

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«САМАРСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
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ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS STUDENTS

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Содержит два основных раздела: “Home and Housekeeping” и “Meals and Cooking” и включает задания, направленные на развитие творческих способностей обучающихся, на активизацию их фоновых знаний о культуре и традициях Великобритании и США.

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I. HOME AND HOUSEKEEPING

1. Home, Sweet Home!

1.1. Match the “home” idioms to their explanations:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to be / feel at home | a) to relax and make oneself comfortable |
| 2. to make oneself at home | b) extremely safe |
| 3. to be as safe as houses | c) people should not criticize other people for faults that they have themselves |
| 4. not to come home to smb | d) to be / feel comfortable somewhere |
| 5. to hold the key to | e) to make smb understand, usually smth unpleasant |
| 6. to fly off the handle | f) not to understand smth fully |
| 7. to sit on the fence | g) to make a choice |
| 8. to bring home to smb | h) other people always seem to be in a better situation than you |
| 9. to get one’s foot in the door | i) to delay making a decision or fail to choose between two alternatives |
| 10. to come down on one side or the other | j) to react in a very angry way (informal) |
| 11. the grass on the other side of the fence is always greener | k) to provide an explanation for smth you could not previously understand |
| 12. people who live in glass houses shouldn’t throw stones | l) to start working at a low level in an organization because you want to get a better job in the same organization later on |

1.2. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with one of the idioms:

1. They don't pay me very well for the work I do there at the moment, but at least I've _____ .

2. Her news reports have really _____ to me the horrors of war.

3. The implications of what she had said didn't _____ to me until some days later.

4. Her father _____ when she said she wasn't going to return to university.

5. If you _____, you delay making a decision or fail to choose between two alternatives. Usually in the end, though, you have to _____ .

6. Female voters _____ to the party's success in the election.

7. Please relax and _____.

1.3. Match the explanations from the list to the idioms in the text which follows:

- a) got up in a bad mood and has stayed in a bad mood all day
- b) explained the situation to me
- c) reacted angrily
- d) copy something someone else does, often in order to gain an advantage that they have
- e) staying up late and getting up early

Alf *hit the ceiling/roof this morning* for no reason at all. I thought he'd just *got out of bed on the wrong side*, but then his girlfriend explained that he's been *burning the candle at both ends* because of his exams. I'm glad she *put me in the picture* because now I can understand why he reacted so crossly. However, I wish he'd *take a leaf out of his girlfriend's book* and go to bed at a reasonable time.

1.4. Translate the text into Russian.

1.5. Match the beginning of each idiom with its ending:

1. sit in the	a) home
2. get your foot in the	b) handle
3. get out of bed on the wrong	c) fence
4. fly off the	d) picture
5. put someone in the	e) ends
6. feel at	f) door
7. burn the candle at both	g) side

1.6. Rewrite the underlined part of each sentence with an idiom:

1. It will take some time before the impact of the new legislation is fully felt by the person in the street.

2. Sophie will make herself ill if she goes on allowing herself so little sleep.

3. Before you take over the project, I'll let you know exactly what the situation with it is.

4. The police think that the DNA testing will provide the evidence necessary for proving who the murderer must have been.

5. Jim's been in a really bad mood all day.

6. The government can't postpone making a decision for ever.

7. Rob gets really angry at the slightest provocation these days (two possible answers).

8. If you want to get fit, why don't you do as Katie has done and join a gym?

1.7. Answer the following questions:

1. Is a decisive person likely to sit on the fence or come down on one side or the other?

2. If a student takes a holiday job in a big company in order to get a foot in the door, what does that suggest about the student's plans?
3. In what circumstances do people often burn the candle at both ends?
4. Are you more likely to say something important or something trivial is brought home to you?
5. Do you think someone would be pleased or displeased if you took a leaf out of their book?
6. If you keep someone in the picture, are you being honest to them or not?
7. How do you feel if you get out of bed on the wrong side?
8. If someone hits the roof, what sort of mood are they in?
9. Why is the grass on the other side of the fence always greener?
10. How can you prove that people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones?

1.8. Make up a story using some of the idioms about your own life and your personal experience.

2. The House I Live In

2.1. Distribute the following words and phrases into the three groups below:

a terraced house; with a nice view; a balcony; a detached house; a loft; a semi-detached house; in the country; a cottage; a garage; in the suburbs; a study; a basement; a cellar; a three-storey house / building; in a good / bad / rough neighbourhood; an en-suite bathroom; a bungalow; on the ground / first / top floor; within walking distance of the shops; a fitted kitchen; on the outskirts; wooden floors; parking; air-conditioning; a barbecue; a fireplace; off the mainroad; a swimming-pool; a bungalow

1. Types of home 2. Location 3. Parts of a home and other features

2.2. Which are the five most important things to look for in the house? Compare your lists.

2.3. Read the advertisement for places to live in Manchester, England. Which do you like best? Why?

A. Salford	B. Eccles	C. Monton
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• luxury modern 2-bedroom flat• 2 bathrooms, one en-suite• private balcony overlooking the river• new carpets and curtains <p>£230,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 3-bedroom terraced house in quiet street• 2 en-suite bathrooms• new fitted kitchen• wooden floors• garden <p>£209,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• spacious 4-bedroom detached house• large kitchen / dining room• 2 bathrooms• large front and back house <p>£239,000</p>

2.4. Ian and Liz are looking for a new place to live. Listen to their conversation. Which place do they both like?

2.5. Look at the sentences below. Are they about places A, B or C?

1. It's the least expensive place we've ever seen.
2. It seemed slightly bigger than our house.
3. It's one of the oldest houses we've seen so far.
4. It was much noisier than the other two.
5. The garden was far smaller than I expected.
6. It felt a lot more spacious.

7. It had the most amazing view.
8. It's a little further away from the city centre.
9. It's got the worst bathroom I've ever seen.
10. It's a bit less expensive than the Monton house.
- 11.

2.6. Describing one's home. Put sentences in the correct order:

- a) spacious. I live in a flat and it's on the top
- b) morning. In fact sometimes I'd like air
- c) got a large balcony. It's unusual for the
- d) I work at home so my home needs to be **1.**
- e) in the day, but I don't mind. My flat has
- f) floor. It's a nice part of town and it's close
- g) area. The balcony gets the sun in the
- h) conditioning in my office!
- i) to the town centre. It's quite noisy

2.7. Read the following advertisements:

1. Wallacia, Far North Coast

\$380 per week

A comfortable house in the countryside with two bedrooms, a spacious modern kitchen, a fireplace and air conditioning. Barbecue area next to swimming pool and beautiful garden with trees. Perfect for people who love peace and quiet.

2. Century Tower, Sydney

\$350 per week

This modern one-bedroom apartment on the 31st floor is close to the city centre. It faces east and has great views of the city. Comfortable living room, wooden floors and balcony. Modern bathroom. No parking.

3. Longbeach Road, Long Beach

\$200 per week

Just around the corner from the beach, this two-storey home has two bedrooms, a traditional kitchen and a large bathroom. The living-room faces north, so it's warm in winter and cool in summer. The balcony at the back is perfect for relaxing. 3.5 hours from Sydney.

2.8. Read again and write out the words which mean:

1. Outdoor features; 2. Indoor features; 3. Description of the rooms.

2.9. Listen to Donna and Jose outside the estate agent's. Answer the questions:

1. Which places are they talking about?
2. Who likes the idea of moving? Who doesn't like the idea?
3. What advantages does the place offer?
4. Why does Jose think they can't move? Give two reasons.
5. What solution does Donna suggest?
6. What is Jose's job?
7. What is Donna's job?

2.10. Match 1-6 with a-f to make sentences about homes:

1. I live in a	a) the city centre.
2. It's on	b) the mountains.
3. There's a large living-room with	c) people who love peace and quiet.
4. It's close to	d) two-storey apartment.
5. It has a wonderful view of	e) the 10 th floor.
6. It's perfect for	f) a balcony.

2.11. Rearrange the letters in the adjectives in bold to complete the advert:

_____ (crtaoimfbole), _____ (cipaouss) two-bedroom apartment to rent in _____ (adrntalitio) city-centre building. Two _____ (ragle) bedrooms, _____ (omnedr) kitchen and bathroom. Air-conditioning to keep it _____ (oocl) in summer, and a fireplace to keep it _____ (rmwa) in winter. \$375 per week.

2.12. Nikos and Jessica have been to the apartment in the advert. Choose the correct words to complete their conversation:

Nikos: So, what did you think?

Jessica: Well, the best / worst thing about it is the location: it's right in the city centre, which would be great.

Nikos: Yeah, but the good / bad thing about living in the centre is the noise.

Jessica: The best thing / trouble is, if we want to live closer to your office, then we're going to have to put up with some extra noise.

Nikos: I know. The good thing / thing is, I'm not sure really I want to live closer to work.

Jessica: But what about your long journey to the office?

Nikos: Well, the good / bad thing about commuting is that I get to read a lot – and I can sleep on the train!

Jessica: Fine, then! We'll stay where we are.

2.13. When you want to buy or rent a property, the estate agent shows you the property details. Read the property details for 67 North Street.

67 North Street

Situated close to the city centre and railway station, this three-bedroom house is decorated to a high standard throughout and offers full double-glazing, separate WC, and modern kitchen/diner.

Lounge 4.32m x 4.93m

Fireplace, double-glazed front-facing window and radiator.

Entrance hall

Double-glazed entrance door, radiator, double-glazed window, staircase to first floor.

Kitchen 3.94m x 4.93m

Fully fitted kitchen, built-in electric oven, built-in gas hob, space for dishwasher.

Separate WC

WC and hand basin.

Bedroom 1 4.85m x 2.51m

Double-glazed front-facing window and radiator.

Bedroom 2 3.07m x 2.51m

Double-glazed rear-facing window and radiator.

Bedroom 3 2.26m x 2.26m

Double-glazed front-facing window and radiator.

Bathroom 2.07m x 2.26m

Tiled bath with shower, hand basin, WC, extractor fan, heated towel rail, and double-glazed rear-facing window.

Front garden

Mainly paved.

Rear garden

Large lawn.

2.14. Read the property details again and answer these questions:

1. How many rooms does the house have, not including the entrance hall?
1. Which is the biggest room in the house?
2. How many toilets does the house have?
3. Find at least two things that would keep the house warm in winter?
4. If you are standing in bedroom 2, which garden can you see?
5. If you are standing in bedroom 3, which garden can you see?

2.15. Find underlined words in the property details with the following meanings:

1. a room where you can cook and also eat
2. covered with stones, bricks, concrete, etc.
3. the part of the garden which is grass
4. the top of an oven where you heat food
5. everywhere
6. part of something
7. where you can wash your hands
8. designed and built for this space
9. covered with small square pieces of ceramic or plastic
10. windows that have two layers of glass to keep a building warm or quiet

2.16. Why would 67 North Street probably not be suitable for these people?

1. Hugh and Tracey Metcalf have four teenage children and are looking for a centrally located house with lots of outdoor space.
2. Cathryn Reese is 89 years old and has some trouble walking. She wants at least two bedrooms, a nice kitchen and a small garden.
3. Craig and Marta Caputo have a two-year-old child, Ana. They're looking for a house in a quiet location. Craig and Marta both work from home.

2.17. Read the dialogue. Act it out with a partner:

A House to Buy

J: What do you think of that place? Not bad, is it?

L: Oh, it's lovely. A very pretty house, a beautifully modernised cottage.

J: Not as big as the house we've got at the moment, though.

L: It's true, but it's in a much better location, in the suburb about twenty minutes' drive from the city,

J: And the garden! On the right of the house there is an orchard with apple and plum trees, and in the middle of it there is a beautiful lawn. We could eat out in summer.

L: It is very attractive. And lots of space for a kitchen garden. But I'll tell you one thing I don't like, actually, and that is the low ceilings everywhere, especially in the kitchen.

J: Yes, but think how expensive it is to heat our house at the moment, and that's partly because the ceilings are so high.

L: I suppose you're right. But the lounge is tiny. You couldn't get more than five people in it.

J: Yes, I know, but the thing to do with this house is to knock down the wall between the living-room and the dining-room. Then you'd have a good-sized room. And think how cosy it would be on a winter day beside that open fire.

L: I'm afraid I don't like the bedroom in that converted loft very much.

J: Oh, I love all the bedrooms. They are all double bedrooms, and with those views ...

L: But the main one is right next to the street, so that could be very noisy.

J: But it's not really a busy road. I mean, it's only a lane. You wouldn't hear very much.

L: Yes, true. And I suppose the children can have the bedrooms on the top floor. The stairs are a bit dangerous. You'd have to fix them. And the roof is leaking. We'll have to do something about that, or the ceiling will come down.

J: So what do you think?

L: Well, I'm not so sure. I don't think it would be big enough for us.

J: OK. Think again, then.

2.18. Read the following text, write out and translate the words in bold into Russian:

The House and the Flat I live In

I live in a **9-storeyed block of flats** in one of the newest districts in a picturesque **suburb** of Samara (right in the centre of Samara). It is simple in architectural design but it looks quite modern. The first **priority** is its position. It stands a little back from the busy road. On the ground floor in the centre of the front there is a cafe. One of the wings **houses** a bakery, the other wing houses a photographer's.

The two iron **gates** lead into a **spacious yard**. It is different from the so-called "**stone-wells**" with no greenery and very little sunlight. Our yard is a large open space with trees and shrubs. It has a number of **playgrounds** with **swings, seesaws, merry-go-rounds**. There are also **sand pits** for younger children. Comfortable benches give rest to grannies and mothers, taking their babies out in their **prams**. In winter one of the playgrounds has a **toboggan-slide**, another is turned into a **skating-rink**.

Our block contains 230 flats **varying** in size. The smallest type is the **one-room flat** or the **bedsit**, the largest is the **four-room flat**. We occupy a three-room flat on the fifth **floor**. We usually go up in a lift. There are two more flats on our **landing**. There is a number plate on our door. It says Flat 121.

If you press the button of the electric bell, one of my family will open the door and show you inside. As you come in through the **front door**, you find yourself in a large hall with a **stand** for hats, coats and umbrellas. There are two **built-in closets** in the hall too. We use them as **utility rooms**. One of them is just for a washing machine and a freezer. The other is used for storing food, household things, and garden tools. My mother is a fanatic gardener, you know. We have a wonderful garden in the country, full of fruit-trees, beautiful roses and

other flowers. At one of the walls in the hall there is a small table with a telephone and above it there is a large oval mirror.

One of the doors on the right of the hall **leads** into the living-room. This room **faces south**, so it is very sunny. It **overlooks** the park. The **dominant feature** in the room is a large table. Apart from that, the other **essentials** in the room are green healthy plants.

To the left is my bedroom which I also use as a study. It has a large window leading onto the yard. My parents' bedroom **adjoins** it. At the end of the hall there is a **bathroom**, and next to it there is a **lavatory**. A door on the right leads into the kitchen. In the kitchen the floor is covered with **linoleum**. My mother gets greater pleasure from having traditional cooking **utensils** than from the latest electrical gadgets.

The **flooring** is **parquet** in all the rooms. In the bathroom and lavatory both the walls and the floor are **tiled**. The bedrooms in the flat are **papered**. Our flat is modern. The high **ceiling** painted in pale colour gives the effect of space. There are all **modern conveniences** in the house such as electricity, gas, **central heating**, cold and hot **running water**. There is also a **chute** in the house.

There is another thing I like about the house – its **location**. Buses and trolley-buses run every ten minutes, and just round the corner there is a tram-stop, so it never takes me more than 20 minutes to get to the University.

2.19. Speak about the place you live in.

2.20. Write an essay about your ideal house / flat.

3. Looking for a Solution

3.1. Look at the definition of “an agony aunt”. Do you have agony aunts in your country?

agony aunt *noun C* someone who gives advice on personal problems, in a newspaper or magazine.

3.2. Anya has written to an online agony aunt. Read Anya's post.

What is her problem?

1. She doesn't like living with Fiona.
2. She doesn't like living with Melissa.
3. She doesn't like living in that apartment.

Anya: I live in a small two-bedroom apartment with one other girl, my flatmate Fiona. Three weeks ago, one of Fiona's friends came to visit from the USA, a girl called Melissa. Now Melissa's practically moved in! She's using our living-room as a bedroom, so I can't use that room to relax or watch TV. And she's really messy: she never washes the dishes after she's cooked.

Yesterday, Fiona asked if Melissa could stay with us for a couple of months. I want to say no, but I don't want to upset Fiona. I love living in this apartment, and I don't want to move out. What should I do?

3.3. What do you think of the situation? What would you suggest doing? Several readers have posted suggestions for Anya. Complete them using the following: Could; 'd; 'd; should; Would

Nikey: _____ you ask Melissa to be tidier – you know, to wash some dishes occasionally?

Unknown: Maybe you _____ look for somewhere else to live. It sounds like your flatmate is quite selfish.

Kelvin: I _____ probably ask Melissa to pay some rent if she's going to stay for a couple of months. It's only fair.

Mateito: _____ it be possible for Fiona and Melissa to share Fiona's room? That way you'd be able to use the living-room again.

Lady Enigma: I _____ tell Melissa to make less mess or move out – it's her choice.

3.4. Write a piece of advice for Anya.

3.5. Have you ever rented an apartment? What problems can people come across? Make a list.

3.6. Read Jose’s letter of complaint. Are his problems on your list?

3105 Century Tower

Sydney

December 15, 2019

Dear Mr Scott,

I am writing to complain about the service provided by your agency. My wife and I moved into 3105 Century Tower on September 1. We are generally happy with the apartment, but unfortunately there are a number of problems.

First, the air conditioning is broken, which is making the apartment very uncomfortable. Another problem is, we can’t find the key to the balcony door. Also, the intercom doesn’t work properly, so visitors sometimes can’t hear what we are saying.

We’ve telephoned your agency three times and asked for someone to come round and fix these things, but no one has come. In addition, I emailed your office on December 10 but again I haven’t had a reply. I am very unhappy about this level of service.

Would you please contact me as soon as possible to let me know what you are going to do about this?

Yours sincerely,

Jose De Souza

3.7. Which words and expressions in the letter are used to:

1. explain the reason for writing?
2. make a list of complaints?
3. make requests?

3.8. You are going to write a letter or email of complaint. Decide on the details:

1. You are renting a home. When did you move in?
2. You have two or three problems with the home. What are they?
3. What do you want the owner or agency to do about the problems?

3.9. Read each other's letter / email. What is wrong with the flat?

4. Managing the House

4.1. Translate: get rid of; keep; stuff; junk; a drawer; a cupboard; a pile

4.2. Read the article. Tick the true sentences. Correct the false ones:

1. The article tells you how to get rid of rubbish.
2. You need an hour for each room.
3. You should put things into three piles.
4. Put things you don't want in a junk drawer.
5. Don't buy things if you've got something similar.

JUST GET RID OF IT!

Is your home full of stuff that you never use? If so, the time has come to get rid of all your junk and create a peaceful, relaxed atmosphere in your home.

- Give yourself at least two hours to **clear out** a room.
- Make a space on the floor and empty all the cupboards and drawers.
- **Sort out** the things you haven't used for six months and make three piles: 1) things to **give away**; 2) things to **throw away**; 3) things to keep.

- **Put** the first and second piles **into** separate rubbish bags and **take** them **out** of the room.
 - Allow yourself one junk drawer in each room for the stuff you can't decide about.
 - **Tidy up** the room and **put** everything **away**, then sit down and enjoy the calm space you have created.
- And here's how to stop all your junk coming back.
- Before you buy anything, ask yourself: Have I got something similar? Do I need it? Where will I put it?
 - When you buy something new, always **throw** something else **out**.
 - **Go through** the cupboards and drawers in a different room every month and **throw away** anything you don't need.

4.3. Write out all the phrasal verbs from the text. Translate them. Use them in sentences of your own.

4.4. What do you think of the advice given in the article? Do you need to do the same in your home?

4.5. Read the following dialogue with a partner:

A Domestic Disagreement

Ella: How come this carpet's covered in crumbs? Have you been eating those biscuits again?

Paul: Yeah. They're nice.

Ella: Well, you know where the Hoover is.

Paul: I thought it was your turn.

Ella: No, Paul, we agreed about today's chores. We said I'd do the shopping and you'd do the washing up, the dusting and the Hoovering. And what about the bathroom? You said you'd clean it about three days ago. We've got people coming round for dinner tonight. Do you really want them using our bathroom the way it looks at the moment?

Paul: They won't notice. I haven't changed that light bulb yet, so it's quite dark in there.

Ella: It's not funny, Paul. It's not fair to be lazy like this. Especially when I've just been shopping for an hour and a half. You know what the supermarket's like on a Saturday – the queues are awful. And I had to wait twenty minutes for the bus back. Twenty minutes! I'm exhausted, and you've just been sitting here watching TV.

Paul: That's not true. I've made the bed.

Ella: Big deal.

Paul: Hey, don't start saying I don't do my share around the flat, ok? Who does all the DIY? Who put these shelves up last weekend?

Ella: You did. All I'm saying is that we'll have guests here in about three hours and this flat's a pigsty. So we need to get a move on. I can't start cooking until you've done the washing up – all the pans I need are dirty.

Paul: Alright, alright. Just let me finish my tea, ok? There's no rush.

Ella: That's easy for you to say. You haven't got a three-course meal to make.

Paul: Well, cooking's easier than cleaning.

Ella: How do you know? When was the last time you cooked for guests?

Paul: Er...

Ella: Exactly. Now come on, let's make a start. If you run out of washing-up liquid, there's a new bottle in my shopping bag.

4.6. Answer the questions below:

1. What was the chore Ella had agreed to do?
2. Why is Ella worried about the bathroom?
3. What kind of work in the flat does Paul say he always does?
4. According to Ella, what are the four chores Paul said he would do?
5. Why does Paul say the bathroom is not a problem?

6. Why does Ella say she needs Paul to do the washing up?
7. What kinds of chores are usually done in your home before friends come round for a meal?
8. Which are your least favourite chores, and why?

4.7. What can be done to prevent such a disagreement?

4.8. Put down several solutions to the problem. Use the following phrases:

You should...

It sounds like a good idea to...

Maybe you should ...

Why not try to...

You can start with...

Try doing...

You could as well ...

4.9. Act out the dialogue or make up a similar one.

4.10. Translate into English using the active vocabulary:

1. Ты обещал пропылесосить, если я помою посуду.
2. Он еще не успел заменить лампочку.
3. Почему ковер весь в крошках?
4. Ее муж обычно все чинит дома.
5. В магазине были ужасные очереди! Я без сил.
6. Подожди, я допью чай. Спешить некуда.
7. Легко тебе говорить! А мне готовить обед из трех блюд!
8. Давай приступим.
9. Он заправил кровать.
10. Я купила бутылку средства для мытья посуды на случай, если у тебя закончится.

5. Housework and Housekeeping

5.1. Study the topical vocabulary, transcribe the words if necessary. Make up sentences or situations of your own with the topical vocabulary:

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

1. Housekeeping

keep the house - вести домашнее хозяйство
tidy up (do smth) - убирать, наводить порядок
sweep (v) - подметать
sweep the floor with a broom - подметать пол метлой/ веником
wipe (v) - вытирать (мокрой тряпкой), мыть
scrub (v) - скрести
polish (v) - натирать до блеска
dust smth - стирать пыль с чего-либо
air smth - проветрить что-либо
empty (v) - опустошать, вытряхивать
empty the garbage pail - вытряхнуть мусорное ведро

2. Household Appliances and Utensils

iron - утюг
electric ironing machine - электрическая гладильная машина
steam, spray and dry iron - утюг с терморегулятором и пароувлажнителем
ironing table / board - гладильная доска
washing machines and driers - стиральные и сушильные машины
automatic washing machine - автоматическая стиральная машина
tumble drier - барабанная сушильная машина
airer - сушилка для белья
clothes line (washing line) - бельевая веревка
linen bin - бак для белья

clothes brush - одежная щетка
carpet brush - щетка для ковра
broom - большая щетка, метла
washing-up brush - щетка для мытья посуды
step ladder - стремянка
brush (AmE: broom) - щетка, швабра
bucket - ведро
floor cloth (cleaning rag) - половая тряпка
scrubbing brush - жесткая щетка
carpet sweeper - щетка роторная для чистки ковров
all-purpose vacuum cleaner - пылесос общего назначения (dry and wet operation) (с сухой и влажной функцией)
dust bag container - контейнер для мусора
all-purpose nozzle - насадка общего назначения
hose (suction hose) - шланг пылесоса
dust container - контейнер для мусора
pan (dust pan) - совок для мусора

3. House Fittings and Accommodations

accommodations (conveniences) - удобства
modern conveniences - современные удобства
bath - ванна
have (take) a bath - принимать ванну
run a bath for oneself - приготовить себе ванну
bell (door-bell) - дверной звонок
ring the bell - позвонить в дверь
press the bell - нажать кнопку звонка
answer the doorbell - открыть дверь на звонок
electricity - электричество
install (put) electricity in a house - проводить электричество
parquet (v) - настилать паркет
switch on(off) the light - включить/выключить свет

electric meter- электрический счетчик
take the reading of the meter - снять показания счетчика
faulty - поломанный, вышедший из строя
be at fault - поломаться
go out - (зд.) гаснуть (о свете)
fuse box - панель с предохранителями
miniature circuit breaker - минипредохранитель
safety fuse - плавкий предохранитель
replace the safety fuse - сменить«пробку»
lead (cord) - провод, шнур
extension - удлинитель
wiring - электропроводка
bare wiring - оголенный провод, When repairing old wiring, don't
keep it under voltage, insulate the faulty part of the wiring
(electric) bulb - электрическая лампочка
screw in a bulb -ввернуть лампочку
unscrew (screw out) a bulb - вывернуть лампочку
75 watt bulb лампочка 75 ватт(свечей) - (75 candle-power bulb)
candle - свеча
candlelight - освещение свечами
candle-power - свеча (единица измерения силы света)
light a candle - зажечь свечу
put out a candle - тушить свечу
candlestick -подсвечник
chandelier - люстра, канделябр
(electric) torch - электрический (pocket flashlight) карманный
фонарик
lamp - лампа
hanging (suspension) lamp - висячая лампа
reading (table, desk) lamp - настольная лампа
standing lamp - торшер

wall lamp - бра
lampshade - абажур
lantern - фонарь
plug - штепсельная вилка
plug in - вставить вилку, включить
plug switch - штепсельный выключатель
socket - гнездо, патрон
heating system - отопительная система
central heating - центральное отопление
hot-water heating - водяное отопление
steam-heating - паровое отопление
stove heating - печное отопление
radiator - радиатор, батарея центрального отопления
refuse chute / rubbish chute - мусоропровод
water supply - водоснабжение
water line - водопровод (система)
have running water - иметь водопроводную воду
well - колодец
tap (AmE: faucet) - кран
the tap is dripping - кран течет
fix the tap - починить кран
flush (v) - смывать/сливать воду в туалете
flushing lever - смывной рычаг
overflowing - протечка воды
get clogged - засоряться, The sink got clogged and it resulted in overflowing.

4. Repairing a House

condition of the house - состояние дома
be in good repair - быть в хорошем состоянии
be falling into decay - приходить в упадок
be in the state of neglect - быть в запущенном состоянии

be in need of repair - нуждаться в ремонте, требовать ремонта
the house has to be done up - дом необходимо отремонтировать
construction workers - строительные рабочие
carpenter - плотник
builder - строитель
glass-cutter (glazier) - стекольщик
locksmith - слесарь
painter - маляр
plasterer - штукатур
plumber - водопроводчик, паяльщик
upholsterer - обойщик (мебели и т.д.)
fitter - монтажник
foreman - бригадир, прораб

5.2. Read the text quickly for general ideas. Break the text into logical parts. Think of the headings for these parts:

RUNNING THE HOUSE

Running a house is a problem familiar to single and married people all over the world. What is a rational approach to running the house? What modern conveniences are most effective? Why is it especially hard for housewives to manage a house? Who is the hardest-working member of the household? What should the members of the family do to keep the house or flat in order? How to plan the family budget? – these are the questions which arise for all in everyday life.

English women with rare exceptions do not work after marriage and Russian women seldom stay at home. It is no easy matter to manage a house. It is especially hard when one works. That is why in those families where everybody either works or studies the house duties are distributed among the members of the family and that is why a second day-off is of great help to housewives. They may do the housekeeping on Saturday and Sunday may be their day-off.

Let me tell you how we fix up our flat. My mother and I are up early on Saturday. To begin with, we change the bedclothes, make the beds, collect the dirty linen and put it into the basket for dirty linen. We don't send sheets, pillow-cases, blankets and towels to the laundry. We've got a washing-machine and manage the washing easily. You know, it is so pleasant on a lovely day to have the sheets blowing in the air and they smell so sweet when they are brought in. Personally I think that ironing is the worst job of all with many white shirts and blouses, especially in summer. After we have collected the dirty linen we open the windows to let the fresh air in and start tidying up the rooms. We dust and polish the furniture, mop the floor, clean the carpets with a vacuum-cleaner, shake out the door mat and bed rugs in the yard and arrange them on the floor. Then we brush the clothes, polish the shoes and get down to tidying the kitchen. While Mother scrubs the gas-range and the kitchen table clean, I wash the sink and the bath-tub with scouring powders. Last of all we sweep the floor with a broom and wash it. Now that everything looks shining and spotless, we feel quite happy.

Of course, Mum has a lot to do on weekdays, too. She does shopping on her way home and generally cooks in the evenings. It goes without saying, she does almost all the sewing, mending, darning and knitting in the house. As far as Father is concerned, he doesn't do any work about the house regularly but his household duties are to seal up the windows to keep up the cold and to fix electrical appliances (the vacuum-cleaner, the washing- and sewing- machines, the iron) when they go wrong which luckily doesn't happen very often. You probably think that the household duties are not shared equally in the family, don't you? But we don't mind it, as everybody attends to their duties in earnest and the house is always nicely clean.

Nevertheless, sooner or later we have to redecorate our apartments. For a long time we had been planning to do it but one time Father was

away on business or I sat for my entrance exams, then we were pressed for money. At last the time came when there was neither reason nor excuse to postpone redecoration. The walls, the doors and the window-sills needed a coat of fresh paint. It was also necessary to tile the walls and the floors in the kitchen, the bathroom and the lavatory. Of course, some outside help was hired but Father put his finger in everything and surely felt very proud of it.

We, women, were sent to the summer cottage for a fortnight. As soon as the redecoration was over, our turn came. And it was there where real work began. We thoroughly turned out all the rooms, dusted every piece of furniture, shook out and vacuumed all the carpets, put all the things on the shelves in the wardrobe and cupboards in perfect order and hung the curtains. A lot of old things went down the rubbish chute. Then came the question of washing the linen and brushing the clothes. As we were tired to death, we made up our minds to send all the linen to the laundry and the clothes such as coats, suits and costumes, sweaters and pullovers – to the cleaner's.

Even then Father didn't leave us in peace. He wandered from one room to another with his set of tools containing an axe, a hammer, a saw, a screwdriver, a file, pincers, scissors, a plane, a box of nails and fixed the door handles and the shelves and changed fuses. As a result of all our efforts our apartment is a delight to see and very comfortable and cosy to live in.

5.3. Read the text again carefully for details. Make up 15 questions on the text.

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

5.4. Study the topical vocabulary. Use an English-English dictionary if necessary.

5.4.1. Cleaning the house. Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

A.

1. Pass me the _____. I want to scrub the counter.

A. brush B. mop C. broom

2. Pass me the _____. I want to sweep the floor.

A. brush B. broom C. mop

3. Fill this _____ with water.

A. bucket B. brush C. counter

4. The shelves are very _____.

A. dusted B. dusting C. dusty

5. I've already _____ my bed.

A. did B. arranged C. made

6. The chemicals in this cleaning product can be _____
(=dangerous) to your health.

A. hazardous B. haphazard C. horrendous

7. This is the best product to _____ stains.

A. take B. remove C. kill

8. Make sure you _____ the hallway as well.

A. vacuum cleaner B. vacuum C. vacuum clean

9. We only use pet-_____ cleaning products.

A. happy B. beneficial C. friendly

10. We have a washing machine, but no _____.

A. drying machine B. dryer C. drying device

B.

1. Pass me the _____. I need to wipe the counter.

A. rag B. brush C. broom

2. Pass me the _____. I need to dilute the cleaning product.

A. cleaning product B. water C. cleaning solution

3. Make sure to wear _____ so that the solution doesn't get on your hands.

- A. goggles B. socks C. gloves
4. This product does not contain any _____ chemicals. It is environmentally friendly. (= eco-friendly)
- A. harmful B. harmless C. harming
5. You'll need to wipe this with a _____ (= slightly wet) cloth.
- A. dry B. soaking C. damp
6. This is broken and has to be _____ (= changed).
- A. recovered B. replaced C. reviewed
7. This room is _____ (= very dirty).
- A. filthy B. fairly clean C. spotless
8. I only use non-_____ laundry detergents.
- A. smelly B. scented C. smelling
9. A _____ is used to remove dust around the house.
- A. dust-bin B. duster C. dusty
10. Make sure you take out the _____ (= garbage) after you're finished.
- A. thrush B. thrash C. trash

5.4.2. Household chores. Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

1. My mother asked me to do the _____ (dishes/plates).
2. My father asked me to _____ (make/do) my bed.
3. My brother asked me to _____ (wet/water) the plants.
4. My grandmother asked me to _____ (cleanse/clean) the litter box.
5. My roommate asked me to do the _____ (clothes/laundry).
6. My wife asked me to _____ (mow/cut) the lawn.
7. My boyfriend asked me to _____ (vacuum/vacate) the living room.
8. My mother asked me to _____ (scrub/scrape) the toilet.
9. My parents asked me to _____ (tidy/tighten) up my room.
10. My grandfather asked me to _____ (take/make) out the trash.

5.4.3. Things/items around the house. Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

1. Take those clothes out of the laundry basket and put them in the _____ (washing/washer) machine.
2. After you finish washing them, put them in the _____ (drying machine/dryer).
3. Peter put the cutlery (= knives, forks, etc.) in the wrong _____ (drawer/closet).
4. Most people use an ironing _____ (border/board) to iron their clothes.
5. Clothes _____ (hangers/hangars) are used to hang clothes.
6. We need to get a new _____ (top-cloth/tablecloth) for our table.
7. A chair that folds is called a _____ (fold/folding) chair.
8. A _____ (stand/stool) is a chair without arm or back rests.
9. Let's eat in the kitchen today. I don't feel like setting the _____ (dining room/bedroom) table.
10. We didn't have any more room in the basement, so we stored some of our things in the _____ (roof/attic).

5.4.4. Around the bedroom. Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

1. Hey, it's your turn to _____ the bed.
A. make B. do C. sleep
2. Can you close the _____? The neighbors can see everything.
A. sheets B. curtains C. door
3. Can you get me another _____? It's going to be a cold night.
A. blanket B. pillow C. pillow case
4. A pillow _____ is something you put on your pillow so it won't get dirty.
A. sheet B. frame C. case

5. This room has no (electrical) _____.
- A. jacks B. circuit C. outlets
6. Could you please turn off the light? The light _____ is by the door.
- A. switch B. switcher C. - turner
7. I need to wake up very early. Could you set the _____ for 6:00 AM?
- A. clock B. alarm C. ring
8. Please hang your clothes in the _____ and don't leave them on the floor.
- A. bed B. closet C. shelf
9. My girlfriend has cute pink _____ that she likes to wear around the house.
- A. blouse B. shirt C. slippers
10. I haven't worn _____ since I was a kid.
- A. ties B. pyjamas C. curtains

5.4.5. Things around the bathroom. Complete each of the sentences below using the following words:

toothbrush, shower, shower cap, laundry, shampoo, soap, bathtub, scale, towel, clogged.

1. Pass me the _____. I have to brush my teeth.
2. Pass me the _____. I have to wash my hair.
3. Pass me your dirty clothes. I'm doing the _____.
4. This bar of _____ has not been tested on animals.
5. P1: Are you going to take a bath? P2: No, I'm going to take _____.
6. I wear a _____ so that my hair doesn't get wet.
7. You've been lying in the _____ for half an hour. I'd like to take a bath too!
8. I'd get on the _____, but I'm afraid it'll show that I've gained weight.

9. Why do you always use my _____ (to dry off)?
10. The toilet is _____. We need to call a plumber.

5.4.6. Renovations/Home Improvement. Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

- A.1. Our kitchen is too small. We need to _____ it.
- expand
 - increase
2. Sorry about the mess! We're in the middle of _____.
- improvement
 - renovations
3. We have to _____ these tiles; they are old and dirty.
- review
 - replace
4. I asked the contractor to give me an _____ (= a rough idea of how much the work will cost).
- estimate
 - answer
5. We bought the new house because our old house was too small. We needed more _____ (= space).
- room
 - area
6. We had to _____ down (= to get rid of) the wall.
- destroy
 - break/take
7. It looks like it's about 300 _____ feet right now.
- square
 - cubed
8. We'd like to _____ the size of this room.
- make twice
 - double

9. There are _____ (= people hired on contract to do a certain job) for each phase of construction: heating, electrical, plumbing, air conditioning, etc.

- containers
- contractors

10. Sometimes it's hard for contractors to find the exact materials that the _____ wants.

- client
- employee

B.

1. We are always _____ with our clients. We don't hide anything from them.

- upfront
- ahead

2. When you paint your walls you can use either a paint brush, or a paint _____.

- roll
- roller

3. How many _____ (= layers) of paint should I apply?

- coats
- coats

4. Many apartments have _____ floors.

- hardwood
- hard foot

5. A door sits on door _____.

- hinges
- hangars

6. A _____ store is a good place to buy building materials.

- software
- hardware

7. These bathroom floor _____ are really old. We should replace them.

- tiles

- tools

8. They were supposed to finish last week, but they're a little behind _____.

- timetable

- schedule

9. I fixed your toilet. I also replaced your pipe at no ____ (=for free).

- charge

- charger

10. Can I get that estimate in _____?

- print

- writing

CONVERSATIONAL PRACTICE

5.5. Read and act out the following dialogue. Do all family members share household chores in your family?

Cleaning the house. Dialogue One

– Darling, do you mind vacuum-cleaning in the living-room and in the children's bedroom while I am doing the washing-up?

= Oh, I did it just half an hour ago. I have also ironed my shirts and trousers. By the way, there is a coffee stain on a sleeve of my blue shirt. I'll have to take it to the dry-cleaner's tomorrow.

– Oh, dear! Thanks a lot, sweetheart. And don't forget to take our white blanket too.

= Sure. It's rather muddy after the barbecue. And I'll be busy mowing the lawn after dinner.

– That would be great! The grass is really tall after the rains. I'll go and ask Kelly to make their beds, water the plants and dust off.

= OK. And who is going to wash the kitchen floor today?

– I think, Johnny is. The floor becomes so dirty every day. We should be less messy! And I want our son to do the laundry as well.

= Probably we have to hire a cleaning lady to do all the scrubbing and tidying in the house at least once a month.

– I don't mind. Well, let's finish all the housework now. Dinner will be ready in an hour. I bought some beef and fresh vegetables this morning. I will call you to set the table.

Johnny, could you take the garbage out while I cook? And don't forget to feed the dog, please.

5.6. Read and listen to the following dialogue. Are there any household chores that you particularly like or dislike doing? Why?

Cleaning the house. Dialogue Two

Todd: Adrienne, we're going to talk about cleaning! So, first of all, how often do you clean, like your apartment?

Adrienne: Thoroughly, I would say I clean once a week.

Todd: So, do you consider yourself a clean person?

Adrienne: I consider myself an organized person.

Todd: OK. So, in your house what is the one room you hate cleaning?

Adrienne: Probably the bathroom, which includes the shower, the sink, toilet. (Yeah) All together.

Todd: Yeah, so, why?

Adrienne: I just think it's the grossest part of the house. It always seems to accumulate the most dirt and grime (Yeah) pretty disgusting.

Todd: Yeah, it's hard to get the stuff off the tiles. (Right) You got to scrub and scrub and it's still brown or green or whatever colour it is.

Adrienne: Exactly. It's just a difficult place to get into to clean, and there's lots of small spaces to get into and...

Todd: Yeah! In Japan it's weird because they have these little portable bathrooms, you know, they're all plastic so...

Adrienne: It's easy. You just take the sprayer and spray the whole room.

Todd: Yeah! I'm convinced that they drop those bathrooms in a ... with a helicopter. They just drop them right in there. You got everything, you know.

Adrienne: Easy! Convenient! Efficient!

Todd: What about laundry?

Adrienne: I don't like really doing any type of manual labour, but I don't mind doing laundry from time to time.

Todd: Yeah, I like laundry actually. I like the smell of the clothes when you finish.

Adrienne: Yeah, that's a good part of it, but I don't actually like to do the work, washing!

Todd: Yeah, actually, I like to clean. That's why I have this question. (Mm) I'm a clean freak. Like, I like washing dishes. I like doing laundry. Yeah!

Adrienne: Yeah, that's not fun for me. (No!) I'd rather sleep given the choice.

Todd: Like you can pay me and I'll clean your apartment.

Adrienne: Oh, sounds good. Perfect!

Todd: How much? How much would you pay me?

Adrienne: Um, see, going rate for a maid these days, Todd?

Todd: Maid! That's a sexist comment!

Adrienne: It is a sexist comment! But it is, the going rate for a maid.

Todd: Male cleaning attendant!

Adrienne: I don't think that's what they're called. They'd still call them a maid service. Um, I don't know. I think it's about 15 dollars an hour.

Todd: Ooh! You'd pay me 15 dollars an hour?
Adrienne: No, that's the going rate. That's not what I'll pay you.
Todd: I thought I was going to make some money!
Adrienne: Well, I thought I was going to get a discount.
Todd: This web site's expensive.
Adrienne: Oh, right, right, right!
Todd: So I need the money.
Adrienne: Oh! OK, 15 it is!
Todd: OK, but how dirty is your place?
Adrienne: Pretty, pretty dirty!
Todd: Ah, well, I'll take a look at it.
Adrienne: You'll be working for the money, for sure!

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY BUILDING PRACTICE

5.7. Study the additional vocabulary. Do the tests on the vocabulary. Make up dialogues or situations using the additional vocabulary:

1). TALKING TO THE PLUMBER

Leak = A hole or crack (in a pipe etc.) where water comes out of
To flush (a toilet) = To press a button to make water flow through and clean (a toilet)

Clogged = Blocked

Rusty = Covered in rust

Gunk = The dirty, unpleasant substance that often gathers in pipes over time

Appliances = Dishwashers, refrigerators, washing machines, etc.

This is a flat rate. = This is what you'll pay for the whole job. (it's not an hourly rate)

You don't have to pay up front. = You can pay when the job is finished.

This will require a major overhaul of the piping system. = This will require a big job to change the entire piping system.

I'll throw that in free of charge. = I won't charge you for that additional work/item.

I'll have to shut off the main water supply for about three hours. = You will not have water for about three hours.

Test: Choose the most natural-sounding answer:

1. My bathtub has been _____ for the past couple of days.
A. clogged B. full C. stuck
2. My toilet won't _____.
A. flash B. flush C. flesh
3. How much do you _____ for this service? = How much does this service cost?
A. charge B. cost C. take
4. My landlord will pay the _____.
A. check B. bill C. receipt
5. The water is _____ brown.
A. coming in B. coming about C. coming out
6. The _____ is spraying water everywhere.
A. plunger B. screw C. faucet
7. I don't have a _____ (= tool with a plastic end used to unclog toilets)
A. plunger B. faucet C. screw
8. Can you give me the _____ time that you'll be here?
A. exacting B. exact C. exactly
9. Is there a way to increase the water _____ (= strength of the water flow) in the shower?
A. plunger B. press C. pressure
10. Will you _____ after you finish?
A. clean up B. clean out C. clean off

2) SETTING UP GAS/ELECTRICITY

Meter = Device which shows how much gas, electricity, or water is being used

To read a meter = To check a meter in order to see how much gas, electricity, etc. is being used

Bill = A monthly statement which shows how much you have to pay for the gas or electricity you used

Power = A common way to say "electricity"

Your service was cut off. = We stopped providing you with gas, electricity, etc. (usually because of non-payment). = We don't provide service to that neighborhood.

The first bill will include the installation charge. = You will have to pay for installing the service on the first bill that you receive.

We also provide solar energy solutions. = We can set up a non-traditional solar energy system in your home.

We'll need two days notice to stop your service. = It will take two days to stop your service.

Test: Choose the most natural-sounding answer:

1. When will our power be _____?
A. switched on B. made C. activated
2. I paid the _____ last week.
A. statement B. bill C. draft
3. Do I have to get my _____ (= the person who owns the apartment) to approve this?
A. landlord B. freeholder C. master
4. Is there another _____ (= company that provides electricity) in the area?
A. power station B. electricity generator C. energy company
5. I smell gas in the apartment. Could you please check if there is a gas _____?
A. hole B. crack C. leak

6. Is there a number I can call _____ an emergency?
A. in case of **B.** in spite of **C.** in lieu of
7. Another term for a company that provides electricity is "energy _____".
A. giver **B.** supplier **C.** donator
8. Setting up _____ = Setting up gas, electricity, water, etc.
A. tools **B.** utilities **C.** benefits
9. Can you please explain these additional _____? = Can you please explain why I have to pay for these additional items?
A. tariffs **B.** fares **C.** charges
10. This isn't a gas heater; it's an _____ heater.
A. electricity **B.** electrical **C.** energy

3) TALKING TO YOUR LANDLORD

Lease = A contract between a landlord and a tenant to rent a property

Deposit = A sum of money paid to the landlord in case there is damage to the property when the tenant moves out

Prohibited = Not allowed

Maintenance person = Someone whose job is to fix things in a house/apartment, and to generally keep a property in good repair

Roommates/flatmates = People who live with you in the same property

This is your responsibility. = You have to take care of this yourself.

What's your availability tomorrow? = What time(s) are you available tomorrow?

If you don't pay by next Monday, you will be evicted. = If you don't pay by next Monday, you will have to leave the apartment/house.

The locks have been changed. = The locks (on the doors) have been replaced.

This violates the terms of your lease. = This goes against what you promised to do or not do in the lease that you signed.

Test: Choose the most natural-sounding answer:

1. Can you please call a _____? There is a water leak in the bathroom.

- A. plumber B. electrician C. painter

2. These walls need a new coat (= layer) of _____.

- A. paint B. painted C. to paint

3. Do you accept _____? (= cats, dogs, etc.)

- A. pits B. pots C. pets

4. I think we might have a problem with _____. (= cockroaches, ants, etc.)

- A. pets B. insects C. birds

5. When will the stove be _____? (= fixed)

- A. renovated B. replaced C. repaired

6. Could you please _____ the old refrigerator with a newer one?

- A. replace B. repair C. renovate

7. I will be a couple of days _____ with the rent money this month.

- A. late B. later C. lately

8. Which day do we have to pay _____ by?

- A. cash B. money C. rent

9. There is no _____ (= electricity) in the apartment.

- A. strength B. force C. power

10. I think one of the fuses _____. (= burned out, stopped working)

- A. blew B. flew C. threw

4): RENTING AN APARTMENT

Lease = A rental agreement between the owner of the house/apartment and the tenant. Many leases are for one year.

To give notice = To let someone know that you will be leaving (in this case a house/apartment)

Damage deposit = Money that you give to the manager/owner of the house/apartment to cover any potential damage to the property while you stay there. Deposits are usually returned to you when you leave, unless, of course, you damage something.

Credit check = Checking to see whether or not your credit score is good enough to rent a house/apartment

Utilities = Gas, electricity, water, etc.

Eviction = When you are forced to leave a property, usually because of a failure to pay

Off-street parking = Private garage, parking lot, etc.

There's an open house from 6-8 this evening. = There will be a public showing of the property to potential renters between 6 and 8 this evening. An "open house" means you can come anytime during this time without an appointment.

Do you have any references? = Do you have people who can vouch for you? (In this case, people who can say positive things about your rental history, etc.)

You'll need to provide proof of income. = You'll need to show proof of how much money you make.

This is a studio apartment. (in some countries known as a "bachelor apartment") = This is a one-room apartment (with or without separate kitchen)

Your application was denied. = You did not get the apartment. Your application was rejected.

Test: Choose the most natural-sounding answer:

1. I _____ (= completed) the application.

A. filled out B. made out C. put out

2. A "flatmate" is also known as a _____ .

A. mate B. roommate C. room

3. Are the neighbors _____ (= loud) ?
 A. brash B. rude C. noisy
4. When will we get our deposit _____ ?
 A. back B. over C. out
5. How _____ is the lease for?
 A. much B. good C. long
6. Do you _____ (= allow) pets?
 A. like B. accept C. endure
7. Would it be possible to _____ the walls?
 A. repaint B. paint again C. put paint on
8. Do I need a permit to _____ on the street?
 A. parking lot B. park C. parking
9. To do a credit check = To _____ a credit check
 A. race B. run C. jog
10. We'd like to see the apartment again before we make a _____.
 A. resolution B. opinion C. decision

5.8. Role Play the following situations

The newlyweds have bought a house and are going to redecorate it. All their relatives are willing to help or to give advice. In the course of the redecoration lots of conflicts and hostilities among the relatives come to light.

The aim is to overcome the conflicts and to plan the redecoration

The roles are distributed depending on the number of students

Roles:

1. Husband and wife, newlyweds, who have recently bought a house in a bad state of repair. Two rooms of this house are quite livable. The husband and wife are not very good with their hands. The wife has a strong belief in all the modern gadgets and appliances. She wants to

turn their house into something extravagant. But she doesn't like housework and the rooms they live in are in a mess.

2. Parents of the wife, who advise her how to run the house. They think that the husband and wife must share household responsibilities. They think that their daughter's husband is lazy and makes their daughter work too much.

3. Parents of the husband, who think that their son's wife doesn't care about their son, and that she doesn't attend to her duties about the house in earnest.

4. The neighbours, very curious about the people who have settled in this house, they are also very eager to give advice.

5. The brother of the wife (or husband) who wants to put his finger in everything.

Hired help:

6. The plumber, he is very lazy, he is in love with the wife, but she doesn't notice him.

7. The electrician, very hard-working, wants all the other people to attend to their duties in earnest.

8. The decorator, she is very clumsy and often drops things or stains things with paint.

9. The foreman (прораб) who thinks that it is better to knock the house down and start all over again.

10. The housemaid, whom the couple is going to hire. She has come to have an interview with her employer. She thinks the house is dangerous to live in. But she falls in love with the husband. That is why she is in two minds whether to take this job or not.

Role cards:

<p>You and your husband are newlyweds, who recently bought a house in a bad state of repair. Two rooms of this house are quite livable. You and your husband are not very good with your hands. You have a strong belief in all the modern gadgets and appliances.</p>
--

You want to turn your house into something extravagant. But you don't like housework and the rooms you live in are in a mess.

You and your wife are newlyweds, who recently bought a house in a bad state of repair. Two rooms of this house are quite livable. You and your wife are not very good with your hands. The wife has a strong belief in all the modern gadgets and appliances. She wants to turn your house into something extravagant. But she doesn't like housework and the rooms you live in are in a mess.

You are the father of the wife. You think that your wife is an ideal housekeeper. You think that the husband and wife must share household responsibilities. You think that your daughter's husband is lazy and makes your daughter work too much. You advise your daughter how to run the house.

You are the mother of the wife. You think that your husband is very useful about the house. You think that the husband and wife must share household responsibilities. You think that your daughter's husband is lazy and makes your daughter work too much. You advise your daughter how to run the house.

You are the mother of the husband, you think that your son's wife doesn't care about your son, and that she doesn't attend to her duties about the house in earnest. You yourself constantly quarrel with your husband about household chores.

You are the father of the husband, you think that your son's wife doesn't care about your son, and that she doesn't attend to her duties about the house in earnest. You yourself think that the husband should not do anything about the house.

The neighbours, very curious about the people who have settled in this house, they are also very eager to give advice. You are the husband.

The neighbours, very curious about the people who have settled in this house, they are also very eager to give advice. You are the wife.

You are the wife's (or husband's) little brother who wants to put his finger in everything.
You are the plumber, you are very lazy, you are in love with the wife, but she doesn't notice you.
You are the electrician, very hard-working, you want all the other people to attend to their duties in earnest.
You are the decorator, she is very clumsy and often drops things or stains things with paint.
You are the foreman (прораб) who thinks that it is better to knock the house down and start all over again.
You are the housemaid, whom the couple is going to hire. You have come to have an interview with your employer. You think the house is dangerous to live in. But you fall in love with the husband. That is why you are in two minds whether to take this job or not.

6. REVISION

6.1. Answer the questions below:

1. What city do you live in?
2. Is the district new or old?
3. When was your house built?
4. What's your address? What street do you live in?
5. How long have you been living in your house?
6. Do you live in a block of flats or a private house?
7. Is your house far from the nearest bus stop? How much time does it take you to get to the university?
8. Have you got a lift in your house?
9. What floor do you live on?
10. How many rooms are there in your flat?
11. Is there a balcony in your flat? What does it overlook?
12. What modern conveniences are there in your flat?

13. What's your phone number?
14. What places of interest do you have nearby?
15. What can you see through your windows?
16. Are there many shops in your district?
17. What is there in your living-room?
18. Have you got flowerpots on the window-sills?
19. Have you got a rich library at home?
20. How did you furnish your room?
21. Are the walls of your bedroom papered?
22. What kind of ornaments, decorations have you got in your flat?
Have you got holiday souvenirs of various kinds, glass or china figures, wood carvings, ivories, vases, ashtrays, statuettes, ceramics, etc.?
23. What kind of pictures do you have on the walls in your flat?
(landscapes, still-life, abstracts, drawings, water-colours, oil paintings, prints, photographs, posters, engravings.)
24. What kind of floor covering have you got? (linoleum, parquet, carpet, rugs, mats...)
25. Is your kitchen spacious and well-equipped? What labour-saving and other domestic electric appliances have you got in your flat?
26. Is your flat comfortable and cozy? Why (not)?
27. What is your favourite place in your flat?
28. Where does your family like to gather in the evening?
29. Do you like your flat? Would you like to have a flat of your own?
What furniture would you like to take into your new flat?
30. Have you got pets? Or would you like to have them and why?
31. What do you do about the house?
32. Have you got problems at home? What causes them?

6.2. Make sure you remember the meaning of the following words:

1. многоэтажный дом

2. просторный двор
3. песочница
4. лестничная площадка
5. встроенный шкаф (2)
6. мусоропровод
7. кладовая
8. кухонная утварь
9. каток
10. живописный пригород
11. трехкомнатная квартира
12. входная дверь
13. зимняя горка
14. фруктовый сад
15. огород
16. теплица
17. живая изгородь
18. деревянный забор
19. окраина
20. подвал
21. чердак
22. водосточная труба
23. жалюзи/ ставни
24. газонокосилка
25. лейка садовая
26. лопата
27. садовый шланг
28. прикроватная тумбочка
29. покрывало
30. торшер
31. люстра
32. скатерть

33. почтовый ящик
34. подоконник
35. собачья будка
36. детская кроватка
37. раковина
38. сушилка для посуды
39. газовая плита
40. кран
41. диванная подушка
42. абжур
43. ковролин
44. пульт управления
45. крыльцо
46. вытяжка
47. корзина для белья
48. посудомойка
49. особняк
50. отдельный дом

II. MEALS AND COOKING

1. On a Diet

First she gave up smoking. Then she gave up gin.
Then she gave up chocolate cake – she wanted to be thin.
Then she gave up breakfast. Then she gave up lunch.
On lazy Sunday mornings she even gave up brunch.
No matter what she gave up - her skirts were very tight
'cause she ate 12 cans of tuna fish for dinner, every night.

12 CANS OF TUNA FISH RAG

12 cans, 12 cans, - How many cans?
12 cans of tuna fish,
12 cans!
12! 12! - Did you say 12?
Yes, I said -12! - 12 cans of what?
12 cans of fish! - 12 cans of fish?
Yes, fish! Yes, fish! - What kind of fish?
Tuna! Tuna! - 12 cans of tuna fish?
Yes, 12 cans! - Oh, my goodness, no wonder she is fat!
 How often does she eat those 12 cans of tuna?
 How often does she eat those 12 big cans?
Every night, every - You're kidding...
night. She eats 12 cans Oh, my goodness, no wonder she is fat!
of tuna every night! That's a lot of tuna!
It sure is! - That's a lot of tuna!
It sure is! - That's too much tuna if you ask me!
It sure is! It sure is! 12 cans of tuna is a lot of fish, if you ask me,
 if you ask me.
It sure is, it sure is!

MAJOR DECISIONS

How do you like your coffee?	- Black! Black!
How do you like your tea?	- With lemon, please.
How do you like your steak?	- Medium-rare.
How do you like your eggs?	- I don't care!
Sunny-side up?	- I don't care!
Poached on toast?	- I don't care!
Scrambled, with bacon?	- I don't care!
Over-easy?	- I don't care!
Soft-boiled? Hard-boiled?	- I don't care!
How about an omelette?	- I don't care!
Come on, tell me! This isn't fair!	- I told you the truth! I really don't care!

Sunny side up – an egg cooked in hot fat on one side only and not turned over in the pan.

Poach – to cook eggs in a special pan over boiling water.

Scrambled eggs – eggs cooked in a pan after the white and yellow parts have been mixed together.

Eggs over-easy (AmE) – eggs cooked on a hot surface and turned over quickly before serving.

A **hard-boiled egg** has been boiled until it becomes solid.

A **soft-boiled egg** is boiled long enough for the white part to become solid, but not the yellow part in the centre.

Omelette – eggs mixed together and cooked in hot fat, sometimes with other foods added: *a cheese omelette*.

HOT DOG SONG

Have you ever had a hot dog with mustard and mayonnaise?

Have you ever had a hot dog with pepper and salt?

With mustard and mayonnaise, and catsup and pickles.

Have you ever had a hot dog with pepper and salt?

With mustard and mayonnaise,

And lettuce and onions
 And mustard and mayonnaise
 And catsup and pickles, and mustard and mayonnaise,
 And lettuce and onions,
 Mustard and mayonnaise, and pepper and salt? *catsup = ketchup

MORE BAD LUCK

The bread was stale, it was 4 days old.
 The milk was sour, the coffee was cold.
 The butter was rancid, the steak was tough.
 The service was dreadful, the waiter was rough.
 My bill was huge, his tip was small.
 I'm sorry I went to that place at all.

2. Food

2.1. Match the “food” idioms to their explanations:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to make one's mouth water | a) to be very popular (reference to supermarkets' practice of putting a particular flavor of smth on special offer for a month) |
| 2. to have a sweet tooth | b) to be fantastic (informal) |
| 3. to whet one's appetite | c) not to be wanted or used any more because they are too old (refers to the way supermarket food is marked for the product to be removed from the shelf before it goes bad) |
| 4. to be the icing on the cake | d) to produce a positive result |
| 5. to leave a sour taste in one's mouth | e) to have an unpleasant memory of smth |
| 6. to do something to the bitter end | f) to see smth through to the end even |
| 7. to want to have one's cake and eat it (you can't have your cake and eat it) | |
| 8. to have egg on one's face | |
| 9. to be the best / greatest | |

thing since sliced bread	though it takes a long time and is difficult
10. to be one's bread and butter	g) two good things are impossible to do or have at the same time
11. to pass / to be past one's sell-by date	h) to make someone want to eat smth
12. to bear fruit	i) to awaken a desire
13. to be flavour-of-the-month	j) to make a good situation even better
	k) to particularly like sweet things
	l) to be left feeling stupid or embarrassed because of smth you did
	m) to be an activity or job you do to get the money you need
	n)

2.2. Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with one of the idioms from above:

1. You'll _____ if your plan doesn't work.
2. He _____: he wants a well-paid secure job, but he doesn't want to have to work evenings or weekends.
3. _____ actress, Becci Carr, stars in tonight's TV drama.
4. This trophy is _____ for Julie who has had a great year as a tennis player.
5. Taxi-driving is his _____ though he also writes music.
6. One look at those cakes makes _____.
7. Cinemas use trailers to _____ viewers' _____ and make them want to see the whole film.
8. I certainly feel as if I've _____ this morning!
9. At last our work is _____ fruit!
10. I love my walkman. For me, it's _____.

2.3. What might Jo say in each of the situations below. Choose from the list:

- a) You can't have your cake and eat it.
- b) I was left with a sour taste in my mouth!
- c) It provides the bread and butter.
- d) He had egg on his face!
- e) It's the best thing since sliced bread!

1. Jo's husband asks her what she thinks of some new computer software she's using.
2. Jo asks her brother how he likes his new, rather boring job and comforts him.
3. Jo's husband asks her how she felt after a meeting at work where people said some very unpleasant things to each other.
4. Jo tells her husband about her boss – whom she doesn't like – who made a mistake in some basic figures at a meeting where all the main company managers were present.
5. Jo's son tells her that he's going to spend his (not very large) savings on an expensive new guitar as well as going on a trip to Australia.
- 6.

2.4. Give the idiom to each definition:

- a) to love chocolates and cakes
- b) to be absolutely fantastic
- c) to be in an embarrassing position
- d) to bring about good results
- e) to make you want something (two possible answers).
- f)

2.5. Choose the correct word:

1. Although it was too slow-moving for my taste, I sat through the film to the bitter / sour / sweet end.

2. Watching that cookery programme on TV has really watered / wetted / whetted my appetite for trying some new recipes.

3. All the effort Mandy has put into training is beginning to bear food / fruit / vegetables.

4. Although the pop group DK 1 is bargain / flavor / taste of the month at the moment, their popularity is unlikely to last.

5. Grandad was exhausted after his long walk and said he had passed his sell-by day / time / date.

6. Staying in a hotel room that Elvis Presley had once used was really the icing on the biscuit / cake / sugar.

7. Having such a sweet mouth / tongue / tooth makes it very difficult for her to lose weight.

8. The wonderful smells from the kitchen are really making my eyes / mouth / nose water.

9.

2.6. Read the following proverbs and find equivalents:

1. It's no use crying over spilt milk.
2. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
3. First come, first served.
4. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
5. One man's meat is another man's poison.
6. Hunger is the best sauce.
7. Every cook praises his own broth.
8. Live not to eat, but eat to live.
9. Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow.
10. A watched pot never boils.
11. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.
12. Hope is a good breakfast but a bad supper.
13. After dinner comes the reckoning.
14. You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.
15. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.

16. Appetite comes with eating.
17. When the belly is full, the music goes better.
18. An apple a day keeps a doctor away.
- 19.

2.7. Read the following text:

Mavis decided to turn her talent for sewing into a money earner. She made ties, belts and bags of exquisite silk which sold, amongst her friends, like hot cakes. She was amazed how easy it was to make money. 'This is a piece of cake,' she thought. 'Soon I'll be the breadwinner of the family. Derek can give up his job and become my financial adviser.'

Things carried on like this for some months. Mavis found her new life very stimulating and was always full of beans, unlike Derek, who seemed to be getting quieter and quieter. One day they decided, or rather Mavis decided, that they should take pot luck and expand into dresses, trousers and jackets. Derek gave up his job to look after the money side of the business, but one problem arose which could not have been foreseen – due to a severe climatic disaster, silk production came to a standstill. This was food for thought. What now? Give up or try another material? Mavis decided to try cotton and, although the new line was not as successful as the silk goods, the company, according to Derek, still made good profits. Derek, who seemed to have found a renewed interest in life, egged Mavis on to invest and expand, which she did.

Then one day she was visited by the tax inspectors who pointed out one or two financial irregularities – irregularities which meant only one thing... Derek had been cooking the books and the company was not growing; it was, in fact, bankrupt.

2.8. Translate the underlined words and phrases.

3. Meals and Cooking

3.1. Study the following vocabulary:

A. Laying the table:

table-cloth – скатерть

table-napkin – салфетка

salt-cellar – солонка

pepper-box / pepper shaker – перечница

mustard-pot – горчичница

sauce-boat / gravy boat – соусница

cruet-stand [kru:it] – судок для специй

bread bin / bread box – хлебница

bread-plate – тарелка для хлеба (при сервировке стола)

butter-dish – масленка

sugar-basin – сахарница

sugar-tongs – щипцы для сахара

china – фарфоровая посуда

crookery – фаянсовая посуда

dinner set – обеденный сервиз

dish – блюдо

soup-plate – глубокая тарелка

dinner-plate – мелкая тарелка

a plateful of – полная тарелка ...

soup-tureen – супница

ladle [leidl] – половник

cup and saucer – чашка с блюдцем

cutlery – ножи и вилки (столовые приборы)

silverware – столовые приборы

fork – вилка

(carving) knife – нож (для разделки)

spoon- ложка

tea-spoon – чайная ложечка
spork – столовый прибор, объединяющий вилку и ложку
glass – стакан
goblet – бокал
mug – кружка
decanter – графин
water (milk)-jug – молочник
tea-kettle – чайник (для кипятка)
tea-pot – чайник для заварки
to stand, to brew, draw – заваривать, настаивать
to pour (out) – разливать
tray – поднос

B. Cooking:

to salt – солить
to smoke – коптить -smoked fish
to sprinkle – посыпать, сбрызгивать
to dress (season with) a salad - заправить салат
French dressing – of oil and vinegar
to wash thoroughly from dust and dirt – тщательно смыть ...
to peel potatoes thin or thick – чистить тонким или толстым слоем
to scrape new potatoes – чистить (скоблить) молодой картофель
to peel an onion – чистить луковицу
to pare or scrape a carrot – чистить морковь
to trim a cabbage – очищать вилок от внешних листьев
to chop meat – разделывать. резать
to mince – пропускать через мясорубку
to form the meat into balls – скатывать шарики (фрикадельки)
to roll meat in fine bread-crumbs (flour) – обваливать мясо в мелких сухарях (муке)

C. Study the meanings of the following words and translate them into Russian:

to make (breakfast, dinner, super) – to prepare, to cook

to cook – to prepare food by heating

to boil – to cook smth in boiling water: boiled meat (potatoes, etc)

to bake – to cook by dry heat in an oven

to fry – to cook in boiling fat (fried chicken, french fries = potatoes, chips); a frying-pan – сковорода; (Out of) From a frying-pan into the

fire – to get from a bad situation to one that is worse

to roast – (of meat, poultry) – to cook in a hot oven or over or in front of a fire

to grill – to cook over or under great heat in a gridiron (a framework of metal bars used for cooking meat or fish over an open fire)

to stew – to cook in water or juice, slowly, in a closed pan

to stuff (stuffed pepper) – to put chopped up and specially flavoured food into a bird (fish, vegetable) before cooking

to mix – to put two or more types of food together: Add eggs to the flour and butter, and mix well. to mix smth with smth; to mix smth together

to stir – to mix things together by moving them slowly around with a spoon or fork: She kept stirring the mixture until it was completely smooth.

to beat – to mix eggs, cream etc together thoroughly with a fork or a special tool, using quick, strong movements: Carry on beating the margarine and sugar until they are light and fluffy.

to whisk – to mix eggs, cream etc very quickly with a special tool or machine, so that they get air in them and become thicker: My mother whisked eggs and sugar in a large bowl.

to grate – to rub cheese, fruit etc against a rough or sharp surface in order to break them into small pieces: grated carrot

to pour – to make a liquid or a substance such as salt or pepper flow out of or into a container.

to pour smth out/into/down etc - Kim poured some water into a glass.
Why don't you pour yourself another drink?

to peel – to remove the skin from fruit or vegetables: peeling potatoes
to carve – to cut a large piece of cooked meat into smaller pieces using a big knife: Carve the lamb into slices and arrange in a hot serving dish.
to cut - to divide something into two or more pieces using a knife: Do you want me to cut the cake?

to slice/slice up – to cut meat, bread etc into thin flat pieces:
Could you slice the joint for me? (a large piece of meat for cooking usually containing a bone).

to chop/chop up – to cut food into smaller pieces:
Chop an onion into pieces.

to dice/dice up – to cut food into small square pieces: diced carrots
to drain – to make the water or liquid flow away from something:
Can you drain the spaghetti, please.

to crush – to press something in order to break it into very small pieces, or into a powder:

Crush two cloves of garlic.

to mash/mash up – to crush something especially a food that has been cooked, until it is soft and smooth:

Do have the rest of the mashed potato.

to squeeze – to get liquid from smth by pressing it:
Squeeze a bit of lemon onto the fish.

to skewer – to make a hole through a piece of food with a skewer or with something similar: Grant skewered bits of meat and put them on the barbecue.

to sprinkle - to scatter small drops of liquid.

to sprinkle smth on/over smth/with smth

Sprinkle the pasta with cheese.

to jelly – to cover with jelly: jellied meat (fish)

D. Part of a meal

Course is a dish served at a meal; a part of a meal served at one time. Dinner may consist of two or more courses. Soup was followed by a fish course.

main course is the biggest course in a meal: For the main course we had roast turkey with vegetables.

a three-course meal/a five-course meal: In La Porcetta you can get a really nice three-course meal for \$20.

Refreshments – small amount of food and drink that are provided at a meeting: Refreshments will be served after the meeting.

Hors-d'oeuvre [o:d'z:vr] /**hors-d'oeuvres** (pl) – food that is served in small amounts before the main part of the meal (usually on the menu).

Starter(Br E) **appetizer**(Am E) is the first part of a meal in a restaurant: What would you like for a starter – soup or garlic mushrooms? / a delightful appetizer of small clams.

Dessert/pudding (Br E)/**sweet** (Br E) is the sweet part of a meal that you have at the end: “Would you like a dessert, Madam?” “Yes, please, I’ll have the cheesecake.”

have smth for dessert/pudding/sweet: I had fruit salad for dessert.

E. Quality of food. Study the following vocabulary:

1. How d’you like (find) the ... ? / How’s the ... ?
2. Is it eatable?–The cabbage is simply uneatable. – Оно съедобно?
– Капуста просто несъедобна.
3. The meat is unfit for the table (badly cooked). – Мясо никуда не годится.
4. The meat is too tough (ant. - tender). – Мясо слишком жесткое.
5. The cutlet is over (under)-done. – Котлета пережарена (недожарена).
5. The coffee is undrinkable. – Кофе невозможно пить.

6. Do you call this stuff salad? – Неужели вы называете эту дрянь салатом?

7. Do you call this a dinner? – И это вы называете обедом?

8. The fish is excellent (first-rate, first-class, delicious)! – Рыба превосходна!

9. It tastes all right (alright). – Это на вкус ничего.

10. It's just to my taste (to my liking) – Это как раз мне по вкусу.

11. The beefsteak is done to a turn – Бифштекс зажарен как раз в меру.

12. I've had a hearty (substantial) meal! – Я великолепно (плотно) поел.

13. I've eaten to my heart's content. – Я поел вволю.

14. What about another helping of ...? - It goes without saying – Конечно, о чем речь ...

15. It's out of the question – Нет, и речи быть не может...

F. Translate the following phrases into Russian:

How do you like / find the.....?

How is the.....?

Is it eatable?

The sauerkraut is simply uneatable.

The meat is unfit for the table.

The steak is too tough / hard to bite.

The cutlet is underdone.

Do you call this stuff salad?

Do you call this a dinner?

The coffee is undrinkable.

The fish is excellent / delicious.

It tastes all right.

It is just to my taste / liking.

The soup is first-class / rate.

The beefsteak is done to a turn.
I've had a hearty meal.
I've eaten to my heart's content.
It tastes of vinegar.
The yogurt tastes sour.
The cucumbers taste bitter.
The pie makes my mouth water.
Do not smoke on an empty stomach!
I'm dying for a drop of water.
The chocolate trifles simply melt in the mouth.
The beef stew makes my mouth water. / My mouth is watering.
You are very good at baking.
I'm starving!
The layer cake is a delight to see.
Ketchup is sure to improve the impression.
I don't care for mustard.
Do you take milk in your coffee?

3.2. Translate the following phrases denoting quantities:

a carton of milk
a container of yogurt
a bottle of soda
a package of cookies
a loaf of bread
a bag of flour
a jar of coffee
a can of soup
a box of cereal
a cube / lump of sugar
a hunk of cheese
a bunch of bananas/grapes

- a head of cabbage
- a packet of tea
- a can of Coke
- a rasher of bacon
- a slice of cake / pizza / bread / lemon
- a lump of butter
- a segment of lemon
- a pinch of salt
- a tin of tuna
- a dash of sauce
- a drop of sauce
- a bar of chocolate
- a square of chocolate

3.3. Match the quantities with the words they refer to:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. a bunch of | a) cake / furniture / wood |
| 2. a box of | b) crisps / cigarettes / biscuits |
| 3. a packet of | c) grapes / flowers / bananas |
| 4. a piece of | d) wine / perfume / whisky |
| 5. a bottle of | e) beans / petrol / tomatoes |
| 6. a jar of | f) chocolates / matches / tissues |
| 7. a can of | g) jam / instant coffee / mayonnaise |

3.4. Complete the conversation with the words in the box:

greasy	tough	limited	home-style
huge	inviting	organic	

A: Where do you fancy meeting for lunch?

B: Rob was telling me about a new place in town. It does traditional cooking and the portions are really

A: Oh, you mean The Cookhouse? They fry everything there, I think, so the food's quite Someone from work went there last weekend and she said her steak was really

B: OK, let's give that place a miss, then.

A: How about the new cafe at the art gallery? They only do salads and snacks, so the menu's kind of , but the food's all No chemicals or anything like that.

B: That sounds a bit more

A: Mmm, a bit healthier, too – I'm watching my weight.

3.5. Complete the sentences with the words and translate the sentences given:

Meal - an occasion when you eat, especially breakfast, lunch, or dinner: e.g. This medicine is to be taken after meals.

Dish - a) a flat round container like a plate used for serving or cooking food e.g. a glass dish

b) Food prepared and cooked in a particular way e.g. His favourite dish is roast chicken.

c) dishes (plural) the plates, pans etc that have to be washed after preparing and serving a meal e.g. Don't leave dirty dishes after meals.

Plate - a flat round dish that you put food on e.g. a plate of sandwiches

Food - a) the things that people or animals eat e.g. Doctors stress the importance of good fresh food.

b) a particular type of food e.g. junk/ tinned/ Chinese food

c) (figurative/ idiomatic meaning) e.g. spiritual food

1. There is ___ for thought. 2. It turned out that Frankie's favourite ___ was roast beef with mashed potatoes. 3. Mr. Kelada boasted that he always ate good plain ___. 4. If you feel cold, why not take a ___ of soup? 5. Will likes Chinese ___. 6. Who has left this dirty ___ in the sink, I wonder? 7. He nearly died of ___ poisoning. 8. Dan was so

hungry that he ate a whole ___ of meat and vegetables. 9. I advise you to stay at the Rose Hotel. The ___ is good there.

1. Моя сестра предпочитает французскую кухню. 2. Сколько раз в день вы едите? 3. Под конец ужина официант принес блюдо с фруктами. 4. Блюдо было приправлено чесноком. 5. Давайте пойдем вечером в местный ресторан. Там хорошо кормят. 6. Когда Джек был студентом, он мог позволить себе есть только два раза в день.

3.6. Complete the sentences with the words:

A piece - a part that has been cut, broken, or separated from something larger e.g. a piece of cake

A slice - a flat piece of food that has been cut from something larger e.g. a slice of cheese/ ham

A bar - a solid block of a substance like chocolate or soap e.g. a bar of chocolate

A lump - a solid piece of something that does not have a regular shape e.g. a lump of butter/ meat/ cheese or a solid piece of sugar with a square shape

A bit - a small amount of something e.g. a bit of sauce

1. She always has a ___ of chocolate in her bag in case she feels hungry. 2. George took two ___ of bread, a ___ of ham, a ___ of cucumber and made a sandwich. 3. Is the salad ready? — Just a moment, I'll add a ___ of salt and it'll be ready. 4. Bill, don't be so greedy — you have taken the biggest ___ of cake. 5. How many ___ of sugar do you take in your tea? 6. What did you have for lunch? — Nothing much, just a cup of tea and a ___ of cheese.

3.7. Translate the following sentences from Russian into English:

1. Если ты проголодался, я могу предложить тебе плитку шоколада.
2. Вы не могли бы передать мне ломтик ветчины?
3. Позволь, я попробую чуточку этого сыра.
4. В твоём кофе достаточно сахара, я положила туда три куса.

3.8. Put each of the following verbs into its correct place in the sentences:

to chew, to lick, to polish off,
 to swallow, to gnaw, to consume,
 to pick at, to gorge, to digest, to bolt

1. The children have no appetite. They just their food. They hardly eat anything.
2. My mother always used to say to me. “Now make sure you meat carefully before you it.”
3. Statistics show that we more fruit and meat than 10 years ago.
4. He has an enormous appetite. I’ve seen him four hamburgers and a pile of chips at a sitting.
5. As children we used to ourselves on ice-cream, chips and chocolate, and then feel very sick.
6. The starving prisoners were so desperate they would any meat bones they could find.
7. It’s not good for your body to your food so quickly. Eat slowly so that you can it properly.
8. He was so hungry that when he’d finished his food, he began tothe plate!

3.9. Answer the following questions using the words above:

1. How do people eat ice-cream cones?
2. How do hungry people eat?

3. How do very greedy people eat?
4. How do people eat if they are not very hungry?
5. How do dogs eat?
6. What is a good, healthy way to eat meat?
7. What is an unhealthy way to eat, and why?

3.10. Match each verb on the left below with the food item on the right it is most often associated with:

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. to pluck | cheese |
| 2. to crack | an orange |
| 3. to grate | a chicken |
| 4. to knead | a nut |
| 5. to peel | a rabbit |
| 6. to skin | a joint of meat |
| 7. to slice | dough |
| 8. to carve | a loaf |

3.11. Match each verb on the left below with the food item on the right it is most often associated with:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1. to mince | cream |
| 2. to shell | meat |
| 3. to toss | a hard-boiled egg |
| 4. to whip | eggs |
| 5. to stuff | a cake |
| 6. to mash | a chicken |
| 7. to beat | a pancake |
| 8. to ice | potatoes |

3.12. Read the following text:

Meals

We in our family have three meals a day: breakfast in the morning, dinner at about 3 p.m. and supper in the evening. As all of us work or study and have to get up early our breakfast is usually a hasty meal, we just have a bite. Most often it is a sausage or cheese sandwich or buttered bread with jam or marmalade and tea or coffee, or cocoa. On weekdays our dinner is not a fancy thing as a rule. We begin with a glass of juice: my parents like tomato juice and I prefer apple or orange juice. Then comes a starter: herring and onions, seasoned with oil and vinegar, and boiled potatoes; or some meat or vegetable salad, according to the season. For the first course we have soup. My father likes cabbage soup with sour-cream; my mother's favourites are noodle and pea soups. I prefer clear soup with minced meat pies. But we never quarrel about it. My mother is an excellent cook and we enjoy all her dishes. For the second course we have fish and chips, or chops, or cutlets with stewed vegetables; or now and then stuffed pepper. We usually have spices with the meat course: pepper, mustard and vinegar. Then there is stewed fruit, tea or coffee to finish with. Dinner is the most substantial meal of the day. Supper comes at 7 and it is usually a light meal of an omelette or scrambled eggs with bacon, sometimes pancakes with honey or jam and milk.

Many students of our University have lunch or dinner at the canteen, especially if they have 6 or 8 hours of studies running. It is a self-service room. There are no waiters or waitresses to wait upon us. So first we get a tray, spoons, forks and knives. Then we take some bread at the beginning of the counter. There is always quite a good choice of dishes on the menu and you can have something to your taste. We pay for our food at the cash-desk, then go to a table, sit down and have a meal. To tell you the truth, the dishes at the canteen are usually done to a turn, they are never over- or underdone. But it is not often that we have a substantial meal at the University, more often we go to the

buffet to have a snack. Normally, it is a piece of pie or cake, or a bun with a glass of tea, cocoa, coffee or juice.

As for me, I prefer to have meals at home. There is nothing like home-made dishes. But I'm glad we can sometimes dine out for a change.

3.13. Write out and translate the underlined phrases.

3.14. Put 10 questions to the text.

3.15. Speak about the eating habits in your family.

4. Expecting Guests

4.1. Look the words up, transcribe and learn them:

time to spare, to draw up a menu, provisions, delicious, Yorkshire pudding, Worcester sauce, appetizer, mayonnaise, dessert.

4.2. Read the dialogue with your partner:

Mother: Jane, dear, the Browns are coming to visit us today and I should like to treat them to a really good dinner. Do help me. I'm so pressed for time.

Jane: Gladly, Mother. I have some time to spare, and you know I'm not so bad at cooking.

Mother: Then let's draw up the menu and see what provisions we'll need. What kind of soup do you think they would like?

Jane: I'm sure they'll find beet soup with sour-cream delicious.

Mother: Well, I don't object to that and you can cook it yourself: you really are very good at it.

Jane: Shall we have fish or meat for the second course?

Mother: If I am not mistaken Mrs Brown prefers fish to meat; as for her husband, he doesn't like fish at all. I suppose we'd better have fish and meat. The women can have stuffed fish with boiled potatoes while Dad and Mr Brown will have roast beef, Yorkshire puddings, roast potatoes, carrots, Worcester sauce and mustard.

Jane: Mother! And what about salad?

Mother: Goodness! Of course we must have some kind of appetizer. I quite forgot about it. Only let's have a nice salad of fresh vegetables – tomatoes, cucumbers, radish, green peas and lettuce – with mayonnaise, besides it can be made in no time.

Jane: Oh, and what wonderful fruit salad we can make of apples, pears, plums and cherries for dessert.

Mother: Remind me, darling, to ring Father up and tell him to come home early. On his way home he can drop in at one of the shops and buy a bottle of wine and some sweets.

Notes on the text

Yorkshire pudding – йоркширский пудинг (жидкое тесто, которое запекается под куском мяса на рашпере и впитывает стекающий сок и растопленный жир).

Worcester sauce – вустерский соус (пикантный соевый соус).

4.3. Give the English equivalents to the following, using the words and word-combinations from the dialogue:

-мне бы хотелось угостить их хорошим обедом

-у меня времени в обрез

-ты же знаешь, я неплохо готовлю

-давай-ка набросаем меню

-им наверняка понравится твой свекольник со сметаной

-я не против

-приготовь его сама, у тебя это хорошо получается

-а на второе будем мясо или рыбу готовить?

-предпочитать рыбу мясу

-фаршированная рыба с отварным картофелем

-нам нужно приготовить холодные закуски

-его, кстати, очень быстро готовить

4.4. Answer these questions:

1. Who did the mother and Jane expect on a visit?
2. What did the mother ask Jane about?
3. What were they going to cook for dinner?
4. Why did Jane want to cook fish?
5. Why did they decide at last to have both fish and meat?
6. Did the mother forget about salad?
7. They thought it was necessary to have some kind of a starter, didn't they?
8. They decided to make mixed salad with cheese, didn't they?
9. What did they plan to make for dessert?
10. The mother decided to drop in at a shop and buy some sweets, didn't she?
11. What do you think of the menu of their reception?

4.5. Are the following statements true or false?

Correct the false ones:

1. The mother would like to treat the Browns to a real fine dinner.
2. Jane was sure the guests would find beet soup to their taste.
3. The mother and Jane agreed to cook fried chickens for the second course.
4. The mother forgot about salad.
5. The mother thought that the guests would find mixed salad delicious.
6. Jane and the mother decided not to cook appetizers.
7. Jane was good at cooking beet soup.
8. Mrs. Brown preferred fish to meat. Her husband did not care for fish at all.

9. Jane and her mother decided to cook both fish and meat.
10. The mother asked Jane to buy some ice-cream for dessert.

4.6. Read the text:

Laying the Table

We in our family have three meals a day: breakfast in the morning, dinner at about 3 p.m. and supper in the evening. I definitely prefer having meals at home. There is nothing like home-made dishes. On weekdays our dinner is not a fancy thing as a rule. I enjoy cooking especially on Sunday when we treat the family to a delicious pudding or pie or something new in the way of salads or soups. But there are occasions when we all put our heads together to think up a festive meal. For example, we are going to celebrate my sister's birthday on Saturday. At first we intended to invite our guests to the nearest cafe but then we changed our minds as we had heard some unfavourable comments about it and found out that the prices were not acceptable there.

You know, my sister's friends are students and they will come to table straight after classes. Be sure they'll be as hungry as hunters. So our task is to treat them to something really substantial. Some refreshments: various meat and vegetable salads, smoked or jellied fish, fried mushrooms with onions and sour-cream, herring with onions, seasoned with oil and vinegar, stuffed pepper, to say nothing of grilled chicken with rice, or mutton chops with mashed potatoes will be quite all right. Can we think of anything else, especially tasty? Probably a bit of roast goose or turkey with stewed carrots, cabbage and onions will do them a lot of good. I suppose, cabbage soup, pea soup, in fact, any soup is out of the question. We can also do without cutlets with cauliflower, or macaroni, porridge and tinned fish.

And at last we must think over the problem of the dessert. All those absurd ideas about cakes and biscuits bought even in the best shops never come to our minds. My granny is very good at baking. Her favourite apple pie simply melts in the mouth. And my mother's home-made ice-cream with strawberries will surely make our guests' mouths water. Then comes the question of drink. There will be champagne, of course, and also mineral water and orange or pine-apple juice.

My duty will be to lay the table and I'll do my best to make the table look festive. It will be covered with a white table-cloth. I'll place the vase with my sister's favourite flowers in the centre of the table. I'll put the right number of knives, forks, spoons and glasses for each person. I mustn't forget to put the cruet-stand with salt, oil and vinegar and mustard on the table. There will be some plates with white and rye bread. My father will be sitting at the head of the table. In front of him there will be a carving-knife and a fork. On the sideboard we'll have a bowl of fruit: apples, pears, oranges, grapes and bananas. I'd like our party to be a success.

4.7. Speak about your experience of laying the table for guests.

4.8. Look at the following items of fresh fruit:

aubergines, bacon, beans, cauliflower, celery, cod, courgettes, cucumbers, lamb, figs, garlic, grapefruit, hake, leeks, lettuces, limes, lobster, melons, mushrooms, mussels, olives, onions, oranges, peaches, peppers, plums, prawns, raspberries, salmon, sardines, pork, sausages, spinach, strawberries, tomatoes, trout, tuna, turkey, veal

4.9. Transcribe and translate the words above. Distribute them into the following groups:

1. Fruit and Berries 2. Vegetables 3. Meat 4. Fish and Seafood

4.10. You are planning a meal for the following situations. The meal should consist of at least three courses. Work out your own menu.

1. A romantic evening.
2. The child's sixth birthday.
3. A lunch on a hot summer day.
4. A friend who's on a diet is coming round for dinner.
5. Meeting your daughter's boyfriend (who's a vegetarian).

4.11. Now think how you would lay the table and serve the dishes.

4.12. A group of people are planning a barbecue, but some of their friends are vegetarians. What do they decide to do?

4.13. Listen to the second part of their conversation. Tick the things they need for the salad:

lettuce, black olives, parmesan cheese, olive oil, feta cheese, limes, garlic, tomatoes

4.14. Tick the suggestions they make:

How about we organize a barbecue?

We could do some pasta.

We could put veggies on the barbecue as well.

Why don't we get some burgers?

Sausages are nice.

How about a fruit salad?

Perhaps we should make a cake.

What about fruit? Melons?

5. Table Manners

5.1. Try and answer the following questions:

1. What are the ABC of the table manners?
2. How must you sit at table?
3. When you cannot reach something on the table, what must you do?
4. If the party is small when do you start eating?
5. If the party is large when do you start eating?
6. What words of the hostess are the signal to start eating?
7. Why mustn't you eat too fast / slowly?
8. How do you indicate that you have had enough?
9. When you do not wish a dish, what do you say?
10. When you want some more, what do you say?

5.2. Answer the same questions after you have read the text:

The ABC of the Table Manners

1. Do not attract undue attention to yourself in public.
2. When eating, take as much as you want, but eat as much as you take.
3. Do not eat too fast or too slowly, eat as you eat.
4. Take a little of every dish that is offered to you.
5. Sit straight and face the table, do not put your elbows on the table while eating.
6. Do not reach across the table – simply say: “Would you please pass the salt?” etc.
7. At a large party it is not necessary to wait for all. The hostess gives a signal to her guests by saying: “Start eating, please, your food will get cold.”
8. There is no rule about eating everything on your plate. To indicate that you have had enough, place knife and fork together, not criss-cross.

9. When refusing a dish or a helping simply say: “No, thank you.”
When accepting – “Yes, please.”

10. Do not leave the spoon in your cup, when drinking tea or coffee.

11. Do not empty your glass too quickly – it will be promptly refilled.

12. English people do not wish each other “Good appetite”. They say “Enjoy your meal”.

5.3. Having sent you an invitation to a party, the host and hostess will expect you to:

1. Answer the invitation promptly.

2. Write or telephone to express your regret that you can't come.

3. Do not come before the time indicated on the invitation and don't be late. Come on time.

4. Do not sit down until the hostess has done so.

5. Compliment the hostess on the party and food.

6. Thank the host and hostess when leaving the party.

5.4. You have received an invitation to a party. Mr and Mrs Williams are giving the party. They want their foreign guests to see a typical English family. But they expect them to know some formulas of etiquette. What are they?

Student 1. You haven't met Mrs. Williams before. You don't like to compliment people. You may be late for the party and feel uncomfortable about it. Ask your friend, who knows Mrs. Williams what she expects her guests to do.

Student 2. You have met Mrs. Williams before. You know she is a teacher. She doesn't like compliments but she expects people to be punctual and polite. Answer your friend's questions about Mrs. Williams.

6. Places to Eat Out

6.1. Read the following review. Is it positive or negative?

The Old Mill

This week we decided to look at a small family-run restaurant in the picturesque countryside. “The Old Mill” is newly opened and overlooks the river and the green meadows beyond it and we had heard several favourable comments about it. Because we had been advised to book early we managed to get a nice table with a view of the quay. We were made very welcome and the service was excellent because this is a small family business. The proprietor runs the kitchen himself and his wife showed us to our table in the corner.

Although the choice of the items on the menu was very extensive, it was rather traditional. A long menu always worries me because a long menu often means a huge freezer! We started with fish and although it was fresh it was spoilt by a number of herbs. For my main course I chose the pepper steak which was the speciality of the day. I thought it was almost perfect because the chef had chosen excellent meat and it was cooked long enough.

My wife ordered the roast lamb, tasted it and found it was a little underdone. Though the vegetables were fresh, they came in very small portions and were rather overcooked for my taste. However, the bread was fresh as it had been baked on the premises. I have often complained about the difficulty of finding any restaurant which serves fresh fruit-salad. Luckily, this one did. It was a delight to see, it tasted delicious and I had a second helping.

As usual I chose house wine. It was quite satisfactory and reasonably priced. The bill, including coffee and brandy, was acceptable for that class of restaurant but it did not include service.

6.2. Write out and translate the underlined phrases.

6.3. Write out the positive and negative sides of the restaurant in two columns.

6.4. Would you like to go to this restaurant? Why? / Why not?

6.5. Read the following text:

The Nashville Superburger Bar

A new American fast-food chain has just opened its first restaurant in Britain. Because of the success of McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, I was interested to see if "The Nashville Superburger Bar" had anything new to offer.

The restaurant was so brightly-lit that I wished I'd brought my sunglasses. Once I got used to the light I rather liked the place. It was spotlessly clean – almost antiseptic! Although there was a long queue, the service was incredibly fast. The menu was limited to a variety of hamburgers and the prices were very reasonable. I had the "Giant Superburger" which was served with a generous helping of french fries. Although the burger itself was rather tasteless, there was a large selection of spices and sauces on every table and the french fries were the best I've ever tasted. This kind of restaurant is obviously meant for young people in a hurry. I was amazed to see that many customers preferred to eat standing though there were seats available. Most of the customers were under 25 and alone. Everybody seemed to be drinking milk-shakes.

Although it's a quick and efficient way of taking nourishment, you wouldn't choose the "Nashville" for a quiet and romantic evening with a friend. Although I wasn't in a hurry I was in, fed and out in 10 minutes. It reminded me very much of a motorway filling station.

6.6. Write out and translate the underlined phrases.

6.7. Answer the following questions:

1. Is the review positive?
2. Is the choice of dishes wide?
3. Are the prices reasonable?
4. What is peculiar about the interior of the place?
5. What kind of people is the place suitable for according to the writer?
6. What does the place remind the writer of?
7. Have you ever been to a place like that?
8. Why are fast-food restaurants so popular with young people?

6.8. Read the text. What is special about the following places to eat out:

American Diners

Whoever first uttered the phrase “American as apple pie” probably did so while perched on a stool at a crowded diner. So that means a diner is somehow *more* American than apple pie. Diners are essential to the American culinary experience, and the best are the ones that are seemingly divorced from time: They're places where you're likely to be referred to as “hon” as a cross-section of the city's population buzzes around at all hours, coming together under the shared band of greasy breakfasts served 24/7, burgers fried on an age-old griddle, and, of course, pie.

Some call the diner an endangered species. The 21 best diners in America are proof that sometimes, the best way to embrace change and endure is refusing to change at all. Pass the pie.

The Blue Benn

The Blue Benn – a diner that glows azure from its stools to its trim – was shipped from Jersey to Bennington and assembled on its current spot in 1948 and very little has changed since. Besides an entryway that's extremely necessary to cover the throngs of hopeful, waiting diners in the Vermont weather, the diner is that original car – kitchen

and all. You can still enjoy a two-egg omelet loaded with spinach, garlic, mushrooms, and Parm, served with grits, bacon, and that house-made bread. 25 cents gets you two songs, and we've officially confirmed that mixed berry pancakes sized larger than your head taste better with Patsy Cline crooning right next to you.

6.9. Answer the questions:

1. What is a diner?
2. When did they become popular?
3. Are they still in demand?
4. What does "hon" stand for?
5. Would you like to visit such a place?

7. National Cuisine

7.1. Look at the names of traditional dishes. What do you know about them?

- A. Britain: fish and chips
- B. Ireland: Irish stew
- C. USA: burger and fries
- D. Canada: pancakes and maple syrup

7.2. For which of the dishes would you need these ingredients?

1. 100 grams of minced beef, grilled or fried
2. pieces of deep-fried potato, sprinkled with salt and vinegar
3. syrup made from the sap of the maple tree
4. meat, potatoes, onions, carrots and parsley

7.3. Read the text and answer the questions, then use your dictionary to look up the words in bold.

Fish and Chips

One of Britain's best-known meals is fish and chips. It is not only delicious, but also a part of British culture.

The fish is covered in **batter** (made from eggs, milk and flour) then fried in hot oil. When cooked, the batter is **crispy** and the piece of fresh fish inside is soft. This is *served* with chips, pieces of deep-fried potato, which are then sprinkled with salt and vinegar.

Fish and chip shops have been around since the 19th century. It was traditional in parts of Britain to eat fish and chips on Friday evening. Families would usually buy them from their nearest shop and serve them at home. It used to be quite a cheap meal and was often served **wrapped** in newspaper.

Irish Stew

Any Irish person will tell you that the best Irish stew is the one their mother makes. In fact, no two Irish stews are the same, because everyone who cooks it changes the recipe in their own way.

Originally, Irish stew was a dish that poorer people made because it was cheap and **filling**. The main ingredients were lamb and potatoes, both of which were easy to find in Ireland. Other ingredients were usually onions, carrots and parsley.

Today, Irish stew is still the same *basic* dish – a kind of thick soup or **casserole** made of meat, potatoes and vegetables. However, the exact recipe varies to suit individual tastes and the **availability** of ingredients. For example, many Irish immigrants in America found beef to be cheaper and more available than lamb, and so they used beef instead. Some recipes have even changed this simple dish into a **gourmet** meal.

Burger and Fries

A burger and fries is by far the most popular type of meal bought in the US. In fact, Americans buy almost 5 **billion** burgers a year! This popularity has **spread** around the world with the **growth** of international “fast food” restaurant **chains**.

Many people say that the first burger was served at the St Louis World's Fair in 1904. The first chain of burger restaurants started with the White Castle burger in 1921, and it was a great success. The *classic* burger is made from about 100 grams of minced beef which is fried or grilled, then served in a bun covered with sesame seeds. The growing popularity of vegetarianism has also led to burgers made from soya bean "meat" instead. Fries, also called French fries, are cooked like English chips, but they are cut into thinner slices.

A burger and French fries may not be the healthiest meal in the world – but it is *certainly* one of the world's favourites.

Pancakes with Maple Syrup

Canada's most famous dish is **pancakes** with maple **syrup**. It is traditionally eaten for breakfast, and can be found on the menu in practically every diner in the country.

Pancakes are made from eggs, milk and flour, and they are cooked on a **griddle**. They are round and quite thick, and they are served with maple syrup poured over the top.

Maple syrup is made from the **sap** of the sugar maple tree. The sap is collected from the trees in early spring, then boiled until it *turns* into a golden syrup. The syrup is *delicious* when poured on ice-cream, waffles – and, of course, pancakes.

7.4. Read the encyclopedia entry about Japanese food. Do you like Japanese food? Why?

Japanese Cuisine

Basic ingredients

Rice is a staple of the Japanese diet and is served with nearly every meal. Noodles are also popular for light meals. The Japanese eat a huge variety of fish and seafood including tuna, squid, octopus and shellfish. Soy products also feature strongly in soy sauce, tofu and miso (a soya paste used in soups). Miso soup is my personal favourite.

Typical dishes

The best-known styles of Japanese food are sashimi (sliced raw fish) eaten with wasabi (a spicy green horseradish paste) and soy sauce. Sushi is raw fish and rice in seaweed, cut into small pieces and served with soy sauce and wasabi. You can buy sushi all over the world now but it won't be as good as in Japan. Tempura consists of vegetables or seafood coated in batter and deep-fried. Sukiyaki is a stew of beef, cooked together in sake (rice wine), sugar and soy sauce. It is served with vegetables, and tofu.

Daily eating

People in Japan generally eat three meals a day: breakfast, lunch and dinner. A traditional breakfast consists of steamed rice, miso soup, and side dishes like pickles, grilled fish and dried seaweed. Some families now eat a Western-style breakfast of cereal, toast, milk and fruit juice. Dinner is the main meal of the day and may be traditional Japanese-style or a dish from another cuisine such as Italian, Chinese, French or American. I'm really worried that our traditional cuisine may be changing because of imported food.

Table manners

It's important to say traditional phrases at the beginning and end of a meal: itadakimasy ('I gratefully receive') and gochisosama deshita ('I thank you for the meal.') There are also rules for the use of chopsticks: don't stick them upright into a bowl of rice or use them to point at the food. It's a silly mistake that foreigners make. It is also very bad manners to bite or lick your chopsticks. You are also supposed to eat what you are given, including every grain of rice in your bowl.

7.5. Listen to the text about an obento. Finish the statements:

1. An obento is.....
2. Its origin goes back to.....
3. You can buy an obento.....

4. To make an obento you need.....
5. It is important that an obento looks.....
6. Obento portions should be

7.6. What do you usually eat during lunch? Choose from:

a sandwich, crisps, biscuits, salad, fruit, vegetables, soup, a hot meal

7.7. Here are some words to describe the taste or texture of things you eat:

crunchy, spicy, tasty, crisp, salty, bland, sweet, bitter, chewy, greasy, creamy

7.8. Use the above mentioned words to describe the taste or textures of the different kinds of food below:

raw carrots, salted peanuts, plain white rice, crème caramel, plain chocolate, seafood, milk chocolate, cheap steak, curry, pizza, fresh bread, apples, your mother's cooking, English food, tinned anchovies, strong coffee, fried eggs.

7.9. Listen to the interview with someone who has eaten lots of strange things around the world. Match the dishes to the places where they are popular. Write down the words that are used to describe the taste of each dish.

crickets, deep fried Mars bars, roasted ants, iguana eggs, shark fin soup, fried grasshoppers and locusts, roasted cockroaches, barbecued lizard, witchetty grubs

7.10. Would you consider eating any of the dishes mentioned? What is the strangest thing you have ever eaten?

7.11. Make a report speaking about the cuisine of a certain country.

8. REVISION

Make sure you remember the meaning of the following words:

1. Слоеное тесто
2. Пончик
3. Панировочные сухари/крошки
4. Сладкий сухарь
5. Ржаной хлеб
6. Перловая крупа
7. Гречневая крупа
8. Манная крупа
9. Пшено
10. Уксус
11. Горчица
12. Корица
13. Мясной фарш
14. Буженина
15. Грудинка
16. Телятина
17. Треска
18. Селедка
19. Щука
20. Камбала
21. Форель
22. Шпроты
23. Устрицы
24. Креветки
25. Кальмар
26. Сметана
27. Плавленый сыр
28. Творог
29. Обезжиренное молоко
30. Желток
31. Баклажан
32. Кабачок
33. Цукини
34. Квашеная капуста
35. Цветная капуста
36. Спаржа
37. Шпинат и базилик
38. Укроп и петрушка
40. Сельдерей
41. Горсть красной смородины
42. Айвовый джем
43. Вкусный инжир
44. Сладкий мандарин
45. Кислая клюква
46. Коробка фиников
47. Гроздь винограда
48. Перезрелый крыжовник
49. Незрелые сливы
50. Тереть сыр
51. Чистить лук
52. Порубить чеснок
53. Картофель в мундире
54. Компот
55. Просеять муку
56. Посыпать сахарной пудрой
57. Порезать картофель на кубики

ADDITIONAL TEXTS

Le Corbusier – Architect of the Future

To some people he is the father of a million ugly tower blocks, shopping centres and multi-storey car parks. To others, he was a genius, a man who dreamed of safe and comfortable cities for everyone, rich or poor. His name was Le Corbusier and his buildings can be seen in Europe, North and South America and Asia.

Le Corbusier saw concrete and tower blocks as a way of providing inexpensive, quiet and spacious homes for everyone. He thought tower blocks should have their own indoor “streets” with shops, cafes, schools and sports centres, and be close to historic city centres.

Le Corbusier used these ideas in one of his most famous designs, the twelve-storey Unité d’habitation in Marseille, built in 1952. Today the tower block is home to 1,600 people. It’s a popular address and neighbours get on well. It has an indoor shopping street, social clubs, a kindergarten, a gym and a hotel. There is even a swimming pool and a rooftop garden.

However, perhaps the best example of Le Corbusier’s vision for modern urban living is in India, 250 km north of Delhi. There, he built one of the world’s most unusual cities, Chandigarh. It is set around a large man-made lake and is full of parks, trees and flowers. It has 46 areas, each with its own apartment blocks, shops and services. One resident, Ranjit Sehgal, says. “Chandigarh was for many a dream in the desert, a new beginning. People are terribly proud of being from Chandigarh.”

Nevertheless, there is another side to the story. Other architects tried to use Le Corbusier’s ideas, but their tower blocks were sometimes very different. They were cheaply built with small, dark apartments and paper-thin walls. They were built far from city centres, with no indoor shops or streets. Some writers on urbanization believe

tower blocks create social problems, like crime and violence, and they blame Le Corbusier for the problems of modern city life.

Laurent Bouvier, an expert on the architect, disagrees. “With more than half the world’s population now living in cities,” he says. “it’s time to look at Le Corbusier’s work again. His ideas were misunderstood in the 20th century, but they may be the answer to the problems of the 21st.”

Read the article again. According to the writer, who has or had these opinions?

1. Tower blocks should have their own facilities.
2. People from Chandigarh are proud to live there.
3. Le Corbusier is responsible for some of the problems in cities today.
4. People should think about Le Corbusier’s ideas again.
5. Le Corbusier’s ideas could help create better cities in the future.

Retell the article using the underlined phrases and words. In your retelling cover the negative and positive attitudes to Le Corbusier’s creative activity.

The Many Contradictions of Le Corbusier

An urbanist who lived in a fishing cottage, an iconoclast who invented the highrise, an architect who wanted to be a painter ... Steve Rose goes in search of the man who designed the 20th century

Le Corbusier is difficult to get a hold on. He's still admired, even worshipped, in architectural circles, but practically forgotten everywhere else. He's arguably had more of an influence on the form of the modern world than any other architect - you could even argue there was no modern world before Le Corbusier - but stop someone on the street and ask them to name one of his buildings and you're unlikely to get a correct answer. And if people have heard of him, it's usually in the context of failed 1960s housing estates.

Perhaps this is one of the reasons Le Corbusier is not as publicly recognisable as he should be: he simply did too much. Rather than sticking to a single, easily identifiable style, his work continually evolved. And, as the man who set the stage for modern architecture, his buildings have all but been drowned out by the noise of countless diluted imitations. Compared to the work of today's celebrity architects like Frank Gehry or Norman Foster or Zaha Hadid, much of Le Corbusier's architecture is practically anonymous. He didn't build flamboyant art galleries or concert halls or triumphant skyscrapers. Many of his defining works were private residences for wealthy patrons and his grandest schemes were never built at all. But his influence is detectable in the DNA of virtually everyone who came after him.

Le Corbusier's architecture, like his life, seems laden with contradiction. By the time he was 60, he appeared to have rejected much of what he had boldly proclaimed 30 years earlier. In his landmark 1923 book *Vers une architecture* (Towards a New Architecture), he argues against architectural "style" and ornament and for a return to the geometric basics – a revolution made possible by concrete, steel and the liberating powers of industry.

By the end of his life, however, he had adopted practically the opposite approach: a steady, organic, artisanal approach to building, and a healthy respect for history and tradition, as exemplified by the famous Notre Dame du Haut Chapel at Ronchamp, probably his best-known building.

For Le Corbusier a house might have been "a machine for living in", a phrase famously coined in that book, but despite his admiration for the design of ships and aeroplanes, he was too much of an artist to subscribe to that other modernist dictum, "form follows function".

Yet to blame Le Corbusier for the failures of modern public housing is like blaming Sabatier for the rise in knife crime. At least his own proposed highrises were separated by vast areas of green space - a

crucial element that disappeared in the dense landscapes ostensibly built in his name. The one city he did get to build, Chandigarh, capital of India's Punjab state, is not only rather beautiful but represents an authentic postcolonial civic architectural identity - especially in comparison to, say, Lutyens' neoclassical government buildings in New Delhi.

Le Corbusier's own idea of the perfect space seems curiously telling. Having spent a lifetime at the cutting edge of progress, expanding his reputation and designs to maximum scale, he found his ideal home in his cabanon – a spartan, one-roomed wooden hut on the Côte d'Azur, where he spent every summer from 1952 onwards. He designed it in 45 minutes and had it built by traditional carpenters in the manner of a fisherman's hut. It contained the bare minimum needed for survival: a bed, a desk, a basin, bookshelves. “It measures 1.9 x 4 metres, it's made of old planks put together, and it suits me just fine,” he said. Photographs show him painting, eating at the local restaurant and working outside - living the Mediterranean dream. He died there, from a heart attack, while taking his morning swim.

Transcribe and translate:

adolescence, sniff, waver, scrawl, in this respect, exotic, stainless steel, steam, huddled, truckers, counter, wipe

American Diners

In my home town in the American Midwest there used to be a place called the “Y Not Grill” where we hung out as teenagers. We guessed that the name was probably short for “Y Not Come in and Get Food Poisoning”.

It was a strange place. I was about to say it was awful, but in fact, like most things connected with one's adolescence, it was both wonderful and awful. The food was amazingly bad, the waitresses

unfriendly, and over the hill, the cooks always had a cold and sniffed a lot while they cooked.

The “Y Not” had a waitress named Shirley, who always worked the night shift and was the most unpleasant person I have ever met. You would ask for, say, a double cheeseburger and fries and she would say: “What? You want what?” “A double cheeseburger and fries. Please. If it’s not too much trouble. And a chocolate malt to drink. Shirley would look at you as if you had asked to borrow her car to drive to Tijuana on the US-Mexican border. “You what?” “A chocolate malt,” you would repeat, trying to keep your voice from wavering. Shirley would stare at you, then scrawl your order on a pad and shout it out to the chef.

I mention this here to show that American diners weren’t always all they were cracked up to be. And yet, as I say, there was something wonderful about them. Even the “Y Not” had its good points. For one thing, it was open all night. For another it was safe and reliable, a little island of light in the darkness of the city. In this respect it was just like that famous Edward Hopper painting of a city diner at night.

Hopper didn’t paint a diner because there was anything exotic about it but because it was so ordinary. In the 1930s there used to be thousands of diners, along every highway, on every city corner, in every little town. Since the end of the Second World War, diners have almost disappeared. Today there are hardly any real ones. What you get nowadays in America is fake diners of shining stainless steel, where the price of a cheeseburger is twice that of a normal place.

And what of the “Y Not Grill”? It’s long gone, I’m afraid. But even now I remember it well – the steam on the windows, the huddled groups of truckers, Shirley lifting the head of a sleeping customer by the hair to give the counter a wipe with a damp cloth. I miss it a lot, but thank goodness I’ll never have to eat that food again.

by Bill Bryson

Match the colloquial expressions with their neutral equivalents:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. hang out | a) disappeared a long time ago |
| 2. over the hills | b) generally believed to be |
| 3. fries | c) not authentic |
| 4. cracked up to be | d) spend time |
| 5. fake | e) old |
| 6. long gone | f) chips |

Answer the following questions:

1. Write out the good and bad points about the diner.
2. Why did the author think it was both wonderful and awful.
3. What was the joke about the name of the diner?
4. How did the writer feel about Shirley? Why?

British Meals

In common with other West European countries the British diet has changed over the last twenty years. In general, people are responding to recent medical advice and are cutting down on fatty food, heavy puddings and stodgy cakes. Food such as pizza, pasta and baked potatoes are now commonly served in English homes in preference to heavy evening meals during the week. People are more prepared to experiment with different styles of cooking. At breakfast time it is usual to expect cereal and toast or rolls with butter jam instead of the “traditional English breakfast”. This is because of health considerations, the time needed for preparation and the cost. The main family meal of the week tends to be on Sunday lunch at which, typically, a roast joint of meat will be served with several vegetables. You may also be served a pudding such as apple pie with cream. This is an occasion for the family to get together, to talk and relax in a comfortable friendly atmosphere.

The usual meals in Britain are: breakfast, lunch, tea and supper. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent,

though some English people like a continental breakfast of rolls, butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or cornflakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade made from oranges with buttered toasts and tea or coffee. For a change, you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or, perhaps, fish.

People in Britain generally have lunch about one o'clock. The businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes to a cafe or restaurant; but if he is making lunch at home, he has cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles with a pudding of fruit to follow. Sometimes people have a mutton chop or steak and chips followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you could hardly call a meal but it is a sociable sort of thing as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea with cake or biscuit.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. In a great many English homes people make the midday meal the chief one of the day, and in the evening they have the much simpler supper – an omelette or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs, and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

Some people also have “high tea”. They say there is no use for these afternoon teas where you try to hold a cup of tea in one hand and a piece of bread and butter about as thin as a sheet of paper in the other. They have it between five and six o'clock, and have ham or tongue and tomatoes and salad or sausages with good strong tea; plenty of bread and butter, then stewed fruit, with cream or custard and pastries or a good cake. And that's what an Englishman calls a good tea.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

The Future Indefinite Tense

1. Open the brackets using Future Indefinite or Present Indefinite:

1. I don't think she (*to agree*) to help us until she (*to know*) all the details of the plan.
2. I hope he (*not, recognize*) me if I (*to wear*) a wig.
3. I'm sure there (*to be*) a heated discussion after the students (*to see*) the film.
4. When you (*to apologize*) to her you (*to feel*) much better.
5. I don't know when Mrs. Smith (*to recover*).
6. I (*to lay*) the table while you (*to dress*) for the party.
7. I'm not sure if this time (*to be*) convenient for him.
8. I (*not, to continue*) the conversation unless you (*to calm down*).
9. I (*to return*) you the book as soon as I (*to finish*) it.
10. Call me at any time in case you (*to have*) any problems.
11. She promises that when we (*to see*) him working we (*to be*) surprised.
12. Everything (*to be*) ready before Frank (*to come*).
13. I doubt if he (*to catch*) the train if he (*to leave*) so late.
14. I (*to try*) to find out when they (*to publish*) our book.
15. In case he (*to be*) late he (*to call*) us.

2. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Он не сдаст экзамен, если ты не поможешь ему подготовиться.
2. Как только гости соберутся, мы им объявим новость.
3. Когда вы узнаете результаты? — Когда преподаватель проверит наши работы.
4. Интересно, присоединится ли к нам Джон, когда мы расскажем ему о поездке.
5. Прежде чем ребенок ляжет спать, мама его искупает.
6. В случае, если его не будет дома, я зайду к нему позже.
7. Я понятия не имею, когда состоится следующее собрание.
8. После того как закончится фильм, мы пойдем гулять.
9. Если погода будет хорошая, мы пойдем на пляж.
10. Я надеюсь, что пока я буду спать, температура спадет.
11. Узнай, пожалуйста, пойдут ли они с нами в театр.
12. Я не буду ничего покупать, пока не накоплю немного денег.
13. Он говорит, что когда вернется из отпуска, он организует вечеринку.
14. Я дам тебе знать, как только все будет готово.
15. Пока идет дождь, я читаю или посмотрю телевизор.
16. Я подожду, пока ты не вернешься.
17. Я не уверена, напишет ли он мне, но если напишет, я обязательно отвечу.
18. Мне кажется, что если мы поедем в отпуск вместе, мы прекрасно проведем время.

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English using a suitable future form:

1. Боюсь, они нам не поверят. — Пусть делают, что хотят. Я не собираюсь им ничего доказывать.
2. Пожалуй, я куплю эту книгу в подарок подруге. Я иду к ней завтра на день рождения.

3. Во сколько начнется фильм? — В 5. — Тогда я не смогу пойти. Мои занятия закончатся только в 6.
4. Они собираются уехать восьмичасовым поездом. Тогда они будут на море уже днем.
5. Летом дни станут длиннее, а ночи короче.
6. Не забудь зонт. Собирается дождь.
7. Мэри приведет своего нового друга на вечеринку. — Правда? Как ты думаешь, ему понравится наша компания?

The Past Indefinite Tense

1. What happened or didn't happen to you yesterday? Write sentences for each situation.

I, to quarrel, with a friend

I quarrelled with my friend yesterday. / I didn't quarrel with my friend yesterday.

1. I, to have classes, till three
2. My mother, to go shopping, after work
3. My friend, to phone, in the evening
4. I, to get up, early in the morning
5. It, to be one's day off
6. I, to see, a film at the cinema
7. My mother, to make, a delicious dinner
8. My friend, to invite to a party
9. There, to be, an interesting show, on TV
10. My parents, to plan, a holiday

2. Write questions to the following sentences.

He gave me a *vase* as a present. **What did he give you as a present?**

1. Lucy called me *twice* last week.
2. He was born *in 1968*.
3. I wrote a letter *to Nick* in the morning.

4. *The children* broke that cup the other day.
5. They went *to the country* for the weekend.
6. The weather was *awful* on Sunday.
7. It took me *an hour* to read that article in yesterday's newspaper.
8. There was *a gun* in the criminal's bag.
9. *Yes*, I spoke to Mr. Nickson on Tuesday.
10. Nelly danced *with Mark* at the party.

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Мы познакомились пять лет назад.
2. Когда он уехал?
3. Сколько комнат было в вашей старой квартире?
4. На днях у моей подруги был день рождения, и она устроила прекрасную вечеринку.
5. Почему ты сразу не сказал мне правду?
6. Вчера я его не видела. — Позавчера его тоже не было на работе.
7. Ник, ты отсутствовал в прошлый раз. Ты болел? — Да, я плохо себя чувствовал.
8. Когда-то я читала эту книгу по-английски. Я помню, что было довольно интересно.
9. Когда вы были за городом в последний раз? — Это было очень давно.

The Present Perfect Tense

1. Open the brackets using Present Perfect:

1. (you, ever, to be) to any exotic country?
2. It's not the first time you (to argue), is it?
3. I (to hear) a lot about this book but I (not, to read) it so far.
4. I (already, to finish) the picture. You may look at it.
5. Where (you, to be)? — I (to be) to the bank.
6. This is the most boring holiday I (ever, to have).

7. I (*to be*) so busy this week that I (*not, even, to watch*) TV.
8. It's too early to call him. He (*not, to wake up*) yet.
9. I (*never, to see*) a sunrise in all my life. It must be beautiful!
10. I (*just, to hear*) the news! It's awful!
11. This is the third time you (*to speak*) to Mr. Campbell. What's your impression of him?
12. I'm so hungry! I (*not, to eat*) anything today! — But why?
13. (*you, to be*) to the theatre this month? — Oh, yes, actually I (*to be*) there twice this month.
14. As far as I know they (*to sell*) their car because they need money badly.
15. I'm afraid he can't help you. He (*to leave*) for Vienna.
16. (*you, not to get*) my telegram yet? — No, sorry. What's the matter?
17. We (*to buy*) a computer at last! Now it will be easier for me to work.
18. Stop reminding me of this letter! You (*already, to tell*) me about it twice!
19. The problem is too complicated! I (*not, to clear up*) all the details so far.
20. (*you, to have*) a holiday this summer? — No, not yet. But I'm going on holiday in August.

2. Change the sentences according to the model using *since* or *for*:

I was at the theatre on November 3 last.

I haven't been to the theatre since November 3.

It's a month since I ate ice-cream.

I haven't eaten ice-cream for a month.

1. She took her temperature in the morning.

.....

2. I last rode a bicycle about ten years ago.
.....
3. Pete visited us in May last.
.....
4. She arrived in London on Saturday.
.....
5. Rachel and Simon got married five years ago.
.....
6. It's three weeks since I consulted the doctor.
.....
7. We got a letter from Tom in autumn last.
.....
8. It's two years since we were at the seaside.
.....
9. We had our last English class before the teacher fell ill.
.....
10. He got into prison in 1980.
.....

3. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Я давно знаю Ричарда. Мы соседи уже пять лет.
2. Сто лет тебя не видела! Как поживаешь?
3. Мы не виделись с 1986 года. Боюсь, я ее не узнаю.
4. В каких странах вы побывали в последнее время?
5. Миссис Дент очень больна. Она уже две недели в больнице.
6. Я была очень занята в последние несколько дней, но теперь могу отдохнуть.
7. Я не ездила за город с тех пор, как начала здесь работать.
8. Сколько вы с Хелен дружите? — О, с детства!
9. Мы в Лондоне уже несколько дней. Мы уже многое увидели.
10. Он уехал зимой, и с тех пор я его не видела.

Indefinite Pronouns

1. Fill in the blanks using *some, any, no* and *their derivatives*:

1. Are there new houses in your street? — Yes, of them are beautiful.
2. Do of you speak Italian? — Unfortunately, of us do.
3. child knows it.
4. Have you read good books lately? — Yes, I've read
5. There are new students in our group this year. I know everybody.
6. There isn't fish for the cat today. I have fish.
7. He asked me if I knew of those people. I told him I knew of them. They were all strangers to me.
8. of us can tell you how to get there. We all know the way well.
9. Could you say words about it? — Not now. I have time. I'm sorry.
10. How could you do such a dishonest thing! decent person will do it.

2. Translate the sentences from Russian into English:

1. Некоторые люди всегда отдыхают на море.
2. Можно мне немного бумаги? — К сожалению, у меня нет бумаги.
3. Некоторые из его книг интересные.
4. Не могу дать тебе никакого совета.
5. Мать сказала, что девочка может выбрать любую игрушку.
6. Никто из них не смог прийти.
7. Я не хочу сок, я хочу воды.
8. Кто-нибудь из вас умеет водить машину?
9. Приходите в любое время.
10. Я уверен, что любой мальчик хочет научиться играть в футбол.

11. Здесь нет стульев. Принеси, пожалуйста, несколько стульев.
12. У него нет никаких доказательств.
13. В некоторых классах нет доски.
14. Кто-нибудь из вас знает его телефон?
15. Ты думаешь, что кто-нибудь из них сможет нам помочь?
16. Я не вижу причин для такого поведения.
17. У него были друзья, но сейчас у него их нет.
18. Ты можешь остановиться в любом отеле в этом районе.
19. Нет фильма лучше этого.
20. Ты когда-нибудь встречал известных людей?
21. Некоторые здания в этом городе очень старые.
22. Для меня есть письма?
23. Для вас нет никакой информации.
24. Можешь пользоваться любым из этих словарей.
25. Хочешь мороженого?
26. В офисе кто-нибудь есть? — Да, кто-то тебя ждет.
27. В его словах было что-то настолько странное, что я ничего не понимал.
28. Знать все значит не знать ничего.
29. Я не мог его нигде найти, и начал волноваться.
30. Он говорит, что везде бывал и все знает.
31. Все согласны с вами. Мы сделаем все, что вы скажете.
32. Никто ничего не слышал об этом.
33. Кто-нибудь знает, где он живет? — Он живет где-то здесь, но я не знаю, где точно.
34. Можете спросить кого угодно. Вам скажут, что я прав.
35. Он хотел сказать ей что-нибудь особенное, но не мог ничего придумать.
36. Они могут быть где угодно. К сожалению, никто не знает, где они.

37. Кто сказал тебе, что ты можешь делать все что хочешь?
38. Ничто не казалось ему важным.
39. У тебя есть какие-нибудь дела?
40. Наш город очень красивый. Летом здесь повсюду цветы.

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