# ADJECTIVES

Last year, my friend Mark made a **risky** investment: he bought an old house to repair and sell. Although it had once been one of the most expensive and **impressive** buildings in the street, the house was **affordable** because it was in such bad condition. The outside walls were **dirty** and damaged in places, which made the building quite **dangerous.** The garden was **messy** because no one had looked after it for years. The windows didn’t fit properly, so the house was cold and **noisy** - you could hear the traffic outside.

Today the house is hardly **recognizable.** Downstairs, there´s a **spacious** living room with a sofa and some **comfortable** armchairs. As well as an enormous kitchen, there´s another room, which will be **suitable** as a study or a small room.

Upstairs, there´s a **luxurious** bathroom with a Jacuzzi, as well as four restfully-decorated bedrooms. Mark doesn´t have a very **healthy** lifestyle, as he spends all day sitting at a desk, so he´s installed a small gym in the attic.

The house is also much quieter and more **peaceful** now because the windows have been changed. The garden has been tidied, and it has some beautiful flowers, which it makes it much more **colourful.** It´s a very **restful** place to sit and have a lunch or read a book.

Repairing a house can be quite **stressful,** but Mark is happy with the result. The repairs were **expensive** but he´s sure he has made a **profitable** investment. The house is in a **desirable** part of town, and he´s calculated that it´s now worth three times the money he paid for it.

DESCRIBING PEOPLE

Sociable, sensible, lovable, reliable, responsible

Passionate, affectionate, compassionate, considerate

Sensitive, Assertive, attractive, impulsive, creative, possessive, responsive

Ambitious, envious, glamorous,

Rebellious, Successful, helpful, powerful, thoughtful

# WHAT THE COLOUR OF YOUR CLOTHES SAYS ABOUT YOU

Some psychologists think that the colour of **our** clothes says a lot about us. They believe that red, purple or grey clothes give people **different** impressions of what we are like.

Red clothes attract attention and suggest that the wearer is **powerful.** Red is of the **best** colour to wear when you want to impress or persuade someone to do something for **you.** Black and blue are a bit **less** impressive than red, but they also suggest power. Black is more serious than the other two and suggests the wearer is confident and ambitious. If you are going to a job interview, you should probably wear blue, as it shows that you are **reliable** and can be trusted. People who are optimistic generally wear **much** brighter colours like pink, orange or yellow. Purple indicates elegance, style, and creative talent – it´s a colour often worn by artists. Grey is the most neutral of all the colours. Grey clothes suggest that the person doesn´t like attracting attention and would rather be on their own.

# HOW GOOD ARE YOU AT PREPARING FOR A HOLIDAY?

## PLANNING

* How much research do you do before you decide where to go, where to stay, and how to travel?
* How far in advance you book flights and accommodation? If you are travelling by plane, do you check your luggage allowance?
* Do you usually ask people to look after your house (or pet, plants..) while you are away? Do you try to leave the house clean and tidy before you go?
* If you are travelling by car, do you always get your car serviced before you leave? Do you plan the route in advance?

## PACKING

* When do you start packing? Do you make a list of what to pack?
* Do you usually pack to much or too little? Have you ever had to pay for excess baggage?
* Have you ever packed anything fragile which was broken when you arrived? How well have you packed it?
* Where do you normally put important travel documents?

## LEAVING

* How early do you like to arrive at the airport or station? Have you ever missed a flight, train, or bus?
* Have you ever realized at the last moment that one of your travel documents was out of date? What did you do?
* How far in advance do you normally check in for a flight?

DOCUMENTS YOU MAY NEED: passport or ID card, visa, travel insurance documents, driving licence, booking confirmation

# WE ONLY DO THEM EN HOLIDAY

We all have them. Strange little rituals that have become an important part of any holiday, and if you don’t do them, it somehow doesn’t feel quite right…

* **Go on an airport shopping spree**

This could be because you like a bargain. It could also be because you get to the airport and realize that you packed at the last minute and you aren’t as prepared as you should be. Whatever the reason, the hour before your flight is usually spent buying more travel adaptors, sweets, another pair of headphones, and unnecessary clothes.

* **Pay too much for the hotel extras**

You never eat macadamia nuts at home. But when you find them in a little jar beside the minibar, you have to eat them. Whether it’s a tiny but ridiculously expensive tub of Pringles, or overpriced and mediocre cocktail at the bar, you don’t seem to have a problem paying far too much for little extras at your hotel. It maybe because you’re tired after the journey, or just because you’re in holiday, and suddenly you don´t seem to care to much about prices.

* **Steal things (sort of)**

Of course you don’t take bathrobes or towels, but after being charged so much for those macadamia nuts, you try to get your revenge on the hotel by taking little things – espresso capsules, shampoo, and shower gel…sometimes even a sewing kit, that you’ll never ever use.

* **Talk to strangers**

On holiday, suddenly everyone wants to make new friends. How many times have you to started talking to the people at the next table in your town? Probably never. But walking into a beachside tavern and you’re suddenly super-sociable.

* **Change your eating habits**

Your normal breakfast routine goes completely out the windows. Goodbye cornflakes, hello smoked salmon, eggs, toast, and big slice of cake from the hotel buffet. You’re also thrilled when you find strange and exciting foods at the local supermarket and you want to try them all, even though you aren’t normally adventurous at home.

* **Sleep in the afternoon**

Maybe is because the shops have closed. Maybe it’s too much sun. Maybe it’s all that breakfast. Whatever the reason, afternoon naps only become a fixture twice a year: at Christmas and on holyday.

* **Buy pointless postcards, and other rubbish**

There must be millions of postcards out there that people buy and never send. They’re great reminder of your holiday, but when you get home, you put them in a shoebox under the bed and never look at them again. You also have the urge to buy cheap souvenirs from street stalls. A fridge magnet of the Eiffel Tower? A solar-powered Japanese sumo-wrestler figure? Yes, sure, I’ll take three.

* **Visit obscure museums**

Can you imagine your partner suggesting a Saturday afternoon trip to the local ethnographical museum to see a wonderful new ceramics exhibition? Definitely not. But on a city break, suddenly the most obscure cultural attractions develop a magnetic pull. Darling, the guidebook says it’s one of Hungary’s six best museums, so we absolutely must go.

PACKING THINGS:

**Electronics:** adaptor, batteries, (phone) charger, earphones, hairdryer, headphones, travel iron

**Toiletries:** brush, comb deodorant, insect repellent, make-up, razor, (nail) scissors, shampoo, sunscreen, toothbrush, toothpaste, wash bag (sponge bag)

**Clothes and shoes:** bathrobe (dressing gow), flip-flops, pyjamas, rain jacket, (rain coat), slippers, sun hat, swimming trunks, swimsuit, underwear

**Others:** beach bag, first-aid kit, guidebook, pack of cards, towel

**ONLINE SHOPPING IS HERE TO STAY**

DO YOU LOVE IT OR HATE IT – OR BOTH?

**THINGS WE LOVE**

* You don’t have to carry heavy bags anymore
* It’s easy to send presents to people
* You can do your shopping from work without anyone noticing
* You can buy things from shops that aren’t near you
* You can do your shopping in your pyjamas, when it’s cold and raining outside
* Things are often cheaper than if you buy them in shop
* You don’t have to push your way crowds of people
* Online shops are open 24/7

**THINGS WE HATE**

* You do less exercise and interact less with other people
* You can’t get advice from a specialist shop assistant
* You can’t feel things or see exactly what they look like
* Your shopping is always delivered when you’re out
* Supermarkets often substitute an item you ordered from something you don’t want
* Things are often bigger or smaller than you wanted because you didn’t read the detailed description
* Clothes or shoes often don’t fit, or don’t suit you because you aren’t able to try them on
* If something isn’t right, it can be a problem sending it back or getting it changed

**MY LOCAL SHOP**

1. What kind of shops are there near where you live? Do you use them much? If not, where do you usually do your shopping
2. What shops have opened up or closed down near you? Are you pleased or sorry about it?
3. What chain stores are there near you (H&M, Zara) Do you shop there? How do feel about them? Are they in competition with local shops?
4. Are there many small independent shops in your country? Do you think it’s important to support them? Why?( not)
5. Do you have charity shops where you live? What kinds of things do they sell? Have you ever bought anything from one?

Meat🡪 **butcher’s**

A newspaper🡪**newsagent’s**

Bread 🡪 **baker’s**

Flowers 🡪**florist’s**

Aspirin 🡪 **chemist’s**

A house 🡪 **estate agent’s**

Fish 🡪 **fishmonger’s**

Potatoes 🡪 **greengrocer’s**

**SHOP AND SERVICES:**

* BAKER’S 🡪 BARBER’S 🡪 BUTCHER’S 🡪 CAR SHOWROOM
* CHAIN STORE 🡪 CHEMIST’S 🡪 DELI 🡪 DIY STORE
* DRY-CLEANER’S 🡪 ESTATE AGENT’S 🡪 FISHMONGER’S
* FLORIST’S 🡪 GARDEN CENTRE 🡪 GREENGROCER’S
* HAIRDRESSER’S 🡪 JEWELLER’S 🡪 LAUNDERETTE
* MARKET STALL 🡪 NEWSAGENT’S 🡪 OFFLICENCE
* STATIONER’S 🡪 TRAVEL AGENT’S

**DESCRIBING PHOTOS**

1. **In the background**, there is a mountain and some low cloud
2. **In the bottom right-hand corner,** there is a grandmother and three children
3. the boy in an orange T-short is standing **in front** his grandmother
4. **in the center** of the photo, there’s a building with lots of steps
5. there’s a small building that looks like temple **on the top of** a small hill
6. **in the foreground,** there’s a woman standing on the terrace looking at the view
7. the woman in standing **behind a** low wall
8. **opposite** the woman, there’s a building with a tower that looks like a church
9. **in the distance** on the right, you can just see the top of an old building which looks like a ruin
10. **in the top left-hand corner**, there’s are some trees

**TAKING PHOTOS:**

* we use **flash** when you want to take a photo somewhere dark, indoors or at night
* you **zoom in** when you’re far away from something and you want to take a **close-up** of it
* a photo can be **out of focus**  if your camera isn’t automatic and you haven’t used the right **settings**
* many cameras have a **portrait setting** to use when you want to take a photo of a person
* a photo can be **overexposed** if there’s too much light on the subject when you are taking it
* with good cameras you can use different **lenses** a wide- angle lens, when you want to take a photo of a **landscape** but you can get all of it in
* you **edit** a photo when you change the size, colour or brightness

**RUBBISH AND RECYCLING**

1. There’s a bottle bank at the local supermarket where you can **recycle** all the glass bottle and jars.
2. All the supermarkets in the UK charge extra for plastic bags. They prefer costumers to have shopping bags which they can **reuse**.
3. If you are not sure about the project, you should **rethink** the whole thing.
4. You can **reheat** your dinner in the microwave.
5. They’ll have to **replay** the match next Saturday.
6. You should **reapply** sunscreen every hour if you have fair skin.
7. **Rubbish**🡪 things that you throw away because you don’t want them any more (garbage or trash)
8. **Waste** 🡪 materials that are not needed and are thrown away, industrial, toxic
9. **Bin 🡪** a container that you put rubbish in (dustbin)
10. **Bin bag 🡪** a plastic bag which you put rubbish in and then throw away
11. **Waste-paper basket🡪** a small basket kept indoors where people throw away paper and small things
12. **Refuse collector** 🡪 the person whose job it is to take away the rubbish (dustman, informal bin man)
13. **Landfill site🡪** an area of land where large amounts of waste are covered with earth
14. **PHRASEL VERBS**
    1. If that pen doesn’t work, just **throw** it **away**. I hate having pens around that don’t work.
    2. Please could you **take** **out** the rubbish? I did it last week.
    3. I’m moving house in a few weeks, and I’ve decided to **give** **away** a lot of books and clothes to charity shop.
    4. In most countries, people throw away used glass, cardboard in special bins. Local council then collects this waste and **takes** it **away** to be recycled.

**STUDY AND WORK**

University College London, also known as UCL, is one of London’s most important universities. Founded in 1826, it is based in the Bloomsbury area of central London. The main **campus** is located around Gower Street.

UCL currently has around 38,000students, both **undergraduates** (students studying for their **first** **degree**) and **postgraduates** (students studying for **further** **degrees**). Further degrees include a **Master’s** **degree**, usually a one-year course, at the end of which students have to write a **dissertation** or a **PhD** (doctorate), a three-year (or more) course during which students have to write a doctoral **thesis**.

UCL has around 7,000 **academic** and **research** **staff**, and 840 **professors** (the highest ranked university teacher, which is more than any other British university. The research and teaching is divided into ten **faculties** e.g. Arts and Humanities, Engineering Sciences, Medical Sciences.

Many students, particularly first year undergraduates and **overseas** **students**, live in **halls** **of** **residence**. The majority of others find their own accommodation. Students are taught in **tutorials** (small groups of students with a **tutor**), or through **seminars** (larger classes where students discuss or study with their teacher) or **lectures** (where a large group of students listen to talk but do not participate). Some teaching may also be in form of **webinars** (seminars conducted over the internet).

Famous past students range from Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, and Mahatma Gandhi, to all the members of the rock group Coldplay, who met while at university there.

**WHAT YOU MAY NEED TO HAVE:**

* **Qualification** (degree, diploma)
* **Experience (**having done some work before)
* **Skills (**languages, IT)
* **A reference (**a letter from a person who would be prepared to recommend you)

**WHAT YOU MAY NEED TO DO:**

* Look for a **job vacancy** or course
* Apply for a **work** **permit** , a place on a course, a grant / scholarship
* Write a **CV** and a **covering** **letter**
* **Attend** an **interview**
* Get a **job** **offer** or an offer for a place on a course
* Work as an **intern**

**Do you agree?**

* You should choose a university subject you enjoy, not one which you think may get you a good job
* People shouldn’t have to pay to go to university
* You will have a better experience if you don’t go to university in your home town
* It’s not very useful to study for an arts degree because you will never get a well-paid job
* Students shouldn’t get part-time job while they are at university
* For most young people, an apprenticeship is a better option than going to university
  + **Agreeing/ disagreeing and giving opinions**
    - *I completely agree / disagree with that*
    - I don’t agree with that at all
    - I think that’s true because…
    - Maybe that’s true
    - Personally, think….
    - I’d say that…

**The ultimate guide to internships**

An internship is generally somewhere in the middle between work experience and an apprenticeship.

It can be more like work experience if it involves shadowing other members of staff, having the opportunity to ask a lot of questions, and learning about the company and industry. This kind of internship is often unpaid. Other internships can be more similar to an apprenticeship, if you’re being trained within a particular department, are contributing to the company by producing work, and are getting paid (at least a little)

Either way, an internship can be a great opportunity for a student or graduate, or someone who wants to change their career. Benefits include having the chance to try out a job without committing to it, making connections, and having something on your CV. A couple of employers said they wouldn’t consider candidates who didn’t have work experience, regardless of their qualifications.

**The best part-time job I ever had**

Dog walker, babysitter, shelf-stacker – most of us would have one of these classic part-time jobs in our CV. But did we really learn anything from the experience?

1. **Sir Ranulph Fiennes**, explorer 🡪 when I was 16, I wanted to buy a canoe and needed 85$. I washed the buses at Midhurst bus station between 3.00 a.m. and 7a.m. during the week. Then I washed the dishes at the Angel Hotel from 6p.m. to 10 p.m. I was paid 11$ per week in all, and that’s I got the cash. It’s too long ago to know if actually learned anything from the experience.
2. **Russell** **Kane**, comedian 🡪 I did two humiliating Saturday jobs. The first was selling cleaners door to door. I didn’t sell a single one. The other job was working with my granddad for a frozen-food delivery service. I doubt that a Saturday job really teaches you anything. Where I come from, it’s automatic – at age 11 you get a job. It wasn’t. Hey man, I really learning the value of work. It was, if I want money, I must work for it. My dad never gave me a penny of pocket money after age of 11.
3. **Tony Ross,** illustrator and author 🡪 in the fifties, when I was a boy, I used to work at the office over Christmas. It was fantastic fun. I earned enough to buy an old motor scooter. My favorite part was going in the lorry to collect the mailbags from the station because you didn’t have to walk the streets all day. The other good thing was doing a round with your own house in it, because then you could stop for a cup of tea. I learned the basics of working for money, like arriving on time and enjoying it to matter what. It was a good introduction because very few people work for fun.
4. **Clive Stafford Smith,** lawyer 🡪 I worked for sand and Gravel Company when I was 16. It was cold, damp, and so boring that I cried. I’ve learned various important things from that job. First, I know I’m very lucky to have a job now that truly love. I also learned that it’s crazy to pay bankers millions while paying a low wage to people at gravel companies. It’s terrible work and so one should have to do it. Anyone who says differently should be forced to work at the gravel company for a year.
5. **Adele Parks,** author 🡪 when I was doing my A levels, I worked in our local supermarket for two years, stacking shelves. I was 16 then, and in a job like that, you make the decision whether this is what you want to do for the rest of your life. I spent a lot of time chatting to the other guys and girls who had permanent jobs. I am good at talking and telling stories, and I think I learned it there because one of the things about stacking shelves or being at the checkout is that you have a lots of opportunities to talk to people. That’s what I liked best.

LEAD THE FIGHT AGAINST A “PLASIC PLANET”

In the past few weeks, Richard Eckersley has noticed a change in the people who come into his shop.

In 2017, the former Manchester United footballer set up Earth. Food. Love in Totnes, Devon, with his wife, Nicola. It’s the U:K:’s first “zero waste” store – the food is in big jars and boxes and people bring their own containers. A lot of new people are coming in – people who have not necessarily been interested in environment issues before, he says.

Recently, the government called for supermarkets to introduce plastic-free aisles. But Eckersley says many consumers are already way ahead of politicians. We are getting calls every week from people who want to do something similar. He and Nicola have helped people set up stores in Wales, Birmingham, and Bristol. Ingrid Caldironi had a similar idea. She set up a plastic-free shop in London last year, which has been so popular that it is soon moving to a bigger site.

Eckersley and Caldironi are members of an anti-plastic movement in the UK that has been growing as a result of the BBC’s Blue Planet series and a general worry about the damage plastic is doing to the environment. But big supermarkets have so far not tried very hard to reduce their plastic waste. Sian Southerland, founder of the campaign “A Plastic Planet” says “The most exciting is that the politicians and industry are no longer saying that recycling will solve the problem. Banning the use of plastic packaging for food and drinks products is the only answer. Walking down the aisles of the supermarket where everything from pizza to fresh fruit and vegetables is covered in plastic, Sutherland says urgent action is needed. It is really quite overwhelming, she says. I can buy gluten-free, African food, Asian food, but I can’t buy food without plastic.

Plastic pollution is causing widespread global damage. More than 1 million plastic bottles are bought around the world every minute, and most end up in landfill or the sea. The contamination is so extensive that tap water around the world also contains plastic. Back in Devon, Eckersley says, after my daughter was born, it made me think about what future lies ahead for her. I wanted to say that at least I tried to make a difference.

PHOTO ALBUMS

Tips

1. Keep your phone in **camera** mode, so it’s ready when you unlock it.
2. You can always **delete** a picture if you don’t like it.
3. Know the **strengths** and **weaknesses** of your phone camera.
4. If you want to take a **close**-**up** , move nearer.
5. You can improve a boring photo if you use **light** well.
6. It’s also important to be able to take photos by using the grid.
7. By taking a photo from a **dog’s** view.
8. Learn to develop your unique **style**.
9. Use **apps** to help you to edit your photos.
10. Print your photos don’t just look at your photos on a onscreen.

* What do you normally take photos with? Does it take good photos? Do you ever use special features like panoramic photos or slo-mo videos?
* Do you prefer taking photos of scenery or portraits of people? What else do you take photos of?
* Do you think you’re good at taking photos? Why?
* Do you usually edit your photos? How?
* Do you post photos on social media sites? Which ones? What kind of photos? How do you feel if other people post photos of you?
* Do you like being photographed? Why?

Darja Bilyk is 26 years old and she was born and grew up in Moscow. She believes that a good photographer should be able to take great photographs of everything – landscapes, portraits, or family photos – even without expensive photographic equipment. The things that she looks for are atmosphere and mood. You can see her work by visiting her website, or following her on Instagram.