

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ, МОЛОДІ ТА СПОРТУ УКРАЇНИ**  
**ХАРКІВСЬКА НАЦІОНАЛЬНА АКАДЕМІЯ**  
**МІСЬКОГО ГОСПОДАРСТВА**

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ**  
**ДЛЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ПРАКТИЧНОЇ РОБОТИ З ДИСЦИПЛІНИ**

**“ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ)”**  
**(АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА)**

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Методичні вказівки для організації практичної роботи з дисципліни “Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)” (англійська мова) (для студентів 2 курсу заочної форми навчання напрямку підготовки 6.060101 – “Будівництво” спеціальності “Міське будівництво і господарство”) / Харк. нац. акад. міськ. госп-ва; уклад.: Н. І. Видашенко – Х.: ХНАМГ, 2012. –46 с.

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## ***ВСТУП***

Методичні вказівки рекомендується для організації практичної роботи студентів 2 курсу заочної форми навчання напряму підготовки 6.060101 – "Будівництво" спеціальності "Міське будівництво і господарство" заочної форми навчання. Головною метою збірника є формування навиків читання і розуміння інформації з англомовних джерел, що відповідає вимогам професійно-орієнтованого навчання іноземною мовою. Зміст завдань відповідає вимогам програми учбової дисципліни «Іноземна мова (за професійним спрямуванням)», тематика текстів сприяє поширенню обсягу сучасної англійської лексики професійного спілкування.

## ***CONTENTS***

<b><i>ВСТУП</i></b>	<b><i>3</i></b>
<b><i>THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA</i></b>	<b><i>4</i></b>
<b><i>THE EIFFEL TOWER</i></b>	<b><i>9</i></b>
<b><i>THE PENTAGON</i></b>	<b><i>15</i></b>
<b><i>THE SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE</i></b>	<b><i>20</i></b>
<b><i>THE PANAMA CANAL</i></b>	<b><i>24</i></b>
<b><i>THE CHUNNEL</i></b>	<b><i>30</i></b>
<b><i>DISNEYLAND</i></b>	<b><i>35</i></b>
<b><i>VASCO DA GAMA BRIDGE</i></b>	<b><i>41</i></b>
<b><i>SOURCES</i></b>	<b><i>45</i></b>

# ***THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA***

## **PRE-READING QUESTIONS**

1. Have you ever been to Italy? If so, have you visited the Leaning Tower of Pisa?
2. When do you think the Leaning Tower was built?
3. How high do you think the tower is?
4. Why do you think the tower leans?
5. Do you know what the Italian government has done to try and straighten the tower?

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, in Pisa, Italy, is famous because it looks like it might fall over. This circular bell tower stands next to Pisa's cathedral. It is 187 feet high and has 8 floors. Over 293 steps lead to 7 bells at the top. The outside is decorated with arches and columns.

Construction began in 1173. After the first three floors were finished in 1178, the tower leaned to the north. Construction then stopped until 1275 because Pisa was at war. The next three floors were built even with the ground, instead of the bottom floors, to try to correct the lean. When they were finished about 1319, the tower leaned to the south. The last two floors were added about 1350.

During the long building delays, the tower's weight compressed the ground under it. This strengthened its base enough to keep it from falling, but it still leaned a bit more each year. The tower leans because it is too heavy for the ground it is built on. The uneven layers of soft sand and clay beneath it have caused the tower to sink more in certain places.

Over the years, the tower became a symbol of Italy and an important tourist attraction. Several attempts were made to straighten the tower, but some just made it worse. By 1990, the top floor leaned 17 feet to the south.

In 1990, the government closed the tower to the public and began a 10-year effort to stabilize it.

International experts tried different solutions but nothing worked. Then, in 1999,

a British engineering professor suggested that soil be removed slowly from the high side so that the tower could settle back into the ground. This worked and, by 2001, the tower was 16 inches straighter. Experts believe it is now safe for another 300 years.

The tower re-opened to the public in June 2001.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

*1. Read the statements below. If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence. If it is false, write F. If it is false, correct the information.*

1. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is 293 feet high ( )
2. The Leaning Tower has 17 stories ( )
3. It took over 100 years to complete the building of the tower ( )
4. The ground beneath the tower is very hard and solid ( )
5. Several attempts to straighten the tower failed ( )
6. The tower is closed to the public because it is not safe ( )

*2. Answer the following questions.*

1. Why is the Leaning Tower of Pisa so famous?
2. Why was the tower built in several different stages?
3. Why does the tower lean?
4. What did the Italian government do in 1990?
5. Who proposed the successful solution to stabilize the tower?
6. What was his suggestion and what was the result?

### VOCABULARY REVIEW

*1. Choose the word(s) with the closest meaning to the underlined words in the following sentences.*

1. The outside of the tower is decorated with arches and columns.  
A. painted                      B. made beautiful                      C. built
2. Construction began in 1173, but there were many delays and the tower wasn't

finished until 1350.

- A.** wars                      **B.** storms                      **C.** situations in which something is slow or late

3. The circular bell tower stands next to Pisa's cathedral.

- A.** circus                      **B.** large                      **C.** round

4. The government began a ten year effort to stabilize the tower.

- A.** remove                      **B.** rebuild                      **C.** make firm; stop movement

5. International experts tried different solutions but nothing worked.

- A.** builders                      **B.** examiners                      **C.** people with special skills

**2. Match the words on the left with the correct meaning on the right.**

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1. lean      | <b>A.</b> answer to a problem                       |
| 2. cathedral | <b>B.</b> lowest part of something                  |
| 3. step      | <b>C.</b> go down below the surface                 |
| 4. arch      | <b>D.</b> type of church; building for prayer       |
| 5. compress  | <b>E.</b> try                                       |
| 6. base      | <b>F.</b> come to rest; stop moving                 |
| 7. clay      | <b>G.</b> a kind of sticky earth or mud             |
| 8. sink      | <b>H.</b> stair                                     |
| 9. solution  | <b>I.</b> earth                                     |
| 10. attempt  | <b>J.</b> curved structure                          |
| 11. soil     | <b>K.</b> be in a sloping position, not straight up |
| 12. settle   | <b>L.</b> push or press into a smaller space        |

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

1. The Leaning Tower of Pisa has become a symbol of Italy and a very important tourist attraction of that country. What famous tourist attractions come to mind

when you think of certain places around the world. Have you visited any of these sites? If so, describe them. Discuss some of the famous tourist attractions in your country.

2. Why do you think the Italian government made such a great effort to stabilize the Leaning Tower of Pisa?
3. Tourist attractions around the world become famous for many different reasons such as historic or cultural significance, architectural beauty, engineering achievements, etc. Choose several different tourist attractions around the world and discuss why you think they have become so famous. Which ones would you like to visit most and why?

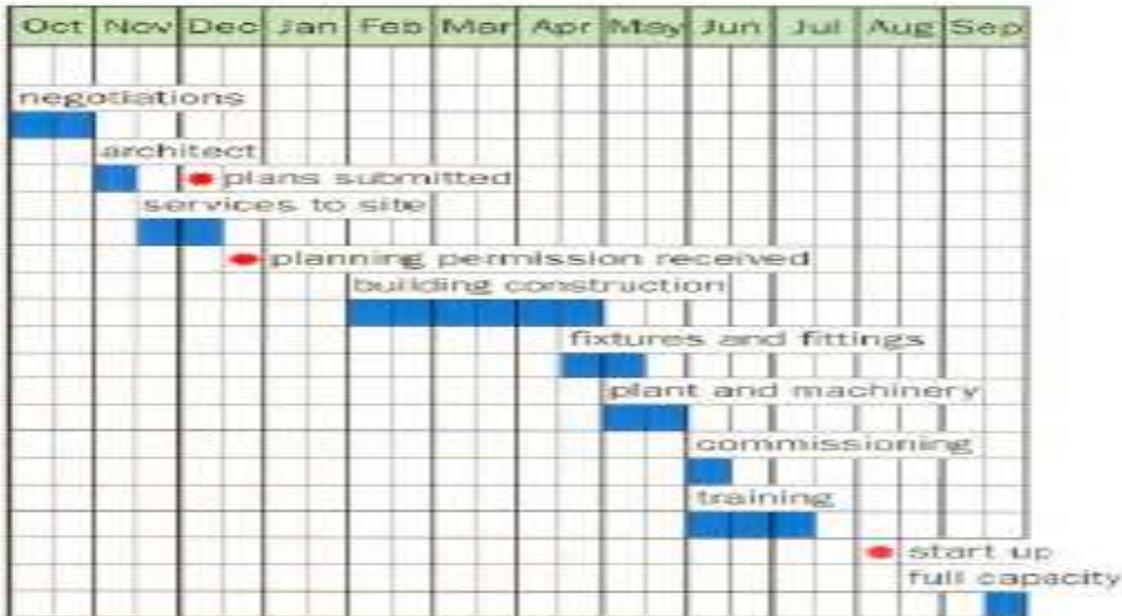
### **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

**1. Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). You must either use Present Simple or Past Simple.**

#### **The Statue of Liberty**

1. The Statue of Liberty (**to give**) \_\_\_\_\_ to the United States by France.
2. It (**to be**) \_\_\_\_\_ a present on the 100th anniversary of the US.
3. The Statue of Liberty (**to design**) \_\_\_\_\_ by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi.
4. It (**to complete**) \_\_\_\_\_ in France in July 1884.
5. In 350 pieces, the statue then (**to ship**) \_\_\_\_\_ to New York, where it (**to arrive**) \_\_\_\_\_ on 17 June 1885.
6. The pieces (**to put**) \_\_\_\_\_ together and the opening ceremony (**to take**) \_\_\_\_\_ place on 28 October 1886.
7. The Statue of Liberty (**to be**) \_\_\_\_\_ 46 m high (9 m including the base).
8. The statue (**to represent**) \_\_\_\_\_ the goddess of liberty.
9. She (**to hold**) \_\_\_\_\_ a torch in her right hand and a tablet in her left one.
10. On the tablet you (**to see / can**) \_\_\_\_\_ the date of the Declaration of Independence (July 4, 1776).
11. Every year, the Statue of Liberty (**to visit**) \_\_\_\_\_ by many people from all over the world.

2. Look at the Gantt chart and complete the memo. If no preposition is required, leave the space blank.



The project is running according to plan so far. (a) \_\_\_\_\_ October, negotiations for the site were carried out and a contract signed. (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning (c) \_\_\_\_\_ November we had meetings with the architects. Plans were submitted to the local planning authority (d) \_\_\_\_\_ 12 December. Services to the site were laid (e) \_\_\_\_\_ November and completed (f) December. Planning permission was received (g) \_\_\_\_\_ last week and we intend to start construction of the building early (h) \_\_\_\_\_ next month. We expect construction to take about three months, (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the middle (j) \_\_\_\_\_ April, work will begin on fixture sand fittings and plant and machinery is due for delivery (k) \_\_\_\_\_ 4 May. Commissioning of the machines will last (l) \_\_\_\_\_ about two weeks (m) \_\_\_\_\_ June. (n) \_\_\_\_\_ the same time, training courses will begin for operator sand maintenance staff. These will continue (o) \_\_\_\_\_ mid-July. All going well, start up will be (p) \_\_\_\_\_ 8 months' time (q) \_\_\_\_\_ 6 August and if all goes smoothly we hope to be working at full capacity (r) \_\_\_\_\_ the middle (s) \_\_\_\_\_ September.

# ***THE EIFFEL TOWER***

## **PRE-READING QUESTIONS**

1. Have you ever been to Paris?
2. Do you know when the Eiffel Tower was built?
3. Why do you think the Eiffel Tower was built?
4. Besides being a tourist attraction, what other purposes does the Eiffel Tower serve?
5. Do you think the Eiffel Tower is an attractive monument?

The Eiffel Tower is located in Paris, France. It was constructed between 1887 and 1889 to be the entrance way to the 1889 World's Fair and to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the French Revolution. The tower was opened to visitors on May 6, 1889.

Gustave Eiffel's design was chosen unanimously from among 700 that were submitted to the World's Fair design competition. However, many Parisians, especially artists, did not like his design and protested the tower's construction. They thought it would be an eyesore, but once it was built, most Parisians soon loved the tower.

The tower is made of iron and weighs over 7,000 tons. It features open latticework supports, an unusual design at the time. Many of the scientific principles used in its design and construction are still used to construct modern skyscrapers. Over 40 tons of paint are applied to it every seven years to keep it from rusting.

It is over 1,000 feet tall, from the ground to the tip of the antenna at its top, and has a staircase with 1,665 steps. There are also elevators to take visitors to the top platform where there is a panoramic view of Paris. The original elevators, now computerized, are still in use.

The Eiffel Tower was to remain in place for just 20 years, but its antenna saved it from being demolished in 1909. Telegraph companies were using it at the time, and since then, it has become part of France's communication system, including its radio and television services.

The tower has also become a symbol of Paris. It is the most recognized monument in Europe and many people think it is an architectural masterpiece. Over 200 million people have visited it since May of 1889. In 2000, a new lighting system was installed and a nightly light show has added to its appeal for both Parisians and tourists.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

*1. True or False. Read the statements below. If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence. If it is false, write F. If it is false, correct the information.*

1. The Eiffel Tower was originally built to be a communications tower. ( )
2. Some artists at the time thought the tower was ugly. ( )
3. Some of the design principles of the tower are still used today. ( )
4. The original elevators in the tower have all been replaced. ( )
5. The tower was supposed to be destroyed in 1909. ( )

*2. Practice asking and answering the following questions with your partner. Then write the answers in complete sentences.*

1. Why was the Eiffel Tower built?
2. Who designed the Eiffel Tower and how was this design chosen?
3. Describe the Eiffel Tower.
4. Why does the tower have to be painted frequently?
5. Why was the tower not torn down in 1909, as originally planned?
6. In addition to being a tourist attraction, what other importance does the tower have today?
7. What additions have been made to the tower recently?

### VOCABULARY REVIEW

*1. Match the words on the left with correct meaning on the right.*

- |              |                                    |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. unanimous | A. destroyed, torn down            |
| 2. submit    | B. place, put in something for use |

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 3. protest      | <b>C.</b> tall building                                   |
| 4. eyesore      | <b>D.</b> showing complete agreement                      |
| 5. platform     | <b>E.</b> a frame of crossed pieces of metal or wood      |
| 6. panoramic    | <b>F.</b> something unpleasant or ugly to look at         |
| 7. demolished   | <b>G.</b> a flat surface to stand on                      |
| 8. masterpiece  | <b>H.</b> enter or put forward for discussion or decision |
| 9. install      | <b>I.</b> something made with very great skill            |
| 10. appeal      | <b>J.</b> oppose or be against something                  |
| 11. latticework | <b>K.</b> showing a complete, uninterrupted view          |
| 12. skyscraper  | <b>L.</b> attraction                                      |

*2. Choose the correct word from the left column above to complete the following sentences. (You may have to pluralize some nouns or change a verb tense.)*

1. The government is going to tear down that ugly, old building. It is a real \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. He is very popular. He was elected as class president by a \_\_\_\_\_ vote.
3. When you enter New York harbor, you see many tall \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. My new fence is made of \_\_\_\_\_ so I can grow plants up the side.
5. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ our proposal to the committee and they will decide.
6. The telephone company is coming to \_\_\_\_\_ a new phone line today.
7. The new restaurant has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ . It has great food and good prices.
8. The view of the city from our apartment is fantastic. It is really \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. The workers are going to \_\_\_\_\_ the company's plan to cut wages.
10. There is a viewing \_\_\_\_\_ on top of the tower.
11. Many buildings were \_\_\_\_\_ in the last earthquake.
12. That painting is a \_\_\_\_\_ . It is worth millions of dollars.

## **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

1. The Eiffel Tower is the most recognized monument in Europe. Together with your group members, make a list of other well-recognized monuments around the world.
2. When Gustave Eiffel's design was first chosen, many people felt it would be an eyesore. Are there any public monuments in your city that you think are ugly or that are not popular amongst the people of your city?
3. Who do you think should choose the designs for public monuments? Should the public have a say in the decision if public taxes are being used to build the monument?
4. The Eiffel Tower was built as an entrance way to the 1889 World's Fair. Have you ever been to a World's Fair? Where will the next World Fair be held?

### GRAMMAR FOCUS

#### *1. Put adjectives in the brackets in the correct form.*

1. Burj Dubai in United Arab Emirates built in 2009 is the \_\_\_\_\_ skyscraper in the world. Its height is 818m. (*tall*)
2. The Causeway un USA built in 1956 is the \_\_\_\_\_ bridge in the world over water, measuring at 38,42 km long. (*long*)
3. Sydney harbour bridge in Australia is the world's \_\_\_\_\_ bridge. It has 16 lanes of car traffic, 8 lanes in the upper floor and 8 lanes in the lower one. (*wide*)
4. The world \_\_\_\_\_ bridge in Donghai Bridge in China with length of 32,5 km. (*long*)
5. Freedom Square in Kharkiv is the third-\_\_\_\_\_ one in Europe. Its area is 119,000m<sup>2</sup>. The world \_\_\_\_\_ one is Tiananmen Square in China with area 440,000 m<sup>2</sup>. (*large*)
6. The Seikan Rail Tunnel in Japan is the \_\_\_\_\_ tunnel in the world at 53,9km, of which 23,3 km is under the seabed. It is also the \_\_\_\_\_ one in the world. (*long; deep*)

7. The Channel Tunnel in UK and France is the second \_\_\_\_\_ one in the world with the \_\_\_\_\_ underwater section. But it is the \_\_\_\_\_ international tunnel in the world and the \_\_\_\_\_ railway tunnel in Europe. (*long*)
8. Skara Brae in Scotland built in 3100 BC is the \_\_\_\_\_ building in UK. (*old*)
9. The world \_\_\_\_\_ excavator is built in Germany and has weight 45,500 tons, height 95 meters and length 215 meters. (*big*)
10. Burj Al Arab Hotel in Dubai is the world's \_\_\_\_\_ hotel. It is the only 7 star hotel in the world. The cheapest room costs \$1000 per night. (*expensive*)
11. The world's \_\_\_\_\_ stadium is New Wembley Stadium in London. It costed \$1,6 billion. (*costly*)
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ palace in the world is the Palace of the Parliament in Bucharest with more than 500 bedrooms, 55 kitchens and 120 sitting rooms. (*large*)
13. The World Water Park in Edmonton, Canada is the world's \_\_\_\_\_ indoor swimming pool. Its area is 5 acres. (*big*)
14. The Capital Gate in Abu Dhabi is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world. (*inclined*)
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ building moved intact is the Fu Gang Building in China. It weighs 15,140,4 metric tones and is 34 m tall. (*heavy*)
16. Grande Dixence in Switzerland is the \_\_\_\_\_ concrete dam in the world. Its height is 285m, length 700m. (*high*)

**2. Six of the following sentences contain mistakes. Find the mistakes and correct them. (Past Tenses Active and Passive Voice),**

1. Sydney Harbour Bridgewas building in 1932.
2. While they were carrying out tests in the laboratories. researchers were analysing past results.
3. The first real road builders in Britain was the Romans.

4. The Romans built roads of layers of broken stones of various sizes and were covering them with flat stones.
5. The system didn't working because the loudspeaker had been wrongly connected.
6. Before factories were told to stop polluting the environment, waste was being dumped in rivers and in the sea.
7. Louis Pasteur was discovering the action of germs while he was studying fermentation in wines.
8. The production process had already been shut down when the leak in the fuel tank was found.
9. Nuclear energy began to be used from the mid-1950s.
10. In the second half of the 20th century, the electronics industry transforming the way we work in factories.

# ***THE PENTAGON***

## **PRE-READING QUESTIONS**

1. Do you know what the Pentagon is and where it is located?
2. Have you ever been to Washington, D.C.? If so, what sites did you see?
3. Do you know what the prefix, “penta” means?
4. Look at the picture of the Pentagon. Can you guess how many square feet of office space it has?
5. How many people do you think work in the Pentagon?
6. What do you think the Pentagon represents to many people around the world?

The Pentagon is the home of the United States Department of Defense. It is located in Arlington, Virginia, although its mailing address is Washington, DC.

It was built during the Second World War to provide more space for the War Department. Built on swamp land that had been used as a dump, the builders used sand and gravel from the nearby Potomac River to construct it. It took only 16 months to complete and cost about \$83 million. It was opened in January 1943.

The building is composed of five wedge-shaped sections that together form a five-sided pentagon. These sections surround a five-acre open space, or plaza. A snack bar is in the middle of the plaza.

The Pentagon has almost four million square feet of office space, which is more office space than any other office building in the world. There are five floors above ground, two floors below ground, 131 stairways, 19 escalators, and more than 17 miles of corridors. It takes a maximum of only seven minutes to get from one point to another in the building.

About 23,000 military and civilian employees and 3,000 support staff work in the Pentagon. As well as offices, the building has a dining room, two cafeterias, six snack bars, 284 rest rooms, 691 water fountains, and 4,200 clocks. It is surrounded by 200 acres of lawn and has almost 9,000 parking spots in 16 parking lots.

It also has several research libraries, a post office that processes more than one million pieces of mail each month, and 100,000 miles of telephone cable. Employees make a total of more than 200,000 phone calls on an average work day.

The Pentagon is a very impressive building. However, it is perhaps best known throughout the world as the symbol of the military power of the United States.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

*1. True or False. Read the statements below. If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence. If it is false, write F. If it is false, correct the information.*

1. The Pentagon is the home of the president of the United States. ( )
2. The Pentagon was built during World War I to give the U.S. War ( )  
Department more space.
3. There is a huge open space in the middle of the Pentagon. ( )
4. The Pentagon is the tallest office building in the world. ( )
5. Only military people work in the Pentagon. ( )

*2. Practice asking and answering the following questions with your partner.*

*Then write the answers in complete sentences.*

1. Why was the Pentagon built?
2. Where is the Pentagon located?
3. Briefly describe the Pentagon.
4. Besides office space, what other facilities does the Pentagon have?
5. Why does the Pentagon require so much telephone cable?
6. Who works in the Pentagon?
7. What does the Pentagon symbolize to many people around the world?

### VOCABULARY REVIEW

*1. Choose the word(s) with the closest meaning to the underlined words in the following sentences.*

1. The Pentagon is composed of five wedge-shaped sections.

- A.** is painted                      **B.** is made up of                      **C.** employs
2. The Pentagon is composed of five wedge-shaped sections.  
**A.** shaped like a V                      **B.** round                      **C.** square shaped
3. A snack bar is in the middle of the plaza.  
**A.** an exercise room                      **B.** a place to buy alcohol                      **C.** a place to buy light meals, candy, etc.
4. There are more than 17 miles of corridors in the Pentagon.  
**A.** telephone cables                      **B.** hallways                      **C.** lawn
5. The Pentagon is a very impressive building.  
**A.** big  
**B.** leaving a strong effect on the memory  
**C.** having a lot of soldiers
6. There are 284 rest rooms in the Pentagon.  
**A.** washrooms                      **B.** places to relax                      **C.** staff rooms

**2. Match the words on the left with the correct meaning on the right.**

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1. defense   | <b>A.</b> area of grass                         |
| 2. provide   | <b>B.</b> measure of land                       |
| 3. swamp     | <b>C.</b> help                                  |
| 4. dump      | <b>D.</b> study                                 |
| 5. gravel    | <b>E.</b> do or give what is necessary          |
| 6. construct | <b>F.</b> group of workers                      |
| 7. acre      | <b>G.</b> protecting against danger             |
| 8. military  | <b>H.</b> not part of the army                  |
| 9. civilian  | <b>I.</b> soft, wet land                        |
| 10. support  | <b>J.</b> build                                 |
| 11. staff    | <b>K.</b> small stones and small pieces of rock |

- |              |                                |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| 12. lawn     | <b>L.</b> army; soldiers       |
| 13. research | <b>M.</b> place to put garbage |

### **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

1. Have you ever been to the Pentagon? If so, tell your classmates what it was like.
2. What other buildings around the world represent great power? Where are they located? Have you visited any of these? If so, describe them.
3. Why do you think the September 11th terrorists chose the Pentagon as a place to crash the plane?
4. Why do you think the Pentagon has a mailing address of Washington, D.C., but is actually located in Arlington, Virginia?

### **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

#### ***1. Combine the sentence using Past Participle.***

1. Timbers are used for building purposes. Timbers are divided into two groups. They are called softwood and hardwood.
2. Plastics are artificial materials. they are used in construction work for a large number of purposes.
3. Foamed glass is made of fine-ground glass and frothing agent. It is a high-porosity heat insulating material, available in block.
4. Concrete is an artificial stone. It is made by mixing such natural ingredients as cement, sand and gravel or stone what is broken before.
5. Sand is made up of very tiny grain of rock. The rock is found at the seaside.
6. The strongest concrete is called reinforced concrete. It is made by adding steel rods before the mixture sets.
7. Many kinds of plastics are made of chemicals. The chemicals are come from oil.
8. Clay is a natural material/ it is obtained from the ground.
9. Wood is seasoned quickly in special ovens. They are called kilns/
10. Timber is a natural material. It is obtained from trees.

**2. A small company is looking for a new site to build a new factory. The Director is discussing three possible sites. Join the sentences in A and B using the connector in C to form part of her speech.**

**Example:** Site 1 provides a suitable amount of space but it's the most expensive.

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
Site 1 provides a suitable amount of space.	It's the most expensive.	but
It could be difficult.	It's worth considering.	although, still
Road and rail connections are not far away.	It will be necessary to build a bridge across the river.	although
It's surrounded by trees and close to the mountains.	It's only four kilometres from the nearest town.	however
There is a large labour market.	Workers in this area are unskilled.	even though
Site 1 is close to road and rail connections.	Site 2 is close to the airport.	while
Government finance is available for companies moving into the area.		nevertheless
Site 2 is fairly small.	Site 3 is almost too big.	whereas
Site 3 is not expensive.	It's in the centre of town.	despite
It may be difficult to get planning permission for new industrial buildings.		even so

## ***THE SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE***

### **PRE-READING QUESTIONS**

1. Do you like the design of the Sydney Opera House?
2. Do you know when the Sydney Opera House first opened?
3. How much do you think it cost to build the Sydney Opera House?
4. Do you like opera music?
5. Have you ever been to an opera? If so, what did you see?
6. Do you like modern architecture?

The Sydney Opera House in Sydney, Australia, is famous throughout the world.

It stands on Bennelong Point, a point of land that juts into Sydney Harbour, near the Sydney Harbour Bridge. The roof of the opera house was designed and built to look like a ship under full sail. Since its official opening on October 20, 1973, the building and its spectacular white-sailed roof have become a symbol of Australia.

The Sydney Opera House was designed in the late 1950s by Jorn Utzon, a Danish architect. He quit the project in 1966 due to differences with the state government over cost and design issues, and the building was not completed until 1973.

The opera house cost close to \$100 million to construct. It is 600 feet tall, almost 390 feet wide in places, and more than 600 feet long. It sits on 580 concrete piers, some of which are sunk 80 feet below the sea. Over 1 million white tiles were used to construct its famous roof, and the roof sections are held together by over 200 miles of steel cable.

The building has five performance rooms. The largest is the Concert Hall (2,679 seats); the smallest is the Studio Theatre (364 seats). Each year, more than 2 million people attend the 3,000 performances that are held in the various venues. These include performances by Opera Australia, as well as by the Sydney Theatre Company and the Sydney Symphony Orchestra. Rehearsal halls, restaurants, bars,

and souvenir shops are among the more than 1,000 rooms in the building.

The Sydney Opera House is considered by many to be one of the finest examples of modern abstract architectural design in the world.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

*1. True or False. Read the statements below. If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence. If it is false, write F. If it is false, correct the information.*

1. The Sydney Opera House is located in Sydney Harbor. ( )
2. The Sydney Opera House was designed by a Swedish architect. ( )
3. The architect, Jorn Utzon, had some disagreements with the government about the project. ( )
4. There are more than 1000 performance rooms in the building. ( )
5. The opera house cost almost \$100 million to build. ( )

*2. Practice asking and answering the following questions with your partner.*

*Then write the answers in complete sentences.*

1. Where exactly is the Sydney Opera House located?
2. When was the Sydney Opera House designed and who designed it?
3. Why did the original architect quit the project?
4. What is the roof of the opera house designed to look like?
5. What are the dimensions of the opera house?
6. How was the roof constructed?
7. What kinds of rooms are in the opera house?
8. What kinds of performances are held in the opera house?

### VOCABULARY REVIEW

*1. Match the word on the left with the correct meaning on the right.*

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. jut         | A. build  |
| 2. design      | B. practice (for a public performance)                            |
| 3. spectacular | C. square piece of baked clay used for walls, roofs, floors, etc. |

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 4. architect    | <b>D.</b> place where an event occurs  |
| 5. due to       | <b>E.</b> stick out; extend out  |
| 6. issues       | <b>F.</b> kind of art or design that does not represent things in the usual way          |
| 7. construct    | <b>G.</b> amazing; fantastic to look at; great   |
| 8. concrete     | <b>H.</b> prepare a plan or drawing of something to be made                              |
| 9. pier         | <b>I.</b> a show; a public presentation of music, a play, etc.                           |
| 10. tile        | <b>J.</b> because of   |
| 11. sections    | <b>K.</b> a person who designs buildings   |
| 12. cable       | <b>L.</b> a structure built out into the water to walk on or as a place to tie up a boat |
| 13. performance | <b>M.</b> parts; pieces  |
| 14. venue       | <b>N.</b> questions for discussion   |
| 15. rehearsal   | <b>O.</b> very strong rope, wire or chain  |
| 16. abstract    | <b>P.</b> a hard building material   |

**2. Choose the correct word(s) from the left column above to complete the following sentences.**

- The boys sat on the \_\_\_\_\_ and fished all afternoon.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the rain, the picnic will be cancelled.
- The musicians should have one more \_\_\_\_\_ before their big weekend show.
- The officials of the Olympic Games have not yet chosen the \_\_\_\_\_ for the skating events.
- There will be several important \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss at today's meeting.
- She slipped on the wet, \_\_\_\_\_ floor and cut her head. (two possibilities)

### **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

- What kind of architecture do you like? Give some examples of famous buildings that have impressed you.
- The Sydney Opera House has become a symbol of Australia. Give some other

examples of famous places that symbolize their countries. Have you visited any of these places?

3. What do you think is the most beautiful building in the city in which you live? What do you like most about this building?

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

### 1. Put the verbs in brackets in Present, Past or Future Continuous.

#### A Day on the Building Site

This is a big construction site. The building company (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to erect*) residential area with a large number of blocks of flats, shops, with a buildings of a post office, school and a hospital. Several foremen, construction site chief, chief engineer and work safety engineer (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to inspect*) the progress of building construction. Here workers are clearing the land with the big bulldozer. Bulldozer operator (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to level*) the soil. They (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to toil*). In two days bulldozer operators (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to dug*) an excavation for the basement. There builders (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to pour*) the floor with concrete that will harden. Opposite some roofers (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to put*) the roof on tight to keep the rain away. On the right bricklayers (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to put up*) the walls with sturdy. They (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to construct*) the skeleton of the building. On the left plumbers (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to lay out*) all the plumbing and spouts and (11) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to fit*) pipes all day long yesterday so water can come in here. But today electricians (12) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to string*) the wire to start the electricity and joiners (13) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to fix*) wooden windows and doors to keep residents locked in tight. Tomorrow house painters (14) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to paint*) the building to make it look bright. The new buildings (15) \_\_\_\_\_ (*to stand*) very proud as years roll on.

### 2. Write down the text 'A Day on the Building Site' from exercise E in Present, Past or Future Continuous Passive Voice.

e.g. Builders are constructing the foundation walls. (Active Voice)

The foundation walls are being constructed by builders. (Passive Voice)

## *THE PANAMA CANAL*

### **PRE-READING QUESTIONS**

1. Look at a world map and find the Panama Canal. How did the building of this canal change world shipping transportation?
2. Do you know when the Panama Canal was officially opened?
3. How long do you think it took to build the canal?
4. What kind of problems do you think were involved in the building of this canal?
5. How many ships do you think pass through the canal every year?

The Panama Canal is a waterway that crosses the Central American country of Panama and connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Ships can pass from one ocean to the other without making the long journey around the tip of South America. The canal opened officially on August 15, 1914.

From the Atlantic, ships pass through a set of locks (sections of the canal that are closed off with gates) that raise them 85 feet above sea level to a lake. After passing through the lake, they are lowered to the Pacific through another series of locks. Small locomotives tow them through the locks, which are paired so ships can pass in both directions. The canal is 51 miles long and ships take about 15 hours to pass through it.

A French company began digging the Panama Canal on January 20, 1882. By the time it abandoned the project in 1888, thousands of workers had died in flood waters or mud slides or from the extreme heat, poisonous snake bites, or tropical diseases. It had spent over \$285 million to build 11 miles of the canal.

The United States government took over its construction in 1904, but little progress was made in the first year.

In 1905, John Stevens became project leader and made two important changes. First, he had swamps drained to prevent disease-carrying mosquitoes from breeding and he made sure that workers were safely housed and well fed. Second, he changed the building plan from a sea-level canal to a lock-based canal. Nine years later, the

canal was finished.

The canal took 34 years to build and cost over \$600 million. Of the 80,000 people who worked on it, over 30,000 died while doing so.

Today, over 14,000 ships pass through the Panama Canal each year. This includes cruise ships carrying thousands of tourists who want to see one of the greatest engineering feats in the world.

In 1920, after some thirty-nine years of problems with disease, high costs, and politics, the Panama Canal was officially opened, finally linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by allowing ships to pass through fifty-mile canal zone instead of traveling some seven thousand miles around Cape Horn. It takes a ship approximately eight hours to complete trip through the canal and costs an average of fifteen thousand dollars, one-tenth of what it would cost an average ship to round the Horn. More than fifteen thousand ships pass through its locks each year.

The French initiated the project but sold their rights to the United States. The latter will control it until the end of the twentieth century when Panama takes over its duties.

### **COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**

***1. Read the statements below. If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence. If it is false, write F. If it is false, correct the information.***

1. A French company started the original work on the Panama Canal. ( )
2. The French government completed the construction of the Panama Canal. ( )
3. It takes about 51 hours for a ship to pass through the Panama Canal. ( )
4. Thousands of people lost their lives during the building of this canal. ( )
5. Ships can only pass through the locks in one direction at a time. ( )

***2. Practice asking and answering the following questions with your partner. Then write the answers in complete sentences.***

1. How did ships pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific before the Panama Canal was built?

2. Explain briefly how ships pass through the Panama Canal.
3. How long is the canal and how long does it take for ships to pass through it?
4. Why did the original French company abandon the project?
5. What changes did John Stevens make that resulted in the completion of the canal?
6. How long did it take to build the Panama Canal and what was the cost?
7. Why do many tourists want to see the Panama Canal?

**3. Choose the correct answer A, B, C or D.**

1. Who currently controls the Panama Canal?  
 A. France                      B. United States                      C. Panama                      D. Canal Zone
2. In approximately what year will a different government take control of the Panama Canal?  
 A. 2000                      B. 2100                      C. 3001                      D. 2999
3. On the average, how much would it cost a ship to travel Cape Horn?  
 A. \$1,500                      B. \$15,000                      C. \$150,000                      D. \$1,500,000
4. In what year was construction probably begun on the canal?  
 A. 1881                      B. 1920                      C. 1939                      D. 1999
5. What can be inferred from this reading?  
 A. This is a costly project which should be reevaluated.  
 B. Despite all the problems involved, the project is beneficial.  
 C. Many captains prefer to sail around Cape Horn because it is less expensive.  
 D. Due to all the problems, three governments have had to control the canal over the years.

**VOCABULARY REVIEW**

**1. Match the words on the left with the correct meaning on the right.**

1. abandon      A. assume control

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 2. tow        | <b>B.</b> movement forward, improvement                 |
| 3. locomotive | <b>C.</b> reproducing, making more                      |
| 4. poisonous  | <b>D.</b> let water flow away; empty water              |
| 5. progress   | <b>E.</b> pull  |
| 6. swamp      | <b>F.</b> an action showing great skill                 |
| 7. drain      | <b>G.</b> part of a canal where the water level changes |
| 8. breeding   | <b>H.</b> go away from                                  |
| 9. cruise     | <b>I.</b> causing death or injury                       |
| 10. feat      | <b>J.</b> an engine used for pulling                    |
| 11. take over | <b>K.</b> soft, wet land                                |
| 12. lock      | <b>L.</b> travel by sea                                 |

*2. Choose the correct word from the left column above to complete the following sentences.*

- The company president is very sick now, so his son is going to \_\_\_\_\_ for him.
- She studies hard every night. She is making great \_\_\_\_\_ in her school work.
- The engineer driving the \_\_\_\_\_ was injured when the truck went through the railway crossing.
- Swamps are \_\_\_\_\_ grounds for mosquitoes.
- Last year he climbed Mount Everest. What an amazing \_\_\_\_\_!
- You should keep all \_\_\_\_\_ cleaning supplies in a locked cupboard or a cupboard that the children cannot reach.
- Even though Robert is planning to get a divorce, he will never \_\_\_\_\_ his children.
- My kitchen sink will not \_\_\_\_\_. I have to call a plumber to fix it.

9. Last year we went skiing for our holiday. This year we are planning a Mediterranean \_\_\_\_\_.
10. My car broke down on the way to work. I had to call a \_\_\_\_\_ truck.

### ***DISCUSSION QUESTIONS***

1. The building of the Panama Canal cost thousands of human lives. What other construction projects around the world have also resulted in many deaths?
2. The Panama Canal is considered one of the greatest engineering feats in the world. Name several others. Where are they located?
3. Do you think the Panama Canal would have been completed if John Stevens hadn't improved the working conditions for the people working on the project?

### **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

*1. A journalist is asking some questions. Complete the answers by putting the verb in brackets into the appropriate Present tense in the Active or Passive.*

1. A: Do you normally hold these products in stock?  
B: No. They are normally made to order. (**make**)
2. A: Is the chief engineer here at the moment?  
B: I'm afraid not. He \_\_\_\_\_ currently \_\_\_\_\_ the plant in the north of Scotland. (**inspect**)
3. A: Can I see the new design?  
B: Yes, of course. It \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ off the production line. (**come**)
4. A: How many units do you produce a month?  
B: We \_\_\_\_\_ 5,000 units a month and only a very small number \_\_\_\_\_. (**produce**) (**reject**)
5. A: How long have you been using imported raw materials?

B: We \_\_\_\_\_ (**import**) rayon for many years but we \_\_\_\_\_ only just \_\_\_\_\_ (**begin**) using imported polyester.

6. A: Is this the natural colour of the fabric?

B: No, this fabric \_\_\_\_\_ (**dye**).

7. A: And how long will it be kept in store?

B: Not long at all. We \_\_\_\_\_ (**dispatch**) this load tomorrow afternoon.

*2. Complete the following report of an accident which happened in a factory with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Past tense in the active or passive.)*

On Friday morning at 9.25 a worker in the chemical plant (**a**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**find**) by a female colleague. He (**b**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**lie**) on the floor. His colleague (**c**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**check**) that he (**d**) \_\_\_\_\_ still (**breathe**) and then (**e**) (**call**) the emergency services. The injured man (**f**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**take**) to hospital where he later (**g**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**recover**). An investigation at the factory (**h**) (**find**) that a bottle containing a dangerous chemical liquid (**i**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**leave**) open. Vapour from the liquid (**j**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**escape**) into the air. While he had been working in the room he (**k**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**become**) unwell. He (**l**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**become**) drowsy and then (**m**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**fall**) unconscious. Investigating officers are interviewing everyone who (**n**) \_\_\_\_\_ (**work**) in the factory that morning.

## ***THE CHUNNEL***

### **PRE-READING QUESTIONS**

1. Do you know where the Chunnel is located?
2. Have you ever traveled through an undersea tunnel?
3. Can you guess how much it cost to build the Chunnel?
4. How long do you think it took to build the Chunnel?
5. Do you know the official name for the Chunnel?

The Chunnel is a railway tunnel that runs beneath the English Channel, connecting southern England with northern France. Officially called the Channel Tunnel, it is a modern-day wonder of engineering and technology.

Britain and France co-sponsored the project, and work began in 1987. Over 13,000 engineers, technicians, and workers took over 7 years to complete the Chunnel. Digging started from both ends, using gigantic earth-boring machines. The construction crews met near the middle of the Channel about 3 years later, on December 1, 1990.

Almost 90 acres of dirt and rubble were removed from under the seabed and added to Britain's coastline. A park was built on top of it.

The Chunnel is 31 miles long; 24 miles of this are undersea. On average, it runs 150 feet below the seabed. Its estimated cost was \$21 billion or about \$5 million a day.

It is not a single tunnel, but three separate tunnels (95 miles of tunnels in all). The two larger outside tunnels are for passenger, ferry, or freight trains. Service trains use the smaller middle tunnel, which also provides an escape route in an emergency. Cross-over tracks throughout the tunnel allow trains to move from one track to another. In November 1996, 31 passengers escaped a fire onboard a train through the middle tunnel.

The Chunnel has a passenger rail service that links London with Paris and Brussels. These trains can reach 100 mph during the 20-minute trip through the

tunnel. Rail ferry services carry vehicles and their passengers, and freight trains carry cargo or container loads.

The Chunnel opened for business in late 1994. As of 2000, its services had carried 28 million passengers and 12 million tons of freight between England and France.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

*1. True or False. Read the statements below. If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence. If it is false, write F. If it is false, correct the information.*

1. The Chunnel connects northern England and southern France. ( )
2. England and France shared the costs of building the Chunnel. ( )
3. It took about three years to complete the Chunnel. ( )
4. People can drive their cars through the Chunnel. ( )
5. The trip through the Chunnel takes about 95 minutes. ( )

*2. Practice asking and answering the following questions with your partner.*

*Then write the answers in complete sentences.*

1. How much work was involved in building the Chunnel?
2. Where did the digging of the Chunnel begin?
3. What is the length of the Chunnel and how long does it take to travel through it?
4. Which is the smallest tunnel and what is it used for?
5. What did it cost to build the Chunnel and who paid for it?
6. Have there ever been any emergency situations in the Chunnel?
7. How deep is the Chunnel?
8. Can a person travel through the Chunnel with his/her car?

### VOCABULARY REVIEW

*1. Choose the word(s) with the closest meaning to the underlined words in the following sentences.*

1. The tunnel runs beneath the English Channel connecting England and France.

A. between

B. under

C. across

2. Britain and France co-sponsored the project.  
 A. supported it together      B. built      C. designed
3. Gigantic earth-boring machines were used.  
 A. soil digging      B. expensive      C. technical
4. The estimated cost of the tunnel was 21 billion dollars.  
 A. total      B. huge      C. approximate
5. As of the year 2000, 12 million tons of freight had been carried through the Chunnel.  
 A. cars      B. cargo      C. passengers
6. The Chunnel is a modern-day wonder of engineering and technology.  
 A. building      B. tunnel      C. a very surprising accomplishment

***2. Match the words on the left with the correct meaning on the right.***

1. dig      A. give
2. gigantic      B. car, truck, bus, etc.
3. rubble      C. in or on a ship, train, or airplane
4. ferry      D. connect, join
5. provide      E. make a hole
6. escape      F. something used for holding or transporting things
7. onboard      G. very large, huge
8. link      H. little bits of broken stones
9. vehicle      I. get free
10. container      J. something that carries people and goods across water

**DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

1. Do you think that the building of the Chunnel was worth the huge cost of 21 billion dollars? Explain your answer.
2. What other long undersea tunnels do you know about? How long are they and where are they located?
3. What other modern-day engineering wonders can you think of? Where are they located? Can you think of any ancient engineering wonders that have been built? Describe several of each.
4. If you wanted to travel between England and France with your car, would you prefer to go by ferry boat or use the Chunnel? Explain your answer.

### **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

*Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple Passive, Past Simple Passive or Future Simple Passive.*

England and France \_\_\_\_\_ (*to separate*) by the English Channel. In the past people and goods \_\_\_\_\_ (*to transport*) from one country to another by ferries only. This way of transporting wasn't convenient enough so the idea to build a channel under the sea \_\_\_\_\_ (*to offer*) in 1802 by a French engineer. Work started at the end of the 19th century but \_\_\_\_\_ (*to interrupt*) by different political and practical problems. The building \_\_\_\_\_. (*to resume*) in the 1980s, and the tunnel \_\_\_\_\_ (*to open*) on May 6, 1994. It \_\_\_\_\_ (*to name*) The Channel Tunnel and at that time it \_\_\_\_\_ (*to recognize*) as the longest tunnel and one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World. Today the travel from France to England takes about three hours and 35 minutes of this time \_\_\_\_\_ (*to spend*) in the underwater tunnel. But the engineers of both countries develop different ideas so that the work of the tunnel \_\_\_\_\_ (*to improve*) in the nearest future.

*2. Fill in the correct word derived from the words in brackets.*

When the Channel Tunnel opened, many people had high 1) **EXPECT** \_\_\_\_\_ Instead of travelling for up to 3 hours by sea, the

tunnel appeared to be an **2)** \_\_\_\_\_ alternative. In reality, **ATTRACT**  
however, the Channel Tunnel project ran into some unexpected **3)** **DIFFICULT**  
\_\_\_\_\_. For example, nobody had imagined that there might  
be a power **4)** \_\_\_\_\_, leaving the passengers stranded in the **FAIL**  
tunnel for hours. **5)** \_\_\_\_\_ , problems like this have been **OBVIOUS**  
overcome and the tunnel now satisfies passengers' **6)** **REQUIRE**  
\_\_\_\_\_ for a fast and enjoyable journey.

# *DISNEYLAND*

## **PRE-READING QUESTIONS**

1. Have you ever been to Disneyland?
2. Do you know when and where the original Disneyland was built?
3. Do you know where the other Disneylands are located?
4. Do you like amusement parks? If so, what kind of rides do you like?
5. Do you know who created Disneyland?

Disneyland is an amusement park in Anaheim, California. When it opened in 1955, it was called ‘the happiest place on earth,’ and over 500 million people have visited it since then.

Disneyland was created by Walt Disney. He and his brother Roy ran Disney Studios in California and their animated films, with characters like Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, were very popular. Many people wanted to visit the studio and have their picture taken with their favorite character.

Walt Disney came up with the idea of building an amusement park close to the studio, where adults and children could have fun together and get their picture taken with a Disney character. He wanted a place that would be fun, safe, and clean. Tivoli Gardens, an amusement park in Denmark, was one of his models for Disneyland.

At first, Disney planned to build just a small park, but his plans slowly grew into a large park, with rides, live entertainment, restaurants, and other attractions. He bought 160 acres of land in Anaheim and construction started on July 18, 1954. The park opened to the public on July 18, 1955. It cost \$17 million to build.

The original park consisted of 5 ‘lands’ – Main Street USA, Adventureland, Frontierland, Fantasyland, and Tomorrowland. Three more were added – New Orleans Square (1966), Critter Country (1972), and Mickey’s Toontown (1993). Visitors use a steam train or one of three monorails to get around.

Disneyland was so successful that others were built. Walt Disney World opened in Orlando, Florida, in 1971, Disneyland Resort Paris in 1992, Tokyo Disneyland in 1983, and Hong Kong Disneyland in 2005.

In the 1990s, a vacation resort area was built around Disneyland to attract more people from farther away and to encourage them to stay longer.

Disneyland celebrated its 50th anniversary in 2005. Many of the oldest and most popular attractions, such as Space Mountain, the Jungle Cruise, and the Tiki Room, were restored for the anniversary.

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

*1. Read the statements below. If the statement is true, write T beside the sentence. If it is false, write F. If it is false, correct the information.*

1. The original Disneyland was built close to Disney Studios. ( )
2. Disney Studios produced Mickey Mouse films. ( )
3. It was Roy Disney's idea to build Disneyland. ( )
4. The original Disneyland was modeled after an amusement park in Florida. ( )
5. It cost \$500 million to build the first Disneyland. ( )

*2. Practice asking and answering the following questions with your partner. Then write the answers in complete sentences.*

1. What is Disneyland?
2. What was Disneyland called when it first opened?
3. How many different lands are there in Disneyland and how do tourists travel from one to another?
4. Where was the most recent Disneyland built?
5. Why was a vacation resort built around Disneyland in the 1990s?
6. What are some of the most popular attractions at Disneyland?

### VOCABULARY REVIEW

*1. Choose the word(s) with the closest meaning to the underlined words in the following sentences.*

1. Many people wanted to visit the studio and have their picture taken with their favorite Disney character.  
**A.** study room      **B.** place where films are made      **C.** amusement park
2. Walt Disney came up with the idea of building an amusement park close to the studio.  
**A.** talked about      **B.** first thought of      **C.** borrowed
3. Tivoli Gardens, an amusement park in Denmark, was one of his models for Disneyland.  
**A.** examples to copy   **B.** rides      **C.** monorails
4. The original park consisted of five lands.  
**A.** ordinary      **B.** very large      **C.** first
5. In the 1990s, a vacation resort was built to encourage people to stay longer.  
**A.** amuse  
**B.** help make something happen; give support  
**C.** take a holiday
6. Many of the oldest and most popular attractions were restored for the anniversary.  
**A.** bought  
**B.** started again  
**C.** brought back to good condition

**2. Match the words on the left with the correct meaning on the right.**

1. amusement   **A.** liked by many people
2. create        **B.** building
3. animated    **C.** yearly return of the date of an event
4. popular      **D.** make, produce something new
5. ride          **E.** holiday place to visit and stay at
6. attract       **F.** having fun

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 7. acre         | <b>G.</b> be made up of  |
| 8. construction | <b>H.</b> cartoon; giving life to drawings   |
| 9. public       | <b>I.</b> get people's attention   |
| 10. consist     | <b>J.</b> people   |
| 11. resort      | <b>K.</b> measure of land  |
| 12. anniversary | <b>L.</b> kind of attraction at an amusement park; ex. rollercoaster, Ferris wheel, etc. |

### **DISCUSSION QUESTIONS**

1. Have you ever been to a Disneyland? If so, describe the different "lands" and rides you visited. If not, try to imagine what the attractions and rides are like in Adventureland, Frontierland, Fantasyland, Tomorrowland, etc.
2. Disneyland is one of the most popular resorts for family holidays. What kind of holiday do you like to take with your family? Describe the best family holiday you have had.
3. What are some of the most famous Walt Disney movies? Have you seen any of these? If so, which were your favorites?

### **GRAMMAR FOCUS**

#### ***1. Rewrite the following paragraph in the active voice.***

Last summer our house was painted by me. The job took about two weeks. First, the exterior was washed using warm water and a mild detergent. Then all the chinks and pores in the walls were sealed with putty. After the putty had had a chance to dry, the exterior could be painted. A latex paint was used because it is easy to apply and cleans up with water. A whole week was needed to finish this part of the job. I was very careful to apply the paint evenly because I did not want to have to apply two coats. A color was used that was very close to the original color. Our house is a two-story house, which meant that a tall ladder was needed to do the second story. The paint can had to be balanced on the top rung of the ladder while I worked.

When the job was finished, a great deal of satisfaction was felt by me. I had to pat myself on the back. Even my dad said that a good job was done.

**2. Choose the correct answer A, B or C to complete the text about Statue of Liberty**

1. Hundred of thousands if not of millions of people \_\_\_\_\_ the statue over the years. The original idea was conceived by E. Laboulaye a French Historian and Politician.

- A.** had visited                      **B.** visit                      **C.** have visited

2. He suggested that the French and Americans \_\_\_\_\_ a monument together to celebrate Freedom.

- A.** build                      **B.** built                      **C.** had built

3. It was designed by the French sculptor Bartholdi and \_\_\_\_\_ to the USA in 1884, a hundred years after the independence of the country.

- A.** was giving                      **B.** was given                      **C.** gave

4. The real name of the statue is 'Liberty enlightening the world'. It \_\_\_\_\_ on Liberty Island in New-York bay about 2.5km from Manhattan Island.

- A.** stands                      **B.** standing                      **C.** stood

5. This is the view of Manhattan before \_\_\_\_\_ 11. 2001. Another view as the twin towers are about to collapse after the terrorists attack.

- A.** October                      **B.** November                      **C.** September

6. The statue rises its right arm high in the air. Its right hand \_\_\_\_\_ a torch which symbolizes light.

- A.** holds                      **B.** holding                      **C.** hold

7. In its left hand it holds \_\_\_\_\_ board with the inscription 'July IV MDCCLXXVI' the date of the American Independence Day.



## ***VASCO DA GAMA BRIDGE***

### **PRE-READING QUESTIONS**

1. Do you know where the Vasco da Gama bridge is located?
2. Have you ever been to Portugal?
3. Can you guess how much it cost to build this bridge?
4. How long do you think it took to build the Vasco da Gama bridge?

I'd like to talk about the cable-stayed bridge, which is a relatively recent type of bridge design. It's characterised by large upright supports, which transmit the load into the ground, and steel cables, which are stretched between the supports and the deck, and give a very elegant appearance to the bridge. A good example of a cable-stayed bridge is the Vasco da Gama Bridge, near Lisbon in Portugal. It's the longest bridge in Europe, with a total length of 17,200 metres, and spans the Tagus River. As an engineering project, the bridge was a great success. It took only eighteen months to construct and was completed in 1998, slightly ahead of schedule.

The technical details of the Vasco da Gama Bridge are impressive. As I said, it's a cable-stayed bridge, using a fan arrangement of the cables, and H-pylons. The pylons are made of reinforced concrete and each pylon is 155 metres high. There are 192 cables in total and the main span of the bridge is 450 metres long. As Lisbon suffered a severe earthquake in 1774, the bridge has been designed to ensure minimum seismic damage should another earthquake occur. The bridge can withstand wind speeds of 250 kilometres an hour and its design life expectancy is 120 years. The length of the bridge meant that engineers had to take the earth's curvature into account when siting the supports.

The Vasco da Gama Bridge is a motorway bridge and allows traffic travelling between the north and south of Portugal to bypass Lisbon, cutting journey times and reducing congestion in Lisbon. Traffic travelling north pays a toll for the fifteen-minute drive across the bridge, but there's no toll for southbound traffic. The bridge was built by an international consortium and financed by European Union funds and

the private sector.’

### COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS

*1. Read an engineer’s report about the Vasco da Gama bridge in Portugal and choose the correct answer.*

1. The Vasco da Gama bridge \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. is the longest bridge in the world  
B. goes over the Tagus River  
C. took longer to build than expected
  
2. The bridge has been designed to withstand \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. earthquakes                      B. tornadoes                      C. tsunamis
  
3. The bridge allows traffic to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. go into the centre of Lisbon  
B. avoid going into Lisbon  
C. avoid going on toll roads

*2. Correct eight notes in the notes about the bridge.*

The Vasco de Gama Bridge

1. total length 16,200 metres \_\_\_\_\_
  2. completed in 1988 \_\_\_\_\_
  3. pylons made of steel \_\_\_\_\_
  4. total of 450 cables \_\_\_\_\_
  5. main span 155 metres long \_\_\_\_\_
  6. expect to last 250 years \_\_\_\_\_
  7. southbound traffic has to pay a toll \_\_\_\_\_
  8. takes 10 minutes to drive across \_\_\_\_\_
- bridge

### VOCABULARY REVIEW

*A. Match the words and expressions with their meanings.*

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. upright         | <b>A.</b> vertical   |
| 2. load            | <b>B.</b> area of bridge between two supports                              |
| 3. deck            | <b>C.</b> thick rope made of twisted metal                                 |
| 4. pylon           | <b>D.</b> part of the bridge that cars go along                            |
| 5. cable           | <b>E.</b> amount of money charged for crossing bridge                      |
| 6. span            | <b>F.</b> spreading out from a central point putting in a particular place |
| 7. fan arrangement | <b>G.</b> amount of weight supported                                       |
| 8. toll            | <b>H.</b> tall vertical support  |
| 9. sitting         | <b>I.</b> putting in a particular place                                    |

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. beam       | <b>A.</b> a rigid, usually horizontal, structural element  |
| 2. pier       | <b>B.</b> a vertical supporting structure, such as a pillar  |
| 3. span (n.)  | <b>C.</b> the distance a bridge extends between two supports;  |
| 4. span (v.)  | <b>D.</b> to traverse a specific distance  |
| 5. steel      | <b>E.</b> an alloy of iron and carbon that is hard, strong, and malleable  |
| 6. rigid      | <b>F.</b> ability to resist deformation when subjected to a load;  |
| 7. strong     | <b>G.</b> ability to carry a realistic load;   |
| 8. concrete   | <b>H.</b> a mixture of water, sand, small stones, and a gray powder called cement  |
| 9. truss      | <b>I.</b> a rigid frame composed of short, straight pieces joined to form a series of triangles or other stable shapes   |
| 10. bend (v.) | <b>J.</b> to curve; bending occurs when a straight material becomes curved; one side squeezes together in compression, and the other side stretches apart in tension |

### DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. What other famous bridges do you know? What are they called? Where are they?
2. Why are they famous?
3. What famous bridges are there in Ukraine? Where?

## GRAMMAR FOCUS

1. Complete the following text by using one of the words in the box.

Whereas    however    but    despite    while

The first cantilever bridges were built in China and Tibet (a) \_\_\_\_\_ they were made of timber and could not carry heavy loads. (b) \_\_\_\_\_, once cheap, reliable steel became available in the 1870s, it was possible to build long spans capable of carrying rail traffic. (c) \_\_\_\_\_ the first modern cantilever bridge was built in Germany, the Forth Railway Bridge in Scotland held the record for the longest for over 30 years. The Forth Railway Bridge is made of huge steel tubes, (d) \_\_\_\_\_ the Oosterschelde Bridge in Holland is made of prestressed concrete. Some bridges look a little confusing in design. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ having cable stays. Lake Maracaibo Bridge in Venezuela is a cantilever type bridge.

2. Use the information from the table to complete the sentences below.

Bridge	Type of bridge	Length of span in metres	Built
Humber Bridge, England	suspension	1410	1981
Golden Gate Bridge, USA	suspension	1280	1937
Verrazano Narrows, USA	suspension	1298	1964
Quebec Bridge, Canada	cantilever	549	1917
Firth of Forth Railway Bridge, Scotland	cantilever	521	1890
Commodore John Barry, USA	cantilever	501	1974
New River Gorge, USA	steel arch	518	1981
Sydney Harbour Bridge, Australia	steel arch	509	1932

The Humber Bridge is the (a) \_\_\_\_\_ (*long*) bridge listed in the table above.

It is (b) \_\_\_\_\_ (*long*) than the Golden Gate Bridge in the USA but it isn't as (c) \_\_\_\_\_ (*old*). The Verrazano Narrows Bridge in the USA is (d) \_\_\_\_\_ (*new*) than the Golden Gate Bridge but (e) \_\_\_\_\_ (*old*) than the Humber Bridge. The (f) \_\_\_\_\_ (*long*) cantilever bridge is the Quebec Bridge in Canada. It is 28 metres (g) \_\_\_\_\_ (*long*) than the Firth of Forth Railway Bridge in Scotland which is over 110 years (h) \_\_\_\_\_ (*old*). The (i) \_\_\_\_\_ (*new*) cantilever bridge is the Commodore John Barry which is also the (j) \_\_\_\_\_ (*short*). The Sydney Harbour Bridge is (k) \_\_\_\_\_ (*short*) and (l) \_\_\_\_\_ (*old*) than the New River Gorge.

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