work. She is going to take a bus. You advise her to take a taxi.
(I / take / a taxi / if I / be / you)
2. Your brother is going to join a car-sharing scheme. You don't think it's a good idea.
(If I / be / you / I / not / do that)
3. You are outside the theatre, waiting for your friends. They're late.
(I / miss the beginning / if / they / not / arrive / soon)
4. You want to go on holiday but you are very busy at work at the moment.
(If I / not / be / busy at work / I / go on holiday)
5. Due to the economic crisis, the company is going to lower the wages of its employees.
(I / look / for another job / if the company / lower / my salary)
6. You are discussing the possible ways to reduce traffic congestion in your city.
(If I / be / responsible for public transport / I / charge / motorists / to drive in the city centre)
7. You want to buy a new computer. The one you are looking at is quite cheap but it doesn't have a very big memory.
(If it / have / a bigger memory / I / buy / it)
8. You haven't decided what to do at the weekend. Perhaps you will go to Paris or you may stay at home and invite friends.
(If I / not / go / to Paris / I / invite / my friends)

VI. Match the two words to make collocations.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. cycle | a. language |
| 2. car | b. jam |
| 3. be | c. park |
| 4. official | d. transport |
| 5. multinational | e. company |
| 6. traffic | f. a bus |
| 7. sports and leisure | g. responsible |
| 8. take | h. paths |
| 9. public | i. activities |

VII. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with the collocations from the previous exercise (one is extra).

1. The public authorities in the Congo guarantee the possibility of participation in to men and women.
2. He's built up the family firm into a
3. The of the UK is English.
4. This 4-star hotel offers modern rooms, several restaurants, a hotel bar, and an underground
5. There is uncertainty over who will for marketing the oil in Iraq.
6. Sometimes I to work.
7. Sorry we're late. We got stuck in a
8. The largest concentration of traffic is in the centre, where the principal objective is to improve and reduce traffic congestion.

VIII. Write the opposite.

attractive	ugly
cheap	
efficient	
	worst
usual	
possible	
	dull
reliable	
	uninteresting
modern	
	unimportant

IX. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with the adjectives from the previous exercise.

1. This park is an place to visit – there are a lot of things to do (such as bungee jumping).
2. The most branch to the city's economy is manufacturing industry.
3. The bus system in the city is very – buses often arrive late.
4. Visitors don't like to look at the buildings in the industrial part of the town.
5. The city is in the evening – many bars, restaurants and clubs are open until midnight or later.
6. There are a lot of hotels and restaurants in the city centre, most of them are rather
7. Paris and London offer the choice of cultural and leisure facilities.
8. It's to imagine our modern life without computers.

X. Tick more appropriate response to the following questions and comments.

1. Do you mind if I join you?
 - a. Not at all.
 - b. It doesn't matter.

2. I'm getting married next week.
 - a. Never mind. Better luck next time.
 - b. Congratulations!

3. May I use your mobile, please?
 - a. Yes, of course.
 - b. Thanks.

4. Have a good day!
 - a. Thanks, that's right.
 - b. Thanks. You, too.

5. Could I ask you a favour?
 - a. Yes, go ahead.
 - b. Yes, that's right.

6. I'm sorry, I've split some wine.
 - a. Don't worry. It doesn't matter.
 - b. Well, I'd rather you didn't.

7. Thanks a lot for your lovely present.
 - a. Thank you. That would be very nice.
 - b. Don't mention it.

8. I lost my mobile yesterday.
 - a. Congratulations!
 - b. I'm sorry to hear that.

XI. Listen to the audio “Cities of the future” using the following link to the BBC website: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/features/6-minute-english/ep-160714>

Answer the questions.

1. What topic do Alice and Neil discuss?

2. Which computer game do they mention and why?

3. What important urban issues do the speakers list?

4. Which city does Neil call utopian?

5. What other names of cities have been mentioned? In what context?

6. What is urban sprawl? What city is characterized by urban sprawl?

7. Who is the guest of the programme? What is she speaking on?

8. What are shanty towns?

9. What will the role of technologies be in modern cities?

UNIT 12

Vocabulary

- to be protected by the law – охраняться законом
insulation material – изоляционный материал
under ideal conditions – в идеальных условиях
to do smth by hand – делать вручную
to depend on – зависеть от
to cut into strips – нарезать полосками
to check for quality – проверить качество
to transport smth to its destination – доставить до места назначения
to mark with the name of the producer – маркировать с указанием имени производителя
to be on the increase – расти, увеличиваться
to be the cause of problems – быть причиной проблем
to spend money on improving the product – тратить деньги на улучшение товара
a habitat for wildlife – среда обитания для диких животных
to start a campaign – начать кампанию
for industrial use – для промышленного потребления
to rub out pencil marks – стереть карандашные пометки
to make waterproof – сделать водонепроницаемым
to make smth stronger / more flexible – делать сильнее / более гибким

Exercises

I. Find words and phrases in the vocabulary above matching the definitions below (the number of letters is given in brackets).

1. the place where someone is going or where something is being sent or taken (_ _ _ _ _)
2. under perfect circumstances (_ _ _ _ _)
3. do, produce manually (_ _ _ _ _)
4. not allowing water to go through (_ _ _ _ _)
5. become larger in amount or size (_ _ _ _ _)
6. material that is used to stop heat, sound, or electricity from escaping or entering (_ _ _ _ _)
7. to trust someone or something and know that that person or thing will help you (_ _ _ _ _)

8. make smth in a form of long, narrow pieces (_ _ _ _ _)
 _ _)
9. be the reason why something bad happens
 (_ _ _ _ _)

II. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with the words and phrases from the previous exercise (one is extra).

1. You can Jack – he’s the most reliable man I know.
2. She wonders whether her dieting may with her health.
3. , paper can be stored for 200 years.
4. We were transported to our late at night.
5. As a result of climate change, natural disasters are
6. Glass fiber is often used as roof
7. It’s possible to, but it would take an incredible amount of time.
8. These are the electrical connectors, cased in plastic.

III. Match the three columns to make collocations. Write them down.

rub	by	quality
mark	for	pencil marks
check	out	the law
cut	with	aid
depend	on	the name
protected	into	strips

IV. Fill in the blanks in the sentences with the collocations from the previous exercise.

1. In e-commerce, the consumers usually do not have the possibility to the product
2. The poorer countries from richer nations.
3. The rights of disabled people are on social security.
4. It is necessary to the cartridges of the producer, trade name and processing time.
5. He didn’t have a bandage, so he had to his shirt.....
6. This book is very expensive. Please, and never draw in it again.

V. Complete the text with the Present Simple Passive or the Past Simple Passive.

Glass (make) from sand, limestone and soda. The ingredients (mix) and heated to 1,500 degrees Celsius. As the mixture cools, it becomes very thick and eventually turns into a solid substance. Then the glass (reheat) and then cooled again. This (do) to make it stronger.

Today glass(make) in factories, but in ancient times it (make) by hand. Historians believe that it (produce) by the Egyptians. Recently archeologists have found 5,000-year-old glass beads in Egypt.

Today glass(use) for things such as windows, light bulbs, kitchenware, and sophisticated scientific equipment. Thousands of products, from wine to cosmetics, (package) in glass containers. Modern life cannot (imagine) without glass.

VI. Write passive sentences in the tenses given to describe situations in the present, past and future.

1. A new shopping centre / build / near the town (future)
.....
2. The lights / switch on / at 10 p.m. (past simple)
.....
3. Cork / use / since ancient times (present perfect)
.....
4. Glass / make / from sand (present simple)
.....
5. The photocopier / check / for quality (present perfect)
.....
6. Ancient monuments / protect / by law (present simple)
.....
7. In ancient times / wine / store / in amphorae (past simple)
.....
8. The printer / repair / tomorrow (future)
.....

VII. Circle the correct form and explain your choice.

1. Companies *spend* / *are spent* a lot of money on improving their products.
2. The town council *was voted* / *voted* to zone the area for industrial use.

3. This sample should *mark /be marked* with the name of its producer.
4. The material *has been treated / has treated* with resin to make it waterproof.
5. The resistance movement *started /was started* a campaign of terror.
6. The forest *protects /is protected* by federal law.
7. Up to now, three new houses *have been built / have built* in this area.
8. Champagne *invented /was invented* by the French monk, Dom Perignon.

VIII. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in brackets in the correct form of the active or passive voice.

1. I think we should (start) a campaign in social networks.
2. You don't need to use a calculator, these mathematical formulas can (do) by hand.
3. There is a real danger that important wildlife habitats (lose) for ever.
4. Recently African countries (face) chronic water scarcity and water demand is still on the increase.
5. Gunpowder(invent) by the Chinese.
6. Our tests (not mark) yet.
7. English(speak) in many countries/
8. Under ideal conditions, the device(check) for quality until tomorrow.
9. They (transport) the goods to the destination yesterday.
10. I don't think people(do) planting by hand in future.

IX. Write adjectives formed from the nouns below. Tick the adjectives which have opposites with the suffix *-less*.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| care | |
| beauty | |
| colour | |
| use | |
| peace | |
| pain | |
| wonder | |
| harm | |
| hope | |

X. Complete the sentences with a suitable adjective ending in -ful or -less from the previous exercise.

1. The tourist information office was very, and told us everything we needed to know.
2. This bag is; it's too small for me to put anything in it.
3. It would be glorious to live in aworld.
4. It was very when I hit my leg against the corner of that table.
5. You must be very when you drive in wet weather.
6. The future of the company is – sales are very poor.
7. Overeating is to your health.
8. I like wearing clothes.

XI. Read the groups of expressions in the table below. Write a heading for each one using the words from the box.

Responding to thanks comment	Thanking for hospitality Saying goodbye	Positive
---	--	-----------------

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you for inviting me to the dinner. • Thanks a lot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm glad you enjoyed it. • I'm glad you found it interesting.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the trip was really enjoyable. • I really appreciate your words. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I must be going. • I'm looking forward to our next meeting. • See you next week.

XII. Complete the conversation using the phrases from the previous table.

Alicia: 1).....

Frank: Not at all. It was the least I could do after all your hard work this week. And it was a pleasure for me to discuss a little our last business trip.

Alicia: Well, it's quite a surprise, but 2).....

Frank: 3)..... And I should say that you are a real professional. Thanks to you we could win this contract.

Alicia: Thanks a lot. 4).....

Alicia: It's rather late. 5)..... I've got an early start tomorrow.

Frank: Yes, of course. 6).....
Alicia: Me too. 7).....
Frank: Goodbye.

XIII. Practise Active and Passive Voice with BBC Learning English.
Follow the instructions on the website: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/course/intermediate/unit-12/session-2/activity-3>

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