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Кафедра международных отношений и государственного управления

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (ВТОРОЙ) (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

Методические указания по лабораторным занятиям
для студентов направления подготовки
41.03.05 Международные отношения

Курск 2021

УДК

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Activity 1

Present Tenses Review

First things first...

Hello! Let's start this course with a review of some of the present tenses in English. Have a look at the grammar notes on this page and do the practice activities. You'll have a chance to see these tenses in action in sessions 3 and 4. Good luck!

Read the text and complete the activity

Present simple

We use the present simple for things that we do regularly and for facts, habits, truths and permanent situations. We often use time expressions like every day, once a week, on Fridays.

- **I check** my email **every day**. (regular activity)
- **Yuki works** at the bank. (permanent situation)

Form:

For positive sentences, use the same form as the **infinitive without 'to'** for **I, you, we** and **they**. For **he, she** and **it**, add **-s** or **-es** to the infinitive. Make questions and negatives with **do / does + the infinitive without 'to'**.

- **They live** in Rome.
- **Julian starts** work at nine o'clock and **finishes** at five.
- **I don't eat** meat.
- **It doesn't** usually **snow** in October.
- **Why do you read** the news online every day?
- **Does the supermarket sell** stamps?

Present Continuous

We use the present continuous for things that are happening at the time we are speaking, for temporary situations, and for activities that are in progress.

- Just a minute. **I'm checking** my email. (now)
- She usually works in London, but **she's working** from home this week. (temporary)
- **I'm studying** Economics (activity in progress)

We can also use the present continuous for future arrangements, usually with a time expression.

- **I'm seeing** the doctor on Monday morning.

Form:

For positive sentences, the form is **subject + am/is/are + verb-ing**. Make questions and negatives with **am/are/is + not + verb-ing**.

- Can I call you back later? **We're having** dinner right now.
- **He isn't answering** his mobile at the moment.
- **What are you doing?**
- **Is it raining?**

Note: There are some verbs that we don't usually use in the continuous form. They are often verbs of thinking and feeling, for example: **hear, see, smell, hate, know, understand, believe, want, need**.

WRONG: Could you explain that again? I'm not understanding.

CORRECT: Could you explain that again? **I don't understand.**

Present Perfect

Use the present perfect for:

1) Life experiences in the past. We don't say when these happened: we are interested in the experience, not the time or date. We often use **ever** and **never**.

- **I've seen** all Tarantino's films.
- **Have you ever eaten** sushi? - **Yes, I have.** / **No, I haven't.**

2) Recent past actions that are important now.

- Oh no! **I've left** my wallet on the bus.
- **The president has resigned.**

3) Past situations that are still happening now. We often use **how long** with **for** (throughout a period of time) and **since** (from a point in the past until now).

- **I haven't seen** Jenny this morning. (It is still this morning.)
- **How long have you known** Mitya? - **I've known him for** two years.
- **Jack's been** in Italy since January.

4) With just, already, yet to talk about recent events in the past. The exact time is not important. Use **just** and **already** mainly in positive sentences. Use **yet** in negatives and questions.

- **It's just stopped** raining. Let's go out.
- Can you feed the cat? - **I've already fed** her.
- We can still watch the film. **It hasn't started yet.**
- **Have you done** your English homework yet?

Note: Use the past simple for completed actions in the past.

- **I saw** Jenny yesterday.
- **Peter moved** to Saudi Arabia in 2011.
- **Natasha didn't want** to have another piece of cake.
- **When did you see** Alex?

Form:

For positive sentences, the form is **subject + have/has + past participle**. Make negatives with **not** and change the word order to make questions.

- **I've finished** the report.
- **Jack's been** in Italy since January.
- **We've just got** back from Germany.
- **I haven't seen** Jenny this morning.
- **How long has Alex known** Mitya?

To do

Let's do some practice! Have a go at this quiz. It's all about the use of these three tenses. When you've done that, go to the next page to do a quiz about the form of the three tenses. See you in a bit!

Question 1 of 8

You're walking along the street when suddenly you see someone who you went to primary school with. You say:

A Wow! I'm not seeing you for years!

B Wow! I haven't seen you for years!

Question 2 of 8

Later that day, you tell your sister about seeing your old school friend. You say:

A I have seen my old schoolfriend today!

B I saw my old schoolfriend today!

Question 3 of 8

Your sister wants to know more. What does she ask?

A How long do you know her?

B How long have you known her?

Question 4 of 8

You say...

A I've known her for almost twenty years!

B I've known her since almost twenty years!

Question 5 of 8

Your sister asks another question. What does she say?

A Are you wanting to see her again?

B Do you want to see her again?

Question 6 of 8

What do you say to your sister?

A Yes! We're having lunch next Saturday.

B Yes! We have lunch next Saturday.

Question 7 of 8

Your sister is asking lots of questions! Next, she says...

A Does she have a husband and children?

B Has she had a husband and children?

Question 8 of 8

You say...

A She has worn a wedding ring, so I think she's married.

B She wears a wedding ring, so I'm thinking she's married.

C She wears a wedding ring, so I think she's married.

Grammar Reference

The present simple, present continuous and present perfect tenses

Present simple

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Yuki works at the bank. (permanent situation)

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(temporary)

I'm studying Economics (activity in progress)

We can also use the present continuous for future arrangements, usually with a time expression.

I'm seeing the doctor **on Monday morning**.

Form:

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Note: There are some verbs that we don't usually use in the continuous form. They are often verbs of thinking and feeling, for example: **hear, see, smell, hate, know, understand, want, need.**

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Natasha didn't want another piece of cake.

When did you see Alex?

Form:

For positive sentences, the form is **subject + have/has + past participle**. Make negatives with **not** and change the word order to make questions.

I've finished the report.

Jack's been in Italy since January.

We've just got back from Germany.

I haven't seen Jenny this morning.

How long has Alex known Mitya?

Activity 2

The pop-up phenomenon

A **phenomenon** has been sweeping the UK - the pop-up shop.

In the **aftermath** of the financial crisis of 2008, many businesses had to **shut down**. Shops, **warehouses** and offices were left **vacant** when they stopped **trading**.

But what happened to all these empty buildings? Here's an article on the pop-up **craze** in many towns and cities in the UK.

While you're reading the first time, decide which is the best summary of the story.

- Pop-ups are shops that will save the high street.
- Pop-ups allow people freedom when they set up a business.
- Pop-ups have no risks when they are started.

Read the text and complete the activity

Perfect pop-ups

What is a 'pop-up'?

Pop-up shops first **popped up** in the UK in the early 2000s, with the economy **booming** and the high streets **bustling**. They were originally a way for small, **niche** companies to rent **retail space** in great locations. This was while **landlords** who owned these spaces looked for permanent **tenants**. Pop-up shops can take a number of different forms. They might be temporary shops in the high street or a shopping centre. They might be simple **market stalls**. They could be based in some kind of transport, like a food truck. Or they could be run by people who visit different establishments, like travelling chefs who take over pub and restaurant kitchens temporarily.

Almost anything that can be on a high street can also be a pop-up. There have been pop-up shops, art galleries, theatres, cinemas and restaurants among others!

Why are pop-ups becoming so popular?

For **would-be** pop-up entrepreneurs, the appeal of this temporary shopping concept is clear. They can start a business with much lower risk. There are fewer **overheads**, such as paying wages or heating and lighting for their **premises**. The temporary nature of a pop-up gives the opportunity to test a product and develop a **customer base**, without being tied in to a long-term renting contract.

Being small, with **minimal** staff, makes it much easier for pop-ups to **expand** if they are successful.

Pop-up shops are a way for landlords to fill up empty property they may have. When the economy took a **downturn** after 2008, many shops became vacant after they **went out of business**. It makes sense for landlords to be able to allow people to come in and set up a temporary shop as a **stopgap** and use the available space.

When you look at the business sector, pop-ups make a lot of sense. According to a 2014 report by the Centre of Economic and Business Research, the pop-up industry was worth £2.1bn and is expected to grow by 8.4% in 2015. Charles Davis of the CEBR also said that the pop-up sector "is growing faster than the overall retail sector."

What is the future like for pop-up shops?

With banks remaining **reluctant** to lend money to new businesses and landlords still with lots of empty **units** to fill, there seems to be a future for pop-up shops in towns and city centres. There is also the threat of online shopping, which means that anyone can buy anything they want without leaving their home. If high streets all feature the same selection of shops, there is no variety. Pop-up shops add **vibrancy** to the high street and make it different and distinctive.

Did you work out which was the best summary of the article? Here is the answer:

- Pop-ups are shops that will save the high street. (No. Pop-ups can take many forms: shops, cinemas, restaurants and more. They might benefit the high street, but they might not save it completely.)
- Pop-ups allow people freedom when they set up a business. (Yes. Starting a pop-up can mean few overheads or expenses for the people who set them up.)
- Pop-ups have no risks when they are started. (No. Pop-ups might have a lower risk than traditional businesses, but there is still some risk.)

To do

Did you understand the article? Try out this quiz that will test you on what you read. There are also some questions that will test your knowledge of this unit's grammar - a review of present verb forms. So, if you need some help, look at the summary in the grammar box on this page.

Question 1 of 7

Complete this sentence: Pop-ups first appeared...

- A ...because the economy was bad
- B ...so people could set up shops for specific markets
- C ...to fulfill the need for travelling restaurants

Question 2 of 7

Which two groups are the main people involved in setting up pop-up shops?

- A Business people and property owners
- B Government and business people
- C Customers and property owners

Question 3 of 7

Complete the sentence: Pop-ups _____ fewer costs like wages and electricity bills.

- A are having
- B have had
- C have

Question 4 of 7

Because pop-ups are small, it is easier for them to grow if they are successful.

- A True
- B False

Question 5 of 7

Why are pop-ups a good thing for landlords?

- A Because they need to sell their empty shops
- B Because they need people to use their empty shops and pay rent
- C Because they need to buy more shops

Question 6 of 7

Complete the sentence: According to the Centre of Economic and Business Research, the pop-up industry is growing. This means...

- A ...it is growing in the future
- B ...it is growing at the moment
- C ...it is growing all the time

Question 7 of 7

Complete this sentence: Without pop-ups, high streets might all look _____.

- A different
- B the same

Session Vocabulary

phenomenon

a remarkable or amazing thing

aftermath

the period of time after an event, particularly an event that has a big impact

shut down

stop business

warehouses

large buildings where materials or goods can be stored before they are sold

vacant

empty

trading

buying and selling goods or services

craze

an activity or idea that is very popular, usually for a short period of time

popped up

(here) appeared

booming

growing rapidly, especially used when talking about successful economies

bustling

full of activity and people moving around

niche

belonging to a specific part of the business market

retail space

space used for the selling of goods to customers

landlords

owners of property who rent it out to other people

would-be

wanting to be a specific type of person

overheads

costs that are involved in running a business that are regular and needed, like paying rent or for heating and lighting

premises

buildings that a business uses

customer base

the group of customers who regularly buy the goods or services from a business

expand

get bigger

downturn

a decline in economic and business activity

went out of business (idiom)

stopped doing business

stopgap

a temporary solution to a problem

reluctant (to do something)

not prepared to do something

units

(here) shop buildings and warehouses

vibrancy

a lot of energy or activity

Activity 3 (1)

Haggling in English

That's too expensive!

Welcome to the first of our special activities which help you learn practical English for real situations.

In life, whether you love it or hate it, sometimes you need to **haggle** - you need to try to get a better price for something. Some people are natural hagglers, and even

if you are, you can still learn some useful English expressions to help you get the best deal.

In the UK, haggling is not as common as in some other countries. You wouldn't normally haggle in a department store here, or in other big shops. But you might haggle in a market, or for something like a second-hand car...

To do

Read the dialogue. Rob is trying to buy a car from Neil, while Finn explains some of the language they use. How much does Rob eventually pay for the car? While you listen for the answer, make a note of the haggling phrases and expressions that Finn talks about. You'll also find some definitions of key words in the vocabulary area.

Read the dialogue and complete the activity

DIALOGUE

Finn

Hi, this is Finn and I've got some special language for you today. And how about this: I might even save you some money! Learn English and save money? Well, today we're talking about haggling – now that's what we do when we're trying to buy something for a cheaper price – like at a market, or on holiday.

Haggling is, of course, very common in many different cultures, and here in the UK people do haggle but they don't really do it in big shops: you might hear it, maybe, at a market – or, as we're going to hear – if you're buying something expensive like a second-hand car.

Now, Rob is looking for a good deal. But will Neil – who's selling – be happy with the price? Let's listen. And while you do, listen out for a particular phrase – instead of saying 'could you sell it for...', what does Rob say?

Rob

Excuse me. How much for the Vauxhall over there?

Neil

Oh the Vauxhall, oh yeah, that's a **bargain**. £700.

Rob

700?

Neil

Yeah. It'll cost you at least 800 anywhere else.

Rob

Could you do it for 500?

Neil

500? No, sorry, no: I can sell this car for 700, I'm sure of it.

Rob

I've got the cash. **You couldn't do it for 550?**

Neil

No.

Rob

You couldn't do a bit cheaper, could you?

Neil

Well, I tell you what, **I could probably do it for about 650.**

Finn

Ok, let's pause their haggling right there. Did you hear the phrase Rob used?

Instead of saying 'Could you sell it for £500', Rob said:

Rob

Could you do it for 500?

Finn

Do it. Simple, huh? **Could you do it for 500?**

Rob

Could you do it for 500?

Finn

You could also say **Can you do it for £500 – can** rather than **could**. But **could** is a little bit more polite. Now listen to these examples of it as well – you can use it in the negative, with **couldn't**:

Rob

You couldn't do it for 550? You couldn't do it a bit cheaper, could you?

Finn

You couldn't do it for 550? You couldn't do a bit cheaper, could you? Now remember, haggling goes both ways – and the seller will use lots of language to keep the price high. So did you notice the language Neil used – he called it a **bargain** – that's a good price, and said it would cost more in other shops.

Neil

Oh the Vauxhall, oh yeah, that's a **bargain**. £700.

Rob

700?

Neil

It'll cost you at least 800 anywhere else.

Finn

But Rob is persistent – he doesn't give up! He's succeeded in getting the price down by £50 already. You could say – Neil has **knocked off** £50. Now, **knocked off** means he's taken the price down by £50. Now, let's listen to the end of their conversation – the end of their haggling. How much does Neil **knock off** in the end?

Neil

I tell you what, **I could probably do it for about 650.**

Rob

650?

Neil

650, yeah. **You can't say fairer than that.**

Rob

Well, is that really your best price?

Neil

It's my best price. 650. Come on.

Rob

I've got all the cash here. I haven't got 650, I've got 600. I'll give you 600 for it.

Neil

630, how about that? I've just **knocked off** another £20.

Rob

It's too much: **I haven't got that kind of money.** Look, I saw it down the road for 600. In fact, I think I might go there and buy it. Thanks anyway, bye.

Neil

Hang on, hang on, let's not be **silly** here. Let's not be silly here. I'll tell you what.
600.

Rob

600. It's a deal.

Neil

Go on then.

Finn

So how much did Neil **knock off**? Well the final price was £600, and it started at £700 – so he **knocked off** £100. How did Rob do this? Well, he used another good phrase: **I haven't got that kind of money.**

Rob

It's too much: **I haven't got that kind of money.**

Finn

And he also did something I always do if I'm haggling and I can't get the price down – he started to walk away.

Rob

I saw it down the road for 600. In fact, I think I might go there and buy it. Thanks anyway, bye.

Neil

Hang on, hang on...

Finn

It's a bit naughty, isn't it - but it tends to work! Anyway, finally they reached a deal. And what did Neil say at the very end?

Neil

600.

Rob

600. It's a deal.

Neil

Go on then.

Finn

Go on then. You'll often hear this in spoken English – in a haggling situation like

this, so if you hear it, well done – your haggling has been successful, and it's time to pay up!

Neil

600.

Rob

600. It's a deal.

Neil

Go on then.

Finn

That's it for this time, but let me know if you manage to use any of this language next time you haggle. You might even save some money. I'll leave you with their conversation one last time.

Rob

Excuse me. How much for the Vauxhall over there?

Neil

Oh the Vauxhall, oh yeah, that's a **bargain**. £700.

Rob

700?

Neil

It'll cost you at least 800 anywhere else.

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Rob

600. It's a deal.

Neil

Go on then.

Key language

So, Rob paid £600 in the end. And here are the 'haggling expressions' that Finn talked about:

1. 'Do' = sell

When we are haggling, instead of using the verb **sell**, we often use **do**. We use it with **can/can't** and **could/couldn't**:

- *I can probably **do it for** about £650.*
- ***Can't you do it a bit cheaper?***
- ***Could you do it for** 500?*
- ***You couldn't do it for** £550?*

2. To 'knock off'

This phrasal verb means 'lower the price'.

- ***Can you knock off** another £30?*
- ***I could knock off** £10 for you.*

3. When you've got a deal: 'Go on then'

To show that the price is agreed, it sounds very natural in spoken English for the buyer and/or the seller to say: **Go on then.**

- *Buyer: £600?*
- *Seller: **Go on then.***
- *Buyer: I'll give you £40 for it.*
- *Seller: **Go on then.***

Activity 3 (2)

Your turn

Can you do it a bit cheaper?

Learning about haggling would be no fun without the chance to practise! So, now it's time to put our haggling language to good use.

Read the text and complete the activity

To do

Imagine you're at a pop-up market and you've seen a camera you really like. It's a vintage one - very stylish! All your friends will be jealous. But first, you have to buy it - and the seller wants too much. He wants £100, but you only want to spend £50. Answer the questions in our haggling quiz!

Question 1 of 6

You: I can't pay £100. Can _____ a bit cheaper?

- A** I buy it
- B** you do it
- C** you sell it

Question 2 of 6

Seller: Sorry, it's a _____ at £100. Most of them sell for £200.

- A** haggle
- B** silly
- C** bargain

Question 3 of 6

You: I'm sorry, I don't have _____ money. I've only got £50.

A that kind of

B that

C any kind of

Question 4 of 6

Seller: Ok, _____.

A I'll knock off £20

B I'll lower the price by £20

C I'll make it £20 cheaper

Question 5 of 6

You: If you can _____ for £50, it's a deal.

A do a price

B do

C do it

Question 6 of 6

Seller: £50? Go on then. You: _____.

A Go on where?

B Great, thanks.

C Ok, £60.

Session Vocabulary

to haggle

to argue about a price

a bargain

a very cheap price

to knock off

(here) to lower a price

I haven't got that kind of money

I haven't got enough money for that

go on then

(here) I agree to buy/sell at the price you just said

Activity 4

Drama

Jamaica Inn Part 1 - Meet Mary Yellan

When Mary's mother dies, she goes to live with her aunt and uncle who run the Jamaica Inn. It lies in a remote and bleak corner of England. On her journey there she is warned to keep away. But why?

While you listen to the audio, see how many examples of present simple, present continuous and present perfect tenses you can spot. Then take a look at the transcript to see them in bold.

Read the dialogue and complete the activity

LANGUAGE FOCUS: Present tenses mixed together- revision and extension. Revise Present simple, present continuous and present perfect, and especially the differences between them in terms of time indication

Mary narrator

My name is Mary, Mary Yellan. I'm 23 years old. **I'm not usually very brave, but I feel brave today.** Here I am... on this long journey to Cornwall... on my own. **I've left the farm** where **I've lived all my life.** I wanted to stay there, but last week I made a promise to my dear Mother...

DIALOGUE

Mother

[coughing/weak voice] Mary, my child... listen... I won't be in this world much longer.

Mary

Don't say that, Mother.

Mother

It's true, Mary. But, before I go, **I have only one wish...**

Mary

Yes, Mother dear?

Mother

When I die, promise me you will go and live with my sister, Patience.

Mary

But why can't I stay here on the farm, here in Helford?

Mother

You can't stay here alone.

Mary

But **I haven't seen Patience since I was a child!**

Mother

I know, but soon she will be the only family you have. [coughing] **I have written to her. She has agreed** that you can go and live with her and your uncle Joshua. **They live on Bodmin Moor in Cornwall.** Here, take her letter.

Mary

Bodmin Moor! But that's so far away!

Mary narrator

Mother died last Tuesday. The funeral was yesterday. We buried her next to Papa. **Now, I'm on my way to my aunt's house. I've got the letter here...**

[reading] **Joss and I now live in Jamaica Inn**, where he is **landlord**. It's on the road between Bodmin and Launceston...

This journey is so long! We have been travelling for hours. What a wild and lonely county Cornwall is. My only **consolation** is that I will see my aunt again after so many years. Oh how pretty she was with her golden hair and blue eyes! Always laughing, enjoying ourselves...

But **I never visited her** and I never met her husband either. ... Ah, at last, I can see houses and people – this must be Bodmin town.

There is just me and one other traveller left. It's so cold and grey outside... **The rain is lashing against the window**. I wish it would stop! All I can see is mile upon mile of empty **moorland**. No trees... no houses... I wonder how many more hours we have to travel?

Mary

Excuse me, sir – is it much further?

Man

Where are you going?

Mary

Jamaica Inn... **Do you know it?**

Man

Maybe I do and maybe I don't... and **why are you going there?**

Mary

I'm going to live there... with my aunt and uncle.

Man

That will be Joss Merlyn... **People say that queer things go on at Jamaica Inn.**

Mary

What do you mean – queer?

Man

It's just what they say. But **respectable people don't go there any more**. It's a lonely place.

Man

If I were you, Miss, I would go on to Launceston tonight and go back to Bodmin tomorrow.

Mary

But I can't. **My aunt and uncle are waiting for me**.

Man

Jamaica Inn is no place for a young woman.

Mary

I have nowhere else to go...

Mary narrator

What can he mean by 'queer things'? **Why is he looking at me in that curious way?**

Driver

Whoa boy...! Slow now.

Mary

Why have we stopped here – it's the middle of nowhere?

Driver

Jamaica Inn! There you go Miss.

Mary

But there's nothing here! Oh – what's that? There up on the **moor** - a dark building with tall chimneys. I can see a path to the door. There's a sign twisting in the wind. It says 'Jamaica Inn'.

Mary narrator

Suddenly **I feel frightened. I want to climb back in the coach.**

Too late – **it's already gone...** I suppose my only choice now is to enter Jamaica Inn.

Next time we meet – I get to meet my Aunt Patience and Uncle Joss. I discover what a mean and scary man my uncle is. And I discover a locked room – what is inside?

Vocabulary

inn

pub where people can stay overnight

landlord

person who owns or manages a hotel or an inn

consolation

something that you makes you feel better about a difficult situation

lashing

when rain is lashing, it is falling very heavily, often with a lot of wind

moor(land)

large open area of land with very few trees or plants and very few buildings

queer

(here) strange, unusual

respectable

acceptable to most people in a place

coach

form of transport that is pulled by horses and was used in the past

Question 1 of 3

What did Mary promise her mother to do?

- A Stay on the farm
- B Get married
- C Go to live with her aunt

Question 2 of 3

Who is Joss Merlyn?

- A Mary's father
- B The landlord of Jamaica Inn
- C A man she meets on her journey

Question 3 of 3

What does the man in the coach say about Jamaica Inn?

- A Local people like going there
- B Strange things happen there
- C Mary will like it there

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