

ODLAR YURDU UNİVERSİTETİ
f.ü.f.d. Səadət Xalid qızı Abdurəhmanova

OXUYUB ANLAMA VƏ YAZI

Metodik vəsait

Odlar Yurdu Universitetinin Elmi
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Müəllif: Odlar Yurdu Universitetinin “Dillər” kafedrasının filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru: **Səadət Xalid qızı Abdurəhmanova**

Rəyçilər: ADU-nun Beynəlxalq Münasibətlər və İdarəetmə fakültəsi nəzdində “Xarici dillər” kafedrasının dosenti:
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Bakalavr proqramı ilə xarici dil müəllimliyi (ingilis dili) və tərcümə (ingilis dili) ixtisası üzrə təhsil alan tələbələr üçün elmi-metodik vəsait. Bakı, 2019- 132 səh

Elmi-metodik vəsait tələb olunan müvafiq proqrama əsaslanaraq “İngilis dili müəllimliyi” və “Tərcümə” ixtisası üzrə təhsil alan tələbələr üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur.

Bu metodik vəsait tələbələrinsərbəst işlərində istifadə oluna bilər. Həm tələbələr, həm müəllimlər bu metodiki vəsaitdən geniş şəkildə istifadə edə bilərlər.

Giriş

Oxuyub anlama və yazı fənni qarşısında qoyulan məqsəd xarici dilə (ingilis dilinə)praktik olaraq hərtərəfli yiyələnmiş ingilisdili mütəxəssis hazırlamaqdan ibarətdir.

Metodik vəsait orta məktəbi Azərbaycan dilində bitirmiş tələbələr üçün nəzərdə tutulmuşdur,buna görə də bura daxil edilmiş dil materialının izahında və möhkəmləndirilməsində azərbaycanlıların təsadüf etdiyi çətinliklər (dilin xüsusiyyətləri iləəlaqədar)nəzərə alınmışdır.Bu məqsədlə bütün tədris materialı (fonetika,qrammatika,leksika)metodik tipologiya baxımından təhlil edilmişdir. Təhlil (müqayisə)əsasında aşkar edilmiş çətinliklər və bu çətinliklərlə əlaqədar buraxılan səhvlər təlim zamanı,xüsusilə çalışmalar sisteminin yaradılmasında əsas çıxış nöqtəsinə çevrilmişdir.Müqayisə təkcə ana dilində deyil,eyni zamanda xarici dilin artıq məlum olan hadisələri ilə də aparılmalıdır.

Tədris materialının ardıcılığına gəldikdə demək lazımdır ki,burada məqsəd tələbələrdə şifahi nitq vərdişlərini mümkün qədər tez inkişaf etdirməkdən ibarətdir,yəni ilk növbədə dildə ən çox yayılmış hadisələri öyrənmək lazımdır.Belə olduqda bəzən didaktikanın asandan çətinə prinsipi pozulur.Çox yayılmış hadisələrin bəziləri təlim baxımından çətin mənimsənilən hadisələrdir.

Asandan çətinə prinsipinin pozulmasına tədris olunan materialın ardıcılığının müəyyən edilməsində yol verilsə də,bu prinsipi dil hadisələrinin ayrılıqda öyrədilməsində mütləq nəzərə almaq lazımdır.Bu və ya digər dil hadisəsinin izahı,möhkəmləndirilməsi əvvəlcə asan,sonra isə çətin mövqedə (əhatədə)verilmişdir.Çətinlik tədricən -çalışmadan çalışmaya artmalıdır.

Mənimsəmə və bununla əlaqədar tərtib olunan çalışmalar sistemi idrak prosesi pillələrinə uyğun tərtib edilməlidir,yəni

hər yeni dil hadisəsinin mənimsənilməsinə yönəldilən çalışmaları aşağıdakı ardıcılıqla vermək lazımdır: a) yaddaş çalışmaları (bu çalışmalar yenidən izah edilmiş hadisənin yaddaş qalmasına həsr edilir); b) fərqləndirmə çalışmaları (bu çalışmalar yenidən öyrənilmiş hadisənin başqa oxşar hadisələrdən seçilə bilməsinə həsr olunur). Çalışmalar sistemində sistemləşdirmə və təkrar çalışmalarına xüsusi yer vermək lazımdır. Yalnız belə olduqda xarici dilin təlimi müsbət nəticə verə bilər.

Təlim prosesində tələbələrə müstəqil çalışma bacarıq və vərdişlərini aşılamaq lazımdır.

Auditoriyada aparılan bütün iş pedaqoji cəhətdən istiqamətləndirilməli və tələbəni gələcək ixtisasına hazırlamalıdır.

Oxuyub anlama və yazı fənni qarşısında duran əsas tələblər:

a) Tələbələrin lazımlı ügəhtəhtiyatlarının genişləndirilməsi, monoloji və bioloji nitq kimi şifahi nitq vərdişlərinin möhkəmləndirilməsi;

b) Oxu vərdişlərinin möhkəmləndirilməsi, istənilən xarici dil mətnlərini dəqiq və hərtərəfli anlamaq;

c) Xarici dildən ana dilinə və əksinə tərcümə vərdişlərini yaratmaq və inkişaf etdirmək;

d) Yazı vərdişlərini inkişaf etdirmək;

e) Xarici dildə müzakirə aparma vərdişləri yaratmaq;

f) Müxtəlif tipli mətnləri (bədi, publisistik) oxuyub anlamaq və tərcümə etmək qabiliyyəti yaratmaq.

Module 1

“All About You”

- Asking and answering questions
- Present Simple and continuous
- Vocabulary: Everyday Activities, People around You
- Reading and Speaking: “How we really spend our time”
- Wordspot: have (and have got)
- Pronunciation: Auxiliary verbs
- Task: Find things in common
- Writing: E-mail an old friend

Language focus 1

Asking and answering questions:

I. Look at the photographs of people meeting, which photo shows the following?

- a) A businesswoman meeting a colleague from abroad for the first time (2)
- b) A person answering questions for an application form (4)
- c) Two friends chatting about their news (3)
- d) Some students on an English course getting to know each other during a break (1)

Analysis:

1. Asking questions:

How many of the questions from ex:2 can you remember? Use the verbs below to write them: are; is; do; does; have; was; were; did.

2. Auxiliaries in answers:

Can you shorten these long answers using auxiliary verbs?

a) Have you got any brothers and sisters?

No, I haven't.

b) Does all your family live round here?

Yes, my parents do, but my sister doesn't.

Language Summary: A on p144:

1. Verbs: Be, Have and Do:

Be, have and do can all be used as the main verb in a sentence:

Ex:

1. My brother is still at school.

2. We have lunch at about one o'clock.

3. I usually do my homework in my bedroom.

1. Auxiliary verbs to form tenses:

We also use be, have and do to form tenses, questions and negative forms, and on their own (in short answers, question tags, etc) . In this case they are called auxiliary verbs.

a) We use:

To be + verb(ing)- to form continuous tenses.

Present continuous: He's studying to become a doctor.

Past Continuous: I was talking to Charles the other day.

b) We use:

To have + past participle-to form perfect tenses:

Present Perfect: We've been here for 3 months.

Past Perfect: The film had started when we got there.

a) We use:

To do – in simple tenses (in the question and negative forms)

Present simple: Does all your family live here?

Past simple: I didn't get your e-mail.

Remember:

I. Third person singular forms:

Do – he/she it does

Have- he/she it has

II. Contractions:

She is waiting- She's waiting

You are joking- You're joking

He has left- He's left

III. Auxiliary verbs in questions and negatives:

a). In continuous and perfect tenses, questions are formed by inverting the subject and auxiliary verbs.

Ex: She is not working- She isn't working

He has not come home- He hasn't come home.

Remember:

1. With modal verbs, we form questions by inverting the subject and the verb.

Ex: Can I come in?

2. We form negatives with not.

Ex: I mustn't stay long.

IV. Auxiliaries used on their own:

a). Short answers:

These can make the speaker sound more polite/interested.

Ex: A: Have you been here before?

B: Yes, I have.

We also use auxiliaries to avoid repeating long sentences:

Ex: A: Does your family live in Paris?

B: My father does, but my mother doesn't.

b) Short questions and question tags:

A: My brother's gone to live in Australia.

B: Has he?

You were at home last night, weren't you?

Text: “How We Really Spend Our Time”

1. To be short of something- Not to have enough of something- to lack of smth.- Nəyinsə çatışmaması və ya az olması
2. Startling- Extremely unusual or surprising- Təəccübləndirici
A startling contrast- Qeyri-adi ziddiyyət
3. Leisure- Boş vaxt
At leisure- Tələsmədən
To be at leisure- Asudə vaxtı olmaq
Ex: Do it at your leisure! Sizə münasib vaxtda bunu edərsiniz
4. Leisure time- Asudə vaxt
Leisure- time that is spent doing what you enjoy, when you are not working or
studying.
5. Average- Typical or normal; ordinary not special- orta rəqəm

On an average : On the average- orta

Below(above) the average –orta rəqəmdən aşağı(yuxarı)

6. Exhausted –çox yorğun –very tired
7. Takeaways – a meal that you buy at a restaurant and eat it somewhere else-götürmək, aparmaq
8. Malls –gəzinti üçün kölgəli yer
9. Employee – a person who is paid to work for somebody-işçi
Number of employees- işçilərin sayı
10. To flirt with somebody- to behave towards somebody as if you find him sexually attractive, without seriously wanting to have a relationship with him.
11. I’m really into...-(informal)- to be interested in something in an active way: həddən çox maraqlanmaq nə iləsə
Ex: He’s into surfing in a big way.

12. Text(n)- a piece of writing that you have to answer questions about in an exam or a lesson –mətn, tekst; syn: passage
13. Internet-an international computer network connecting other network and computers from companies, universities, etc.

Word combinations and phrases

1. Telefonda uzun-uzadı danışmaq- chatting on the phone=talking on the phone.
2. Dostlarla bütün gününü gəzməkdə (=bayırda) keçirtmək-hanging out with your friends.
3. Bazarlıq(etmək)-(to do)shopping.
4. Dincəlmək və heç bir işlə məşğul olmamaq-relaxing out doing nothing.
5. Televizora baxmaq-watching tv
6. Musiqiyə qulaq asmaq-listening to music
7. Ev tapşırığı etmək- doing your homework
8. Kompyuter oyunları oynamaq-playing computer games
9. Dostuna ismarıc(=mesaj)göndərmək-texting your friend
10. İnternetdə(işləyəndə)-on(using the internet)
11. Tapşırıqlar etmək-doing exercises.
12. Ev işi görmək-doing housework
13. Qiraət- reading
14. Gəzinti- walking
15. Biş-düş- cooking

Sentences:

1. Bir-birinə təqdim olunan bir neçə gün içərisində onlar artıq köhnə dostlar kimi telefonda saatlarla danışdılar-Within days of being introduced they were chatting on the phone like old friends.

2. Müəllimə çox gözəl bilirdi ki, orada yerli uşaqlar dostları ilə bütün günlərini küçədə gəzintidə keçirirdilər-The teacher was well aware of local kids hanging out with their friends there.
3. “Sən özün çox gözəl bilirən ki,mən sadəcə dincəlməyə və heç bir işlə məşğul olmamağa nifrət edirəm” – qız dedi və musiqiyə qulaq asmağa davam etdi- “You yourself well know that I hate relaxing and doing nothing”-the girl said and went on listening to music.
4. Ev işlərini görəndən sonra bir qədər gəzintiyə çıxmaq ona xüsusi zövq verirdi- She got much pleasure from walking a little after doing housework.
5. “Biş-düş onun sevimli işidir.Ürəyinizə salmayın. O öhdəsindən gələ biləcək”-“Cooking is her favourite occupation.Take it easy. She’ll be able to manage it”
6. Nə edəcəyini bilmədən qız dostuna qısa bir ismarıç göndərirdi və sonra isə kompyuter oyunlarını oynamağa davam etdi-Not knowing what to do the girl texted her friend and began playing computer games; the girl texted her friend and then began playing computer games.

Text

“How We Really Spend Our Time”

1. Do all working people have no leisure time all over the world? (No, although people all over the world are working longer and longer hours, we also have more leisure time than ever before).
2. What is considered to be by far the most popular leisure activity the world over? (after sleeping and working, watching TV is by far the most popular leisure activity the world over)
3. What do the British do more than any other nation in Europe? (They watch more TV, and also read more)

4. How many people read books and newspapers there? (The vast majority, 85%, regularly read newspapers, and 54%-regularly read books)
5. Who helps modern European women working full time? (Although up to 2 thirds of modern European women work full-time, they still do the main share of the housework, too, Husbands help in the house more than they did in the past)
6. How is it in the UK?(But in the UK, men do an average of just 6 hours a week, compared to their wives, who do over 18 hours)
7. What do the vast majority of working women in the UK say? (They say they are stressed and exhausted)
8. What is learnt according to the latest research by supermarkets? (.....the average British family spends just 11 minutes, preparing the main evening meal, and prefers “ready meals” and takeaways to home-cooked-food)
9. How often do all families in the UK eat together? (Almost half of all families in the UK eat together only once a month or less)
10. What about young people in the UK? (More than half of young people in the UK have a full time job by the age of 19)
11. But what about young people in Spain and Italy?(But the majority of young Spanish and Italian people don't start full-time work until they are 24)
12. How much time a day does the average American fourteen-year-old spend doing homework? (only half an hour)
13. What do less than a fifth of young people do ? (Less than a fifth of young people participate in sports, clubs, music or other traditional hobbies)
14. And what about 65%? (65% say that they spend their time chatting on their mobiles and hanging out with their friends in shopping malls)
15. What can you say about pensioners in the UK? (they are almost twice as active as teenagers. People over 65 spend

nearly 2 hours a day – doing physical activities, which as walking, cycling, gardening or sport)

16. What do teenagers do? (they spend only 75 minutes doing physical activities However, surprisingly, people who use the internet regularly do more sport than people who never use it)

17. How would you characterize the Swedes and Finns? (They are the sportiest nationalities in Europe 73% do some kind of sport at least once or twice a week)

18. Are people always working at work these days? (No. The latest research reveals, that each day the average British employee spends 55 min-chatting, 16 min-flirting, 14 min-surfing the internet, 9 min- sending e- mails to friends)

Vocabulary 1
(student's book)
P:10

People around you

Acquaintance-tanış-someone, you know, but not well.

Boss – şef, büyük- a person who is in charge of other people at work and tells them what to do.

Cousin-əmioğlu, dayıoğlu,əmiqızı, dayıqızı-your aunt's son or daughter.

Headteacher – baş müəllim- a teacher who is in charge of a school.

Neighbor- qonşu-a person, who lives near you.

Relative- qohum – a person who is in the same family as somebody else

Aunt- xala,bibi- the sister of your father or mother: the wife of your uncle.

Classmate –sinif yoldaşı.

Colleague – həmkar – a person, you work with.
Ex girlfriend – keçmiş rəfiqə
Husband- ər, həyat yoldaşı
Niece- bacıqızı, qardaşqızı- your sister's daughter.
Stepmother - ögey ana
Stepfather – your mother's new husband
Best friend - ən yaxşı dost- your close friend
Flatmate – otaq yoldaşı
Brother in law – your wife's brother
Mother- in- law-qayınana-your husband's or wife's mother.
Parent – valideyn
Stranger-yad adam-someone you don't know.

Sentences

1. Sara həmişəki saç düzümünə görə o birisi qızlar tərəfindən yenə də nahaq iradlara tuş gəldi-Sarah was picked on by the other girls because of her usual hairdo.
2. Qız yalnız qalacağı fikrindən çox qorxurdu- The girl was terrified at the thought of being alone.
3. Mən onu itirəcəyimdən çox qorxuram- I'm terrified of losing him.
4. Onun həmişə vaxtı azdır. Ən azından, mən belə düşünürəm – She is always short of time. At least I think, she is.
5. Hər dəfə Ceyn telefonda öz dostları ilə uzun-uzadı danışanda qardaşı qızları onun bu səhvini ört-basdır etməyə çalışırdılar- Every time when Jane was chatting on the phone with her friends, her nieces were trying to cover for her.
6. Mən bilirdim ki, Rick zavallı qorxağın təkidir, çünki hələ məktəbdə ikən, o özündən böyük oğlanlardan çox qorxurdu- I knew Rick was a pathetic coward, because while at school, he used to be terrified of boys older than him.

7. Onun ürəyində nəzərəçarpacaq ciddi ağrı olduğundan, bu gözlənilməz xəbərdən onun sanki dili tutulmuşdur (= şoka düşmüşdü, danışa bilmirdi)-As she had a considerable pain in her heart, she was stunned to silence from the unexpected news.

Dictation

Mrs. Yerhardt always had had a great desire for a really comfortable home Good furniture, a thick, soft carpet of some warm, pleasing colour, plenty of chairs, pictures and a piano – she had wanted these nice things all her life, but her circumstances had never been good enough for her hopes to be realized, still she did not despair. Some day maybe, before she died these things would be added to her and she would be happy. Perhaps her chance was coming now.

Arrived at Cleveland, this feeling was encouraged by the sight of Gennie`s cheerful face. She became assured that they would get along all right. Mrs. Yerhardt had still fifty dollars left and with it a way of getting little extra furniture was provided. Gennie had spent her evenings for the last few days in washing the windows and floors of their new house. They talked and planned for the future until nine o`clock came, when all but Gennie and her mother retired. These two talked on, the burden of responsibilities resting on the daughter.

In the course of a week the entire cottage was in order, with some pieces of new furniture, a new carpet, and some necessary things for the kitchen. The younger children were entered at the public school, but it was decided that one of them must find some employment. Both Gennie and her mother felt the injustice of this, but knew no way of preventing the sacrifice. They hoped to let him go to school next year.

During this period the little family presented a picture of honorable and patient toil. Every day Mrs. Yerhardt arose in the morning while the others slept, and built the fire. Then she took up the task of getting the breakfast often as she moved about noiselessly in her thin slippers she looked at her sleeping children with sympathy and so wished that they did not need to rise so early or to work hard.

Spelling Test

1. To treat somebody unfairly by blaming, criticizing or punishing him- to pick on somebody.
2. Talking on the phone- chatting on the phone.
3. To behave towards somebody as if you find him attractive without seriously wanting to have a relationship with him- to flirt with somebody.
4. Not to have enough of something; to lack something- to be short of something.
5. Time, that is spent doing what you enjoy when you are not working or studying- leisure time.
6. A meal, that you buy at a restaurant and eat it somewhere else- takeaways.
7. Making you feel pity or sadness; weak, useless, and not successful- pathetic.
8. To be surprised or shocked so much that you can't think clearly or speak – to be stunned to ...
9. The antonym of the word “mean” – generous
10. To be very much frightened – to be terrified of somebody.
11. Extremely unusual or surprising – startling
12. Typical or normal – average
13. A person, who is paid to work for somebody – an employee
14. Very tired – exhausted
15. Going out and walking with your friends- hanging out with your friends

16. Ürəyinə salma! – take it easy!
17. ən azından – at least
18. çox güclü ağrı – a considerable pain
19. to invent a lie or an excuse that will stop somebody from getting into trouble – to cover for somebody.
20. A special chair which is used by people, who cannot walk, because of illness, an accident, etc – a wheelchair
21. The place, where you pay for the things that you are buying in a supermarket – a checkout desk.

Module 2 “Memory”

T2.1

Andy:

gorgeous- very beautiful and attractive, giving pleasure and enjoyment – çox qəşəng, cəlbedici.

As luck would have it – in the way that chance decides what will happen – xöşbəxtlikdən

A bucket (of ice)- a round open container with a handle used for carrying or holding liquids, sand, etc- vedrə
accidentally- by chance, not planned- təsadüfən.

Paul:

To bump into – to hit somebody, something accidentally- dəymək, dəyib keçmək

A tracksuit – (jogging suit)- a warm loose pair of trousers/ pants and matching jacket work for sports practice or as informal clothes – idman forması

Practice:

1. T2.2

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Met | 9. Offered |
| 2. Went | 10 Started |
| 3. Was staying | 11. Were preparing |
| 4. Was visiting | 12. Was |
| 5. Invited | 13. Asked |
| 6. Was helping | 14. Seemed |
| 7. Arrived | 15. Liked |
| 8. Were still tidying | 16. Was wearing |

Practice 2 (p.19)

“Used to”

1. We use it for habits and states in the past.

Ex: I used to go to the gym every day. My sister used to have really long hair. There is no equivalent form in the present.

2. We can always use the past simple instead of “used to”

Ex: I went to the gym every day. My sister had really long hair.

Listening and speaking: (P:19)

A Childhood memory:

1. To get the blame for something – nəyəsə görə günahı götürmək.

2. Slot machines – a long narrow opening in the machine, into which you put or fit something (ex: coins) metroda pul atılan maşın

3. To slide –(slid,slid) – to move easily over a smooth or wet surface – sürüşmək.

4. The alarm went off – if an alarm goes off, it makes a sudden loud noise.-xarab olmaq

5. A fairground - an outdoor area where a fair with entertainments is held-yarmarka

6. (a) marble (floor) – a type of hard stone that is usually white and often has colored lines in it-mərmər(döşəmə)

7. To bully someone – to frighten or hurt a weaker person; to use your strength or power to make somebody do something.-qorxutmaq.

8. To win a prize – to be the most successful in a competition, race or battle – mükafat qazanmaq.

9. To cut your head open – başı yarımaq.

10.To part-separate;leave smb.-ayrılmaq

11.To split up- stop having a relationship with smb.-ayrılmaq

Questions:

Sung:

- 1) Who did Sung meet? (the president of the United states: PresidentNixon)
- 2) What years was that? (1972)
- 3) How old was she then? (7)
- 4) Where did the president visit exactly? (to China; Datong)
- 5) Why was Sung there? (Because she was good at dancing)
- 6) Who was she chosen by? And why? (she was chosen by her school to dance in front of the president)
- 7) What is the thing she remembers up to now? (the president smiled, came up to her and said “hello”)
- 8) Did Sung know English well? (No that was the only English word she knew)
- 9) What did she answer him? (“welcome”)
- 10) Did she say the word in English? (No in Chinese).

2.Andy:

1. Where did Andy meet his girlfriend? (while he was working as a barman in a disco)
2. Why did he really want to talk to her? (because she was a really gorgeous girl in the club)
3. But what was his problem? Why couldn't he speak to her? (Because he was working)
4. What happened when he was carrying a bucket of ice? (He dropped it, accidentally, just next to where she was sitting)
5. How did he apologize for that? (“Oh, I'm so sorry.I'm really, really sorry”)
6. What did they do afterwards? (they began chatting)
7. What was her name? (Karen)

8. What did she do in the end? (she gave him her phone number)
9. How long have they been together? (nearly 2 years)

3.Paul

1. What was there in Paul's country? (a football match)
2. When was it? (a few years ago)
3. What country was the football match against? (against Italy)
4. Which hotel were Paul and his friend walking past? (They were walking past the hotel, where the Italian team were staying)
5. What was Paul doing? (He was just talking to his friend)
6. What happened to Paul, when they were just going along? (He bumped into someone)
7. What kind of man was he? (He was a big man, wearing a tracksuit)
8. Who was that? (It was Vieri, the Italian footballer)
9. Did Paul apologize? (Yes: "Oh, sorry, sorry")
10. How did he feel, when he understood it was Vieri? (He was so surprised, he just didn't know what to say)
11. What did Paul ask him for? ("Do you mind if we take a photo?")
12. Did Vieri agree to this? ("Yes, Ok")
13. Where is the photo now? (Paul has still got the photo to this day, at home)

Listening and speaking (p:19)

Words in the box:

1. To get the blame for something-nə üçünsə günahı üzərinə götürmək- to take the responsibility for doing something badly. Niyə həmişə nəsə ətrafda yanlış bir şey olduqda, sən günahı öz üzərinə götürürsən? Why do you always get the blame for everything that goes wrong?

Şirkət bu bədbəxt hadisəyə görə günahı öz üzərinə götürməli olacaq- The organization will have to get the blame for the accident.

2. Slot machines- a long narrow opening in the machine into which you put coins – avtomat maşın

Uşaq metroya girdi, cibindən xırda pulları çıxartdı və avtomat maşına saldı- The child entered the underground, took some coins out of his pocket and put them into the slot machine.

3. To slide- to move easily over a smooth or wet surface- sürüşmək.

a) Avtomat qapılar sürüşüb açıldı- the automatic doors slid open

b) Qız əlini stolun üzərində sürüşdürərək, kənarında saxladı- The girl slid her hand on the table and stopped on the edge of it.

4. The alarm went off-it makes a sudden loud noise – zəngli saat xarab olub.

Zəngli saatım xarab olduğu üçün, dünən qəfildən bütün ailə üzvlərini səhər tezdən oyatdı- As my alarm went off , it made all the family members wake up early in the morning.

5. A fairground – an outdoor area, where a fair with entertainments is held – yarmarka sahəsi.

Yarmarkada çoxlu izdiham olduğundan, uşaq itmişdi – As there were crowds in the fairground, the child was lost.

6. (a) marble (floor)- a type of hard stone that is usually white – mərmər döşəmə

Castin tələsdiyindən qaçırdı. Birdən o mərmər döşəmə üzərinə yıxıldı və başı yarıldı – Justin was running being in a hurry. Suddenly he fell on the marble floor and cut his head open.

7. To win a prize- to be the most successful in a competition- qalib gəlmək, mükafat qazanmaq.

Rick bilirdi ki, bu yarışda o mükafat qazanmalıdır. Yalnız bu yolla o Ceynə özünü sevdirə bilərdi-Rick knew that he had to win a prize in the competition. In this way he could win Jane's heart. To win somebody's heart- to make somebody love you

8. To bully someone – frighten or hurt a weaker person; to use your strength or power to make somebody do it – bir kəsi hədələmək.

Zavallı Ceyn həmişə öz bibisi oğlu tərəfindən təhdidlərə məruz qalırdı- Poor Jane was always bullied by her cousin.

9. To cut your head open- to hit one's head over something hard and have it bleeding-başı yarılmaq

Suddenly he fell on the marble floor and cut his head open.

Reading (p: 20)

Word box

1. Doing puzzles and crosswords – krasvodlar həll etmək
2. Increasing your heart rate-ürək döyüntüsünü sürətləndirmək
3. Getting oxygen to your brain- beyinə oksigen çatdırılması
4. Eating fruit and vegetables – meyvə və tərəvəz yemək
5. listening to classical music – klassik musiqiyə qulaq asmaq
6. Keeping fit – özünü formada saxlamaq
7. listening to rock music – rok musiqiyə qulaq asmaq.
8. Chewing gum – a sweet or candy that you chew, but don't swallow-sakkız.
9. Eating fish – balıq yemək
- 10.Stress – stress.

Text: “10ways to improve your memory” (p: 20)

1. To make an effort - cəhd göstərmək – to make an attempt= to try
2. Tip-top - yüksək nöqtə, hədd
Top secret-tam məxvi
3. To focus on, upon something- diqqətini yönəltmək
To give attention, effort, etc. to one particular subject, situation or person rather than another.
4. Consciously - dərk edərək ,anlayaraq , being aware of something; noticing something
5. A chunk - bir qalın parça (hissə) a thick solid piece (of something) that has been cut or broken off something.
Ex: a chunk of cheese- bir parça pendir
I've already written a fair chunk of the article.

6. To be associated with something- to be connected with each other because of happening together or one thing causes the other - əlaqəli olmaq
7. To pat – to touch somebody/something gently several times with your hand flat esp. as a sign of affection – sığallamaq
8. To reduce – azaltmaq- to make something less or smaller in size, quantity, price, etc.
9. Tuna- iri yırtıcı balıq
Sardine- siyənək balığı
Salmon- qızılbalıq
Lean meat – yavan, yəni yağsız ət (pəhriz kimi)

Sentences

1. The visit helped to focus world attention on the plight of the refugees.
2. Each exercises focuses on a different grammar point.
3. He focused his blue eyes on her.
4. The stranger the picture the better you will remember it!-
şəkil nə qədər qəribə olsa, bir o qədər də yaxşı yadınızda qalacaq
5. Qiymətlər 20% endirilib – Costs have been reduced by 20%

Questions

10 ways to improve your memory

1. How is a good (a bad) memory often seen? –(as something comes naturally
a bad memory – as something that can't be changed)
2. Is there anything to improve your memory? (actually there is a lot you can do ...)
3. What does it mean? (to take responsibility and to make an effort.

4. How many ways of improving your memory are given?
5. Why are they given by? (the experts)
6. What are they?
 - a) Take an interest – make an effort
 - b) Repeat things
 - c) Form a mental picture
 - d) Invent a story
 - e) Organize your ideas
7. Listen to Mozart
8. Take mental exercise
9. Take physical exercise
10. Eat the right things
11. Drink coffee

Text (Workbook)
“I used to believe” (p:18)

1. A border- sərhəd- the line that divides 2 countries or areas;
 2. A trail- iz;quyruq - a long line or series of marks that is left by something as it moves
 Ex: the car left a trail of dust- maşın arxasında tozlu iz buraxmışdı.
 3. A hand (of a clock)-əqrəb- a part of a clock or watch that points to the numbers
 4. Seeds – toxumlar, dənələr- the small hard part, produced by a plant from which a new plant can grow
 A pip-çəyirdək (limon)- the small hard seed that is found in some types of fruit
 5. A penguin- pinqvin- a black and white seabird that lives in the Antarctic
- Interior- daxili- the inside part of something
 Ant: exterior

6. To explode- to burst or make something burst loudly and violently causing damage; syn; to blow up-partlatmaq;partlamaq
7. To guard- to protect property, places or people from attack or danger-keşik çəkmək, qorumaq

Questions:

- 1) What did she use to believe about a little penguin in her refrigerator? (When I was 6 or 7 I used to believe that a little penguin lived in my fridge and his job was to turn the interior light on and off .I used to sit and open the fridge repeatedly, trying to catch him doing it)
- 2) What did she use to think about airplanes leaving trails across the sky? (That the trails are created by the pilots, leaning out of the windows holding a piece of chalk, so they know where they have been)
- 3) What did she use to think about teachers?(During my first years at school I kept hearing that: “teachers have eyes in the back of their heads”. So I thought that when someone became a teacher, they had to have an operation to get an extra set of eyes! I also wondered why a lot of lady teachers had hair. What’s the point of having eyes in the back of your head, if you keep covering them up?)
- 4) What did she use to believe in, about countries? (That countries really had their names written across them and that when you reached a border, there would be red-dotted lines on the ground).
- 5) What kind of problems did she use to have with clocks? (When I was trying to learn how to read a real clock. My theory was that if an hour is longer than a minute, then the long hand was the hour and the short hand was for minutes. I was always late coming homeor really early)

6) What did she use to believe in about the President's desk? ("For some reason, I used to think that there was a big red button in the middle of the President's desk, and if he pressed it, the whole world would explode. I also thought that it wasn't very well guarded, and I always worried that he could accidentally lean on it")

7) What did she use to think about radios made in Japan? ("When I was a child, I couldn't understand how a radio, made in Japan, play song in Spanish and English. If they are made in Japan, they should be able to play just Japanese songs")

8) Why did she use to be very scared of swallowing seed: when she was small? ("Because, once, when I swallowed a lemon pip, I refused open my mouth in the morning, because thought that the branches of the lemon tree, that had grown in the night, would come out")

9) What did she use to think about animals? ("I used to believe (and I still do believe) that animals could watch TV and understand what they were seeing. I had a rabbit that just sat near the screen, staring at it while the show was on, but would look away or do something else, when the ads came on. Now my 2 dogs are in the same way – they sit with me and watch TV, but then start to yawn and stretch during the ads – except dog (food commercial, of course)")

10. What was she told about a bottle of diet coke by her sister one time? (when I was about to pour a drink from a bottle of diet coke, my sister said: "you know, diet coke turns you into a skeleton, if you are not fat" I was terrified. Unfortunately for me, her lie worked and I didn't drink any diet drinks, until I was in my teens")

Spelling Test

1. A long line or series of marks that is left by airplanes, etc, as it moves- a trail.
2. (of a clock)- a part of a clock or watch that points to the numbers – a hand.
3. The small hard part, produced by a plant, from which a new plant can grow- seeds=a pip
4. Inside part of something- interior
5. To be connected with each other- to be associated with something.
6. To touch somebody/something gently several times with your hand flat, especially as a sign of affection – to pat
7. Being aware of something – consciously
8. Tunes balığı-tuna
Yavan ət- lean meat
Qızılbalıq- salmon
Sardina (siyənək növü)- sardine
- 9.To try: to make an attempt= to make an effort
.To give full attention to a particular subject or person, etc rather than another – to focus on something.
- 10.Klassik musiqiyə qulaq asmaq – (listening) to listen to classical music
- 11.Ürək döyüntüsünü sürətləndirmək – to increase your heart rate.
- 12.Krasford və tapmacalar həll etmək- to do puzzles and crosswords
- 13.A sweet or candy, that you chew but don't swallow – a chewing gum
- 14.A machine with a long narrow opening into which you put coins - a slot machine
- 15.To move easily over a smooth or wet surface – to slide.
- 16.To take the responsibility for doing something badly – to get the blame for something.

- 17.To be the most successful in a competition – to win a prize.
- 18.To hit one’s head over something hard and have it bleeding – to cut your head open
- 19.To make somebody love you – to win somebody’s heart
- 20.To frighten or hurt a weaker person: to use your strength or power to make somebody do something – to bully someone
- 21.An outdoor area, where a fair with entertainments is held-a fairground

Dictation **Learning by Heart**

Some people have good memories, and can easily learn quite long poems by heart. But they often forget them almost as quickly as they learn them. There are other people who can only remember things when they have said them over and over, but when they do know them they don’t forget them.

Charles Dickens, the famous English author, said that he could walk down any long street in London and then tell you the name of every shop he had passed. Many of the great men of the world have had wonderful memories.

A good memory is a great help in learning a language. Everybody learns his own language by remembering what he hears when he is a small child, and some children – like boys and girls who live abroad with their parents – seem to learn two languages almost as easily as one. In school it is not so easy to learn a second language because the pupils have so little time for it, and they are busy with other subjects as well.

The best way for most of us to remember things is to join them in our mind with something which we know already, or which we easily remember because we have a picture of it in our mind. That is why it is better to learn words in sentences, not

by themselves; or to see, or do, or feel what a word means when we first use it.

The human mind is rather like a camera, but it takes photographs not only of what we see but of what we feel, hear, smell and taste. When we take a real-photograph with a camera, there is much to do before the photograph is finished and ready to show to our friends. In the same way, there is much work to be done before we can make a picture remain for ever in the mind.

Memory is the diary that we all carry about with us.

(After O. Wilde)

Module 3 (students' book)

“Around the World”

1) a) Which is the largest country in the world (in area)- China or Russia?(Russia is by far the biggest country by area in the world- it is over 17 million square kilometres)

b)Which has a bigger population? – China or Russia? (China has a much bigger population, with nearly 1.4 billion people)

2) Which is longer – The River Nile in Africa or the River Amazon in South America? (The longest river in the world is the Nile at 6,995 km, but it is only slightly longer than the Amazon. The Amazon – is the second longest river in the world, at about 6, 750 km)

3) Which are the five, most populated cities in the world?

1. Tokio – 28 million – Seoul, in South Korea

2. Mexico city – 21 million

3. Mumbai (Bombay)- 21 million

4. Sao Paulo – 17 million – in Brazil

5. New York – 16 million

4) Which country has the longest coastline in the world? (Canada has by far the longest coastline in the world – it is approximately 244,000 km long

The second longest is Indonesia, but it is a long way behind at only 55,000 km)

5) Which of these US cities is the furthest north? (Chicago – is the furthest north, although it is only slightly further north than New York.

San Francisco and Los Angeles are both in California, but Los Angeles is a lot further south-(south)- about 900 km)

6) Match the descriptions to a country below.(There are several extra countries)

1. It has the most fast food restaurants in the world – China

2. They drink the most cups of tea per person in the world – the Irish
3. It has the most universities in the world – India – nearly 8.500 universities
4. It has the busiest airport in the world – London Heathrow – around 65 million passengers.
5. It is the most popular country in the world with tourists – France – nearly 75 million visitors.
6. It has the most popular, theme park in the world – Tokyo – around 18 million visitors a year.
Theme park – a large park where people go to enjoy by riding on large machines, such as roller coasters and where much of the entertainment is connected with one subject or idea.

100 places to Visit before you die

1. Canal – a long straight passage, dug in the ground and filled with water for boats and ships to travel along.
2. Layers (of rock)- a quantity or thickness of something that lies over a surface or between surfaces
3. Extravagant –hədsiz, həddən artıq, ifrat, fəvqəladə - costing a lot more money than you can afford or is necessary
4. Paintings (and sculptures)- şəkillər və heykəllər – drawing – pictures – canvases.
5. To stretch for..... miles (km) – to spread over an area of land – yerləşmək, ərazi boyunca uzanmaq.
6. White sand – ağ qum.
7. Cliff – a high area of rock with a very steep side, often at the edge of the sea or ocean- qaya
8. Neon (lights)- a chemical element – a colourless gas that doesn't react with anything and that shines with a bright light, when electricity is passed through it.

9. Coconut (tree) – a tropical tree with large nuts. It has a hard hairy shell containing soft white substance that can be eaten and juice- drunk

10. A temple- məbəd – a building used for the worship of a God, especially in religions other than Christianity.

11. Turquoise (sea) – firuzəyi-greenish-blue colour

12. Gambling – the activity of playing games of chance for money and of betting on horses.

Ex: heavy gambling debts

Sentences

1. Sahələr və təpələr biz görə bildiyimiz qədər uzanırdı – Fields and hills stretched out as far as we could see.

2. Nəhayət onlar anladı ki, onların qarşısında uzanan bu tarla sonsuzdur – At last they understood that the field stretching out before them was endless.

3. Uşaq anasına firuzəyi yaxa sancağını almaq istəsə də pulu çatmadı – Though the girl wanted to buy the turquoise brooch, she lacked the money.

4. Restoranın üzərində firuzəyi neon işıqlarla “fövqəladə kanal” sözləri yazılmışdır – The words “extravagant canal” were written on the restaurant with turquoise neon lights

5. Bu firuzəyi divarlı gözəl bir məbəd idi. Dini insanlar həmişə oraya gəlirdilər – It was a beautiful temple with turquoise walls. Religious people used to visit that place.

6. Qumar oyunu kimi oyunlar həmişə adamın hər şeyini riskə atır – Games, like gambling, always make a man risk everything he has.

Text: “ Hundred Places to visit before you die”

- I. A location- təbii çəkilişlər üçün yer
To blow one’s mind- aqlını əlindən almaq
Crusade – səlib müharibələri
- II. Venice- Venetsiya
Venetian- Venetsiyalı
A gondola- qondola (kayutası olan Venetsiya qayığı)
- III. A meadow –çəmənlik
Gambling- qumar oyunu
The strip – uzun nazik zolaq
A replica - tam surət oxşarlığı
Pyramids –piramida
Quickie –tez-tələsik
A casino – kazino
turquoise – firuzəyi- a greenish blue colour

Natural Wonder

I. The Grand Canyon, USA- dərin dərə.

1. How is the Grand Canyon known to native Americans? (As the mountain lying down)
2. How many kilometres does it stretch for? (It stretches for 443 kilometres where the Colorado River cuts through northwest Arizona)
3. Why is the canyon called a baby by geological standards? (It is only 5 or 6 million years old)
4. And what about the rocks at the bottom? (Although the rocks at the bottom are almost 2 billion years old)
5. What delights over 5 million visitors there every year? (The incredible colours of these different layers of rock)

6. What is surprising for everybody there (Surprisingly though, after making the long journey there, the average visitor spends only 15 minutes looking at the Canyon)
7. Is it dangerous to look at the canyon? (Yes visitors should be very careful: every year an average of 5 people fall over the edge)
8. What is one of the viewer's opinion about the Grand Canyon? ("It's just incredible, you feel as if you have died and gone to heaven")
9. What are the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th natural wonders, you know? (II- Iguazu falls, Argentina/ Brazil, III- 10.Great Barrier Reef Australia, IV- Rocky mountains, Canada, V- Victoria falls, Zimbabwe)

II. Ancient wonder, Petra, Jordan

1. Which place is considered to be the location for a number of Hollywood films? (The city of Petra, Jordan)- including "Indiana Jones"and "the last Crusade"-....
2. When was the city of Petra built? (More than 2000 years ago in rocky cliffs and it was once an important commercial city)
3. What were temples, palaces and a huge amphitheatre all cut out of? (... the cliffs, whose amazing colours give the city its rose-red appearance)
4. What do historians think about the citizens of it? (...had to abandon the city of Petra around 551 AD) and this incredible archeological site was forgotten by the West))
5. And when was this incredible archeological site rediscovered? (Until 1812, when a Swiss traveller rediscovered it)
6. What is a viewer's opinion about it? ("It's very difficult to imagine how enormous and how splendid it is from photographs – you just have to see it in person.It'll blow your mind")

III. Romantic city, Venice, Italy

1. Why is Venice the favourite of lovers all over the world? (Because nothing can be more romantic than going down a Venetian- canal in a gondola)
2. Where is the city located? And how many canals and bridges does it have? (This unique city is located on 118 flat islands and has over 200 canals and 400 bridges)
3. What kind of place is the Piazza San Marco? (It is one of the most beautiful squares in the world with its 500- year- old buildings)
4. What other beautiful buildings in Venice can you marvel at? (at the Basilica of st. Mark and the Doge's Palace)
5. What is the Doge's Palace famous for? (It is the home of many of Venice's most famous paintings and sculptures)
6. What is a viewer's opinion? ("Imagine going back in time to a life without cars, where magnificent art and architecture were all around you-this is what you experience when you go to Venice")

IV. Modern City Las Vegas, USA

1. What does the word "Las Vegas" mean in Spanish? (Meadows)
2. What kind of people is Las Vegas for? (Not only for those who are interested in gambling, but also for those who aren't interested in it)
3. What kind of city, is Las Vegas considered to be? (One of the most exciting cities in the world)

Vocabulary Booster (workbook) p: 23

4. 1. a river – çay

A canal- kanal (süni)- a long straight passage, dug in the ground and filled with water for boats and ships to travel along

A stream- bulaq

2 a canyon -dərin dərə- a deep valley with steep sides of rock

A valley- vadi- an area of low land between hills or mountains, often with a

river flowing through it.

a cliff- sıldırım qaya.

4 a volcano – a mountain with a large opening at the top through which gases and lava = hot liquid rock are forced out into the air.

5. a spring- (water)- bulaq- a place where water comes naturally to the surface from under the ground.

7. an island –ada- a piece of lands that is completely surrounded by water.

A reef- sualtı qaya- a long line of rocks or sand near the surface of the sea.

9.a harbor- liman-an area of water on the coast, protected from the open sea by strong walls, where ships can shelter

a bay-körfəz-buxta- a part of the sea, or of a large lake, enclosed by a wide curve of the shore.

a lake – a large area of water that is surrounded by land.

a lagoon- a lake of salt water, that is separated from the sea by a reef or an area of rock or sand- laquna (dənizdən ayrılmış kiçik göl)

Spelling Test

1. Of hotels costing a lot more money than you can afford or is necessary- extravagant.
2. To spread or lie over an area of land- to stretch for....
3. A building used for the worship of a God, especially in religions other than Christianity – a temple.
4. The activity of playing games that make you risk everything you have – gambling.
5. A greenish – blue colour – turquoise.
6. A tropical-tree with large nuts – a coconut tree.
7. Syn= drawings= pictures- paintings.
8. A long straight passage, dug in the ground and filled with water for boats and ships to travel along- a canal.
9. A quantity or thickness of something that lies over a surface or between surfaces – a layer.
10. A high area of rock with a very steep side, often at the edge of the sea or ocean – a cliff.
11. A chemical element of a colourless gas that doesn't react with anything and that shines with a bright light, when electricity is passed through it – neon.
12. Kayutası olan Venetsiya qayıǵı- a gondola
13. Aǵlını başından almaq-to blow one's mind
14. The exact copy of something, but not original – a replica
15. Uzun bir zolaq – a strip
16. Vulkan – a volcano
17. Dərə ,vadi – a valley
18. Dərin dərə - a canyon
19. Sualtı qaya – a reef
20. İqtisadi problemlər – economic problems
21. Həyatın nəbzi – a pace of life
22. Yaşam norması – a standard of living
23. Containing people of different types or from different countries and influenced by their culture – cosmopolitan

Module 4 (p: 36) (student's book)
“Life stories”

Vocabulary:

1. To adopt –to take somebody else’s child into your family and become its legal parent(s)- övladlığa götürmək.
2. A coincidence – the fact of two things happening at the same time by chance, in a surprising way – təsadüf
A strange coincidence – qəribə təsadüf
By (sheer)coincidence – sırf təsadüfdən, sadəcə təsadüf üzündən.
3. Genes – a unit inside a cell in a living thing that has been passed on from its parents –genlər.
4. Genetic – connected with genes – genetik, genetik olaraq.
5. To influence someone – to have an effect on the way that somebody behaves or thinks, especially by giving them an example to follow – təsir etmək, təsir göstərmək
under the influence of something – nəyinsə təsiri altında.
6. To be separated (at birth)- to be moved apart; to make people or things
move apart – ayırmaq (dünyaya gələndə bir kəsi başqasından ayırmaq)
7. To bring up – (often passive)- to care for a child, teaching him or her how to behave, etc- böyütmək, tərbiyə vermək= to raise a child
A well brought up child –yaxşı tərbiyə olunmuş uşaq (a badly brought up child)
8. Upbringing – the way in which a child is cared for and taught how to behave while it is growing up.-tərbiyə.(təlim-tərbiyə)

Sentences

1. Onu öz uşağını övladlığa verməyə məcbur etdilər –She was forced to have her baby adopted.
2. Nə təsadüf! Mən səni burada görəcəyimi gözləməirdim-What a coincidence! I wasn't expecting to see you here .
3. Bütün onun yazıları milyonlarla insanların həyatına təsir göstərmişdir – All his writings have influenced the lives of millions.
4. Infeksiyon xəstəlikdən əziyyət çəkən xəstələri digərlərindən ayırdılar – Those suffering from infectious diseases were separated from the other patients.
5. Valideynləri olmadığından, Ceynə xalası tərbiyə vermişdir – having no parents, Jane was brought up by her aunt.
6. Müharibə (ərzində)=dövründə o beş uşaq böyütmüşdür – She brought up five children during the war.
7. Məncə ciddi tərbiyə həmişə və hər yerdə özünü göstərir və nəticəsi də çox vaxt yaxşı olur – I think a strict upbringing shows itself (=appears) always and every where and its result is usually good.
To have a religious upbringing –dini tərbiyə almaq.
8. Genetik anormallıq halları-genetic abnormalities.
Genetik və ətraf mühit faktorları-genetic and environmental factors
Dominant (=üstünlük təşkil edən)gen – a dominant gene
Gözlərin rənginə təsir edən genlər- genes that influence the colour of the eyes.

Words and combinations

Facial expressions –üz ifadələri, cizgiləri
health- sağlamlıq
looks- baxışlar
opinions and attitudes – fikirlər və münasibətlər.

Personality – şəxsiyyət

Tastes and interests – zövqlər və maraqlar.

1. People say I look like-deyirlər ki, mənoxşayıram.

2. I think I take after, because

I am very.....- mənə mən oxşayıram, çünki mən çox

3. I'm completely different from – she's, but I'm.....

Mən.....tamamilə fərqliyəm(=heç oxşamıram) – o,mən isə.....

Text: Parallel Lives

1. Identical- similar in every detail – eyni, oxşar, bənzər, üst-üstə düşən.

Ex:

(a)Her dress is almost identical to mine

(b)The number on the card should be identical with the one on the cheque book.

2. Extreme –very great in degree-son dərəcə.

Ex: We are working under extreme pressure now.

3.To invent-to produce or design something that has not existed before-ixtira etmək.

4.Telepathy – the direct communication of thoughts or feeling from one person to another without using speech, writing, etc-telepatiya.

5.Genes- o unit inside a cell which controls a particular quality in a living thing that has been passed on from its parents – genlər.

6.To set out to do something – to begin a job ,task, etc.with a particular aim or goal – qarşısına məqsəd qoymaq.

7.To trace somebody – to find or discover somebody by looking carefully for him – axtarıb tapmaq, aşkar edib üzə çıxarmaq.

- 8.To adopt somebody – bir kəsi övladlığa götürmək – to take somebody else’s child into your family and become its legal parent(s).
- 9.IQ- a measurement of a person’s intelligence that is calculated from the results of special tests- intelligence quotient-intelekt səviyyəsi.
- 10.Incredible -unbelievable-inanılmaz
- 11.Immigrant- a person who has come to live permanently in a country that is not their own
- 12.Coincidence-the fact of two things happening at the same time by chance, in a surprising way – təsadüf
- 13.Remarkable – unusual or surprising in a way that causes people to take notice-nəzərəcarpaçaq.

Vocabulary 1. (p: 40)

“Describing Life Events”

1. To bring up children – uşaqları tərbiyə etmək
2. To get a degree-dərəcə almaq (bakalavr,magistr)
3. To go to university- universitetə getmək
4. To have children- uşağı olmaq
5. To rent or buy a house – ev kirayə götürmək və ya almaq
6. To retire- təqaüdə çıxmaq
7. To change job - işini dəyişmək
8. To get engaged- nişanlanmaq
9. To get promoted-rütbəcə yüksəlmək
- 10.To leave home- evi tərk etmək
- 11.To pass your exams – imtahandan keçmək
- 12.To start school- məktəbə başlamaq
- 13.To fall in love- aşıq olmaq
- 14.To get a job- iş tapmaq
- 15.To get married- evlənmək(ərə getmək)
- 16.To leave school- məktəbi tərk etmək

- 17.To move house- evə köçmək
- 18.To start work- işi başlamaq
- 19.To become very successful- çox müvəffəqiyyətli olmaq
- 20.To make a lot of money- çox pul qazanmaq
- 21.To fail exams- imtahandan kəsilmək
- 22.To lose one's job- işini itirmək
- 23.To get divorced- boşanmaq
- 24.To split up- ayrılmaq
- 25.Imaginative- fitri təxəyyülə malik olan

Lexical Test

I. Fill in prepositions, where necessary:

1. Cardiff is a city contrasts.
2. The castle with 1900 years history, stands alongside a modern shopping centre and is one of the world's great civic centres.
3. This is an extraordinary six-day journey Italy to Japan. an overnight tourCoober ready.
4. You know, I wish – to journey to the edge of space in a Russian Foxbat jetfighter.
5. You may stay the famous ice hotel, drive – a snowmobile, and luck see – the famous northern lights.
6. Their vans are equipped the latest storm chasing technology, our Weather Radar System, and lightning Display System that shows storms and lightning up 500 kms. away.
7. The Lodge had been completely remodeled to provide guest luxury living space up to people.
8. Drive your own team huskies and stay overnight a wooden lodge, where you can relax and enjoy – a traditional sauna.

9. Coober Reedy, the temperatures are so extreme that all the houses are built underground well the mines.
10. The location a number Hollywood films, the city Petra, was built rocky cliffs more 2000 years ago.

II. Define the word:

1. an area of low land between hills or mountains, often with a river flowing through it
2. a mountain with a large opening at the top through which gases and lava are forced out the air
3. a deep valley with steep sides of rock
4. a long straight passage, dug in the ground and field with water for boats and ships to travel along
5. a kind of game, which makes a person risk everything
6. a greenish – blue colour
7. a building used for the worship of a God esp. in religions other than Christianity
8. (of a hotel) costing a lot more money than you can afford or is necessary
9. to spread even an area of land
10. a high area of rock with a very deep side, often at the edge of the sea or ocean

III. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Nəhayət onlar anladı ki, qarşıda uzanan bu tarla sonsuzdur.
2. Bu, firuzəyi çərçivəli gözəl bir şəkil idi.
3. O yuxarı baxanda, restoranın üstündə neon işıqlarla yazılmış "fövqil`adə kanal" sözlərini gördü.
4. Qumar oyunu kimi oyunlar, insanın hər şeyini riskə atır.
5. Fransa turistlərə görə dünyada ən məşhur ölkədir, belə ki, oraya ildə təxminən 75 milyon qonaq səfər edir.

6. Otaq nə çirklidir! Bu, bizim məktəbdəki otaqdan cüzi fərqlənir.
7. Məncə dünyada elə bir ölkə yoxdur ki, iqtisadi problemləri olmasın.
8. Şəhərimizdəki yeni küçə adlarını heç yadımda saxlaya bilmirəm, onlar indi əvvəl olduqlarından tamamilə fərqlənirlər.
9. Bu, mənim həyatımda gördüyüm ən gözəl mənzərə idi.
10. Biz klubda çox gözəl vaxt keçirdik. Orada kosmopolit atmosfer vardı.

IV. Complete the sentences with a suitable word:

1. The area is surrounded by
2. He spends all his time gambling
3. It is an area covered with trees and brightly – coloured flowers and is surrounded by beaches.
4. Las Vegas is famous for its quickie weddings.
5. Known to native Americans as the “mountain tying down”, the Canyon stretches for 443 kms.
6. It is the incredible colours of these differentof rock that delight visitors.
7. The canyon is baby by geological – only five or six million years old.
8. Imagine going back in time to a life without cars, where art and architecture were all around you.
9. Head up to the frozen north and experience the of a husky sledging expedition.
10. The world’s shark dive and fishing adventure is closer than you think.

V. Imagine that you are on holiday. Write a postcard to your English – speaking friend

Spelling Test

1. Very great in degree-extreme
2. To take somebody else's child into your family and to become its legal parent(s)-to adopt
3. A person who has come to live permanently in a country that is not their own- an immigrant
4. To care for a child teaching him or her how to behave, etc – to bring up.
5. Qəribə təsadüf-o strange coincidence.
6. Nəyinsə təsiri altında – under the influence of something.
7. Yaxşı tərbiyə olunmuş uşaq –a well brought up child.
8. Nəzərəçarpacaq – remarkable.
9. Unbelievable – incredible
10. Similar in every detail – identical
11. To find or discover somebody by looking carefully for him – to trace somebody.
12. To begin a job with particular aim or goal – to set out to do something.
13. To have an effect on the way that somebody behaves or thinks, especially, by giving them an example to follow – to influence someone.
14. A unit inside a cell which controls a particular quality in a living that has been passed on from its parents – genes.
15. Gözlərin rənginə təsir göstərən genlər- genes that influence the color of the eyes.
16. Ev kirələmək və ya almaq – to rent or buy a house.
17. Nişanlanmaq – to get engaged
18. Vəzifədə(=işdə)(=rütbədə)böyümək – to get promoted.
19. Vurulmaq – to fall in love with
20. İş tapmaq – to get a job.

Grammar: Present Perfect Simple

We use the present perfect to talk about the past and the present together. The past action or situation is connected to the present in various ways:

1. The state or action continues from the past to the present.
2. The results of the past action are important in the present.
3. The time reference in the sentences includes the present.
4. When we mean “in my whole life”, but don’t give a specific time.

Time words with the present perfect or Past Simple

1. Time words often found with the present perfect:
 - a) Periods of time which are still in progress: all my life; this week; this year
 - b) Already, yet (= before now)
 - c) Ever (= any time in the past until now)
2. Time words often found with the Past Simple:
 - a) Ago
 - b) Questions with “When”
 - c) Specific times in the past: yesterday, last night
 - d) Last week

Remember:

We often use “for” and “since” with the Present Perfect and Present Perfect

Continuous.

We use “for”- to talk about a period of time (= how long?)

We use “since”- to talk about a point of time (= when?)

Describing people (p:33)

1. Good looking – physically attractive – xoşagələn, yaxşı görünüşlü, yaraşılı.

Yaraşılı adam – a good - looking man

Yaraşılı cütlük/sifət – a good-looking couple/face

Ex: Qız dəhşət qəşəngdir – The girl is strikingly good looking.

2. Stubborn (disapproving)- determined not to change your opinion or attitude= syn: obstinate- tərs, inadçı

(A) O özünüyanlış olduğunu qəbul etmək üçün çox tərs adam idi – He was too stubborn to admit that he was wrong

(B) O bəzən hətta çox tərs ola bilir – She can be as stubborn as a mule even sometimes.

3. Stunning – füsunkar, çox gözəl, əla- extremely attractive or impressive

Impressive - = beautiful-füsunkar, çox qəşəng, əla

Şox gözəl qadın – a stunning woman

Çox gözəl göl mənzərəsi- a stunning view of the lake

Onun səhnədə oyununu sadəcə əla idi- His performance was simply stunning.

4. Casually – laqeydliklə- done without care or attention

Casual- laqeyd, təsadüfi- not showing much care or thought; seeming not to be worried; not wanting to show-that something is important to you

Laqeyd tərz- a casual manner

Bu, sadəcə təsadüfi bir irad idi – It was simply a casual comment.

O laqeyd səslə danışmağa çalışdı, amma mən bilirdim ki, o narahatdır – He tried to sound casual, but I knew he was worried.

Təsadüfi dostluq – a casual friendship

Təsadüfi qonaq – a casual visitor.

5. Creative- yaradıcı- involving the use of skill and the imagination to produce something new or a work of art

Yaradıcı yazı üzrə kurs- a course on creative writing

Yaradıcı düşüncə- creative thinking

Yaradıcı proses – the creative process

O çox yaradıcıdır- o həm şer yazır, həm də şəkil çəkir – She is very creative – She both writes poetry and paints.

6.Smartly – 1) fashionably –dəblə

2) quickly – cəld

3) in an intelligent way – ağılla

Dəblə geyinmiş adam- A smartly dressed man.

O çox cəld qaçıb çıxdı –He ran off pretty smartly

Dəbli mehmanxanalar – Smart hotels

O qardaşından daha ağıllıdır- She is smarter than her brother.

7.Scruffily- scruffy- dirty or untidy – səliqəsiz və çirкли, pinti

O bir az pinti görünürdü –He looked a little scruffy.

Qız səliqəsiz bir cins şalvar geyinmişdi- She was wearing a scruffy pair of jeans.

8.Glasses- spectacles= specs (informal)- two lenses in a frame that rests on the nose and ears and is worn to be able -eynek

To see better or to protect eyes from bright sunlight

Bir eynək- a pair of glasses

Qara eynək- dark glasses.

9.Witty – hazırcavab, ağıllı, müdrik- able to write or say clever, amusing things.

Hazırcavab natiq – a witty speaker

Ağıllı irad- a witty remark

10.Chatty -(informal Br.E)- talking a lot in a friendly way- çox danışan, dil boğaza qoymayan

Alisa , nə çox danışırısan bu gün!- You are very chatty today, Alice!

Positive Characteristics

1. Ambitious – determined to be successful, rich, powerful

An ambitious young man

2. Courageous – showing courage- syn: brave

Çox cəsərətli qərar – a very courageous decision

Kifayət qədər cəsərətli olmaq-to be courageous enough

3. Fair - ədalətli - treating everyone equally and according to the rules or law.

Var dövlətin ədalətli paylanması, bölgüsü- a fair distribution of wealth

Azad və ədalətli seçkilər – free and fair elections

O həmişə məndən çox alır.Bu ədalətsizlikdir- He always gets more than me,

it's not fair!.

4. Tolerant – dözümlü, səbirli – able to survive in difficult conditions; able to accept what other people say or do even if you don't agree with it.

Başqa dinlərə dözümlü münasibət- a tolerant attitude towards other religions

Şaxtaya dözümlü- tolerant of frost

Imaginative- uyduran ,təsvir edən

A top sportsperson- yüksəkdə duran idmançı

5. Determined – making a firm decision to do something and

not to let anyone prevent you- qərarlı, qəti, iddialı

Mən uğurlu olmağa iddialıyam – I'm determined to succeed.

Qəti cəhd- a determined effort.

6. Hardworking – putting a lot of effort into a job and doing it well-çalışqan

Çalışqan dayələr- hardworking nurses

Çalışqan tələbələr- hardworking students

Especially- xüsusilə

Specially- məxsusi olaraq

After- sözünü (after school, after classes)

Afterword – sonra (isim işlədilmir)

I'll do it afterword

1) to switch off – söndürmək

2) to clean something thoroughly- diqqətlə, dərindən təmizləmək

3) to empty something- especially your pocket –boşaltmaq(cibləri)

4) to make something point outward- bir şeyi tərsinə çevirmək.

Dictation

Most people who work in London get a break of about an hour for lunch. As they live too far from home to go back there on lunch, they are obliged to make other arrangements for their midday meal.

Many large firms have a canteen for their employees. In such canteens the food is plain and although there is some variety of choice the number of dishes is usually small. The employers themselves fetch their dishes from a counter at which they are served and at which they can find a tray on which to carry their knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups, saucers and of course their food. A meal in a canteen may consist of soup, fish and chips or meat and vegetables with fruit or a pudding of some sort as dessert.

As there are so many people at work in London there are numerous cafes and restaurants in every area that is not purely residential. Moreover one can generally get a meal or at least a snack in a pub. A number of well-known caterers run popular cafes in practically every district of London.

In many of these cafes there is self-service – there are no waiters or waitresses. Instead the customers help themselves and pay at a cash-desk before going to their tables.

Many employers do not bother to go out to lunch. They bring their own sandwiches, and perhaps an apple or a bun, with which they have a cup of tea, probably made in their office. This method has advantages of being cheap and of saving time in getting to a restaurant and queeking up there. In summer many people go out and sit on a bench in a park or public square, and eat their sandwiches there, giving the crumbs to the sparrows and pigeons.

Module5
Success
“Have you got what it takes?”

Vocabulary (p:481)

1. To assess- to make a judgement about the nature or quality of somebody/something- qiymətləndirmək, qiymət vermək

Ex: a) Ekspertlər üçün bu dəyişikliklərin təsirini qiymətləndirmək çətin idi – It was

difficult for experts to assess the effects of these changes.

b) The committee assesses whether a building is worth preserving.

2. To concentrate on something – to give all your attention to something and not to think of anything

else= syn: to focus on

Ex: a) Ətrafımda bu qədər səs olarkən mən diqqətimi heç nəyə toplaya bilmirəm- I can't concentrate on anything with all that noise going out.

b) Mən qərara aldım ki, bütün diqqətimi(gücümü) yaşamaq üçün bir yer tapmağa

yönəldim- I decided to concentrate all my efforts on finding somewhere to live.

c) Bu mühazirədə siz bütün diqqətinizi Çarlz hökmdarlığının erkən illərinə

yönəldəcəksiniz- In this lecture you will concentrate on the early years of

Charle's reign.

3. to be jealous-1) to feel angry or unhappy because somebody you like or love is showing interest in somebody else- qısqanmaq, 2) to feel angry or unhappy because you wish you had something that somebody else has= syn: to be envious- paxıllıq etmək.

a) Con sadəcə səni qızdırmaq üçün Leyla ilə danışır – Jone is only talking to Leila to make you jealous. b) O mənim uğuruma həmişə paxıllıq edir- She is always jealous of my success.

c) Evə təzə doğulmuş uşaq gələndə, adətən o biriləri paxıllıq edir – When a newly-born baby arrives, the other ones usually feel jealous.

4. (a) steady (job)- not changing and not interrupted- syn: regular

Daimi iş – a steady job; daimi gəlir- a steady income

a) O müntəzəm olaraq saatda 50 mil sürət sürürdü – He was driving at a steady 50 mph.

b) Xəstə pis vəziyyətdə olmasına baxmayaraq, müntəzəm (= arasıkəsilmədən)nəfəs alırdı- Though the patient was in a bad condition, his breathing was steady.

c) Kompaniyanın ixracı 2 ildir ki, müntəzəm surətdə (=arasıkəsilmədən)artır – The company's exports have been increasing steadily for 2 years.

5. to be wise- to be able to make sensible decisions and give good advice, because of the experience and knowledge you have.

Müdrük yaşlı kişi- a wise old man.

a) Deyəsən bu biznesdə 10 ildən sonra mən daha müdrük görünürəm – I seem to be wiser after 10 years in the business

Ağıllı qərar – a wise decision.

b) Bu halda ən ağıllı hərəkət susmaqdır- The wisest course of action in this case, is just to say nothing.

c) Mən ona ağıllı məsləhətinə görə minnətdar idim – I was grateful to him for the wise advice.

6. To distract somebody –fikrini yayındırmaq – to take somebody's attention away from what they are trying to do;

a) Siz məni işimdən yayındırırsız- You are distracting me from my work.

b) Onunla danışma! Onun fikri çox tez yayınır – Don't talk to her! She is very easily distracted.

Diqqəti, fikri həqiqətdən yayındırmaq- to distract attention from the truth.

To drive somebody to distraction – cana gətirmək, başını xarab etmək, bezdirmək.

7. To run(a training course) – to provide to make a service, or course of study available to people- təşkil etmək, imkan yaratmaq=syn; to organize.

Bu kollec həmişə xarici tələbələr üçün yay kursları təşkil edir- This college always runs summer courses for foreign students.

8. Variety (n) – the quality of not being the same; several different sorts of the same thing;

a) Burada seçim üçün geniş çeşiddə nümunələr var- There is a wide variety of patterns to choose from.

b) Bu alət müxtəlif üsullarla işlənə bilər – This tool can be used in a variety of ways.

c) Mənə təklif olunan xörəklərin müxtəlifliyindən çaşmışdım- I was confused by the variety of dishes on offer.

d) A workaholic- işlək- a person who works very hard and finds it difficult to stop working and do other things.

e) O telefonda uzun-uzadı danışmağı xoşlamır, çox işləkdir – She never likes chatting on the phone for hours, she is a workaholic.

f) O çox işgüzdür. Onun işi onun bütün həyatıdır- She is a real workaholic. Her job is her whole life!

Language focus I
Future Forms (p:50)
Phrases

1. To be trainee manager- a person who is in charge of running a teaching business; teaching how to do a particular job.

Trainee- a person who is being taught how to do a particular job.

Manager- a person who is in charge of running a business, a shop/store or a similar organization or part of one.

Ex: Jon həmişə təcrübə rəhbəri olmaq istəyib, çünki o bunu çox maraqlı hesab edir- John has always wanted to be a trainee manager, because he finds it very interesting.

2. To apply for a job (a course)- to make a formal request, usually in writing, for something; As a job, a place, at college, university- işə (kursə)ərizə ilə müraciət etmək

Ex: a) Bilirsiniz, siz bu işə şəxsən (gəlməklə) müraciət etməli idiniz- You see, you had to apply for the job in person.

b) O bu il ordu sıralarına daxil olmaq üçün müraciət edibdir – He has applied to join the army this year.

3. To do a master's degree= to learn or study to get the university degree or

qualification, which obtained by those students who successfully complete a university course-magistr dərəcəsi

a) Hər şeydən çox, o magistr olmağı, sonra isə doktorluq dərəcəsi almağı arzulayırdı- Most of all, she was eager to do a master's degree, but only then, to get the doctor degree.

b) Siz gələn il magistraturada oxumaq istəyirsiniz- Are you going to do a master's degree next year?

4.1) To join the army- ordu sıralarına qoşulmaq- to become a member of the

armed forces= to enlist.

Ex: Onun babası 1914-cü ildə ordu sıralarına daxil olmuşdur- His grandpa joined the army in 1914.

2) Ona əcəb oldu! Özü müraciət etsə də, boyu çox balaca olduğundan ordu sıralarına daxil ola bilmədi- It served him right. Though he had applied himself, he couldn't join the army because he was short.

5. To be accepted for (a job/course)- to allow somebody to join an organization, or attend an institution, or use a service- qəbul olunmaq.

a) İşə qəbul olunmadığı üçün Leyla çox pərt idi- Leila was disappointed not to be accepted for the job.

b) Jane bütün sözləri əzbər öyrənmişdi, nəhayət ki, zavallı qız kursa qəbul olundu- Jane had learned all the words, at last, she was accepted for the course.

6. To do temporary job- not permanent; lasting or intended to last only for a short

time: ant: permanent= stable.

Müvəqqəti ölçü- a temporary measure

Müvəqqəti tədarük(=hazırlıq)-a temporary preparation (=arrangement)

Müvəqqəti həll- a temporary solution.

Conun qəfil ağına gəldi ki, onlar bu məsələnin müvəqqəti həlli yolunu heç kəsə

deməməli idilər- It suddenly occurred to John that they didn't have to tell anybody the way of a temporary solution of the work.

7. Frightened- feeling afraid- qorxmuş

Qorxmuş uşaq- a frightened child

Qorxmuş heyvan- a frightened animal

To be frightened of somebody/something- nədənsə qorxmaq
Qız camaat içərisində onunla birgə görsənməyindən qorxdu-
The girl was frightened of being seen with him in public.

8. Interested- giving a lot of attention to something, because you want to find out more about it- maraqlı

To be interested in- maraqlanmaq.

a) O bizim gələcək planlarımızla heç maraqlanmır-He is never interested in our future plans.

b) O nə qədər bu məsələylə dərinədən maraqlanmağa çalışsa da, diqqətini toplaya bilmədi- no matter how hard she tried to be deeply interested in the matter, she couldn't concentrate on it.

9.Surprised- having a feeling of surprise- təəcüblənmiş

To be surprised at/by- nəyəsə təəcüblənmək

a) Siz həqiqətən onun gəlişinə təəcüblənirsiniz?- Are you really surprised at her coming?

10.Worried –unhappy, because you keep thinking about a problem or are anxious

about sth- narahat

To be worried about something- nəyəsə görə narahat olmaq

Ex: a) O elə narahat görünürdü ki,mən dərhal nəsə bir ciddi şey baş verdiyini

anladım- She looked so worried that I at once understood that something serious had happened.

b) O həmişə boş şeylərə görə narahat olur- She is always worried about trifle things.

Recording 4 (p165)

1. How long has Clare been working as a teacher? And where? (She had been working as a geography teacher in a big secondary school for about 3 years)

2. Why was she getting really fed up? (Because the kids were really badly behaved and rude, and it was really hard to control them).

3. How were her days? (Every day was really stressful and awful. She was working every evening marking homework and preparing lessons and she just went to bed exhausted and really depressed every night. It was just not the right job for her).

4. What did she read in a newspaper one day? (...that there aren't enough plumbers in the country. Too many people are going to university and not enough people are training to be plumbers!).
5. What did she say to her boyfriend jokingly? ("I'll" be a plumber. I'll earn more money and I won't have to deal with those kids every day! And I'll never have to worry about finding a job!).
6. Did the words remain as a joke? (No, at first it was just a joke, but then she started thinking about it seriously and there she was!).
7. What kind of responsibility does the work have now? (You have practical problems to solve every day; You start work early, but when you go home at four or five o'clock, that's it, you can forget it until the next day. No more nights lying awake worrying about it!)
8. Who are Clare's colleagues on the course? (Her colleagues are all male, but they're fine. She's the only woman on the course).
9. How is their attitude towards Clare?(They make a few jokes, mostly because I used to be a teacher, but it's all very friendly. Sometimes you meet older people who think you can't do the job, because you're a woman, and that's a real pain, but compared to my classes at school where I used to work, it's really no problem at all!).

Task: Speaking
Choose the Best Candidate

1. A request- the act of asking for something formally and politely.
2. To neglect- to fail to take care of somebody/something; not to give enough attention.

3. A child minder- a person, usually a woman, who is paid to care for children while their parents are at work. He or she usually does it in her own home.
4. Remote- far away from places, where other people live= sys: isolated.
5. A chef- a professional cook, especially the most senior cook in a restaurant, hotel.
6. A skier- a person who skis.
7. To pick up somebody (from school)- to go somewhere in your car and collect somebody who is waiting for you = syn: to collect.
8. Accommodation- a place to live, work or stay in.
9. To put one's trust in you- bir kəsə etibar etmək.

Questions

- 1) Why did Jean Luc have a difficult request for Marion this time? (Because his wife-Martine sadly died 18 months ago. Since then he has been so busy looking after children, he has been neglecting the hotel).
- 2) What kind of person does he basically need? (Basically he needs someone to do what Martine did! The job he is offering is assistant hotel manager/part-time child minder)
- 3) What kind of hotel is he speaking about? (It is a 25 bedroom family hotel in rather a remote ski resort, They are very busy in winter and they also have quite a lot of guests in summer, but it's much quieter in spring and autumn)
- 4) What would" assistant hotel manager" duties include? (- running reception/office during morning and evening.
 - Organizing part time staff (barman, cleaners, waiters) on Jean-Lue's days off and when he is absent on business
 - Helping out in the restaurant, bar, etc. when they are busy)
- 5) Is the kitchen going to be a problem? (No, because the chef will organize the kitchen).

6) What skills and abilities does the candidate need for these duties? (he needs

- Fluent French and English (German also useful)
- Good computer skills
- Previous experience of hotel work
- Many of our guests are skiers, of course, so, knowledge of skiing is also useful)

7) When will Jean- Luc need help with childcare? (In spring and autumn, when things are very quiet, he has to go on some business trips)

8) How many children does he have? Who are they? (he has got 2 children- David (13) and Karine (8)-both very well-behaved)

9) What will the person have to do during Jean-Luc's trips, perhaps 7 or 8 times a year? (She will have to take and pick up Karine from the local primary school, about 2 km away; David goes to school by bus; she will have to cook their dinner; get them to bed and look after them at the weekend, if Jean-Luc has a long trip)

10) What is the most important qualification of all for Jean-Luc? (he needs someone kind and sympathetic because the children have obviously had a difficult 2 years).

11) How long would Jean-Luc like the person to stay with them? (He'd prefer someone who will for a minimum of 2 years though if can't find this, he will have to take someone for just one year).

12) What can Jean-Luc offer the candidate in return? (an excellent salary; free food and accommodation; 6 to 8 weeks paid holiday; a free ski pass; a full- time use of a car).

13) Why would it be better for the candidate to have a driving licence? (both to take Karine to school, and also because he or she may feel a little lonely up there without a car)

Vocabulary (p:43) Workbook

1. To achieve- to succeed in reaching a particular goal, status or standard, esp. by making an effort for a long time- əldə etmək, nail olmaq.

a) Nəhayət ki, o uğur qazandı- He has finally achieved success.

b) Görünür, bu il o çox az uğur əldə edib- He seems to have achieved very little success this year.

c) Axı nə əldə etdin? Onları hirsələndirməkdən başqa heç nə!- But what have you achieved? Nothing but to make them angry.

2. Asset- qiymətli, keyfiyyətli, dəyərli – a person or thing that is valuable or useful to somebody/something.

a) Əminəm ki, o komanda üçün vacib(dəyərli) birisi olacaq- I'm sure she will be a real asset to the team.

b) Onun işində səbir ən dəyərli (vacib) keyfiyyətdir (=şeydir)- In his job, patience is an invaluable asset

3. To confirm – to state or show that something is definitely true or correct, especially by providing evidence

a) Onun üzündəki günahkar ifadə mənim şübhələrimi yalnız təsdiqlədi- The guilty expression of his face only confirmed my suspicions.

b) Xahiş edirəm , onun menecer köməkçisi kimi bacarığını təsdiqləmək üçün xasiyyətnamə yazın!- Please write a letter of reference to confirm her abilities as an assistant manager.

4. To employ somebody- to give somebody job to do for payment- işə götürmək, işlə təmin etmək

a) Bu kompaniya neçə işçini işlə təmin edir? (How many people does the company employ?)

b) Bu çətin işin öhdəsindən gəlmək üçün bir çox adamlar işə götürülmüşdür- A number of people have been employed to manage the difficult task.

5. To hesitate- to be slow to speak or act, because you feel uncertain or you don't know what to do-tərəddud etmək.

a) Dəvəti qəbul etmək üçün o heç bir an belə tərəddüd etmədi – He didn't hesitate for even a single moment to accept the invitation.

b) Sözün tərcüməsini dəqiq bilməsinə baxmayaraq, Con cavab verərkən bir az tərəddüd etdi – Though John knew the exact translation of the word, he hesitated a little before replying.

6. Responsibilities- a duty to deal with or take care of somebody/ something; so that you may be blamed if something goes wrong-məsuliyyət; cavabdehlik

a) Bəs onda bu kimin işidir, başa düşürəm?- But whose responsibility is it then, I don't understand?

7. Numerous- existing in large numbers;-syn: many

a) Bu sistemin üstünlükləri həddən artıq çoxdur- The advantages of this system are too numerous.

b) O bir çox məsələlərlə əlaqədar kobud davranmışdır – He has behaved roughly on numerous matters.

Spelling Test

1. Not changing or not interrupted- steady

2. To feel angry or unhappy because you wish you had something that somebody else has-to be jealous

3. To give all your attention to something and not to think of anything else- (2 words)-to concentrate on= to focus on.

4. Daimi gəlir- a steady income

5. The synonym of the word: to organize- to run (about courses)

6. Magistr dərəcəsi almaq-to do a master's degree

7. A person, who is in charge if teaching new comers how to do a particular job- a trainee manager.

8. Several different sorts of one and the same thing- variety.

9. To be able to make sensible decisions or give good advice-to be wise

10. To make a formal request, usually in writing for something as a job, a place- to apply for a job.

11. Not permanent; lasting for a short time – temporary.

Lexical Test

I. Reading comprehension:

Read the following passage and answer the given question:

In the American colonies, Benjamin Franklin worked as a printer; from his work, he clearly understood how difficult and costly it was to make books. However, he and his friend's really enjoyed reading and wanted to get hold of as many as they could.

One of Franklin's good ideas, and he had many good ideas, was to set up a club where people could share their books. The fifty members who joined the club when it was started in 1732 donated books and also pooled their money to buy additional books. Anyone who wanted to could stop in and read the books; club members were also allowed to take the books home with them, provided they returned them on time. This "club" became America's first circulating library.

10. the passage mainly discusses

- a) the American colonies
- b) Benjamin Franklin's work as a printer
- c) Franklin's many good ideas
- d) America's first circulating library

11. A "printer" in line 1 is a person who

- a) works in a library
- b) runs a book club
- c) reads a lot of books
- d) produces books and pamphlets

12. The passage indicates that Franklin had:
- a) no good ideas
 - b) one good idea
 - c) few good ideas
 - d) numerous good ideas
13. According to the passage, how many people were in the original club?
- a) 5
 - b) 15
 - c) 50
 - d) 500
14. The word “pooled” in line 6 could best be replaced by
- a) watered
 - b) swam
 - c) earned
 - d) shared
15. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as something that club members did?
- a) They gave books to the club
 - b) They started new clubs
 - c) They took books home
 - d) They helped buy additional books

Polled – collect – toplamaq (pul, məlumat)

Provide – təmin olunmaq

To set up a club – klub yaradıb işinə başlamaq

Donate – xeyriyyəçi kimi vermək

II. Write an essay on the following topic:

“The least favorite day of the week”

Write about, at least, one favorite day of the week
circulating – dövr edən

the least – little, less - ən az, nisbətən az
at least - ən azından (adv) zərif

III. Define the right words (or combinations):

1. a person who works very hard and finds it difficult to stop working and do other things
2. a professional cook, esp. the most senior cook in a restaurant, hotel, etc.
3. to go somewhere in a car and collect sb. Who is waiting for you
4. not permanent; lasting or intended to last only for a short time
5. to become a member of the armed forces
6. to learn or study to get the second university degree or qualification
7. to be able to make sensible decisions and give good advice, because of the experience and knowledge you have
8. to feel angry or unhappy because sb. you like or love is interested in sb. else
9. to give all your attention to sth. and not to think of any thing else
10. not changing and not interrupted; regular

IV. Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the underlined words and word combinations:

1. Ətrafımızda bu qədər səs-küy olarkən, mən diqqətimi heç nəyə toplaya bilmirəm.
2. Danışığı kəsin, axı siz məni içimdən yayındırırsınız.
3. Maraqlıdır, görəsən o gələn il magistr olmaq niyyətindədir, ya yox?
4. Hamı bilirdi ki, onun babası 1914-cü ildə ordu sıralarına daxil olmuşdur.

5. Con həmişə təcrübə rəhbəri olmaq istəyib, çünki o bunu çox maraqlı hesab edir.
6. Leylanın qəfil ağına gəldi ki, onlar bu məsələnin müvəqqəti həlli yolunu heç kəsə deməməlidirlər.
7. Bildiyiniz kimi, bu mağazada seçim üçün geniş çeşidli nümunələr var.
8. Qız özü çox işlək olduğu üçün, bacısının telefonda uzun-uzadı danışmağını xoşlamırdı.
9. Evə təzə doğulmuş uşaq gələndə, adətən o biriləri naxışlıq edir.
10. Kompaniyanın ixracı iki ildir ki, müntəzəm surətdə (arasıkəsilmədən) artır.

V. Fill in prepositions, where necessary:

1. I'm about to graduate modern languages, Spanish and Russian and I've already been accepted a job a trainee manager.
2. She is going to find a beach somewhere nice and hot a coupe weeks August.
3. One day she read a newspaper that there weren't enough plumbers the country.
4. John had been working a geography teacher a big secondary school about there years.
5. Alan and I were both doing well our careers the city.
6. We were working really long hours, but still having a tiny flat, because flats are so expensive..... London.
7. I suppose I'll do some kind temporary job the next few months; work a shop or sth. else, and then see what happens.
- Good afternoon, could I speak Mrs. Zeeson? – Just a moment, I'll put you.....
8. This is the boys' bedroom. They are both school..... the moment.

9. When they came the village, they just fell
..... love..... the place.
10. As I used to go bed exhausted and really
depressed every night, I understood it just wasn't the right job
..... me.

Module 6

In the Media

In the Media- the main ways that large numbers of people receive information and entertainment, that is television, radio and the newspapers-media

Ex:1. The trial was fully, reported in the media

2. The media was/were-accused of influencing the final decision-

3. Any event attended tv the actor received widespread media coverage-

The Mass Media (pl)-sources of information and news such as newspapers, magazines, radio and television, that reach and influence large numbers of people- kütləvi informasiya vasitələri.

Listening and vocabulary

“Tv and Radio”(P:60)

1. “terrestrial” TV- yer kürəsi- (of TV and broadcast system) operating on earth rather than from a satellite.

2. Satellite TV- sputnik- an electronic device that is sent into space and makes around the earth or another planet it is used for communicating by radio, TV,etc.and for providing information.

A weather satellite

A communications satellite

Asatellite TV- broadcast using a satellite

Asatellite channel

Ex: Ay Yer kürəsinin peykidir- The moon is a satellite of earth.

3. Sports coverage-idman yayımı- lets you watch highlights of games races and matches.

4. Documentary –contains factual information about something-sənədli- sənədli film.

5. Crime mysteries- “cinayət işi” verlişlər- keeps you guessing until the last scene.
6. Travel news- səyahət xəbərləri-gives you up to date information of the traffic conditions)
7. “reality” shows-realiti şoular- is about ordinary people in unusual or challenging situations.
8. Cartoons –cizgi filmləri- is of short film where the characters and places are drawings.
9. National news- milli xəbərlər
- 10.Game shows and quizzes- oyunlar və televiktoralnar- a kind of show where people compete for prizes.
- 11.Phone-ins (BrE)=call-in (AmE)-a radio or television programme in which people can telephone and make comments or ask questions about a particular subject (=people can give opinions and ask for advice)-studiyaya zəng
- 12.Local news- yerli xəbərlər- tells you what has been happening in your area of the country.
- 13.Soap operas- a story about the lives and problems of a group of people which is broadcast every day and several times a week on television, or radio (= a continuing story about the daily lives of a group of people)-serial
- 14.Sit coms- situation comedy- a regular programme on TV that shows the same characters in different amusing situations-əyləncəli proqram.
- 15.Adverts- is used to tell people about a product or a service-reklam.

Ex: 4 (workbook)

1. Bored- tired and impatient because you don't think something is interesting or because you have nothing to do – bezmiş.

To be bored with something- nədənsə bezmək (= to get bored with something)

a) Uşaqlar evdə qalmaqdan çox tez bezirlər- Children are easily bored with staying indoors.

b) Onun üzündə bezikmiş bir ifadə var idi – There was a bored expression on her face.

2. Confused- adj- unable to understand clearly what someone is saying or what is happening- çəşmiş,çaşqın.

To be confused about something- nədəsə çaşmaq.

a) O hələ də çaşqın bir vəziyyətdə idi, çünki nə cavab verəcəyini tərəddüdedirdi- He was still in a confused state, because he was still hesitating to answer.

b) Mən həmişə rəqəmlərdə çaşırım, siz mənə kömək edərsiz?- I am always confused about figures. Will you help me?

c) Əgər nədəsə çaşsanız, mənə zəng edin- If you are confused about anything, phone me.

3. Depressed-feeling very unhappy-ruh düşgünlüyü

To feel depressed about something- nəyəsə görə depressiyaya düşmək(=sıxıntı keçirmək)

a) Qız öz gələcəyinə görə sıxıntı çəkirdi (=depressiyaya düşmüşdü)- The girl very depressed about her future.

b) Ruh düşgünlüyü keçirən Ceyn çox zəif və solğun görünürdü- Depressed Jane seemed very weak and pale.

4. Disappointed- sad, because something you hoped for, didn't happen; or because someone or something was not as good as expected- gözlədiyən bir şey olmadığı üçün ümitsüz,qəmgin, naümüd, məyus.

To be disappointed about – nədəsə yanılmaq, nəyəsə görə məyus, naümüd olmaq.

Disappointed in/ with somebody at/by something.

a) Səndə yanılmışam;Mən həqiqətən düşünürdüm ki, sənə etibar edə bilərəm- I'am disappointed in you. I really thought I could trust you.

b) Mən həqiqətən özümdən bunu gözləməzdim: heç kimlə "sağollaşmadan" getmək-I was really disappointed with myself: leaving without saying good bye to anybody.

c) Məncə atam hirsli olmaqdan çox məyus idi- I think dad was more disappointed than angry.

5. Embarrassed- ashamed, nervous, or uncomfortable in a social situation- utanmış, biabır olmuş.

To be embarrassed about – nəşə etməyə utanmaq, xəcalət çəkmək.

Syn: (=shy=awkward=ashamed)

a) Çox balaca olduğu üçün, Con boyuna görə utanırdı-As John was very short, he felt embarrassed about his height.

b) Hələ həyatımda mən öz hərəkətimə görə belə xəcalət çəkməmişdim- I have never felt so embarrassed about my behaviour in my life!

6. Excited –happy, interested or hopeful, because something good has happened or will happen- həyəcanlı (yaxşı, xoş hisslər)

To be excited about something- nəyəşə görə həyəcan keçirmək. (at/by).

a) Uşaqlar Milad bayramına görə həmişə həyəcan keçirirlər- Kids are always excited about Xmas.

b) Qız öz toyuna görə o qədər həyəcan keçirirdi ki, heç bir iş görə bilmirdi-The girl was so excited about her wedding that she was hardly ever able to do a thing.

c) O imtahandan “5” aldığı üçün belə həyəcanlı idi – She was so excited, because she got a “5” at the exam.

7. Frightened- feeling afraid- qorxmuş.

Qorxmuş uşaq – a frightened child.

Qorxmuş heyvan- a frightened animal

To be frightened of somebody/something- nədənsə qorxmaq.

a) Qız camaat içərisində onunla birgə görsənməyindən qorxdu-The girl was frightened of being seen with him in public.

8. Interested- giving a lot of attention to something, because you want to find out more about it – maraqlı.

To be interested in- maraqlanmaq.

a) O bizim gələcək planlarımızla heç maraqlanmır- He is never interested in our future plans.

b) O nə qədər bu məsələylə dərindən maraqlanmağa çalışsa da , diqqətini toplaya bilmədi- no matter how hard she tried to be deeply interested in the matter, she couldn't concentrate on it.

9. Surprised – having a feeling of surprise- təəccüblənmiş
To be surprised at/by-nəyəsə təəccüblənmək

a) Siz həqiqətən onun gəlişinə təəccüblənmişiz?- Are you really surprised at her coming?.

10. Worried- unhappy, because you keep thinking about a problem or are anxious about something- narahat.

To be worried about something- nəyəsə görə narahat olmaq.

a) O elə narahat görünürdü ki, mən dərhal nəsə bir ciddi şey baş verdiyini anladı-She looked so worried that I at once understood that something serious had happened.

b) O həmişə boş şeylərə görə narahat olur- She is always worried about trifle things.

Amusing- thinking that somebody/something is funny, so that you smile or laugh-maraqlı

Amuse(v)-to make somebody laugh or smile-əyləndirmək

Amusement- the feeling that you have when something is funny or amusing-əyləncə.

Frustrating/frustrated- causing you feel annoyed and impatient because you can't do or achieve what you want- hirsələnmiş, hirsələndirən.

Annoying/annoyed(adj)-with smb. (at. about smth.)-slightly angry-əsəbi, hirsli: syn:irritated, annoy (v)-to make somebody slightly angry-əsəbləşdirmək

Tiring /tired- feeling that you would like to sleep or rest; needing rest-yorğun.

Syn: weary

Tiring(adj)-making you feel need to sleep or rest;syn:exhausting-yorucu, bezdirici.

Tire- (v)-to become tired and feel as if you want to sleep or rest – yormağ; to be tired-yorulmaq.

Convincing (adj)- inandırıcı- that makes somebody believe that something is true-a convincing argument/explanation/case-inandırıcı arqument, izahat (dəlil,fikir kimi)

Convinced (adj)(not before noun)(of something/that) completely sure about something- əmin olmaq

Convince(v)

a) To make somebody/yourself believe that something is true- bir kəsi inandırmaq

b) To persuade somebody to do something- bir kəsi nəyisə etməyə inandırmaq.

Words (p:66)

1. Acting- the activity or profession of performing in plays, films/ movies-ifa (etmə)

Ex: Onun bütün hadisəni ifa etməsi hamı tərəfindən bəyənildi- His acting the whole incident was approved by every one.

2. Characters- a person or an animal in a book, play or film/ movie

a) The main characters of the book-kitabın əsas qəhrəmanları

b) Cartoon characters- cizgi filmi qəhrəmanı

3. Costumes- the clothes worn by actors in a play or film/movie, or worn by somebody to make them look like something else –Səhnə geyimləri ; milli geyim- a national costume.

Ex:

a) Aktyorlar hələ də səhnə geyimi və qrimdə idilər- The actors were still in costume and make up.

b) Uşaq yığıncağa nəhəng cücə kostyumunda girdi-The child went to the party ina giant chicken costume.

4. The set (for play or movie)- the scenery used for a play, movie or film-səhnə mənzərəsi,səhnənin quraşdırılması üçün mənzərə.

a) Bu səhnə mənzərəsini qurub, rəngləməkdə kömək üçün könüllülərə ehtiyacımız var-We need volunteers to help build and to point the set.

b) Aktyorların ifası valehedici olsa da, təəssüf ki, səhnə mənzərəsi zəif idi-Though the acting of the players was fascinating, unfortunately, the set was not so impressive.

5. Special effects-xüsusi səhnə- a particular look, sound or impression that somebody, such as an artist or a writer, wants to create.

Ay işığı səhnəsi effekti vermək-to give the effect of a moonlit scene.

6. Graphics- designs, drawings or pictures, that are used especially in the production of books, magazines, etc-qrafika.

Kompyuter oyunları oynamaq-to play computer game

Videoda filmə baxmaq-to watch a film on a video

Baletə getmək-to go to the ballet.

Evdə musiqiyə qulaq asmaq- to listen to music at home.

Klassik konsertə getmək-to go to a classical concert.

Sentences

1. O nə qədər çalışsa da kitabı kimin yazdığını xatırlaya bilmədi-No matter how hard he tried, he couldn't remember who the book was written by.

2. Filmdəki bütün hadisələr həqiqi faktlara əsaslanır- All the events in the film are based on real facts.

3. Bu gözəl şəkli kim çəkib? Mənası nədir bunun?-Who has the magnificent picture been painted by? What does it mean?

4. Mahnı məhs müğənnin özü tərəfindən bəstələnmişdir- The song was composed by the singer herself.

5. “Təhminə və Zaur” filmi Rasim Ocaqov tərəfindən çəkilmişdir-“Təhminə and Zaur” film was directed by R.Ocaqov.
6. Bu filmin sujeti gülməlidir.Kim çəkib onu?-The plot of this film is ridiculous. Who was it directed by?
7. Ceyms Bond filmləri indiyə qədər 13 milyon gəlir əldə edibdir-The Bond films (=movies) have made over 13 million up to now.
8. Bu filmdə ən pisi odur ki, o həqiqətən cansıxıcıdır-The worst thing about the film is that it is really boring.
9. Kitabın bircə zəif cəhəti odur ki, onun məğzi bir qədər üzdədir (=asan görünür)-One weak point of the book is that the gist of it is a little bit predictable.
- 10.Macərə sevən hər bir kəsə mən bunu məsləhət görərdim-I'd recommend it to anyone, who likes adventures.
- 11.Mk.Qreqorun məqaləsi çox cansıxıcıdır.Onu heç kimə məsləhət görməzdim-The article by Mac.Gregor is very boring.I wouldn't recommend it to anyone.

Module 7 “Socializing”

Socializing

- a) Meeting and spending time with people in a free way in order to enjoy yourself-ünsiyyətdə olmaq
- b) Teaching people how to behave in ways that is acceptable to their society.

1. Reading and vocabulary:

To go to the cinema- kinoya getmək

To go out for a coffee-(kafeyə) bayırda kofe içməyə getmək

To go dancing- rəqs etməyə getmək

To have dinner in a restaurant- restoranda şam etmək

To go to a karaoke bar-karaoke oxumağa getmək

Karaoke-(from Japanese)- a type of entertainment in which a machine plays only the music of popular songs, so that people sing.

To watch live music-canlı musiqini seyr etmək.

Live- adj-(of a performance) given or made when people are watching, not recorded-canlı.

To go for a pizza-pitsa yeməyə getmək .

Pizza- an Italian dish consisting of a flat round bread base with cheese, tomatoes, vegetables, meat, etc, on top.

To go to a bar-bara getmək.

To go for a walk- gəzitiyə çıxmaq.

Sentences:

1) Görəsən heç orada pitca qalıb?- I wonder if there is any pizza left.

ətlə göbələk pitsası-a ham (meat) and mushroom pizza.

Pizzeria=Am.E: pizza parloe

Restaurant that serves mainly pizzas-pitseriya

Sən heç pitseriyada olmamısan?- Yox belə oranı heç xoşlamıram- Have you never been to any pizzeria?- No, actually, I don't like it.

2) Əgər siz hər hansı şənbə axşamı şəhərə, küçəyə gəzməyə çıxsanız adamların ya pítsa yediyyənin, ya klubda rəqs etdiyinin, ya da karaoke barlarda musiqidən həzz aldıklarının şahidi olacaqsınız- If you go out any Saturday night in cities, you will find people eating pizzas, dancing in clubs or enjoying music in karaoke bars.

3) Əgər rəqs etmək sizlik deyilsə, onda oxumağı üstün tutursuz, yəqin-If dancing isn't your thing, perhaps you prefer singing?

4) II dünya müharibəsindən əvvəl qadınlar və kişilər gecə klublarına gedərək ya canlı musiqiyə qulaq asar, ya da qoşa-qoşa rəqs edərtilər-Before the second world war, men and women either watched live music or danced in couples going to night-clubs.

Words (p: 70)

1. To applaud- to show your approval by clapping your hands- əl çalmaq

Ex: O əl çalmağa başladı və obirisilərdə ona qoşuldu- He started to applaud and the others joined in.

Səhnədə görünən kimi, onu alqışladılar- She was applauded, as she appeared on the stage.

2. A (live)band- a small group of musicians who play popular music together often with a singer or singers- qrup.

3. Ingredients- one of the things from which something is made especially one of the foods that are used together to make a particular dish- tərkib.

Ex: Our skin cream contains only natural ingredients- Bizim dəri kremimiz yalnız təbii tərkibdən ibarətdir.

4. Pasta- an Italian food made from flour eggs and water, formed into different shapes and usually served with a sauce .It is often sold in packets and is hard when dry, and soft when cooked-makaron.

The great International night out

Text I

Pizza

1. (pizza)''Oven''- the part of a cooker/stove, shaped like a box with a door on the front, in which food is cooked or heated-soba

Elektrik sobası-an electric oven

Qaz sobası-a gas oven.

Ex:

a) Tortu sobadan çıxart, yoxsa çox quruyacaq-Take the cake out the oven, or it will be crisp outs.

b) Pəncərəni açın da, bura lap hamam kimidir-(spoken) Open a window, it's like on oven in here!

2. Ruins-the parts of a building that remain after it has been destroyed or severely damaged- xarabalıqlar.

a) Köhnə dəyirman indi xarabalıqdan başqa bir şey deyil-The old mill now is nothing more than a ruin.

b) İllərlə çəkən müharibələr ərazini artıq xarabalığa çevirmişdir- Years of fighting have left the area in ruins.

3. Vital- necessary or essential in order for something to succeed or exist-əsas, əhəmiyyətli, lazımlı, gərəkli.

a) Sağlamlıq üçün gərəkli (əhəmiyyətli) olan vitaminlər – the vitamins vital for health.

b) Yaxşı maliyyə hesabatları hər halda bir şirkətin uğurunda çox əhəmiyyətlidir- good financial accounts are vital to the success of any enterprise.

4. Naples- Neapol- the city in Italy

2. Discos

1. Discotheque- (old-fashioned)=disco

2. A DJ-a person who plays record and talks about music on the radio or in a club.

3. A dance craze

a) dəbdə olan rəqs

b) rəqsdə olan dəb

-an enthusiastic interest in something that is shared by many people, but that usually doesn't last very long; a thing that people have a craze for;

a) Pet pigs are the latest craze- bu dəqiqə ən son dəb evdə dənşür saxlamaqdır.

b) Ölkəni bürüyüən yaxşı formada olmaq dəbi- the latest fitness craze to sweep the country.

4. Karaoke.

a) Tone- deaf- unable to hear the difference between musical tones- musiqi duyumu zəif olan.

T7.6 (p: 167)

1. What is the way of addressing people in Thailand?- (You always call people with first name, that's the polite way).

2. And is it so again even in formal situations? (Yes, you say "khun"-it's like Mr-Miss-Mrs).

3. Is it the same for men and women? (Yes, "khun" is for men and women. It's the same. You say "khun" and the first name).

4. What do you do , when you meet people? (You don't shake hands usually. There's a traditional greeting called a "wai". It is when you put your hands together, like when you pray, er... when you say a prayer, and bow your head forward slightly, and the other person does the same).

5. Do you do the same thing for friend too? (No. You don't need to do it. You just do it for people older than you).

Spelling Test

1. An Italian dish consisting of a flat round bread, base with cheese, tomatoes, vegetables, meat, etc, on top-pizza.
2. Restaurants that serve mainly pizzas- pizzeria= a pizza-hut.
3. To show your approval by clapping your hands- to applaud.
4. One of the things from which something is made, especially one of the foods that are used together to make a particular dish- ingredients.
5. An Italian food made flour, eggs and water, formed into different shapes, it is usually hard when dry, soft when cooked-pasta.
6. A person who plays records and talks about music on the radio or in a club-a DJ
7. The parts of a building that remain after it has been destroyed or severely damaged-ruins.
8. Necessary or essential in order for something to succeed - vital.
9. Unable to hear difference between musical tones- tone-deaf.
- 10.The part of a cooker or stove, shaped like a box with a door on the front, in which food is cooked or heated- an oven ,a (pizza) oven.
- 11.Sağlamlıq üçün əhəmiyyətli vitaminlər- the vitamins vital for health.
- 12.Elektrik sobası-an electric oven.
- 13.Given or made when people are watching, not recorded-live.
- 14.Ətlə göbələk pitsası- a meat and mushroom pizza.
- 15.A type of entertainment in which a machine plays only the music of popular songs, so that people can sing the words themselves-karaoke.

- 16.To teach people how to behave in ways that are acceptable to their society- socialize.
- 17.Restoranda şam etmək- to have dinner in a restaurant.
- 18.Canlı musiqi seyr etmək- to watch live music.
- 19.An enthusiastic interest in something that shared by many people, but doesn't usually last very long- a craze.
- 20.Bura lap hamam kimidir!- It's like an oven in here!

Culture Clash(P 56)

1. clash- the difference that exists between two things that are opposed to each other-fərq
A clash of interests-maraqlar fərqi
A personality clash with the boss-bosla şəxsiyyət fərqi
2. to advertise –to tell the public about a product or a service in order to encourage people to buy or to use – reklam etmək
Əgər siz daha çox müştəri cəlb etmək istəyirsinizsə ,yerli qəzətdə reklam verməyə çalışın!-If you want to attract more customers , try advertising in local papers.
Səyahət "həyatın gəzintisi "kimi reklam olunmuşdur- The trip was advertised as "the journey of a lifetime".
- 3.label-a piece of paper that is attached to something and gives information about it-yarlıq,etiket.
O yalnız dizayner etiketli geyimlər geyinəcək- He'll wear only clothes with a designer label.
4. ancestor- a person in your family, who lived a long time ago-əcdad; syn; forebear.
His ancestors had come to America from Ireland- Onun əcdadları Amerikaya İrlandiyadan gəlmişlər.
5. genuine – real, exactly what it appears to be; not artificial-həqiqi, əsl.
Həqiqi , əsl inciklik-genuine hurt
6. tricky – difficult to do or to deal with –anlaşılmaz ; a tricky situation- anlaşılmaz vəziyyət

7. urgent-that needs to be dealt with immediately – təcili
The law is urgent need of reform-Bu qanunun təcili islahatına ehtiyac var.
8. an executive – a person who has an important job as a manager of a company or an organization-icraçı,reqistrasiya.

Final Test (Modul 1-7)

I. Complete the sentences:

1. If she didn't move to Greece,
2. A fire-fighter is a person whose job.....
3. In court she said.....
4. He wouldn't be alive now.....
5. If I were in a hurry.....
6. What a shame!
7. One thing I'd hate to be without is.....
8. A ring is a kind of jewellery.....
9. and is used for.....
10. In Chinese restaurant it is bad manners.....

II. Circle the correct alternative:

1. In the Chinese restaurant people wipe their hands /both hands and face with a hot towel.
2. Her father was very angry with her. For this reason /however he didn't say anything.
3. French businessmen usually /rarely take off their ties even if the weather is very hot.
4. Now Ebay is one of the ten most visited offline /online shopping sites on the Internet.
5. Unfortunately, I don't remember the exact source, but I've got the information /problem from the Internet.

6. In many Arabic countries it is respectable /not acceptable to talk about business during meals.
7. Young couples can /can't hold hands and kiss in public in Thailand.
8. He packed himself into a luggage box /cargo crate and got himself booked into the same flight as the money.
9. I'd never pass /break the speed limit in an area with lots of people around because it's obviously dangerous.
10. This lovely shirt is done /made of cotton.

III. Translate the following sentences:

1. Siz mobil telefonun kiçik ekranında kompyuter oyunları oynamaq istərdinizmi?
2. Ayağı xalçaya ilişərək yıxılan qadın zədələr almışdı.
3. İstəyirəm ki, sən toyuma dəvət etdiyim birinci adam olasan.
4. İndi gənclər bir-birinə o qədər çox mesaj göndərir ki, onların baş barmağı get-gedə böyüyür.
5. Siz texnikanı sevən insansız, ya yox?
6. Though everyone knows that smoking is bad for health, many young people start every year.
7. She overcame a fear of ocean and managed to cope with the difficult task.
8. Debra could easily have died and her husband would have been responsible for that.
9. Just think! Tom has already been promoted.
10. Though we have different opinions about everything, we never argue.

IV. Write an essay (of about 150 words) on: “The toughest decision of my life”

Modul 8
Things You Can't Live Without
Words: (p:80)

1. Call centres (Br E) (Am.E. call center)-(n)- an office in which a large number of people work using telephones, ex: arranging insurance for people, or taking customer's orders and answering questions-məlumat bürosu.
2. The Internet- an international computer network connecting other networks and computers from companies, universities, etc- internet.
3. lap –tops/palm tops- a small computer that can work with a battery and be easily carried- balaca kompyuter.
4. mobile phones- (also mobile); (also cellular phone; cell-phone)- a telephone that does not have wires and works by radio, that you can carry with you and use anywhere-mobil telefon.
5. E-mail-(electronic mail)- a way of sending messages and data to other people by means of computers connected together in a network-e-mail ünvanı
6. Data- facts of information, especially when examined and used to find out things or to make decisions-məlumat
7. Digital TV- television set that can receive digital signals-rəqəmsal tv.
8. Hardware –elektron qurğular elementləri-the machinery and electronic parts of a computer system.
9. Software- the programs, etc, used to operate a computer-kompyuterin hissələri.

Text: “Machines Behaving Badly”

1. To flick through- to turn pages of a book,etc quickly and look at them without reading anything- tez-tez ötürərək çevirmək.

2. A spare part- əlavə, ehtiyat hissəsi-new part that you buy to replace an old or broken part of car, machine, etc.
3. Minor-xırda, mənasız, əhəmiyyətsiz- not very large, important or serious.
4. To manufacture something- istehsal etmək-to make or produce goods in large quantities, using machinery.
5. A thumb- the short thick finger at the side of the hand, set apart from the other four- baş barmaq.
6. To save (time)- to avoid wasting or using more than necessary- vaxta qənaət etmək (qazanmaq).
7. Digital-rəqəmsal- using a system of receiving and sending information as a series of the numbers one and zero, showing that an electronic signal is there or is not there.
8. PC- personal computer.
9. Manuals –a book that tells you how to do or operate something, especially, one, that comes with a machine, etc, when you buy it- qurğu haqqında məlumat kitabçası (göstəricisi).
- 10.Frustrating- causing you to feel annoyed or impatient because you cannot do or achieve what you want-əsəbləşdirən, hirsləndirən, bezdirici.
- 11.Incomprehensible- impossible to understand- ağılasığmayan=syn: unintelligible ant: comprehensible.
- 12.Out of date- old-fashioned or without the most recent information and therefore no long useful-dəbdən düşmüş.
- 13.Entire- (used when you are emphasizing that the whole of something is involved)-including everything, everyone or every part= syn:whole-bütün, tam.
- 14.To assure somebody- to say somebody that something is definitely true or is definitely going to happen, especially when you have doubts about it-bir kəsi əmin etmək, inandırmaq.

Are you a “techie” or a technophobe?

Techie-kompyuteri sevən adam-teki

Tecnophobe-kompyuteri sevməyən adam-teknofob

Match each word with the definition:

1. A system that is able to send different types of communication signals down a telephone line at the same time- broadband-lövhə (klaviatura).
2. The imaginary place where electronic messages, information, picture, etc. exist when they are sent from one computer to another- cyberspace-gibernetik fəza.
3. A piece of software you install on your computer to protect it from viruses – antivirus.
4. A computer system which allows millions of computer users around the world to exchange information- the internet.
5. A small object which you move with your hands to give instructions to the computer- a mouse.
6. Someone whose life is dominated technology- especially computers- a techie.

Vocabulary I How Machines Work

- 1) An answering machine- elektron cavab vermə
- 2) A digital camera-rəqəmsal aparat
- 3) A vacuum cleaner-tozsoran
- 4) A cassette player- maqnitafon
- 5) A mobile phone- mobil telefon
- 6) A watch-saat- qol saati
- 7) A laptop computer- balaca kompyuter
- 8) A radio- radio
- 9) A photocopier- surətini çıxardan avadanlıq
- 10) Replay your message- mesajə cavab vermək

**Vocabulary
Technology
Ex: I (P: 59 Workbook)**

- 1) If you are still experiencing problems, please phone our help desks on 02547395
- 2) Call-centers
- 3) Thumb
- 4) Manuals
- 5) Out of date
- 6) On hold
- 7) Laptop
- 8) Messages
- 9) Digital
- 10) Care
- 11) Spare parts
- 12) Quality.

**Text
“eBay”
(p: 65. Workbook)**

1. “Finds”- tapıntılar, tapılmış əşyalar- a thing or person that has found, especially one that is interesting valuable or useful.
2. eBay –a website- the world’s most popular auction house, where the mission is to provide a global trading platform where practically anyone can trade practically anything-xususi vebşayd
3. To log on to - to put information in an official record or write a record of events;= syn: to record- qeydiyyatata salmaq.
4. Junk- things that are considered useless or of little value-lazımsız şey.
5. To upgrade-qaldırmaq-to make a piece of machinery, computer system, etc. more powerful and efficient.

6. Real estate-malikanə, torpaq sahəsi- (especially AmE)- property in the form of land or buildings.

Ex: My father sold real estate.

7. To charge a fee to members- üzvlük haqqı təyin etmək (pul istəmək)- the amount of money that somebody asks for goods or services.

8. Bizarre- qəribə- very strange or unusual

Syn: weird.

9. Profits- gəlir-the money that you make in business or by selling things, especially after paying the costs involved opp: loss

10. A bizarre situation/ incident/story-qəribə hadisə

Bizarre behavior- qəribədavranış

Bizarrely dressed- qəribə geyinmiş.

Ex: The company made a healthy profit of 200million dollars last year.

We should be able to sell the house at a profit.

The sale generated record profits.

Spelling Test

1. Impossible to understand- incomprehensible.

2. A book that tells you how to do or operate something, especially one that comes with a machine, etc.when you buy it – manuals.

3. A new part that you buy to replace an old or broken part of car, machine, etc- a spare part.

4. To make or produce goods in large quantities, using machinery- to manufacture something.

5. Things that are considered useless or of little value- junk.

6. The world's most popular auction house, where practically anyone can trade practically anything- eBay.

7. Very strange or unusual- bizarre.

8. A person or thing that has been found especially one that is interesting, valuable or useful- “finds”.
9. A piece of software you install on your computer to protect it from viruses- antivirus.

Machines Behaving Badly Questions

1. What does everyone seem to have these days ?(A mobile, even children in kindergarten).
2. What happens in the world every day? (Billions of text messages fly round the world every day, and computers run every aspect of our lives)
3. Do you really think modern technology is making our lives better? Does it save you time? (No. many people make the mistake of thinking that technology is there to save your time. Wrong).
4. Then, what is modern technology there for? (It is there to give people new way of filling their time)
5. Speaking about new personal computers, for ex; how do you treat it? (I Learning how to use all the features of a new personal computers uses up all the time tempt having a computer saves. Then, II, you spend the hours staring at incomprehensible instruction manuals for your phone/tv, computer digital doorbell?).
6. How wonderful is it to have a CD player, a mobile, a home computer, or an electric toaster? (of course, it is excellent. But do you really want to play computer games on the 4 cm. screen of your mobile phone? Or Do you really need your computer to answer the phone; or your tv to make toast?)
7. Will you dwell on Digital TV? What is worth watching on it? (when Digital TV arrived, we were promised a better quality picture and more choice. But at 11 o'clock at night, as

you flick through the 97 channels you can now get, it is not the quality of the picture that you worry about more the fact that not the program is worth watching).

8. What usually happens, when you proudly to show off your new pc to you friend, after several frustrating weeks of finding all the right software for it? (From your friend you only hear “Oh, are you still using that one?. I’m thinking of buying the new one, myself”).

9. And what happens, when you try to buy some minor spare part a few months later? (“...you find that it is longer manufactured, and that it won’t be much cheaper to replace the whole computer with the new PYX 7500”)

10. What usually happens when same thing is wrong with your machine and you don’t really know what to do? (So, you phone the software company and they tell you it’s a hardware problem.)

Words

(p:83) Student’s book

1. An answering machine-elektron cavab vermə
2. A digital camera-rəqəmsal aparat
3. A photocopier— surətçixarma dəzgahı.
4. A cassette players- maqnitafon
5. A laptop computer-əl (batereyalı) kompyuter.
6. A vacuum cleaner- tozsoran.
7. A watch-qol saati
8. A fax machine- faks aparatı
9. An electric cooker-elektrik soba
- 10.A washing machine-paltaryuyan maşın.
- 11.A DVD player-DVD
- 12.A Walkman- maqnitafon (balaca elektron cihazın bir hissəsi, onunla hər hansı bir cihazı yandıra bilərsən)
- 13.A games console- oyun üçün metativ (taxta kimi bir şey)
14. MP3 player- MP3(iritutulmuş diskoxuyan)

15. To rewind-fırlatmaq
16. To plug in ;ant; to unplug-şəbəkəyə qoşmaq, çıxartmaq
17. Fan heater- qızdırıcı
18. First aid kit-çanta- fərdi apteçka
19. Sun screen- günəşdən sığınacaq.

Dictation

HERE I STAND

... I look up from my desk and gaze out through the tall windows of my room to the sky.

I reflect upon a wondrous sign of our times. Up there in the heavens the stars blink with astonishment to see that old Earth has a couple of new children the little man made moons that merrily race around her. And I smile again to know that somewhere far overhead the sputniks are rushing by, tracing out the great truth for the whole world to see; there are no heights which mankind cannot scale! And I think of my friends, the peoples whose hands and brains have fashioned this miracle which opens up the limitless horizons of space.

When the first wheel was made, when the first book was printed, there were those who saw in the new inventions some kind of a threat; and today there are some people who say that the sputniks represent a danger to our country. Nonsense! This is a victory for the whole human race, a great new breakthrough of science and technology which are the tools for a better life for us all.

Wise men and folks alike can see that a new star of peace has arisen in the East: Sputnik tells us all that war indeed

unthinkable, and that the nations of the earth must find the way to peaceful coexistence.

So, hello up there, little Sputnik – thanks a million for the message my people have got from you! I’m sure it is going to do us a lot of good.

Peace – yes, that is the all important thing. With peace assured, all nations and races will flower. Soon, when Man travels the path blazed by these little moons, he will look down upon our Mother Earth and say, with great love and pride for all mankind, what Shakespeare said of his homeland: “This happy bread of men, this little world...”

(After P. Robeson)

Lexical Test

I. Define the right word:

1. a book that tells you how to do or operate sth, esp. one that comes with a machine, etc. when you buy it
.....
2. to make or produce goods in large quantities, using machinery
3. the world’s most popular auction house, where practically anyone can trade practically anything
.....
4. very strange or unusual; syn: weird
.....
5. the money that you make in business or by selling things esp. after paying the costs involved
.....
6. things that are considered useless or of little value
.....

7. to put information in an official record or write a record of events □.....
8. to make a piece of machinery, computer system, etc. more powerful and efficient □.....
9. someone, whose life is dominated by technology, esp. computers □.....
10. a piece of software you install on your computer to protect it from viruses □.....
11. using a system of receiving and sending information as a series of the numbers one and zero, showing that an electronic signal is there or is not there □.....
12. the machinery and electronic parts of a computer system □.....
13. the programmers, etc. used to operate a computer □.....
14. the short thick finger at the side of the hand, slightly apart from the other four □.....
15. a person, who doesn't like machines, esp. computers □.....

II. Translate the following sentences into English, paying attention to the underlined words and combinations:

1. Əgər vaxta qənaət etmək istəyirsinizsə, onda taksiyə minin, yoxsa gecikəcəksiniz.....
2. Nə vaxt lazım olsam, əl telefonuma zəng vur. Heç düşünmə!
3. Bilirəm ki, siz mənim bunu qəsdən etdiyimi düşünürsünüz, amma sizi inandırırım ki, bu, belə deyil.
4. Siz həqiqətən müasir texnologiyanın sizing vaxtınıza qənaət etdiyini düşünürsünüz?

5. Kompyuterimə nəşə olub. Hər dəfə onu yandıranda, sönür.
6. Axtardığınız ehtiyat hissəsi xırda (=əhəmiyyətsiz) olsa da, artıq istehsal olunmur.
7. Mən bu məlumatı dünən İnternetdən götürmüşəm.
8. Məncə o sizə elektron-poçtla mesaj göndərə bilməyəcək, onun bu işdə heç təcrübəsi yoxdur.
9. Son araşdırmalar göstərmişdir ki, hər 10 nəfərdən 8-i əslində dostları ilə şəxsən söhbət etməkdənsə, onlara mesaj yazmağı üstün tuturlar.
10. Bacım məndən tamamilə fərqlidir. O kompyuteri sevən insandır, amma mən isə yox.

III. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

1. When night you flick the 97 channels, it is not the qualitythe picture that you worry More The fact that not one single programme is worth watching.
2. Press this button the there. There`s also a little light there to tell you it`s plugged.....
3. If you decide to go the desert whatever reason, just let one or two people know where and when you`re going.
4. Yesterday I cleared my house and the room that gave the most results was my “husband`s office”.
5. She collected all the “finds”, took them downstairs and logged www. eBay.com.
6. Born Paris, Omidyar, moved Washington when he was still a child. High School he became very interested Computer programming.

7. I was staying room 201 21st – 23rd . I am almost certain that I left the camera the bedside cabinet.
8. I like these shoes and handbag very much. They`re both made leather.
9. One thing I`d hate to be without is my computer. I don`t remember what life was before. Basically, because I have all my bits and pieces information my lifethe computer.
10. You can plugthe vacuum cleaner.....the wall socket there.

IV. Think of a present or social invitation that you`ve received recently, or a favour someone has done for you. Write a note (a card or a letter) thanking them (or him/her)/ (of about 50 words)

Module 9
Future Society
Text: Getting it Wrong!

1. Experts-an adept- a person with special knowledge, skill or training in something-peşəkar, mütəxəssis.

2. To forecast= (to foresee)-syn:-to predict-öncədən söyləmək- to saythat something will happen in the future.

Predictable- gözlənilən,öncədən bilinən

A predictor- baxıcı,öncədən görən,bilən

3. needn't have +PII-nahaq yerə.

4. A.D- Anno Domini-used in the Christian calendar to show a particular number of years since a year when Christ was believed to have born-Bizim era

5. An astrologer-astroloq- a person who uses astrology to tell people about their character about what will happen in the future-astroloq.

A palmist- a person who claims to be able totell what a person is like and what will happen to them in the futuru-baxıcı(fala baxan).

A fortune-teller- a person who claims to have magic powers and who tells people what will happen to them in the future.

A witch- a woman who is believed to have magic powers, especially to do evil things.

6. To get something wrong-səhv başa düşmək

7. A selection- seçilmiş, yığılmış.

8. To amount to something- to be equal to, or the same as something- bərabər olmaq.

9. A device- ixtira- an object or a piece of equipment that has been designed to do a particular job.

10. identity-....- abbr (ID)-Who or what somebody/something is-kimliyi, şəxsiyyəti.

identity card-şəxsiyyət vəsiqəsi

11.Unique- unikal-being the only one of its kind.

Unique feature- unikal xüsusiyyət

12. Parking meters- maşın üçün park yeri-an area where people can leave their vehicle.

No parking-park etmək qadağandır

13.To bill-to send somebody a bill for something-hesab göndərmək.

14. Commercials- an advertisement on the radio or on television;= a time during or between program when advertisements are broadcast- kommersiya xarakterli reklam.

15.A mosquito- ağcaqanad- a flying insect that bites humans and animals and sucks their blood and can spread the disease malaria.

16.Alien (intelligence)-....- from another country or society-foreign-yad .

Creature from another world-yad planetli.

17.Pay phones- telefon-avtomat.

18.To annoy- narahat etmək-to make somebody slightly angry:= to irritate

Deposit account-(BrE)- a type of account at a bank or building society that pay interest on money that is left in.

Current account- a type of bank account that you can take money out of at any time ,

and that provides you with a chequebook and cash card.

Credit card- a small plastic card that you can use to buy goods and services and pay for them

Debit card- a plastic card that can be used to take money directly from your bank account when you pay for something

Postcode-=am. E.Zipcode- a group of letters and/or numbers that are used as part of an address so that post/mail can be separated into groups and delivered more quickly.

Store card- a card that a particular shop or store uses.

The Great International Night Out.

1. What are you expected to see, if you go out any Saturday night in cities as far apart as Beijing and Berlin? (You'll find people eating pizzas, dancing in clubs and discos or enjoying a little karaoke).
2. How did these things start? I mean, exactly, how did pizza start? (Pizza has a long history. The ancient Greeks first had the idea of putting vegetables on large flat pieces of bread).
3. And where have "pizza ovens" been found? (In the ruins of Roman cities).
4. What was missing for centuries and why? (One vital ingredient- the first tomatoes were not brought to Europe until the 16th century from South America).
5. What was Rafaele Esposito? (He was a baker from Naples).
6. What did he do? (It was the 19th century before Rafaele Esposito, a baker from Naples, began to sell the first modern pizzas).
7. What was he asked to do? (He was asked to bake a special pizza for a visit by the Italian king and Queen in 1889).
8. And how was it called?- The first pizza margarita was created, named after the Queen.
9. How-did pizza become a favorite dish in Italy? (It became a fan dish in Italy after the II world War, when thousands of American soldiers went home from Europe).
10. And how did it really become an international dish? (Soon there were pizzerias all over the USA, and American chains like Pizza Hut spread the idea around the world).
11. How much pizza does the average American eat a year? (Over 10kilogrammes of pizza).
12. And what can you say about the world's largest pizza? (It was baked not in Italy, but in Havana, Cuba! Measuring 30 meters across).

Spelling Test

1. A telephone, usually in a public place that it operated using coins or a card- a pay phone.
2. Being the only one of its kind- unique.
3. A person with special knowledge, skill or training in something- an expert= syn: an adept.
4. A woman, who is believed to have magic powers, wearing black gloves and flying a broom- stick in tales, and does especially evil things- a witch.
5. To make somebody slightly angry; to irritate – to annoy.
6. To send somebody a bill for something- to bill somebody.
7. To say that something will happen in the future- to predict= to forecast= to foresee.
8. A flying insect that bites humans and animals and sucks their blood and can spread the disease malaria- a mosquito.
9. To be equal to or the same as something- to amount to something.
10. An area where people can leave their vehicle- parking meters.
11. An advertisement on the radio or on television, especially connected with the buying and selling of goods and services- commercials.
12. From another country or society; foreign- alien.
13. The ability to learn, understand and think in a logical way about things; the ability to do this well- intelligence.
14. An object or a piece of equipment that has been designed to do a particular job- a device.
15. The people in a country or society who are well educated and are interested in culture, politics, literature, etc- intelligentsia.
16. Əqli qabiliyyətin sınaqdan keçirilməsi- an intelligence test.
17. Yüksək intellektli insan- a person of high intelligence.

- 18.A person who uses astrology to tell people about their character and what might happen in the future- an astrologer.
- 19.Yad mədəniyyət-an alien culture.
- 20.Saxta şəxsiyyət vəsiqəsi-false identity card.
- 21.Bir kəsin xasiyyətinə tamamilə yad olmaq- to be alien to somebody's character.
- 22.Təkrarolunmaz barmaq izləri- unique fingerprints.
- 23.To mistake somebody- to get somebody wrong- səhf başa düşmək.

Module 10

An Amazing Story.

Types of Story:

1. Adventure stories- macərə tipli hekayələr.
2. Detective and crime stories- detektiv hekayə.
3. Myths and legends- əsatir və əfsanə.
4. Science fiction and fantasy-elmi fantaziya.
5. Comedies-komediyalar.
6. Fairy tales-sehrli nağıllar.
7. Romances-romans,qəhrəmanlıq və ya sevgi janrı-a story about a love affair.
8. Ghost stories-ruhlardan filmlər (hadisələr).

1. The plot is very complicated.

Plot-sujet- the series of events which form the story of a novel, play, film/movie, etc. Kitab süjet baxımından çox gözəl tərtib olunmuşdur- The book is very well organized in terms of plot.

Complicated-qarışıq, çətin-difficult to understand –anlaşılmaz.

2. It's completely unrealistic- qeyri-real. Ant;Realistic
Unrealistic- not showing or accepting thing as they are.

3. The story is very slow- Hadisələr çox ləng cərəyan edir.
Slow-not fast, not acting quickly, take a long time.

4. Moving=touching- təsirli- causing you to have deep feelings of sadness or sympathy.

5. It's really scary, frightening- qorxudan, qorxuya salan, tükürpədən.

6. It's very imaginative -having or showing new or exciting ideas= syn; inventive.

7. It's got a moral- tərbiyəvi əhəmiyyətlidir-a practical lesson that a story, an event or an experience teaches you.

8. Morale- mənəvi durum, tərbiyəvi duyum.

1. Çətin, qarışıq sistem-a complicated system.
2. Verilmiş göstərişlər çox çətinə bənzəyirlər-The given instructions look very complicated.
3. Ed.Dr-un”The Cup of Life” əsəri son dərəcə qarışıq (= çətin) idi-“The Cup of Life” by Ed.Dr was extremely complicated.
4. Əslində, hər şey çox qarmaqarışıqdır, amma mən izah etməyə çalışacam-Actually, everything is very complicated, but I’ll try to explain.
5. Real olmayan ümidlər- unrealistic expectations.
6. Onların bu problemi dərhal həll edə biləcəklərini gözləmək heç real deyil- It is unrealistic to expect them to be able to solve the problem immediately.
7. Kitab 3 hissədən ibarətdir, mən onu iki günə oxuya bilməyəcəyəm. Əgər hadisələr belə ləng cərəyan etməsəydi, kitab bir hissədən ibarət olardı- The book consists of 3 parts,I shan’t be able to read it within two days. If the story weren’t so slow, the book would comprise only one part .
- 10.Onun tamaşası çox təsirli idi-His performance was very moving.
11. Təsirli sözlər- moving words = touching words.
Təsginlik verən sözlər-comforting words.
- 12.Süjet həqiqətən də çox qorxulu idi. Nə qədər çox çalışsam da, mən qışqırmaqdan özümü saxlaya bilmədim-The plot of the film was really scary. No matter how-hard I tried I couldn’t help crying.
- 13.Obrazlı ideya- an imaginative idea.
- 14.Obrazlı yanaşma- an imaginative approach.
- 15.Obrazlı süjet-an imaginative plot.
- 16.And the moral is that crime doesn’t pay- və tərbiyəvi əhəmiyyət odur ki, cinayət heç nəyi ödəmir (yəni qarşılığını vermir).

Reading and Vocabulary

Ex:2. P:104 Student's book

1. The police suspected something- Polis nə isə hiss etdi (=şübhələndi).
2. He is arrested- o həbs olundu (= tutuldu).
3. He appears in court- O məhkəməyə gəldi (=peyda oldu).
4. He pleads innocent-(= not guilty)-O özünü təqsirsiz bilir.
5. He pleads guilty- O özünü təqsirli bilir.
6. He is sentenced- O məhkum edildi.
7. A serious crime is attempted- Ağır cinayət işi görməyə cəhd edilir.
8. The suspect is charged- Şübhəli şəxs təqsirli bilinir.
9. He is questioned- Onu sorğuya çəkirlər.
- 10.He is found guilty- Onu təqsirli (= günahkar) bilirlər.
- 11.The suspect is followed- Şübhəli şəxsın arxasınca düşürlər. (=yəni onu təqib edirlər).

Ex:4 (p: 104)

1. A cargo crate- taxtadan düzəldilmiş xüsusi yük yeşiyi (= qutusu).
 2. A JCB Digger- yerqazan maşın.
 3. Smoke bombs- xüsusi tüstüyayan bombalar.
 4. A speedboat – sürətli qayıq.
- Women's clothes- qadının paltarları.

Text: “The Perfect Crime...Will Almost”

1. Daring - brave; willing to do danger or unusual things- cəsur, cəsarətli.
2. Cargo- yük.

A cargo crate- a large wooden container for transporting goods- yük yeşiyi.

3. The baggage handler- a person who carries baggage as part of their job- yük daşıyan.

4. To grab- to take or hold somebody/something with your hand suddenly, firmly or roughly- bərk tutmaq, yarışmaq.

5. To yell-qışqırmaq-to shout loudly, because you are angry; excited or in pain.

6. DNA- the chemical in the cells of animals and plants that carries genetic information and is a type of nucleic acid-qan testi.

7. To be charged with- oğurluqda təqsirli bilinmək.

8. To sue- məhkəməyə ərizə ilə şikayət etmək.

Spelling Test

1. The series of events which form the story of a novel, play or film- a plot.

2. Frightening- scary.

3. A practical lesson that a story, an event or an experience teach you- a moral.

4. Not fast; not acting quickly; taking a long time- slow.

5. Causing you to have deep feelings of sadness or sympathy; syn: touching- moving.

6. Not showing or accepting thing as they are- unrealistic.

7. Difficult to understand- complicated.

8. Özünü günahkar bilməmək= to plead innocent.

9. Xatirələr və əfsanələr- myths and legends.

10.Qəhrəmanlıq və ya sevgi haqqında əsər- a romance.

11.Təşginlik verən sözlər- comforting words.

12.Obrazlı sujet-an imaginative plot.

13.Real olmayan ümidlər- unrealistic expectations (= hopes).

14.Sehrli nağıllar- fairy tales.

15.Elmi- fantastik əsərlər- science fiction and fantasy.

16. Bir kəsdən şübhələnmək- to suspect someone.
17. Məhkum olunmaq- to be sentenced.
18. Brave; willing to do dangerous or unusual things- daring.
19. A person, who carries baggage as part of their job- a baggage handler.
20. A large wooden container for transporting goods- a cargo crate.

Module 11

Rules and freedom

1. A library- a building in which collection, of books, newspapers, etc are kept-kitabxana.

Pulsuz kitabxana –free library.

Pulsuz kitablar- free books.

Kitabxana oxucusu- a library reader.

Kitabxana fondu- a library stock.

2. A beach- çimərlik- an area of sand or small stones besides a sea or a lake.

To be on the beach-müflis olmaq,pis vəziyyətə düşmək

Çimərlikdə qaralan turistlər- tourists sunbathing on the beach.

Qumlu çimərlik- a sandy beach.

Çınqıllı (=daşlı) çimərlik- a pebble beach.

3. An airport- a place where planes land and take off and that has buildings for passengers to wait in-hava limanı.

Gətvik aeroportu-Gatwick airport.

4. A museum- a building in which objects of artistic, cultural and historical, and scientific interest are kept and shown to the public-muzey.

Elmi muzey- a science museum.

Müasir incəsənət muzeyi- a museum of modern art.

Nadir muzey eksponatı- a museum piece.

Onun maşını lap əsl eksponatdır- That car of his is a real museum piece.

5. A hospital- a large building where people who are ill or sick or injured are given medical treatment and care-xəstəxana.

a) Müalicə üçün o xəstəxanaya getməli oldu- He had to go to hospital for treatment.

To go to hospital (Br. E)

To go to the hospital (Am. E)

b) Xəstəxanaya qəbul olunmaq – to be admitted to hospital.

- c) Xəstəxana heyəti- a hospital staff.
 d) O xəstəxanada vəfat etdi- He died in (the) hospital.
 e) Ruhi xəstəxana – a psychiatric (= mental) hospital.
 6. A night club- a place that is open late in the evening, where people can go to dance, drink, etc-gecə klubu.
 Karaoke gecə klubu- a karaoke night club.
 A night hawk:
 a) Gecə oğrusu
 b) Gecə taksi sürücüsü
 c) Gecə növbəsində işləyən adam
 Mən gecələr işləyən deyiləm- I am not a night hawk.
 7. A swimming pool- an area of water that has been created for people to swim.
 Qapalı (= örtülü) hovuz- an indoor swimming pool.
 Açıq hovuz- an outdoor swimming pool
 O həftədə 5 dəfə hovuzda məşq edir- She trains five times a week at the swimming pool.

Text “To sue or not to sue?”

1. To sue-to make a claim against somebody in a court of law about something that they have said or done to harm you- vəsadət qaldırmaq.
 To sue a person for libel- böhtana görə vəsadət qaldırmaq.
 To sue somebody for damages- bir kəsə qarşı vurduğu zərəərə görə vəsadət qaldırmaq
 2. To trip on- ilişmək, səndələmək- to catch your foot on something and fall or almost fall.
 a) Qız səndələdi və yığıldı- The girl tripped and fell.
 b) Bir gün kimsə bu məftilə ilişib yığılacaq- Someone will trip over this cable one day.
 3. To twist something- to injure part of your body, especially your ankle, wrist or knee, bending it in an awkward way- burxulmaq.

4. To get on with-yaxşı yola getmək, to get along with somebody- to have a friendly relationship with somebody.
5. A toddler- körpə, a child, who has only recently learnt to walk.
6. Payout—a large amount of money which, is given to somebody-lotereya uduşu- a lottery payout.
7. Greed-xəsislik- strong desire for more wealth possessions power that a person needs.
8. Terminal-ölümcül, that cannot be cured and will lead to death, often slowly syn; incurable, untreatable, fatal.
9. Overweight- ağır çəkili, too heavy and fat.
10. Giant- nəhəng, very large; much larger or more important than similar things regually are.
11. Milk shakes-süd kokteyli, a drink made of milk and somtimes ice cream with an added flavour of fruit or chocolates which is mixed or shaken until it is full of bubbles.
12. Penalty- cəza.
Excessive-həddindən artıq
A spokesman-nümayəndə, natiq.

Task: Present Your Opinions (p:116)

1. Qanuna zidd olmaq- to the against the law.
Məncə, nadir heyvanları ovlamaq qanuna ziddir- I think, hunting rare animals is against the law= It is against the law to hunt rare animals.
2. Ölüm cəzası- Capital punishment.
Ölkəmizdə ölüm cəzasının olmaması, ən azı, ədalətsizlikdir- It's unfair not to have capital punishment in our country.
3. Məncə, gərək insanlar istədikləri vaxt silah gəzdirmək hüququna malik olsunlar- I think, people should have right to carry a gun whenever they want.
4. Siqaret çəkmək bütün ictimai yerlərdə gərək qadağan olunsun- smoking should be banned in all public places.

5. Cinayət törədən hər bir kəs mütləq ölüm cəzasına məhkum edilməlidir- Anyone, who commits a crime, must be sentenced to Capital Punishment.
6. Oğurlanan əşya nə qədər xırda olursa-olsun, bunu edən şəxs mütləq həbs cəzası çəkməlidir- No matter how small the stolen thing is, the person who does it, must be sent to prison.
7. Müəllimlərin şagirdləri kətəkləməsi qeyri-qanuni hesab olunmalıdır- It should be made illegal for teachers to smack their pupils.
8. Bildiyimiz kimi, hər bir kəs, sərbəst ali təhsil seçmək hüququna malikdir- As we know, everyone has the right to a free choice of university education.
9. Sürəti artırma, yoxsa səni cərimələyəcəklər!- Don't speed up, otherwise you'll be fined.
10. Yeniyetmələrə 16 yaşında evlənməyə icazə vermək gülüncdür- It's ridiculous to let teenagers get married at 16.
11. Məcburi hərbi qulluğun dövlət tərəfindən qadağan olunması çox ağıllı bir fikirdir- It's a sensible idea to forbid the compulsory military service by the government.
12. Mən tam olaraq razıyam ki, ölüm cəzası cinayətkarların qarşısını alan yeganə vasitədir- I completely agree that capital punishment is the only way to prevent criminals.
13. Məncə, ölümcül xəstə insanları inyeksiya (=iynə) ilə öldürmək yanlışdır- I think, it's wrong to kill terminally ill people giving them injections.
14. Bəs sizin bu barədə fikriniz nədir?- Tərslikdən, mənim həqiqətən bu barədə elə bir ciddi fikrim yoxdur.- What's your opinion about this?- Unfortunately, I don't really have any strong opinions about this.
15. Müəyyən qədər mən sizinlə razıyam, amma deməliyəm ki, hər şey situasiyadan asılıdır- I agree with you in some ways, but I must say that, everything depends on the situation.
16. Əslində idman hesab olunan bütün ovçuluq növləri mütləq qadağan olunmalıdır, çünki bu həddən ziyadə amansızlıqdır-

Actually, all forms of hunting for sport must be banned, because it is too harsh.

17. Haqlısınız, ölüm cəzası barədə bizim hər birimizin fərqli fikirləri oldu, amma, mənə elə gəlir ki, onların hamısında həm də müəyyən qədər oxşarlıq da oldu- Yes, you are right we all had different opinions about capital punishment but it seems to me that they all had similarity in some ways.

18. Capital punishment- is a kind of punishment, that involves punishment by death.

Language Focus 2

“Obligation and Permission in the Past”

1. A nobleman- zadəgan, dvoryan, a person from a family of high social rank; a member of the nobility.

2. Tsar -çar hökuməti

The title of the Emperor of Russia in the Past.

Çar II Nikolay- Tsar Nicholas II.

3. To resign from (job)-işındən istefa vermək- to officially tell somebody that you are leaving your job, an organization, etc.

Ex: Atam keçən il direktorluqdan istefa edib- My father resigned his directorship last year.

4. To resign all hope-bütün ümidini itirmək.

To resign yourself to something- to accept something unpleasant that can't be changed or avoided- nəyəsə boyun əymək (məcburən, əlacsız).

Ex: Nəhayət, qız öz taleyinə boyun əyməli oldu- At last, the girl had to resign herself to her fate.

5. Soda:

a) Soda water-qazlı su

Ex: Add some soda to the whiskey please.

b) (also old fashioned soda pop)- a sweet.

Spelling Test

1. A building, in which objects of artistic, cultural and historical, and scientific interest are kept and shown to the public- a museum.
2. To make a claim against somebody in a court of law about something that they have said or done to harm you- to sue (somebody for something).
3. To catch your foot on something and fall or almost fall- to trip on...
4. To injure part of your body, especially, your ankle, wrist or knee, bending it in an awkward way- to twist something.
5. A large building where people who are ill or sick or injured are given medical treatment and care- a hospital.
6. A child, who has only recently learnt to walk- a toddler.
7. A drink, made of milk and sometimes ice cream, with an added flavor of fruit or chocolates, which is mixed or shaken until it is full of bubbles- milk shakes.
8. Too heavy and fat- overweight.
9. An area of sand or small stones besides a sea or a lake – a beach.
10. A kind of punishment, that involves punishment by death- Capital Punishment.
11. To officially tell somebody that you are leaving your job, an organization etc- to resign (from job)
12. A person from a family of high social rank- a nobleman.
13. Müasir incəsənət muzeyi- a museum of modern art.
14. Çınqıllı çimərlik- a pebble (=shingle) beach.
15. Nadir muzey eksponatı- a (rare) museum piece.
16. Canlı lüğət- “walking library”.
17. Qapalı hovuz- an indoor swimming pool.
18. That can not be cured and will lead to death, often slowly-terminal.

19. A strong desire for more wealth, possessions, power that a person needs- greed.
20. Xəstəxanaya qəbul olunmaq- to be admitted to hospital.
21. Açıq hovuz- an outdoor swimming pool.
22. Qanuna zidd olmaq- to be against the law.
23. A building in which collection of books, newspapers, etc. are kept- a library.
24. Xəstəxana heyəti- a hospital staff.
25. Pulsuz kitabxana- a free library.
26. A place where planes land and take off, and that has buildings for passengers to wait in an airport.
27. The title of the Emperor of Russia in the past- Tsar.

Module 12

“Dilemmas”

Dilemma- a situation which makes problems, often one in which you have to make a very difficult choice between things of equal importance- çıxılmaz hal, vəziyyət.

The toughest decision of their Lives

1. Tough- having or causing problems or difficulties- difficult- çətin=ağır.

Çətin yarış- a tough match.

Çətin uşaqlıq- a tough childhood.(=ağır).

Bu onların həyatının ən çətin (=ağır) qərarı idi- It was the toughest decision of their lives.

2. Rowing- avarçəkmə-the sport or activity of travelling in a boat-using oars.

3. To row- avarçəkmək- to move boat through water using oars (long wooden poles with flat ends)

To row a race- avarçəkmə yarışlarında iştirak etmək

We rowed around the island- Biz adanın ətrafında avar çəkirdik.

4. To race-(sürət) yarışına çıxmaq- to compete against somebody/something to see who can go faster or the fastest, do something first, etc.

a) Növbəti raunda o kiminlə yarışa çıxacaq?- Who will he be racing against in the next round?.

b) Onun həyat hekayəsini birinci göstərmək üçün televiziya kompaniyaları bir-birilə yarışirlar- Television companies are racing to be the first to screen his life story.

5. In shifts- a period of time worked by a group of workers, who start work as another group finishes-= in turn- növbəli.

Növbəli işləmək- to work in shifts.

Növbəli işçilər- shift workers.

Gecə növbəsində olmaq- to be on the night shift.

Fabrikdə gündüz növbəsində olmaq- to be on the day shift at the factory.

Words: (p:122)

1. To abandon the race- to leave a thing or place ;especially because it is impossible or dangerous to stay- atıb getmək, tərək etmək.

a) Titanikin kapitanı hamıya gəmini tərək etmək əmri verdi- The captain of Titanic gave everybody the order to abandon the ship.

b) Onlar öz torpaqlarını və mülklərinin işğalçı qüvvələrə tərək etməli oldular- They had to abandon their lands and property to the invading forces.

2. A rescue vessel- xilasedən gəmi- a large ship or boat that saves somebody/something from a dangerous or difficult situation.

An ocean-going vessel-ocean gəmisi.

Xöşbəxtlikdən xilasedən gəmi 3 yaşlı uşağın həyatını xilas etdi- Fortunately, the rescue vessel could save 3 year -old child's life.

Xilas cəhdi-a rescue attempt .

Bir kəsin xilasına gəlmək- to come to somebody's rescue.

Xilasedici helikopter-a rescue helicopter.

3. A collision-qarşıdurma, toqquşma= tərsləşmək- an accident in which two vehicles or people crash into each other.

Bir kəslə qarşı-qarşıya gəlmək- to come into collision with somebody

Styuart digər oyunçu ilə toqquşmada zədələnmişdir- Steward was injured in a collision with another player.

4. A shark- a large sea fish with very sharp teeth and a pointed fin on its back. There are several types of shark, some of which can attack people swimming- akula.

5. An oil tanker- a ship or lorry/truck that carries oil, gas or petrol in large quantities- yağ tankeri.

Yağ tanker sürücüsü- an oil tanker driver.

Yanacaq tankeri-a fuel tanker.

Benzin tankeri-a petrol tanker.

6. Rapturous- expressing extreme pleasure or enthusiasm for somebody/something- təntənəli.

Təntənəli alqış- rapturous applause.

Təntənəli xoşgəlmisən- rapturous welcome.

“The Dice Man”

1. Dice- zər (nərd oyununda)-a small cube of wood, plastic, etc. with a different number of spots on each of its sides, used in games of chance.

Bir cüt zər-a pair of dice.

Zər atmaq-to throw the dice.

Zəri qarışdırmaq-to shake the dice.

2. An odd number (1,3,5...)-tək rəqəm-that cannot be divided exactly by the number 2.

Ant: even- cüt rəqəm.

Tapın görüm, ürəyimdə hansı rəqəmi tutmuşam? Təkdi yoxsa cüt- Try to guess which number have I got in my mind?- Is it odd or even?

31-dən olan aylar-odd months.

3. To be fascinated- heyran qalmaq, çox marağı oyanmaq- to become very interested.

Mən həmişə onun fikirlərinə heyran qalmışam- I have always been fascinated by his ideas.

4. To happen- baş vermək

5. A manuscript- əlyazma- a copy of a book, piece of music, etc. before it has been printed.

Nəşrolunmamış əlyazma- an unpublished manuscript.

Çap olunmamış əlyazma-an imprinted manuscript.

Mən onun şerlərini yalnız o vaxt əlyazmada oxumuşdum- I had read his poems only in manuscript then.

Orta əsrlər əlyazması-a medieval manuscript.

6. To encourage somebody- bir kəsi ruhlandırmaq- to give somebody support, courage or hope.

Valideynlərim həmişə məni karyera seçimimdə ruhlandırıblar- My parents have always encouraged me in my choice of career.

7. Fierce-şiddətli, azğın, kəskin,sərt

Amansız- angry and aggressive in a way that is frightening.

a) O sərt yaşlı qadın kim idi?- Who was that fierce old lady?.

b) Amansız gözlər uşağa dikildi (=baxdı)- Fierce eyes looked at the child.

c) O çox sərt bir pıçıltı ilə danışdı-He was speaking in a fierce whisper.

d) Amansız döyüş səhnəsi- the scene of fierce battle (= fighting).

e) Sərt (güclü) külək- a fierce wind.

8. The rights-(for book or movie- the authority to perform, publish a particular work, event, etc)-müəllif hüquqları.

He sold the rights for 2 million.

Vocabulary Problems and Solutions

To make up one's mind- to decide-qərara gəlmək Nə oldu? Ona həqiqəti söylədin?- Yox, mən hələ qərara gəlməmişəm- What is it? Have you told her the truth?- No, you know, I haven't made up my mind yet. To sort a problem out-to solve a problem

1. To feel concerned- to feel worried.

2. To suffer sleepless nights- to be unable to sleep at nights.

3. To think over- to think about something carefully.

4. To be trouble- free- to be without trouble

5. To ignore- to pretend not to see or notice something.

6. To talk something over- to discuss something seriously.
7. To go away- to disappear.
8. A helpline- a number you call for help or advice.
9. Expert advice-help, given by people, who know a lot about a subject.
10. Not to have a care in the world- to have nothing to worry about.
11. Sympathetic- kind and willing to listen.

Dictation

SKY – DIVER

Clem Quinn was always interested in flying. When he was five, he tried to fly by jumping off the garden shed with a golf umbrella, but when he grew up he didn't become a pilot, he became a taxi-driver. Then 20 years ago he did a parachute jump and loved it. He decided that being a taxi driver in London was a lot more dangerous than jumping out of a plane, so he moved to the country to learn parachute jumping and sky-diving.

He is now a full-time teacher of sky-diving. He says: "I love sky-diving because the world looks so good – blue sky, green fields, white clouds. You float through the air, it's like floating in water. You can see forever and the views are fantastic. You can forget all your worries. People think it is dangerous, but it's very safe. Football is much more dangerous. Footballers often have accidents. When did you last hear of a sky-diving accident?"

Next July I'm going to do a sky-diving with 100 people from six planes. That's a record. I'm never going to retire. I'm going to jump out of planes until I'm an old man".

Final Test (On modules 7-12)

I. Complete the sentences:

1. Ruins are the parts of a building that
2. A paste is an Italian food made.
3. Karaoke is a type of entertainment in which.....
4. Ebay is the world's popular auction house, where.....
5. A manual is a kind of book that
6. A spare part is a new part that.....
7. An astrologer is a person who.....
8. Commercials are advertisements.....
9. A legend is a story from ancient times.....
10. A comedy is a play /film or movie/ that.....

II. Translate the following sentences:

1. Adam uşaq olanda həyat böyük bir macərəyə bənzəyir.
2. Əslində, hər şey qarmaqarışıqdır, amma mən izah etməyə çalışacağam.
3. O nə qədər təsəlliedici sözlər deməyə çalışsa da, qız ağlamağa davam etdi.
4. Nahaq yerə tələsmisiniz! Nə olacağını əvvəlcədən xəbər vermək qeyri-mümkündür.
5. Vaxta qənaət etmək üçün onlar taksiyə minməli oldular.
6. Görəsən, evdə heç pitsa qalıb?
7. Səhnədə görünən kimi, onu alqışlamağa başladılar.
8. Biz saat 3.30-da görüşməyi planlaşdırmışdıq, amma o gəlib çıxmadı (=peyda olmadı).
9. Məncə, ölkəmizdə ölüm cəzasının olmaması, ən azı, ədalətsizlikdir.
10. Atam keçən il direktorluqdan istefa verib.

III. Circle the correct alternative:

1. In the Chinese restaurant people wipe their hands /both hands and face with a hot towel.
2. Her father was very angry with her. For this reason /however he didn't say anything.
3. In many Arabic countries it is respectable /not acceptable to talk about business during meals.
4. French businessmen usually /rarely take off their ties even if the weather is very hot.
5. Now ebay is one of the ten most visited offline /online shopping sites on the Internet.
6. Unfortunately, I don't remember the exact source, but I've got the information /problem from the Internet.
7. Young couples can /can't hold hands and kiss in public in Thailand.
8. This lovely shirt is done /made of cotton.
9. He packed himself into a luggage box /cargo crate and got himself booked into the same flight as the money.
10. I'd never pass /break the speed limit in an area with lots of people around because it's obviously dangerous.

IV. Reading comprehension:

It gave me a shock. He had drawn breath, walked the earth and presently grown to man's estate, married, had children and they in turn had had children; I judged from the look of him that he had lived, with incessant toil, in penury. He had the peculiar manner of the country doctor, bluff, heart, and unctuous. His life was over. I had plans in my head for books and plays, I was full of schemes for the future; I felt that a long stretch of activity and fun still lay before me; and yet, I supposed, to others I must seem the elderly man that he seemed to me. I was so shaken that I had not the presence of mind to ask about his

brothers whom as a child I had played with, or about the old friends who had been my companions; after a few foolish remarks I left him. I walked on to the vicarage, a roomy, rambling house too far out of the way for the modern incumbent who took his duties more seriously than did my uncle and too large for the present cost of living. It stood in a big garden and was surrounded by green fields.

I. Find the right meaning of: “to draw breath”

- a) to be very afraid of sth;
- b) to stop doing sth. and rest;
- c) to remove mud, stones, etc. from the bottom of the river;
- d) to imagine and think about sth. That you would like to happen.

II. Find the synonym of the word: “heartly”

- a) gloomy;
- b) right;
- c) too cheerful;
- d) distinguished;

III. Find the opposite of: “to have the presence of mind”

- a) to remember;
- b) to remind;
- c) to forgive;
- d) to forget;

IV. Find the correct translation of: “rəsmi şəxs”

- a) an elderly man;
- b) an incumbent;
- c) an unctuous man;
- d) a man’s estate;

V. Complete the sentence:

The narrator was so surprised that.....

- a) he asked about his brothers and old friends;
- b) he thought his life was over;
- c) he had lived with incessant toil;
- d) he didn't ask anything about his brothers, whom he had played with, when he was a child.

A Reading

Read the following passage(additional material)

THE MEANING OF DREAMS

We all have dreams and can often remember parts or images from them. Here is a guide to the meanings of the most common images that appear in dreams.

FALLING This is one of the most common dream images typically showing insecurity and anxiety. It may relate to fears that a career or relationship is coming to an end. The fact that we are not usually hurt when we land represents a hope that things won't turn out too badly.

FLYING This common dream – which usually involves flying under our own arm or leg power (rather than with any kind of engine) seems to represent a wish to escape from the problems we are facing in everyday life. It may also represent a wish to achieve greater power.

CASTLE The castle represents strength and power. If dreamers are inside, they are safe. If they are looking at it they may desire that safety. The castle is also sometimes the symbol of a woman.

DEATH Death, particularly of someone close, point up mixed feelings of love and hostility. If dreamers see their own death, it may represent a desire to escape from pressure.

EXAMS Anxiety dreams are very common when something is worry us. We are being put to the test. The mind remembers times in the past when we were nervous, and a common image is that of an exam for which we were badly prepared.

FIRE Fire is naturally associated with passion and love, and, not surprisingly, with the dangers that go with them. In many cases it shows that the dreamer is both attracted to and afraid of passion.

STUCK FAST Running forwards and not getting anywhere or trying to walk through water or honey is a common image in dreams. It symbolizes a conflict of feeling, particularly the desire to escape, yet at the same time, not to escape.

MOUNTAINS These represent obstacles and difficulties which dreams feel they have to overcome. If the dreamers keep on climbing without getting anywhere, it could be that they are chasing goals that they cannot hope to achieve.

B Vocabulary

Find a word in the passage which means:

1. mental pictures or ideas
.....
2. a feeling of uncertainty or helplessness
.....
3. something which represents an idea
4. Unfriendly or angry feeling
5. A strong wish
6. A very powerful feeling
7. Things which get in your way.....
8. Running after

C Reading comprehension

Read the passage again and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. People are most likely to have dreams of falling when they have nearly finished a piece of work.
2. Dreams about flying like a bird or in an aeroplane have the same basic meaning.
3. Seeing a castle in a dream can symbolize that the dreamer feels strong and powerful.
4. If you dream that you are dead it may mean that you are under pressure.
5. A dream about an exam may suggest that the dreamer is nervous about something.
6. People who dream about fire are afraid that a relationship is about to end.
7. Dreams about being stuck can symbolize a fear of being sent to prison.
8. Dreams about climbing mountains may mean that the dreamer feels he or she has been set an impossible task.
9. People who dream about exams and mountains probably feel under pressure to perform well.
10. Each of the symbols in dreams has one particular meaning.

Irregular Verbs

Infinitive	Past tense	Past Participle	Translation
to hurt	hurt	hurt	incitmək, xətrinə dəymək
to keep	kept	kept	saxlamaq
to kneel [n::l]	knelt [nelt]	knelt	diz çökmək
to knit [nit]	knit - knitted	knit – knitted	toxumaq
to know	knew	known	bilmək
to lay	laid	laid	qoymaq, açmaq (stol)
to lead	led	led	rəhbərlik etmək
to lean	leant - leaned	leant - leaned	söykənmək
to leap [li:p]	leapt – leaped	leapt – leaped	tullanmaq
to learn	learnt – learned	learnt – learned	öyrənmək
to leave	left	left	getmək, tərk etmək
to lend	lent	lent	borc vermək
to let	let	let	icazə vermək
to lie	lay	lain	uzanmaq
to lie	lied	lied	yalan söyləmək
to light	lit – lighted	lit – lighted	yandırmaq (siqateri)
to lose	lost	lost	itirmək
to make	made	made	etmək, yaratmaq, düzəltmək
to mean	meant	meant	nəzərdə tutmaq, məna vermək
to meet	met	met	görüşmək, qarşılamaq

to mistake	mistook	mistaken	səhv başa düşmək
to misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	səhv başa düşmək
to mow [məv]	mowed – mown	mowed	köçürmək, biçmək
to outdo	outdid	outdone	üstün gəlmək, üstələmək
to overdo	overdid	overdone	həddi keçmək, ağ elemək, çox yormağ
to overhear	overheard	overheard	gizlindən qulaq asmağ
to oversee	oversaw	overseen	nəzarət etməğ
to oversleep	overslept	overslept	yatıb qalmağ
to overtake	overtook – to overtake arrears	overtaken	qovub çatmağ, yerini doldurmağ, yaxalamağ
to overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	devirmək, alt-üst etməğ
to partake	partook	partaken	iştirak etməğ
to pay	paid	paid	ödəməğ
to put	put	put	qoymağ
to read	read [red]	read [red]	kitab oxumağ
to rewind	rewound	rewound	yenidən sarmağ (lenti)
to rid	rid	rid	canını qurtarmağ
to ride	role	ridden	at (velosiped) sürməğ
to ring	rang	rung	zəng etməğ
to rise	rose	risen	qalxmağ, durmağ

to run	ran	run	qaçmaq
to saw [sə:]	sawed	sawn – sawed	Yonmaq, mişarlamaq
to say	said	said	demək, söyləmək
to see	saw	seen	görmək
to seek	sought	sought	axtarmaq
to be	was, were	been	olmaq
to bear	bore	borne	daşımaq, dözmək
to beat	beat	beaten	vurmaq, zərbə endirmək
to become	became	become	olmaq, çevrilmək
to begin	began	begun	başlamaq
to bent	bent	bent	əzmək, əzilmək
to bet	bet (betted)	bet (betted)	mərcə gəlmək
to bind	bound	bound	sarımaq, bağlamaq
to bite	bit	bitten	dişləmək
to bleed	bled	bled	qanı axmaq, qanamaq
to blow	blew	blown	üfürmək, əsmək
to break	broke	broken	sınmaq, sındırmaq
to breed	bred	bred	tərbiyə vermək, böyütmək
to bring	brought	brought	gətirmək
to broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	tele və radio ilə yayımlamaq
to build	built	built	tikmək, inşa etmək
to burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)	yanmaq, yandırmaq
to burst	burst	burst	qərq olmaq

to buy	bought	bought	almaq (pul ilə nəyisə)
to cast	cast	cast	atmaq, fırlatmaq
to catch	caught	caught	tutmaq, qapmaq, başa düşmək
to choose	chose	chosen	seçmək
to cling	clung	clung	ilişmək, taxılıb qalmaq
to come	came	come	gəlmək
to cost	cost	cost	dəymək, dəyəri almaq (pul)
to creep	crept	crept	sürünmək
to cut	cut	cut	kəsmək, doğramaq
to deal (with)	dealt [delt]	dealt	məşğul olmaq, əlaqədə olmaq
to dig	dug	dug	qazmaq
to do	did	done	etmək
to draw	drew	drawn	çəkmək (şəkil), dartma
to dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)	arzulamaq, yuxuda görmək
to drink	drank	drunk	içmək
to dwell	dwelt	dwelt	yaşamaq, mövcud olmaq
to eat [i:t]	ate [et]	eaten	yemək
to fall	fell	fallen	düşmək, yıxılmaq
to feed [fi:d]	fed [fed]	fed	yedizdirmək
to feel	felt	felt	hiss etmək
to fight	fought	fought	dalaşmaq, mübarizə aparmaq
to find	found	found	tapmaq

to flee	fled	fled	qaçmaq
to fling	flung	flung	möhkəm atmaq, tullanmaq
to fly	flew	flaw	uçmaq
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	qadağan etmək
to forecast	forecast, forecasted	forecast, forecasted	əvvəlcədən xəbər vermək
to foresee	foresaw	foreseen	əvvəlcədən xəbər vermək
to forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmaq
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	bağışlamaq, əvf etmək
to freeze	froze	frozen	donmaq
to get	got	got	əldə etmək, almaq
to give	gave	given	vermək
to go	went	gone	getmək
to grow	grew	grown	böyümək, boy atmaq
to hang	hung, hanged	hung, hanged	asmaq
to have	had	had	malik olmaq
to hear	heard	heard	eşitmək
to grind	ground	ground	üyüdmək (un)
to hide	hid	hidden	gizlətmək
to hit	hit	hit	vurmaq, zərbə endirmək
to hold	held	held	tutmaq, saxlamaq
to spread	spread	spread	yayımaq
to spring	sprang	sprung	sıçramaq
to stand	stood	stood	durmaq, dayanmaq
to steal	stole	stolen	oğurlamaq
to stick	stuck	stuck	yapışmaq, ilişmək

to strike	struck	struck	vurmaq, zərbə endirmək
to swear	swore	sworn	and içmək
to sweep	swept	swept	süpürmək
to swell	swelled	swollen, swelled	şişmək
to swim	swam	swum	üzmək
to swing	swung	swung	yellənmək
to take	took	taken	götürmək
to teach	taught	taught	öyrətmək
to tear	tore	torn	cırmaq
to tell	told	told	demək, söyləmək
to think	thought	thought	düşünmək
to throw	threw	thrown	atmaq, tullamaq
to undergo	underwent	undergone	məruz qalmaq
to understand	understood	understood	başə düşmək
to undertake	undertook	undertaken	üzərinə götürmək
to upset	upset	upset	alt-üst etmək, korlamaq
to wake	woke	woken	oyanmaq, oyatmaq
to wear	wore	worn	geyinmək
to weep	wept	wept	ağlamaq, hönkürmək
win	won	won	qələbə çalmaq, qalib gəlmək

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