

A WAY TO SUCCESS

English for University Students

Year 1

Student's
Book

2-ге видання, виправлене
та доповнене

Харків
«Фоліо»
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Introduction

“A WAY TO SUCCESS” is a multi-skill course for 1st year university students who major in English. It has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Curriculum for English language development in universities and institutes (Kyiv, 2001).

The main features of the course are communicative and learner-centred methodology, integrated development of the basic communicative skills, relevance to students’ personal and professional growth.

The course comprises a fully-illustrated Student’s book, teacher’s edition and a CD with listening activities. It is supported with Practical Phonetics book, Grammar workbook and Reader.

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

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

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Unit 1

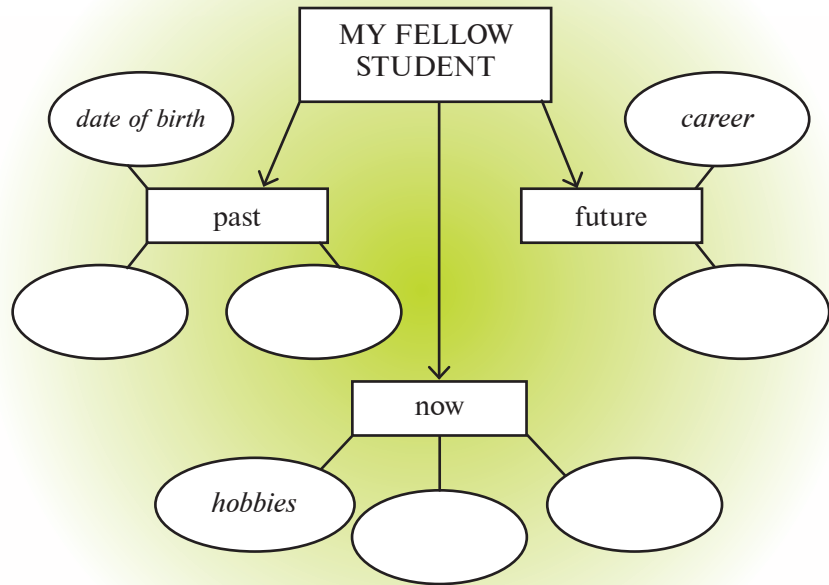
HELLO!
NICE TO MEET
YOU...

I. LEAD-IN

CONGRATULATIONS!!!

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

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



II. VOCABULARY

NAMES

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a first name • a patronymic • a surname (last name (<i>AE</i>), a family name) • a middle name • initials • a full name • by the name of, called | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to name (after) • a nickname • to be nicknamed • a pet name • a namesake • a name day • a maiden name • to change one's name (to) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a false name/ the real name • a pseudonym/ a pen name/ a stage name • to know smb under the name of... • to know smb only by (first) name • to be on first name terms with |
|--|--|--|

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a namesake 2) a pen name 3) a surname 4) a pet name 5) a maiden name 6) a nickname 7) initials | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a name shared by all the members of a family b) an informal name for someone often based on the person's real name or appearance or characteristic of the person c) a person that has the same name as somebody else d) a name used by a writer instead of the real name e) the first letters (usually capital) representing a person's full name f) a woman's family name before marriage g) a name used instead of the real name as a sign of affection |
|---|--|

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

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

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

5 A) Interview your partner.

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

B) Answer the questions.

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

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

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



III. READING

7 Answer the questions.

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

What's in a Name?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

IV. VOCABULARY AGE

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

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

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

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

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

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



13 Translate into English.

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

