



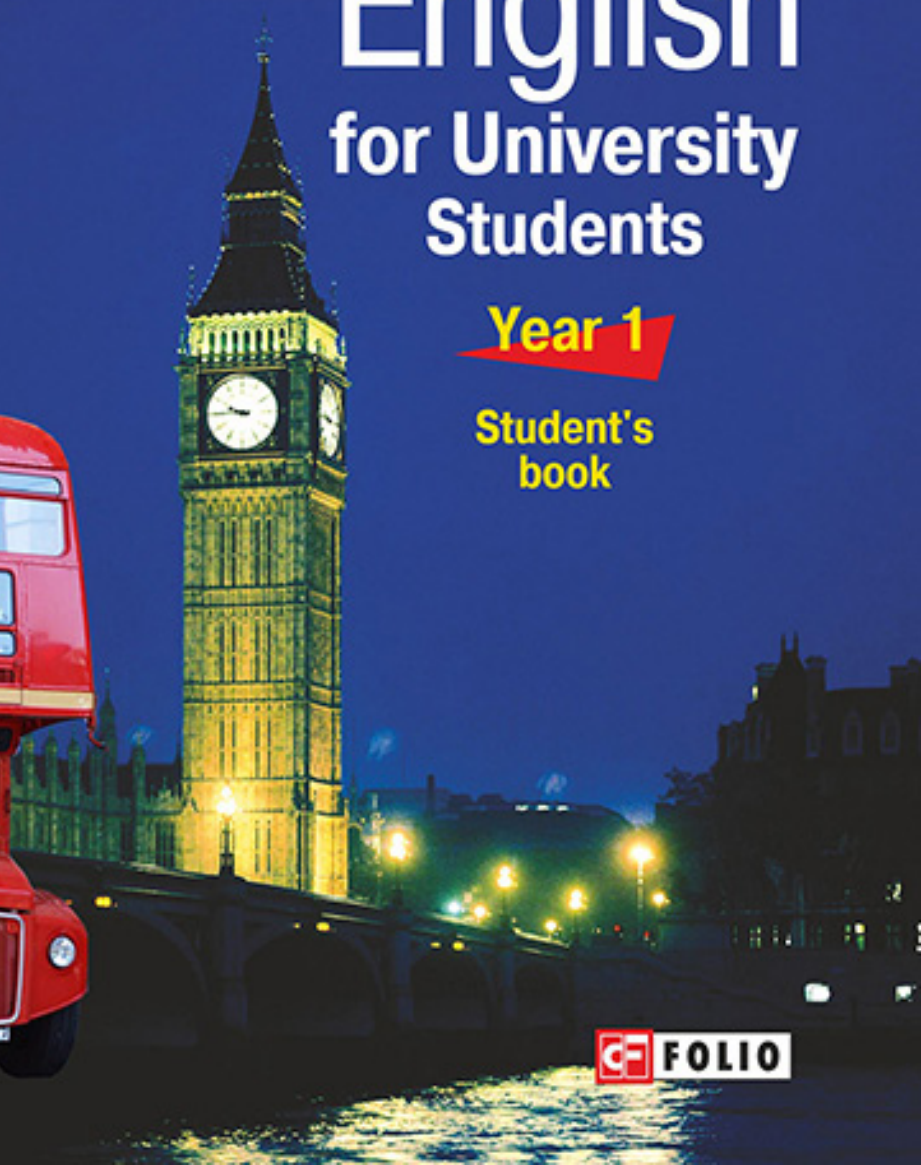
# A WAY TO SUCCESS

Базовий підручник  
для студентів  
вищих навчальних закладів

## English for University Students

**Year 1**

**Student's  
book**



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Рецензенти:

*Гончар О. В.*, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов  
Харківської державної академії дизайну і мистецтв,  
доктор педагогічних наук, професор  
*Борова Т. А.*, завідувач кафедри іноземних мов  
Харківського національного економічного університету,  
доктор педагогічних наук, професор

Художник-оформлювач  
*Г. В. Кісель*

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**Наталія Василівна**  
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**Тетяна Костянтинівна**

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# Introduction

“A WAY TO SUCCESS” is a multi-skill course for 1<sup>st</sup> year university students who major in English. It has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Curriculum for English language development in universities and institutes (Kyiv, 2001). The main features of the course are communicative and learner-centred methodology, integrated development of the basic communicative skills, relevance to students’ personal and professional growth. The course comprises a fully-illustrated Student’s book, teacher’s edition and a CD with listening activities. It is supported with Practical Phonetics book, Grammar workbook and Reader.

Most of the reading and listening materials are taken from authentic sources. Their complexity as well as that of the tasks to them corresponds to B1+ level of the Council of Europe Framework of Reference.

There are 18 units in the course-book each providing challenging material organized round topics, situations and functions. In each unit students will experience English in action and learn more about English-speaking world cultural diversity. Tasks are graded and relevant to the students’ needs. The first edition was published in 2004. This is the second revised and updated edition incorporating new developments in methodology, covering the current topics and providing a clear focus and practical language outcomes.

- The authors appreciate and give due credit to the British Council Ukraine, especially to ELT Project Manager Olena Gorsheniova for the inspiration and support given to our writing team.
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# Unit 1

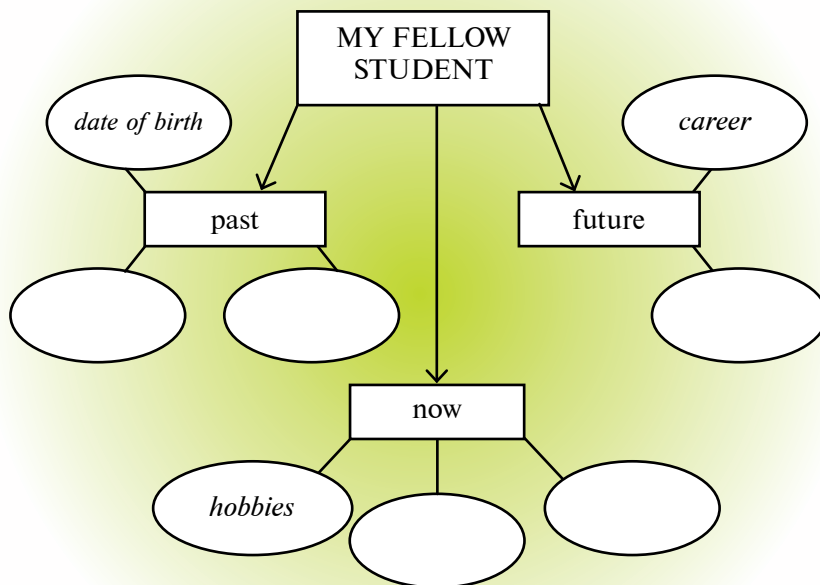
HELLO!  
NICE TO MEET  
YOU...

## I. LEAD-IN

CONGRATULATIONS!!!

You've made it! You are a University student entering your first year of studies. It's a new world for you — the world of independence and excitement! You are going to meet a lot of new people and make a lot of new friends.

- 1 Make up a list of things you would like to know about your fellow student.
- 2 Working in pairs ask each other questions based on your list. Then introduce your partner to the group and tell the most interesting facts you have learned about him/her.



## II. VOCABULARY

### NAMES

- a first name
- a patronymic
- a surname (last name (*AE*), a family name)
- a middle name
- initials
- a full name
- by the name of, called

- to name (after)
- a nickname
- to be nicknamed
- a pet name
- a namesake
- a name day
- a maiden name
- to change one's name (to)

- a false name/ the real name
- a pseudonym/ a pen name/ a stage name
- to know smb under the name of...
- to know smb only by (first) name
- to be on first name terms with

- 3 Match the words (1—7) with their definitions (a—g).

- 1) a namesake
- 2) a pen name
- 3) a surname
- 4) a pet name
- 5) a maiden name
- 6) a nickname
- 7) initials

- a) a name shared by all the members of a family
- b) an informal name for someone often based on the person's real name or appearance or characteristic of the person
- c) a person that has the same name as somebody else
- d) a name used by a writer instead of the real name
- e) the first letters (usually capital) representing a person's full name
- f) a woman's family name before marriage
- g) a name used instead of the real name as a sign of affection

## — Unit 1. Hello! Nice to meet you... —

### 4 Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the box.

- 1) Charlotte Brontë wrote under the \_\_\_\_\_ of Currer Bell.
- 2) What is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the famous English poet Byron?  
— It is George Gordon Byron.
- 3) They \_\_\_\_\_ the girl Maria.
- 4) A Ukrainian full name consists of a \_\_\_\_\_,  
a \_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) They are both called Tom Brown. They are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Sweetie, honey, and love are widely used English \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) He was \_\_\_\_\_ Fatty by his classmates because he was overweight.
- 8) He calls himself John but I am sure it is not his \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) She didn't change her \_\_\_\_\_ after her marriage.
- 10) She's been working here since the company started and she is \_\_\_\_\_ with everybody including the boss.

### 5 A) Interview your partner.

- 1) What is your first name/ patronymic/ family name?
- 2) Do your first name and family name have a meaning?  
Do you know what they mean?
- 3) Is your name common in your country?
- 4) Do you know why your parents chose this name for you?  
Were you named after someone? If yes, who?
- 5) Are there any other people in your family with the same name as yours?
- 6) Do you know when your name day is?

### B) Answer the questions.

- 1) What do the initials stand for in the following names:  
G.G. Byron, G.B. Shaw, G.S. Skovoroda, N.V. Gogol?
- 2) Why do people take pseudonyms? Can you name three writers who used pen names?
- 3) Why do people change their names?
- 4) Can you give full names for the following short ones:  
Bill, Ben, Steve, Pat, Bobby, Kate, Liz, Mike?
- 5) How has the fashion for first names changed during the last two decades?
- 6) What English and Ukrainian pet names do you know?
- 7) Are these people on first name terms with each other in Ukraine? How about the UK?
  - a) pupil — teacher;
  - b) student — lecturer;
  - c) employee — boss.
- 8) Do you believe that a person's name influences their character and predetermines their life?

### 6 Define the meaning of the expressions with the word "name". Translate the sentences into Ukrainian.

- 1) Who are you? — Oh, I go by various names.
- 2) She was worried that the scandal might ruin her good name.
- 3) What in heaven's name are you doing?
- 4) "You are her husband, aren't you?" —  
"In name only," he said with a sad smile.
- 5) In the name of the law, open the door!
- 6) As far as I know, he hasn't lent his name to the proposal. It was Alex's idea.
- 7) I won't put my name to rubbish like that.
- 8) Brilliant young fellow... He'll make a name for himself as a poet within a few years.
- 9) In fishing, patience is the name of the game.
- 10) If you tell anybody that I cheated in the exam, my name's mud.
- 11) It doesn't do to call all these people names, because they are just like the rest of us.
- 12) Ken was trying to boast his connections in business and was dropping names of his partners.



### III. READING

7 Answer the questions.

1. What are the most common ways of choosing names in Ukraine?
2. Can you explain the origin of the most usual Ukrainian surnames?
3. Do you know any unusual Ukrainian names?
4. What do English and Ukrainian full names consist of? Are they the same?

## What's in a Name?

Names are part of every culture and they are of enormous importance both to the people who receive names and to the societies that give them. A name differentiates one child from others and, through it, the individual becomes part of the history of the society.

There is a great deal of difference from one culture to another in how names are given. In some cultures children get their names from the **totems** and family trees of their parents. Sometimes names are taken from events which happen during the pregnancy of the mother or shortly after the birth of the child. There are cases when the name given at birth is only the first of several names a person will bear during their life. When this happens, the new names are given either to mark important **milestones** in life or to **ward off** evil spirits by tricking them into thinking that the person with the old name has disappeared. In many countries, parents must register a child's birth and record the child's name. Then they receive the birth certificate. But how do people choose names?

Until about the 14<sup>th</sup> century most people had only one name. In **medieval** England 3 out of 5 men carried the name of Henry, Robert, John, William or Richard. As towns and cities grew, so did the necessity to further identify individuals and families, thus requiring a second name or a surname.

With few exceptions there were four ways surnames or permanent family names were adopted. They were: 1) patronymics — the father's name with "son" immediately after it, for example, Peterson, Adamson, Woodson; 2) place names — words that identify where a person or family lived or came from, for example, Hill, Lake, Wood, Road; 3) occupational names — what a person did for a living, for example, Miller, Butcher, Baker, Tailor;

4) nicknames — usually based on a person's appearance and character, for example, Short, Long, Savage, White, Brown.

For several hundred years the most popular names given to newborns were those of biblical persons or saints. In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries people began giving their children not only a first or Christian name and a surname, but also a middle name. In America male children were often given the maiden name of the mother as a middle name, thus honoring and preserving the mother's family tree. Another common practice was to name children after the parents' brothers and sisters.

There are quite a few common short forms of names that are used for both men and women: Alex, Chris, Jean, Lee, Pat, Robin, Sal, Sam, Teddy, Terry and others. However, many people want names that are so unusual that they are practically unique. A person with a made-up name will most likely never meet another person with the same name. Making up a name is easy, you just combine sounds of other names or words: Jolissa is a combination of Josephine and Lissa, Keilyn — Keith and Lynette etc.

On the other hand, names of twins sometimes show unmistakable similarity. Most often they are given names that begin with the same letter (Richard and Robert). Or they have different first letters but are **similar** in sound, rhythm or rhyme (Tracy and Stacy). Aidan is Nadia **in reverse**. Amy and May are **anagrams** of each other. The names Aurora and Dawn mean the same since Aurora stands for 'dawn' in Latin.

We often give pet names to people to show our **affection**. The most popular pet names in English are love, honey, teddy bear, pooh-bear, gorgeous, honeybun, cutie, pumpkin, sweetie, baby, squirrel, sugar doll, peach and many others.

## Unit 1. Hello! Nice to meet you...

**8 Match the phrases with the words highlighted in the text.**

- a) a word made by arranging the letters of another word in a different order;
- b) like something but not exactly the same;
- c) an important stage or event;
- d) the feeling of loving smb;
- e) connected with the Middle Ages;
- f) to protect or defend yourself against something bad;
- g) backwards;
- h) a respected symbol of a tribe or family.



- a newborn
- a baby
- a toddler
- a child = a kid (*inform*)
- in (early) childhood
- a preschooler

**9 A) Fill in the table and talk about the ways people's surnames/family names originated in the English-speaking countries and Ukraine.**

№	Origin of names	Examples in English	Examples in Ukrainian
1	Occupational name	Turner	Tokap
2			
3			

**B) Talk about your own family name and your mother's maiden name. Do you know their origin?**

**C) Using the outline and the ideas of the text, speak about the ways people are given their names in Ukraine.**

## IV. VOCABULARY AGE

- a teenager
- to be in one's teens
- to be under age
- a youth = a young man
- to be/ come of age
- an adult = a grown-up
- middle-aged
- to be retired
- a pensioner
- elderly
- older generation
- an old man/ woman

- at the age of 24 = aged 24
- to be the same age
- to be under/ about/ over 20
- to be in one's early/ mid/ late twenties
- to be long past 40
- to turn 60
- to live to be 70
- 5 years younger/ older than smb
- twice as old as smb

**10 Talk about your family members using as many age expressions as possible.**

**11 Paraphrase the sentences using the words and phrases from the box. There may be more than one option.**

- 1) Paul was 22 years old when he got married.
- 2) My little son is only 5 months old.
- 3) Kate was 30 yesterday, there was a great birthday party!
- 4) Mike is 15 years old and you know how difficult these years are!
- 5) My father is 43 years old, he is an accountant and works in a bank.
- 6) I am 55 years old, but I think my life has just started!
- 7) His brother was 48 when he moved to the USA.
- 8) My Granny is 76 years old, but she likes to dress up very much.
- 9) Her grandfather was a bus driver for 40 years but now he doesn't work.
- 10) She is 25 and her husband is 25 too.
- 11) Children in Ukraine start school when they are 6 years old.
- 12) My little cousin has recently learnt to walk.
- 13) She called her daughters "the girls" though they were about 50.
- 14) I learnt these songs when I was very young.



12 Look at the people in the photos and talk about their age using as many expressions from the vocabulary box as you can.



13 Translate into English.

- 1) Англійські й американські імена не мають **по батькові**. Але до них часто додають **друге ім'я**, яке знаходиться перед **прізвищем**, якщо ім'я пишуть повністю.
- 2) Батьки інколи називають **новонароджених** на честь старших членів родини.
- 3) Дошкільнята і підлітки часто дають смішні **прізвиська** тим, кого вони люблять або не люблять.
- 4) Кейт настільки не подобалось її **дівоче прізвище**, що вона змінила його зразу, як тільки вийшла заміж.
- 5) Ми настільки звикаємо до вигаданих імен і **псевдонімів** письменників, акторів і співаків, що їхні **справжні прізвища** нас дивують.
- 6) Трудно бути **неповнолітнім**. Дорослі весь час кажуть, що ти вже **виріс**, але насправді **старше покоління** не сприймає всерйоз тих, кому ще не **виповнилося 30**.
- 7) Коли молоді люди в Україні **стають повнолітніми**, вони отримують паспорт.
- 8) Двадцятирічні **вважають** людей **середнього віку** літніми.
- 9) Моїй мамі **далеко за 30**, їй майже 40. Вона ще не **на пенсії** і не хоче думати про той час, коли постаріє.
- 10) На скільки років та дівчина **молодша за тебе**? — На 5. Ви з нею **одного віку**. — Виходить, вона **удвічі старша** від моєї сестри.



## V. LISTENING

- 14** Listen to the extract from the novel "Dead Cert" by Dick Francis and fill in the form.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Age: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Present address: (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent address: (4) \_\_\_\_\_ near village Induna

Occupation: (5) \_\_\_\_\_ in his London office

Business details: they trade in copper, lead, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ ,  
they are (7) \_\_\_\_\_

## VI. SPEAKING AND WRITING

- 15** Work in pairs and interview your partner. Fill in the form. Some questions are suggested here.

- 1) What country do you come from?
- 2) What is your birthplace? Whereabouts in the country is it?
- 3) What foreign languages can you speak/ read/ write/ understand?

- 4) Do you speak it well/ fluently/ badly/ with a strong accent/ with a slight accent?
- 5) What is your mother tongue?
- 6) What is your address?
- 7) What school did you go to?
- 8) When did you get your secondary education certificate/ diploma?

- 16** Classroom Interview

**Step 1** Interview one of your groupmates. Ask him/ her questions to fill in the form.

**Step 2** Write a paragraph (120–150 words) introducing your partner. Do not include all the information. Instead, focus on 2–3 things that seem most important to you.

Last name \_\_\_\_\_

First name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_ Day/month/year

Marital status (single, married) \_\_\_\_\_ Sex (male, female) \_\_\_\_\_

Place of birth: town (village) \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Place of residence: town (village) \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number \_\_\_\_\_

Father's name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Mother's name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

Brothers'/ sisters' names \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_

School finished \_\_\_\_\_

College/ University \_\_\_\_\_

Foreign languages \_\_\_\_\_

Interests \_\_\_\_\_

Foreign countries visited \_\_\_\_\_

Main ambition(s) \_\_\_\_\_

## VII. LISTENING

- 17 A** Listen to 8 conversations. Decide which of them sound formal/informal. Write 'F' for formal and 'I' for informal.

1 —	3 —	5 —	7 —
2 —	4 —	6 —	8 —

- B** Listen to dialogues 3, 4, 5 and 6 again and fill in the gaps.

**Dialogue 3:** "I am \_\_\_\_ your acquaintance, Mr Ashenden," said the prince's secretary, warmly shaking his hand.

**Dialogue 4:** "It's very \_\_\_\_, Joan."

**Dialogue 5:** "Mr Loring, \_\_\_\_ Dr. Matlock?"

**Dialogue 6:** "I still say we haven't met."  
"\_\_\_\_ Bo. \_\_\_\_?"



- 18** Match phrases (1–10) with responses (a–j).

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) Hello, John. How's it going?                         | a) Good morning, Mrs Baker. It was very kind of you to invite me. |
| 2) Sally, this is Jane.                                 | b) Hello, Jane. Pleased to meet you.                              |
| 3) I do hope I'm not too early.                         | c) Hello, Pete. It's nice to see you again.                       |
| 4) Do you know George?                                  | d) Fine, thanks, Sally. And you?                                  |
| 5) Miss Smith, I'd like to introduce you to Mr Brown.   | e) No, I don't believe I have.                                    |
| 6) I'm very well. Thank you. And how are your children? | f) Oh, no. Not in the least. I'm so pleased you could come.       |
| 7) Pam, say hello to Pete.                              | g) How do you do, Miss Smith?                                     |
| 8) How do you do?                                       | h) No, I can't say I do.  |
| 9) I don't believe you've met Miss Baker, have you?     | i) They're fine, thank you. And how are your parents?             |
| 10) Good morning, Mrs Smith.                            | j) How do you do?   |

- 19** Use the expressions from the previous exercises and Useful Language box to introduce

- a) your partner to the teacher;
- b) yourself to the teacher;
- c) two students in your group to each other;
- d) Mr Jones, the dean, to the students;
- e) yourself to your groupmate;
- f) your brother to your friend;
- g) your friend to your father.

## USEFUL LANGUAGE

## FORMS OF INTRODUCTION

**a) Formal**

- Allow me to introduce Dr Smith. — This is Mr Baker.
- Let me introduce Mr Brown. — Mr Lee.  
*Suitable reply:* How do you do?  
Pleased to meet you.

**b) Less formal**

- May I introduce Mr Baker? — This is Mr Smith.
- I'd like you to meet Mrs Blake.
- Mrs Blake, I'd like to introduce Mrs Burton (to you).  
*Suitable reply:* How d'you do? Nice of you to come.

**c) Informal**

- (This is) Mr Brown. — Mr Miller.
- Meet my friend Chris.
- Have you met Betty? —  
*Suitable reply:* No, I haven't. Hello, Betty. I'm Mary.
- Have you two met? — No, we haven't. — Oh, sorry. George, this is Harry. Harry — George.
- This is our son Peter. He's our youngest. —  
*Suitable reply:* Hello, Peter. I'm John.

**d) Introducing a speaker**

- Ladies and gentlemen! I have a great pleasure to introduce our guest, Prof. White of Stanford University.

**e) Introducing oneself**

- May I introduce myself? My name is... —  
*Suitable reply:* How d'you do. I'm...



## VIII. SPEAKING

**20** Two first-year students are getting acquainted. Each of them wants to know more about the other. Make up a dialogue following the instructions.

### STUDENT A

1. Introduce yourself
2. Answer the question. Add some information about your school.
3. Answer the question and say how you get to the university. Ask about your friend's family.
4. Answer the question. Tell student B about your friends, how you spend free time with them. Speak about your hobbies.
5. Ask student B why he/ she chose this university and faculty.
6. Say if your impressions are the same or different. Give reasons.

### STUDENT B

1. Give your name and some personal details. Ask about the school student A went to.
2. Say what school you finished, what your favourite subjects were. Say where you live. Ask if student A lives a long distance from the university.
3. Give the information and ask about student A's family and friends.
4. You like sport. Tell student A about it.
5. Answer the question and tell student A about your first impressions of the university.
6. Invite Student A to come over and see how you live.





## IX. READING

**21** A journalist interviewed a young violinist, Hannah Bell, who lives in Northampton, the UK, with her parents and her sister Rebecca. Unfortunately, all Hannah's answers got mixed. Can you match the journalist's questions (1–11) with the answers (a–k)?

- 1) I know you live with your parents and sister. Can you tell me anything about the other members of your family?
  - 2) Are you of any help to your mom about the house? How do you feel about housework?
  - 3) What are your tastes in food?
  - 4) You play the violin, don't you? What are your likes and preferences in music?
  - 5) How did you get involved in what you are doing now? Do you really enjoy it?
  - 6) What do you like doing in your free time?
  - 7) Do you have any pets?
  - 8) What's your attitude to money?
  - 9) How do you imagine your future?
  - 10) What are your relationships with your sister?
  - 11) Do you like school?
- a) In music I like Mozart best because he composed very good tunes. I've been to hear the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in Vienna — I was looking at all their wrists to see how they played. I do that whenever I go to a concert. I'd like to play in a professional orchestra one day. I got my best toy on that trip — Bertie Bear. I got him on the plane. Usually I also go to concerts where Mummy and Daddy are playing. Daddy plays the oboe and Mummy plays the cello. I'd like to be as good as them one day. Playing music isn't their job — they do it in their spare time. **My mum's a music teacher and my dad does something with printing.**
- b) Rebecca says she'd make a law saying you don't have to go to school, but I think school's all right. You learn things there.
- c) I have four grandparents — two live in Ireland and two live in Somerset. We go and visit them quite often. **I like visiting them because they spoil me and my sister Rebecca, especially the ones in Ireland.** They always make sweets for us.
- d) We did have a cat but it died. I was very sad, but he was very old. We are getting two Burmese kittens called Archie and Angel. Archie is going to be mine. I like having a pet because you can play with them and look

after them. **To look after a cat, you have to make it happy.**

We have another pet as well. She's a snake called Grace.

- e) I think I'd like to be some sort of teacher when I grow up because I really like shouting at the boys when they're naughty. It must be hard to be a grown-up because they have to work and earn money and fill in lots of forms. It's hard being a mummy because she has to do all the housework. Daddy doesn't help because he has to go out to work. But it's hard being a child — people are always telling you what to do.
- f) I started playing the violin when I was four. **I didn't like it straight away, but I gradually got used to it.** I have to do a lot of practising. **Once I practised for an hour in one go. I don't mind playing in front of other people — I think it's nice when they clap.**
- g) I enjoy baking cakes with Mummy and Rebecca. We make my great-grandma's fairy cakes. They are her special secret recipe with a cherry on the top. Sometimes we can't wait and eat them before they've even got cold. But I hate washing up after cooking. It's always my job, and I wish we had a dishwasher.
- h) **I hardly ever fight with Rebecca, but she never cuddles me.** I don't know why — I try to cuddle her but she doesn't like it. **We don't share a bedroom but we'd like to.** We wouldn't fight; we'd have lots of fun. When I go to bed at night I don't fall asleep straight away. I'm too busy thinking about all the things I did that day and all the things I should have done — like my homework!
- i) I don't get pocket money, but I do get money for my birthday and Christmas. It's in the bank. I've got £500. I'm saving it for a house.
- j) When I am at home I like playing games. **My favourite is 'tig', where you have someone who is 'it' and they try to catch people.** And I love reading too. My favourite book is Animal Ark. It's all about a girl who looks after animals. I like Harry Potter too. I've read the first three books, and Mummy's reading the fourth one to Rebecca and me every night before we go to sleep.
- k) My favourite food is fish fingers, potatoes and beans, and I like chocolates too. I hate noodles. I have to go out of the room when someone is eating them. I know that vegetable and fruit are good for you. My favourites are carrots and grapes.

**22** Translate the highlighted sentences into Ukrainian.



## — Unit 1. Hello! Nice to meet you...

**23** What does Hannah talk about using the following words?

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| • cherry   | • spare      |
| • homework | • plane      |
| • sweets   | • save       |
| • fill in  | • grapes     |
| • fun      | • dishwasher |

**24** Work in pairs. Student A: interview your partner using the journalist's questions. Student B: answer the questions.

If a question doesn't concern you, use the words **ACTUALLY** or **AS A MATTER OF FACT** to correct the inaccurate information politely.

**Example:** *Journalist:* You are still at school, aren't you? *You:* Actually, I left school several months ago and now I am at University studying foreign languages.

## X. LISTENING AN AMERICAN VISITOR

**25** Olga Leontyeva, a University English teacher, has invited Lesley Gearhardt, an American living in Ukraine, to come and speak to her English class. One of the students wrote a letter to her English pen friend about the American visitor. Unfortunately, she was not attentive in class, so her letter contains 9 factual mistakes. Listen to the conversation between Lesley, Olga and her students and correct the mistakes.

#36

75 Pushkinskaya str.

Kharkiv  
61002  
Ukraine  
Tel: 038057-7061315

Dear Julie,  
Another thing that happened to me is that **I've made quite an interesting** acquaintance with an American who's staying in our city now. Her name's Lesley Gearhardt. She **struck me** as an outgoing artistic person with a wide range of interests. But she spoke so fluently that I didn't catch everything she said.  
She's from Livitz, she didn't say exactly where it is. She spent her childhood there and then she moved to Philadelphia to study political science and international relations at Temple University. Now she's come to Ukraine for two years to teach students at our University. It was interesting to find out that the **system of their** names is quite different from ours. For example, her patronymic **was** her nickname that she got from her father. Her pet name is Lynn and **she is** named after her mother. As for her age Lesley told us that she had just turned 22 the week before. She isn't married and even can't get married until she is 24 or 25. We asked her about her sisters and brothers and we were surprised when hearing that she had one older sister and one younger brother. My groupmate, Anton, is very curious, you know, so he asked why she had come to our country. She said that she had majored in computer science in college because she was interested in computers all over the world. When she was at Temple she had a chance to learn German and she spent a semester abroad studying in Berlin. She loved it. But after college Lesley wanted to do something different and go someplace really special and help people. So she joined Peace Corps. They offered her a position in Ukraine and she accepted it...

## XI. REVISION TRANSLATION

26 Translate into English.

- 1) Мені здається, я знаю цього чоловіка. Він мешкав на сусідній вулиці. Дивна особа. Я знаю його **лише на ім'я**. Його звуть, здається, Теді. Але я думаю, що це не **справжнє його ім'я**. Можливо, це лише його **прізвище**. Я пам'ятаю, коли він переїхав сюди, йому було ледве **за 30**. Зараз йому, напевно, **далеко за 40**. Взагалі-то, складно сказати, скільки йому років.
- 2) Мій син — **підліток**, йому **немає ще й 16**. Він збирається вступати до медичного коледжу. Йому добре даються природничі науки. Я думала, що в мене з ним буде багато проблем у **підлітковому віці**. Але, чесно кажучи, я гірше з ним справлялася, коли він був маленькою дитиною. Він був таким неслухняним!
- 3) Бетті була гарненькою дівчинкою. В школі її **прозвали** Лялькою. Вдома всі її любили і давали **смішні пестливі імена**. Навіть коли вона **стала дорослою**, всі продовжували **називати** її різними **смішними іменами**. Коли їй **виповнилося 35**, серед подарунків були традиційні ляльки і м'які іграшки.
- 4) Мій двоюрідний брат і я — **тезки**. Мене **назвали на честь** діда, а його — на честь батька. Щоправда, **по батькові** нас називають по-різному.
- 5) Його тітка, коли вийшла заміж, вирішила залишити своє **дівоче прізвище**. Тому в неї з чоловіком **різні прізвища**, а їхні діти взяли **прізвище батька**.
- 6) Він вступив до університету, коли йому було **трохи більше 20**, а коли йому було **близько 30**, він написав свою першу книгу. Він узяв собі псевдонім, тому що йому не подобались його **справжні ім'я і прізвище**.

- 7) Я спробував визначити її **справжній вік**. Якщо вона закінчила школу у віці 17 років, значить, їй зараз 32. Виявляється, ми **однолітки**. А я думав, що їй десь 25.
- 8) Коли я підписую листи, адресовані Пітеру, я ніколи не пишу своє повне **ім'я**, а вказую лише **ініціали**. Цього цілком достатньо. Адже ми з ним **приятелюємо**.
- 9) Коли батьки реєструють **народження дитини**, вони **обирають** їй **ім'я**, яке вона буде носити все своє життя. Іноді новонародженого **називають на честь іншої людини**, родича чи якоїсь знаменитої особистості. Іноді батьки дають дивні і кумедні імена, і вони можуть впливати на долю людини. Якщо людині не подобається її ім'я, вона може **змінити** його чи взяти собі **псевдонім**, особливо якщо займається творчістю.
- 10) У нас у родині всі мають **пестливі імена**, вони дуже кумедні. А ось у школі діти, особливо підлітки, дають одне одному **прізвища**, які можуть бути образливими. Іноді ці прізвища залишаються навіть у **дорослих людей**.



## XII. WRITING WRITING ADDRESSES

**27 A)** Look at the way postal addresses are written.

Miss Beth Kaasen  
35 Warwick Street  
London SE23 1 JF  
UNITED KINGDOM

→ The name of the person you are writing to (starting with his/ her title)

→ # of the house and the name of the street

→ (# of the appartment is given at the end)

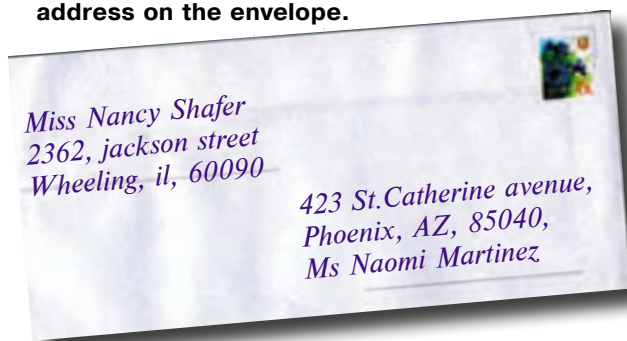
→ City (state in the US addresses e.g. Salem, OR) and ZIP code

→ Country (usually in capital letters)

**B)** Put these addresses in the correct order as if you were writing them in a letter or on an envelope.

- Mr Sunderland/ Oregon City/ 97045/ USA/ OR/ 192 Whitney Lane
- San Diego/ CA/ 23 3<sup>rd</sup> September Street #47/ 96098/ Mr Kitzhaber/ USA
- Mrs J. Lowe/ Princess Street/ London/ EC1 7DQ/ UNITED KINGDOM/ Planter House/ #48
- 34 University Park Lane/ Ms Carmen Brown/ Florida International University/ Miami/ 33139/ FL

**C)** Find and correct the errors in the following address on the envelope.



### WRITING A HAPPY BIRTHDAY LETTER

Birthdays are always a special time. It is an occasion when we celebrate the life of a friend or a loved one, and traditionally give presents and a birthday card. Sometimes, writing a letter might be a more appropriate way to wish someone a happy birthday than using an off-the-shelf birthday card. A birthday letter can be more personal and allow more room to express exactly what you want to say.

**28 A)** Fill in the gaps in the sample Happy Birthday letter.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• definitely have</li> <li>• entirely different</li> <li>• have lots of fun</li> <li>• have exciting plans</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• make your birthdays special</li> <li>• still miss</li> <li>• sweet memories</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the gifts</li> <li>• the most special</li> <li>• want to wish</li> </ul> |
|--|---|---|

Dear Gordon,

Congratulations on your birthday and best wishes for many more years to come your way! I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ all the happiness, success and a long and healthy life. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ our childhood days when a birthday used to be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ occasion in our lives only because of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ we used to get and all the fun we used to have.

Now the things are (5) \_\_\_\_\_ but I still wish all my friends could be with me on my birthday. I am sure you also want the same. The childhood days are gone and only (6) \_\_\_\_\_ are left and I hope you have many good friends who can (7) \_\_\_\_\_. I am sure you must (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate this day with your near and dear ones.

Enjoy your special day and (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Birthdays are meant to be celebrated, so have a rocking birthday bash.

Looking forward to seeing you next month and we'll (10) \_\_\_\_\_ a belated birthday party.

All my best and happy birthday once again!

Mark

**B)** Write a Happy Birthday letter to your friend.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wish many happy returns of the day.</li> <li>• Write what you remember of his/her birthdays when you were at school.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mention what your friendship has been like and wish the bond keeps growing stronger.</li> <li>• Wish health and success.</li> </ul> |
|--|--|



# Unit 2

**HANDSOME IS  
AS HANDSOME  
DOES**

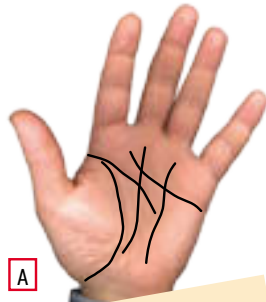
## I. LEAD-IN

**1** There are a lot of scientific, pseudo-scientific and just funny methods to find out what sort of personality you have.

**A)** The methods listed below have been used to analyse people's characters for centuries. Match them with the pictures.

- physiognomy, studying one's appearance
- tarot (reading cards)
- graphology (studying one's handwriting)
- astrology (studying the position of the stars when someone was born, e.g. Zodiac horoscope, Oriental horoscope)
- palmistry (reading and interpreting the lines on one's palm)

**B)** Have you ever tried any of these methods? Which of them do you believe? Why?



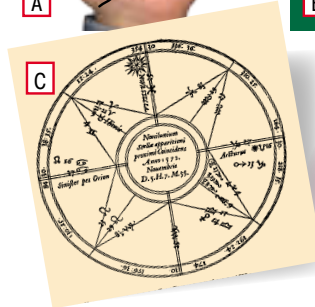
**A**



**B**



**D**



**C**

*This is a sample of my handwriting. What sort of person am I?*

**E**

*This is a sample of my handwriting. What sort of person am I?*

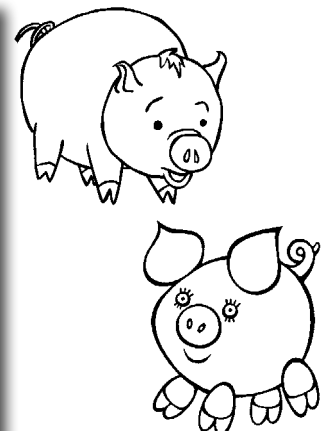
*This is a sample of my handwriting. What sort of person am I?*

**C)** One of the new funny methods to learn more about your character is "Your personality pig" technique given below. Let's try it. Very quickly — within five seconds — draw a pig on a piece of paper. Don't worry about your style or lack of artistic talent, just do it without thinking about it.

Exchange the drawings with your partner and describe your partner's personality using the guidelines in the box. How accurate is your description?

### If your pig is drawn...

- towards the top of the paper, you are positive and optimistic.
- towards the middle, you are realistic.
- towards the bottom, you are pessimistic.
- facing left, you believe in tradition, you are friendly and remember dates.
- facing right, you are innovative and active, but lack a strong sense of family.
- facing front, you are direct and neither fear nor avoid discussions.
- with many details, you are analytical and cautious.
- with few details, you are emotional and a risk-taker.
- with four legs showing, you are secure, stubborn and stick to your ideas.
- showing fewer than four legs, you are insecure or going through a period of major change.
- with big ears, you are a good listener!



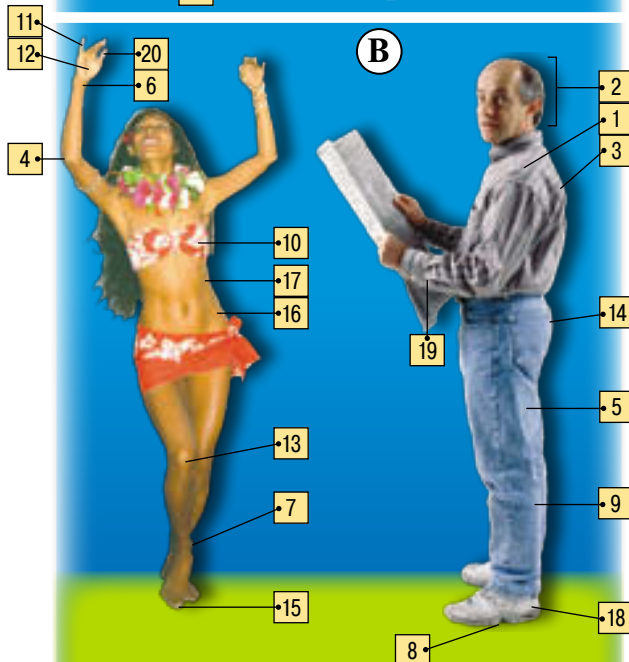
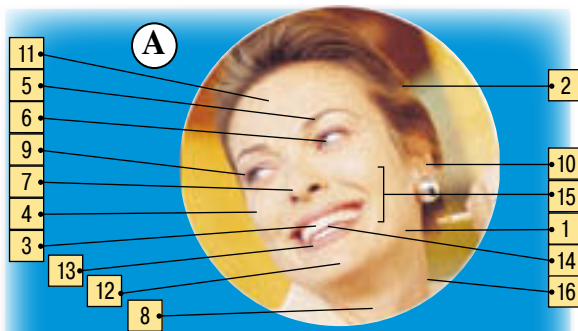
## II. VOCABULARY

**2** Sort out the words from the list below under the following categories:

HEAD	TRUNK	LIMBS

- |                |                 |              |                |                               |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| • a shoulder   | • a cheekbone   | • a waist    | • a toe        | • a jaw                       |
| • a face       | • a neck        | • a knee     | • a navel =    | • a chest                     |
| • a back       | • a thumb       | • buttocks   | a belly button | • a forefinger = index finger |
| • a hand       | • a palm        | • a forehead | • a breast     | • an elbow                    |
| • a fingernail | • a ring finger | • an ankle   | • an arm       | • a mouth                     |

**3** Label the parts of the body in pictures A and B.



**4** Draw a face with some special marks given below. Describe it to your partner and let him/her draw it. Compare your drawings.

- |                |                         |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1) a moustache | 8) a pimple             |
| 2) a beard     | 9) freckles             |
| 3) whiskers    | 10) wrinkles            |
| 4) a scar      | 11) bags under the eyes |
| 5) a mole      | 12) laugh wrinkles      |
| 6) a birthmark | around the eyes and     |
| 7) a dimple    | the mouth               |

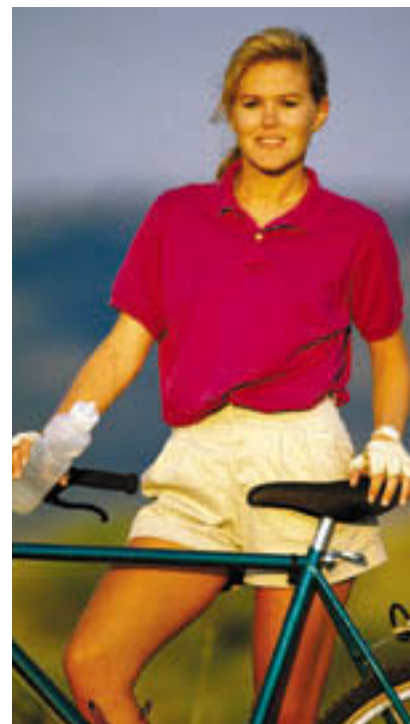
**5** Match the following explanations with the words from the box.

receding	shrewd	bulging
hour-glass	tangled	frail
stooped	snub	aquiline

- sticking out in a rounded shape (about eyes);
- ceasing to grow at the temples and above the forehead (*of a man's hair*);
- clever and piercing (about eyes);
- weak, fragile;
- bent forward and down (about a body, shoulders);
- with a very thin waist in comparison to the chest and hips;
- short and turned up (*about a nose*);
- hooked or curved like an eagle's beak (about a nose);
- twisted together in an untidy way (*about hair*).

**6 Match the Ukrainian expressions with their English equivalents.**

1) вигоріле на сонці волосся	a) chestnut hair
2) широко розміщені очі	b) a wide-shouldered young man
3) каштанове волосся	c) sun-blached hair
4) мішки під очима	d) far-set eyes
5) відстовбурчені вуха	e) bags under the eyes
6) ніс з горбинкою	f) dimples
7) ямочки на щоках	g) protruding ears
8) знебарвлене волосся	h) bleached hair
9) розкосі очі	i) mischievous eyes
10) обличчя у веснянках	j) an aquiline nose
11) волосся до плечей	k) finely plucked eyebrows
12) струнка дівчина	l) slanting eyes
13) охайно вищипані брови	m) a slim/ slender girl
14) насмішкуваті очі	n) almond eyes
15) проникливі очі	o) shoulder-length hair
16) схрещені руки	p) a freckled face
17) мигдалеподібні очі	q) folded arms
18) широкоплечий юнак	r) shrewd eyes



**7 Fill in the gaps and translate into Ukrainian.**

well-cut lips muscular slim waist wide shoulders	1) "How could any woman not love him? Six feet tall, two hundred pounds, _____, a _____, _____, and a face like a dark angel: _____ like those on a marble statue. It wasn't unusual for women to be struck dumb at the sight of him." <i>(Jude Deveraux, "The Heiress")</i>
straight heart-shaped face silky dark lashes beautiful dark hazel eyes pretty	2) "As for Jamie, he saw a very _____ young woman, not _____ like the heiress, but the animation on her face made up for everything. She had a _____ with _____ surrounded by _____, a little _____ nose and the most perfect mouth he had ever seen." <i>(Jude Deveraux, "The Heiress")</i>
neat, pencil to recede combed back unathletic	3) "In his late thirties, he was a(n) _____ little man. His _____ moustache divided his upper lip horizontally into half. His hair had begun _____. It was oiled and _____ off his forehead. Clearly youth was not what he was after." <i>(Arundhuti Roy, "The God of the Small Things")</i>
aquiline firm small smile clear bald very dark-brown	4) "Then a figure appeared in the doorway. He saw me without surprise, with a _____ on his face. He was nearly completely _____ as old leather, a man whose age was impossible to tell. The most striking thing about him was the intensity of his eyes: _____ emphasized by the remarkably _____ whites. He was obviously a man who rarely smiled. Deep furrows ran from beside his _____ nose to the corners of his _____ mouth; they suggested experience, command." <i>(John Fowles, "The Magus")</i>

## — Unit 2. Handsome is as handsome does —

beautiful  
slim  
strange  
pretty  
almond  
gray-violet  
untanned

5) "It was a \_\_\_\_\_ girl of about my height, in her early twenties. She had a ravishingly \_\_\_\_\_ face, but completely \_\_\_\_\_, without any make-up. The Botticelli face \_\_\_\_\_ eyes. The eyes especially were \_\_\_\_\_; \_\_\_\_\_ eyes, giving a natural mystery to the face... But her smile was \_\_\_\_\_ — as if she was sharing a secret with me.

(John Fowles, "The Magus")

### 8 MIRROR, MIRROR ON THE WALL...

**A)** Look at yourself in the mirror. To describe your appearance, choose the most appropriate answers to the questions given below.

#### 1. Is your hair...?

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| a) silky    | f) tangled       |
| b) thick    | g) fluffy        |
| c) receding | h) natural/ dyed |
| d) heavy    | i) curly/ wavy   |
| e) bushy    | j) straight      |

#### 2. How do you wear your hair?

- |                                     |                               |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) long/ short/ shoulder-length     | i) with a parting on one side |
| b) waved/ curled/ permed            | j) with a centre parting      |
| c) smooth                           | k) in a free-style fashion    |
| d) loose                            | l) with a fringe              |
| e) in plaits/ braids                | m) in a crew cut              |
| f) in pigtails                      | n) spiky                      |
| g) in a pony-tail                   | o) cropped                    |
| h) in a bun at the nape of the head |                               |

#### 3. What is the colour of your hair now?

- |                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) jet-black            | h) red                          |
| b) chestnut             | i) sun-blached                  |
| c) sandy                | j) honey-coloured               |
| d) blond/ fair          | k) copper with a few highlights |
| e) auburn               | l) bleached                     |
| f) white/ grey/ greyish | m) platinum blonde              |
| g) copper               | n) brown                        |

#### 4. What is the shape of your face?

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| a) square | c) oval         |
| b) round  | d) heart-shaped |

#### 5. What kind of eyes have you got?

- |                      |              |
|----------------------|--------------|
| a) big/ large/ small | d) far-set   |
| b) slanting          | e) close-set |
| c) almond            | f) bulging   |





## Unit 2. Handsome is as handsome does

### 6. What is the colour of your eyes?

- |                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| a) black        | d) hazel |
| b) (dark) blue  | e) grey  |
| c) (dark) green |          |

### 7. What kind of eyelashes have you got?

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| a) long  | c) curling |
| b) short | d) thick   |

### 8. What kind of eyebrows have you got?

- |                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| a) bushy          | d) thick |
| b) pencil-thin    | e) heavy |
| c) finely plucked |          |

### 9. What kind of cheeks have you got?

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| a) pale/ ivory | d) hollow       |
| b) rosy/ pink  | e) with dimples |
| c) plump       | f) chubby       |

### 10. What kind of lips have you got?

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| a) thin/ full/ thick/ puffy | b) rosy/ pink/ cherry |
|                             | c) well-cut           |

### 11. What kind of skin have you got?

- |         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| a) fair | d) tanned    |
| b) dark | e) sensitive |
| c) pale | f) smooth    |

### 12. What kind of teeth have you got?

- |                            |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|
| a) even/ regular/ straight | d) big/ small |
| b) a little crooked        | e) healthy    |
| c) strong                  | f) artificial |

### 13. What is the shape of your nose?

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| a) long/ short     | d) aquiline   |
| b) snub/ turned-up | e) broad/flat |
| c) hooked          | f) straight   |

### 14. What is the shape of your chin?

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| a) pointed      | d) protruding |
| b) double       | e) strong     |
| c) with a cleft | f) weak       |

### 15. What kind of ears have you got?

- |               |                        |
|---------------|------------------------|
| a) big/ small | c) lopped/ cauliflower |
| b) protruding | d) pierced             |

### 16. What kind of figure/ built have you got?

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) slim/ slender/ lean      | h) frail                    |
| b) skinny/ bony             | i) graceful                 |
| c) fat/ overweight          | j) broad/ narrow-shouldered |
| d) round/ plump             | k) narrow-hipped            |
| e) well-built/ muscular     | l) tall/ short              |
| f) stout                    | m) an hour-glass figure     |
| g) thick-set/ solid/ stocky |                             |

**B) Describe your appearance to your partner using the words you have chosen.**



### III. SPEAKING

9

Find out how good you are at describing people's appearance. Work in pairs.

**Student A:** Describe one of the photos. Give as many details as you can and let your partner guess who you mean.

**Student B:** Ask yes-no questions to help you guess.



## IV. READING

- 10 You are going to read about something that costs nothing but gains a lot.  
While reading, match the smiles in the pictures with their descriptions.

## The Power of a Smile

For probably as long as you can remember, you've been hearing: Smile! — whether you were having your picture taken, or someone was trying to cheer you up. But believe it or not, a smile can say a lot more about you than just how big your mouth is!

“There is a difference between people who smile with their eyes, and people who just smile with their mouths,” says Dr. Anita Siegman, a Los Angeles psychologist. You can tell if a smile is genuine by looking at the eyes — they'll be sparkling, and reflecting the smiler's feelings!

Smile is a wonderful ‘mood alterer’. Smiling, even if it's not sincere, can change your mood, or cause

you to think something is funnier than it really is, experts say. Research has also proven that the more you smile, the happier you can become. So, if you're feeling blue, a smile, even a fake one, can help to lift your spirits!

Smile is an ‘influencer’. People who learn the art of the smile are much more successful in dealing with others than those who don't smile. People who smile more generally seem more trustworthy, and can often be more persuasive.

There are actually many different types of smiles. Each type of smile not only represents a different emotion and mood, it can also reflect the kind of person you are.



1. felt smile



2. flirtatious smile



3. qualifier smile



4. miserable smile



5. power smile



6. embarrassed smile

Most often seen after a bad experience that you're trying to make the best of — like when you see the grade on a test you didn't do so well on, but you're trying not to let it get to you. This type of smile is characterized by pursed lips turned up at the corners.

It's a wide, full, toothy grin. It says: “Trust me, I have nothing to hide.” You see this one on politicians, and maybe even your student council president! This smile makes others feel instantly at ease, even those who know that perhaps the giver isn't being completely sincere!

This is one you might want to practice! People around the world have flashed this smile for centuries. This smile is usually characterized by slightly lowered eye-lids, and often the head is facing one way, while the glance is cast another way. The closed lips and flirty or puckery mouth gives this smile power!

This smile was probably pasted on your face the last time you had to tell your parents about

something you did that you knew was going to make them angry — like getting a bad grade, or breaking your mom's favourite vase. It takes the edge off an otherwise unpleasant message. What it looks like? The lip corners may be tightened and the lower lip may be pushed up for a moment. A smile like this done well can often convince the recipient that what you did wasn't really SO bad.

You probably flashed one of these after you accidentally slipped going down the stairs at school in front of everyone. It's a felt smile, with the eyes directed downward in embarrassment — no eye contact here! It says: “Please ignore what you've just seen or heard!”

Considered the best smile, this particular smile is created by just one facial muscle (other smiles require many facial muscles). It is involuntary, and is triggered by genuine happiness or amusement. You can tell if someone is flashing this kind of smile by looking at the eyes — which are often smiling too. And you know you're seeing such a smile if you feel the urge to smile back!



## — Unit 2. Handsome is as handsome does —

**11 Find English equivalents to the following words and phrases in the text you have just read.**

- розвеселити когось;
- змінити настрій;
- поганий досвід;
- широка посмішка;
- щира посмішка;
- справжнє щастя;
- візуальний контакт;
- жалюгідна посмішка;
- відображати почуття того, хто посміхається;
- чим більше ти посміхаєшся, тим щасливішим стаєш;
- переконливий;
- гідний довіри.

**12 Match the idioms from the text (1–6) with their definitions (a–g).**

- 1) to feel blue
- 2) to lift spirits
- 3) to make the best of smth
- 4) to let smth/smb get to you
- 5) to take the edge off smth
- 6) to feel the urge to do smth
- 7) to feel at ease

- a) to reduce the intensity or effect of smth bad, unpleasant
- b) to allow smth to make you feel annoyed or upset
- c) to have a sudden strong desire or need to do smth
- d) to make someone happier
- e) to be relaxed, especially in a situation in which people might feel a little nervous
- f) to accept a situation which is not very good, and do whatever you can to make it better
- g) to be sad and without hope

**13 Fill in the gaps with the idioms from the previous exercise. Remember to put the verbs into the correct form.**

- 1) The sun was hot on my back, but the south-easterly wind \_\_\_\_\_ the heat.
- 2) I'm under a lot of pressure at work, and sometimes it \_\_\_\_\_ me a bit.
- 3) If you \_\_\_\_\_, and don't know who to talk to, phone Depression Hotline, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- 4) They talked all through the night about a million small things. She felt as if she'd known him all her life, and with the first rays of the sun she suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ to tell him all her problems.
- 5) While my mother was in hospital, I would write a poem or draw something nice for her every day. It helped me to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Fred stayed very much in the background, but his soft, kind eyes helped Kate to \_\_\_\_\_ in the circle of his fellow-officers.
- 7) We are stuck here, in the middle of nowhere, but the company's good and we've got plenty of food to last us a couple of days, so we might as well laugh and \_\_\_\_\_ it.

**14 Translate into Ukrainian. Pay special attention to the words and phrases in italics.**

- 1) Susan *smiled at* him and waved.
- 2) He *was all smiles* helping nursery school children splash out with water colours.
- 3) She *broke into a wide smile* as soon as she saw her grandson come into the room.
- 4) The teacher's words of praise *brought a smile* to Sam's face.
- 5) "I love this city," said Frank, *flashing a big smile*.
- 6) When Alan announced his engagement to Stephanie, Kate somehow managed *to force a smile* hoping it looked natural.
- 7) "We're going to have a visitor," said her mother, and Alice's *face broke into a grin* at the thought.
- 8) Joel *gave me a smile* and a big hug as I walked in.
- 9) I can always *raise a smile* — even on a rainy and difficult day.
- 10) Mrs Summerly's face *was wearing a welcoming smile*.
- 11) Tell him how much it'll cost — that should *wipe the smile off his face*.
- 12) He turned around and *threw me a radiant smile*.
- 13) When someone gives you *a sincere smile*, return it — smile back at the person.



# 15 Smiles from A to Z.

Below are some adjectives that can describe smiles. Fill in the missing letters and translate the adjectives into Ukrainian.

Letter	Adjectives to Describe Smiles
A	attr ____ ct ____ v ____
B	br ____ v ____, br ____ ____ d
C	ch ____ rm ____ ng
D	disarming, deceiving,
E	enc ____ ____ r ____ g ____ ng
F	fr ____ ____ ndl ____, f ____ ls ____ f ____ k ____, f ____ x ____ d
G	glued, g ____ n ____ in ____
H	h ____ ____ rt ____, h ____ pp ____
I	ir ____ n ____ c, intriguing, ic ____
J	jolly
K	k ____ nd, kn ____ w ____ ng
L	l ____ v ____ l ____, l ____ t ____ ____ e
M	mysterious
N	n ____ st ____, n ____ rv ____ ____ s, n ____ c ____, n ____ ____ ght ____
O	opt ____ m ____ st ____ c
P	pl ____ ____ s ____ nt, p ____ l ____ t ____
R	radiant, reassuring
S	sc ____ pt ____ c ____ l, s ____ ll ____, s ____ nc ____ r ____ st ____ p ____ d, s ____ nn ____
T	t ____ ns ____,
U	____ nd ____ rst ____ nd ____ ng
V	v ____ ct ____ r ____ ____ ____ s
W	w ____ nn ____ ng

# 16 What kind of smiles do you think the following people might have?

- 1) Mona Lisa in the portrait painted by Leonardo da Vinci;
- 2) The Snow Queen from Hans Christian Andersen's fairy-tale;
- 3) a person who is told that people will live on Mars in three years' time;
- 4) a student who is going to take an exam in a subject he knows very little about;
- 5) a student who has just passed a very difficult exam successfully;
- 6) a grandmother who is watching her grandson making his first steps;
- 7) a person who is going to do something bad;
- 8) a person who has no real wish to smile but has to do it under the circumstances;
- 9) a person who is really happy to see you;
- 10) a tired shop assistant at the end of the working day.

