

AIMS OF THE CLASS

- Language focus – noun combinations & have/get something done, making comparisons
- Small talk
- Language focus - Past simple and present perfect



Noun combinations – a common feature of English, Market Leader, p. 25

We can combine two or more nouns in several ways.

1 's possessive
Julia's desk

2 one noun used as an adjective
head office

3 phrases with *of*
Director of Communications

4 compound nouns forming one word
boardroom

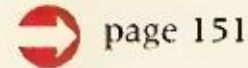
Match these examples from the article on page 24 with the categories above.

a) *customer satisfaction*

c) *SOL's logo*

b) *way of life*

d) *salesperson*



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English for International Tourism, p. 24

Language focus Have / Get something done

- This structure is used to refer to actions done for someone by someone else.
*Is it possible to **have** some sandwiches **sent** up to my room?*
- *get* is a little more informal than *have*.
*I need to **get** it **translated** into Spanish.*
- If we want to name the person who will do the action we use an infinitive.
*I'll **get** the porter **to carry** your bags.*

What other things can you have done for you at a top hotel?



English for International Tourism, p. 26

LANGUAGE TIP

Don't forget that comparatives are followed by *than*.

- *Going by U-Bahn is quicker than by car.*

Language focus Making comparisons

Look at the examples and complete the rules below

The Hotel Adlon is **more expensive than** the Berlin Hilton.

Berlin is one of **the busiest** cities in the world.

The Berlin Hilton is **older than** the Hackescher Markt.

Prices are **as expensive as** in other major capital cities.

To form comparatives and superlatives of ...

- 1 three-syllable adjectives
- 2 one-syllable adjectives
- 3 two-syllable adjectives ending in -y
- 4 similar or identical people and things

- a) put *more*, *less*, *most* or *least* in front of the adjective.
- b) change -y to -i and add -er or -est.
- c) add -er or -est.
- d) use *as ... as* or *the same as*.

Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

good – better than – the best

bad – worse than – the worst

far – farther / further than – the farthest / furthest

► For more information turn to page 123.



CLUES

English for TOURISM

- cheap, big, famous, attractive, noisy, dirty
- Use the rules to form the comparative and superlative.

English for TRADE

- large, small, high, low, wide, narrow, high, low
- Use the adjectives above to explain the differences between **the types of retail outlets**.

CHANGE IN RETAILING, MARKET LEADER, P. 32

- G** What are the differences between the types of retail outlet in the box? Consider the following factors: size, prices, product range, length and frequency of shopping visits, customer service level.

supermarket department store kiosk convenience store discount store



•SMALL TALK

WHAT IS A SMALL TALK?

conversation about things that are not important, often between people who do not know each other well
*I don't enjoy parties where I have to **make** small talk with complete strangers.*

Source: *Cambridge Dictionary*

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/small-talk>



Put the sentences into the correct order to complete the conversation.

Very well thanks, Lisa. It's nice to see you, too.

Yes, I remember we spent most of the afternoon at the buffet eating the dim sum! It was delicious.

Tom, this is Lisa Tse. I think you two know each other from the conference in Shanghai last year.

Mind if I join you?

Thanks.

Lisa and I were just talking about the product launch next month. Will you be going?

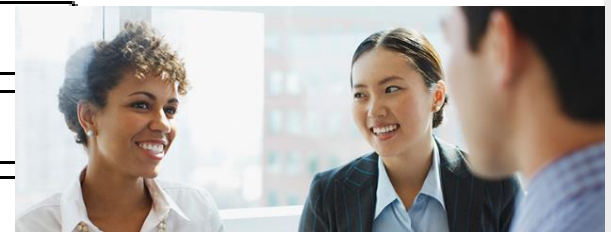
Oh, hi Tom. Yes, of course. Please do.

Oh, yes ... that's right! It's nice to see you again, Tom. How have you been?

That's a shame. Talking of Paris, have AGP opened their new offices there yet?

No, I won't actually. I've got a client meeting in Paris.

No, not yet. I heard they've had some problems. Apparently, the new offices won't be ready for some time.



Isn't the wine superb?

Wasn't it an amazing result last night?

Have you heard the latest Radiohead album?

That's a really nice bag. Is it Prada?

What do you think of hybrid cars?

Did you see the Oscars last week?

Isn't it cold here?

Is this your first conference?

I hear you're joining the engineering division.

Have you ever been to Hong Kong?

The weather:

Sport:

Work:

Fashion:

Music:

Travel:

Movies:

The event:

Gadgets:

Food/drink:



Market Leader, p. 34, English for International Tourism, p. 32

Language review

Past simple and present perfect

We use the past simple for actions at a particular point in the past.
Last year only 18% of US consumers visited a leading department store.

We use the present perfect for actions linking the present to a point in the past.

We have made a lot of changes since 2003.

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A Which of the following expressions are used with the past simple and which are used with the present perfect? Which are used with both?

in 2003	since 2003	yet
this week	yesterday	ever
recently	last year	six months ago

Language focus Present perfect and past simple

1 Look at the sentences and complete the rules with the correct option.

Present perfect

*I've **been** in the tour operator business for ten years.*

*Now the industry **has reached** saturation.*

*In many ways our industry **hasn't changed** over time.*

Past simple

*Selling holidays is still the same as it **was** in the 1980s.*

*I **started** my career as a reservations agent 25 years ago.*

*I **worked** as a business development manager for 15 years.*

- The present perfect / past simple connects past and present time.
- The present perfect / past simple describes a result which has present consequences.
- The present perfect / past simple says how long a present situation has existed.
- The present perfect / past simple refers to a period of finished time.
- We use **for** with only the present perfect / only the past simple / both the present perfect and past simple to indicate a duration.
- We use **ago** with only the present perfect / past simple.

2 Are these words and phrases used with the past or present perfect?

^P yesterday	^P lately	^P so far	over the last few years
^P last week	^P six months ago	since + point in time	in 2002 ^P

► For more information turn to page 125.

Market Leader Workbook, p. 17

Language review

A Past simple or present perfect tense? Use the correct form of the verbs to complete the conversation.

- Ken: Geoff! What a surprise! I ... *haven't seen*¹ you for months. Last time we², you³ about to go to Italy. *see meet / be*
- Geoff: That's right, yeah. I⁴ there to retrain the sales staff at our main subsidiary. *go*
- Ken: Mm. What was that like?
- Geoff: Interesting, but tough. I'm not sure I⁵ from the experience yet. *recover*
- Ken: Really? What⁶? *happen*
- Geoff: Well, one of the guys in the team⁷ anything that⁸ like a new idea. *reject / look*
- Ken: I suppose that's what you call 'resistance to change'.
- Geoff: Yeah, exactly. And now to make things worse, he⁹ of the team. *drop out*
- Ken: Well, not a big loss, from what you're saying.
- Geoff: Mm, you're probably right. Anyway. What about you? I've no idea what you¹⁰ up to. *be*
- Ken: Guess what! I¹¹ my job! *change*
- Geoff: What? You¹² Rixon? I don't believe you! *quit*
- Ken: Yep! I¹³ with Lescot since January. *be*
- Geoff: Oh, I know Lescot. Everyone says it's the place to be.
- Ken: I certainly don't regret my decision. Since I¹⁴ working for them, *start*
I feel a lot better. And I¹⁵ bungee jumping! *take up*



English for International Tourism, p. 21

language focus Present perfect and past simple

4 Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

open	be	become	decline	enhance
evolve	expand	organise	set up	take



In 1906 Alfred Kuoni*opened*.....¹ a 'Travel Bureau' in Zurich, Switzerland and one year later² his first escorted group tour to Egypt. Over the next fifty years the Kuoni business³ into Europe and⁴ Europe's first travel agency to operate charter flights to Africa. In 1977 Kuoni *organised*.....⁵ the first charter tour around the world and nineteen years later⁶ its own charter airline.

While only two years ago roughly half of Kuoni's turnover⁷ still generated in Switzerland, this⁸ to less than 30 percent today – testimony of Kuoni's strong pan-European presence. In contrast to the other major European operators, Kuoni⁹ its position in markets outside Europe such as the USA and India. Over the last few years, Kuoni¹⁰ into a company with a truly global reach that employs a staff of over 7,700 specialists around the world.



Thank you for your attention!

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