

Ülle Kurm ☺ Ene Soolepp

# I Love English

Student's Book

5

- 5 a** Listen to the questions. Choose short answers from the examples below.  
**b** Make up some more questions to ask each other.



Yes, I am.

No, I'm not.

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

Yes, there are.

No, there aren't.

Yes, it does.

No, it doesn't.

Yes, it is.

No, it isn't.

Yes, I can.

No, I can't.

Yes, it was.

No, it wasn't.

Yes, I did.

No, I didn't.

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

- 6** Read Katie's email completing it with the words below.

weekend charger displays middle swing tour chatting caravans

To Ava

Subject Hi

Hi Ava,

I've just got back from a (1) to the castle. The guide was nice but the (2) were boring. I hate visiting museums in the (3) of the summer. The only good thing was that I met two Swedish girls who were staying in (4) with their families. They weren't happy with the tour either. We started (5) and decided to meet up in the evening. They want to try out the big (6) on the beach. Mum promised to let me go. She hopes that I can practise some English. I wish you were here and we could go to the beach together.

What are you up to next (7)? We'll be back home on Saturday afternoon.

PS I can't use my mobile because I've lost my (8). Use my mum's number if you want to call me.

Please write back to me or call my mum.

Katie

## 7 Read the text. Put the phrases in the right places. There is one extra phrase.

A a garden shed

C original beach hut

E a wooden deck

B right into the water

D pay a lot of money

# Beach huts



The history of bright-coloured beach huts goes back more than 250 years to the time when people first started visiting the sea for health reasons. The (1) was a “bathing machine” on wheels, in which ladies and gentlemen could undress privately. The most common machines had large wide wheels and were pulled in and out of the sea by a pair of horses. Some resorts had wooden rails into the water for the wheels to roll on.

When the huts were in the sea, the people could step out of them (2). Later the huts were pulled back to the shore. This way they could enjoy swimming in privacy.

Nowadays, the beach hut is something really expensive and fashionable. People and companies sell and buy them at a high price.

There are mainly two types of them. A “day hut” is a small, windowless box like (3). It’s big enough to make tea, to keep you out of the rain, and to store deckchairs and magazines. You can’t spend a night in this kind of beach hut.

The second kind of beach hut is much nicer. The back part of it has a little kitchen and bunk beds, and the front part has seats and doors with big windows. They open to (4). This type of beach hut is big enough for a family to cook, eat, sleep, and wash in, while also enjoying the seaside views.

Today there are around 20,000 beach huts in the UK. You can also see them on the beaches of Norway, France, South Africa, Australia, and some other countries.

# Entertainment

1

Listen to and read the dialogues.

30

**Ticket Seller** Next, please.  
**Anna** Two tickets for *Star Wars* at 7 p.m., please.  
**Ticket Seller** Which row would you like?  
**Anna** Well, let me see ... I'll take row six, seats eight and nine.  
**Ticket Seller** That's 12 euros. How would you like to pay?  
**Anna** I'll pay in cash. Here you are.  
**Ticket Seller** Thank you. Here are your tickets and change.  
**Anna** Thanks.

**Andy** Two tickets for *The Giver* at 5 p.m., please.  
**Ticket Seller** I'm afraid it's sold out.  
**Andy** Oh, right.  
**Ticket Seller** We still have tickets for the 8 p.m. and the 11 p.m. showings.  
**Andy** Oh, okay. Two tickets for the 8 p.m. showing then, please.  
 Is there a discount for students?  
**Ticket Seller** Yes. Tickets are 5 euros for students. Can I see your student card, please?  
**Andy** Here you are ... mine and my friend's one. Can I pay by card?  
**Ticket Seller** Yes, of course. That'll be 10 euros. Here are your tickets. Enjoy the film.  
**Andy** Thank you.

2

Answer the questions.

- 1 What time does Anna's film start?
- 2 How much is a ticket for *Star Wars*?
- 3 How does Anna pay for the tickets?
- 4 Why can't Andy get a ticket for the 5 p.m. showing?
- 5 Does he pay the full price for the ticket? Why?
- 6 How does Andy pay?





- 7 What film did you last see at the cinema?
- 8 Which character did you love or hate the most?
- 9 What did you learn from the film?
- 10 Would you recommend this film to a friend? Explain your reasons.

**3** Work in pairs. Make up and act out dialogues about buying cinema, concert, or theatre tickets. Use the dialogues in **exercise 1** as models.

**4** Work in groups. Ask and answer questions. Give some extra information.

How often do you ...?

When did you last ...?

What is your favourite ...?

Do you usually enjoy ...?



cinema

theatre

concert

music festival

an open-air concert



the news

weather programme

film

quiz show

music show

cooking show

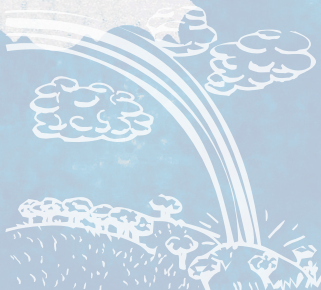
soap opera

sports programme

documentary

breakfast programme

reality show



Higgins manages to do this by changing Eliza's accent and manners. When Eliza meets the young and idling aristocrat, Freddy, in Regent's Park, he falls madly in love with her. They meet up at Ascot races, where Eliza slips out of her learned way of speaking, but Freddy,

however, enjoys Eliza's unusual speech very much. Professor Higgins takes all the credit for Eliza's success and ignores her part in the change. She angrily leaves the professor. Suddenly Higgins realizes that he has grown used to Eliza and he can't live without her.

## 6 Find, write, and learn.

- |                          |                              |                         |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 igas vanuses           | 4 kōiki arvama panema        | 7 kogu au endale võtma  |
| 2 kellegagi kihla vedama | 5 kellegi katsealuseks saama | 8 kellegagi ära harjuma |
| 3 tōotama, sõna andma    | 6 kellesegi armuma           |                         |

## 7 Listen and read. Correct the sentences which are not true.

32

- 1 Cockney English was spoken by high-class people.
- 2 Cockney English is widely spoken in modern London.
- 3 A cockney speaker replaces a word with a rhyming phrase.

## Cockney English

Cockney English is the accent and form of English that working-class people used to use in the East End of London. Today this accent has almost disappeared from modern London. It can still, however, be heard in Essex. Cockney speakers often use rhyming slang, where the speaker replaces a word with a rhyming phrase. For example, instead of using the word *stairs*, they may use the phrase *apples and pears*. Then the words *and pears* are dropped. So, the sentence *I'm going up the apples* means *I'm going up the stairs*.

Another well-known example is using the phrase *trouble and strife* in the meaning of *wife*. A cockney speaker's sentence would be *I'm going back home to my trouble*.



A traditional costume linked with cockney speakers is that of the pearly King or pearly Queen.

Search the Internet for more information about the Pearlies.



## 8 Listen and read. Correct the sentence which is not true.

33

- 1 Royal Ascot takes place in summer.
- 2 The history of the races dates back to the 18th century.
- 3 People can wear whatever they like at the races.

## Royal Ascot



Every June, about 300,000 people in the UK go to watch eighteen horse races over five days. It's a leading sport event called Royal Ascot with the prize money of over £5 million. It was started

by Queen Anne in 1711 and since then it has grown to be a highly popular event. Across the centuries the races have been supported and attended by Royal family members. According to tradition, the Queen, her family, and guests arrive at the racetrack in horse-drawn carriages.

The famous races attract the best horses, jockeys, and trainers from around the world. This glamorous event is a real sight and there is a strict dress code for all the people attending it. For example, dresses and skirts should fall just below the knee or lower. Men should wear black or grey suits with ties and black shoes. The event is also known for its display of stylish hats, which are worn and enjoyed on Ladies' Day.

## 9 Find, write, and learn.

- |                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 viie päeva jooksul     | 5 tõeline vaatamisväärsus   |
| 2 väga populaarne üritus | 6 range rõivastustiil       |
| 3 traditsioonipäraselt   | 7 põlvest allapoole ulatuma |
| 4 kogu maailmast         |                             |



## 6 Find, write, and learn.

- |                       |                        |                          |
|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 laevasõidule minema | 4 ruutkoodi skaneerima | 7 aastaid tagasi         |
| 2 muud ettepanekud    | 5 otsekohe             | 8 vanamoodne             |
| 3 alustama millegagi  | 6 muuseas              | 9 Mul on kõht väga tühi. |

## 7 Read the text. Complete it with the phrases.

- |                           |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| A meet to discuss         | C wherever you choose     | E built a bridge   |
| B past interesting sights | D from all over the world | F keep out raiders |

# London



London is one of the most exciting and wonderful cities in the world. It is the largest city in Europe. Over 8 million people live in it and more than 300 languages are spoken there. In fact, today it is a huge cosmopolitan\* city with people (1) living together.

London is the capital city of the United Kingdom – it is the place from where the government rules. Buckingham Palace in London is the official residence of the Queen. On the bank of the River Thames there are the

Houses of Parliament, where the Members of Parliament (2) important issues.

Almost 2,000 years ago, the armies of Ancient Rome landed on the south-east coast of Britain. The Romans reached a wide, deep river, (3) over it and settled on the banks next to it. They named the place Londinium – now known as London. London Bridge has always been located near the same place where the Romans built the first bridge. It has been built and rebuilt many times.

\* cosmopolitan – maailma eri paigust pärit inimesi ja kogemusi hõlmav





The present London Bridge was built in 1973.

Historically London was a collection of villages but these have joined together over the years to form a large city. When the Romans built Londinium, they put a wall around it to (4).

This area was known as the City of London. Today only small parts of the ruins of the wall can be seen, but the area is still known as

the City. Nowadays it is a global centre of business and banking, with modern buildings towering over the historic parts of the City.

There are thousands of amazing places and special events to visit in London throughout the year. The open-topped tourist buses take you to the most important sights. After buying a ticket you can hop on and off the bus (5) for a whole day. You can also take a boat trip along the River Thames to enjoy the sights on the banks. You can see old palaces, cathedrals, glass skyscrapers, and trendy restaurants. And what's more – you can combine the best of these tours into what's known as a “duck tour”. After driving along the streets of London (6), your yellow tour “duck” launches into the river. There you can enjoy a boat ride beside the Houses of Parliament. Being on board the yellow duck-like vehicle is an amazing adventure.

## 8 Find, write, and learn.

1 õigupoolest, tegelikult

2 ametlik residents

3 tähtsad teemad

4 aastate jooksul

5 avatud katusega turismibuss

6 peale ja maha hüppama

7 ja veelgi enam

8 pardal

## 9 Find the words and phrases of similar meaning.

1 large

2 topic

3 very old

4 today's

5 set

6 region

7 looking over

8 surprising

9 fashionable



## 2 Read the text. Correct the sentence which is not true.

- 1 The well doesn't flood the area every spring.
- 2 No one can explain the strange phenomenon.
- 3 A local legend blames the witches for the mess.

# The Tuhala Witch's Well



The most famous well in Estonia makes the headlines every two or three years. Tuhala, a small village in the north of the country, is the location of a unique natural phenomenon called the Witch's Well. Most of the year the well looks absolutely normal. But after heavy rains or when the snow melts, it can 'boil over'. This may happen over a few days in late March or early April, but not every year, however.

Scientists explain that the well is located over an underground part of the Tuhala River. They

say that the strange phenomenon occurs when the river cannot handle the large amount of water gathered from rainfall and melting snow. Water pressure builds to the point that the underground river water shoots up out of the well and floods the entire area. The well is only 2.5 metres deep, but under pressure it can shoot water up to half a metre. It is said that more than 100 litres of water can flow out every second.

Local people, however, aren't interested in this explanation. They like to think that there is magic in the world around them. They blame this strange phenomenon on witches. According to local legend, the well 'boils over' when the witches of Tuhala are taking a sauna below the ground. The witches beat each other with birch branches and somehow cause all this mess on the surface.

Whether you choose to believe that witches are behind the flooding of the well, or you believe in the scientists' explanation, the Witch's Well remains a must-see tourist attraction of Estonia. In 2012, the Tuhala Witch's Well was voted as Estonian Wonder of the Year.



### 3 Find, write, and learn.

- |                           |                   |                              |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 uudistesse jõudma       | 5 märtsi lõpus    | 9 midagi kellegi süüks ajama |
| 2 ainulaadne loodusnähtus | 6 aprilli alguses | 10 saunas käima              |
| 3 enamiku aastast         | 7 kiiresti tõusma | 11 soovituslik turismiobjekt |
| 4 üle keema               | 8 surve all       |                              |

### 4 a Answer the questions.

- 1 What sort of place is Tuhala?
- 2 What makes the Tuhala Well different from other wells in Estonia?
- 3 When does the well 'boil over'?
- 4 What is the well located over?
- 5 Where does the extra water come from?
- 6 How high can water shoot up from the well?
- 7 How does a local legend explain the phenomenon?
- 8 Why is the year 2012 important for the well?

### b Work in groups. Ask and answer the questions. Give some extra information.

- 1 Are there any nature trails in your local area? What season is the best time for a hike there? When did you last go on a nature walk?
- 2 Are there many natural beauty spots near your town / village? Do you know any legends about these places? Have you seen any unpleasant effects of tourism on these places (people dropping litter, carving names, playing loud music)? Do you think tourism should be limited or even banned in some places? Why (not)?
- 3 Some people say that mass tourism can ruin natural beauty spots. Why do you think they say this? Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Why?
- 4 In many places, it's tourism that keeps alive local traditions and crafts. Do you think local people have the right to enjoy the economic benefits from tourism?

**5 a Read the transcriptions. Listen, check, and repeat.**

51

1 ['ætməsfiə]

5 [ɪ,væpə'reɪʃn]

8 [prɪ,sɪpɪ'teɪʃn]

11 ['lɪkwɪd]

2 ['sɪstəm]

6 [ˌtrænsprɪ'reɪʃn]

9 [kə'leɪʃn]

12 [kən'dens]

3 ['enədʒi]

7 [ˌkɒnden'seɪʃn]

10 ['veɪpə]

13 [fə'nɒmɪnən]

4 ['mɔɪstʃə]

**b Practise reading the words.**

1 condensation

5 liquid

8 precipitation

11 phenomenon

2 moisture

6 transpiration

9 condense

12 evaporation

3 energy

7 atmosphere

10 vapour

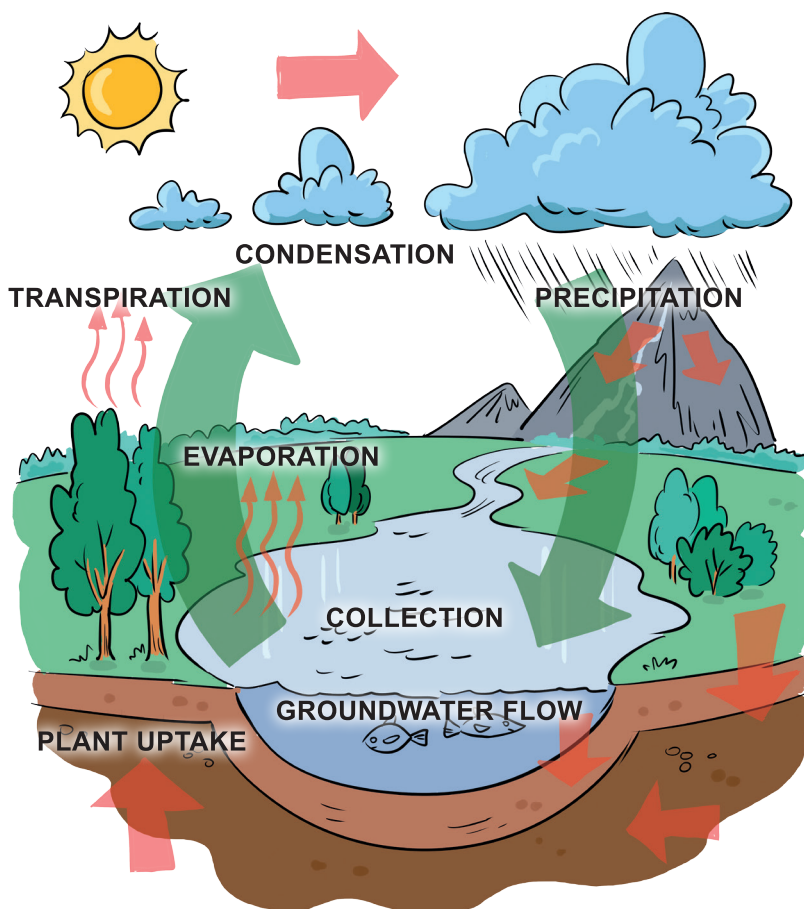
13 collection

4 system

**6 Read the text.**

**Put the phrases  
in the correct places.**

- A** cools down
- B** lose water
- C** falls to the earth
- D** moves around the earth
- E** become heavy
- F** heats up



# The water cycle

The earth has a **limited** amount of water. Water (1) in what is called the water cycle. This is the journey of water from the earth's **surface** to the atmosphere and back again. This huge system gets its energy from the sun and gravity; it is

a **never-ending** exchange of **moisture** between the oceans, the atmosphere, and the land.

This cycle is made up of evaporation and transpiration, condensation, precipitation, and collection.

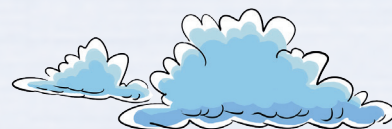
## Evaporation and transpiration

Most evaporation happens when the sun (2) water in rivers, lakes, or oceans and turns it into vapour. The water vapour goes into the air. Evaporation produces nearly 90% of the water in the atmosphere. Most of the remaining 10% is released by plants through transpiration, which is how plants (3) out of their leaves.



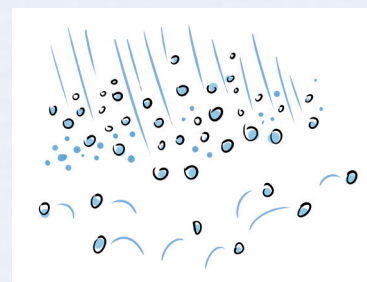
## Condensation

Rising air masses carry water vapour from the lower atmosphere **upwards**, where the air is cooler. Water vapour (4) there, changes into tiny drops of liquid water, and forms clouds. This is called condensation.



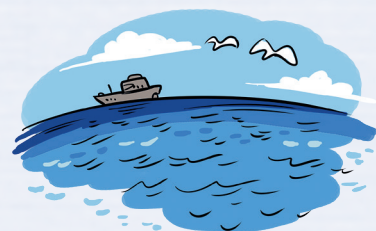
## Precipitation

Precipitation happens when enough water has condensed into liquid water and the air cannot hold it any more. The drops of water (5) and they fall back to the earth in the form of rain, **hail**, sleet, or snow. Precipitation is the main way that water from the atmosphere **reaches** the earth's surface again.



## Collection

Some of the precipitation that (6) returns straight to the atmosphere. Some **soaks** into the ground to become soil moisture or groundwater, while some runs off into rivers or other water bodies, where the cycle starts over again.



- ✓ Jaatav lause
- ✗ Eitav lause
- ? Küsilause

## ▼ THE PRESENT

### The present simple

✓	I / You / We / They	sing.	✗	I / You / We / They	don't	sing.	?	Do (Don't)	I / you / we / they	sing?
	He / She / It	sings.		He / She / It	doesn't			Does (Doesn't)	he / she / it	

**Kasutus:** regulaarne tegevus, fakt või püsiv seisund

**every day, always, usually, never**

She goes to school.

The Thames flows through London.

The sun gives warmth.

### The present continuous

✓	I	am ('m)	✗	I	am ('m) not	?	Am (Aren't)	I	singing?
	You / We / They	are ('re)		You / We / They	are not (aren't)		Are (Aren't)	you / we / they	
	He / She / It	is ('s)		He / She / It	is not (isn't)		Is (Isn't)	he / she / it	

**Kasutus:** tegevus mingi piiritletud aja vältel – minutid, päevad, kuud või aastad olevikus

**now, at the moment, this week**

Listen! Somebody is humming.

He's staying in the guest house now.

He's working in Bath. He won't be back before next year.

### The present perfect simple

✓	I / You / We / They	have ('ve)	✗	I / You / We / They	haven't	?	Have (Haven't)	I / you / we / they	eaten?
	He / She / It	has ('s)		He / She / It	hasn't		Has (Hasn't)	he / she / it	

**Kasutus:** • äsja lõppenud või just praegu toimunud tegevus

• täna, sellel nädalal või kuul toimunud tegevus või sündmus

• ebamäärasel ajal minevikus toimunud tegevus, mis ulatub olevikku

**many times, for two days, since, ever, never, yet**

I've lost my keys. Can I borrow yours?

Has Janet called you back?

Have you really never watched *The Simpsons*?