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**VALENTYNA BONATYRETS
ZOYA KUDELKO**

Bridge to Success: English for International Studies Students

(Year 2)

Шлях до успіху: Англійська мова для студентів міжнародних студій
(Частина 2)

Підручник

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Мета підручника – розвиток мовленнєвої, лінгвальної та лінгвокраїнознавчої компетенції студентів для подальшого вивчення англійської мови у вищому навчальному закладі. Курс базується на автентичному текстовому матеріалі, з забезпеченням апарату методично розроблених вправ, які закріплюють і активізують лексико-граматичні одиниці.

Для студентів вищих навчальних закладів, що спеціалізуються у галузі соціальних та поведінкових наук: міжнародні відносини, регіональні студії та стратегічні комунікації та національна безпека; студентів перекладацьких факультетів університетів, фахівців, які прагнуть вдосконалити власні навички та вміння мовленнєвої компетенції.

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PREFACE

The manual **“Bridge to Success: English for International Studies Students” (Year 2)** learning goals were to proceed with developing a special course of the English language for the students of International Studies aimed at teaching Ukrainian-language students the peculiarities of English connected with international affairs and its usage. These goals were and remain difficult to reach, since learning English as the language of the 21st century (in particular, peculiarities of usage, grammatical forms and constructions) is complicated due to many extra-linguistic factors, e.g., differences in political systems and realities, different traditions in the use of written language and paper work. Taking into consideration the above-mentioned, from the very beginning of its development this course was focused on both teaching students international English proper and providing them with the minimum of country studies necessary for that. The system of exercises has been developed to allow the lecturer to check how students are mastering both certain parts within a module and a module as a whole. The manual has been prepared on the modular basis and is divided into modules. Each module consists of the following main parts: main and supplementary texts, lexical and lexical and syntactic exercises onto these texts, exercises on the translation from English into Ukrainian and vice versa, as well as practical tests directed at examining students' progress in mastering study materials and preparing them for the midterm and final tests. Ancillary texts offer more detailed information on certain issues related to the main topic of each module. Besides, every module also contains thematic glossaries which enable students to enrich their vocabularies on the respective topics.

“Bridge to Success: English for International Studies Students” (Year 2) provides a solid foundation for students who have a minimal understanding of the English Language. Students will very quickly overcome their fear of speaking and will soon improve their listening, reading and writing skills. To achieve the level of linguistic and communicative competence that you need for daily usage as well as for higher education you are encouraged to start right now.

Authors

UNIT 7



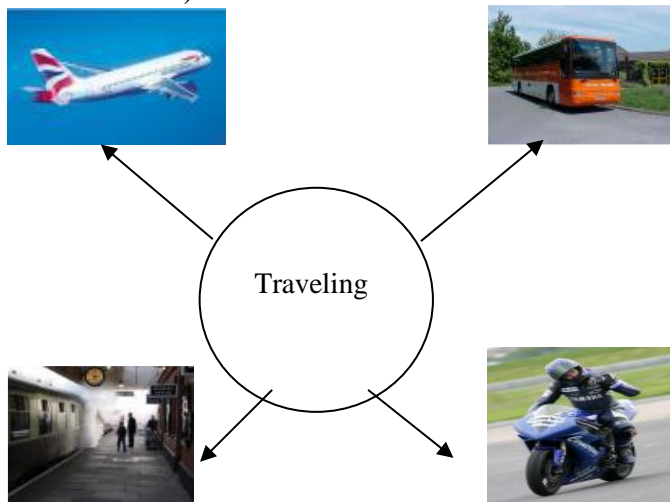
Vocabulary: **TRAVELLING. AT THE CUSTOMS.**

Grammar: **Modality (can, may, must, have to, be to, need)**

Writing: **Filling out various registration forms. Customs Declaration.**

LEAD-IN

Starting up. Use topic “Travel” to practice brainstorming. Compare your ideas with a partner. (Brainstorming is quickly writing down all the thoughts that come into your head. You simply write to get ideas on paper. This process is called brainstorming because it feels like there’s a storm in your brain - a storm of ideas!)



Take turns to answer the following questions:

- How many countries have you been to? Where did you go? Who did you travel with? What did you do?
- Where did you spend your last vacation? What did you do?
- When you were a child, did your family take trips? Would you always go to the same place or different places?
- What three countries would you most like to visit? Why?
- What three countries would you least like to visit? Why?

Exercise 1. Look at the different types of traveling. Match them to the definitions:

Types of traveling	Definition
travel	journeys, especially abroad
trip	a short journey or excursion, especially for pleasure
journey	an act of traveling from one place to another (mostly by land)
voyage	a long journey involving travel by sea or in space
cruise	a voyage on a ship or boat taken for pleasure or as a holiday and usually calling in at several places

tour	1) a journey for pleasure in which several different places are visited 2) a short trip to or through a place in order to view or inspect something
excursion	a short journey or trip, especially one taken as a leisure activity

Exercise 2. Read the passage below, filling in the gaps with the nouns indicating different types of traveling mentioned in exercise 1:

1. The old man told us that he had written a book about his _____.
2. They say that they have made _____ around Europe.
3. Our grandfather was sure that _____ to the country would take no more than an hour by car.
4. Harris was sure that his wife preferred a railway _____.
5. My wife didn't enjoy _____ because she felt seasick and was lying in the cabin all the time.
6. The young man said that he was thinking of making a boat _____d own the Thames.
7. How many times have you made a motoring _____ of Scotland?
8. We've got a _____ of the White House
9. Pete was impressed with an _____ to London Zoo.

Exercise 3. Share your own experience of traveling. Discuss it with your partner. Consider the following questions:

- Have you ever taken a package tour? If so, tell about this experience?
- Would you like to take a cruise? Why or why not?
- Have you ever hitchhiked? If so, where were you and how was this experience?
- When you are traveling, do you try to speak the local language?

Exercise 4. Look at the phrases below. Which phrases would you use while talking about traveling by train, by plane, by ship, and which are common for all kinds of traveling?

booking-office, arrival, departure, fare, flight, on schedule, return ticket, one-way ticket, through ticket, date a ticket, left-luggage office/check-room, Information Bureau/Inquiry Office, waiting-room/departure lounge, guard, cabin, carriage, dining-car, sleeping-car/sleeper, compartment, deck, gangway, rack, suitcase, trunk.

Exercise 5. Comment on the following proverbs and quotations using the word combinations from ex.1 and 2:

- Bad news travels fast. (**Proverb**)
- He travels fastest who travels alone. (**Proverb**)
- Travel broadens the mind, and raises the spirits. (**Proverb**)
- One time seen is better than one hundred times heard about. (**Czech Saying**)
- Good company on the road is the shortest cut. (**Italian Saying**)

Exercise 6. Look at these idiomatic expressions. Rewrite the sentences below using the expressions: backseat driver, Sunday driver, red-eye flight, hit the road, put the pedal to the metal, make one's way back, hustle and bustle, break the journey, travel broadens mind, have/get itchy feet, thirst for adventure

1. It's getting kind of late, so I think I'm going to leave.
2. Let's go, man. Hurry up, and we'll make up some lost time.
3. I wish I could tell my boss to stop giving such boring and absurd pieces of advice. I don't need to hear his comments every ten minutes!
4. Early flights connect West Coast cities to Central and East Coast cities.
5. Some driver who was moving so slowly held up traffic for a mile.
6. Get away, bub. I'm not looking for a boyfriend.
7. Move over, you a slow walker!
8. We travel around the world. We're looking for people who have an intense desire to travel to join our team.
9. I've been working for this company for 5 years and I want to do something new now and then.
10. He is fond of traveling, because he knows more about the world, understands more about culture and has more life experience.
11. She tries to avoid crowded shopping centers during sales.
12. The little boy got lost, but finally returned home safe and sound.
13. We stopped at many beautiful places, where we took incredible photos.

backseat driver – хтось, хто дає поради, про які не просили, хтось, хто намагається бути головним і віддавати накази, не маючи на це права або повноважень.

Sunday driver – недосвідчений, невмілий водій, особливо той, хто рухається дуже повільно, “підсніжник”, “тихохід”.

red-eye flight – дуже ранній рейс.

hit the road – іти, піти додому, а також використовується в якості команди у значенні “іди геть” або “залиш мене в спокої”.

put the pedal to the metal – тиснути на газ (в прямому і переносному значенні).

make one’s way back – повертатися

hustle and bustle – шум і гам, метушня

break the journey – зробити зупинку

travel broadens mind – подорожування розширює світогляд

have/get itchy feet – відчувати потяг до подорожей

thirst for adventure – жага до подорожей

READING

Read the text and give definitions to the words and expressions in bold:



TRAVELLING. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES. GOING THROUGH THE CUSTOMS

Traveling has always been one of the most exciting ways of spending time. Some people prefer to travel by plane, especially businessmen, because it's the fastest *means of transportation* (1). Those who are not *short of* (2) time usually travel by train or by ship. It takes more time but gives the opportunity to see the country you travel through, its picturesque landscapes and nature.

1. засіб пересування
2. не вистачати

One of the advantages of travel is that it *broadens the mind* (3) or, *in other words* (4), broadens an individual's life experiences. *In addition* (5), the *exposure* (6) to another part of your own country or a foreign country allows you to *reexamine* (7) your life and to *reassess* (8) your way of thinking. Another advantage, in the case of foreign travel, is that it is a reason for learning a foreign language. Learning a foreign language provides you with both intellectual stimulation and a means of understanding a foreign culture. Through being able to communicate in a foreign language, this opens up new doors for you – you can meet a whole variety of different people. Travel can also help you *get back to your roots* (9). For people whose parents or grandparents were immigrants, traveling to the land where

3. розширювати світогляд
4. іншими словами
5. крім того
6. ознайомлення, контакт
7. повторно аналізувати
8. здійснювати переоцінку
9. повернутися до свого коріння

<p>their <i>forefathers</i> (10) came from allows them to understand their <i>origins</i> (11) and, thus, to understand their place in history. Finally, travel enables you to see some of the famous tourist spots and landmarks in the world which, otherwise, would only be experienced second hand through books and the Internet.</p>	<p>10.предок, праотець 11.витоки, походження</p>
<p>As for some of the disadvantages, these <i>involve</i> (12) suffering from <i>homesickness</i> (13), if you are in a foreign country for any length of time. Then there is the disadvantage of <i>incurring</i> (14) <i>unforeseen</i> (15) <i>travel expenses</i> (16) when you may not have <i>budgeted</i> (17) for this. For people who do not speak the language of the country they are in there is the added advantage of being a <i>target for crooks</i> (18). <i>All in all</i> (19), before one decides to travel, these arguments should be thought about in great detail.</p>	<p>12.включати в себе 13.туга за батьківщиною, ностальгія 14.терпіти (збитки), нести (втрати) 15.непередбачуваний 16.дорожні витрати 17.передбачати в бюджеті, планувати 18.мішень для шахраїв (ідіома) 19.в цілому</p>
<p>While traveling a tourist may find himself in different places where he must both observe certain rules and enjoy his rights. Let's begin with the Custom's house (20). Every country has its own customs regulations (21) which stipulate (22) what articles (23) are liable to duty (24) and what articles are duty-free (25). Sometimes the articles liable to duty may be allowed as duty-free if the traveler does not exceed (26) a certain fixed quota (27). Customs restrictions (28) also include a list of prohibited (29) articles. This is a list of items that may not be brought into or taken out of a country.</p>	<p>20.митниця 21.митні правила 22.визначати, обумовлювати 23.речі 24.який підлягає обкладанню (митом) 25.безмитний 26.перевищувати 27.визначена квота 28.митні обмеження 29.заборонений</p>
<p>If you need these thing badly you must have an official paper from proper authorities giving permission to take items, which fall under special customs restriction. This paper is known as an import or export license (30). A traveler is asked to declare such items. It means he must name the item, state its value and often particulars. The declaration is made either orally or in writing a special form. After paying a duty (31) the traveler is given a receipt (32). As a rule personal belongings (33) are duty-free. If you are carrying much currency (34) you should also declare (35) it. Sometimes a passenger's luggage is carefully gone through in order to prevent smuggling (36). The formalities at the custom's house usually take some time. Only after</p>	<p>30.ввізна (вивізна) ліцензія 31.платити мито 32.квитанція 33.особисті речі 34.валюта 35.декларувати 36.запобігати контрабанді</p>

passing through the customs does one realize that his journey is drawing to an end or beginning.	
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Exercise 7. Translate into English:

квитанція, перевищувати, проходити митний контроль, предок, який підлягає обкладанню (митом), мішень для шахраїв, розширювати світогляд, митниця, дорожні витрати, дозвіл, здійснювати переоцінку, не вистачати, платити мито.

Exercise 8. Share your ideas concerning the text. Use the words and expressions in bold:

- What are the advantages of traveling?
- What are the disadvantages of traveling?
- Who prefers traveling by train and by bus?
- What does a customs officer check?
- What items are not liable to duty?

Learn the following word-combinations and phrases:

<p>go via passport control Which is the way to the Customs? Have you anything to declare? Is there anything liable to duty? I have nothing to declare.</p> <p>There is nothing liable to duty.</p> <p>Are these things liable to duty?</p> <p>I have only used things and gifts. I have only articles for personal use and wear. Shall I submit for inspection ...? How much do I have to pay? Where must I sign? My son (daughter) is registered in my wife's passport I'm in transit invitation multiple entry visa valid get visa extended embassy consulate fill out the form cash dispenser, ATM (automatic teller machine), cash machine customs declaration luggage (US baggage) check insurance certificate boot carton of cigarettes vaccination certificate</p>	<p>їхати через, проїжджати паспортний контроль Як пройти до митниці?</p> <p>У Вас є речі, які підлягають обкладанню митом? Я не маю нічого, що підлягає обкладанню митом. Ці речі не підлягають обкладанню митом. А хіба ці речі підлягають обкладанню митом? У мене лише речі, які були у вжитку, та подарунки. У мене лише речі особистого користування та одяг. Чи повинен я показати ... ? Скільки я маю сплатити? Де потрібно розписатися? Син (дочка) вписаний (а) у паспорт дружини Я їду транзитом запрошення багаторазова віза дійсний продовжити візу посольство консульство заповнити бланк банкомат</p> <p>митна декларація перевірка багажу страхове свідоцтво багажник блок цигарок довідка про щеплення</p>
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Read and dramatize the following dialogues:

AT THE CUSTOMS

<https://studfile.net/preview/9696395/page:9/>

Monica: Excuse me, how do I decide whether to go through the red or the green channel?

1st Customs Official: If you have goods to declare: you go through the red channel. If you haven't any goods to declare, you go through the green one.

Monica: How do I decide whether I have goods to declare?

1st Official: Well, madam, this notice here tells you.

Monica: Oh, I can't understand it very well.

1st Official: If you're a visitor coming here for less than six months, and you haven't any spirits, wine or tobacco in excess of the duty free allowance, you go through the green channel.

Monica: Oh, I have got some spirits.

1st Official: How much have you got?

Monica: A bottle of brandy. And I've got two hundred cigarettes.

1st Official: That's all right. You're allowed one bottle and two hundred cigarettes. Have you got any expensive presents, things for other people? You have to declare anything which cost over ten pounds.

Monica: Well, yes, I have got a watch which cost more than ten pounds in English money.

1st Official: Then go through the red channel. And my colleague may wish to look inside your luggage.

Monica: I see. Thank you.

2nd Customs Official: Are these two bags all you have, madam?

Monica: Yes, and this laptop.

2nd Official: Have you any spirits, wine or tobacco in excess of the duty free allowance?

Monica: No, I just have this bottle of brandy and these cigarettes.

2nd Official: You're allowed a bottle of spirits and that number of cigarettes. That's all right. Have you any articles which you intend to leave in the United Kingdom?

Monica: This watch. It costs fifteen pounds.

2nd Official: Have you got any evidence of the cost – an invoice or a bill which shows what you paid for it.

Monica: Yes, I have the bill. Here it is.

2nd Official: Thank you. I'll have a look in your luggage. Would you please open the two bags? Thank you. And I'll let you know in a moment the duty you must pay on the watch.

Monica: Thank you very much.

2nd Official: These are the articles which may be carried free

- Excuse me! Where is the customs control?
- Over there, to the left.
- Could you tell me whether used things and gifts **are** liable to duty?
- As far as I know, they are not.
- Oh, thanks **a** lot.

- How long are you staying in Cairo?
- About a year. I am here on business.
- Is this new TV set?
- No, it's a year old. I've got a receipt for it. Here you are.
- All right. It's duty free. Enjoy your stay, sir.
- Excuse me, where is the nearest cash machine?
- Over there, near the baggage claim area.
- Thanks.

- Where is your passport? The passport control officer is coming.
- Here it is.
- What is the purpose of your visit?
- I travel on business.
- Could you produce your visa and declaration form?
- Here they are.
- And can I see your vaccination certificate?
- All right. Here it is

- Where is your luggage, sir?
- Here it is. A suitcase and a bag. Which do you want me to open?

- Open the suitcase, please. Have you anything to declare?
- I don't think so. I have only articles for personal use and wear. By the way, shall I submit for inspection that printed matter?
- No need, sir, thank you.

Exercise 9. Translate into English:

- Це Ваші валізи?
- Так. Відкрити їх?
- Ні, дякую. Чи маєте ви речі, які обкладаються митом?
- Не думаю. Хоча в мене є блок цигарок для особистого користування та вживаний ноутбук. Думаю, вони не обкладаються митом.
- Ви маєте рацію. Бажаю Вам гарно провести час в США. Ласкаво просимо.

- Де Ваш паспорт?
- Ось він. Я їду до Лондона.
- Як довго Ви збираєтеся там перебувати?
- Моя віза на три місяці, але я їду тижнів на два.

- Чи показувати Вам усі речі?
- Ні, відкрийте, будь ласка, цю валізу.
- Тут лише мої особисті речі та одяг.
- У Вас є речі, які підлягають обкладанню митом?
- Не думаю. Я везу лише подарунки та речі, які були в ужитку.

- Чи цигарки підлягають обкладанню митом?
- Так, якщо Ви провозите їх більше, ніж 200 штук.
- Скільки мені треба сплатити за провозення додаткових двохсот цигарок?
- На жаль, я не знаю. Запитайте в митного службовця, і він Вам відповість.

Act out the following situations:

Dialogue 1.

Robert Walker has been on a wonderful holiday in Japan. Today he has to return to the USA. His friend can't see him off so Robert tries to get to the airport himself.

Dialogue 2.

Now Robert Walker is in the International Airport in Tokyo. He tries to find the check-in-counter for the United Airlines.

Dialogue 3.

Harris and Nora are going to spend their honeymoon travelling air to Hong Kong. Now they are going through the Customs.

Dialogue 4.

George and Nancy are on board of the plane. But Nancy doesn't like her aisle seat.

Red and green corridors

Departure

Green corridor (without custom declaration form)

1. You don't have:

Any prohibited items, such as explosives and weapons (except gas and hunting weapons officially approved by Ukrainian authorities), drugs, artwork, antiques, animals, antiquary and products of an animal and vegetable.

2. You don't have more than:

Ukrainian hryvnyas in cash

Resident 175

Foreigner 85

foreign currency \$ 1000

Personal jewelry

with value exceeding 200 euro

Arrival

Green corridor (without custom declaration form)

1. You don't have:

Any prohibited items, such as explosives and weapons (except gas and hunting weapons officially approved by Ukrainian authorities), drugs, artwork, antiques, and luggage sent separately.

2. You don't have more than:

spirits - 1 liter

wine - 2 litres

tobacco products - 200 gr

other goods

with value exceeding 200 euro

Ukrainian hryvnyas in cash:

Resident 170

Foreigner 85

foreign currency \$1000

“Red” corridor is for people carrying goods or cash that must be declared.

It is important to save all documents you receive and fill out while going through customs, as you will need to present these when leaving Ukraine.

Exercise 10. Look at these idiomatic expressions and commit them to memory:

off the beaten track, off the beaten path (away from the frequently traveled routes) e.g. *We found a nice little Italian restaurant off the beaten track.*

pit stop (to stop for gas, snacks, beverages, restrooms, etc.) e.g. *However, there is a longstanding tradition of trying to excite the taste buds and make meals more than just a pit stop for fuel.*

live out of a suitcase (to continuously travel from place to place) e.g. *The man was always moving on from town to town, living out of a suitcase, never in one place long enough to put down roots.*

fleabag motel/roach motel (shabby, low-priced accommodations) e.g. *Kemmons Wilson has transformed the motel from the old wayside fleabag into the most popular home away from home.*

running on fumes (driving with very little gasoline in the tank) e.g. *Running on fumes can be dangerous and costly.*

as much use as a handbrake on a canoe (worthless or pointless) e.g. *The road markings were as much good as a handbrake on a canoe, because they were far too close to the junction and of very little use to the road users.*

country mile (used to describe a long distance) e.g. *He's left a country mile behind.*

travel light (to go on a journey without taking a lot of things with you) e.g. *I always travel light when I go to England*

globe-trotter (person who travels a lot through many countries of the world, usually staying at each country only a short time) e.g. *He was a globe trotter and now he can close his eyes drifting away into many places.*

it's pretty rank (something that is very bad, stupid, offensive or just plain awful) e.g. *When the teenager got his quiz back and so the bad grade, he said "Wow, this is rank".*

rubberneck (kind of tourist or sight-seer who constantly turns his head so as to see as much as possible) e.g. *Every year raucous rubbernecks by the busload descend upon the city for its famed Mardi Gras.*

it's a small world (one encounters the same people, events or situations in unexpected places) e.g. *I never thought I'd run into Samantha at a ball game — it's a small world.*

come to a standstill (not able to make any progress forward) e.g. *Can you help me? I've come to a standstill on this project.*

stow away (hide away on a ship, plane, bus, train in order to get free transportation) e.g. *I once read about a man who made a journey around the world by stowing away.*

Exercise 11. Consequently having studied these idioms, the following exercises can be done to master the material: Match these idioms with their equivalents:

1. hit the road	to go on a journey without taking a lot of things with you
2. stow away	annoying passenger who tells the driver how to drive; someone who

	tells others how to do things
3. <i>put the pedal to the metal</i>	not able to make any progress forward
4 <i>backseat driver</i>	C to start or resume traveling
5. <i>travel light</i>	D hide away on a ship, plane, bus, train in order to get free transportation
6. <i>come to a standstill</i>	E go as fast as possible

Exercise 12. Complete these sentences with the proper idiom:

1. He ___ and left that Toyota in the dust. 2. The guide has never expected the tourists can make such a ___. 3. This safety latch is ___. 4. "Mr. Howe, for example, is tired of traveling. When I accepted this job I had no idea I'd have ___ six or seven months of the year," he complained. 5. The sun ___, hours above the river and the opposite shore. 6 Hey, ___ ! Move it or pull over! 7. For one, back roads can be extremely dangerous, and you could end up in a lot of trouble if you make a ___ at a place that you know nothing about. 8 But before you apply for a visa and become seasoned ___, make sure you stop by London first. 9. "You left me high and dry in some ___." 10. He ___ on the ferry and entered the country illegally.