

Module 6 Culture exchanges

6A. Reading & Vocabulary

1. Read the texts at pp. 90–91 and fill in the gaps with one word only.

1. During your trip, you will be able to see all sorts of amazing _____ including wolves, foxes and elk.
2. The Arctic is one of the last places on Earth that is still a _____ and a _____.
3. Morocco has many _____ landscapes.
4. Travelling in Wyoming offers you the _____ opportunity how life might have been over 150 years ago.
5. In Yakutia you will be able to travel through the valleys of the Lena River, just like the _____ Yakutian people.

2. Fill in the table (based on the text at pp. 90–91, SB).

Place	Activities

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3. Do you like traveling? Do you travel a lot? What was the last place you went to? Do you know what “staycation” means? Read the definition. Some of the words were withdrawn from the text. Fill in the gaps and answer the questions below the text.

house	countries	describes	country
trips	combines	meaning	abroad

The staycation

2009 was the year of the ‘staycation’ for many _____ across the globe. This new word _____ ‘stay’ and ‘vacation’, and has two meanings. The first _____ a holiday spent in your own _____, where you do things at and from your home. Using your home as a base you use local facilities such as the swimming pool or park and perhaps go for day _____. The second _____ refers to having a holiday in your home _____, rather than going _____. It is this second use which is the most common nowadays.

1. What is a ‘staycation’?
2. Which meaning is the most common today?
3. Is staycation becoming popular in your country?

4. Why do you think it is popular nowadays?
5. What other type of holiday has become popular recently?

4. Match the words from the columns to make up word combinations on holiday activities.

A	B
meet	the local cuisine
buy	famous landmarks
visit	the locals
lie	nature
go	time to yourself
see	souvenirs
try	on the beach all day
explore	museums
have	on guided tours

5. Look at the list of holiday activities at p. 91 in SB and make up sentences with them telling the class which of the activities you do *always, sometimes, seldom, never* and why.

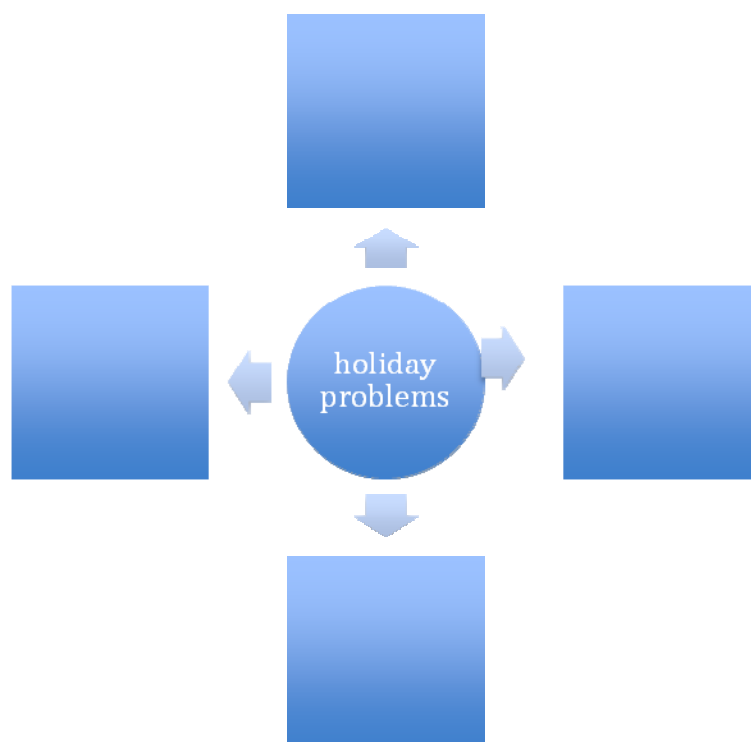
6. What do you know about eco-tourism? Use the link below to read about it.

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ecotourism>

Is that type of tourism popular in Russia? Would you like to go on an eco-tour? Where would you go? Why? Compile a small presentation and introduce a place where you would go.

6B. Listening and Speaking

1. Make a spidergram of holiday problems. Which of them have you already faced? How did you sort them out?



2. Have you ever thought of the most frequent holiday problems people face? Discuss in pairs. Now read about the holiday problems Britons face. Compare with what you have discussed.

New words	Briton's holiday problems listed
Foreign Office encounter destination	Lost passports, hospital visits and arrests are among the main problems UK tourists experience on their travels, the Foreign Office has revealed. It has listed problems encountered in some of the most popular destinations. In Spain, which had 16 mln British visits in 2004–2005,

rape	there were 4,774 lost passports and 1,663 arrests. There were 41 rapes, and 1,243 people died.
unavoidable prevent	The Foreign Office said some problems were unavoidable, but others could be prevented with better preparation.
consular	The report, called <i>British Behaviour Abroad</i> , lists the 10 countries where Britons required the most consular help in the year to March 2005. Spain was the UK's top destination and saw the most instances of consular help – 11,837.
overall assistance	But overall, most Foreign Office assistance was for general advice. In Spain, there were 5,602 cases where general advice was sought.
enquiry	The US, which had 6.5 mln visits, was the country about which Britons had the most enquiries, with 7,090 cases where advice was wanted. It also had the most arrests after Spain – 1,460. After Spain, France had the most deaths, with 294 fatalities among the 15 mln UK visits. There were 33 reported rapes in Greece – the highest proportion when the number of visits (3 mln) were taken into account.

3. Copy out the new words and translate them. Make up 5 sentences with them. Ask your deskmate to translate the sentences both – from English into Russian and from Russian into English.

4. Let's play snowball. One by one add sentences to the whole-class story using the word combinations in ex. 1, p. 92. Start your story with: *Last summer my friend Julia and her family decided to spend 2 weeks in Spain.*

5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

Это был кошмар!	
Как ужасно!	
Подожди, я тебе расскажу, что случилось.	
Это так раздражает!	
Ты ни за что не догадаешься, что произошло!	
Вот это неудача...	

6. Now read the dialogue at p. 92 SB carefully and name the exclamations from ex. 3 used in the dialogue. Which of them are not mentioned in ex. 3?

7. Use the dialogue at p. 92 SB to mark the sentences T (true), F (false), NS (not stated).

1. The dialogue is between Bella and Andy. _____
2. Bella spent her holiday in Greece. _____
3. Bella's purse was stolen while she was waiting for the train. _____
4. Bella didn't have much money in the purse. _____
5. Due to this negative experience she doesn't want to visit Spain again. _____
6. Andrew and Bella are in Britain. _____

6C. Grammar in Use

1. Give definition and examples of direct and indirect speech.

Complete the table.

<i>Direct speech</i>	<i>Indirect speech</i>
now	
today	
yesterday	
tomorrow	
this week	
last week	
next week	

2. Two days ago you met a friend of yours Nick and he told you some of the things below:

- I am living in Berlin now.
- My mother isn't very well.
- I don't know what Nina is doing.
- You can come and stay at my place.
- I am not enjoying my study very much.

Yesterday you met another friend and told about Nick:

- Nick said that _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

3. Complete the sentences with say or tell in the correct form. Use only one word each time.

- Lucy _____ hallo to me and kissed.
- Why are you silent? _____ something!
- Did he _____ your parents what happened? – No, he didn't _____ anything to them.
- Tony couldn't help me. He _____ me to ask Nick.
- Tony couldn't help me. He _____ to ask Nick.

4. Two days ago you met Nick. Here are some questions that he asked you:

- How are you?
- What are you doing now?
- Where are you living?
- Can you lend me some money?
- Are you going anywhere?

Yesterday you met another friend and told what Nick had asked you:

- He asked me _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.
- _____.

6D. Vocabulary and Speaking

1. Complete the table “Means of travel”. Which words are new? Translate them and compare the list of new words with your deskmate. Try to explain the meaning of new words to each other.

By rail	By bus/coach	By air	By sea
station	_____	airport	port
train	bus	_____	ship
catch/get on	_____	get on/board	embark
get off	get off	get off/disembark	_____
platform	departure gate	departure gate	_____
passenger train	coach/bus	passenger jet/airplane	_____
journey	_____	flight	voyage
_____	depart/leave	take off	sail
arrive	arrive	_____	dock
engine	_____	cockpit	_____
engine driver	bus driver	_____	captain
_____	aisle	aisle	gangway

Culture Corner

1. Which river is called “The Queen of rivers”? What is the longest river in Europe? Read the text and entitle it. Use the dictionary to translate any new words.

‘Every country has its national river,’ said famous French writer Alexandre Dumas, ‘and Russia has the Volga, the longest river in Europe, the Queen of rivers’. No Russian can hear the word *Volga* without an

image of the river's wide, plangent waters, gracious ships which pass like icebergs and gulls which hover over the water with lingering cries.

The Volga has played a central role in Russian culture and folklore. The great bend in the river around Samara was the haunt of the colorful 17th century Kazak bandit Stepka Razin, while the lower plains were the scene of the Pughachev rebellion, romanticized in Pushkin's novel 'The Captain's Daughter'.

Today, almost 50 million people live in the Volga basin – one third of Russia's population – and many of Russia's biggest cities are here, including Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod and Volgograd. It is still a key transport route, navigable by big ships, with the help of giant locks and canals, over much of its length.

Rising from a small spring in the Valdai Hills to the northwest of Moscow, the river flows southeast in a great arc over 3690 km to spill into the Caspian Sea through a vast delta. The Volga delta is a must for anyone interested in wildlife – a unique refuge to marsh creatures such as beavers and otters and countless birds from herons to the great bald eagle. Another must for nature-lovers is the Samara Bend National Park, famous for its woodland hikes and stunning views from the rocky cliffs that rise above the river.

The best way to experience the Volga, though, is from the deck of ships that ply their way down the river in the summer months. This wonderful place will introduce you to Russian culture, open you its genuine beauty and give you a charge of positive emotions. And may be you will learn just a little about the mysterious 'Russian soul' and go home with many warm memories.

2. Now read the text once again with a pencil in your hand and complete the chart. Tick the information you already know; write an exclamation mark opposite something you would like to learn more about; draw a dash if you didn't know some facts. Compare the table with your deskmate and share the knowledge.

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Keys

Module 6. Culture exchanges

6A

1.

1. During your trip, you will be able to see all sorts of amazing wildlife including wolves, foxes and elk.
2. The Arctic is one of the last places on Earth that is still a mystery and a challenge.
3. Morocco has many varied landscapes.
4. Travelling in Wyoming offers you the unique opportunity how life might have been over 150 years ago.
5. In Yakutia you will be able to travel through the valleys of the Lena River, just like the native Yakutian people.

2.

Place	Activities
Russia	drive a reindeer sled; spend evenings in traditional Russian families; enjoy home-cooked meals; learn much about culture and traditions; ride Yakut horses;
Morocco	ride a camel; visit museums, the desert, traditional villages, etc.; spend a night in a tent; relax on beautiful beaches;
Wyoming	travel in a convoy of covered wagons; enjoy the

	majestic views; go on nature hikes; go swimming, canoeing, horse riding; cook on an open fire; sing songs;
The Arctic	see underwater world; enjoy the wildlife above the water;

3.

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The Staycation

2009 was the year of the ‘staycation’ for many countries across the globe. This new word combines ‘stay’ and ‘vacation’, and has two meanings. The first – describes a holiday spent in your own house where you do things at and from your home. Using your home as a base you use local facilities such as the swimming pool or park and perhaps go for day trips. The second meaning refers to having a holiday in your home country, rather than going abroad. It is this second use which is the most common nowadays.

4.

meet the locals
buy souvenirs
visit museums
lie on the beach all day
go on guided tours
see famous landmarks
try the local cuisine

explore nature

have time to yourself

5. Camping

6B

3.

New words

Foreign Office – Министерство иностранных дел

encounter – наталкиваться

destination – место назначения

rape – насилие

unavoidable – неизбежный

prevent – предотвращать

consular – консульский

overall – всеобщий

assistance – помощь, поддержка

enquiry – запрос

5.

Это был кошмар!	It was a nightmare!
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Как ужасно!	That's terrible!
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Подожди, я тебе расскажу, что случилось.	Wait till I tell you what happened.
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Это так раздражает!	That's so annoying!
Ты ни за что не догадаешься, что произошло!	You'll never guess what happened.
Вот это неудача...	That's bad luck!

6. Good for you! Sounds good!

7.

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. T
5. F
6. NS

6C.

1.

<i>Direct speech</i>	<i>Indirect speech</i>
now	then, immediately
today	that day
yesterday	the day before, the previous day
tomorrow	the next/following day
this week	that week
last week	the week before/the previous week
next week	the week after/the following week

2.

Yesterday you met another friend and told about Nick:

- Nick said that he was living in Berlin then.
- Nick said that his mother wasn't very well
- Nick said that he didn't know what Nina was doing.
- Nick said that I could come and stay at his place.
- Nick said that he wasn't enjoying his study very much.

3.

- Lucy said hallo to me and kissed.
- Why are you silent? Say something!
- Did he tell your parents what happened? – No, he didn't say anything to them.
- Tony couldn't help me. He told me to ask Nick.
- Tony couldn't help me. He said to ask Nick.

4.

- He asked me how I was.
- He asked me what I was doing now.
- He asked me where I was living.
- He asked me if I could you lend him some money.
- He asked me whether I was going anywhere.

6D.

1. Means of Travel

By rail	By bus/coach	By air	By sea
station	bus terminal	airport	port
train	bus	aircraft	ship
catch/get on	catch/get on/board	get on/board	embark
get off	get off	get off/disembark	disembark
platform	departure gate	departure gate	quay/dock
passenger train	coach/bus	passenger jet/airplane	liner
journey	journey	flight	voyage
depart/leave	depart/leave	take off	sail
arrive	arrive	land	dock
engine	driver's seat	cockpit	bridge
engine driver	bus driver	pilot	captain
corridor/aisle	aisle	aisle	gangway

Culture Corner

1. The Volga River – Russia's National River