

Spotlight 8. Module 5

Name _____

Phrasal Verb CALL

Fill in: in, off, on, out, for.

1. The army was called _____ to help with rescue efforts.
2. Emma called _____ for help when she fell and hurt her leg.
3. Why don't you call _____ my brother while you're in Kent?
4. Unfortunately, the match was called _____ due to bad weather.
5. Looking after very small children calls _____ a lot of patience.
6. When their son was ill, they called _____ the doctor.
7. The football match was called _____ because it was snowing.
8. This job calls _____ knowledge of a foreign language.
9. Having fallen in the river, the woman called _____ for help.
10. When I got stuck in the lift, I called _____ for help.
11. Call _____ and pick up your CD sometime.
12. Their injuries called _____ immediate medical attention.
13. The hurricane survivors called _____ from beneath the rubble for help.

Reading

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов **A–F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1–7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа.

1. What other necessary things had to be done to start operating the Channel Tunnel?
2. Why didn't the British support the first project of the Channel Tunnel?
3. How many tunnels does the project actually contain?
4. What are the safety tips while travelling through the Channel Tunnel?

5. What are the possible ways for a passenger to travel through the Channel tunnel?
 6. Why is the Channel Tunnel considered to be a great engineering achievement?
 7. What was the most difficult task in constructing the Channel Tunnel?
- A.** The Channel Tunnel (or Chunnel) is a long tunnel between England and France under the English Channel. The section under the sea is 38km long and the entire length is 50.5km. At its lowest point it is 75 metres deep. The Channel Tunnel is the longest undersea tunnel in the world. The tunnel was recognised as one of the ‘Seven Wonders of the Modern World’ by the American Society of Engineers.
- B.** For centuries, crossing the English Channel via boat had been considered a miserable task. The windy weather and choppy water made travellers seasick. So, in 1802, French engineer Albert Favier was the first person who proposed to dig a tunnel under the water of the channel. Favier’s plan was adopted by French leader Napoleon Bonaparte. But the British rejected the plan. They feared that Napoleon wanted to build the tunnel in order to invade England.
- C.** At the end of the 20th century the idea was revived. The digging of the Channel Tunnel began simultaneously from the British and the French coasts. The greatest challenge was making sure that both the British side of the tunnel and the French side actually met up in the middle. Special lasers and surveying equipment were used. On December 1, 1990, the meeting of the two sides was officially celebrated. For the first time in history, Great Britain and France were connected.
- D.** Although the meeting of the two sides of the service tunnel was a cause for great celebration, it certainly wasn't the end of the Channel Tunnel building project. Crossover tunnels, land tunnels from the coast to the terminals, electrical systems, fireproof doors, the ventilation system and train tracks all had to be added. Also, large train terminals had to be built at *Folkestone* in Great Britain and *Coquelles* in France.
- E.** It took 13,000 engineers and technicians to construct the Channel Tunnel. In fact,

there are two running tunnels, one each way. Additionally, there is a smaller service tunnel with a crossover in the middle, so in case there's an emergency, the trains can actually change to either side. It is wrong to call it a tunnel as there are actually three tunnels. The tunnels are about 50 meters below the seabed.

- F. If you want to use the tunnel, you have got a choice. You can either go on a passenger train, the Eurostar, which departs from London, Paris and Brussels city centres. Or you can go on the drive-on service, called the Eurotunnel Shuttle, starting close to the tunnel entrance where you drive your car or truck onto special rail cars.

Listening

-) Перед Вами 5 незаконченных предложений А–Е и варианты их концовок, обозначенные цифрами 1–3. Внимательно прочитайте их. Вы услышите диалог. Для каждого предложения А–Е выберите концовку, соответствующую содержанию диалога. К каждому предложению подходит только одна концовка. Вы услышите запись дважды. При повторном прослушивании проверьте себя. У Вас есть 45 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с предложениями.

A. It is NOT possible to get to the Opera House _____.

- 1) by bus 2) by metro 3) by taxi

B. The woman wants to walk because she has _____.

- 1) no bus ticket 2) enough time 3) no money

C. Walking to the Opera House will take the woman _____.

- 1) less than 10 minutes 2) 10 minutes 3) more than 10 minutes

D. Before going to the opera the woman wants to buy _____.

- 1) flowers 2) tickets 3) food

E. On her way to the theatre the woman will be passing by the _____.

- 1) bank 2) flower shop 3) traffic light