

# Task: please, say these numbers

• 13 30

• 14 40

• 15 50

• 16 60

• 17 70

• 18 80

• 19 90

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Ударение падает на  
-teen!

# Cardinal Numbers



1	One
2	Two
3	Three
4	Four
5	Five
6	Six
7	Seven
8	Eight
9	Nine
10	Ten

11	Eleven
12	Twelve
13	Thir <b>teen</b>
14	Four <b>teen</b>
15	Fif <b>teen</b>
16	Six <b>teen</b>
17	Sevent <b>een</b>
18	Eight <b>een</b>
19	Nin <b>teen</b>
20	twenty

21	Twenty One
22	Twenty two
23	Twenty three
30	Thir <b>ty</b>
40	Fort <b>y</b>
50	Fift <b>y</b>
60	Six <b>ty</b>
70	Sevent <b>y</b>
80	eight <b>y</b>
90	nin <b>ty</b>
100	One hundred



Числительные бывают двух видов:

- количественные (**cardinal**)
- порядковые (**ordinal**)
- Количественные (**cardinal**) числительные – это наши *one, two, three ... one hundred* (раз, два, три ... сто).
- А вот порядковые (**ordinal**) числительные указывают на порядок положения или хода действия (первый, второй, третий ... сотый), они образуются по определенному правилу, которое не обошлось без исключений.
- Чтобы образовать порядковое числительное, необходимо к числительному количественному прибавить окончание -TH.
  - Если “четыре” – это *four*, то “четвертый” будет *the fourth*.
  - “Шесть – шестой” – “*six – the sixth*”.
  - Обратите внимание! Порядковые числительные употребляются с артиклем “the”.

- А что же исключения? Ими являются слова “первый, второй, третий, пятый”, которые необходимо выучить наизусть:
  - **1й – the first**
  - **2й the second**
  - **3й the third**
  - **5й the fifth**
  - Порядковые числительные нам пригодятся для того, чтобы назвать дату своего рождения (birthday).
  - ***My birthday is on the second (tenth, seventeenth) of May (January, June).***
-

# Ordinal Numbers



1st	First
2nd	Second
3rd	Third
4th	fourth
5th	fifth
6th	Sixth
7th	Seventh
8th	Eighth
9th	Ninth
10th	tenth

11th	Eleventh
12th	Twelfth
13th	Thirteenth
14th	Fourteenth
15th	Fifteenth
16th	Sixteenth
17th	Seventeenth
18th	Eighteenth
19th	Nineteenth
20th	twentieth

21st	Twenty first
22nd	Twenty second
23rd	Twenty third
30th	Thirtieth
40th	Fortieth
50th	Fiftieth
60th	Sixtieth
70th	Seventieth
80th	eightieth
90th	ninetieth



- 1. Составные числительные от 20 до 100 образуются так же, как и в русском языке: 25 - twenty-five, 93 - ninety-three.
  - 2. В составных числительных после 100 перед десятками, а если их нет, то перед единицами, ставится союз and: 375 (three hundred and seventy-five), 2941 (two thousand nine hundred and forty-one)
  - Числительные hundred, thousand, million не приобретают окончание s как показатель множественного числа, однако если эти слова выполняют функцию существительных, т. е. перед ними нет числительного (а после них обычно стоит предлог of), то во множественном числе добавляется s: hundreds of people сотни людей, thousands of words тысячи слов.
-

# Task: please, say these numbers

- 354
  - 286
  - 489
  - 200
  - 555
  - 756
  - 329
  - 2017
  - 2001
-

# VOCABULARY

- **The UAE**
  - **Plant**
  - **Inside/outside**
  - **Control room**
  - **Different**
  - **Nationality**
  - **Foreign**
  - **American, British, Canadian, Egyptian, Indian**
-



## **Adjectives**

foreign

international

offshore

onshore

## **Nouns**

control room

drilling company

oilfield

oil well

operating company

plant

service company

team

technician

## **Verbs**

operate

supply

1 Which of these do you have at home?

a a screwdriver



e a wrench



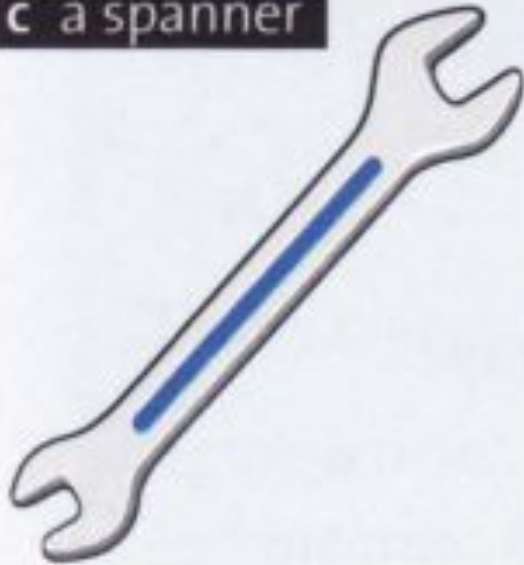
b screws



f a bolt



c a spanner



g an electric drill



d nuts



h washers



**Screwdriver**



**Pliers**



**Nail**



**Hammer**



**Drill**



**Torch**



**Tape Measure**



hammer → nails

Screwdriver → screws

wrench → nuts and bolts

drill - drill bit

pliers

allen key (hex key)

- Ham

- Doll

- Sup

# Employers in the UK

Some countries have a national oil company (NOC), but there isn't an NOC in the UK. There are three other kinds of employer:

- 1 Operating companies. These are IOCs (international oil companies) with famous names like Shell, Aramco, and ExxonMobil. They operate the wells and plants. There are smaller operating companies too.
- 2 Drilling companies. The operating companies usually employ drilling companies for drilling wells. Some are foreign companies.



Drilling for oil

- 3 Service companies supply equipment and technical services to the other companies. They also do special work, such as underwater work. There are a lot of service companies.

You can find a job with all these companies in newspapers, government job centres, and on the internet.



## Project

Work in small groups. Find out about some oil and gas employers in your country.

Ask people. Look on the internet.

Write a few sentences about them. Use these cues.

- 1 Company name
- 2 Information about the company

### USEFUL WORDS

*big / small*

*IOC / NOC*

*foreign / local*

*operating company / service company*

- 3 Other information

# Verb «to be»

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I	am
you	are
he she it	is
we you they	are

1. I  very happy.
2. Dana  a tall girl.
3. The dogs  brown.
4. Tom and Mike  friends.
5. My mother  a teacher.
6. The houses  old.
7. The girls  not hungry.
8. Lions  big animals.
9. The doctor  in the hospital.
10. I  sad today.

I	am
you	are
he she it	is
we you they	are

## GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

# TO BE

We use to be in present to talk about names, professions, nationalities, age, feelings, marital status

I **am** Frank

I **am not** happy

I **am** an architect

My brother **is** a dentist  
and my sister **is** a  
secretary



I **am not** single

I **am** from london.  
I **am** english

My favorite sport  
**are** tennis and golf

## AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES

### FULL FORM

I **am**  
He **is**  
She **is**  
It **is**  
You **are**  
We **are**

### SHORT FORM

I**'m**  
He**'s**  
She**'s**  
It**'s**  
You**'re**

Examples:

- I **am** Sarah and he **is** Jake.
- John **is** tired. He **is** in the bedroom.
- She **is** very young. She**'s** only 12.
- It**'s** two in the morning. It**'s** very cold.
- You**'re** from Italy. You**'re** Italian.
- The cars **are** in the garage.
- Jim and I **are** classmates.

## ● Language spot

### The verb *be*

» Go to **Grammar reference** p.118

1 Study the tables in the *Grammar reference* on p.118.  
Then complete the conversations.

1 Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from?

I \_\_\_\_\_ from the UK.

2 What \_\_\_\_\_ her nationality?

She \_\_\_\_\_ French.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ BP an American oil company?

No, it \_\_\_\_\_ American. It's British.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ Gazprom and Rosneft British companies?

No, they \_\_\_\_\_. They \_\_\_\_\_ Russian.

5 Are you from the US?

No, we \_\_\_\_\_. We \_\_\_\_\_ from Canada.

**2** Complete the questions about this book. Use *is there* and *are there*.

1 How many pages \_\_\_\_\_ in this book?

2 How many units \_\_\_\_\_?

3 \_\_\_\_\_ a word list at the back?

4 \_\_\_\_\_ a contents list at the front?

5 \_\_\_\_\_ six or eight pages per unit?

**3** Ask and answer the questions above.

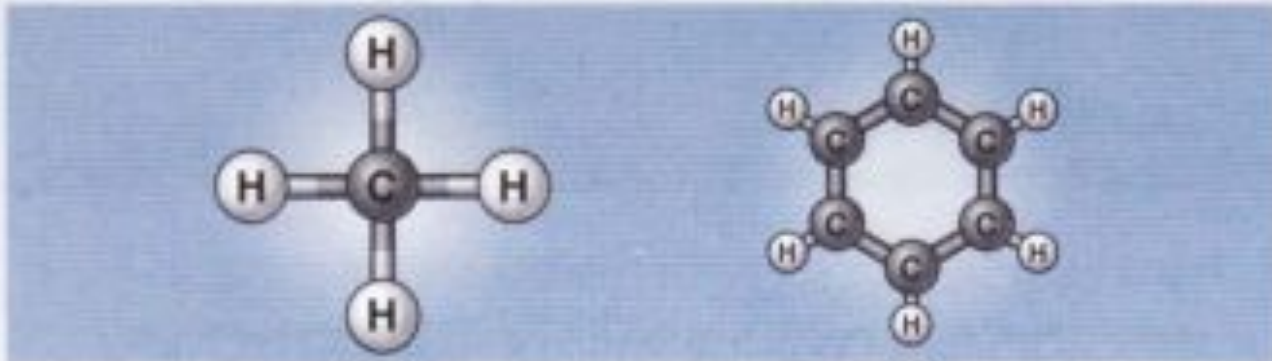
## How do oil companies find oil and gas?

The first step is exploration. Scientists study rocks and do scientific tests. They look for rocks that can hold hydrocarbons.



## What are hydrocarbons?

Oil and gas are made of hydrogen (H) and carbon (C). So we call them hydrocarbons.





### **Do scientists find hydrocarbons?**

No, they don't. They choose a good place for the next step: drilling. Drillers drill a well, and they sometimes find hydrocarbons.

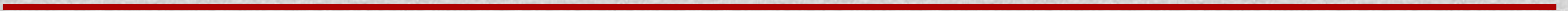
### **Does production start immediately after drilling?**

No. First the company does more tests and asks 'How much oil is there?' and 'Are there any problems?' If the results of the tests are good, they go to the next step: development.

### **What does *development* mean?**

It means they prepare for production. For example, they build a pipeline to transport the oil.





- **Adjectives**

- downstream
- upstream

- **Nouns**

- barrel
- crane operator
- cubic metre
- development

- driller
  - exploration
  - fuel
  - geologist
  - hydrocarbons
  - pipeline
  - production
  - rock
  - roughneck
-

- **The downstream sector - what do you think?**
- Workers in the downstream sector make useful products from crude oil and natural gas. They transport these products and sell them.

1 Which of these things are made from oil or natural gas?



petrol  
(Am E = gasoline)



plastic bags



propane



some chemicals  
in detergents



*Can you name 3 more things  
containing oil products?*

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For many products, there isn't an exact amount of crude oil (petroleum), but many products indirectly are made from oil because they are made from plastic.

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# Toothbrush

The toothbrush is indirectly made from oil, it is made from plastic, as well as the nylon bristles, and plastic is made from oil.



In 2007 about 70 percent of the people in America didn't know that oil was in plastic products  
If you fill a plastic bottle 33% or 1/3 full of oil that is how much oil was used to make that 1 bottle.  
Plastic never decomposes completely.





# Styrofoam

Styrofoam is an oil based product, and it is made almost entirely out of petroleum based products. When styrofoam is produced, the energy from the machine is produced by oil, so styrofoam is directly, and also indirectly used in oil



# Dishwashing liquids



## ● Language spot

### Present Continuous

*This man drives a petrol tanker.*

*Right now he isn't driving.*

*He's unloading petrol.*

Choose the correct words to make the rule.

The Present Continuous uses

<i>do / does</i>	<i>+ -ing.</i>
<i>am / is / are</i>	

# Present Continuous


Образуется: to be + Ving Пример: We are waiting for the flight.




Применение:

- *Процесс в данный момент:* They are playing in the garden. Они играют в саду.
  - *Действие, происходящее вокруг момента говорения:* She is looking for a job.
  - *Описание действия в агрессивном тоне:* She is always talking to my like that!
  - *Запланированное действие, которое должно произойти в ближайшем будущем:* We are going to have a party tonight.
  - *Описание постепенного изменения ситуации:* It is getting hot
- Наречия времени:* now, at the moment, at present.

# PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

	I	AM	working.
	He, She, It	IS	
	We, You, They	ARE	

	I	AM NOT	working.
	He, She, It	IS NOT/ISN'T	
	We, You, They	ARE NOT /AREN'T [a:nt]	

	What	AM	I	doing? working?
	Where	IS	he, she, it	
	When Why How	ARE	we, you, they	

**3** Practise this telephone conversation.

A *Where are you now?*

B *I'm in the tanker.*

A *Are you driving?*

B *No. I'm having lunch.*

**4** Have similar conversations with these phrases.

1 you now? / at the refinery  
working? / having a break

2 he now? / outside  
repairing something? / looking for leaks

3 they now? / at the plant  
collecting data? / testing pipes

4 she now? / in the manager's office  
talking to the manager? / waiting for him

## It's my job

- 1 Discuss these questions. Then read the text and check your answers.
  - 1 What do petrochemical plants produce?
  - 2 What happens in the control room?
  - 3 How many hours per day do plants work?



I work at a big petrochemical plant. Petrochemical plants produce chemicals from hydrocarbons.

This plant gets light hydrocarbons from a refinery and produces ethylene ( $C_2H_4$ ) and other important chemicals. Many industries use ethylene: for example, they use it to make plastics, detergents, and car tyres.

This plant produces two million tonnes of chemicals per year, and we control the production from this room. We use computers for this.

But computers can't do everything. We often need a technician to open or close a **valve** or check some data, so we use the telephone or radio too.

The plant works 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. So I often work at night. I work seven twelve-hour shifts every two weeks: that's four day shifts and three night shifts. This week I'm working night shifts.



Discuss these questions.

- 1 What does the plant produce, and why are the products important?
  - 2 What skills does Jang Li need for her job?
  - 3 How many hours does she work every two weeks?
  - 4 Would you like her job? Why / why not?
-