

Т.А. АРХАРОВА

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ



для

бортпроводников

2-ое издание

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UNIT 1

- Содержание: — *Personal Pronouns*. Личные местоимения;
— *Demonstrative Pronouns*. Указательные местоимения;
— *Plural*. Множественное число существительных;
— *to be (Present/Past/Future)*;
— *Article*. Артикль;
— *"Wh" words*. Вопросительные слова;
— *Numerals*. Числительные;
— *Imperative*. Повелительное наклонение;
— *there be (Present/Past/Future)*;
— *to have (Present/Past/Future)*;
— *Comparison of adjectives (adverbs)*. Степени сравнения прилагательных (наречий);
— *"Noun" + "Noun"*. Имя существительное в функции определения;
— тема: *The Flight Crew*.

I. Phonetics

1. Read and learn the ABC (alphabet ['ælfəbɪt])

/A a [eɪ]	/B b [bi:]	/C c [si:]	/D d [di:]
/E e [i:]	/F f [ef]	/G g [dʒi:]	/H h [eɪtʃ]
/I i [aɪ]	/J j [dʒeɪ]	/K k [keɪ]	/L l [el]
/M m [em]	/N n [en]	/O o [ou]	/P p [pi:]
/Q q [kju:]	/R r [a:]	/S s [es]	/T t [ti:]
/U u [ju:]	/V v [vi:]	/W w [ˈdʌblju:]	
/X x [eks]	/Y y [waɪ]	/Z z [zed]	

2. Pronounce the following (I и II типы слогов)

a [eɪ]		e [i:]		i [aɪ]	
слог оканчивается на гласную	слог оканчивается на согласную	слог оканчивается на гласную	слог оканчивается на согласную	слог оканчивается на гласную	слог оканчивается на согласную
[eɪ]	[æ]	[i:]	[e]	[aɪ]	[ɪ]
plane	plan	we	wet	fine	fit
safe	Sam	be	belt	side	sit
tape	tag	meter	met	wide	will
lady	land	he	help	time	till

o [ou]		u [ju:]		y [waɪ]	
слог оканчивается на гласную	слог оканчивается на согласную	слог оканчивается на гласную	слог оканчивается на согласную	слог оканчивается на гласную	слог оканчивается на согласную
[ou]	[ɒ]	[ju:]	[ʌ]	[aɪ]	[ɪ]
note	not	use	us	my	myth
smoke	smog	tune	tun	why	hymn
close	cross	fuse	fuss	fly	symbol
so	stop	duty	dust	sky	system

3. Pronounce the following:

[k] ka: kæt keɪbl kɪ:p kɔ:l kros kept kout kʌm
 [d] deɪ dæd dɪ:p det daɪ dɪd doum dɒg dʌn dju:

[w] wei wæg wi:k went wouk wɒt wan wul waif
 [θ] θætθ θi:m θin θɔ:t θrou θraiv θʌm θril θɔ:θ
 [ð] ðæt ðei ði:z ðouz ðen 'weðə 'gæðə ði: ðis
 [tʃ] tʃi:z tʃein tʃouk tʃa:ns tʃænl tʃek tʃip tʃɒk
 [r] reis ræk ri:d red rait rouz riŋ ræk ru:t
 [ʃ] ʃeid ʃæl ʃelf ʃift ʃoun ʃɒk ʃat ʃɔ: ʃip ʃain
 [t] teɪl tækt taimtɪ:θ tend toust tɒd tʌn 'tju:tə
 [j] jes ju: ʃɔ: jʌŋ vju: tju:n jet ju:θ 'jelou
 [g] geɪm ges gout got glaid gai gilt ɡʌn grouθ
 [ŋ] lɒŋ siŋ ræŋ wiŋ rɒŋ θæŋk piŋk 'mɔ:nɪŋ

II. Grammar

1. Personal Pronouns. Личные местоимения

who? what? кто? что?	whose? чей?	whom? кого? кому?
I [aɪ] я	my [maɪ] мой	me [mi:] мне, меня
you [ju:] ты, вы	your [jɔ:] твой, ваш	you [ju:] тебя, тебе
he [hi:] он	his [hɪz] его	him [hɪm] его, ему
she [ʃi:] она	her [hə:] ее	her [hə:] ее, ей
it [ɪt] он, она, оно	its [ɪts] его, ее	it [ɪt] его, ему
we [wi:] мы	our [aʊə] наш	us [ʌs] нас, нам
you [ju:] вы	your [jɔ:] ваш	you [ju:] вас, вам
they [ðei] они	their [ðeə] их	them [ðem] их, им

My name, your name, your bag, their seats, her child,
its wing, our crew, their luggage, my problem.

Help me. Thank you. Take it. Meet her. Help them.

Let me help you. Tell me your name. Ask him to help her.

2. Demonstrative Pronouns. Указательные местоимения

singular	plural
this [ðɪs] эта, этот	these [ði:z] эти
that [ðæt] тот	those [ðəʊz] те

this bag — these bags

that bag — those bags

this seat — these seats

that seat — those seats

What's this? — This is my bag.

What are these? — These are my bags.

What's that? — That's my bag.

What are those? — Those are my bags.

This is your seat. — These are your seats.

That is your seat. — Those are your seats.

Take this seat! — Take these seats!

Take that seat! — Take those seats!

This seat is vacant. — These seats are vacant.

That seat is vacant. — Those seats are vacant.

This bag is light. — These bags are light.

That bag is light. — Those bags are light.

This is a bag. — These are bags.

That is a bag. — Those are bags.

3. Plural. Множественное число существительных

Множественное число существительных образуется прибавлением -s (-es), которые произносятся следующим образом:

[s] после глухих согласных звуков	[z] после звонких согласных звуков и гласных	[ɪz] после шипящих звуков
a seat — seats a book — books a step — steps a ticket — tickets a pilot — pilots a flight — flights a belt — belts an exit — exits	a bag — bags a plane — planes a crew — crews a member — members a cabin — cabins a passenger — passengers a reason — reasons a toy — toys	a glass — glasses a box — boxes a class — classes a service — services a coach — coaches a dish — dishes a chance — chances a stewardess — stewardesses

Исключения: a child [tʃaɪld] — children ['tʃɪldrən]
a man [mæn] — men [men]
a woman ['wʊmən] — women ['wɪmɪn]
a tooth [tu:θ] — teeth [ti:θ]
a foot [fʊt] — feet [fi:t]
an aircraft ['ækra:ft] — aircraft ['ækra:ft]

Remember:

1. После -y следует -s, если -y находится после гласной:
a day — days, a boy — boys, a journey — journeys
2. Если -y находится после согласной, то -y меняется на -i перед -es:
a copy — copies, a baby — babies, sky — skies,
a fly — flies, a spy — spies
3. Слово, заканчивающееся на -f или -fe в единственном числе, во множественном будет иметь окончание -ves:
wife — wives, shelf — shelves

4. To be: am/is/are (Present), was/were (Past), shall/will be (Future)

Present Simple: am/is/are

I	am	20.	I	am not	20.	Am	I	20?			
He She It	}	is	20.	He She It	}	is not	20.	Is he she it	20?		
We You They		}	are	20.		We You They	}	are not	20.	Are we you they	20?

Past Simple: was/were

I He She It	}	was 20.	I He She It	}	was not 20.	Was	{	I he she it 20?
We You They	}	were 20.	We You They	}	were not 20.	Were	{	we you they 20?

Future Simple: shall/will be

I	}	shall be 20.	I	}	shall not (shan't) be 20.	Shall	{	I we	be 20?
We			We						
He	}	will be 20.	He	}	will not (won't) be 20.	Will	{	he she it you they	be 20?
She			She						
It			It						
You			You						
They			They						

shall not = shan't [ʃɑ:nt]

will not = won't [ˈwəʊnt]

Career English for Flight Cabin Attendants

Remember:

to be sorry: I'm \ sorry. We're \ sorry. She's \ sorry. They're \ sorry.

to be late: / Sorry, I'm \ late. We're \ late. He's \ late. Are we / late?

to be glad: I'm / glad to \ see you. We're \ glad. They're \ glad.

to be happy: I'm / happy to \ hear that. We're \ happy.

I was / happy to \ hear that. You'll be \ happy.

I'll be \ happy. ' Are you / happy?

to be afraid: I'm / afraid, I'm \ late. He's / afraid, he's \ late.

We're / afraid, you're \ late. Are we / late?

I'm \ Russian. ' Are you / Russian? ' Are you from / London? ' That's \ OK.

' That's \ right. ' Are you ' all / right? I'm / afraid you're ' not \ right, you're

\ wrong. / Sorry, I wasn't / right, I was \ wrong. You're \ right. I'm \ glad

to ' see you. We were \ glad to ' see you. We'll be \ glad to ' see you. ' Am I

/ right? ' Are you / sorry? ' Are they / late? ' Is he / late?

5. Article. Артикль

Артикль — служебное слово, признак существительного. Имеется два артикля:

определенный *the* [ðɪ:] [ðɪ] [ðə]

неопределенный *a* [ə] / *an* [ən].

Неопределенный артикль *a* происходит от слова *один* и употребляется в единственном числе при первом упоминании предмета или существа, он имеет форму *an* перед словом, начинающимся с гласной:

He's a pilot. She's an engineer. I'm an air hostess.

Неопределенный артикль не употребляется перед существительными во множественном числе, а также с неисчисляемыми существительными:

They're *^* pilots. This is *^* baggage

Определенный артикль *the* происходит от указательного местоимения *этот* и может употребляться с любыми существительными в единственном и множественном числе, кроме собственных имен. Определенный артикль указывает, что предмет или лицо, о которых идет речь, упоминались либо известны.

Определенный артикль произносится [ðɪ] перед гласной и [ðə] перед согласной:

the bag [ðə 'bæg], the engineer [ðɪ ,endʒɪ'niə]

We're 10 in the crew. The crew is in the aircraft.

Артикль не употребляется перед именами и местоимениями:

His name is *^* Tom. This is our *^* captain.

6. "Wh" words. Вопросительные слова

who [hu:] кто?

what [wɒt] что; какой?

whom [hu:m] кому, кого?

whose [hu:z] чей?

when [wen] когда?

where [wɛə] где, куда?

how [haʊ] как?

how far ['haʊ 'fa:] как далеко?

why [waɪ] почему?

which [wɪtʃ] который?

how many ['haʊ 'meni]

how much ['haʊ 'mʌtʃ] сколько?

- Who are you? — I'm Mr. Brown.
What are you? — I'm a pilot.
What's this? — It's my ticket. What color is it?
Whose bag is it? It's my bag.
How are you? — Fine, thanks.
How old are you? — I'm 21.
How many are you in your crew? — We're 10.
Where's your bag? — (It's) under my seat.
Why are you late? Why were you late?

7. Numerals (Numbers). Числительные

0 zero ['ziərou]	5 five [faɪv]
1 — one [wʌn]	6 — six [sɪks]
2 — two [tu:]	7 — seven ['sevn]
3 — three [θri:]	8 — eight [eɪt]
4 — four [fɔ:]	9 — nine [naɪn]
10 — ten [ten]	15 — fifteen ['fɪf'ti:n]
11 — eleven [ɪ'levn]	16 — sixteen ['sɪks'ti:n]
12 — twelve [twelv]	17 — seventeen ['sevn'ti:n]
13 — thirteen ['θɜ:tɪ:n]	18 — eighteen ['eɪ'ti:n]
14 — fourteen ['fɔ:tɪ:n]	19 — nineteen ['naɪn'ti:n]

20 — twenty ['twentɪ]

30 — thirty ['θɜ:tɪ]

40 — forty ['fɔ:tɪ]

50 — fifty ['fɪftɪ]

60 — sixty ['sɪkstɪ]

70 — seventy ['sevnɪ]

80 — eighty ['eɪtɪ]

90 — ninety ['naɪntɪ]

100 — a hundred [ə'hʌndrəd]

1000 — a thousand [ə'θaʊzənd]

one two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven
 twelve thirteen fourteen fifteen sixteen seventeen eighteen
 nineteen twenty thirty forty fifty sixty seventy eighty ninety
 a hundred two hundred a thousand two thousand a million two million
 the first the second the third the fourth the fifth the sixth

8. Imperative. Повелительное наклонение

Утвердительная форма повелительного наклонения совпадает с формой инфинитива без частицы *to*. Повелительное наклонение выражает команду, приказ, просьбу, предложение:

Show me your ticket(s), please!

Go up the steps, please! Take care!

Occupy your seats, please! Be quick!

Более вежливая форма повелительного наклонения употребляется с глаголом *will*:

Will you sit here, please?

Will you show me your ticket, please?

Для выражения повелительного наклонения с 1-м лицом употребляется также конструкция *Let us (Let's) + infinitive*:

Let's fasten the seatbelts!

Let's put your bag under the seat!

Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения *do not + infinitive*:

Do not do it! (Don't do it!)

Don't worry! Don't smoke! Don't hurry! Don't be late!
Don't put heavy things on the rack! Don't forget your things in the plane!

9. Оборот there be (Present/Past/Future)

- there is ['ðeərɪz] ['ðərɪz] there was there will be = there'll be
— there are ['ðeərə:] ['ðərə:] there were

Данный оборот используется для выражения наличия или отсутствия какого-либо предмета или лица:

There is a vacant seat. = There's a vacant seat. There was a vacant seat.

There is no vacant seat. There's no vacant seat. There were 2 vacant seats.

'Is there a 'vacant /seat? — \Yes, there is. \No, there 'isn't.

There are \two vacant seats. There are 'not \two 'vacant 'seats.

'Are there /any 'vacant 'seats? \Yes. (\No.) 'Were there 'vacant /seats?

'Will there 'be 'vacant /seats?

Неопределенные местоимения some, any:

some [sʌm] [səm] — несколько,
некоторые, какой-то, немного;
some passengers, some seats; some bags

any ['eni] — какой-нибудь,
какой-либо; любой
any weather, any time, any seat

some time/ice/snow/space/baggage

There are some vacant seats.

There are some passengers.

There are some children.

There are some bags.

There is some space.

There is some cargo.

There's some baggage.

There's some water.

Are there any vacant seats? — Yes, there are some.

— No, there aren't any.

Are there any children? — Yes, there are some.

— No, there aren't any.

Is there any baggage? — Yes, there is some.

Is there any cargo?

- No, there isn't any.
- Yes, there is some.
- No, there isn't any.

Some — несколько, немного, некоторые, какой-то. Употребляется в утвердительных предложениях.

Any — какой-нибудь, какой либо. Употребляется в вопросительном предложении, иногда не переводится на русский язык. Иногда **any** употребляется в значении любой, всякий:

Take any seat, please!

We fly in any weather.

No — употребляется перед существительными и имеет значение нет, никакой:

There's no time. There's no space.

There's no vacant seat. There's no cargo.

Sorry, there's no smoking. There are no children.

Not — употребляется, если перед существительным имеется числительное или местоимения **many, much** и другие:

many ['meni] много

few [fju:] мало

much [matʃ] много

little [lɪtl] мало

many/few seats, tickets

There are many/few passengers.

Are there many/few passengers?

much/little time, baggage, cargo

There's much/little baggage.

Is there much/little baggage?

Some/Many/Few/Any + исчисляемое существительное

Some/Much/Little/Any + неисчисляемое существительное

There are some/many/few vacant seats.

Take any vacant seat(s).

There's some/much/little cargo in the plane.

Is there any cargo?

Come any time.

NOTE:

1. *Much/little* употребляются также с глаголами:

We fly much. I smoke little.

I enjoy flying very much.

I speak French a little (немного).

2. Перед числительным *some* имеет значение *примерно, около*:
some 300 passengers

10. To have

Have/has — Present [hæv] [həv] [v], [hæz] [həz] [z]

Had — Past [həd] [həd] [d]

Shall/will have — Future

Present: have/has

I We You They	have a problem.	I We You They	have no problem.	Have	I we you they	a problem?
He She It	has a problem.	He She It	has no problem.	Has	he she it	a problem?

Past: had

I You He She It We You They	had a problem.	I You He She It We You They	didn't have a problem.	Did	I you he she it we you they	have a problem?
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Future: shall/will + have

I We	shall have a problem.	I We	shall not (shan't)	have a problem.	Shall I we	have a problem?
He She It You They	will have a problem.	He She It You They	will not (won't)	have a problem.	Will he she it you they	have a problem?

Have = Have got Has = Has got

I have a family. = I have got a family. I've got a family.

Have you a family? = Have you got a family? — Yes, I have. — No, I haven't.

Have you got any children? — Yes, we have. — No, we haven't.

Have you got any problems? — Yes, we have. — No, we haven't.

Have you got much baggage? — Yes, we have. — No, we haven't.

We shan't have a problem. = We'll have no problem.

11. Comparison of adjectives. Степени сравнения прилагательных

a). Для образования сравнительной степени односложных и ряда двусложных прилагательных используется суффикс **-er** [ə], для превосходной степени **-est** [ɪst]:

This route is longer, that route is the longest.

b). Многосложные и большинство двусложных прилагательных образуют сравнительную степень при помощи **more** [mɔ:] — более, **less** [les] — менее, а превосходную степень при помощи **most** [moust] — наибольший, самый / **least** [li:st] — наименьший, менее всего:

modern — more modern — most modern
— less modern — least modern

difficult — more difficult — most difficult
— less difficult — least difficult

exact — more exact — most exact
— less exact — least exact

с). Некоторые прилагательные и наречия образуют степени сравнения от других корней:

good [gʊd] — better [ˈbetə] — best [best] — хороший/хорошо
well [wel] —

bad [bæd] — worse [ˈwɜ:s] — worst [wɜ:st] — плохой/плохо
badly [ˈbædli] —

little [lɪtl] — less [les] — least [li:st] — маленький/мало

many — more [mɔ:] — most [moust] — много
much —

Remember:

	comparative	superlative	
big [big]	bigger	biggest	большой
cheap [tʃi:p]	cheaper	cheapest	дешевый
close [kləʊs]	closer	closest	близкий
early [ˈɜ:li]	earlier	earliest	ранний/рано
easy [ˈi:zi]	easier	easiest	легкий/легко
fast [fa:st]	faster	fastest	быстрый
happy [ˈhæpi]	happier	happiest	счастливый
high [haɪ]	higher	highest	высокий
late [leɪt]	later	latest	поздний
long [lɒŋ]	longer	longest	длинный
low [ləʊ]	lower	lowest	низкий
new [nju:]	newer	newest	новый
quick [kwɪk]	quicker	quickest	быстрый
short [ʃɔ:t]	shorter	shortest	короткий

Следует помнить, что после краткой гласной конечная согласная удваивается:
big — bigger — biggest; hot — hotter — hottest

Конечная -у меняется на -i, если -у предшествует согласная:

early — earlier — earliest

easy — easier — easiest

happy — happier — happiest

Наречие *quickly* ['kwɪkli] образует сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения двумя способами:

quickly — quicker — (the) quickest
— more quickly — (the) most quickly быстро

12. Noun + Noun. Имя существительное в функции определения

Существительные часто употребляются в функции определения, когда они находятся перед другими существительными, например:

a cargo plane — грузовой самолет

a crew member — член экипажа

an emergency exit — запасный выход

a reading lamp — лампа для чтения

Иногда два существительных пишут слитно, например:

a raincoat — плащ

housework — работа по дому

a toothbrush — зубная щетка

a cloakroom — гардероб

III. Conversation practice

1. Формы приветствия и вежливости

\ Hallo! \ Hi!

' Good \ morning!

' Good \ afternoon!

\ Hi!

' Good / morning!

' Good / afternoon!

' Good \evening!

' How \are you?

' Fine, \too, \thanks.

\Glad
\Nice } to ' see you.

I'm ' so \sorry.

\Sorry.

\Excuse me, sir / lady.

' See you \soon.

' See you \later.

' Good \night!

' Good \luck!

' Good /evening!

\Fine, /thanks, and /you?

\Happy to ' see you ' too.

' O\K!

' All \right.

' That's ' all \right.

/Yes.

\What is it?

' So /long!

' Good \bye!

' Good /night!

' Be \happy!

2. Read, translate and discuss the following text:

THE FLIGHT CREW

This is our airliner. This is our crew — the captain and the pilot. They are on the flight deck in flight. On some airliners there is a navigator, a radio-operator and a flight engineer, they are crew members. They are in the cockpit. This is a passenger plane. There are passenger cabins (compartments) for passengers. The passengers are

in the passenger cabins. The cabin crew is in the passenger cabins. There is the senior member of the cabin crew who is responsible for the captain, it is the flight director (or cabin services director) on wide-body aircraft and it is the purser on smaller aircraft. On a wide-body aircraft a purser is in charge of a separate cabin area or class of passengers and is responsible for the flight director.

Stewards and stewardesses (air hostesses or cabin attendants*) are responsible for the senior member of the cabin crew.

The number of cabin attendants (CAs) is different according to the number of passengers, the aircraft type and the number of emergency exits.

If there are many children without parents in flight there are some extra CAs.

The minimum number of CAs in flight is in accordance with ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) recommendations. CAs are necessary on board for safety reasons in case of an emergency.

They also have routine responsibilities: they ask the passengers to fasten their seat-belts and not to smoke. They have the closest contacts with the passengers. Their responsibility is flight safety.

IV. Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

- Is this your airliner?
- Are the pilots on the flight deck?
- Is there a navigator in the crew?
- Are there crew members in the plane?
- How many crew members are there?
- Is this a passenger plane?

* Cabin Attendant — British English;
Flight Attendant — American English.

Are there two passenger cabins?
How many passenger cabins are there?
Is there a senior member of the cabin crew?
Who is responsible for the captain?
How many cabin attendants are there in the plane?
Why is the number of the cabin attendants different in flights?
Are there many children without parents in flight?
Why are there extra cabin attendants?
Are there any recommendations about the minimum number of CAs in flight?
Why are CAs necessary in flight?
What are their responsibilities?
Who has the CA the closest contacts with?
Whose responsibility is flight safety?
What's the number of emergency exits?

2. Translate the following words into Russian:

crew, airliner, captain, flight deck, cabin crew, flight engineer,
crew member, flight safety, passenger compartment, wide-body
aircraft, cabin attendant, emergency exit, safety, safety reason,
in case of an emergency, fasten, routine responsibilities.

3. Put the following nouns in the correct column and pronounce them:

airliners crews captains pilots decks flights routes operators
navigators engineers members cockpits cabins passengers
compartments stewardesses air hostesses cabin attendants stewards
numbers types exits emergencies cases parents reasons classes
responsibilities services charges contacts areas shelves

[s]	[z]	[ɪ z]
tests	pens	boxes

4. Read and translate the following "N + N" groups into Russian:

flight safety, safety reasons, emergency exits, ICAO recommendations, aircraft types, cabin area, cabin attendants, air hostess, wide-body aircraft, passenger plane, cabin crew, crew members, passenger compartments, flight engineer.

5. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. The captain and the pilot are ____ the flight deck ____ flight.
2. There are some passenger cabins ____ passengers.
3. There is the senior member ____ the cabin crew who is responsible ____ the captain.
4. There is the flight director ____ wide-body aircraft.
5. There is the purser ____ smaller aircraft.
6. ____ a wide-body aircraft a purser is ____ charge ____ a separate cabin area or class ____ passengers.
7. She is responsible ____ the flight director.
8. The number ____ cabin attendants is different ____ the number ____ passengers.
9. If there are many children ____ parents ____ flight there are some extra CAs.
10. The minimum number ____ CAs ____ flight is ____ ICAO recommendations.
11. CAs are necessary ____ board ____ safety reasons ____ case ____ an emergency.
12. They have the closest contacts ____ the passengers.

6. Use "is/are":

This ____ our crew. The crew members ____ on the flight deck. There ____ no navigator in this crew. ____ there a radio-operator? ____ you a crew member? ____ this a passenger plane? ____ there two passenger cabins? ____ the crew in the plane? Who ____ in charge of a separate cabin area? ____ stewards responsible for the captain? The number of CAs ____ different. ____ there many

children without parents? What _____ the minimum number of CAs in flight? Why 15 CAs necessary on board?

7. Change these sentences to questions:

This is a passenger plane. — Is this a passenger plane?

Their responsibility is flight safety.

CAs are necessary for safety reasons.

There are many children without parents.

The number of CAs is different in flights.

There are three passenger cabins.

They are crew members.

It's a wide-body aircraft.

There are 10 CAs on board.

**8. Look at this: This is a plane. — These are planes.
Now, you do this:**

This is a crew. —

This is an airliner. —

This is a passenger aircraft. —

This is a passenger cabin. —

This is a wide-body aircraft. —

This is a small plane. —

This is a flight crew. —

This is a flight engineer. —

This is a seatbelt. —

This is an exit. —

**9. Look at this: That is a crew member. — Those are crew members.
Now, you do this:**

That is a small plane. —

That is a passenger. —

That is a passenger plane. —

- That is a passenger cabin. —
 That is a wide-body aircraft. —
 That is a steward. —
 That is a child without parents. —
 That is an exit. —
 That is a cabin attendant. —
 That is an extra CA. —
 That is an ICAO recommendation. —
 That is a routine responsibility. —
 That is an emergency exit. —

10. Write and pronounce the correct comparative and superlative adjectives:

	comparative	superlative
busy ['bɪzi]		занятой, занятый
beautiful ['bju:təfʊl]		красивый, прекрасный
careful ['keəfʊl]		заботливый, внимательный
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl]		удобный, комфортабельный
clean [kli:n]		чистый
cold [kəʊld]		холодный
difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt]		трудный
dry [draɪ]		сухой
exact [ɪg'zækt]		точный
expensive [ɪks'pensɪv]		дорогой, дорогостоящий
fat [fæt]		жирный, толстый
fine [faɪn]		прекрасный
great [greɪt]		великий, большой
handsome ['hænsəm]		красивый
heavy ['hevi]		тяжелый
hot [hɒt]		жаркий
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt]		важный
intelligent [ɪntelɪdʒənt]		умный

Career English for Flight Cabin Attendants

kind [kaɪnd]		добрый
light [laɪt]		легкий, светлый
large [la:dʒ]		большой
nice [naɪs]		хороший, приятный
near [nɪə]		близкий
loud [laʊd]		громкий
old [əʊld]		старый
pleasant [pleznt]		приятный
polite [pə'laɪt]		вежливый
popular ['pɒpjulə]		популярный
pretty ['prɪti]		прелестный, приятный
quiet [kwaɪət]		спокойный, тихий
safe [seɪf]		безопасный
slow [sləʊ]		медленный
small [smɔ:l]		маленький
strong [strɒŋ]		сильный
stupid ['stju:pɪd]		глупый
sad [sæd]		печальный
tall [tɔ:l]		высокий
thick [θɪk]		толстый, густой
thin [θɪn]		тонкий, редкий
ugly ['ʌɡli]		уродливый, безобразный
unkind [ʌn'kaɪnd]		злой, недобрый
young [jʌŋ]		молодой
weak [wi:k]		слабый
wet [wet]		мокрый, влажный

11. Put the following adjectives in pairs with opposite meanings: tall - short
early slow difficult short thin kind intelligent small new

heavy thick large light weak unkind stupid quick strong
late easy low long high old

12. Use "many/much":

1. There are _____ CAs on wide-body aircraft.
2. Are there _____ women on board?
3. Is there _____ luggage in the cabin?
4. Are there _____ vacant seats?
5. How _____ emergency exits are there?
6. There are _____ modern aircraft.
7. Are there _____ children in flight?
8. _____ passengers have _____ luggage.
9. How _____ luggage is there?
10. How _____ children are there?
11. Is there _____ time before the flight?
12. There are _____ bags under the seats.
13. There are _____ passengers in the plane.
14. There is _____ space for their luggage.
15. We've got _____ work in flight.
16. Have you got _____ luggage?
17. How _____ bags have you got?
18. How _____ passenger cabins are there?

13. Write the plurals of these nouns:

seat —

toy —

crew —

box —

tooth —

Englishman —

man —

day —

child —

journey —

family —

copy —

aircraft —

boy —

woman —

lady —

key —

foot —

knife —

leaf —

policeman —

V. Revision

Vocabulary:

crew, captain, flight, flight deck, cockpit, compartment, passenger cabin, cabin crew, senior, aircraft, purser, wide-body aircraft, cabin attendant, aircraft type, emergency exit, extra CAs, on board, safety, seat, fasten, seatbelts, flight safety, routine responsibilities, number of passengers.

Grammar:

to be:

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>
I	am	was	shall/will be
He She It	is	was	will be
We You They	are	were	shall/will be will be

to have:

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>
I	have	had	shall/will have
He She It	has	had	will have
We You They	have	had	shall/will have will have

UNIT 2

- Содержание:
- *Tenses: Simple; Progressive; Perfect (Active Voice)*. Система времен (Действительный залог);
 - *Passive Voice*. Страдательный залог;
 - *Adverbial Clauses of Time and Condition*. Придаточные предложения времени и условия;
 - *Genitive case ('s)*. Притяжательный падеж существительных;
 - *"be going" + infinitive*;
 - тема: *CA Duties*.

I. Phonetics

1. Pronounce the following (III тип слога — гласная + r + согласная):

a [eɪ]	o [ou]	e [i:]	i [aɪ]	u [ju:]	y [waɪ]
[a:]	[ɔ:]	[ə:]			
part card embark sharp start depart	for norm port sort morning lord	her berth person certain serve term	sir first bird firm circle hirst	burst hurt fur curtain purse nurse	myrtle byrd byrne syrtis myrrh [mæ:] myrtle

report chart form turn person force charge corner firm
depart cord certain car terminal circle curve alarm normal
term cur card concern prefer farm fork refer curtain
cargo emergency partner inform order determine cart

furnish divert important nerves sir compartment turk star
burst perfect carpet certify hurt horn internal alert circuit
birch jerk dirt murder personal purser merge fir further

2. Pronounce the following:

Буква **s** читается как:

[s] — в начале слов и в конце после глухой согласной;

[z] — между гласными и после звонкой согласной в конце слова, после гласной, за исключением:

bus [bʌs], gas [gæs], this [ðɪs];

[ʒ] — перед -ual, -ion, -ure.

s — { [s] asks belts desks stop routes parents sky
[z] rise days planes reason crews members cabins
[ʒ] casual collision explosion occasion decision
[ʃ] sugar aggression succession discussion passion

risk visit exercise result useful wise visual visa excuse visible
purpose observe say safe session position precision pressure those
opposite observe decision propose invisible busy because advise
visually extension special passion resume feasible revise cruise
casualty stairs uses sometimes vision transit visibility this liners
crews flights cockpits cabins pursers areas classes passengers
stewards stewardesses attendants hostesses numbers exits
emergencies reasons cases responsibilities seatbelts contacts

I. Grammar

1. Tenses: Simple; Progressive; Perfect (Active Voice). Система времен:
Простые; Длительные; Совершенные; (Действительный залог)

Present Simple — выражает обычное действие, происходящее постоянно,

регулярно в настоящем времени; образуется от инфинитива; в третьем лице единственного числа глагол имеет окончание **-s (-es)**; вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **do** [du:] и **does** [dʌz] для 3 л.ед. числа и инфинитива смыслового глагола.

Past Simple — выражает обычные или повторяющиеся действия в прошлом; правильные глаголы имеют окончание **-ed**, неправильные глаголы имеют свою форму (глагол **be** имеет две формы — **was** [wɒz] для ед.числа и **were** [wɛ:] для множественного числа.) Отрицательная и вопросительная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательного глагола **did** [dɪd] и инфинитива смыслового глагола. Глагол **be** образует вопросительную и отрицательную формы без вспомогательного глагола.

Future Simple — выражает действие, которое произойдет в будущем; образуется при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **shall** [ʃəl], **will** [wɪl] + инфинитив смыслового глагола. Вопросительная и отрицательная формы образуются при помощи вспомогательных глаголов **shall/will**.

Утвердительная форма

Present Simple		Past Simple	Future Simple			
I We You They	} work. speak English.	I You He She It We You They	} worked. spoke English. (2-я форма)	I We	} shall work. (will) speak E.	
He She It		He She It You They		He She It You They		} will work. speak English.

[s] — asks likes stops starts speaks smokes takes sits

[z] — plans says goes reads stands gives flies carries

[ɪz] — discusses wishes watches crosses passes rises

Отрицательная форма

do/does + not + infinitive
did + not + infinitive
shall/will + not + infinitive

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
I We } do not work. You } don't speak E. They }	I You He She } did not work. It } didn't speak E. We You They	I We } shall not work. } shan't speak E.
He She } does not work. It } doesn't speak E.		He She It } will not work. You } won't speak E. They

do not = don't [daʊnt], does not = doesn't [dʌznt];

did not = didn't [dɪdnt];

shall not = shan't [ʃa:nt], will not = won't [wəʊnt]

Вопросительная форма

do/does + подлежащ. + infinitive
did + подлежащ. + infinitive
shall/will + подлежащ. + infinitive

Present Simple	Past Simple	Future Simple
Do { I you work? we speak E? they	Did { I you he work? she speak E? it we you they	Shall { I we work? speak E.?
Does { he work? she speak E? it		Will { you work? he speak E? she it they

Do you speak English? — Yes, I do. / No, I don't. (Yes./No.)

Does he speak English? — Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

Did you learn English? — Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Will you learn English? — Yes, I shall. / No, I shan't.

NOTE:

Буква **-у** меняется на **-i**, если перед **-у** согласная, а не гласная:

hurry — hurries — hurried, carry — carries — carried,

play — plays — played, delay — delays — delayed.

Окончание **-е** опускается перед **-ed/-ing**:

live — lived, like — liked, love — loved, live — living.

Remember

-ed:

[t] после глухих согласных, кроме t	[d] после гласных и звонких согласных, кроме d	[id] после t/d
looked placed liked passed booked picked walked cooked fetched worked	lived planned moved served informed ordered turned caused changed loved	ended wanted waited landed noted operated directed lifted departed reported

Irregular verbs

Полный список неправильных глаголов можно найти в любом словаре или учебнике "English Grammar", здесь приводится список наиболее часто

употребляемых глаголов, их обычно заучивают наизусть:

Infinitive		Past Simple
be [bi:]	быть	was [wɒz] were [wə:]
become [bi'kʌm]	становиться	became [bi'keɪm]
begin [bi'gɪn]	начинать	began [bi'gæn]
bring [brɪŋ]	приносить	brought [brɔ:t]
buy [baɪ]	покупать	bought [bɔ:t]
come [kʌm]	приходить	came [keɪm]
do [du:]	делать	did [dɪd]
drink [drɪŋk]	пить	drank [dræŋk]
eat [i:t]	есть (кушать)	ate [æt]
feel [fi:l]	чувствовать	felt [felt]
fly [flaɪ]	летать	flew [flu:]
get [get]	получать	got [gɒt]
give [gɪv]	давать	gave [geɪv]
go [gou]	идти	went [went]
have [hæv]	иметь	had [həd]
keep [ki:p]	хранить, держать	kept [kept]
know [nou]	знать	knew [nju:]
leave [li:v]	покидать, оставить	left [left]
make [meɪk]	делать	made [meɪd]
meet [mi:t]	встречать	met [met]
put [put]	класть	put [put]
read [ri:d]	читать	read [red]
stand [stænd]	стоять	stood [stud]
send [send]	посылать	sent [sent]
speak [spi:k]	говорить	spoke [spouk]
see [si:]	видеть	saw [sɔ:]
take [teɪk]	брать	took [tuk]

tell [tel]	говорить	told [tould]
think [θɪŋk]	думать	thought [θɔ:t]
write [raɪt]	писать	wrote [rout]
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	понимать	understood [ˌʌndə'stʊd]

Progressive Tenses

Progressive Tenses выражают действие в его развитии, происходящее в данный момент времени или в определенный отрезок времени в прошлом или будущем. (*Progressive* также называют *Continuous*)

Утвердительная форма

be + ing (Причастие I)

Present Progressive	Past Progressive	Future Progressive
I am working. speaking E.	I was working. speaking E.	I shall be working. speaking E.
He is working. speaking E.	He was working. speaking E.	We (will) be working. speaking E.
We are working. speaking E.	We were working. speaking E.	He will be working. speaking E.

Отрицательная форма

be + not + ing

<i>Present Progressive</i>	<i>Past Progressive</i>	<i>Future Progressive</i>
I am not working. speaking E.	I was not working. speaking E.	I shall not be speaking E. working
He is not working. She is not working. It is not working. E.	He was not working. She was not working. It was not working. E.	We shall not be speaking E. working
We are not working. You are not working. They are not working. E.	We were not working. You were not working. They were not working. E.	He will not be working. She will not be working. It will not be working. E. You will not be working. They will not be working. E.

shall not — shan't [ʃa:nt]

will not — won't [wount]

Вопросительная форма

<i>Present</i>	<i>Past</i>	<i>Future</i>
Am I working? speaking E.?	Was I he working? she speaking E.? it	Shall I be working? we be speaking E.?
Is he working? she speaking E.? it		
Are we working? you speaking E.? they	Were we working? you speaking E.? they	Will you be working? he be speaking E.? she be speaking E.? it they

NOTE:

а) исключение составляют глаголы чувственного восприятия, которые не употребляются в *Progressive Tenses*:

see [si:]	like [laɪk]	know [nou]
love [lʌv]	hate [heɪt]	hear [hɪə]
smell [smel]	please [pli:z]	prefer [prɪ'fə:]
imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn]	need [ni:d]	doubt [daʊt]
recognize ['rekəɡnaɪz]	wish [wɪʃ]	guess [ges]
remember [rɪ'membə]	cost [kɒst]	forget [fə'get]
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd]	seem [si:m]	notice ['nəʊtɪs]
possess [pə'zes]	want [wɒnt]	believe [bɪ'li:v]

Present Simple употребляют вместо *Present Progressive* с данными глаголами:

I know him well. Do you know him?
 I like travelling. Do you like travelling?
 I love (hate) it. I want some information.
 I understand you. I don't understand you. Do you understand me?
 I believe you. I remember it. Do you remember it?

б) *Present Progressive* может употребляться для выражения запланированного действия в ближайшем будущем:

What are you doing next Sunday? — We are flying to Helsinki next Sunday.

Perfect Tenses (Present/Past/Future)

Времена группы *Perfect* выражают действие, уже завершившееся к определенному моменту в настоящем, прошлом или будущем.

Утвердительная форма

have + Прич. II (-ed; 3 ф. непр. гл.)

Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
I We } have worked. You } spoken E. They }	I You } He } She } It } had worked. We } spoken E. They }	I We } shall have worked. spoken E.
He She } has worked. It } spoken E.		He She } will have worked. It } spoken E. You } They }

Отрицательная форма

have not + Прич. II (-ed; 3 ф. непр. гл.)

Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
I We } have not worked. You } haven't spoken E. They }	I You } He } She } It } had not worked. We } hadn't spoken E. They }	I We } shall not have worked. shan't spoken E.
He She } has not worked. It } hasn't spoken E.		He She } will not have worked. It } won't spoken E. You } They }

have not — haven't had not — hadn't shall not — shan't
 has not — hasn't will not — won't

Вопросительная форма

have/has/had + подлежащее + Прич. II
 shall/will + подлежащее + have + Прич. II

Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
Have { I you worked? we spoken E.? they	Had { I you he she worked? it spoken E.? we they	Shall { I we have worked? spoken E.?
Has { he she worked? it spoken E.?		Will { he she have worked? it spoken E.? you they

Irregular. Неправильные глаголы

Инфинитив	II форма	III форма (Прич. II)
be	was/were	been [bi:n]
do	did	done [dʌn]
fly	flew	flown [floun]
speak	spoke	spoken ['spoukən]
have	had	had [hæd]
take	took	taken ['teikən]
keep	kept	kept [kept]
know	knew	known [noun]

have
has
had
shall have
will have

} been
done
flown
spoken
taken
had
known

2. Passive Voice.

Страдательный залог

to be (am, is, are, was, were) + ed (3 ф. непр.-гл.)

В действительном залоге сказуемое указывает, что подлежащее само совершает действие, а в страдательном залоге подлежащее испытывает воздействие или подвергается действию.

Present Simple Passive

am/is/are + Participle II

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I am asked. met.	I am not asked. met.	Am I asked? met?
He } is asked. She } met. It }	He } is not asked. She } met. It }	Is { he asked? she } met? it }
We } are asked. You } met. They }	We } are not asked. You } met. They }	Are { we asked? you } met? they }

Past Simple Passive

was/were + Participle II

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I } was asked. He } met. She } It }	I } was not asked. He } met. She } It }	Was { I asked? he } met? she } it }
We } were asked. You } met. They }	We } were not asked. You } met. They }	Were { we asked? you } met? they }

Future Simple Passive

shall (will) + be + Participle II

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I We { shall be asked. met.	I We { shall not be asked. met.	Shall I we be asked? met?
He She It { will be asked. met. You They	He She It { will not be asked. met. You They	Will { you he be asked? she be asked? it they

We inform passengers. — Passengers are informed.
 We informed passengers. — Passengers were informed.
 We'll inform passengers. — Passengers will be informed.

They make checks. — Checks are made.
 They made checks. — Checks were made.
 They'll make checks. — Checks will be made.

Progressive Tenses Passive:

The tickets are being checked.

The tickets were being checked.

The tickets will be being checked.

(Future Progressive Passive is very uncommon.)

Perfect Tenses Passive образуется при помощи глагола *to be* в соответствующем времени и причастия II смыслового глагола (Participle II):

We have informed passengers. — Passengers have been informed.

We have made checks. — Checks have been made.

Не все глаголы могут иметь форму страдательного залога, например, *have*, *die*, *arrive*, *fit*, *lack*, *resemble*, *suit*:

We have some problems. = We've got some problems.

Многие глаголы используются с определенными предлогами: *laugh at, look at, wait for*. Необходимо помнить о месте таких предлогов:

We send for a doctor. — A doctor is sent for.

We sent for a doctor. — A doctor was sent for.

We'll send for a doctor. — A doctor will be sent for.

He has been operated on.

All passengers are taken good care of.

3. Adverbial Clauses of Time and Condition.

Придаточные предложения времени и условия

В придаточных предложениях условия и времени с союзами *if* — если, *when* — когда, *after* — после того, как, *before* — до того, как, *till (until)* — (до тех пор,) пока (не), *as soon as* — как только, вместо будущего времени употребляется настоящее время *Present Simple*:

If the weather is bad, they will delay the flight. =

= *They'll delay the flight, if the weather is bad.*

I'll tell you if there are any vacant seats.

He'll come as soon as you call him.

На русский язык оба предложения (главное и придаточное) переводятся будущим временем.

4. Genitive case ('). Притяжательный падеж имен существительных

Существительное в притяжательном падеже отвечает на вопрос "*whose*" [hu:z] — чей?, означает принадлежность предмета, стоит перед определяемым существительным и выполняет функцию определения. Притяжательный падеж образуется прибавлением к существительному апострофа ' и окончания -s:

Flights start with the captain's briefing.

Если существительное во множественном числе, то к нему прибавляется только апостроф:

Flights start with the captains' briefing.

Если существительное во множественном числе не имеет окончания *-s*, то к его форме прибавляют окончание *'s*:

What are your children's names?

5. *"be going to" + infinitive:*

Данная конструкция выражает намерение совершить действие в будущем:

Are you going to fly to France?

What are you going to do this weekend?

How long are we going to stay here?

6. Сводная таблица времен

Сводная таблица времен представлена на следующей странице.

Времена группы *Simple Tense* выражают действия — факты в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем.

Времена группы *Progressive* выражают действие в его развитии, происходящее в данный момент или определенный отрезок времени в прошлом или будущем.

Времена группы *Perfect* выражают действие, уже завершившееся к какому-то определенному моменту в настоящем, прошедшем, будущем.

Сводная таблица времен

Tenses	Simple		Progressive		Perfect	
	Active	Passive	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
Infinitive	<i>to help</i>	<i>to be helped</i>	<i>to be helping</i>	<i>to be being helped</i>	<i>to have helped</i>	<i>to have been helped</i>
Present	I help. Я помо- гаю (во- обще). He helps.	I am helped. Мне помо- гают (вооб- ще). He is helped.	I am helping (now). Я помогаю (сейчас). He is helping.	I am being helped. Мне помогают (сейчас). He is being helped.	I have helped. Я помог. He has helped.	I have been helped. Мне помогли. He has been helped.
Past	I helped. Я помог. He help- ed.	I was helped. Мне помо- гли. He was help- ed.	I was helping. Я помогал. He was help- ing.	I was being helped. Мне помогали. He was being hel- ped.	I had helped. Я помог. He had helped.	I had been helped. Мне помогли. He had been helped.
Future	I shall help. Я помо- гу. = Я буду по- мощать. He will help.	I shall be he- lped. Мне помо- гут. = Мне будут помо- гать. He will be helped.	I shall be help- ing. Я помогу. = Я буду помо- гать. He will be helping.	—	I shall have helped. Я помогу. He will have helped.	I shall have been helped. Мне помогут. He will have been helped.

III. Conversation Practice. CA Duties

Read, translate and discuss the following text:

CABIN ATTENDANT DUTIES

Flights start in the airport Operations Room with the captain's briefing. The captain is informed of the weather conditions and the passengers.

The crew members are also briefed. CAs are also informed of the weather. CAs are instructed how to deal with the passengers if the weather is bad and their flight is delayed or diverted to an alternate. If there are bad weather conditions in flight they have some problems due to turbulence and then they reassure their passengers. Passengers are comforted by CAs. CAs are informed if there are any very important persons (VIPs), who are very important politicians, religious leaders or the most famous people in arts or sports, or commercial important persons (CIPs) — executives of other airlines. Then a special form of address is required. They take special care of such passengers. Some special announcements are made during the flight. Special congratulations are announced for very famous sports teams. The CAs are briefed if some passengers have special requirements — special meals for religious or health reasons. Disabled or ill passengers require some special seating arrangements. If there are some unaccompanied minors (UMs) they board before the other passengers. CAs take special care of UMs as they are responsible for their travel. All passengers are taken great care of.

The CAs board the aircraft before the passengers as they perform a number of their duties both before the passengers board and during boarding. All movable safety equipment is checked: drugs, kits, first aid kits, life vests, fire extinguishers, oxygen masks, smoke hoods, escape slides/chutes, fire axes, megaphone. All these are used in an emergency.

The CAs check doors, walking areas, the position of stairs and airbridge for safety. They check all food and drinks equipment and stores.

Then the CAs perform their duties when the passengers are on board, they make announcements. A passenger head-count is made for reasons of security. The CAs

are responsible for the closing the doors and they contact the captain through the purser.

IV. Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

1. Where does the flight start?
2. What's the captain informed of?
3. Who are VIPs and CIPs?
4. What's required if there are some VIPs in flight?
5. What are CAs responsible for?
6. Why are some special seating arrangements required?
7. When do CAs board the aircraft?
8. What duties do CAs perform?
9. Why is passenger head-count made?
10. Who do CAs contact through the purser?
11. When do they make announcements?
12. When is a special form of address required?
13. What do CAs check before boarding?
14. What's done for security?

2. Translate the following words into Russian:

unaccompanied minors, aid, kit, meals, turbulence, team, movable, store, perform, stairs, reassure, slide, require, seating, equipment, airbridge, escape, health, food, fire, count, closing, chute, care, famous, extinguisher, executive, duty, drugs, divert, delay, briefing.

3. Put the following verbs in the correct column and pronounce them:

smoked serviced separated recommended operated planned

fastened directed contacted parted closed charged boarded asked
 walked used formed accompanied worked started required
 reassured informed performed moved instructed escaped extinguished
 equipped diverted counted looked congratulated comforted
 arranged checked addressed delayed placed helped stayed landed
 destroyed

[t]	[d]	[ɪd]
cooked	lived	visited

4. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. The crew members are informed ____ the weather conditions.
2. CAs are instructed how to deal ____ the passengers.
3. The flight is diverted ____ an alternate if the weather is bad.
4. CAs reassure the passengers if there are some problems ____ turbulence.
5. A special form ____ address was required.
6. Some passengers have some requirements ____ special meals ____ religious or health reasons.
7. CAs board UMs ____ the other passengers.
8. CAs take special care ____ disabled passengers.
9. CAs check safety equipment ____ reasons ____ security.
10. CAs are responsible ____ the closing the doors.
11. All passengers are taken great care ____.
12. All safety equipment is used ____ an emergency.
13. Flights start ____ the Airport Operations Room ____ the captain's briefing.
14. Passengers are comforted ____ the CAs.

5. Change to Passive:

They contact the captain. — The captain is contacted.

1. They inform the captain of the weather. —
2. They informed the crew members of the weather. —
3. They have instructed CAs how to deal with passengers in bad weather. —
4. They will delay our flight due to weather. —
5. They diverted the flight to an alternate. —
6. CAs will reassure the passengers. —
7. They will inform CAs if there are any VIPs. —
8. VIPs require a special form of address. —
9. CAs took special care of VIPs. —
10. CAs will make some special announcements during flight. —
11. CAs closed the doors. —
12. They announce some congratulations. —
13. Some passengers required special seating arrangement. —
14. CAs took special care of UMs. —
15. CAs take great care of all passengers. —
16. CAs will perform a number of duties. —
17. They checked all drinks equipment. —
18. CAs have checked all safety equipment. —
19. CAs will make announcements when passengers are on board. —
20. CAs have closed the doors. —

6. Use the correct verb form:

1. We'll divert to our alternate if there ____ (be) bad weather conditions.
2. CAs will comfort the passengers if there ____ (be) turbulence.
3. A special address will be required if any VIP ____ (travel) by plane.
4. CAs will be briefed if a passenger ____ (require) some special meals.
5. Some special seating arrangements will be required if there ____ (be) a disabled or ill passenger.
6. CAs will board the aircraft before the group of tourists ____ (do) it.
7. CAs will take care if there ____ (be) any UMs.

8. They will take special care if there ____ (be) any executive of the other airlines.
9. They will make congratulations if a very famous sports team ____ (travel) with them.
10. They will be informed if a passenger ____ (have) any problem.

7. Use Past Simple: *He is a pilot. — He was a pilot.*

1. It's cold here. —
2. We often fly to London. —
3. She has some problems. —
4. He goes on business to Paris. —
5. The flight to Helsinki leaves at 9. —
6. Children feel very cold. —
7. I think you are comfortable. —
8. There're many children in flight. —
9. What have you in your bag? —
10. I haven't much money. —
11. He knows English well. —
12. I understand you OK. —

8. Make questions: *There's turbulence. — Is there turbulence?*

1. He is feeling better. —
2. You're going to Moscow. —
3. You speak Russian. —
4. You've got a problem. —
5. Our flight leaves in time. —
6. You are comfortable. —
7. You have found your bag. —
8. You have been to Moscow. —
9. He smokes much. —
10. We are diverting to our alternate. —
11. There are some special meals. —
12. We'll be informed of bad weather conditions. —

13. The crew was informed of the weather. —
14. There'll be some UMs in flight. —
15. The flight to H. will be delayed. —

9. *Make the sentences negative: I speak French. — I don't speak French.*

1. The crew knows English well. —
2. She is feeling better. —
3. There is much cargo on board. —
4. There are some children in flight. —
5. They had some problems with their luggage. —
6. We have been to London. —
7. The crew was informed of the turbulence. —
8. Those flights were diverted to their alternates. —
9. This flight will be delayed. —
10. There's a navigator in their crew. —
11. There are some VIPs on board. —
12. Our passengers had special meals. —
13. They took special care of the children. —
14. She has a problem with her big bag. —
15. There was much time before boarding. —
16. They were late for the flight. —

V. Revision

Vocabulary

duties, briefing, weather conditions, brief, inform, instruct, deal with, delay, divert, alternate, turbulence, reassure, comfort, famous, commercial, special, require, care, announcements, congratulations, announce, requirements, meals, reasons, seating arrangements, unaccompanied minors, board, boarding, on board, responsible, perform, safety, equipment,

drugs, life vests, fire extinguishers, escape slides, axes,
airbridges, food, drinks, head-count.

Grammar

	Present	Past	Future	
I We	have do come go take give get	had did came went took gave got kept made sent saw said	shall will	have do come go take give get keep make send see say
You They	keep make send see say			
He She It	has does comes goes takes gives gets keeps makes sends sees says		will	

Career English for Flight Cabin Attendants

-s (-es)

[s]	[z]	[ɪz]
takes gets keeps makes starts briefs instructs diverts comforts checks smokes escapes walks drinks equips counts contacts	comes does goes gives sends sees says informs deals delays reassures requires accompanies boards travels performs moves	announces arranges uses closes services pleases practices presses realizes relaxes releases searches stresses passes addresses supposes switches

-ed

[t]	[d]	[ɪd]
announced approached asked astonished briefed checked cooked crossed	argued arranged annoyed answered appeared arrived called caused	appreciated assisted attracted comforted completed contacted corrected delighted

developed	changed	depended
discussed	claimed	divided
disembarked	delayed	estimated
dropped	enjoyed	existed
equipped	fastened	included
escaped	followed	indicated
extinguished	identified	instructed
experienced	informed	insulted
fetchd	occupied	invented
hoped	offered	invited
impressed	opened	lasted
looked	pleased	listed
passed	reassured	located
picked	required	repeated
placed	reserved	requested
stopped	specified	started
smoked	stowed	vacated

Irregular Verbs

be — was/were — been
 become — became — become
 begin — began — begun
 do — did — done
 fly — flew — flown
 give — gave — given
 get — got — got
 go — went — gone
 have — ... — ...
 know — ... — ...
 leave — ... — ...
 make — ... — ...
 meet — ... — ...
 speak — ... — ...
 see — ... — ...
 send — ... — ...
 take — ... — ...

UNIT 3

Содержание: — *-ing (Participle I; Gerund; Noun;* Причастие I; Герундий; Отглагольное существительное);
 — *-ed (Past Simple; Participle II);*
 — *Infinitive;* Инфинитив;
 — *Present Perfect Progressive;*
 — тема: *CA Duties before Take off.*

I. Phonetics

1. Pronounce the following (IV тип слога: гласн. + r + гласн.)

a [ɛə]	e [iə]	i/y [aɪə]	o [ɔ:]	u [juə]
care bare dare fare	here mere interfere period	fire — byre tire — tyre retire — pyre wire — gyro	fore more wore core	cure pure during durable

2. Remember

g	[dʒ] — перед e, i, y: general religious lounge gin исключения: get [get], girl [gɜ:l], give [giv], begin [br'gin]
	[g] — go gate guide glass bag ground galley

c	[s]	— перед e, i, y: face civil cycle receive proceed
	[k]	— call class cup crew cake club coffee cot
ck	[k]	— deck back lock check shock clock
ch	[tʃ]	— chair chance channel change check
	[k]	— chord mechanic technical Christ Christmas
sh	[ʃ]	— shop she shelf wish wash shade fresh
th	[θ]	— thick thin thing thanks throw three
	[ð]	— this these those that weather their
ng	[ŋ]	— long length wing ring spring wrong
nk	[ŋk]	— bank link tank drink thank think wink rank

3. Pronounce the following words:

gentle chess char pare child children sling fitting strong
 check center card church can stare care chemical captain
 chock charge chronic cater parent share hero hare charm
 rare face thick chart chap north page cross crack rocket
 second glide chip interfere charity accept vacant character
 package which space sack think

II. Grammar

1. -ing

Participle I

- a. They are leaving the plane (Progressive).
- b. There's a folding table. (какой? — определение)
- c. Don't forget your hand-baggage leaving the plane. (когда? — обстоятельство)

Gerund (Герундий — неличная форма глагола с окончанием -ing)

- a. No smoking is allowed in flight. (Подлежащее)
- b. Refrain from smoking. (Дополнение)
- c. There's a smoking-room. (Определение)
- d. Call me by pressing the button. (Обстоятельство)
- e. He stopped smoking. (Именная часть сказуемого)

Noun (Отглагольное существительное)

- a. The boarding of our flight is announced. (Подлежащее)
- b. We've made many safe landings. (Дополнение)

2. -ed

Past Simple (Простое прошедшее время)

They delayed our flight.

Participle II (Причастие II)

- Our flight is delayed. (Passive).
- They have delayed our flight. (Perfect).
- They are from the delayed flight. (Определение).
- They remained seated. (Именная часть сказуемого).
- Stowed on the floor the bag is safer. (Обстоятельство).

3. *Infinitive*. Инфинитив

- a. To fly in thunderstorm is unsafe. (Подлежащее).
- b. Our duty is to serve passengers. (Часть именного сказуемого).
- c. I want to change the seat. (Дополнение).
- d. There's a checklist to be used for checks. (Определение).
- e. Press the button to call a hostess. (Обстоятельство цели).

Инфинитив может иметь отрицательную форму:

I ask you not to smoke.

Инфинитив имеет форму *Passive*:

There're many systems to be checked.

Инфинитив имеет форму *Progressive*:

It's nice to be sitting by the window.

Инфинитив имеет форму *Perfect*:

She's sorry to have done it.

NOTE:

С глаголами *remember (to)*, *ask someone (to)*, *don't forget (to)* употребляется инфинитив:

Don't forget to fasten your seatbelts.

С глаголами *keep*, *continue*, *mind*, *avoid*, *enjoy*, *excuse*, *suggest*, *stop*, *start*, *finish*, *dislike*, *understand* употребляется герундий:

Stop smoking!

Thanks for flying with us!

4. *Present Perfect Progressive*. Настоящее совершенное продолженное время

have + been + ing

Present Perfect Progressive употребляется для выражения действия, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается в настоящий момент, т.е. подчеркивает продолжение действия, что выражают предлоги *for*, *since* или придаточные

предложения времени:

How long have you been flying? — I've been flying for 5 years.

С глаголами чувственного восприятия вместо *Present Perfect Progressive* употребляется *Present Perfect*:

Have you been to Moscow?

Have you understood me?

III. Conversation Practice

Read, translate and discuss the following text:

CA DUTIES BEFORE TAKE OFF

The passenger cabin is divided into several areas for pre-flight checks and there is a CA responsible for each area. The CAs complete the check using a checklist. Both the public address (PA) system and the interphone are used during these checks. The CAs perform some routine duties before the passengers arrive.

Passenger airliners are of various configuration. There is one class only (economy or tourist) on some airliners. There are two classes (e.g.* first and economy) or three classes, when there is an extra class between the first and economy, it is called by different airlines — business, executive, club, etc.**

The first class is in the nose of the aircraft, and separated from the other class(es) by curtains.

Each class differs by the size of the seats and distance between them.

* e.g. — *exempli gratia*, лат., например (for example [ɪg'zɑ:mpəl])

** etc — *et cetera* [ɪt'setərə], лат., и так далее, и прочее

On most flights seats are allocated to passengers at the check-in desks. The seat number is often recorded on the boarding pass. Seats are numbered in rows from the nose of the aircraft (the front) to the tail and lettered from right to left.

On some flights smoking is allowed, then the CAs indicate to passengers areas for smokers and non-smokers. On some flights smoking is totally forbidden.

In the departure lounge the ground services personnel announce the boarding of a flight and sometimes a CA makes announcements over the PA system in the departure lounge.

When the passengers are settled, the doors are closed. While the airliner is leaving the ramp, taxiing to the runway, lining up and taking off, CAs are busy with passenger services. They check that there is no smoking, the seatbelts are fastened, the seats are in the upright position, tables are stowed (folded away for take off), the children and babies are held firmly by adults (their parents), all galley and catering equipment is secured properly, internal doors and curtains between different parts of the cabin are secured, overhead luggage compartments are closed.

Some airlines provide seatbelts for babies, sweets (candies) to prevent ear problems, complimentary drinks, reading material, gifts from the airline, pillows, blankets, slippers, assistance for mothers with babies/children and games/comics for children.

CAs are seated with their seatbelts secured until the captain announces that they are taking off. On a night flight the cabin lighting is dimmed. CAs remain seated with seatbelts fastened until the "No smoking" sign is turned off.

IV. Exercises

1. Answer the following questions:

1. What do CAs use for the preflight checks?
2. Is smoking allowed on all flights?
3. Who announces the boarding of a flight?
4. Where do they announce the boarding?

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5. Are all passenger aircraft of the same configuration?
6. What classes are there in an aircraft?
7. Are there any areas for smokers?
8. Where's an extra class situated?
9. What do airlines provide for passengers in flight?
10. How long do CAs remain seated with their seatbelts fastened?

2. Translate the following words into Russian:

arrive, divide, differ, allow, row, allocate, forbid, indicate, letter, pre-flight checks, curtain, checklist, distance, tail, check-in desk, size, seat number, boarding pass, departure lounge, occupy, ground services personnel, complete, separate, perform, upright position, record, public address system, totally, different, interphone, executive, various.

3. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. The passenger cabin is divided ____ several areas ____ preflight checks.
2. There is a CA responsible ____ each area.
3. Passenger aircraft are ____ various configuration.
4. The first class is ____ the nose ____ the aircraft.
5. Each class differs ____ the size ____ the seats and distance ____ them.
6. ____ some flights smoking is allowed.
7. ____ the departure lounge they announce the boarding ____ a flight.
8. Seats are numbered ____ right ____ left.
9. The first class is separated ____ the other classes ____ curtains.
10. There is an extra class ____ the first and economy.

4. Translate the following N+N groups:

passenger cabin, public address system, checklist, economy class, tourist class, seat number, departure lounge, ground service

personnel, passenger airliners, check-in desks, passenger services, luggage compartments, ear problems, galley equipment.

5. Change to Present Perfect Progressive:

We're flying to Helsinki. — We've been flying to Helsinki for 40 min.

1. The CAs are completing the checks. —
2. They are performing their routine duties. —
3. In the departure lounge they are announcing this flight. —
4. They are checking the doors, food and drinks equipment. —
5. The captain is briefing the crew members. —
6. He is instructing CAs how to deal with passengers.
7. She is taking care of the UMs. —
8. They are making a passenger head-count. —
9. The passengers are boarding the aircraft for Helsinki. —
10. They are delaying all flights due to weather. —

6. Write Participle I and Participle II:

locate — located — locating

leave — left — leaving

divide, complete, use, perform, call, separate, allocate, record, number, indicate, announce, make, take, check, hold, close, provide, prevent, fasten.

7. Use Participle I, Participle II or Gerund:

All doors are ____ (to close). — All doors are closed.

1. The passenger cabin is ____ (to divide) into several areas.
2. CAs are ____ (to seat) during take off.
3. CAs complete the checks ____ (to use) a checklist.
4. The PA system is ____ (to use) during checks.
5. The seat number is ____ (to record) on the boarding pass.

6. Seats are ____ (to number) in rows.
7. (To smoke) ____ is ____ (to allow) on some flights.
8. Areas for ____ (to smoke) are ____ (to indicate) to passengers.
9. (To smoke) ____ is ____ (to forbid) on some flights.
10. When the passengers are ____ (to settle), the doors are ____ (to close).
11. The aircraft is ____ (to leave) the ramp.
12. No ____ (To smoke) sign is ____ (to turn off).
13. CAs remain ____ (to seat) with seatbelts ____ (to fasten).
14. Children and babies are ____ (to hold) firmly by their parents.
15. Flights start with ____ (to brief).
16. ____ (to walk) areas are ____ (to check).
17. Some passengers require special ____ (to seat) arrangements.
18. CAs are responsible for the ____ (to close) the doors.

8. Translate and memorize the following:

Verbs – Nouns

to use [j u : z] — use [j u : s]
to take off — take off
to stop — stop
to check — check

to list — list
to address — address
to sign — sign
to call — call
to seat — seat
to number — number
to place — place

Verbs – Nouns

to record [r i ' k o : d] — record [' r e k o d]
to board — board/boarding
to letter — letter
to smoke — smoke
to ground — ground
to service — service
to taxi — taxi
to position — position
to drink — drink
to light — light/lighting

Verbs – Nouns

to equip — equipment
to settle — settlement
to announce — announcement
to allocate — allocation

Verbs – Nouns

to assist — assistance
to perform — performance
to allow — allowance
to differ — difference

to indicate — indication
to prevent — prevention
to provide — provision

to read — reading
to light — lighting
to depart — departure
to cater — catering
to arrive — arrival
to fly — flight

V. Revision

Vocabulary

divide, complete, use, perform, arrive, call, separate, differ, allocate, record, number, letter, allow, indicate, forbid, announce, settle, close, leave, line up, taxi, take off, stow, fold, hold, secure, provide, prevent, dim, turn off, totally, firmly, properly, each, various, extra, between, while, during, often, then, sometimes, busy, adult, catering, internal, different, overhead, complimentary, gift, pillow, blanket, slippers, assistance, until, lighting, sign.

Grammar

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Simple</i>	<i>Participle II</i>	<i>Participle I</i>
to use to speak	used spoke	used spoken	using speaking

<i>Active</i>	<i>Passive</i>	<i>Progressive</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Perfect Progressive</i>
to use to speak	to be used to be spoken	to be using to be speaking	to have used to have spoken	to have been using to have been speaking

Noun + Noun

cabin attendant duties, pre-flight checks, PA system, economy class, tourist class, check-in desks, seat number, departure lounge, ground services personnel, passenger services, galley equipment, catering equipment, luggage compartments, ear problems, reading material, night flights, cabin lighting, no smoking sign, galley and catering equipment.

flight deck, radio-operator, flight engineer, crew member, passenger plane/cabin/compartment, passenger cabin crew, flight director, cabin services director, cabin area, cabin attendant, a/t type, emergency exit, ICAO recommendations, safety reasons, flight safety, airport Operations Room, weather conditions, sports teams, health reasons, safety equipment, first aid kits, fire extinguishers, oxygen masks, fire axes, food and drinks equipment, passenger head-count, checklist.

both ... and

both the PA system and the interphone, both one class and two classes airliners, both the size of the seats and distance between them, both smokers and non-smokers, both the ground services personnel and CAs, both children and babies, both games and comics, both the captains and the crew members, both VIPs and CIPs, both religious and health reasons, both disabled and ill.

UNIT 4

Содержание: — *Imperative (continued)*. Повелительное наклонение (продолжение);
 — *should*;
 — *would like*;
 — тема: *Welcome Announcements*.

I. Phonetics

1. Pronounce the following:

	Слог оканчивается на гласную	Слог оканчивается на согласную	гласная + r + согласная	гласная + r + гласная
a	[eɪ] make take	[æ] man tap	[ɑ:] farm cart	[ɛə] fare care
e	[ɪ:] be he	[e] belt help	[ə:] hers person	[ɪə] here severe
i	[aɪ] time site	[ɪ] tin sit	[ə:] skirt first	[aɪə] tire fire
o	[ou] note spoke	[ɒ] not spot	[ɔ:] port form	[ɔ:] store more

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u	[ju:] tube duty	[ʌ] cut just	[ə:] hurt nurse	[juə] cure during
y	[aɪ] fly type	[ɪ] system gyp	[ə:] myrtle syrtis	[aɪə] tyre pyre

2. Read the following vowel combinations:

a	ai/ay	[eɪ]	wait pay day aid attain await may say way stay delay again claim afraid
	ai+r	[eə]	air hair stairs airbus pair fair
	au/aw	[ɔ:]	cause caution fault because law saw draw taught automatic autumn
	a+l+corr.	[ɔ:]	all talk call tall walk salt hall
	a+s+corr.	[ɑ:]	ask glass fast last fasten forecast mask pass past task vast passport class
	w+a	[wɔ]	want was wash watch wander
e	ee/ca	[i:]	feel each easy cast eat deep cheese keep meat speak week tea sweet sea seem reach teach reason please knee meals least leave greet
	ea	[e]	bread head ready healthy weather pleasant heavy instead already dead dealt
	eer/ear	[iə]	beer steer appear near clear dear deer fear hear But: bear [beə], wear [weə]

i	ie	[i:]	piece believe brief relief relieve
	i+nd	[aɪ]	kind find behind remind mind <i>But</i> wind [wind], window ['windəu]
	igh/ign	[aɪ]	high light flight sight sign assign delight tight right night fight
o	oa	[ou]	coat coach approach road roast soap
	oo	[u:]	food root roof soon too tooth loosen
		[u]	look book foot cook booklet wood
	oi/oy	[ɔɪ]	oil coin toy avoid annoy appoint enjoy voice foil destroy
	ou	[au]	out house about amount round found ground mouth outside cloud encounter announce pronounce
	ow	[au]	now how down downstairs
		[ou]	know show low own row stow below blow
	w+o+r	[wə:]	work word worse world worst
u	q+u	[kw]	quite question quick quality request require quickly quarter

II. Grammar

1. Imperative. Повелительное наклонение

Вспомогательный глагол *do* часто употребляется в повелительном наклонении в просьбах, извинениях, жалобах или для выражения более настойчи-

вой, требовательной команды:

Do be careful! Do come!

Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения образуется при помощи Вспомогательного глагола *do + not (don't) + infinitive*:

Do not smoke! = Don't smoke!

Do not worry! = Don't worry!

Do not be late! = Don't be late!

Отрицательная форма конструкции *Let's + infinitive* образуется двумя способами: *Let's not + infinitive*;

Don't let's + infinitive:

Let's not open the box. = Don't let's open the box.

2. *Should* [ʃud]

Глагол *should* может иметь модальное значение *должен/следует*, и употребляться со всеми лицами для выражения совета, упрёка, морального долга:

You should fasten your seatbelt.

Your seatbelt should be fastened.

Should + Simple Infinitive относится к настоящему или будущему времени, а с *Perfect Infinitive* относится к прошедшему времени (*следовало бы/должен был*):

You should have fastened the seatbelt.

3. *Would like*

Would like часто употребляется в значении *want*, особенно в вежливых просьбах и предложениях:

Would you like to change seats?

Would you like a cup of tea?

III. Conversation Practice

1. Translate, practice reading the following information and try to memorize it:

WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENTS

Good morning/afternoon/evening, ladies and gentlemen!
(Aeroflot) flight number (719) to D. is now ready for boarding. Passengers for this flight should proceed now through the door at the end of the departure lounge. Please, extinguish all smoking material before leaving the lounge.

Thank you.

Boarding will take place according to the seat numbers shown on the boarding cards. You are asked not to proceed through (via) the gate until these numbers are called.

Thank you.

Economy class passengers holding boarding cards with seat numbers between rows 15 and 25 are requested to board now.

Thank you.

When all the passengers have taken their seats and all cabin baggage has been stowed, a general welcome announcement is made. Very often it is recorded, sometimes a cabin attendant makes the announcement.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen!
Captain _____ and his crew on behalf of (Aeroflot) welcome you on board the aircraft _____ bound for H.

Our flight time will be _____ hours _____ minutes. The length of the route is _____

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thousand and ____ hundred kms. Speed is 950 km/h.*

Flight altitude is 10.000 metres.

Thank you.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen!

Captain ____ and his crew would like to welcome you on our flight to H.

The distance is ____ kms.

Our flight time is ____ hours ____ minutes.

We will fly at an altitude of ____ kms at a speed of ____ km/h.

Now, please, put your seatback to the upright position, fasten your seatbelt and refrain from smoking until the signs are off.

The captain and his crew wish you a pleasant flight.

Thank you.

2. Read, translate and memorize the following:

Show (Produce) me your ticket(s), please.

Go up the steps (ramp), please.

Occupy your seats, please.

This is your seat.

These are your seats.

Occupy any vacant seat(s), please.

Sit here, please.

Put your light things on the overhead rack, please.

Put your bag under your seat, please.

* km/h — kilometers per hour

Keep your bag (briefcase) on the floor under the seat, please.
Fasten your seatbelts, please.
Refrain from smoking, please.
Put your cigarette out, please.
Are you comfortable here?
I'm sure you'll be comfortable here.
Sorry, are you sitting in your own seat?
I think (I'm afraid) this isn't your seat.
Where will you like to sit?
Will/would you like to sit by the window?
Will you change seats with this lady, please?
There's a cradle (cot) for your baby.
Will/would you use a cradle/cot for your baby?
Will you put your baby into the cradle?
Your baby will be more comfortable there.
Let me help you with your baby.
Don't smoke! You shouldn't smoke!
Don't put heavy things on the rack!
Don't worry! Don't hurry!
I'm glad to welcome you on board the plane.
Our crew is glad to welcome you...
We are glad to welcome you...
On behalf of our company the captain and the crew are glad to welcome you...
I/We welcome you on board the plane.
Our plane is bound for Paris.
We are bound for Paris.
Here's some information about our flight.
Listen to some information about our flight, please.
The overall distance of our flight is about 3000 km.
Our speed will be 950 km/h.
Our altitude will be about 10.000 m.
Our first stop will be at H. airport.
We'll be in flight for about an hour (2 hours).

IV. Exercises

1. Translate the following words into Russian:

occupy, proceed, extinguish, take place, call, hold, request, show, go up, put, keep, refrain, produce, worry, change, welcome, be bound (for), listen (to), be glad, be kind, be sure, be afraid, steps, vacant, things, floor, cradle, cot, overall, speed, altitude, distance, stop.

2. Use a more polite way: Sit here, please. — Will you sit here, please?

1. Go up the steps, please.
2. Occupy your seats, please.
3. Occupy any vacant seat(s), please.
4. Put your bag under your seat, please.
5. Put your light things on the overhead rack, please.
6. Keep your briefcase on the floor under your seat, please.
7. Fasten your seat belt(s), please.
8. Refrain from smoking, please.
9. Change seats with this lady, please.
10. Sit by the window, please.
11. Use a cradle (cot) for your baby, please.
12. Show me your boarding card(s), please.

3. Use should/shouldn't:

Occupy this seat, please. — You should occupy ...
Don't do it! — You shouldn't do it.

1. Comfort your children, please.
2. Don't smoke, please.
3. Don't keep your bag here, please.
4. Don't put heavy things on the rack, please.
5. Don't walk, please.

6. Fasten your seatbelt(s), please.
7. Refrain from smoking, please.
8. Put your bag under your seat, please.
9. Put your baby into the cot, please.

4. Use "would like" in the following sentences:

1. Will you sit here, please?
2. Will you occupy this seat, please?
3. Will you put your baby into the cot?
4. Will you put these things on the rack?
5. Where will you sit?
6. Where will you keep your bag?

5. Practice your own dialogues between the CA and passengers having some problems:

- a. A passenger wants to locate his seat;
- b. A passenger is sitting in the wrong seat;
- c. A passenger would like to sit by the window;
- d. A passenger sitting in the first class, has an economy class ticket;
- e. Two passengers are arguing over the same seats;
- f. A young mother asks you to help her with her baby.

6. Answer the following questions:

1. Is my seat in the first cabin?
2. Are these our seats?
3. Is this plane bound for Helsinki?
4. What's the overall distance of our flight?
5. Is smoking allowed now?
6. Is smoking allowed in flight?
7. What's our speed?
8. At what altitude are we flying?

9. Are my children comfortable there?
10. Am I sitting in the right/wrong seat?
11. Will you help me with my baby, please?

7. Translate into English:

1. Занимайте любые свободные места.
2. Простите, это ваше место?
3. Позвольте мне помочь вам с ребенком.
4. Ваши вещи легкие (тяжелые)?
5. Держите сумку на полу под креслом.
6. Мы рады приветствовать вас на борту самолета.
7. Наш командир рад приветствовать вас.
8. Это место свободное.
9. От имени нашей компании мы приветствуем вас на борту самолета.
10. Вам хотелось бы занять место у окна?
11. Вашему ребенку будет уютнее здесь.
12. Послушайте информацию о нашем полете, пожалуйста.
13. Не следует ставить тяжелые вещи на полку.
14. Не следует курить на посадке.
15. Наша скорость 900—950 км/ч.
15. Наша высота около 10000 м.
17. Время полета 50 минут.
18. Протяженность маршрута около 900 км.

Revision

Vocabulary

altitude, speed, overall distance, flight time, bound for, welcome, on behalf of, on board, upright position, refrain (from), weigh, pleasant, flight number, ready for boarding, proceed, through the gate, smoking material, departure lounge, seat number, row, take

seats, stow, record, the length of the route, produce (show), go up, occupy, put, change seats, heavy things, own seat, think.

Write the synonyms:

start — begin — commence

assistance —

to stow tables —

to reassure passengers —

cabin attendant —

responsibility —

unaccompanied minors —

in accordance with —

via the gate —

to request —

to occupy seats —

cabin baggage —

to produce tickets —

stairs —

aircraft —

passenger compartment —

senior member of the cabin crew —

in charge of —

Find the antonyms in the texts and put them down:

heavy — light

kind —

old —

cold —

near —

expensive —

weak —

wrong — right

tall —

large —

thick —

slow —

wet —

left —

good —

UNIT 5

- Содержание:
- *suffixes/prefixes*; суффиксы/префиксы;
 - *reflexive pronouns*; возвратные местоимения;
 - *other*;
 - *absolute forms of possessive pronouns*; абсолютные формы притяжательных местоимений;
 - порядок слов в повествовательном предложении;
 - *questions*; типы вопросов;
 - *conditional sentences (Subjunctive)*; условные предложения (сослагательное наклонение);
 - правила орфографии;
 - тема: *Safety Announcements*.

I. Phonetics

1. Pronounce the following:

a [eɪ]						
[eɪ]	[æ]	[a:]	[eə]	[ɔ:]	[ɒ]	[ə]
make safe take	bag back sat	far part start	care fare parent	walk talk tall	what wash watch	about advise address

e [ɪ:]					
[ɪ:]	[ɪ]	[e]	[ə:]	[ɪə]	[a:]
he see feet	begin escape between	belt best next	her serve alert	here severe interfere	clerk sergeant

i [aɪ:]				
[aɪ:]	[ɪ]	[ə:]	[aɪə]	[ɪ:]
fine line side	dish pin miss	sir first circle	fire hire wire	machine

o [ou]					
[ou]	[ɔ]	[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]	[ʌ]	[u:]
so smoke hope	not lot fog	form port sort	more wore store	come love front	do who move

u [ju:]				
[ju:]	[ʌ]	[ə:]	[juə]	[u]
duty tune fuse	bus plug buck	turn hurt curtain	cure during furious	put pull full

y [waɪ]					
[aɪ]	[ɪ]	[ə:]	[aɪə]	[j]	[ɪ]
by fly why rhyme	system symbol myth rhythm	myrtle myrrh Byrd	tyre byre gyro	yes you yellow	fully kindly quickly

2. Silent Letters

could would listen should calm walk talk half write wrong know
knock knee daughter height eight light night wrap sight weigh
weight thought bought high though guide hour climb fasten sign
design flight wrench tight right answer brought vehicle debt
whistle slight through lamb assign neighbour model tongue yolk

3. Ударение. Интонация

Если слово состоит из двух слогов, то один произносится с большим усилием, т.е. находится под ударением; в транскрипции ударение обозначается знаком ['] перед ударным слогом, например, *cabin* ['kæbɪn].

В безударном положении большинство гласных произносятся как нейтральный звук [ə]:

pilot ['paɪlət]

differ ['dɪfə]

future ['fju:tʃə]

В словаре отмечается иногда два варианта произносительной нормы одного и того же слова:

action ['ækʃən] или [ækʃn]

В многосложных словах можно встретить главное ударение, которое обозначается знаком ударения сверху над ударным слогом ['], а также второстепенное ударение, обозначенное знаком ударения снизу перед ударным слогом:

[, kəmplɪ 'mentəri] [, ɪndɪ 'vɪdʒuəl]

В некоторых словах может быть два главных ударения:

['dɪsɪm 'ba:k]

В английском языке два основных тона (мелодии) — нисходящий и восходящий. Восходящий тон в английском языке напоминает восходящий тон в русском языке при перечислении:

раз, два, три... / one, / two, / three...

Вопросы, требующие ответа "Да/Нет", произносятся восходящим тоном:

' Is she / ill? — \ No, she \ isn't.

— \ Yes, she \ is.

' Are you ' all / right?

' Do you speak / English?

Нисходящий тон в английском языке напоминает нисходящий тон в русском языке:

' Stop \ smoking! ' What's the \ matter?

We are ' flying to \ Paris. You ' speak \ English, / don't you?

' Do you ' speak / English or \ French?

II. Grammar

1. Suffixes. Суффиксы

Суффиксы **-er**, **-or** образуют существительное, обозначающее лицо, принадлежащее к какой-либо профессии:

fly — flyer act — actor

При помощи суффикса **-ess** образуются некоторые существительные, обозначающие профессию для лиц женского рода:

actress stewardess

С суффиксом **-er** имеется ряд существительных, выражающих родственные отношения:

mother father sister brother

С неодушевленными предметами существительные с суффиксом **-er** (**-or**) обозначают название предметов для выполнения работ:

compute — computer record — recorder

Суффикс **-ion** образует существительные от глаголов:

decide — decision discuss — discussion

Суффиксы **-ful** и **-less** образуют прилагательные от существительных:

use — useful — useless польза — полезный — бесполезный
care — careful — careless забота — заботливый — беззаботный

Суффиксы как признаки частей речи

Имя существительное	Имя прилагательное	Глагол	Наречие
-er smoker	-ful useful	-ify identify	-ly kindly
-or operator	-al normal	-te indicate	usually completely

-ation publication	-able movable	-en widen	immedi- ately
-ment requirement	-ible visible	-ize (-ise) recognize	absolutely
-ance accordance	-less cloudless		firmly
-ity security	-y cloudy		carefully
-ure departure	-ous famous		
-age stowage	-ive executive		
-ion decision			

2. Prefixes. Префиксы (приставки)

Наиболее употребительные префиксы:

Значение	Префиксы	Примеры
Выражение отрицания	un-	unable unfasten unaccompanied uncomfortable
	im-	impossible
	dis-	dislike disconnect disembark
	mis-	misunderstand
	non-	non-smoker
	ir-	irrational irregular
	in-	inseparable
	de-	decompression

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Повторность действия	re-	recheck restart reset
До-, пред-, заранее	pre-	pre-set pre-heat pre-arrange

В английском языке одна часть речи может быть образована от другой без употребления суффиксов, без изменений в написании, а путем конверсии:

aid (сущ.) помощь;

aid (глагол) помогать;

book (сущ.) книга;

book (глагол) бронировать билет

3. Reflexive Pronouns. Возвратные местоимения

Каждое личное местоимение имеет соответствующее возвратное местоимение:

I — my — myself you — your — yourself he — his — himself she — her — herself it — its — itself	we — our — ourselves you — your — yourselves they — their — themselves
--	--

I'll see to it myself.

You'll do it yourself.

4. Absolute forms of possessive pronouns.

Абсолютные формы притяжательных местоимений

Притяжательные местоимения в абсолютной форме употребляются самостоятельно, т.е. вместо существительного:

my — mine your — yours his — his	her — hers our — ours their — theirs
--	--

Whose bag is this? — It's mine.

Is it yours? — Yes, it's mine.

What's your name? — Tom, and yours?

5. Other [' ʌðə]. Местоимение "другой, другие".

Местоимение *other* другой, другие может иметь несколько значений:

а. Когда речь идет о двух предметах, *other* с существительным в единственном числе и с артиклем *the* имеет значение *другой*:

Take the **other** seat, please.

б. Если существительное во множественном числе, *other* имеет значение *остальные, все, другие*:

Where are the **other** tickets?

в. С неопределенным артиклем это местоимение употребляется перед исчисляемыми существительными в единственном числе *another* [ə ' ʌðə] *другой; иной; какой-нибудь еще; еще один*:

Could I have **another** cup of tea?

д. Местоимение *other* с существительным может употребляться после вопросительных слов, притяжательных и неопределенных местоимений (артикуль не употребляется):

What **other** duties do you perform?

е. Местоимение *other* имеет форму множественного числа *others* и употребляется вместо упомянутого существительного:

Some passengers are reading, **others** are sleeping.

6. Порядок слов в повествовательном предложении.

В английском языке повествовательные предложения имеют твердый порядок слов. Строгий порядок слов означает, что каждый член предложения имеет свое определенное место:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 0 — (обстоятельство); | 3 — прямое дополнение; |
| 1 — подлежащее; | 4 — (если есть) предложное дополнение; |
| 2 — сказуемое; | 5 — обстоятельство. |

Перед подлежащим или дополнением могут иметься определения:
Our plane has 10 emergency exits.

Обстоятельство обычно находится в конце предложения, но часто обстоятельство находится перед подлежащим:

Before any flight they demonstrate the use of oxygen masks. During the flight you'll be served drinks.

В вопросах к подлежащему и его определению порядок слов соблюдается прямой, строгий, т.е. такой же, как в повествовательном предложении:

What is on the rack? What bag is on the rack?

Whose bag is on the rack? Who speaks English?

7. Questions. Типы вопросов

В английском языке имеется 4 типа вопросов:

- "Yes/No" questions (общие вопросы);
- "Wh" questions (специальные вопросы);
- Alternative questions (альтернативные вопросы; вопросы выбора);
- Tag questions (Tail questions) (разделительные вопросы).

a. "Yes/No" questions. Общий вопрос.

Данный тип вопросов начинается с глагола и требует ответа "Да/Нет":

'Is ' this your /bag? — \Yes, it ' is./\No, it ' isn't.

Общий вопрос произносится восходящим тоном:

'Are ' these your /children? — \Yes, they ' are./\No, they ' aren't.

Have you got a /problem? — \Yes, I ' have./\No, I ' haven't.

'Do you /smoke? — \Yes, I ' do./\No, I ' don't. (D'you /smoke?)

'Did you en'joy the /meals? — \Yes, I ' did./\No, I ' didn't.

' Shall we arrive in time? — \Yes, we ' shall./ \No, we ' shan't.

Ответ может ограничиться словами Yes/No:

' Is there a delay? — \Yes./ \No.

b. "Wh" questions. Специальные вопросы.

Такие вопросы начинаются с одного из следующих вопросительных слов:

who [hu:] — кто

what [wɒt] — что, какой

whom [hu:m] — кого; кому

whose [hu:z] — чей

which [wɪtʃ] — какой, который

when [wen] — когда

how far ['hau'fa:] — как далеко

why [waɪ] — почему

how [hau] — как, каким образом

how many/much — сколько

how long ['hau'lon] — как долго

where [weə] — где, куда

what kind of — какого рода (вида), что за

' What's this? — It's my bag.

' Where's your bag?

' How do you feel?

' How much is it?

Порядок слов в специальных вопросах такой же, как и в общих вопросах, только в начале вопроса перед глаголом стоит вопросительное слово.

Необходимо обратить внимание на вопрос к подлежащему, который начинается с вопросительного слова *who* (*what*) или к определению подлежащего с вопросительным словом *whose*; сказуемое таких вопросов согласуется с 3 л. ед. числа; краткий ответ состоит из подлежащего и соответствующей формы глагола:

' Who is the captain? — Mr. Brown is.

' Who has ' got any \ medicine? — \ I have.

' Who ' speaks \ English? — \ I do.

' Who \ did it? \ I did.

' Which of the ' crew ' speaks \ English? — CAs \ do.

' Whose \ bag is it? — It's \ mine.

' What ' meals are /served in \ flights?

NOTE:

Следует помнить, что в вопросах с *when* не употребляется *Present Perfect*, его заменяют на *Past Indefinite*:

We've flown to London this week. —

When did you fly to London? — We flew to London two days ago.

c. Alternative questions. Альтернативные вопросы.

Альтернативный вопрос по форме напоминает *Yes/No* вопрос, т.е. начинается с глагола, содержит союз *or* [о:] или; а в ответе предполагает ответ на предлагаемый выбор между двумя действиями, лицами или предметами:

' Are you a / pilot or a \ steward? — I'm a \ steward.

' Do you like / tea or \ coffee? — \ Coffee.

' Shall we ' go by / bus or \ train? — We'll ' go by \ train.

Первая часть такого вопроса произносится с повышением тона, а вторая — с понижением.

' Do you ' speak / English or \ German? — I ' speak \ English.

' Can I ' take my ' bag to the / cabin or ' shall I leave it \ here?

d. Tag questions (Tail questions). Разделительные вопросы.

Данный тип вопроса представляет собой утвердительное или отрицательное предложение, за которым следует вопрос, состоящий из вспомогательного глагола и личного местоимения; если вопрос следует за утвердительным предложением, то вопрос в конце фразы состоит из подлежащего в форме местоимения и краткой отрицательной формы глагола. Если вопрос следует за отрицательным предложением, глагол в краткой вопросительной части должен употребляться в утвердительной форме:

' This is your \ bag, / isn't it? — ' Yes, it \ is./ ' No, it \ isn't.

This isn't your \ bag, \ is it? — \ Yes./ \ No.

You \ smoke, / don't you? — ' Yes, I \ do./ ' No, I \ don't.

You ' don't \ smoke, / do you? — \ Yes./ \ No.

You've ' lost your \ camera, / haven't you? — Yes, I \ have./ No, I \ haven't.

You haven't ' lost your \ camera, / have you? — \ Yes./ \ No.

She had a ' problem with her \ bag, / didn't she? — \ Yes./ \ No.

She ' didn't have a ' problem with her \ bag, / did she?

8. Conditional Sentences. (Subjunctive).

Условные предложения. (Сослагательное наклонение).

Present. Conditionals. Для выражения воображаемого, желательного, предполагаемого действия или нереальных, невероятных ситуаций в настоящем и будущем времени используется особая группа глагольных форм:

Career English for Flight Cabin Attendants

а) **инфинитив** со всеми лицами после глаголов *ask, command, demand, insist, order, recommend, request, require, suggest, wish*, а также в конструкциях *it's important/vital/necessary that ...*:

CA recommends that the bag be on the floor.

It's important that everyone fasten the seatbelt.

It's necessary that the seatbelt be fastened.

В этих случаях возможно использование вспомогательных глаголов *should/would/could/might + infinitive*:

It's important that you should know English.

We request that everyone would remain seated.

б) **Simple Past**:

I wish I knew English well.

If only I had more time!

Were употребляется со всеми лицами после союзов *if, as if* и после глагола *wish*:

If I were a pilot! If it were Sunday today!

I wish I were a pilot. He speaks English as if he were an Englishman.

Если в придаточном предложении с союзом *if* употребляется *Past Simple*, то в главном предложении употребляется *should/would/could/might + infinitive*:

If I were you, I shouldn't worry. = I shouldn't worry if I were you.

Выражение "*If I were you*" часто опускается и совет можно дать таким образом:

I shouldn't worry.

Should часто употребляется в придаточном предложении, иногда после союза *if*, когда действие кажется менее вероятным:

If you should wish to purchase a gift, let us know.

Should you wish to buy a gift, let us know.

Данная конструкция обычно употребляется для выражения совета, приказа или предложений.

9. Правила орфографии

1. При образовании *-ing* формы необходимо соблюдать следующие правила орфографии и произношения:

- a. Конечная "немая" *-e* в основе глагола опускается:
improve — improving indicate — indicating

Но следует помнить, что это правило не относится к глаголам, оканчивающимся на читаемую букву *-e (-ee)*:

see — seeing ['si:ɪŋ] be — being ['bi:ɪŋ]

- b. Конечная согласная буква перед окончанием *-ing* удваивается для сохранения закрытого слога:

equip — equipping stop — stopping sit — sitting put — putting

- c. Конечная *-y* сохраняется:

fly — flying

Если глагол оканчивается на звук [ɪ], то при прибавлении *-ing* произносится два [ɪ]:

studying ['stʌdiɪŋ]

- d. Если в основе глагола *-ie*, то при образовании *-ing* формы, буквы *ie* меняются на *-y* перед *-ing*:

lie — lying die — dying tie — tying

2. При образовании 3 лица единственного числа в *Present Simple* необходимо соблюдать следующие правила орфографии:

- a. У глаголов с окончанием *-y* с предшествующей согласной буквой, *-y* меняется на *-i* и добавляется *-es*:

I fly — he flies cry — cries
I study — she studies dry — dries

Career English for Flight Cabin Attendants

б. У глаголов с окончанием **-у** с предшествующей гласной буквой, **-у** не меняется перед окончанием **-s**:

I stay — he stays lay — lays say — says

с. Следует запомнить:

do [du:] — does [dʌz]

go [gou] — goes [gouz]

say [sei] — says [sez]

У существительных на **-у** с предшествующей согласной буквой при образовании множественного числа **-у** меняется на **-i** перед окончанием **-es**; у существительных на **-у** с предшествующей гласной нет никаких изменений перед **-s**:

hobby — hobbies

boy — boys

company — companies

toy — toys

sky — skies

key — keys

baby — babies

galley — galleys

duty — duties

При прибавлении к основе глагола окончания **-ed** следует соблюдать следующие правила орфографии:

а. Односложные глаголы с кратким гласным звуком удваивают конечную согласную букву для сохранения закрытого типа слога:

stop — stopped equip — equipped fit — fitted

б. Если глагол имеет окончание **-у** с предшествующей согласной буквой, то **-у** меняется на **-i** перед окончанием **-ed**:

study — studied ['stʌdɪd] cry — cried dry — dried

с. Если глагол имеет окончание **-у** с предшествующей гласной буквой, то **-у** сохраняется:

stay — stayed delay — delayed betray — betrayed

III. Conversation Practice. Safety Announcements

Translate, practice reading the following information and try to memorize it:

*Reading announcements mind pronunciation, stress, rhythm and intonation:**

SAFETY ANNOUNCEMENTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS

Before any flight CAs demonstrate the use of oxygen masks and give an explanation. This is often done by video, or CA reads announcements into microphone. CAs demonstrate emergency equipment.

a) Emergency Exits

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Our aircraft has (10) emergency exits. They are marked with the word "Exit".

In case of emergency use the main and emergency exits on both sides in the front, middle and rear parts of the plane.

These safety instructions tell you where the exits are located and how to use them.

The safety instruction cards have been placed in your seat pocket and contain important information for emergencies.

Thank you.

* mind [maɪnd] — помнить; следить

pronunciation [prəˌnʌnsɪ'eɪʃən] — произношение; произнесение

stress [stress] — ударение

rhythm ['rɪðm] — ритм

intonation [ˌɪntəʊ'neɪʃən] — интонация

b) Life Jackets

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Part of our route lies over the sea and in accordance with the international regulations we would like to demonstrate the life jacket to you.

It is located under your seat — your life jacket.

We put on the life jacket over the head so that the carbon dioxide cylinder remains on the outside.

Pull the tape behind, cross it on the waist, now bring the ends in front and tie them under the jacket.

To inflate the life jacket you have to pull the guard off the cylinder cap.

If you need to blow the jacket use the blow valves.

At night time turn on the emergency light by pulling the cord to release the battery plugs.

In poor visibility conditions use the call whistle. Don't inflate the jacket inside the compartment without the crew's permission.

Thank you.

c) Oxygen Mask

Your oxygen mask is in the seatback in front of you.

If necessary it'll appear automatically.

When you see the mask put out your cigarette immediately. Hold your mask over your nose and mouth, oxygen will start blowing.

d) Read and translate the announcements given by other airlines:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

As part of our flight today is over water, international regulations require that we demonstrate the use of the life jacket. Each passenger is provided with a life jacket which is located beneath your seat. Your cabin crew is now demonstrating how to use it.

Pull the life jacket over your head.

Fasten the jacket with the tapes around your waist as the crew are now demonstrating.

Do NOT, I repeat NOT, inflate the jacket until you have left the aircraft.

The jacket is automatically inflated by pulling these tags or, if necessary, by blowing into this tube.

A light is provided here, and a whistle for attracting attention.

Thank you.

e) Read, translate and memorize the following:

There are emergency bags in the back of each seat.

Use the emergency bag if you feel bad.

Let your child use the emergency bag if he feels bad.

Would you be so kind as to stop smoking on take off, please?

Put out your cigarette immediately!

Put your coat, hat, gloves on the rack.

IV. Exercises

1. Translate the following words into Russian:

stow, record, refrain (from), locate, wish, place, mark, tie, remain, put on, pull, lie, inflate, be off, blow, turn on, release, appear, hold, fall, extinguish, secure, breathe, advise, find, require, repeat, attract, tape, waist, on behalf of, bound for, attention, strap, distance, pleasant, explanation, cord, nose, mouth, light, tube, upright position, length, call, whistle, emergency light, night time, flight time, emergency exits, seat pocket, emergency equipment, flight altitude, battery plug, emergency evacuation, safety instructions, life jacket, safety instruction cards, poor visibility conditions.

2. Practice your own dialogues between CAs and passengers:

- a) a passenger is having some seating problems;
- b) a passenger didn't understand an announcement about seatbelts;
- c) a passenger is having some problem with stowage of his handbaggage;
- d) a lady is having trouble with her coat and hat;
- e) practice welcoming passengers on board in pairs.

3. Translate into Russian (Present Conditionals):

1. We require that all carry-on luggage be stowed under the seat on the floor. 2. It's necessary that you should return to your seats and fasten the seatbelts. 3. We recommend that large and heavy items be placed on the floor. 4. I suggest that you should keep your box on the knees. 5. It's necessary that all passengers be informed of these rules. 6. The passengers wish we should keep them informed of the weather conditions. 7. We require that the open overhead racks be used for hats and coats only. 8. I recommend that you put your baby into the cradle. 9. She requires that all seatbelts should be fastened. 10. It's important that all the galley equipment should be properly secured. 11. It is recommended that all the luggage compart-

ments should be properly closed. 12. It's important that the passengers' tables should be stowed.

4. Make "Tag questions":

You speak English, _____? You speak English, don't you?
You don't speak English, do you?

1. The child speaks Russian, _____?
2. Some airlines provide gifts, _____?
3. The airliner is taking off, _____?
4. The doors were closed, _____?
5. The passengers have settled, _____?
6. The flight to London is ready for boarding, _____?
7. Passengers are not reading now, _____?
8. Our flight will take 90 minutes, _____?
9. Smoking is not allowed, _____?
10. You don't smoke, _____?

5. Make "wh" questions:

1. _____ makes the general welcome announcement?
2. _____ announcements do they make?
3. _____ is the cabin baggage stowed?
4. _____ is our flight time?
5. _____ are the exits located?
6. _____ is the length of the route?
7. _____ shall we refrain from smoking?
8. _____ equipment do they demonstrate?
9. _____ reads announcements?
10. _____ is demonstration done?
11. _____ signs are off?
12. _____ is the life jacket located?
13. At _____ altitude are we flying?

6. Fill in the blanks with prepositions:

1. Put your seatback _____ the upright position, please.
2. Will you refrain _____ smoking, please?
3. Demonstrations are done _____ video.
4. CA reads announcements _____ microphone.
5. They are marked _____ the word "exit".
6. Part _____ our route lies _____ the sea.
7. Life jacket is located _____ your seat.
8. Your oxygen mask is _____ the seat back _____ you.
9. We will be flying _____ an altitude _____ 10.000 m _____ a speed _____ 900 km/h.
10. We welcome you _____ board the aircraft IL-86 bound _____ Paris.

7. Complete the questions and answers, using "his, hers, mine, yours, theirs":

Whose ticket is this? — It's mine.

1. Whose bag is this? —
2. Whose seat is this? —
3. Whose hand-baggage is this? —
4. Whose children are these? —
- 5.
- 6.

8. Answer the following questions:

1. Are welcome announcements recorded?
2. Who makes the general welcome announcements?
3. Does the captain welcome the passengers?
4. What's the distance to Moscow?
5. Demonstrations are often done by video, aren't they?
6. Does our route lie over the sea?
7. You don't read announcements, do you?
8. What equipment do you demonstrate?
9. What's provided for attracting attention?

V. Revision

Use the given suffixes:

-er/or; -ment; -ance; -ion; -age; -ity, -ure	ful; -al; -able; -ible; -ive; -ous; -y; -less	-ly
permit — permission smoke — smoker announce — regulate — visible — settle — operate — arrange — travel — require — assist — secure — clear — select — allow — differ — correct — allocate — depart — indicate — equip — perform — fly — prevent —	use — useful norm — religion — advise — wonder — avail — care — comfort — commerce — advise — enjoy — help — move — nerve — person — power — suit —	usual — usually safe — probable — proper — firm — careful — certain — automatic — complete — easy — total — glad — normal — sincere — quick — frequent —

Use *un-; im-; dis-; mis-; non-; ir-; in-; de-; re-; pre-*:

smoker — non-smoker

fasten —	accompanied —	check —	fasten —
comfortable —	separable —	recorded —	heat —
possible —	fortunately —	definite —	connect —
convenience —	embark —	icing —	open —
credible —	rational —	regular —	able —
understand —	alcoholic —		

Vocabulary

emergency equipment, emergency exit, card, pocket, rear parts, front, middle, regulations, life jacket, head, tape, waist, guard, cap, valve, emergency light, cord, plug, visibility conditions, call whistle, permission, oxygen mask, seatback, nose, mouth, explanation, marked, located, placed, lie, put on, remain, pull, cross, tie, inflate, blow, turn on, release, appear, put out, hold, start, before, by video, into, microphone, in case of emergency, on both sides, in the rear part, part of our route, over the sea, over the head, behind, outside, under the seat, pull off the cylinder cap, at night, by pulling the cord, in poor visibility conditions, inside, without, immediately, over the nose.

Look at this:

fly — flies

baby — babies

boy — boys

Now, you do it:

possibility —	candy —	family —	identify —
company —	battery —	duty —	emergency —
runway —	carry —	reply —	galley —
nappy —	enjoy —	specify —	key —
lavatory —	country —	delay —	nationality —
journey —	day —	facility —	tray —
pantry —	worry —	supply —	lady —
responsibility —	stay —	pay —	try —

UNIT 6

- Содержание:
- *Modal Verbs*. Модальные глаголы;
 - *ought to*;
 - *Prepositions*. Предлоги;
 - Функции *it*;
 - *shall/should; will/would*;
 - *postverbal adverbs*. Глаголы с послелогами;
 - тема: *Cabin Announcements*.

I. Phonetics

1. Pronounce the following:

[a:]								
a+r	a+ss	a+st	a+sk	a+sp	a+lf	a+lm	a+nt	ea+r
car	class	last	mask	grasp	calf	calm	plant	heart
far	pass	past	ask	clasp	half	palm	can't	hearth
start	glass	fast	task					

[ɔ:]					
a+ll	au	aw	augh	ough	wa+r
all	cause	draw	daughter	ought	warn
call	pause	dawn	caught	thought	warm
fall	fault	flaw	taught	brought	wart

[ə:]			
i+r	e+r	u+r	ea+r
sir circle first	refer divert certain	hurt turn turbo	learn pearl dearth

[ʌ]			
u	o	ou	oo
but bus must	son some love	young trouble country	blood flood

[au]	
ou	ow
count found round	how now down

[ɪə]	
e+re	ea+r
here mere	hear near

[ɛə]	
a+re	e+re
care fare ware	there where

2. Pronounce the following words:

supper rear automatic attention demonstration evacuation
 immediately important safety safely unsafe regulate regulation
 real realistic permit permission norm normal normally long
 length stow stowage visible visibility duty-free degree enjoy
 enjoyable currency quality various select selection purchase
 below seat secure security pair bound behind jacket
 hundred firm firmly fall boarding lie lay laid what wash
 return crew few pre-set pre-packed pre-recorded

II. Grammar

1. Modal Verbs. Модальные глаголы (и их эквиваленты)

Модальные глаголы не выражают действия, они выражают отношение к действию, т.е. возможность, необходимость, вероятность совершения действия. Данные глаголы составляют сказуемое только в сочетании с инфинитивом смыслового глагола (без частицы *to*).

Модальные глаголы имеют ряд особенностей:

- а) они не изменяются по лицам и числам;
- б) они не требуют вспомогательного глагола в вопросительной и отрицательной форме;
- в) они не имеют всех форм для будущего и прошедшего времени, для этого имеются эквиваленты модальных глаголов; поэтому модальные глаголы называются недостаточными.

Модальный глагол *may* выражает разрешение, возможность или вероятность совершения действия, на русский язык переводится "могу, можно, возможно, вероятно":

May I smoke? You may unfasten the seatbelt.

You may need my help.

There may be a delay.

Модальный глагол *can* означает физическую или умственную способность, возможность, умение совершать действие:

I can speak English. I can help you.

В разговорном английском языке этот глагол может также употребляться в значении разрешения:

You can smoke now.

Для образования вопросительной формы модальный глагол ставится перед подлежащим, а для образования отрицательной формы употребляется частица *not*, причем с глаголом *can* она пишется слитно:

Can you help me? — Yes, I can. / No, I cannot. (can't)

I cannot do it. = I can't do it.

Модальный глагол **must** выражает необходимость действия, долженствование или уверенность и переводится на русский язык *должен, нужно, должно быть*:

You **must stop** smoking.

You **mustn't** smoke. (Обычно употребляется краткая форма)

May I smoke? — No, you **mustn't**.

He **must be** a pilot. (Он, должно быть, пилот).

Модальные глаголы могут употребляться с разными формами инфинитива — *progressive/perfect/passive*:

They **may be meeting** us. What **can have happened**?

She **must have left** her bag at the hotel.

My passport **must have been lost**.

Present	Past	Future	Заменители
may	might	—	be allowed to; be permitted to
can	could	—	be able to; be capable of
must	—	—	have to; have got to; be to

Have (to) как модальный глагол выражает долженствование, вынужденную необходимость совершения действия, после глагола *have* в модальном значении инфинитив смыслового глагола употребляется с частицей *to*.

Отрицательная и вопросительная формы модального глагола *have* образуются с помощью вспомогательного глагола *do*:

Present

We **must divert to alternate**. = We **have to divert to alternate**.

We **do not have to divert to alternate**.

Do you **have to divert to alternate**?

Past

We **had to divert to alternate**.

We **did not have to divert to alternate**.

Did you **have to divert to alternate**?

Future

We shall have to divert to alternate.

We shall not have to divert to alternate.

Shall we have to divert to alternate?

В разговорном английском языке наряду с *have* в модальном значении употребляется форма *have got* в настоящем времени:

I've got to do it. = I have to do it.

Сводная таблица модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов

Глагол	Present	Past	Future
can = be able to выражает возможность, физическую или умственную способность	can I can do it. = I'm able to do it. Я могу (в состоянии) сделать это.	could I could do it. = I was able to do it. Я мог (был в состоянии) сделать это.	— I'll be able to do it. Я смогу (буду в состоянии) сделать это.
must = have to, be to выражает долженствование <i>have to</i> — вынужденную необходимость; <i>be to</i> — необходимость (как нечто запланированное)	must I must do it. Я должен сделать это. I have to do it. Мне приходится делать это. I'm to do it. Мне предстоит делать это. We are to land at 5. Мы должны приземлиться в 5.	— I had to do it. Мне пришлось сделать это (Я был вынужден). I was to do it. Мне нужно было сделать это. We were to land at 5. Мы должны были приземлиться в 5.	— I shall have to do it. Я должен буду сделать это (Мне придется сделать это).
May = be allowed to = be permitted to выражает разрешение, допущение возможности	May You may smoke. Вы можете курить. There may be a delay. Вероятна задержка.	might She said we might smoke. Она сказала, что мы можем курить. You might walk.	— You'll be allowed/permitted to smoke. Вам разрешат курить.

2. Ought to [ɔ:t]

Глагол *ought to* относится к группе модальных вспомогательных глаголов, он не имеет инфинитива, *-ing* формы, окончания *-s* в 3-м лице единственного числа, для него не требуется вспомогательный глагол *do* для образования вопросительной и отрицательной формы:

You ought to do it. Ought we to go now?

It oughtn't to take much time.

От других модальных глаголов *ought* отличается тем, что за ним следует инфинитив с частицей *to*:

You ought to see a doctor.

He ought to be here soon.

She ought to be more careful.

Глаголы *ought to* и *should* имеют почти одинаковое значение, они используются для выражения обязанности, долга, необходимости, сильной вероятности; разница в значениях незначительная — глагол *should* выражает наше собственное мнение, а *ought to* имеет значение более законной силы, правил, обязанности.

После глагола *ought to* возможно использование *Perfect Infinitive*:

The coach ought to have arrived by now.

В AmE принято использовать *ought* без частицы *to* в отрицательной и вопросительной форме:

You oughtn't smoke.

Имеется тенденция вместо *ought to* в вопросах использовать *should*:

Ought we to go now? / Should we go now?

3. Prepositions. Предлоги

Предлоги в английском языке выражают различные падежные отношения.

Предлоги можно подразделить на предлоги места и направления:

over — над;	across — через;	at, by — у, около, рядом с;
to — к, в, на;	down, on — на;	in front of, before — перед;
under — под;	below — под, ниже;	after — после, сзади;
in, into — в;	from — от, из, с;	behind — сзади, позади;
up — вверх;	down — вниз	through — через, сквозь;
out of — из;		

Предлоги времени:

after — после;	at — в;	before — до; by — к;
for — в течение;	during — в течение;	from ... till — от/с ... до;
in — через;	past — после;	since — с, после.

after	after flight; after spring
at	at departure / arrival at the hotel; at Helsinki airport at night; at 5 o'clock; at the speed of 900 km/h
about	about the flight; about the weather
above	above clouds; above the head
ahead of	ahead of me
around	around the aircraft; around the city
because of	because of the weather conditions
before	before the flight / landing / departure
behind	behind the seat
below	below clouds
beneath	beneath the seat (under the seat)
beside	beside the plane
between	between 5 and 6 o'clock
by	by the window; by bus / train / plane by 9 o'clock; by May
during	during landing; during flight
due to	due to bad weather; due to the technical reason
for	for landing; thanks for help wait for me; for 20 minutes
from	from the airport; from Moscow; from 9 o'clock;

	from 5 till 7 o'clock
in	in the cabin; in the plane; in the morning; in an hour; in winter; in a day
instead of	instead of tea
in front of	in front of the plane
inside	inside the plane; inside the cabin
into	into the cabin; into the cradle
of	time of arrival; members of the crew
off	off the aircraft; off route
on	on board; on short flights; on ground on the rack; on the floor; on Sunday
out of	out of the aircraft; out of the cabin
over	over the seats
outside	outside the aircraft
per	km per hour
prior to	prior to our arrival
since	since morning; since 5 o'clock
till (untill)	till 9 o'clock; till Sunday
under	under the seat
up (наречие)	up to 5 o'clock; up to 300 passengers
with	with passengers; with children
within	within an hour
without	without landing; without permission

4. It

Местоимение *it* является личным местоимением 3-го лица единственного числа среднего рода. Оно заменяет существительные, обозначающие неодушевленные предметы, животных, если их пол не имеет значения, а также существительные *baby/child* — дитя. На русский язык *it* переводится он, она, оно.

Местоимение *it* в именительном падеже является подлежащим, а в объектном падеже — дополнением:

It's your ticket, take it.

Your bag is heavy, keep it on the floor.

It может быть подлежащим безличного предложения, на русский язык не переводится. *It* может быть подлежащим в сообщениях о времени, погоде, температуре:

It's 5 o'clock. It's time for supper.

It's late/cold/hot. It's raining. It's Sunday.

It может использоваться в сообщениях о расстоянии:

It's very far from here.

It's 50 km from the airport.

5. *Shall/should*

Shall — вспомогательный глагол для образования будущего времени с 1-м лицом:

I/we shall help you. — I/we'll help you.

Имеется тенденция использовать со всеми лицами *will*:

Where will we be in an hour?

В вопросах для выражения просьбы относительно информации, инструкций, совета или предложения что-либо сделать используется *shall*, а не *will*:

Shall I help you with your camera?

Shall we be in London in time?

Shall может выражать уверенность:

He shan't be late.

Shall может выражать угрозу, обещание:

You shall do as I say.

Should со всеми лицами может выражать обязанность, долженствование:

You should stop smoking.

Should может выражать гнев, раздражение:

Why should I do it?

6. Will/would

Will — вспомогательный глагол для образования будущего времени со всеми лицами:

He will help you with your bag.

Will выражает вежливую просьбу, предложение:

Will you help me with my baby, please?

Will you have another cup of tea?

Will может выражать твердое намерение, настойчивость, готовность действовать в будущем:

I will stop smoking.

Can anyone help me? — I will.

We won't stay here longer than an hour.

Более настойчивая просьба звучит так:

Won't you stop smoking?

Отказ выполнить какое-либо действие можно выразить через *won't*:

I won't do it.

Will используется для предсказания будущего:

I think it'll be cold.

The landing will be completed in 10—15 min.

Will с первым лицом выражает угрозу:

I will tell you what I think.

Will выражает вежливую просьбу, но с *would* просьба звучит вежливее:

Would you excuse me?

Would you help me?

7. Postverbal adverbs. Глаголы с послелогами

Послелог совпадает с предлогом или наречием; в английском языке широко употребляется глагол с послелогом, дополняя значение глагола или

полностью заменяя его:

- take — брать; занимать (место);
- take off — взлетать; снимать;
- take in — принимать лекарство;
- get — получать; доставать;
- get off — сойти; отбывать, отправляться;
- get up — вставать, подниматься;
- give — давать, отдавать;
- give up — бросить (привычку); уступить;
- find — находить;
- find out — выяснить, разузнать;
- watch — наблюдать;
- watch out — остерегаться; осторожно!
- go — идти, ходить;
- go on — продолжать.

Необходимо также помнить, что некоторые глаголы употребляются только с предлогами:

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------|----------------|
| wait for smb.; | depend on smb./smth.; | listen to; | Listen to me! |
| prevent from; | consist of; | remind of; | Wait for them! |
| speak to; | happen to; | refer to. | |

Следует также учитывать, что некоторые глаголы не требуют употребления предлогов:

- Follow me! Следуйте за мной!
- Address her! Обратитесь к ней!

III. Conversation Practice. Cabin Announcements

Translate, practice reading the following information and try to memorize it:

Ladies and Gentlemen!

We are flying on _____ (IL-86). The aircraft has _____ (3) passenger compartments.

Career English for Flight Cabin Attendants

Above your chair you'll find a steward call button, private light and the vent. Your ashtray is in the armrest of your chair together with the button for fixing the back of the chair in a comfortable position. Your snack-tray is in the back of the seat in front of you. The toilets are in the back and in front of the plane.

During the flight you'll be served (hot/cold) breakfast (lunch/supper/tea). You can purchase various duty-free articles of Russian—Irish Venture Lenrianta.

We have a large selection of perfumes, souvenirs, alcohol and cigarettes.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

The signs are off. You may unfasten your seatbelts and recline your seatback in a comfortable position. Smoking is allowed in the rear part of the plane.

Please, don't smoke in the vestibules and in the toilets.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

We're flying at the altitude of 10.000 m.

The speed of the flight is 900—950 km/h.

We'll fly over M.

The estimated time of arrival at the airport of H. is _____.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

In _____ minutes we will fly over M.

Thank you.

SOUVENIRS

Ladies and Gentlemen!

On board our plane for foreign currencies you may purchase a large selection of high quality international brands of perfumes, jewellery, alcohol, cigarettes and Russian souvenirs, the perfect gifts for you and presents for all your family.

Thank you.

CAs are beginning the descent procedure. At the start of the descent for landing the "Fasten Seatbelt" sign is on. The CAs must check that the seatbelts have been fastened, the tables have been securely stowed, seat backs are upright, luggage racks are closed, food and service trolleys are stowed.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

We are now commencing our descent to P. airport. You are kindly requested to fasten your seatbelt, put your seat in the fully upright position and fold your tray table upright into the seat in front of you.

Thank you.

When "No Smoking" sign is switched on, CAs take their seats, fasten their safety belts.

On a night flight CAs turn down the level of cabin lighting. This is final approach.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

The captain has switched on the "No Smoking" sign. Would you, please, extinguish all cigarettes and check that your seatbelts are securely fastened for landing.

Thank you.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

In 20 minutes our plane will land at the airport of H. The temperature is _____ degrees Centigrade above/below zero. Please, fix the back of your chair in the upright position, fasten your seatbelts and refrain from smoking.

Thank you.

Ladies and Gentlemen!

Our plane has just landed at the airport of H. The temperature is _____ degrees C above/below zero.

Please, remain in your seats until the plane comes to a complete stop.

We hope that you have enjoyed our flight and will be glad to welcome you again on board.

Thank you. Good-bye!

1. Read, translate and learn the following:

May I see your ticket(s), please? May I show you to your seat? May I help you locate (find) your seat? You may occupy (take) any vacant seat(s). What can I do for you? Can I do anything for you, madam? Can you change seats with this lady? Can I help you with your baby? Could I help you with your box (bag)? You can keep your bag on the floor under your seat. You must not put heavy things on the overhead rack. You can smoke when we reach our cruising altitude. You can smoke if your neighbour permits you. You can smoke with the permission of your neighbour. You can't smoke on take off and landing. You can use the emergency bag if you're airsick. Now, you must fasten your seatbelt(s). You may move your seatback into a comfortable position by pressing the button in the armrest. Sorry, but you can't smoke now. You can buy some Russian souvenirs. You can buy everything duty-free. This is a traditional Russian souvenir, it costs 10 dollars. It's a fine gift for your son/wife/husband/friend/daughter/children/parents.

You will have some soft drinks/wines. We've got a good choice of drinks/wines. (There's a good supply of drinks).

Would you like to read? What would you like to read? What newspaper would you like to read? We've got some Russian periodicals, do you know Russian? There're some publications in English. There're some foreign publications, too.

The toilets are in the rear of the plane. There's an ashtray in the armrest of your seat. Push the button in the armrest to move your seatback into a comfortable position. Press the button in the armrest if you feel bad. Use the emergency bag if you feel bad.

IV. Exercises

1. Translate the following words into Russian:

unfasten arrive remain enjoy recline fix land refrain
purchase estimate hope various private foreign upright cold

hot perfect arrival duty-free complete snack quality rear
 venture selection jewellery article perfume brand temperature

2. Change to Passive:

You can do it. — It can be done.

1. You can buy some gifts in flight.
2. You could put your baby into the cradle.
3. You can locate the life-jacket there.
4. What can we buy duty-free?
5. What can I do for you?
6. You can call a hostess.
7. Passengers must fasten the seatbelts.
8. You must stow your luggage under the seat.
9. You may ask the steward any question.
10. You can't put your bag on the overhead rack.
11. They may delay our departure.
12. They may send us a doctor.
13. We must make the first stop in an hour.
14. They must serve all passengers well.
15. They may allow smoking soon.
16. Can I do anything for you?
17. You may use the emergency bag.
18. They must give you some safety instructions.
19. You must call a hostess.
20. We must comfort the children.

3. Translate into English:

1. Могу я сделать что-нибудь для вас?
2. Что я могу сделать для вас?
3. Вы можете занять любые свободные места.
4. Наш вылет могут задержать из-за непогоды.
5. Мы должны вылететь в 10.20.

6. Мы должны были прибыть в 16.50.
7. Нам пришлось лететь в Москву из-за погоды.
8. Вы должны вызвать врача.
9. Вам придется (вы должны будете) вызвать врача.
10. Вы должны были вызвать врача.
11. Возможна задержка рейса.
12. Погода может измениться.
13. Вы сможете купить любой сувенир в полете.
14. Вам придется воздержаться от курения.

4. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. ___ your chair you'll find a steward call button.
2. ___ 15 min our plane will land ___ the airport ___ N.
3. We have a good selection ___ souvenirs.
4. You may smoke ___ the rear part ___ the plane.
5. Now, please, fix the back ___ your chair ___ the upright position.
6. Your ashtray is ___ the armrest ___ your chair.
7. Your snacktray is ___ the back ___ the seat ___ front ___ you.
8. ___ the flight you'll be served lunch.
9. We're flying ___ the altitude ___ 10.000 m.
10. We'll fly ___ N.

5. Look at this: *Don't do it. — You mustn't do it.*
Now, you do it, invent some situations:

1. Don't smoke on take off. —
2. Don't put heavy things on the overhead rack.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

6. Use the following to ask the passengers if they would like:

a newspaper / headphones / games / a drink / a candy / a magazine /
a blanket / some assistance for mothers with babies:

Would you like ... ?

Would you care for ... ?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

7. Make your requests more polite:

Will you put your cigarette out? — Would you mind putting your cigarette out?

1. Will you fasten the seatbelt, please? —
2. Will you put your seat upright? —
3. Will you fold the table away? —
4. Will you keep your bag on the floor? —
5. Will you put your baby into the cot? —
6. Will you read a newspaper? —
7. Will you change seats with this lady? —

8. Answer the following questions:

1. How many compartments are there?
2. Where's the steward call button?
3. Is there an ashtray?
4. How shall I fix the back of the chair?
5. Where are the toilets? (Where's the toilet?)
6. Is there a toilet in front of the plane?
7. When will you serve lunch? (When are you going to serve lunch?)
8. When shall we be served lunch/tea? (When will tea be served?)
9. Is there a good selection of cigarettes?

10. When may I unfasten the seatbelt?
11. Is smoking allowed now? (Where is smoking allowed?)
12. Where do you allow smoking?
13. What's our altitude? (At what altitude are we flying?)
14. What's the speed of our flight? (At what speed are we flying?)
15. Shall we fly over M.? (Are we going to fly over M.?)
16. What's the estimated time of arrival?
17. When are we landing? (When are we going to land?)
18. What's the temperature in M.?
19. What's the weather like in M.?
20. How long shall we remain in our seats?

V. Revision

Vocabulary

a steward call button, private light, vent, ashtray, armrest, the back of the chair, snack tray, in the back of the plane, breakfast, supper, duty-free articles, venture, selection, perfumes, souvenirs, alcohol, the rear part of the plane, vestibule, altitude, speed, estimated time of arrival, on board the plane, foreign currency, quality, brand, jewellery, gift, present, temperature, upright position, above zero, below zero, a complete stop, find, fix, serve, purchase, unfasten, recline, allow, estimate, land, refrain.

fly on (by) IL-86, above the chair, in the armrest of the chair, together with the button for fixing the back of the chair in a comfortable position, in front of you, in the back, during the flight, articles of Russian — Irish venture, a large selection of souvenirs, in the rear part of the plane, in the vestibules, at the altitude of 10.000 m, the speed of the flight, over Moscow, the estimated time of arrival.

Grammar**Modal Verbs:**

Verb	Present	Past	Future
can = be able to	I can drive. I'm able to drive. Can you drive? Are you able to drive? He's unable to drive. He isn't able to drive. He can't drive.	I could drive. I was able to drive. Could you drive? Were you able to drive? He was unable to drive. He wasn't able to drive. He couldn't drive.	— I'll be able to drive. — Will you be able to drive? He'll be unable to drive. He won't be able to drive. —
may = be allowed to be permitted to	I may drive his car. I'm allowed to drive his car. I'm permitted to drive his car. You're allowed to smoke. Smoking is allowed. Smoking isn't allowed. Is smoking allowed? May I smoke? There may be a delay.	I might drive. I was allowed to drive. I was permitted to drive. You were allowed to smoke. Smoking was allowed. Smoking wasn't allowed. Was smoking allowed? Might you smoke? There might be a delay.	— I'll be allowed to drive. I'll be permitted to drive. You'll be allowed to drive. Smoking will be allowed. Smoking won't be allowed. Will smoking be allowed? —

must = have to; have got to; be to	I must see a doctor.	—	—
	She has to see a doctor.	She had to see a doctor.	She'll have to see a doctor.
	Do you have to see a doctor?	Did you have to see a doctor?	Will you have to see a doctor?
	I don't have to see a doctor.	I didn't have to see a doctor.	I shan't have to do it.
	I've got to meet them.	—	She won't have to do it.
	We are to meet at 10.	We were to meet at 10.	
	When are you to meet?	When were you to meet?	

VI. For your Information

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MONEY

С/В:

£ — pounds (фунты) p - pence (пенсы)

1 pound (£1) = 100 pence (100 p)

<i>Amount (сумма)</i>	<i>Coin (монета)</i>
1 p a penny, one p (coll.)	a penny (пенни, пенс)
2 p twopence ['tʌpens] = two pence (coll.)	a twopenny piece ['tʌpni] (двухпенсовый)
5 p five pence	a fivepenny piece (пятипенсовый)
10 p ten pence	a tenpenny piece (десятипенсовый)
50 p fifty pence	a fifty pence piece (монета в 50 пенсов)

£1 a pound, a quid [kwid] (sl. - сленг, жаргон)	a pound coin (фунт стерлингов, соверен)
--	--

NOTE:

penny ['peni] 1) pl pence ['pens] ; пишется слитно с числительным
 twopence до elevenpence; pennies - об отдельных монетах
 пенни, пенс;
 2) (pl pennies) амер. разг. монета в 1 цент.

Note (банкнота)

£1 a pound, a quid (sl.)

£5, 10, 20 five / ten / twenty pounds

five / ten / twenty quid (sl.)

£8.65 = eight pounds sixty five (pence)

a pound note

a five / ten / twenty pound note

a five tennier (жарг.) пятерка

US:

\$ - dollars

c - cents (доллары, центы)

1 dollar (\$1) = 100 cents (100C)

Монеты	Coins
1c a cent	a penny (монета в 1 цент), a cent
5c five cents	a nickel (монета в 5 центов)
10c ten cents	a dime (монета в 10 центов)
25c twenty-five cents	a quarter (монета в 25 центов)
50c half a dollar, half a buck (sl.)	a half-dollar (монета в пол-доллара), a 50-cent piece
Купюры / Банкноты	Bills / Notes
\$1 a dollar, a buck (sl.)	a dollar bill (банкнота достоинством в 1 доллар)

Career English for Flight Cabin Attendants

\$5 five dollars, five bucks (sl.)	a 5 dollar bill (пятерка)
\$10 ten dollars, ten bucks (sl.)	a ten dollar bill (десятка)
\$20 twenty dollars, twenty bucks (sl.)	a twenty dollar bill (двадцатка)
\$50 fifty dollars	a fifty dollar bill
\$100 one hundred dollars	a 100 dollar bill

NOTE:

Обозначение пенсов и центов (p/c) не употребляется, если есть обозначение фунтов и долларов (£/\$) при написании суммы денег, после точки указывается сумма пенсов и центов:

The ticket is £18.65 (eighteen sixty five).

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