

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«САМАРСКИЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ АКАДЕМИКА С.П. КОРОЛЕВА»  
(САМАРСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ)

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# ENGLISH FOR PR-STUDENTS

## PART I

Рекомендовано редакционно-издательским советом федерального государственного автономного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Самарский национальный исследовательский университет имени академика С.П. Королева» в качестве учебного пособия для обучающихся по основной образовательной программе высшего образования по направлению подготовки 42.03.01 Реклама и связи с общественностью

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Учебное пособие состоит из вводно-корректирующего (фонетического) курса, основного лексического курса из 4 разделов и грамматического курса. Представленные в разделах задания включают работу с лексикой, подлежащей активному усвоению, упражнения на транскрибирование, обеспечивающие фонетическую расшифровку лексических единиц, упражнения, направленные на развитие коммуникативных умений и речевых навыков, а также навыков перевода.

Предназначено для студентов I курса Самарского университета, обучающихся по направлению подготовки 42.03.01 Реклама и связи с общественностью, и ориентировано на организацию аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов-бакалавров по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский)» с целью расширения активного и пассивного словарного запаса студентов, а также комплексного развития навыков устной и письменной речи.

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# I. ВВОДНО-КОРРЕКТИРУЮЩИЙ (ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИЙ) КУРС

## 1. Listen and repeat the alphabet:

ABCD EFG HIJK LMNOP QRSTUVW XYZ

## 2. Listen and say the letters in groups:

[ei] AHJK

[i:] BCDEGPTV

[e] FLMNSXZ

[ou] O

[ai] IY

[u:] QUW

[a:] R

## 3. Read the abbreviations. What do they mean?

BBC; CNN; FBI; CIA; USA; UK; IBM

## 4. Learn the sounds of the English language:

### Consonants:

[b]	[d]	[g]	[v]	[z]	[ð]	[ʒ]	[tʃ]
<u>b</u> e	<u>d</u> o	g <u>o</u>	<u>v</u> ery	<u>z</u> oo	<u>th</u> e	tele-	<u>ch</u> ips
sn <u>u</u> b	re <u>d</u>	dog <u>g</u>	lo <u>v</u> e	ri <u>z</u> e	moth <u>er</u>	visi <u>on</u>	te <u>ach</u>
[p]	[t]	[k]	[f]	[s]	[θ]	[ʃ]	[dʒ]
park	<u>t</u> able	<u>c</u> at	<u>f</u> orest	<u>s</u> ee	<u>th</u> ree	<u>sh</u> oe	job
shop	no <u>t</u>	loo <u>k</u>	laugh <u>h</u>	ri <u>c</u> e	booth <u>h</u>	fish <u>h</u>	page
[m]	[n]	[l]	[r]	[j]	[w]	[ŋ]	[h]
<u>m</u> e	<u>n</u> ow	<u>l</u> ate	<u>r</u> ed	<u>j</u> ou	<u>w</u> e	long <u>g</u>	<u>h</u> ot
name <u>m</u>	rain <u>n</u>	hello <u>l</u>	carry <u>r</u>	yes <u>j</u>	white <u>w</u>	drink <u>ŋ</u>	<u>h</u> and

### Vowels:

[ʌ]	[o]	[i]	[u]	[e]	[æ]	[ə]
cup	on	in	book	wet	am	ago
under	got	swim	could	any	bat	sister
[a:]	[o:]	[i:]	[u:]	[ɜ:]		
arm	or	eat	blue	her		
car	call	feet	too	learn		

### Diphthons:

[oi]	[ai]	[ei]	[ou]	[au]	[eə]	[iə]	[uə]
boy	five	eight	over	out	chair	near	tour
noisy	eye	day	go	cow	where	here	cure

### Чтение гласных в ударном слоге

*Открытый слог, немая “e” на конце слова*      *Закрытый слог*

<i>a</i>	[ei] name	[æ] cat
<i>o</i>	[ou] hello, phone	[o] not
<i>u</i>	[ju:] student	[ʌ] but
<i>e</i>	[i:] he, we, she, Pete	[e] pet
<i>i</i>	[ai] hi, five	[i] fit
<i>y</i>	[ai] fly, type	[i] Willy, happy

**Aa [ei]** name, game, cake, fame, same, lame

**Aa [æ]** and, am, Sam, at, a bat – bats, a cat – cats, fat, mat, sat, a rat – rats, has, have (искл.), a lamp - lamps, I am Pam. I have got a cat.

\*A fat cat sat on a mat and ate a fat rat.

ate – [et] исключение

**Aa [a:]** -ass, -ask, -ast, -ant, -ance: pass, grass, mask, fast, last, can't, grant, dance, chance

**a+r=[a:]** far, dark, mark, bark, are, aren't

**are [eə]** fare, stare, rare

**Ee [i:]** we, he, she, me, be, Pete,

**Ee [e]** pet, let, pen, wet, sell, shell, seven, seventeen, seventy

\*Better late than never but still better never late.

\*She sells sea-shells on the seashore. And the shells she sells are sea-shells, I'm sure.

**e+r=[ɜ:]** her, verb, prefer

**e+r=[ə]** at the end, unstressed: mother, father, sister, brother, better, hotter, harder, offer, after, September, October, November, December

**ear=[ɜ:] in:** early, learn, earth; **ear=[a:] in:** heart, hearth

**Ii [ai]** I, hi, lime, time, five, nine, like, Mike, nice, a bike – bikes, kind, find, climb, a night – nights, light, fight, might. I am Mike. I like cats. She is nice. I've got a bike. I like to ride my bike.

**Ii [i]** is, it, his, him, Tim, hit, this, a fish – fish, wish, which, thin, thick, a thing – things, bring, six, sixteen, sixty, sixty-six, live (искл.). He is six. She is sixteen.

\*Which is the switch? Which switch is which?

\*This fish and that fish. This fish has a thin fin. That fish has a thick fin. This fish is the fish which has a thinner fin than that fish.

\*Hit him hard on the head with a hammer.

\*I can think of six thick things, six thick things, can you? – Yes, I can think of six thick things and of six thin things, too.

**i+r=[ɜ:]** fir, a girl – girls, first, stir, a firm – firms, dirt, dirty, birth, thirteen, thirty. The girl is thirteen. Her birthday is on the thirtieth of May.

**ire [aiə]** fire, hire, tired, tiresome

**Yy [ai]** my, fly, bye, why, cry, good-bye, lying, cycle, go cycling

**Yy [i]** happy, Willy, silly, Billy, really, baby

\*Why do you cry, baby? Why do cry? Why, baby? Why, baby?

Please, tell me why!

**Oo [ou]** so, hello, a phone – phones, a stone – stones, home, alone,  
lonely, cold, old, comb

**Oo [o]** not, hot, pot, porridge

**\*Pease Porridge**

Peas porridge hot,

Peas porridge cold

Peas porridge in the pot nine days old.

Some like it hot

Some like it cold

Some like it in the pot nine days old.

**o+r=[o:]** for, more, store, shore, short, shorts.

\*Short and sweet – and the shorter the sweeter.

**wor=[wɜ:]**: work, word, world, worse, worst

**Uu [ju:]** a student – students, mute, stupid, use, a user – users,

**Uu [ʌ]** a nut – nuts, a hut – huts, but, butter, cut, a brush - brushes

But:

**Uu [u]** bull, bullet, bush, push, pull, put, ambush, full, pull

\* Stupid superstition!

**u+r = [ɜ:]** fur, turn, a church – churches

**ure=[uə]** pure, cure

**Cc [s]** before e, i, y: center, city, cycle

**Cc [k]** a cat – cats, cold, create

**Gg [dʒ]** before e, i, y: gesture, giant, gym

**Gg [g]** go, grow + искл.: give, get, begin

**gu [g]** a guide – guides, a guest – guests, guess, guarantee

**ea [i:]** meat, teach, a teacher – teachers, please, speak, cream, sour cream, ice-cream, scream, a pea – peas

\*I scream, you scream. We all scream for ice-cream.

**ee [i:]** sweet, green, meet, a tree – trees, three, thirteen, cheese

\*A sailor went to sea to see what he could see. But all that he could see was sea, sea, sea...

**oa [ou]** a boat – boats, a coat – coats, a goat – goats,

**oo [u:]** food, fool, boot, pool; **oo [u]** foot good wool look

\*He too, took two looks.

\*Oops, look it's already noon.

\*The football hooligans looked gloomy.

\*The cookbook recommended bamboo shoots.

**sh [ʃ]** she, ship, sheep, show, shine, wash

**ch, tch [tʃ]** chance, watch

**dge [dʒ]** bridge, edge

**th [ð]** the, this – these, that – those, there, they, their, them, There is... There are...

**th [θ]** think, thought, thin, thick, three, thirteen, thirty

\*I wonder whether the wether will weather the weather, or whether the weather the wether will kill.

**al [al]** all, always, salt, call, tall

**wa [wo]** wash, watch, what, was, war, swan

**wh [w]** why, where, when, what

**wh [h]** who, whose, whole

**kn [n]** know, knee, knight



**gn [n]** gnat, gnaw

**qu [kw]** queen, quiet, quite, quit

**ow [ou]** know, flow, grow

**ow [au]** cow, bow, vow

**-sion [ʃn], [ʒn]** pension, tension, Persian; television, decision, persuasion, allusion, intrusion, occasion, revision, illusion

**-sure [ʒə]** treasure, leisure

**-tion [ʃn]** revolution, solution, corruption

**-ture [tʃə]** culture, nature, adventure

## **5. Listen and repeat after the speaker:**

### **BIG BILL BELL**

He's here!

=Who's here?

Bill's here!

=Bill who?

Bill Bell!

=Bill Bell? Who's he?

You know him!

=I do?

Of course, you do, he's a friend of yours!

=He is?

Of course, he is. Big Bill, Big Bill Bell.

=Oh, you mean Bill, big Bill!

That's right, that's him. You know him very well.

=Sure I do, big Bill Bell, big Bill Bell. I know him very well.

### **WAKE UP! WAKE UP!**

Wake up! Wake up!

- What time is it?

Wake up! Wake up!

- What time is it?

It's time to get up!

- What time is it?

It's time to get up!

- What time is it?

Come on! Get up!

- I don't want to get up!

Come on! Get up!	- I don't want to get up!
You have to get up!	- I don't want to get up!
You must get up!	- I don't want to get up!
You've got to get up!	- I don't want to get up!
Come on! Get up!	- I don't want to get up!
Get up !Get up! You're gonna be late!	- Late for what?
Late for work!	- Late for work? It's Sunday !!!

### **ON THE ROCKS**

You never listen to me. - What did you say?  
 You never listen to me. - What?  
 He never listens to me.  
 He never talks to me.  
 He just sits around and watches TV.  
 She never listens to me,  
 She never talks to me.  
 She just sits around and watches TV.  
 She never listens to me, she just sits around.  
 She never talks to me, she just sits around.  
 She just sits around, she just sits around  
 and watches TV, she just sits around.  
 He never listens to me, he just sits around.  
 He never talks to me, he just sits around.  
 He just sits around, he just sits around  
 and watches TV, he just sits around.

### **DO YOU KNOW MARY?**

Do you know Mary?	- Mary who?
Mary McDonald.	- Of course, I do!
Do you know her little brother?	- Yes, of course, I do!

I know her brother and her mother and her father, too.  
Do you know her older sister?        - Yes, of course, I do!  
I know her older sister Betty and her younger sister Sue.  
Do you know her aunt Esther?        - Yes, of course, I do!  
I know her aunts and her uncles and her cousins, too.  
Do you know her husband Bobby?    - Yes, of course, I do!  
I know her husband and his brother and his father, too.

### **SALLY SPEAKS SPANISH BUT NOT VERY WELL**

Sally speaks Spanish, but not very well  
When she tries to speak Spanish  
You really can't tell  
What language she is speaking or trying to speak.  
The first time I heard her  
I thought it was Greek.

### **HOW'S HIS ENGLISH?**

His English is wonderful.  
He speaks very well  
His accent is perfect  
You really can't tell  
That he isn't the native of the USA  
There is only one problem – he has nothing to say.

### **TALL TREES**

Tall trees, tall trees, big tall trees.  
Tall trees, tall trees, big tall trees.  
The coast of California is a beautiful sight,  
with the tall trees, tall trees, big tall trees.

The coast of California is a beautiful sight,  
with the tall trees, tall trees, big tall trees.  
Big trees, tall trees. Big trees, tall trees.  
Big trees, tall trees. Big, tall trees.

### **LATE AGAIN**

Are you ready? Are you ready? Are you ready to go?  
= Not quite, not quite! Just a minute, don't rush me!  
Hurry up! Hurry up! Hurry up! Hurry up!  
= I'll be ready in a minute, in a minute, in a minute.  
I can't find my keys! I can't find my keys!  
Come on, let's go! Come on, let's go!  
= I can't find my socks! I can't find my socks!  
Come on, let's go, let's go, let's go!  
= I can't find my shoes! I can't find my shoes!  
Come on, let's go, let's go, let's go!  
Your keys are in your hand!  
Your socks are in your shoes!  
Your shoes are on the floor!  
Let's go, let's go.

### **BABY'S SLEEPING**

I said, Sh! Sh! Baby's sleeping!  
I said, Sh! Sh! Baby's sleeping!  
– What did you say? What did you say?  
I said, Hush! Hush! Baby's sleeping!  
I said, Hush! Hush! Baby's sleeping!  
– What did you say? What did you say?  
I said, Please be quiet, baby's sleeping!  
I said, Please be quiet, baby's sleeping!

– What did you say? What did you say?  
I said, Shut up! Shut up! Baby’s sleeping!  
I said, Shut up! Shut up! Baby’s sleeping!  
WAAA! – Not anymore.

### **BANKER’S WIFE’S BLUES**

Where does John live? - He lives near the bank.  
Where does he work? - He works at the bank.  
When does he work? - He works all day and he works all night  
at the bank, at the bank, at the great big bank.  
Where does he study? - He studies at the bank.  
Where does he sleep? - He sleeps at the bank.  
Why does he spend all day, all night, all day, all night,  
at the bank, at the bank?  
- Because he loves his bank more than his wife,  
and he loves his money more than his life.

### **A BAD DAY**

I overslept and missed my train.  
Slipped on the sidewalk in the pouring rain.  
Sprained my ankle, skinned my knees,  
Broke my glasses, lost my keys.  
Got stuck in the elevator – it wouldn’t go,  
Kicked it twice and stubbed my toe.  
Bought a pen that didn’t write,  
Took it back and had a fight,  
Went home angry, locked the door,  
Crawled into bed, couldn’t take any more.

## 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.

## LOVE SONG

Does she love him?	Yes, she does.
Is she happy?	Yes, she is.
Does he know it?	Yes, he does. Yes, he knows it.
Will she hug him?	Yes, she will.
Will she kiss him?	Yes, she will.
Will she leave him?	Yes, she will, if she has to.
Does he love her?	Yes, he does.
Is he happy?	Yes, he is.
Does she know it?	Yes, she does. Yes, she knows it.
Will he hug her?	Yes, he will.
Will he kiss her?	Yes, he will.
Will he leave her?	Yes, he will, if he has to.
Are they happy?	Yes, they are.
Are they lucky?	Yes, they are.
Do they know it?	Yes, they do. Yes, they know it.
Will he find somebody new? Will she find somebody too?	
	Yes, they will. Yes, they will, if they have to.

## PERSONAL QUESTIONS

Where were you born? - I'd rather not say!

Where are you from? - I'd rather not say!  
How tall are you? How old are you?  
How much do you weigh? - I'd rather not say!  
How much rent do you pay? - I'd rather not say!  
How much do you make? - I'd rather not say!  
Why aren't you married? - I'd rather not say!  
Why don't you have children? - I'd rather not say!  
Where were you last night?  
Why weren't you home?  
Did you stay out late?  
Did you come home alone?  
Did you have a good time?  
Did you see a good play?  
Did you go to a concert? - I'd rather not say!

**6. Fill in the gaps:**

**ON THE ROCKS**

You never listen to me. - What did you say?  
You never listen to me. - What?  
He never listen\_ to me.  
He never talk\_ to me.  
He just sit\_ around  
and watch\_\_ TV.  
She never listen\_ to me,  
She never talk\_ to me.  
She just sit\_ around  
and watch\_\_ TV.  
She never listen\_ to me, she just sit\_ around.  
She never talk\_ to me, she just sit\_ around.  
She just sit\_ around, she just sit\_ around

and watch\_\_ TV, she just sit\_ around.  
He never listen\_ to me, he just sit\_ around.  
He never talk\_ to me, he just sit\_ around.  
He just sit\_ around, he just sit\_ around  
and watch\_\_ TV, he just sit\_ around.

### WAKE UP! WAKE UP!

W\_ke up! W\_ke up! - What t\_me is it ?  
W\_ke up! W\_ke up! - What t\_me is it?  
It's time to g\_t up! - What t\_me is it ?  
It's time to g\_t up! - What t\_me is it?  
Come on! G\_t up! - I don't w\_nt to get up!  
Come on! G\_t up! - I don't w\_nt to get up!  
You have to g\_t up! - I don't w\_nt to get up!  
You must g\_t up! - I don't w\_nt to get up!  
You've got to get \_p! - I don't w\_nt to get up!  
Come on! Get up! - I don't w\_nt to get up!  
Get up! Get up! You're gonna be late! - Late for what?  
Late for work! - Late for work? It's Sunday !!!

### TALL TREES

T\_ll trees, tall trees, b\_g tall trees.  
T\_ll trees, tall trees, b\_g tall trees.  
The coast of California is a beautiful sight,  
with the \_\_\_ trees, \_\_\_ trees, \_\_\_ tall trees.  
The \_\_\_\_\_ of California is a beautiful sight,  
with the \_\_\_ trees, \_\_\_ trees, \_\_\_ tall trees.  
Tall trees, b\_g trees. Tall trees, big trees.  
Tall tr\_\_s, big tr\_\_s. Big tall trees.



## LATE AGAIN

- \_\_\_\_ you ready? \_\_\_\_you ready? \_\_\_\_you ready to go?  
= Not quite, not quite! Just a minute, don't rush me!  
- Hurry up! Hurry up! Hurry up! Hurry up!  
= I'll be ready in a minute, in a minute, in a minute.  
I can't find my \_\_\_\_\_!  
I can't find my \_\_\_\_\_!  
- Come on, let's go! Come on, let's go!  
= I can't find \_\_\_\_\_!  
I can't find \_\_\_\_\_!  
- Come on, let's go, let's go, let's go!  
= I \_\_\_\_\_my shoes!  
I \_\_\_\_\_my shoes!  
- Come on, let's go, let's go, let's go!  
Your keys \_\_\_\_ in your hand!  
Your socks \_\_\_\_ in your shoes!  
Your shoes \_\_\_\_ on the floor!  
Let's go, let's go.

## DO YOU KNOW MARY?

- Do you know Mary? - Mary who?  
Mary McDonald. - Of course, I do!  
\_\_\_\_ you know her little brother? - Yes, of course, I \_\_\_\_!  
I know her \_\_\_\_\_ and her m\_\_\_\_\_ and her f\_\_\_\_\_ too.  
\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ her older sister? - Yes, of course, I \_\_\_\_!  
I know her older \_\_\_\_\_ Betty and her younger \_\_\_\_\_ Sue.  
Do you know her \_\_\_\_\_ Esther? - Yes, of course, \_\_\_\_!  
I know her a\_\_\_\_\_ and her u\_\_\_\_\_ and her c\_\_\_\_\_ too.  
Do you know her husband Bobby? - Yes, \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, I do!  
I know her h\_\_\_\_\_ and his b\_\_\_\_\_ and his f\_\_\_\_\_ too.

## BANKER'S WIFE'S BLUES

Where \_\_\_\_\_ John live? He live\_ near the bank.

Where \_\_\_\_\_ he work? He work\_ at the bank.

When \_\_\_\_\_ he work? He work\_ all day and he work\_ all night  
at the bank, at the bank, at the great big bank.

Where \_\_\_\_\_ he study? He stud\_\_\_ at the bank.

Where \_\_\_\_\_ he sleep? He sleep\_ at the bank.

Why \_\_\_\_\_ he spend all day, all night, all day, all night,  
at the bank, at the bank?

Because he love\_ his bank more than his wife,  
and he love\_ his money more than his life.

## LOVE SONG

Does she love him?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.

Is she happy?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.

Does he know it?

Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_. Yes, he knows it.

Will she hug him?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.

Will she kiss him?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_.

Will she leave him?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_, if she has \_\_\_\_\_.

Does he love her?

Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.

Is he happy?

Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.

Does she know it?

Yes, she \_\_\_\_\_. Yes, she knows it.

Will he hug her?

Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.

Will he kiss her?

Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_.

Will he leave her?

Yes, he \_\_\_\_\_, if he has \_\_\_\_\_.

Are they happy?

Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.

Are they lucky?

Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_.

Do they know it?

Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_. Yes, they know it.

Will he find somebody new? Will she find somebody too?

Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_. Yes, they \_\_\_\_\_, if they have \_\_\_\_\_.

## PERSONAL QUESTIONS

Where \_\_\_\_\_ you born? - I'd rather not say!  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ you from? - I'd rather not say!  
How tall \_\_\_\_\_ you? How old \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
How much \_\_\_\_\_ you weigh? - I'd rather not say!  
How much rent \_\_\_\_\_ you pay? - I'd rather not say!  
How much \_\_\_\_\_ you make? - I'd rather not say!  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ you married? - I'd rather not say!  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ you have children? - I'd rather not say!  
Where \_\_\_\_\_ you last night?  
Why \_\_\_\_\_ you home?  
\_\_\_\_\_ you stay out late?  
\_\_\_\_\_ you come home alone?  
\_\_\_\_\_ you have a good time?  
\_\_\_\_\_ you see a good play?  
\_\_\_\_\_ you go to a concert? - I'd rather not say!

## SALLY SPEAK\_ SPANISH BUT NOT VERY WELL

Sally speak\_ Spanish, but not very well  
When she tri\_\_ to speak Spanish  
You really can't tell  
What language she \_\_ speaking  
Or trying to speak.  
The first time I heard her  
I thought it was Greek.

## HOW'S HIS ENGLISH?

H\_s English \_s wonderful  
H\_ speaks very w\_ll

H\_s accent \_s perfect  
You really can't t\_ll  
Th\_t he \_sn't the native of the USA  
There \_s only one problem –  
He has nothing to say.

### **BABY'S SLEEPING**

I said, Sh! Sh! Baby's sl\_\_ping!  
I said, Sh! Sh! Baby'\_ sleeping!  
– What did you say? What did you say?  
I said, Hush! Hush! Baby's sleep\_ng!  
I said, Hush! Hush! Baby's sleep\_\_\_!  
– What did you say? What did you say?  
I said, Please be quiet, baby'\_ sleep\_\_\_!  
I said, Please \_\_ quiet, baby's sleeping!  
– What did you say? What did you say?  
I said, Shut up! Sh\_t \_p! B\_b\_'s sleeping!  
I said, Sh\_t \_p! Sh\_t \_p! Baby's sl\_\_ping!  
WAAA! Not anymore.

### **Tongue-twisters**

A f\_t c\_t s\_t on a m\_t and ate a f\_t r\_t.  
H\_t h\_m hard on the head w\_th a hammer.  
Wh\_ch is the sw\_tch? Which sw\_tch is wh\_ch?  
B\_tter late than n\_ver but st\_ll b\_tter n\_ver late.  
I can th\_nk of s\_x th\_ck th\_ngs, s\_x th\_ck th\_ngs, can you? – Yes,  
I can th\_nk of s\_x th\_ck th\_ngs and of s\_x th\_n th\_ngs, too.  
He t\_\_, t\_\_k two l\_\_ks.  
\_\_ps, l\_\_k it's already n\_\_n.  
Sh\_\_t and sw\_\_t – and the sh\_\_ter the sw\_\_ter.  
I scr\_\_m, you scr\_\_m. We \_\_ll scr\_\_m for ice-cr\_\_m.

The f\_\_tball h\_\_ligans l\_\_ked gl\_\_my.  
The c\_\_kb\_\_k rec\_\_mmended bamb\_\_ sh\_\_ts.  
St\_\_pid s\_\_perstit\_\_n!

## **7. Listen and repeat after the speaker:**

### **This week's interview – Tim Fitzwilliam**

Our visitor this evening is the film director, Tim Fitzwilliam, this year's winner of the "Silver Wings" film prize. His prize-winning film, "Dinner at the Ritz", is set in India. Tim lived in India till he was sixteen, and still visits India frequently. The fifth son of an Irish father and an Indian mother, he is an Irish citizen, but lives in England.

### **Hobbies**

A: Can you play chess?

B: Yes, I enjoy chess very much.

A: And are you still a champion chess player?

B: No, things have changed. In my last match I was beaten by a seven-year-old child. I think she's a future champion!

### **Telephone Conversation**

A: Leisure and Pleasure General Stores. Can I help you?

B: Good morning. There's something wrong with my television. Could you arrange to repair it?

A: How long have you had the television?

B: I bought it in January.

A: What's the problem?

B: The picture keeps jumping.

A: Just a moment. Our engineer is free on Tuesday, after lunch.

B: Could you manage something sooner? I want to watch television before Tuesday.

A: I'll put it down as an urgent repair. The engineer usually calls in at lunchtime. I'll try and catch him then.

### **A TV for Sale**

A: Good evening. I saw your advertisement about a television for sale. I'm interested in a second-hand television. Is it still available?

B: Yes, it is. It's a lovely television. I've only had it seven months. But I'm moving, and a large television isn't very convenient. Come and have a look. It's over here.

A: Yes, it looks very nice. Your advertisement said £77.

B: Yes, £77, including delivery.

A: I've got a van, so I don't need it delivered. I'll give you £70.

B: OK, you can have it.

### **A Hotel to Choose**

#### **A: *South Beach Hotel***

South Beach Hotel is right on the seafront, close to the Lighthouse. It has its own paddling pool and children's playground. There is a discount for children sharing their parent's room.

#### **B: *Country House Hotel***

Just outside the town, to the south, is Loudwater House. This beautiful old house has been the home of the Townsend family for four hundred years. Now John and Mary Townsend have turned it into an outstanding Country House Hotel.

#### **C: *Fountains Hotel***

Fountains Hotel is opposite the Town Hall. It takes its name from the fountains in front of the Town Hall. It has a beautiful flower garden, and an underground car park. There is a telephone in every room with direct dialling facilities.

## II. ОСНОВНОЙ ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС

### UNIT 1. FAMILY

#### Part I

*Read the text. Translate it into Russian.*

#### About Myself

Let me **introduce** myself. My name is Alexander Sokolnikov. I **was born in** Samara on June 17, 2001. I am eighteen. I live in Samara with my **parents**. My family is not very large. We have four people in our family. My father's name is Igor Ivanovich. He is forty years old. He is a **doctor** and he works at a **hospital**. My mother's name is Lyudmila Anatolievna. She is thirty-nine years old. She is a **housewife**. My **younger sister** is a **pupil**. She is in the seventh form.

I love my family. We are all friends and we **love each other**. We live in a big flat in a new house. I have my **duties about the house**. I must **go shopping**. I help my mother **to clean the rooms**. It's not **difficult** for me. I like our home to be **clean and tidy**. I am a **student** of Samara University. We have many good teachers at our university. **I try to be a good student** and **not to miss my classes**. My **speciality** is Marketing and Advertising. I want to become a **successful specialist**. I want to know English well. I spend much time on it. I like reading. I like detective stories but I **prefer** to read **historical novels** or **modern writers**.

I have many friends. A lot of them are my **groupmates**. We spend much time together, **go for a walk**, talk about lessons, music and **discuss our problems**. I like to listen to modern music, but sometimes I like to listen to some classical music. I don't have much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching **an interesting**

**film** or a **news program**. In the evening I often read news from the Internet or an interesting book. I like **fresh air and exercises**, but I have not got much time **to go in for sports**.

*Phrases to help*

**to introduce smb** – представлять кого-либо

**to be born in** – родиться в

**parents** – родители

**a doctor** – врач

**a hospital** – больница

**a housewife** – домохозяйка

**a younger sister** – младшая сестра

**a pupil** – ученица

**to love each other** – любить друг друга

**duties about the house** – обязанности по дому

**to go shopping** – ходить по магазинам

**to clean the rooms** – убирать комнаты

**difficult** – трудный

**clean and tidy** – чистый и опрятный

**a student** – студент

**I try to be a good student** – я стараюсь быть хорошим студентом

**not to miss my classes** – не пропускать занятия

**a speciality** – специальность

**a successful specialist** – успешный специалист

**to prefer** – предпочитать

**historical novels** – исторические романы

**modern writers** – современные писатели

**groupmates** – одноклассники

**to go for a walk** – ходить на прогулки

**to discuss our problems** – обсуждать проблемы

**an interesting film** – интересный фильм



**a news program** – новости

**fresh air and exercises** – свежий воздух и упражнения

**to go in for sports** – заниматься спортом

*Exercise 1. Answer the questions.*

1. How old is Alexander Sokolnikov?
2. With whom does Alexander Sokolnikov live?
3. Is his family large?
4. How many people are there in his family?
5. How old is Igor Ivanovich?
6. What is Igor Ivanovich?
7. Where does Igor Ivanovich work?
8. How old is Lyudmila Anatolievna?
9. What is Lyudmila Anatolievna?
10. Does Alexander Sokolnikov have a sister or a brother?
11. Does Alexander Sokolnikov live in a flat or in a house?
12. What are his house duties?
13. Does Alexander Sokolnikov help his mother to clean the rooms?
14. Where does Alexander Sokolnikov study?
15. What student is Alexander Sokolnikov?
16. What is his speciality?
17. What foreign language does Alexander Sokolnikov study?
18. What books does Alexander Sokolnikov prefer to read?
19. How does Alexander Sokolnikov spend his time together with friends?
20. What music does Alexander Sokolnikov like to listen to?

*Exercise 2. Translate into English.*

Позвольте представиться; я живу в Самаре; я живу с моими родителями; в моей семье 4 человека; мой папа работает в больнице; моя мама домохозяйка; моя младшая сестра ученица;

мы любим друг друга; мы живем в большой квартире в новом доме; я должен ходить в магазин; я помогаю маме убираться в доме; мне нравится, чтобы наш дом был чистый и аккуратный; в нашем университете много хороших преподавателей; я хочу стать успешным специалистом; я хочу хорошо знать английский; я люблю читать детективы; я предпочитаю читать исторические романы; многие мои друзья – мои одноклассники; мы проводим много времени вместе; мы ходим на прогулки; мы обсуждаем наши проблемы; я люблю слушать современную музыку; иногда я люблю слушать классическую музыку; у меня нет много времени смотреть телевизор; иногда я смотрю интересный фильм или новости; у меня нет много времени заниматься спортом.

## Part II

*Read the text. Translate it into Russian.*

### About Myself

Let me introduce myself. My name is Lily. I was born on November 12, 2001. I'm 18 years old. **I'm usually an emotional and active person.** My life is really **diverse**. I think that I have a **charitable** nature, because I always help people. I'm usually **calm**, but sometimes I can **lose my temper** and become either angry or sad. I like to laugh and joke. **I have got a sense of humor.** I'm a **hard-working and ambitious** person. I set **high goals** for myself and I work hard to **reach** them. I'm **sociable**, so I have got a lot of friends. **I appreciate people's honesty, frankness and politeness.** I don't like when people are rude and aggressive.

Also, I have a big family. We are a family of four. My father's name is Sergey. He is 49 years old. He works as a **surgeon** in a hospital. He is middle aged. He is a good-looking man, **handsome**,

with dark brown hair just beginning to go grey. He is a very sociable person. What I don't like about my dad is that he is always busy. Very often he **works overtime**. He is a **bread-maker** in our family.

My mother's name is Anna. She is three years younger than my father. She works as a teacher at a **nursery school**. My mother is rather **slim** and **pretty**, she is always **elegant** and **smart**. In short, she is a pleasant-looking woman of middle age. She always has a lot of work to do both at work and about the house. She **is fond of** her work and spends a lot of time there. Alex is my elder brother. He is 4 years **senior** than me. So he is 24. He has **graduated from the University** and he is an economist by profession.

I have got some hobbies. I'm always very busy but when I'm free I like to read books. I think books help me to continue my education. **In my opinion**, books are a **source of new and useful information**. I enjoy reading books about life of famous people, but I hate reading detective stories. I think it's just a waste of time. I also love music. My favourite types of music are dance music, hip-hop and rock. I like to draw. I study at an art school and take lessons of painting there. I'm also a photographer. I like **to take photos**.

Sometimes I play different sport games. My favourite games are basketball, tennis and volleyball. I don't like to watch TV, but I do it **from time to time**. I often go for a walk or to the cinema with my friends.

### *Phrases to help*

**I'm usually calm/emotional/active...** – Я обычно спокойная, эмоциональная, активная...

**diverse** – разнообразный

**charitable** – доброжелательный

**calm** – спокойный

**to lose one's temper** – потерять самообладание

**to have a sense of humor** – иметь чувство юмора

**hardworking and ambitious** – трудолюбивый и амбициозный  
**to set high goals** – ставить высокие цели  
**to reach** – достигать  
**sociable** – общительный  
**appreciate smb's honesty** – ценить чью-то честность  
**frankness** – откровенность, искренность, прямота  
**politeness** – вежливость, учтивость, обходительность  
**a surgeon** – хирург  
**handsome** – красивый (о мужчине)  
**to work overtime** – работать сверхурочно  
**a bread-maker** – кормилец  
**a nursery school** – детский сад  
**slim** – стройный, изящный  
**pretty** – хорошенькая, симпатичная (о женщине)  
**elegant** – элегантный  
**smart** – хорошо одетый, модный, изящный  
**to be fond of** – нравиться, любить  
**senior** – старший, старше  
**to graduate from the University** – заканчивать университет  
**in my opinion** – по моему мнению  
**to take photos** – фотографировать  
**a source of information** – источник информации  
**from time to time** – время от времени

*Exercise 1. Answer the questions.*

1. How old is Lily?
2. What kind of a person is Lily?
3. Is her life diverse?
4. Why does she have a charitable nature?
5. When can she become sad or angry?
6. Does she like to laugh?
7. Why does Lily work hard?

8. Why does Lily think she is a sociable person?
9. What does she appreciate in people?
10. Does she have a large or a small family?
11. How does her father look like?
12. What kind of a person is her mother?
13. What is her brother?
14. Has she got hobbies?
15. What books does she enjoy reading?
16. What are her favourite types of music?
17. Does she like to take photos?
18. What are her favourite sport games?
19. Does she like to watch TV?
20. Where does she go with her friends?

*Exercise 2. Translate into English.*

Я обычно эмоциональный человек; я обычно активный человек; разнообразная жизнь; я доброжелательный; помогать людям; я обычно спокойный; потерять самообладание; стать злым; стать грустным; я люблю смеяться; я люблю шутить; чувство юмора; усердно работать; я коммуникабельный; у меня много друзей; мне нравится честность; искренность и вежливость; грубый и агрессивный; он работает хирургом в больнице; он среднего возраста; он симпатичный мужчина; темные волосы; начинающие седеТЬ; коммуникабельный человек; мой папа всегда занят; она на три года моложе папы; он работает учителем; детский сад; стройная и симпатичная; элегантная и модная; вкратце; приятная женщина средних лет; у нее много работы по дому; ей нравится ее работа; старший брат; он на 4 года старше меня; он закончил университет; он экономист по профессии; когда я свободна; я люблю читать книги; книги помогают продолжить обучение; по моему мнению; источник новой и полезной информации; жизнь знаменитых людей; я

ненавижу читать детективы; это трата времени; мои любимые музыкальные направления; я люблю рисовать; художественная школа; фотограф; делать фотографии; играть в спортивные игры; любимая игра; время от времени; ходить на прогулки; ходить в кинотеатр.

### Part III

*Read the text. Translate it into Russian.*

#### About Myself, My Family, Work and Studies

Let me **introduce** myself. My name is Julia. I **was born in** Samara on May **6, 2000**. I finished **secondary school**. After finishing school I decided to continue my further **education**. I **passed final state exams successfully** and finally became a **first-year student of** Samara University. My **speciality** is Marketing and Advertising. Of course it is difficult **to combine work and studies** but my objective is **to develop a career** in marketing and business so I will try to overcome these difficulties and become a highly **skilled and qualified specialist** in the future.

My family is **neither** big **nor** small. I have a father, called Alexander. He works as a manager; he is 47. My mother's name is Svetlana, she is 46, and she is a **housewife**. My family is happy and friendly. I also have a grandmother. My granny is **tender** and **patient**. She respects and loves all of us. In my family we have **consideration** for others, **warm-heartedness** and **understanding**. There is no place for **indifference, selfishness** and **rudeness**.

My father works hard to **provide** food and clothes for the family; he finances us. My mother and I **share our common joys and sorrows**. She keeps the house and the family. My parents are very much concerned about my future and I **love** them **dearly**.

*Phrases to help*

- to introduce smb** – представлять кого-либо  
**to be born on [date]** – родиться [месяц, число]  
**to be born in [place]** – родиться в [город, населенный пункт]  
**secondary school** – средняя общеобразовательная школа  
**final state exams** – выпускные экзамены (ЕГЭ)  
**to pass exams successfully** – успешно сдать экзамены  
**education** – образование  
**institute/university** – институт/университет  
**to finish (to graduate from)** – заканчивать (выпускаться)  
**first-year student** – первокурсник  
**speciality (future speciality/profession)** – специальность  
(будущая специальность/профессия)  
**to combine work and studies** – совмещать работу и учебу  
**to develop a career** – развивать карьеру  
**skilled and qualified specialist** – умелый и  
квалифицированный специалист  
**neither ... nor** – ни ... ни  
**a manager** – менеджер  
**a housewife** – домохозяйка  
**tender and patient** – нежный и терпеливый  
**to respect** – уважать  
**consideration** – внимание, уважение  
**warm-heartedness** – добросердечность  
**understanding** – понимание  
**indifference** – безразличие  
**selfishness** – эгоизм  
**rudeness** – грубость  
**to provide** – снабжать  
**to share joys and sorrows** – делиться радостями и печалью  
**to love dearly** – искренне любить

*Exercise 1. Answer the questions.*

1. When was Julia born?
2. How did she pass the exams?
3. What university does she study at?
4. What is her speciality?
5. Is it difficult for her to combine work and studies?
6. What is her objective?
7. What are the members of her family?
8. How old is her father?
9. What is her father?
10. How old is her mother?
11. What is her mother?
12. Is her family friendly?
13. What is her mother like?
14. Does her grandmother respect her?
15. What is special about her family?
16. Who works hard to provide food and clothes for the family?
17. Who shares joys and sorrows in this family?
18. Who keeps the house?
19. What are Julia's parents concerned about?

*Exercise 2. Translate into English.*

Позвольте представиться; закончить школу; продолжить дальнейшее образование; успешно сдать егэ; первокурсник Самарского университета; конечно; трудно совмещать работу и учебу; моя цель – развить карьеру в маркетинге и бизнесе; пытаться преодолеть трудности; стать высоко квалифицированным специалистом; моя семья дружелюбная и счастливая; моя бабушка нежная и терпеливая; она уважает нас; моя семья добросердечная и понимающая; нет места безразличию, эгоизму и грубости; мой папа усердно работает;



моя мама и я делим радости и печали; мои родители очень беспокоятся за мое будущее.

*Exercise 3. Rearrange the words to make questions.*

1. have a or small do family you large?
2. are family how in many people there your?
3. are names their what?
4. are how old they?
5. are hobbies their what?
6. are from your this parents town?
7. born this were town you in?
8. family in is person the who youngest your?
9. family holiday last was when your?
10. married you are?

*Exercise 4. Ask and answer the questions of Exercise 3 in pairs.*

*Exercise 5. Study the given words:*

mother; father; parents; sister; brother; sibling; twins; son daughter; grandfather; grandmother; grandparents; grandson; granddaughter; step-mother; step-father; half-brother; half- sister; aunt; uncle; nephew; niece; cousin; wife; husband; boyfriend; girlfriend; mother-in-law; father-in-law; in-laws
--

*Distribute the words into two columns:*

*1. Male Relatives*

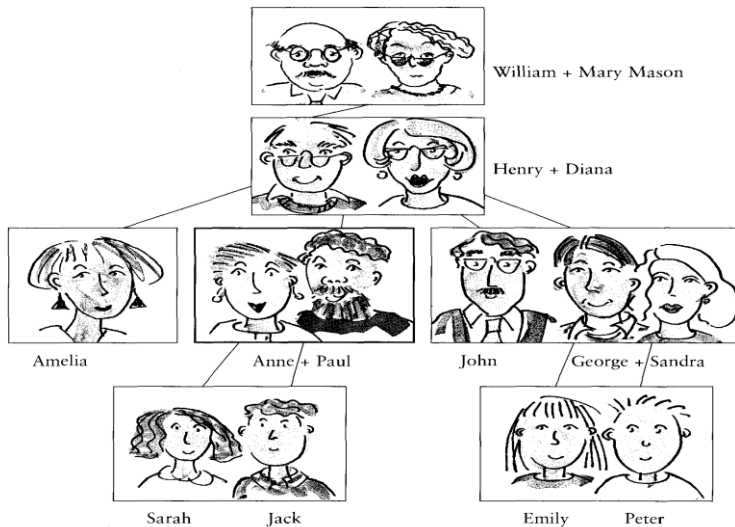
*2. Female Relatives*

*Listen and tick the words you hear.*

*Exercise 6. Write a word or two for each of the given definitions:*

1. Your mother and father
2. Your children's children
3. Your brother's or sister's son
4. Your brother's or sister's daughter
5. Your grandparents' parents
6. Your parent's sister
7. Your parent's brother
8. Your wife's or husband's brother
9. Your wife's or husband's sister
10. Your wife's or husband's mother
11. Your wife's or husband's father
12. The children from your father's or mother's second marriage
13. A brother or sister who was born at the same time as you
14. Your wife's or husband's relatives

*Exercise 7. Look at the family tree of the Masons and finish the sentences below:*



1. Paul is Anne's \_\_\_\_\_ and Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_. Anne is Paul's \_\_\_\_\_ and Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Anne and Paul are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ parents.
3. Sarah is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ daughter. Jack is their \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Sarah is Jack's \_\_\_\_\_. Jack is \_\_\_\_\_ brother.
5. Henry and Diana are Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Henry is \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ grandfather. Diana is their \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Sarah is Henry and Diana's \_\_\_\_\_. Jack is their \_\_\_\_\_.
8. John and George are Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Amelia and Sandra are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ aunts.
10. Sarah is Amelia, John, George and Sandra's \_\_\_\_\_. Jack is their \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Emily and Peter are Sarah and Jack's \_\_\_\_\_.

*Exercise 8. Study the given words and expressions:*

- **Build:** tall, short, of medium / average height, fat, overweight, slim, thin, of medium / average build, well-built, skinny
- **Hair:** short, long, dark, blond, red, shoulder-length, straight, curly, wavy, a parting, a fringe, spiky, bald, thinning, fair-haired, pepper-and-salt, auburn, plait [plæt], pony-tail, bun
- **Age:** young, old, middle-aged, elderly, a baby, a toddler, a teenager, in his early twenties, in my mid-thirties, in her late fifties
- **Facial features and characteristics:** stunning features, wrinkles, weather-beaten, dimples, spots, freckles, beard, moustache
- **Nose:** hooked, turned-up, sharp, bulbous
- **Skin colour:** tanned, fair-/ pale- / dark-skinned, a fair / pale / dark complexion
- **Other expressions:** a double chin, a generous mouth, long eyelashes, thin eyebrows, bushy eyebrows, broad-shouldered, well-developed muscles

*Exercise 9. Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Сара очень красива – она блондинка с голубыми глазами, ни толстая, ни худая, у нее длинные ресницы и тонкие брови. Ей совсем недавно исполнилось двадцать.

2. Пол – симпатичный молодой человек. Он хорошего телосложения, среднего роста. У него нет ни бороды, ни усов, но весной у него появляются веснушки на щеках.

3. Малыш испугался дедушку из-за его седой бороды и кустистых бровей.

4. Ее родители были средних лет. Мать – стройная женщина чуть младше сорока, со светлыми волосами, вздернутым носом и загорелым лицом. Отец – полноватый мужчина чуть старше сорока пяти, с начинающими седеть коротко остриженными темными волосами, крючковатым носом и двойным подбородком.

5. У Лизы прямые рыжеватые волосы до плеч, сногшибательные черты лица и ямочки на щеках.

*Exercise 10. Study the following words and expressions:*

**Face**

*long* – длинное; *oval* – овальное; *round* – круглое; *square* – квадратное; *thin* – худое; *fleshy* – мясистое; *puffy* – одутловатое; *wrinkled* ['rɪŋkld] – морщинистое; *pasty* – болезненно-бледное; *pimpled* – прыщавое; *freckled* – веснушчатое; *rock-marked* – рябое; *swarthy* ['swɔ:ði] – смуглое; *gaunt* ['gɔ:nt] – изможденное; *sunburned* / *tanned* / *browned* – загорелое; *clean-shaven* – гладко выбритое

**Facial features**

*chiseled* ['tʃɪzld] – точеные; *clean-cut* – резко очерченные; *delicate* ['delɪkət] – тонкие; *forceful* – сильные; *regular* – правильные; *irregular* – неправильные; *large* / *massive* – крупные; *small* – мелкие; *stern* – суровые; *stunning* – сногшибательные

## **Smile**

*charming* – прелестная, очаровательная; *engaging* – обаятельная; *happy* – счастливая; *pleasant* ['plezənt] – приятная; *pleased* ['pli:zd] – довольная; *sweet* – ласковая, милая; *broad* – широкая; *cunning* – хитрая; *faint* – едва заметная; *ironical* – ироническая; *sad* – печальная; *strained* – искусственная; *wry* – кривая; *enigmatic* [eniɡ'mætik] – загадочная; *winning* – привлекательная, располагающая

## **Complexion**

*dark* – темный цвет лица; *fair* – светлый цвет; *sallow* – болезненно-желтый

## **Skin**

*delicate* ['delikət] – нежная; *rough* ['rʌf] – грубая

## **Nose**

*aquiline* ['ækwilain] – орлиный; *flat* – приплюснутый; *hooked* ['hʊkt] – крючковатый; *snub* – курносый; *fleshy* – мясистый

## **Lips**

*full* – полные; *thick* – толстые; *rosy* – розовые; *painted* – накрашенные; *parched* – запекшиеся; *parted* – полуоткрытые; *bite one's lips* – кусать губы; *comrose one's lips* – пождать губы; *curl one's lips* – презрительно кривить рот; *purse one's lips* – сложить губы бантиком

## **Cheeks**

*chubby* / *plump* – пухлые; *hollow* / *sunken* – впалые; *pale* – бледные; *pink* – розовые; *rouged* ['ru:zd] – нарумяненные; *ruddy* – румяные; *stubby* / *unshaven* – небритые; *wrinkled* ['riŋkld] – морщинистые; *dimples in one's cheeks* – ямочки на щеках

## **Mouth**

*firm* – твердый; *large* / *big* – большой; *small* – маленький; *stern* – суровый; *toothless* – беззубый; *strong* – сильный, энергичный; *vivid* – выразительный, живой

## **Eyebrows**

*arched* – изогнутые; *bushy* – густые, кустистые; *penciled* – тонко очерченные; *beetling* – нависшие; *shaggy* – косматые; *knit / frown one's eyebrows* – хмурить брови; *raise one's eyebrows* – поднимать брови (от удивления)

## **Forehead** ['fo:rid]

*broad* – широкий; *doomed* – выпуклый; *high / tall* – высокий; *large* – большой; *open* – открытый; *low* – низкий; *narrow* ['nærəu] – узкий; *retreating* – покатый

## **Hair**

*black* – черные; *dark* – темные; *brown* – каштановые; *auburn* ['ɔ:bən] – рыжевато-каштановые; *fair* – русые; *blond* – светлые; *golden* – золотистые; *red* – рыжие; *grey* – седые *grizzling / grizzled* – седеющие / седые; *ash-blonde* – пепельные (обычно употребляется по отношению к волосам женщины); *crisp* – вьющиеся; *waved* – завитые волнами; *curled* – завитые; *curly* – кудрявые; *straight* – прямые; *thick* – густые; *abundant* – густые и длинные; *scanty / thin* – редкие; *short* – короткие; *sleek / smooth* – приглаженные; *silky* – шелковистые; *luxuriant* [lʌg'zjuəriənt] – пышные; *rumpled / tossed* – взъерошенные; *disheveled / messy* – растрепанные; *long* – длинные; *dyed* – крашеные; *bobbed / shingled* – коротко остриженные; *bald / bald-headed* – лысый; *braids / plaits* – косы; *lock / curl / ringlet* – локон, завиток; *brunette* – брюнетка; *blond(e)* – блондин, блондинка

## **Teeth**

*close-set* – частые; *even* ['i:vən] – ровные; *uneven* [ʌn'i:vən] – неровные; *large* – крупные; *small / tiny* – мелкие; *sparse* – редкие; *set of teeth* – ряд зубов

## **Chin**

*double* – двойной; *pointed* – острый; *protruding* – выдающийся; *round* – круглый; *massive* ['mæsɪv] – массивный

## **Eyes**

*kind / good* – добрые; *warm* – от которых веет теплом; *blue* – голубые; *brown* – карие; *dark* – темные, черные; *grey* – серые; *hazel* – светло-карие; *steel-grey* – стальные; *bulging* – навывкате; *close-set* – близко поставленные; *deerp-set / sunken* – запавшие; *blue-eyed* – голубоглазый; *cross-eyed* – косоглазый

### **Eyelashes**

*curving* – загнутые; *straight* ['streɪt] – прямые; *thick* – густые

### **Figure**

*fat* – тучная; *paunchy* ['pɔ:ntʃɪ] – с брюшком; *plump* – полная; *stout* – тучная; *well-fed* – упитанная; *lathy* ['lɑ:θɪ] – долговязая; *lean* – худощавая (используется обычно по отношению к мужчинам); *slender* – тонкая, стройная; *slim* – тонкая, стройная (используется обычно по отношению к женщинам); *slight* – хрупкая; *neat* – изящная, стройная (используется обычно по отношению к женщинам); *graceful* – изящная, грациозная

*Exercise 11. A. Listen to three people who witnessed a crime. Match each speaker with the person they are describing.*

Speaker 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Speaker 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Speaker 3: \_\_\_\_\_

 a	 b	 c
---	---	---

*B. Listen to the witnesses giving more information and carry out the tasks below. Be careful! The speakers are in a different order this time.*

**Speaker 1** Choose the correct word or phrase to complete the sentences.

- 1 The witness phoned the police / her mother.
- 2 She says the man's hair was short and brown / black.
- 3 She says the man was wearing an earring / a gold chain.

- 4 She says he was wearing jeans and a black / blue shirt.
- 5 The thief managed / didn't manage to escape with the TV.

**Speaker 2** Write a word or a number to complete the sentences.

- 1 The witness had just been to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 She was going to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 She didn't see the man break the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 She thinks the man was about \_\_\_\_\_ years old.
- 5 She says the man had an earring in his \_\_\_\_\_ ear.

**Speaker 3** Write a word or short phrase to answer each question.

- 1 Where was the witness?
- 2 What colour was the thief's shirt?
- 3 What was the thief's hair like?
- 4 How old does the witness think the thief was?

*Exercise 12. Read and translate the text into Russian.*

We have got five family members in our family including me. My father is a Doctor and my hero. My mother is a school teacher and a loving and caring person. We love our parents very much. My younger sister is in grade 7 and she has got all the crazy and creative ideas and she shares most of her secrets with me. My younger brother is studying mathematics at a university and he has got a passion for playing football. He dreams to become a professional football player someday though I have my doubts about it. I have recently completed my Bachelor degree in Computer Science and have a plan to finish my Master degree from a reputed foreign university. We are a happy family and share a strong bonding that makes us care for each other a lot.

I usually try to spend most of the time with my family. But I cannot manage time when I am out for my university. But after my return from the university, I do not make any late to share the day-long events with the family members, especially with my mom.



My family is the centre of my universe. My parents did everything humanly possible to raise me up and ensure my education and well-being. Their sacrifices and contributions for my life are unparalleled. I will always be grateful to be a member of such a happy family. My family members know me better than any other person and they will always be with me no matter what. They are the people who had always been with me and supported me every way possible. I believe that family comes first and that's why my family is the most important aspect of my life.

Frequently we watch movies in theatres and also go for some day outs during the holidays. Actually, my dad likes a lot to go out with the family members when he is free from his professional engagements. But my mum prefers going to the cinema and thus we, the kids, are to settle the issues.

I get very well with my family members. They are supportive, positive, intelligent. I would not say that we never had any disagreement but that's usually momentary. Love is stronger among us and that conquers any misunderstanding that might arrive among us. In fact, I am happy to be a part of such a wonderful family. They love me as much I love them. I am close to every single family member in my own way. However, in terms of sharing personal secrets and spending time, I am more close to my mother than my father. My younger sister considers me her best friend and thus we have a unique relationship.

Our family celebrations are remarkable, particularly the celebration of any special occasion like a birthday, the anniversary of my parents or any special achievement by my siblings etc. These events have so many special memories and we consider those occasions as our special moments.

*Exercise 13. A. Answer the following questions.*

1. How much time do you manage to spend with members of your family?

2. In what way is your family important to you?
3. Did/Do you get well with your family? Why?
4. Who are you most close to in your family?
5. What is your special moment with your family?
6. What sorts of things do you like to do together?
7. Should we rely heavily on our families or is it better to try to be independent?
8. Are people in your country generally close to their families?

*B. Give a talk about your family.*

*Exercise 14. A. Listen to a description of a typical English family. Put the topics in the order that you hear them.*

### **Typical English Family**

Listen to a description of a typical English family. Put the topics in order that you hear them.

○ **Children**

How many children are there? What are their names? How old are they? What are their hobbies?

○ **Family pet**

Is there a family pet? What is it? What is it called?

○ **Food**

When does the family eat together? What is their favourite food?

○ **Weekends and holidays**

What does the family do at the weekend? What do they do in the holidays?

○ **Parents**

What are the parents' name? How old are they? What are their jobs? What are their interests?

○ **TV**

What are the family's favourite TV programmes?

*B. Describe a typical family in your country.*

## UNIT 2. THE PLACE WE LIVE IN

*Exercise 1. Read the text. Translate it into Russian.*

Mr. Hernandez sells houses. At the moment he is showing 736 Pearblossom Avenue to Mr. and Mrs. Willis. “Here we are. As you can see, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, it’s really quite a big house, with two storeys. Upstairs there are three bedrooms and a bathroom, and downstairs we have a large living room, and a kitchen. There is no basement under the house.

Before we go in, let’s take a look at the house from the outside. I think you’ll agree that the front yard is a nice size and the hedge around it makes it a little more private. There’s a two-car garage next to the house, and, as you can see, the driveway is in very good condition. Now, look up there at the roof. It was repaired only four months ago, so you won’t have any trouble from the rain. As you can see, there’s a chimney up there. The house has a working fireplace. And the present owners put in a new furnace, so you’ll have plenty of heat all winter.

“O.K. Let’s go in here through the front gate and up the walk to the front door. Follow me.

“I’ll just open the door and here we are inside. Here’s a little hall where you can hang your hats and coats. On your right is the living room, and this door on your left leads into a small dining room. As you can see, it has a lovely wooden floor. The dining room and the kitchen are connected, so you can cook in the kitchen and serve the meals in the dining room. From the kitchen window you have a nice view of the backyard, which, as can see, has a wooden fence around it. You could have a nice flower or vegetable garden back there.

“The house is in excellent condition. You’ll have no problems with any of the walls, floors or ceilings. So, any questions? Ah, yes, the price. Three bedrooms, a garage and a yard. Well, what do you think?

*Exercise 2. Give the English equivalents.*

Этаж, навверху/внизу, спальня, ванная комната, гостиная, кухня, подвал, снаружи, парадный двор (палисадник), задний (внутренний) двор, изгородь, забор, гараж на две машины, сад, подъездной путь, крыша, труба, камин, каминная печь, через парадный вход, коридор, слева, столовая, стены, деревянные полы, потолок.

*Exercise 3. What are these rooms used for? Match each part of the house with what usually happens in it.*

- |                       |                              |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 ___ the kitchen     | a) a place to wash           |
| 2 ___ the dining room | b) a place to sleep          |
| 3 ___ the bedroom     | c) a place to hang coats     |
| 4 ___ the garage      | d) a place to relax and talk |
| 5 ___ the garden      | e) a place to cook           |
| 6 ___ the bathroom    | f) a place to grow flowers   |
| 7 ___ the living room | g) a place to keep a car     |
| 8 ___ the hall        | h) a place to eat            |

*Exercise 4. Which part of the house is different from the other three in each group?*

- |                 |             |             |            |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 a) floor      | b) wall     | c) stairs   | d) ceiling |
| 2 a) fireplace  | b) roof     | c) furnace  | d) chimney |
| 3 a) bathroom   | b) garage   | c) kitchen  | d) bedroom |
| 4 a) window     | b) wall     | c) gate     | d) door    |
| 5 a) downstairs | b) upstairs | c) basement | d) storey  |
| 6 a) fence      | b) driveway | c) hedge    | d) wall    |

*Exercise 5. Which would you most like to have in a house? Put the following in order from most important (1) to least important (6). Then discuss your answers with someone else.*

- A large bedroom\_\_\_\_\_
- A large comfortable living room\_\_\_\_\_
- A large modern kitchen\_\_\_\_\_
- A large bathroom\_\_\_\_\_
- A large backyard\_\_\_\_\_
- A garage\_\_\_\_\_

*Exercise 6. Discuss the following questions*

1. Think of a house you know and describe it to classmate to draw a plan of the house.
2. How much does the average house cost in your country? What makes one house more expensive than another?
3. Describe a very traditional type of the house in your country.

*Exercise 7. Study the following vocabulary.*

**Places in the home**

**Master bedroom:** the largest, most important bedroom

**Study:** an informal room for resting, watching TV, studying

**Attic:** the room just below the roof, often used for storage

**Basement:** the room below ground level used for storage, play, or living

**Laundry room:** a room with a clothes washer and dryer; in an apartment building a large room with coin-operated washers and dryers for tenant's use

**Hall/hallway:** open area as you come into a house a long corridor between rooms

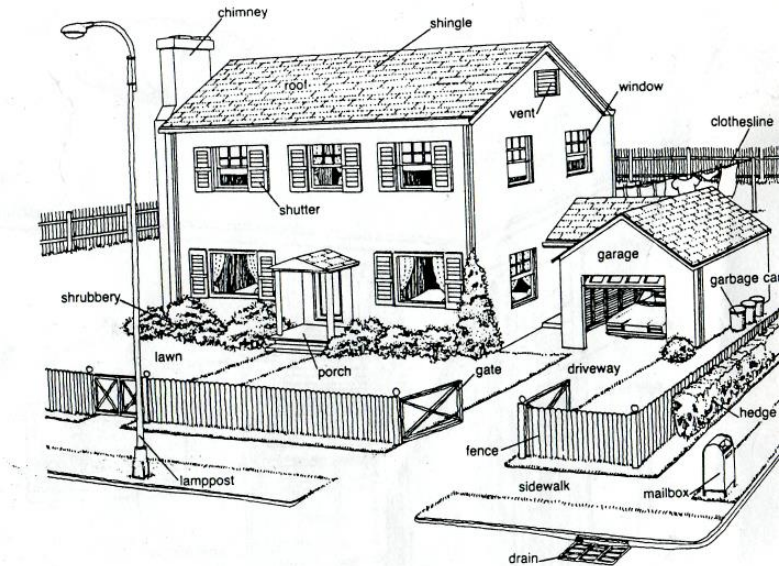
**Landing:** the floor at the top of a staircase

**Walk-in closet:** a clothes closet large enough to walk into, attached to a bedroom

**Porch:** a covered area outside the entrance door, used for sitting in large enough

**Patio/terrace:** an uncovered area adjoining a house or an apartment and used for sitting

**Driveway:** a ( short) road leading from the street to a house, building, or garage



### **Types of houses/ places where people live**

**Single-family home:** a home for one family

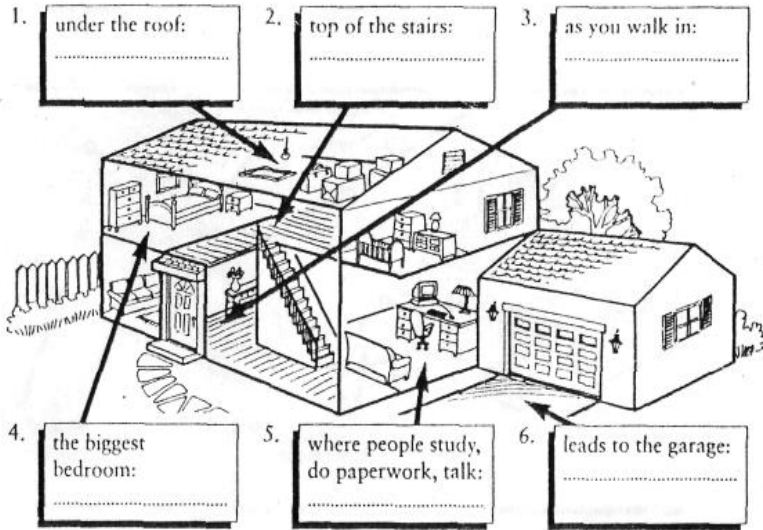
**Flat/Apartment:** a unit of one or more rooms an apartment building or complex

**Studio apartment/ studio:** a single room for both living and sleeping

**Apartment building:** a building with individual apartments but a common entrance

**Townhouse:** a house in a city. At least two stories high, often attached to similar units

*Exercise 8. Fill in the tables showing parts of a house.*



*Exercise 9. Where in a typical home would you usually find these things?*

- |                     |                           |                      |
|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. forks and spoons | 4. a dish-washing machine | 7. a couch           |
| 2. dental floss     | 5. a clothes dryer        | 8. a PC              |
| 3. coat hangers     | 6. a DVD                  | 9. outdoor furniture |

*Exercise 10. Answer the questions.*

1. Do you live in a house, an apartment, or some other type of residence?
2. What's the neighborhood like?
3. Is it quiet?
4. Are there any good shops or restaurants nearby?
5. Is there any public transportation nearby?
6. Is it common to rent studio apartments in your country? If so, what kinds of people rent them?

7. Would you rather rent a home or own one, if you had a choice?

*Exercise 11. Read the dialogue. Then act it out.*

Dan: Where do you live, Kim?

Kim: I just moved into a new apartment on Bush Street.

Dan: Oh? What's it like?

Kim: It's really nice.

Dan: How big is it?

Kim: Well, it's fairly big, it has two bedrooms, a living room, and a big kitchen. It also has a pool.

Dan: Sounds great!

Kim: Yeah. There's a Jacuzzi, too.

Dan: Gee, that's terrific! And what's the neighborhood like?

Kim: It's very quiet. I really like it.

*Exercise 12. Read the descriptions of the five houses in High Street. Find their owners.*

There are five houses in High Street. Five families live in those houses. The houses look alike but there are some differences in them.

The Bakers' house has got three windows upstairs. It's number 1.

The Fords' house has got two chimneys.

The Deans' house has got two windows downstairs.

The Cooks' house has got three windows upstairs.

The Woods' house has got three chimneys.

The Deans' house has got the front door between two windows.

The Bakers' house has got one window downstairs.

The Cooks' house has got two windows downstairs.

The Woods' house has got two windows upstairs.

The Fords' house has got the front door on the left.





## Part II

*Exercise 1. Read the text. Translate it into Russian.*

### **Building your dream...**

1. For most people, a dream home is a just that...a dream. But for those people who have the right combination of money and imagination, building that dream can become reality and the results can be rather strange!

2. A Frenchman named Francois Labbe built the world's first revolving house in the village of Saint-Isidore, near Nice. Made of metal, it can turn at the press of a button. A Spanish ex-priest named Justo Callego spent nearly thirty years building his own personal cathedral in Majorada del Campo, a small town 25 kilometers east of Madrid. The strange building looks like a castle with its two 55-metre towers. The roof is made of zinc and its entrance is similar to that of the White House in Washington DC.

3. Not surprisingly, perhaps, it's in the United States that the idea of dream homes seems strongest. Jim Onan, of Illinois, USA, built his own five-storey golden pyramid. The pyramid is surrounded by water

- and just to make sure there are no unwanted visitors, there are sharks swimming around in it! The pyramid has five bedrooms, six bathrooms and an observatory on the top floor so Jim can watch the stars in peace.

4. But that's tiny compared to the Hollywood home of TV producer Aaron Spelling: the house itself occupies 3,390 square meters, and contains four bars, three kitchens, eight garages, a doll museum and a special room for wrapping presents!

5. And if it's technology you're interested in, computer billionaire Bill Gates spent over \$million on his state-of-the-art home by Lake Washington. Everyone who enters receives an electronic pin which controls lights, services and even turns off the TV when you leave the room!

6. Perhaps America's most famous dream home is a white-columned mansion in Memphis, Tennessee, which now attracts 700.000 visitors a year. Graceland, Elvis Presley's rock'n'roll palace was decorated in his favorite bright colors – red, orange and green – and is filled with velvet, gold, wall-sized mirrors, and enormous statues. Elvis lived at Graceland with his family from 1957 - but became more and more lonely there. He died alone in an upstairs bathroom in 1977.

*Exercise 2. Give the English equivalents.*

Строительство дома мечты; вращающийся дом; сделанный из металла; нажатие кнопки; собор; замок с двумя 55-метровыми башнями; пятиэтажная золотая пирамида; незваные гости; плавающие вокруг акулы; обсерватория на крыше; крошечный; комната для упаковки подарков; компьютерный миллиардер; особняк (дворец) с белыми колоннами; покрашен в любимые цвета; декорирован бархатом; золотом; зеркало во всю стену; огромные статуи.

*Exercise 3. Answer the questions.*

1. Who lives/lived in each house?
2. Which one looks: the biggest? / the most interesting? / the most attractive?
3. Which of the houses:
  - A is near Madrid
  - B cost over 25 million?
  - C has a toy museum inside?
  - D looks like the White House when you walk in?
  - E has enormous mirrors on the walls?
  - F is full of large statues?
  - G has a special room for wrapping presents?
  - H Has a special system to operate the lights and television?
4. What is special about Francois Labbe's house near Nice?
5. What is special about Jim Onan's house in Illinois?
6. Which of the houses in the text would you most like to visit/live in? Why?
7. Do you have an idea of your dream home? Describe it to other students.
8. Are you ready to make your dream come true?

### **In the House**

*Exercise 1. Learn the following words.*

Armchair	couch	lamp	shelf
Ashtray	curtains	lamp shade	shelves
Bookcase	cushion	mantel	sofa
Carpet	drapes	mirror	stereo
Ceiling	end table	painting	television
Chair	fireplace	picture	wall
Coffee table	floor	rug	woodwork

*Exercise 2. Give the plural forms.*

curtain	curtains
shelf	_____
end table	_____
drape	_____
picture	_____
chair	_____

*Exercise 3. Match the two words to make up noun phrases*

noun + noun		noun phrase
1. lamp	a) tray	lamp shade
2. wood	b) chair	_____
3. ash	c) shade	_____
4. arm	d) case	_____
5. book	e) place	_____
6. fire	f) work	_____

*Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into Russian.*

1. We sit on a couch or in an armchair.
2. A rug is a small carpet.
3. Carpeting goes from wall to wall.
4. We put books in a bookcase.
5. Shades and Venetian blinds can keep out the sunlight and prevent people from seeing through a window.
6. We can serve things to eat on a coffee table.

*Exercise 4. Match the words in column A with the words in column B to make sentences*

A	B
1. We sit on	a. goes from wall to wall

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 2. A rug is                    | b. can be opened and closed to let in or keep out sunlight. |
| 3. A bookcase                  | c. on a coffee table.                                       |
| 4. Venetian blinds             | d. a couch.   |
| 5. A breakfront is             | e. can be pulled down to keep out the sunlight.             |
| 6. Shades                      | f. on the table.  |
| 7. A lamp                      | g. a small carpet.  |
| 8. We often put a lamp         | h. gives us light.  |
| 9. Carpeting                   | i. a display case.  |
| 10. We can serve things to eat | j. has books in it.   |

*Exercise 5. Put the following items into the correct columns*

a deckchair; a closet; a wardrobe; a stool; a carpet; a cabinet; a bench; a chest of drawers; a rug; a mat; a cushion; linoleum

To sit on

to put things in

to walk on

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*Exercise 6. Answer the questions.*

1. What furniture do you have in your living room?
2. What furniture do you usually find in the different rooms of a house in your country?
3. Name some things that can be found in any room in a home.

### **Part III**

*Exercise 1. Read the text. Translate it into Russian.*

## House and Home

The lives of most Americans revolve around their homes and houses. The percentage of Americans owning the houses (and apartments) they live in is one of the highest among western nations. Most Americans still live in “**single family dwellings**”, that is, houses which usually have a **front** and a **backyard**. Contrary to a common belief, only about 5 percent of all Americans live in **mobile homes**. For all practical purposes, most of these homes are not actually mobile, but function as prefabricated housing units in stationary settings.

Most of America has a more or less four-season climate, and the rhythms of life around the house tend to follow the seasons. Spring means that the **storm windows** must be **taken down** in those areas where it gets cold in winter. The screen windows, intended to keep out insects, need to be cleaned (and, if wood, painted) and **installed**. After the winter, the garden needs a lot of work. In summer, the **lawn** must be **mown** every week or so. It's a good time to scrape and paint whatever is wood on the house. Cars get washed every week or so. As soon as autumn leaves begin to fall, they must be raked, and the storm windows need to be gotten ready and **put up** again. In winter, the **walks** and **driveways** must be **kept clear** of ice and snow. What you wanted to do – **put in** a new **patio**, or build on a new room, or finish the **attic** or **basement** – will have to wait until next summer. It's cold and the furnace just broke down. There is always something that needs to be done around the house, and most American **homeowners** do it themselves.

Shopping, that is, the big food shopping, is usually done once a week at the local supermarket. One advantage of a service-oriented economy (and one that foreigners frequently comment on) is that many businesses, with employees working in shifts, stay open late to provide services and possibilities for shopping. Most Americans, like

most people everywhere, are always trying to keep their budgets under control, and always going over. The food will often be paid for by check. It's convenient and, moreover, as all checks are returned by the bank, you have a record of everything spent. Most stores will pack your groceries for you, and many still take them out to your car. The big brown bags traditionally provided are still available and can be reused later for a lot of things, from masks for the children to garbage bags and wrapping paper for packages. The young men and women who pack groceries are almost always neighborhood teenagers who work part-time.

In many American families children are expected to help around the house. They are assigned "chores" which might include, for instance, vacuuming the rugs, washing and waxing floors, cleaning windows, mowing the lawn, shoveling snow, keeping the car(s) clean, looking after the pets and so on. Some families give a small amount of money, an **allowance**, in exchange for these and similar chores. Other families simply expect such work to be shared by everyone in the family ("Do you pay me to wash your clothes?").

At the same time, many American middle-class families expect their children to find part-time jobs, especially as they enter their teens. This might be working at a local supermarket or service station, mowing lawns, delivering newspapers, or baby-sitting. In fact, about 70 percent of high school seniors work during the average school week. Most of these teenagers aren't working because their families can't afford to buy things for them. Rather, the idea seems to be that the work experience is (as parents are so fond of telling their children) "good for you". One effect on American society is that middle-class children can do menial work without losing face. Sometimes, in fact, it's a way of gaining status. This has a subtle effect on customer-employee relations: the kid who just packed your groceries or took your order may well be your neighbor's son or daughter. In general,

Americans feel that young people should appreciate the value of work and learn how to stand on their own two feet.

Americans have always been concerned with making the chores of everyday life less tiresome and distasteful. Inventors, businessmen, designers, neighborhood initiatives and interest groups, public officials and private citizens- all seem to be trying to make things better, more efficient, more readily available, more convenient. From mail- order or TV shopping to drive in banking, from durable –press materials for clothes to computerized services and take- out food a comfortable and convenient lifestyle. In many communities, the mail carrier conveniently picks up your mail, saving you a trip to the nearest mailbox. And why carry all that cash around when a plastic card will do equally well? In dress, too, Americans tend to favor comfort and convenience over convention and “propriety.”

*Exercise 2. Write out and translate the words in bold type.*

*Exercise 3. Translate the sentences with underlined phrases.*

*Exercise 4. Answer the questions.*

1. What are common beliefs about American homes?
2. What season work do Americans have to do about their houses?
3. What do you learn about American shopping habits?
4. How do American children help around the house?
5. What “coming and going” activities are connected with the American home?
6. What cultural information do you learn from this text?
7. What information did the author include in this text? Why do you think it is structured in such a way?



*Exercise 5. Describe your home/house. Do not forget to mention the following points*

- the kind of accommodation you live in (house/apartment/room)
- how long you have lived there
- what you like about living there
- what you dislike about living there
- what sort of accommodation you would most like to live in

## UNIT 3. FRIENDS AND FRIENDSHIP

### Part I

#### "A true friend is the best possession in the world"

*Exercise 1. Translate the proverb into Russian. Are there any similar proverbs in Russian?*

*Exercise 2. Give different ways to complete the sentences below*  
A true friend...

...always listens to you./ ...makes you laugh./...knows you well.

*Exercise 1. Put the text in the correct order.*

- each other very often, but we **keep**
- good friends. We come from similar
- David is one of my oldest (1)
- backgrounds and we **have** a lot
- friends. We were at college together. We didn't **get**
- in common. He lives in Spain now, so we don't **see**
- in touch by phone and Internet.
- on well at first, but later we became

*Exercise 2. A. Complete the questions with a word in **bold** from Exercise 1.*

1. What sort of people do you \_\_\_\_\_ on well with?
2. How often do you and your best friend \_\_\_\_\_ each other?
3. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ a lot in common with your best friend? What?
4. How do you \_\_\_\_\_ in touch with friends in other towns or countries?

*B. Answer the questions.*

*Exercise 3. Study the following vocabulary.*

**активный** – active [ˈæktɪv]

**амбициозный, целеустремленный** – ambitious, high-flying  
[æmˈbɪʃəs] [hɑɪˈflaɪŋ]

**беспечный** – light-hearted, easygoing [laɪtˈhɑːtɪd] [ˌiːziˈgəʊɪŋ]

**бешеный** – furious [ˈfjʊəriəs]

**волевой** – strong-willed [ˈstrɒŋˈwɪld]

**гордый** – proud [praʊd]

**добрый** – kind [kaɪnd]

**жадный** – greedy [ˈɡriːdi]

**жестокий** – cruel [kruəl]

**завистливый** – envious [ˈenviəs]

**замкнутый** – unsociable [ʌnˈsəʊʃəbəl]

**заносчивый, высокомерный** – arrogant [ˈærəɡənt]

**злой** – angry [ˈæŋɡri]

**идеальный** – ideal, perfect [aɪˈdiəl] [ˈpɜːfɪkt]

**коварный, хитрый** – sly [slaɪ]

**ленивый** – lazy [ˈleɪzi]

**лживый** – lying, mendacious [ˈlaɪŋ] [menˈdeɪʃəs]

**личность** – personality [ˌpɜːsəˈnælɪti]

**любопытный** – curious [ˈkjʊəriəs]

**мерзкий** – disgusting [dɪsˈɡʌstɪŋ], mean

**надежный, верный** – reliable [rɪˈlaɪəbəl]

**наивный** – naïve [naɪˈiːv]

**непослушный, капризный (о ребенке)** – naughty [ˈnɔːti]

**обидчивый** – touchy [ˈtʌtʃɪ]

**он человек с характером** – he is a man of (strong) character

**оптимист** – optimist [ˈɒptɪmɪst]

**остроумный** – witty [ˈwɪti]

**отважный** – courageous [kəˈreɪdʒəs]

**ответственный** – responsible [rɪˈspɒnsəbəl]

**отзывчивый** – responsive [rɪˈspɒnsɪv]

**пассивный** – passive ['pæsɪv]  
**пессимист** – pessimist ['pesɪmɪst]  
**позитивный** – positive ['pɒzətɪv]  
**равнодушный** – indifferent [ɪn'dɪfrənt]  
**разумный, сообразительный** – smart [smɑ:t]  
**реалист** – realist ['rɪəlɪst]  
**резкий** – harsh [hɑ:ʃ]  
**самолюбивый** – selfish ['selfɪʃ]  
**серьезный** – serious ['sɪəriəs]  
**скромный** – modest ['mɒdɪst]  
**смелый** – brave [breɪv]  
**справедливый** – fair, impartial [feə] [ɪm'pɑ:ʃəl]  
**талантливый** – talented ['tæləntɪd]  
**темперамент** – temperament ['tempərəmənt]  
**терпеливый** – patient ['peɪʃnt]  
**тихий** – calm, quiet [kɑ:m] ['kwaɪət]  
**толерантный** – tolerant ['tɒlərənt]  
**тупой** – stupid, dull ['stju:pɪd] [dʌl]  
**умный** – clever ['klevə]  
**умный, разумный** – intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt]  
**упрямый** – stubborn ['stʌbən]  
**черта характера** – character trait ['kærəktə treɪt]  
**чувствительный** – sensitive ['sensətɪv]  
**щедрый** – generous ['dʒenərəs]

*Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. Моего друга зовут Майкл. Он очень волевой, умный и справедливый. Он очень надежный друг.
2. Ольга очень талантливая, хотя беспечная.
3. Петр мой старый друг. Он человек с характером.
4. Сэм ленивый пессимист. Он очень жадный.

5. Мы прекрасно ладим с Мэри. Она очень позитивная, добрая и щедрая.

*Exercise 5. Read the text.*

I usually make friends easily, so I have a lot of friends – schoolmates, neighbours, relatives. I can't imagine my life without them. But there is one, who will always be in the first place in my heart. Her name is Anna and she is my closest friend.

Anna is a very beautiful and charming girl and always attracts males' attention. She is taller than me and has straight brown hair and deep chestnut brown eyes. Like most teenagers she pays a lot of attention to her appearance and likes dressing in the latest and most extravagant fashion. I don't think I've ever seen her in a T- shirt or jeans.

By nature Anna is communicative and outgoing and the thing she likes best is being the centre of attention. Her biggest dream is to become a singer and I truly believe that one day she'll make her wish come true. Anna has won many prizes and has taken part in many concerts, because she sings really incredibly.

As a normal human being, however, Anna also has her shortcomings. She never goes on time to her dates. Sometimes she is absent-minded and inconsiderate and that makes people think she never takes things seriously. But this is not true. She has a strong sense of responsibility and you can always rely on her.

Another characteristic she has is that she's gregarious, sensitive and emotional. She also gets confused easily and doesn't forget those who have caused her harm.

The thing I admire most about Anna is that she is protective and likes to look after people. Believe it or not, once she ever saved my life! I'll never forget that day. We went swimming in a pool. Suddenly, my left leg went dead I couldn't go on swimming. I lost consciousness. When I opened my eyes I found myself lying and Anna holding my hands. She, herself had pulled me out of the water. That was a real narrow escape from the death, and if she weren't there, I would have drowned.

For me, friendship is the most important thing in the world. I am proud to say that I have such a loyal and helpful friend – one in a million.

*Exercise 6. Find the equivalents in the text:*

заводить друзей (подружиться); самый близкий друг; привлекать внимание мужчин; уделяет огромное внимание собственной внешности; любит одеваться модно и экстравагантно; по характеру; общительная и дружелюбная; быть в центре внимания; мечта исполнится; недостаток; приходиться вовремя; рассеянная и невнимательная; сильное чувство ответственности; положиться на нее; общительная, чувствительная (ранимая) и эмоциональная; причинить вред; заботиться о людях; нога онемела; потеряла сознание; быть на волосок от смерти (едва избежать опасности); утонуть; верный и надежный друг; один на миллион.

*Translate the sentences with these words and expressions into Russian.*

*Exercise 7. Make up 6 sentences with words and expressions of Exercise 6.*

*Exercise 8. Answer the questions.*

1. What does Anna look like?
2. Does she pay any attention to her appearance?
3. Is Anna communicative and outgoing?
4. What is her biggest dream?
5. Has Anna got any shortcomings?
6. Is Anna a responsible person?
7. Does she like to look after people?

*Exercise 9. Range the following friendship qualities as important and unimportant for you in a friend. Give reasons.*

### **Friendship Qualities**

caring; patient; brave; talented attractive; fair; clever; truthful; loyal; reliable; wealthy; understanding; kind; trustworthy; popular; messy; witty; mendacious; stubborn; gregarious; beautiful; outgoing; reliable; smart; optimist

## **Part II**

*Exercise 1. Read the text. Translate it into Russian.*

### **Friends for life**

Tina and Will met when they were both studying at the same university. Three years later, a student magazine contacted them and asked them to take part in a survey to find out how many people had stayed friends.

*Look at the photographs of Tina and Will. Do you think the following statements are true or false?*

- a) Tina and Will had similar interests when they were at university.

- b) They chose similar careers when they finished their studies.  
c) They have similar lifestyles now.

*That was then*

*This is now*



Together at University



Tina now



Will now

*Read what they both say about their friendship and find out if you were right:*

(Tina) I first met Will when I was looking for someone to share the house I was renting. I put an advertisement in the local student newspaper and he was one of the people who answered it. When we met, we hit it off straightaway and I told him he could move in. Living with Will was fun. We soon found out that we had a lot in common and quickly became close friends. We always had really good discussions about everything that was important to us at the time: politics, the environment, literature and other less important things like cooking. We also liked the same music and that's important when you're sharing a house. We fell out a couple of times about the housework. Will thinks I'm untidy but I think life's too short to worry about things like that.

When we graduated three years ago, we went our separate ways and since then our lives have been very different. I went back to my home town and got a job as a production assistant for art exhibitions. I like my job because I'm helping young people to get involved in the arts. I'm living with my parents because I'm not earning very much. Will thinks I'm crazy because money is very important to him now, but I get a lot of personal satisfaction from my job. He's earning a lot



of money, but he doesn't have time to spend with his family and his friends. I don't see him very often now. When he comes down for the weekend we have a laugh, but our lifestyles are so different now that we don't have very much to talk about.

(Will) Tina and I got on very well together at university. When we first met, we clicked straightaway and we ended up sharing a house for nearly three years. We had the same attitude to the important things in life and the only thing we argued about was the housework. I'm a Virgo so I'm very tidy whereas Tina is the opposite. I don't think she ever found out where we kept the vacuum cleaner!

When I left university, I moved to London and got a job in a finance company. I have to work long hours and I don't really enjoy what I'm doing but I earn a very good salary. I'm very ambitious and I want to get to the top of my profession. I enjoy spending money on CDs, clothes, a nice car and going out to good restaurants. Tina's working really hard as well, but she's not earning much. I don't understand why she's doing it. I think she's having a holiday – it seems very idealistic to me. Anyway, it means that our lifestyles are very different now so we've drifted apart. We haven't fallen out or anything. We still talk on the phone and when I go down to visit her, we have a laugh. I know she'll always be there for me.

(Adapted from The Independent)

*Exercise 2. Tina and Will use several expressions to talk about their friendship. Complete the expressions, look at the article to check:*

a) Two expressions that mean 'we liked one another immediately'.

We clicked ...

We hit it...

b) An expression that means 'we had similar interests'.

We had a lot...

c) An expression that means 'we enjoyed one another's company'.

We got on...

An expression that means 'we got to know one another very well'.

We became close....

d) An expression that means 'we argued'.

We fell...

e) Two expressions that mean 'we became more distant from one another'.

We went our separate...

We drifted...

f) An expression that means 'I know I can count on her when I need a friend'.

She'll always be...

*Exercise 3. Make up sentences with expressions of Exercise 2.*

*Exercise 4. Study the following expressions.*

*a close friend:* a very good friend

*enjoy each other's company:* to like spending time with each other

*a fair-weather friend:* someone who is your friend only when you are cheerful and successful

*friends are like second family:* that is to say your friends love you and make you feel comfortable

*get in touch with somebody:* to contact somebody

*near and dear to someone:* very important to someone

*shoulder to cry on:* someone who is always ready to listen to your problems

*to be through thick and thin:* to have some good times and difficult times together

*to drift apart:* to become less close to someone

*to fall out with:* to quarrel, to have a conflict

*to get on like a house on fire:* people get on like a house on fire when they like each other's company and become friends very quickly

*to get on well with somebody:* to have a good relationship with somebody

*to get to know someone:* to become acquainted with someone

*to have a lot in common*: to have similar interests  
*to keep in touch with someone*: to maintain contact with someone  
*to lose touch with someone*: to lose contact with someone  
*to see eye to eye*: to agree  
*ups and downs*: a mixture of good and bad things that happen

*Exercise 5. Translate into Russian:*

1. Steve and Noah are always together, they definitely enjoy each other's company. 2. A lot of John's friends turned out to be fair-weather friends. They were with him when he was rich and left him when he went bankrupt. 3. Her parents are the only people who are near and dear to her. 4. I plan to get in touch with my friends when I return home. 5. Your parents are married for 15 years, they must have been through thick and thin together. 6. I think it's better to live in a big city, but my brother doesn't see eye to eye with me about it. 7. We're friends for almost 30 years! Surely we've had our ups and downs. 8. I lost touch with Mary since she moved to Canada. 9. I keep in touch with my friends from high school, although we graduated five years ago. 10. I thought Jenna was selfish until I got to know her and understood her real character. 11. I like my new roommate! We have a lot of same interests and get on like a house on fire. 12. He left the party after falling out with his girlfriend. 13. I'm an outgoing person and I easily get on well with new people. 14. As years went by, school friends drifted apart. 15. I'm so glad my boyfriend is so kind and sympathetic, it's good to always have a shoulder to cry on.

*Exercise 6. Read the text. Ask 10 questions about William.*

I have a few very **close friends** ... I think it is better to have one reliable friend than a **thousand fair-weather friends**. Although it's not easy to meet someone you **have a lot in common with**, I think I managed to do it.

I would like to talk about my best friend William. I've known him since my childhood. We've **been through thick and thin** together... Probably that's why we're so close now.

We **enjoy each other's company**, we see each other almost every week. We live very close to each other, so it's easy for us to meet up.

We really **get on like a house on fire**. William is the best person I've ever met! He's smart, helpful, caring, gregarious and outgoing!!! And most importantly, we **have a lot in common** and he understands me as nobody else does.

My best friend can draw unbelievable art, good enough to sell. I admire his talent! And what's more William is mad keen on cooking. I must confess, his cooking puts mine to shame as I'm not overly fond of it!

But most importantly, William is a person who is **near and dear to my heart**.

*Exercise 7. Make up a story about your closest friend. Do not forget to say:*

1. what he or she is like;
2. when and where you met;
3. what kind of person he or she is;
4. if he or she has shortcomings;
5. if you get on well;
6. how you spend time together: if you prefer going out with your friend or spending your spare time staying at home;
7. if you ever have arguments;
8. in what ways your friend is important to you.

## UNIT 4. LEISURE

### Part I

*Exercise 1. Learn the following phrases. Make up 5 sentences about yourself using the phrases.*

**to be fond of**

**to be keen on**

**to be extremely interested in**

**to be good for enjoyment and relaxation**

**a choice of smth**

**to enjoy doing smth**

**to prefer to**

**to have different tastes**

**to be impressed by**

**to be delighted to do**

**to be full of joy**

**to be excited**

**to feel cheerful**

**to have an enjoyable time**

*Exercise 2. Read the text. Translate it into Russian.*

### Hobbies

“A change is as good as a rest,” English people say. There are a lot of activities which **are good for enjoyment and relaxation**. That is why we **are delighted to** spend our free time doing or making something. A pastime of such a kind **is called** a hobby.

There is **a wide choice of hobbies** according **to one’s liking**. We all have **different tastes**. Some people **prefer to** do crosswords, others **enjoy** gardening or fishing. Some are **keen on** sports. They go jogging

or do yoga in the morning which makes them **feel cheerful** all day long. They **have an enjoyable time** in summer when they go cycling and swimming or they **are full of joy** when winter comes as they can go skiing or skating. A lot of people **are fond of** reading, others **are impressed by** fine arts and enjoy drawing or painting. Some are keen on listening to the music or playing a musical instrument while others go to the cinema a lot. Children **are extremely interested in** playing different games such as **board games**: bingo, snakes and ladders, scrabble. Children all over the world **are excited to play sport games**: football, badminton, volleyball. Baseball is popular in the USA **whereas** cricket is played in Britain.

Now there are many new hobbies. People enjoy playing computer games or watching TV or **chatting on the Internet**. Such pastimes are not really active or healthy. A person who watches TV too often and does little exercise is called **a couch potato**. **As for me** I prefer active pastimes such as hiking or Nordic walking. I **am** also **good at** cooking which I consider an enjoyable hobby. I think I am lucky as I've got **a hobby to my liking**.

*Exercise 3. Find the English equivalents in the text.*

быть способным к чему-либо, хорошо с чем-либо справляться; настольные игры; спортивные игры; обожать что-либо делать (2); особенно интересоваться чем-либо; в то время как; подходить для удовольствия и отдыха; что касается меня; по вкусу кому-либо; широкий выбор; получать удовольствие от; предпочитать делать что-либо; иметь разные вкусы; быть под впечатлением от чего-либо; с удовольствием делать что-либо; быть преисполненным радости; быть радостно взволнованным; чувствовать себя бодрым; хорошо проводить время; называться; хобби по душе; общаться в Интернете; поскольку; бездельник, который все свободное время проводит у телевизора

*Exercise 4. Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Смена деятельности – тоже отдых.
2. Хобби – это вид деятельности, который подходит для удовольствия и отдыха.
3. Мы с удовольствием занимаемся чем-нибудь или делаем что-то своими руками в свободное время.
4. Англичане обожают разгадывать кроссворды или работать в саду.
5. Утром многие люди ходят на пробежку или занимаются йогой.
6. Такие виды деятельности позволяют чувствовать себя бодрым весь день.
7. Летом мы получаем удовольствие от плавания или катания на велосипеде.
8. С приходом зимы мы полны радости, поскольку мы можем кататься на лыжах и коньках.
9. Кто-то обожает читать, а кто-то предпочитает живопись.
10. Я под большим впечатлением от этой книги.
11. Дети особенно любят играть в настольные и спортивные игры.
12. Что касается меня, я предпочитаю играть в футбол.
13. У меня хорошо получается готовить.
14. Играть в компьютерные игры и общаться в Интернете – это не очень здоровый способ проводить время.

*Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.*

1. What is a hobby?
2. Is there a wide choice of hobbies?
3. What hobbies help people feel cheerful all day long?
4. What can people do to have an enjoyable time in summer?
5. What are winter activities for enjoyment and relaxation?
6. Name as many kinds of sport and sport games as you can.

7. Do children have hobbies? How do they like to spend their free time?
8. What is a board game? Give examples of board games.
9. Are hobbies different in Britain and the USA?
10. What modern hobbies do you know?
11. What do we call a person who is too keen on watching TV and spends a lot of time in front of TV without doing much exercise?
12. Name active pastimes.
13. How do you usually spend your free time?
14. Have you got a hobby to your liking?
15. Are hobbies important in our lives?

*Exercise 6. Distribute the following words into three columns:*  
 aerobics; sailing; hockey; karate; running; skiing; swimming;  
 tennis; windsurfing; volleyball; yoga; martial arts; kite-surfing; scuba-  
 diving; snorkelling; sky-diving; chess; jogging

**do**

**play**

**go**

**Add more examples from the text.**

*Exercise 7. Write out and translate the names of board games. Comment on the rules. think of other games popular in different countries.*

## **Part II**

*Exercise 1. Read the text. Translate it into Russian*

### **Hobbies**

A hobby is a **favourite pastime** of a person. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you **have chosen a hobby to your liking**, you are lucky as



you have made your life more exciting. **Numerous hobbies can be subdivided into** three large categories: doing things, making things and collecting things.

Doing things **includes a wide variety of activities**, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to football. Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies, especially in such countries as Britain. A lot of people **take up** photography as a hobby. One of the most popular hobbies nowadays is playing **computer games** and **chatting on the Internet**.

Making things includes drawing, painting, **making pottery**, designing costumes, sewing, knitting, making embroidery. Some people compose music or write poetry which are both creative activities.

Almost everyone collects something **at a certain period of their life**: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, toys. People with **a good deal of** money often collect paintings, **rare books** and other **objects of art**. Most collections **have no real value** for other people. **However**, some collections become so large and **valuable** that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world famous collections started with one or two **items**. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might **take pleasure in** seeing them.

**No matter what** kind of hobby we have, we always **have the opportunity of** learning from it. By reading about the things we **are interested in**, we are adding to what we know. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

*Exercise 2. Find the English equivalents in the text.*

любимое времяпрепровождение; общаться в Интернете; выбрать хобби по вкусу; предмет; элемент; компьютерная игра; можно подразделить на; широкий круг занятий; заниматься лепкой; в определенный период жизни; ценный; включать в себя;

тем не менее; однако; начать заниматься чем-либо в качестве хобби; вне зависимости от; иметь возможность что-либо сделать; не представлять ценности; передавать в музей; редкая книга; очень много; предмет искусства; многочисленный; интересоваться чем-либо; получать удовольствие от

*Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Хобби – это времяпрепровождение, которое человек выбирает себе по вкусу.

2. Хобби подразделяются на три группы: можно заниматься чем-то, создавать что-то, коллекционировать.

3. Те, кто любит творчество, занимаются рисованием, лепкой, садоводством, сочиняют музыку.

4. Все мы что-нибудь коллекционируем в определенный момент жизни.

5. Некоторые коллекции не представляют ценности.

6. Однако другие коллекции являются настолько ценными, что их передают в галерею или музей.

7. Мы испытываем удовольствие, рассматривая произведения искусства.

8. Многие люди сегодня начинают увлекаться рисованием.

9. Те люди, у кого денег много, собирают редкие книги и произведения искусства.

10. Ценные коллекции хранятся в музеях и галереях.

11. Люди могут посмотреть на картины и получить удовольствие.

12. Многие коллекции начинались с одного-двух предметов.

13. Вне зависимости от того, чем мы увлекаемся, мы всегда имеем возможность узнать что-то новое из нашего хобби.

14. Читая о том, что нам нравится, мы расширяем свои знания.

15. Возможность узнавать новое это самая увлекательная сторона хобби.

*Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.*

1. What is a hobby?
2. What classes can hobbies be subdivided into?
3. What activities does doing things include?
4. What is probably the oldest hobby in this group?
5. What does making things mean?
6. What hobbies belong to creative activities?
7. What can be collected?
8. How does a collection usually start?
9. Are most collections valuable?
10. What do people with a good deal of money usually collect?
11. Why are valuable collections housed in museums and galleries?
12. How do people learn from their hobby?
13. What hobby have you got?
14. When did you take it up?
15. What can you learn from your hobby?

### **Part III**

*Exercise 1. Read the text. Translate it into Russian.*

#### **Hobbies and Pastimes**

Nowadays we live in a **rapidly changing** world. The **pace** of our life **is really fast** and we live and work **under a lot of stress**. We **grow so used to** this that in case we have some time to spare and nothing to do we tend to become frustrated. Meanwhile, having nothing to do with free time **adds to depression and lack of self worth**. Is there anything to do to fill the gap of empty time?

Scientists say that hobbies and pastimes have proved to be good for **reducing stress levels**. Pastimes are considered to be activities that help one enjoyably pass the time. This differs slightly from a hobby which is done primarily for relaxation. Thus, a hobby has a tendency to produce something physical while a pastime does not. **Anyway**, both can be relaxing and fun and neither is better than the other. If **we manage to** find a relaxing free time activity **according to our liking** we will become a little happier. Reading about our hobby **adds to** the knowledge we have. So if you choose a pastime to your taste, this will help you become more relaxed and **broad-minded**. **On top of that** some of these activities can be turned into a little extra cash.

The question is – how do we find that perfect free time activity? Well, they say, when you look for activities to fill your spare time, you **are supposed to** ask yourself a number of questions **which run as follows**:

1. Is this something I see myself doing? Does it fit with the other kinds of things I like to do?

2. How does it fit the time I have available? Will I be able to spend enough time on the new activity to make it rewarding in some way?

3. What is my budget situation? Some pastimes are low cost to start and low cost to keep going. Some are cheap to start but expensive to keep doing. And yet others are expensive to start and costly to maintain. How does my situation fit?

4. Do I want to sell my creations? Is this an activity that makes a saleable product?

5. Do I have any unique skills or interests that make one hobby **preferable** over another? Or, do I really want something completely new and different?

There is a wide choice of activities which can make a good pastime and it is really difficult to stop with only one. **The point** is that you do not have **to pick** only one activity for your spare time. You can **take**

**up** several hobbies that interest you or try them all. Hobbies fall into several categories. Here are some of them.

Fabric crafts include knitting, crocheting, sewing, macramé, beading, leatherworking, quilting and others. These activities **have historically been handed down mother to daughter** continuing long traditions and they require certain skills. **Throughout time** we have advanced the techniques, tools and improved the materials bringing us to modern times. Today, the varieties of materials and colors are endless.

Modern crafts include candle making, lapidary, origami, pottery, silversmith, stained glass, woodworking and others. As with all hobbies there is usually some investment involved to get started. You might need to buy primarily tools and supplies. **Moreover**, sometimes you might as well have to pay for books or classes to help you get started. **In this respect**, it sounds like a good idea to look through the **local want ads** for people that have tired of their hobby and are selling their tools and supplies. There are a lot of bargains out there if you have the time and patience to look for them.

If you take up some of the crafts, **bear in mind** that there are a number of activities in this group that can easily be turned into money-making hobbies or even a home based business. So, you should at a minimum make enough money to cover your expenses. Also, don't forget about the great gifts for friends and family that you can make!

Collecting is one of the hobbies and pastimes which **has always been popular with** people of different ages. Coins, stamps, trading cards, comic books, dolls and election **memorabilia** are a small sample of items **sought by** collectors. What excites people most about this hobby is **the thrill of the hunt**. Finding your treasures will be as much, if not more fun then organizing and displaying them.

Computer hobbies are a growing category of traditional activities and pastimes that fully embrace the digital age. So this category includes any arts and craft activity that can be performed using the

computer. Since nearly everyone has a computer these days and most of us are new enough to computers to still **be fascinated by** new ways to use our machines, **turning our computer loose on** our crafts just makes sense. Computer Hobbies is a category of pastimes that varies from playing games to digital scrapbooking. The more traditional computer pastimes like games and 3D animation continue to be popular and getting ever more complex. But, the new category of computer based hobbies such as digital scrapbooking is rapidly growing as people find ways to adapt their favorite hobbies to their computers.

The group of home and garden hobbies happens to include a range of activities that nearly everyone **participates in**. Whether we are talking about cooking, home improvement or weeding the garden, we are doing things that improve our homes and enhance our lifestyles. Relaxation and **stress reduction** are without a doubt a natural result of these activities. Actually gardening seems to be a category of activities that nearly everyone already does. Whether you keep houseplants or put in an acre of vegetables, you have some basic knowledge of how plants grow. You can build on that to take on herb gardening, container gardens, flower gardens, water gardens and many variations or combinations of these. The beauty you create or the food you grow will be a source of self pride and many hours of relaxing activity!

Returning to the question of home and garden hobbies we should also mention that a lot of people these days would say that cooking is one of their favorite home activities. Trying new recipes to test new flavor combinations and practice presentation is really delightful. Whether it is for entertaining or just a quiet evening, cooking is a fun and relaxing activity.

Recently there has developed a new group of activities known as science hobbies. Astronomy, meteorology (weather), chemistry, robotics, magnetics, electricity, physics and alternative energy are

some of the subjects that can become a hobby. In fact various branches of science can easily be made into fun hobbies. Whether you want to use regular household ingredients to make fun green slime or forecast the weather these hobbies are for you. Science has always been something special and mysterious for kids. Adults also take up such hobbies as the web is loaded with **do-it-yourself** plans.

These days people search the Internet in order to find a hobby to their liking. There are sites, blogs and forums which **promote** various kinds of hobbies, carry some advice on how to choose an exciting pastime for yourself and give a possibility to share the knowledge about hobbies. You may find interesting links to directories and quality hobby sites. You can always **contribute** by **submitting your story or tip**. It is worth checking back often enough as bloggers always add new content highlighting all of the latest updates.

To sum up, hobbies are beneficial as expressions of **personal accomplishment**. Serving as a means of self-discovery hobbies build self-esteem and can be an important part of the development of one's personality. Having a hobby helps people learn **to set goals, solve problems, make decisions and develop analysis abilities**. Some hobbies become lifelong interests, sometimes even careers.

*Exercise 2. Find the English equivalents in the text.*

Привыкать; быстро меняющийся; в стрессовых условиях; быстрый ритм жизни; приводит к депрессии и появлению неуверенности.

Суровень стресса; эрудированный; более того; исходя из наших предпочтений; в любом случае; нам удастся сделать что-либо; добавлять; предполагается, что; которые следуют ниже; предпочтительный; смысл в том, что/чтобы; выбрать; начать заниматься чем-либо; с течением времени; исторически передавались от матери к дочери; более того; в этом отношении;

иметь ввиду; объявления в местных СМИ; всегда пользовались успехом у; удовольствие от процесса поиска; памятные вещи.

Искать; хотеть заполучить; принимать участие в; быть очарованным чем-либо; в полной мере воспользоваться технологиями (компьютерами); личные достижения; ставить цели; продвигать; вносить вклад в; развивать способности к анализу; решать проблемы; «Сделай сам»; принимать решения; опубликовать собственную историю или совет.

*Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. Современный мир быстро меняется, и нам приходится жить и работать в стрессовых условиях.

2. Хобби помогает справляться со стрессом и проводить свободное время с удовольствием.

3. Понятия «хобби» и «досуг» несколько отличаются.

4. Тому, кто сумел найти хобби в соответствии со своими интересами, повезло.

5. Более того, некоторые виды досуга могут приносить прибыль.

6. Предполагается, что нужно задать себе следующие виды вопросов.

7. Сложно решить, какой вид хобби является предпочтительным.

8. Хобби подразделяются на несколько видов.

9. Имейте ввиду, что вначале понадобится набор некоторых инструментов и материалов, которые можно приобрести с рук по объявлению.

10. Коллекционирование всегда было и остается популярным.

11. Коллекционеры с особым удовольствием собирают монеты, кукол, сувениры.

12. Привлечение компьютеров для развития наших хобби кажется естественным.



13. В сети Интернет есть много проектов в рубрике «Сделай сам».

14. Многие люди любят делиться своими достижениями в Интернете.

15. Хобби помогает нам формировать характер, учит нас ставить цели, преодолевать трудности и достигать успеха.

*Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.*

1. What is the difference between a hobby and a pastime?
2. Why are hobbies and pastimes so important for people?
3. How can a hobby or a pastime help to reduce stress?
4. Is it difficult to find a hobby to one's liking? What should you think of before you take up a hobby?
5. What categories do hobbies fall into?
6. What are traditional girls' hobbies?
7. What might guys prefer to do in their spare time?
8. Have modern technologies brought any changes to the way people prefer to relax?
9. How can the Internet help us with our hobbies?
10. In which way do hobbies develop our personality?
11. What is your hobby?
12. When did you take it up?
13. How much spare time do you spend on your hobby?
14. Have you ever shared any information about your hobby with others?
15. What have you learnt from your hobby?

*Exercise 5. Write out all the words naming various hobbies. Translate them.*

*Exercise 6. Parents with hobbies usually have kids with hobbies. Think of some pieces of advice for parents who want to stimulate their children to take up a hobby.*

Example:

1. Give your child some space to work on their hobby.
2. Make sure there is room for spills and any other accidents that are part of the creative process.
3. Limiting television time encourages kids to work on their hobbies and take up various pastimes.

*Exercise 7. For further work explore the site <https://www.hobbies-and-pastimes.com/>. Make a report or presentation on one of the hobbies or pastimes which are highlighted there.*

## Vocabulary work: TV (I)

*Exercise 1. Study the given words and word combinations:*

a game show; a documentary; a quiz show; a soap opera; TV series; a chat show; the news; a reality TV show; a sports programme; the weather; a cartoon

*Exercise 2 a. Complete the questions with the following words:*

channels; on; programme; switch on; television; watch

1. How many \_\_\_\_\_ do you have in your house?
2. How many hours of TV do you \_\_\_\_\_ every day?
3. When do you usually \_\_\_\_\_ television? When do you switch it off?
4. How many different \_\_\_\_\_ can you get on your television?
5. What's your favourite TV \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. What's \_\_\_\_\_ TV this evening?

*Listen and check. Answer the questions.*

*2 b. Complete the text with the following words:*

channels; on; programme; switch on; television; watch

I don't have a \_\_\_\_\_ in my house. If there's a \_\_\_\_\_ I'm interested in, I \_\_\_\_\_ my computer and \_\_\_\_\_ it on that. The computer is fantastic. The picture is great and when I want to find out what's \_\_\_\_\_, I check the online TV guide. It's much faster than looking for the TV magazine. And online there are more \_\_\_\_\_ than on normal TV, so there are more programmes to choose from.

*Exercise 3. Read the advertisement below and answer the questions:*

1. What kind of person do they want on “Big Brother”?
2. What happens on “Big Brother”?
3. How much can you win?

### **Do You Want to Be on BIG BROTHER?**

Are you social, interesting and competitive?

Do you want to live in the BIG BROTHER house?

Would you like £100,000?

Answer “yes” to these questions and that could be you.

Write now and tell us why you want to be on BIG BROTHER.

*Exercise 4. Listen to six people saying why they want to be on big brother. Match the people (a-f) to the reason (1-6):*

a) Eddie b) Lynne c) Sheryl d) Josh e) Adam f) Tonya

1. “I hope to win “Big Brother” prize because my sister is in hospital. I want to pay for her operation.”

2. “One day I hope to be a famous pop star. I want to go on “Bif Brother’ because millions of people watch it.”

3. “I hope to win the money and spend it all on clothes, make-up and jewellery.”

4. “I want to save the planet! I’d like to win the money and give it to Greenpeace.”

5. “I’d like to meet new people and have a good time. Oh, and I want to buy my mum a house.”

6. “I want to go on “Big Brother” because I’m really good-looking. The camera loves me!

*Exercise 5. Read and listen to the interview with Lynne, the winner of “Big Brother”. She’s talking about her future plans. What job would she like to do?*

Interviewer: Lynne, congratulations!

Lynne: Thank you, I can't believe it!

Interviewer: What \_\_\_\_\_ do when you leave the Big Brother house?

Lynne: \_\_\_\_\_ have a big party. I missed my friends very much.

Interviewer: Ah. What \_\_\_\_\_ do with the money?

Lynne: \_\_\_\_\_ buy a house for my mum.

Interviewer: Oh, that's great. What Big Brother housemates \_\_\_\_\_ to see again?

Lynne: There are some people I'd like to see again, but \_\_\_\_\_ see Sheryl and Josh. They were horrible to me.

Interviewer: Oh yes, that's true... But what about Eddie? You became really good – er – friends in the house. \_\_\_\_\_ see Eddie again?

Lynne: Yes, of course. \_\_\_\_\_ see one another. I really miss him.

Interviewer: Finally, Lynne, what are your plans for the future?

Lynne: Well, first \_\_\_\_\_ go out and spend some money. Then I want to start my singing career. \_\_\_\_\_ record a CD. I'd also like to be an interviewer on TV.

Interviewer: Oh well, good luck!

*Fill in the gaps with the phrases below:*

are you going to; I'm going to; I'm not going to; we're going to; you're going to

*Exercise 6. Complete the questions and answers about Lynne's future plans and intentions:*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ she going to have a big party? Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
No, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ going to buy a house for her mum?      Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ to see Sheryl and Josh again?      Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ see Eddie again?      Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_. No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ go out and spend some money?      Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_. No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ record a CD?      Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_. No, \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

*Tick the right answer. Listen, check and repeat.*

*Exercise 7 a. Complete the conversation with the word below:*

OK; Let's; Shall I; No

Ruby: What's on television tonight?

Joe: Nothing.

Ruby: Shall we go out?

Joe: Good idea. \_\_\_\_\_ go to the cinema.

Ruby: \_\_\_\_\_. What's on?

Joe: I don't know.

Ruby: Just a minute – I'll look on the Internet. ... Oh, great.  
"Pirates of the Carribean".

Joe: What, again? It's so old.

Ruby: Shall I book tickets?

Joe: \_\_\_\_\_. I don't want to see it again. Let's get a DVD.

Ruby: OK. \_\_\_\_\_ choose a DVD?

Joe: It's OK – I'll choose. I'd like to see a film without Johnny  
Depp in it.

*Listen, check and repeat.*

*7 b. Complete the conversation with the word below:*

choose; I'll; Let's; on; Shall; stay; tired; want; watch

Donna: What do you \_\_\_\_\_ to do tonight?

Rick: I'm \_\_\_\_\_. I don't want to do anything. Shall we \_\_\_\_\_ at home and \_\_\_\_\_ TV?

Donna: OK. What's \_\_\_\_\_?

Rick: Mm. Nothing really.

Donna: \_\_\_\_\_ we get a DVD?

Rick: Good idea. \_\_\_\_\_ get a pizza, too, and have a relaxing evening.

Donna: Great. \_\_\_\_\_ call for a pizza and you \_\_\_\_\_ a film.

*Listen, check and repeat.*

### **Vocabulary work: Books (I)**

*Exercise 1. Study the given words and word combinations.*

a novel; a chapter; a cover; a paperback; a hardcover; contents; table of contents; a volume; to publish; a good / poor choice of books; fiction; prose; verse; a review; the plot; the theme; a person; personal; personality; to characterize; characteristic; trait of character; feature; to analyse; moral values; to respond; response; responsive; to arrange books on the shelves; reference books; to approve; to disapprove; an encyclopedia

*Exercise 2. Read the sentences. Pick up the words and word combinations connected with books and reading.*

1. Entries in encyclopedia are arranged in alphabetical order.
2. The plot was so complicated that I kept getting lost.
3. I thought the ending was a real disappointment.
4. The pace of the narrative makes this book exciting to read.
5. The novel is mostly description, with very little dialogue.
6. He started his speech with a quotation from Shakespeare.

7. Margaret Atwood's my favourite author.
8. The main character is a soldier in the First World War.
9. In the end the heroine dies. Paul Morel is the hero of "Sons and Lovers".
10. Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World" is set in the future.
11. The book is based on Hemingway's experiences in the Spanish Civil war.
12. Love is the main theme in all his novels.

*Exercise 3. Put the following words into two columns depending on the emotion they express:*

boring; dull; interesting; tedious; fascinating; monotonous; to be sick and tired of; dreary; to be absorbed in

*4. Match the words (a-k) with their definitions (1-11).*

a) an autobiography; b) a short story; c) a textbook; d) a reference book; e) a novel; f) science fiction; g) an encyclopedia; h) a detective story; i) a poem; j) an atlas; k) a dictionary

1. A book about people and events that the writer has imagined.
2. Stories about things that happen in the future or in other parts of the universe.
3. A story in which someone tries to find who is responsible for a crime, especially a murder.
4. A short piece of writing in which the writer tells a story.
5. A book in which someone writes about their own life.
6. A book that contains information and ideas about a subject, which you use when you are studying that subject.
7. A book that you look through for information.
8. A large book or set of books containing facts about a lot of different subjects, usually arranged in alphabetical order.
9. A book that tells you the meaning of words and lists them in alphabetical order.



10. A book of maps.

11. A piece of writing which is arranged in patterns of lines and sounds.

5. Read the text. Translate it. Write about your favourite writer. Use the phrases in bold.

I was taught to read early and **I'm mad about books**. My **favourite author** is Philip Pullman. He is **a remarkable contemporary writer**. Philip Pullman is **a master of many genres**. He has written historical fiction, horror stories, fairy tales, and fantasy fiction. Pullman is very **imaginative**. He **uses his vivid imagination to develop fabulous plots**. Philip Pullman **uses very rich, inventive language**. He **creates and explores his own wonderful fantasy worlds**. **I particularly enjoy** Philip Pullman's Dark Materials. They are really clever because **they are based on scientific ideas**. I enjoy reading his historical thrillers which are set in Victorian England and present the adventures of Sally Lockhart, a brave and clever young woman. Philip Pullman's **books have everything: suspense, drama, action, and they are really fun to read**. His books are **so suspenseful** that you can't stop.

### Vocabulary work: TV (II)

*Exercise 1. Read the text below and choose an alternative title for it. Translate the text paying attention to the phrases in bold.*

#### **Do the Dishes and Win!**

Big Brother is a reality TV show that **brings** a number of people **together** in a house for a period of time. Cameras and microphones record their actions and they appear on TV. Each week viewers **vote for** their favourite resident, and **the least** favourite **housemate** has to leave the house. This happens until there is only one housemate left, who goes home with a cash prize. Big Brother began in the

Netherlands in 1999 and since then the idea **has spread like wildfire** throughout the world. There have been Big Brother shows in over 70 countries **worldwide**.

In its early years, Big Brother was **a huge hit**. Originally, people saw it as a fascinating social experiment. Viewers could **peep into** the lives of ordinary people twenty-four hours a day. It was very interesting for millions of young and old viewers around the world to see how different types of people live together.

One thing that hasn't changed in the Big Brother **household** is that some residents get on **like a house on fire**, while others **drive each other crazy**. A major source of conflict for the contestants, but also entertainment for the viewers, is housework. If all housemates **do their share of household chores**, housemates usually live in harmony. Yet a messy housemate who doesn't help around the house isn't very welcome in the Big Brother "family". In fact, the winner is usually the person who does their share of chores and doesn't **complain about** anybody else not doing theirs.

Although over the years Big Brother has become less popular, there is still **a huge audience** eagerly awaiting to see how far their favourite or least favourite character will go to win the big cash prize in the end. Who knows? Maybe some of us see a bit of ourselves in the show!

*Exercise 2. Read the text again and mark the statements below as T (True), F (False) or NS (Not stated).*

1. People watching from home choose a new winner every week.
2. Big Brother started in the Netherlands.
3. In recent years older people have started to take part in Big Brother.
4. Most housemates share their food in the Big Brother house.
5. Some of the housemates in the Big Brother house have a very good relationship.

6. The Big Brother show has a smaller audience than what it had in the past.

*Exercise 3. Describe your favourite TV programme.*

### **Vocabulary work: Books (II)**

*Exercise 1. Listen and practice the following dialogue.*

A: Good afternoon. I've just joined the library. How many books can I take out?

B: You can take two books and keep them for ten days. After that, if you have finished them, you return them. If you haven't finished, you can renew them.

A: How do I do that? Must I visit the library?

B: No, you can telephone. Tell us the titles of the books, and the date they are due for return.

A: Splendid. Can you tell me where to find Thomas Hardy's books? I'm studying Victorian writers. I've read two of Thomas Hardy's books – *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, and *Far from the Madding Crowd*. Today I want *A Tale of Two Cities*, or *David Copperfield*.

B: Actually *A Tale of Two Cities* and *David Copperfield* are by Charles Dickens.

*Exercise 2. Listen and repeat after the speaker. Pay attention to the intonation.*

Can he take out **two books or ten books**?

Can he keep them for **two days or ten days**?

To renew books, must he **write or telephone**?

Is he studying **Victorian writers or twentieth-century writers**?

Has he read **two books** by Thomas Hardy **or ten books**?

Is *A Tale of Two Cities* by **Thomas Hardy or Charles Dickens**?

*Exercise 3. Read and give John some pieces of advice on choosing books.*

This month one of my goals was to catch up on reading. To be completely honest, I haven't been reading as much as I had intended, but I am still making a little bit more of an effort to get a little more reading in. I think one of my biggest problems is the fact that I have a tendency to read a handful of different books at the same time. I would absolutely get through my books more quickly if I focused on one from start to finish but I never seem to be able to manage it.

**Useful phrases:**

I think, you should...

I guess it would be better for you to...

It seems a good idea to...

Why don't you try to...

**Vocabulary work: Films (III)**

*Exercise 1. Choose the kind of film being reviewed. There is one extra kind of film.*

a) horror film; b) action film; c) comedy; d) romance; e) thriller

1. Once again, Tom Granger shows in his latest film why audiences find him so amusing. Playing his usual character, the loveable loser Benny, Granger makes fun of doctors and hospitals in a hilarious film. Crazy situations and funny dialogues keep you grinning, and the car crash at the end had me crying for all the right reasons. A real hit!

2. This film proves that you can't make a great film just by giving a director a lot of money. The special effects and costumes are wonderful, but the story is about as frightening as a rabbit. Ghosts and graveyards may scare small children, but most of us will yawn through

this one. I, for one, was glad when the monster finally did get the girl. At least it saved us from her terrible acting.

3. Director Sarah Howard, best known for her exciting chases and explosions, tries a new style in this complicated story of two people in New York whose lives are changed when they are both arrested. The film is full of suspense as they are passed from the police to the FBI and the CIA. Set in a world of spies and secrets, this film will leave you looking over your shoulder to see who's following you.

4. You'd better bring your tissues if you're going to see the latest from Sam Goldberg. From the very beginning he plays with your emotions. Based on a true story, the film follows the heroine, Nadine, through her struggle with cancer and her developing relationship with the young doctor trying to save her. Goldberg lets us into their hearts as if we had known them all our lives.

**Underline two words or phrases in each review which helped you make your decision.**

**Which of the reviews are positive and which are negative ones?**

*Exercise 2. You are going to listen to five people talking about films. Match each speaker with the way they prefer to see a film. You will only use five of the following ways:*

on TV; at a local cinema; on video; at an outdoor cinema; on DVD; at a multi-screen cinema

*Can you remember the reasons the speakers gave for their preferences?*

**Speaker 1**

- a) The price must be cheap.
- b) The place must be right.
- c) The film must be good.

**Speaker 2**

- a) We have to consider the time it takes.
- b) We have to consider how much choice we have.
- c) We have to consider the financial aspect.

**Speaker 3**

- a) I don't mind what I watch.
- b) I don't mind where I watch it.
- c) I don't mind how I watch it.

**Speaker 4**

- a) Technology makes things quicker.
- b) Technology gives you more choice.
- c) Technology is becoming cheaper

**Speaker 5**

- a) The film must be good.
- b) Comfort is very important.
- c) I like the atmosphere

**3. Now listen to the descriptions, circle the type of film each speaker is describing.**

**Speaker 1**

- a) comedy
- b) science fiction

**Speaker 2**

- a) cartoon
- b) western

**Speaker 3**

- a) crime film
- b) romance

**Speaker 4**

- a) action film
- b) comedy

**Speaker 5**

- a) horror film
- b) thriller

**Now listen again. This time, decide if the statements are true or false**

1. Speaker 1 thought the script was weak. T/F

2. Speaker 2 was impressed with the effects. T / F
3. Speaker 3 really enjoyed the film. T / F
4. Speaker 4 had expected it to be better.
5. Speaker 5 thought the ending was predictable. T/F

*Exercise 4 a. Read these sentences and then use the words in italics to complete the sentences below.*

a) It's not going to be a studio production. The whole movie is going to be filmed **on location** in the Alps.

b) When people say they are going to '*the pictures*', they mean they are going to the cinema.

c) It's a typical **western**. It's set in the Wild West in the late 1800s and it's about a group of cowboys who are attacked by some Indians.

d) Terry Fisher and Barbara Walker are both film **critics**; they write film reviews for national newspapers.

e) At the cinema, the short break in the middle of the film is sometimes called the *intermission*.

f) A **film buff** is a person who likes films a lot, and knows a lot about them.

d) I'd love to be a **stunt man**; it must be great fun doing all the dangerous stunts in a movie.

h) Film **credits** at the end of a film tell us the names of the actors and the other people who were involved in the production of the film.

i) If an actor has a **bit part** in a film, they only have a very small speaking role.

j) If you are an **extra** in a movie, you can be seen in the background, but you don't have any lines to say.

1. I can't remember her name! We'll have to look at the \_\_\_\_\_ at the end.

2. Most of the \_\_\_\_\_ said it was a dreadful movie, but I really enjoyed it.

3. Making the movie was actually extremely hard, as we shot the whole thing \_\_\_\_\_ in the desert.

4. Do you fancy going to \_\_\_\_\_ tonight? I think that Jim Carrey comedy is still on.

5. Shall we get some popcorn during the \_\_\_\_\_?

6. Have you seen that \_\_\_\_\_ where Clint Eastwood plays a cowboy who hardly ever speaks?

7. Did you do the fight scenes yourself, or did a \_\_\_\_\_ stand in for you?

8. I'd love to be an \_\_\_\_\_, just to see what it's like on a film set.

9. Aleksei's a real \_\_\_\_\_; he'll know who directed Night of the Living Dead.

10. I've been offered a \_\_\_\_\_ in a movie! I'm only in one scene, but it's a start!

*Exercise 4 b. Read these sentences and then use the words in bold to complete the sentences below.*

a) The **special effects** were amazing! The spaceships all seemed real!

b) I haven't seen the film, but I've seen the **trailer** and it looks really exciting.

c) The **director** shouted 'Action!' and the actor started running.

d) The film is **based on** a book by Stephen King.

e) All the members of the **cast** had to wear strange costumes in one scene.

f) I thought the **acting** was quite good, but the story was boring.

g) If you sit in the front **row** at the cinema, it can be difficult to see.

h) I've seen Star Wars on TV, but I haven't seen it on the **big screen**.

i) I read a **review** of that film and it sounds really interesting.



j) We could call the cinema to see **what's on** tonight.

1. Action films are much better when you see them on the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. As far as I know, this film is \_\_\_\_\_ a true story.

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ were very talented and did a great job.

4. Not *Rambo* again! That film was \_\_\_\_\_ last week.

5. They use computers to create all the \_\_\_\_\_ these days.

6. After watching the \_\_\_\_\_, I decided not to go and see the film.

7. The film got a really bad \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper.

8. This \_\_\_\_\_ is empty. Why don't we sit here?

9. When they had finished the scene, the \_\_\_\_\_ shouted 'Cut!'.

10. Even though the film starred a lot of children, the \_\_\_\_\_ was very good.

### **Vocabulary work: Books (III)**

*Exercise 1. Listen and fill in the gaps.*

Harry Potter is a boy wizard who \_\_\_\_\_ the world. He is everywhere. No one \_\_\_\_\_ Harry Potter before 1997. That's when J.K. Rowling published her first book. She's \_\_\_\_\_ Harry Potter. The first novel was called 'Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone' and \_\_\_\_\_ amazing success. Everyone was talking about it and Harry became an overnight phenomenon. Six more Harry Potter books \_\_\_\_\_ best

sellers. People \_\_\_\_\_ every new book. My friends waited overnight outside a bookstore \_\_\_\_\_ they got their copy of the latest book. My friends are 40 years old! Harry Potter \_\_\_\_\_ global industry, with movies and merchandise of all kinds. It's amazing \_\_\_\_\_

*Exercise 2. Listen and match the speakers (a-f) to the statements. There is one extra statement.*

1. When reading these books, the speaker sees the world in an unusual way.
2. Thanks to these books, the speaker started to enjoy reading.
3. These books made the speaker feel better when she/he was away from home.
4. Thanks to these books, the speaker found many new friends.
5. These books helped the speaker during a difficult period of study.
6. The things said by some of the characters help the speaker in difficult situations.
7. These books showed the speaker that friends are very important.

### III. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС

#### Глагол **to be** в английском языке

Значение глагола **to be** – "быть, являться, находиться".

В отличие от других английских глаголов, глагол **to be** спрягается (т.е. изменяется по лицам и числам).

#### Формы глагола **to be**

I am	я есть (существую)
He / She / It is	он, она, оно есть (существует)
We are	мы есть (существуем)
You are	ты, вы есть (существуете)
They are	они есть (существуют)

**I am** in the room. Я нахожусь в комнате.

The **book is** on the table. Книга лежит на столе.

Глагол **to be** не требует вспомогательного глагола для образования вопросительной или отрицательной формы. Чтобы задать вопрос нужно поставить глагол **to be** перед подлежащим:

**Am** I happy? Я счастлив?

**Is** the book interesting? Книга интересная?

**Is** he our teacher? Он наш учитель?

Для образования отрицательной формы достаточно поставить отрицательную частицу **not** после глагола **to be**:

**I am not** happy. Я несчастлив.

The book **is not** interesting. Книга неинтересная.

He **is not** our teacher. Он не наш учитель.

В разговорной речи отрицательная частица **not** часто сливается с глаголом **to be**, образуя сокращения:

is not = isn't

are not = aren't

They aren't stupid.                      Они не глупые.

Также глагол **to be** может сокращаться, сливаясь с личным местоимением:

I am = I'm

We are = we're

He is = he's

He's at home.

Он дома.

*Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps as in the example.*

**Full Form:**

1. *We are students.*

2. *He is from Spain.*

3. *You are a singer.*

4. *It is a picture.*

5. *They are actors*

**Short Form:**

*A We're students.*

A \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_

A \_\_\_\_\_

**Negative Form**

**Full Form:**

*B We are not students.*

B \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

B \_\_\_\_\_

**Short Form:**

*C We aren't students*

C \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

C \_\_\_\_\_

*Exercise 2. Complete what Brenda says about herself on the picture. Use **am**, **is** or **are**.*

My name (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Brenda Foster. I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ on the left in the picture. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ eighteen years old and I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in the first year at university. My birthday (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on the second of

January. I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ from Santa Monica, California, USA. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ American. My phone number (8) \_\_\_\_\_ 235-456-789. I live at 16 Park Street. My post code (9) \_\_\_\_\_ LA 30 SM. I've got a sister and a brother. Their names (10) \_\_\_\_\_ Gina and Paul. Gina (11) \_\_\_\_\_ 16 years old and Paul (12) \_\_\_\_\_ only three. I've also got a dog. His name (13) \_\_\_\_\_ Spot. He (14) \_\_\_\_\_ on the right in the picture. My Mum (15) \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor. She works at a hospital. My Dad (16) \_\_\_\_\_ a driver. He works in Los Angeles. We (17) \_\_\_\_\_ all friendly in our family.

*Exercise 3. Write in is / isn't, are / aren't, am / 'm not.*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ lazy.
2. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ naughty.
3. My granny \_\_\_\_\_ kind.
4. My granddad \_\_\_\_\_ clever.
5. My teachers \_\_\_\_\_ nice.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ a bad pupil.

*Exercise 4. Fill in is, are, He's, She's, I'm, They're.*

1. How \_\_\_\_\_ your mum? — \_\_\_\_\_ fine, thanks.
2. How \_\_\_\_\_ your parents? — \_\_\_\_\_ OK.
3. How \_\_\_\_\_ you? — \_\_\_\_\_ very well, thank you.
4. How \_\_\_\_\_ your uncle? — \_\_\_\_\_ fine, thanks.
5. How \_\_\_\_\_ your children? — \_\_\_\_\_ OK.
6. How \_\_\_\_\_ Liz? — \_\_\_\_\_ fine, thanks.
7. How \_\_\_\_\_ your cousin? — \_\_\_\_\_ very well, thank you

*Exercise 5. Write in am / 'm not, is / isn't or are / aren't.*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ a businessman.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ a student.
3. My friends \_\_\_\_\_ teachers.
4. My uncle \_\_\_\_\_ a driver.

5. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ doctors.
6. My cousins \_\_\_\_\_ vets.
7. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ a shop-assistant.

### **Present Simple** (простое настоящее время)

Время **Present Simple** обозначает действие в настоящем в широком смысле слова. Оно употребляется для обозначения обычных, регулярно повторяющихся или постоянных действий, например, когда мы говорим о чьих-либо привычках, режиме дня, расписании и т. д., т. е. **Present Simple** обозначает действия, которые происходят в настоящее время, но не привязаны именно к моменту речи.

**I live** in London. Я живу в Лондоне.

The meeting **starts** at 6 o'clock. Собрание начнется в шесть часов.

#### **Образование Present Simple**

Утвердительные предложения:

I play	We play
You play	You play
He / she / it plays	They play

Вопросительные предложения:

Do I play?	Do we play?
Do you play?	Do you play?
Does he / she / it play?	Do they play?

### Отрицательные предложения:

I do not play

We do not play

You do not play

You do not play

He / she / it does not play

They do not play

Английский глагол во временной форме **Present Simple** почти всегда совпадает со своей начальной, то есть указанной в словаре, формой без частицы **to**. Лишь в 3-ем лице единственного числа к ней нужно прибавить окончание **-s**:

I work – he works

Если глагол оканчивается на **-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, то к нему прибавляется окончание **-es**:

I wish – he wishes

К глаголам на **-y** с предшествующей согласной тоже прибавляется окончание **-es**, а **-y** заменяется на **-i**:

I try – he tries

Если же глагол оканчивается на **-y** с предшествующей гласной, то **-y** сохраняется и добавляется только окончание **-s**:

I play – he plays

Для того, чтобы построить **вопросительное предложение**, перед подлежащим нужно поставить вспомогательный глагол. Время **Present Simple** используется без него, поэтому в этом случае добавляется вспомогательный глагол **do** (или **does** в 3 л. ед. ч.):

**Do** you like rock?

Тебе нравится рок?

**Does** he speak Spanish?

Он говорит по-испански?

В **отрицательных предложениях** тоже используется вспомогательный глагол **do/does**, но не перед подлежащим, а перед глаголом. После него прибавляется отрицательная частица

**not. Do/does** и **not** часто сокращаются до **don't** и **doesn't** соответственно:

I **do not like** black coffee Я не люблю черный кофе.

She **doesn't** smoke. Она не курит.

**Present Simple** is used for:

permanent situations, habits, daily routine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She works in an office.</li> <li>• She wakes up at 6 a.m.</li> </ul>
likes and dislikes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I adore cats but I hate dogs.</li> </ul>
repeated actions in the present especially with adverbs of frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He often buys her flowers.</li> </ul>
facts which are permanently true	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The sun sets in the west.</li> </ul>
scheduled actions (timetables or programmes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• My train leaves at 7 a.m. tomorrow.</li> </ul>
“+”	“ - “
I play chess. You play chess. We play chess. They play chess.	I don't play chess. You don't play chess. We don't play chess. They don't play chess.
He plays chess. She plays chess. It plays chess.	He doesn't play chess. She doesn't play chess. It doesn't play chess.

**Spelling:**

ss, ch, tch, sh, x, o + es (kisses, washes, does)

согласный+y → y + ies (study – studies)



*Exercise 1. Write the verbs in the third person singular*

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. I miss. He miss <b>es</b> . | 11. I teach. He ...   |
| 2. I buy. He ...               | 12. I fly. He ...     |
| 3. I carry. He ...             | 13. I run. He ...     |
| 4. I fix. He ...               | 14. I guess. He ...   |
| 5. I watch. She...             | 15. I worry. She...   |
| 6. I call. He...               | 16. I dance. He...    |
| 7. I go. She ...               | 17. I have. She ...   |
| 8. I dry. She ...              | 18. I finish. She ... |
| 9. I play. He ...              | 19. I push. He ...    |
| 10. I pay. It ...              | 20. I stop. It ...    |

*Exercise 2. Put the verbs into the third person singular (Поставьте глаголы в форму 3 л., ед. ч. и распределите по трем колонкам в соответствии с особенностями чтения окончания):*

match, try, bake, dance, ring, keep, hit, work, teach, rise, hate, leave, smoke, arrive, smile, kiss, begin, cry, lose, dress, choose, rob, like, sleep

[s] после глухого согласного	[ɪz] после шипящих и свистящих	[z] после звонкого согласного, после гласного
bakes	matches	tries

*Exercise 3. Write the verbs in 3d person singular.*

*do – does*                      *go*     – \_\_\_\_\_  
*read – reads*                 *collect* – \_\_\_\_\_  
*study – studies*             *hate*   – \_\_\_\_\_  
*wash – washes*             *play*   – \_\_\_\_\_  
   *tidy*    – \_\_\_\_\_  
   *watch* – \_\_\_\_\_  
   *brush* – \_\_\_\_\_  
   *teach* – \_\_\_\_\_

*Exercise 4. Put the verbs in the Present Simple.*

1. One fly \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) , two flies \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly).
2. One girl \_\_\_\_\_ (to cry), four girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to cry).
3. When a wolf \_\_\_\_\_ (to see) the moon, it \_\_\_\_\_  
(to begin) to howl (ВЫТЬ).
4. Wolves and sheep \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) never friends.
5. Our hens \_\_\_\_\_ (to lay [откладывать]) a lot of eggs.
6. Boys \_\_\_\_\_ (to fight) and \_\_\_\_\_ (to shout).
7. That boy \_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to catch some balls.
8. These girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to try) to run away from an angry  
turkey.
9. If one goose \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) one tooth, how many  
teeth \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) thirteen geese \_\_\_\_\_ ?

*Exercise 5. Choose a verb from the box and fill in the gaps. You  
sometimes need the negative:*

make   get up   wake up   hurry   get   finish   do   let   shout   go have   be
---

- Sandra always 1) \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning. She  
2) \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast for her husband and children. Then she 3)

\_\_\_\_\_ the children ready for school. The children never 4) \_\_\_\_\_ easily and she sometimes 5) \_\_\_\_\_ at them. They 6) \_\_\_\_\_ to school with their father who 7) \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher. He 8) \_\_\_\_\_ never late for school, and when the children 9) \_\_\_\_\_ he 10) \_\_\_\_\_ very angry. The children 11) \_\_\_\_\_ lessons every day and they usually 12) \_\_\_\_\_ homework from their teachers, but sometimes they 13) \_\_\_\_\_ it. When they 14) \_\_\_\_\_ their homework, Sandra 15) \_\_\_\_\_ them play with their friends.

*Exercise 6. Put the verbs in the Present Simple.*

*Yan is at a summer camp in Poland. Write what he usually does in the camp.*

He \_\_\_\_\_ (get) up at 7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) his English lesson every day. He \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) English to his friends. He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) board games in the afternoon. Sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the lake. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (go) hiking. He sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) by the camp fire in the evenings. He never \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on a trip without his friends.

*Exercise 7. Put the verbs in the Present Simple.*

go      like      love      watch      read      like  
walk      come      do      watch

My name's Pavel. In the evening I usually (1) \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. Then I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ TV or video. I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ action films! They are super! Then I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ my dog. After that I (5) \_\_\_\_\_ home, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a book and (7) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed. My sister is little. She doesn't (8) \_\_\_\_\_ action films. She (9) \_\_\_\_\_ cartoons. She (10) \_\_\_\_\_ them every day.

Exercise 8. Look at the table and write about Ellie.

	sports programmes	comedies	action films	the news
<b>Often</b>		✓		
<b>Sometimes</b>			✓	
<b>Rarely</b>	✓			
<b>Never</b>				✓

1. Ellie often watches comedies.
2. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_.

Exercise 9. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words.

always usually often sometimes rarely never

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ celebrate Christmas.
2. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ decorates a Christmas tree.
3. My dad \_\_\_\_\_ buys a Christmas tree.
4. My granny \_\_\_\_\_ makes a cake.
5. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ send Christmas cards.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ get presents.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ sing Christmas carols.

Exercise 10. Complete the poem.

'm end go have is is start starts starts watch

My lessons (1) \_\_\_\_\_ at ten to eight,

But, poor me! I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ always late.

English (3) \_\_\_\_\_ at ten to nine,

That's when my eyes begin to shine.

Russian (4) \_\_\_\_\_ at half past ten,

But I haven't got my pen.

It's not on my desk, or under my chair.  
Oh, here it (5) \_\_\_\_\_, in Silvia's hair.  
My lessons (6) \_\_\_\_\_ at five past two,  
But I haven't got my shoe.  
Oh, here it (7) \_\_\_\_\_, behind the door.  
I'm late again, it's half past four.  
At five o'clock I (8) \_\_\_\_\_ my tea,  
At ten to six I (9) \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to bed at ten to eight.  
To have a rest is always great!

*Exercise 11. Complete the sentences using Present Simple.*

like live lives likes don't live doesn't live

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ in Russia. I \_\_\_\_\_ in Great Britain.
2. My Dad \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada. He \_\_\_\_\_ in America.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ reading. But my brother \_\_\_\_\_ watching TV

*Exercise 12. Complete the sentences using Present Simple.*

Beachcombing — прочёсывание пляжа / прогулки по пляжу в  
поисках чего-л. ценного

Be go live walk have be collect

Steve's granddad (1) \_\_\_\_\_ at the seaside. He (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
a nice small house. His house (3) \_\_\_\_\_ near the beach. Every  
day he (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach. He (5) \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach  
and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ things there. His hobby (7) \_\_\_\_\_  
beachcombing.

*Exercise 13. Write like or likes.*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ quiz shows.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ horror films.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ music programmes.
4. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ the news.

5. My friend Nastya \_\_\_\_\_ cartoons.
6. All my friends \_\_\_\_\_ nature programmes.
7. My grandad \_\_\_\_\_ sports programmes.

*Exercise 14. Listen and complete the description of Sam's day:*



**Sam's version**

Sam gets up at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 He has a \_\_\_\_\_ and some fruit. He goes to work at \_\_\_\_\_. He works hard. He doesn't have time for \_\_\_\_\_. He finishes work at \_\_\_\_\_. He gets home at \_\_\_\_\_ and has \_\_\_\_\_. He reads his \_\_\_\_\_ and then goes to bed at \_\_\_\_\_.

**Sam's mother's version**

Sam gets up at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 He has a coffee and some \_\_\_\_\_. He goes to work at \_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_ hard. He takes \_\_\_\_\_ for lunch. He finishes work at \_\_\_\_\_. He gets home at \_\_\_\_\_ and has \_\_\_\_\_. He watches \_\_\_\_\_ and then goes to bed at \_\_\_\_\_.

*Two things were the same in Sam and his mother's versions. Name them.*

## Present Simple Questions

### General Questions

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Do I know</b> Mary?    | <b>Does he know</b> Mary?  |
| <b>Do you know</b> Mary?  | <b>Does she know</b> Mary? |
| <b>Do we know</b> Mary?   | <b>Does it know</b> Mary?  |
| <b>Do they know</b> Mary? |                            |

### Alternative Questions

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Do you know</b> Mary <i>or</i> Sam?    | <b>Does he know</b> Mary <i>or</i> John?  |
| <b>Do they like</b> tea <i>or</i> coffee? | <b>Does she like</b> cats <i>or</i> dogs? |

### Special Questions

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Why do you work</b> so late? | <b>Where does he live?</b> |
| <b>Where do you study?</b>      | <b>When does she work?</b> |

*Exercise 15. Ask your friend about what Yan and Nick do in the Polish camp. Write questions using do or does. Give short answers.*

E.g. Do they speak English in the camp every ? — Yes, they do.  
(No, they don't).

1. Yan / speak English / in the camp / every day?
2. he / play / board games?
3. Nick / eat / Polish food / in the camp?
4. they / go hiking?
5. children / go / on a trip / every day?
6. Nick / have / English classes / every afternoon?
7. they / sometimes / sit / by the fire / or / round the Christmas tree?

*Exercise 16. Give short answers.*

1. Do you watch the news?
2. Does your mum like horror films?
3. Do your parents like comedies?
4. Does your friend like nature programmes?
5. Does your teacher like music programmes?

*Exercise 17. Put questions to the sentences.*

**The Greens** — СемьяГринов

1. The Greens live in Tomsk. (Where)
2. She lives in Green Street. (Where)
3. Grace usually has supper at nine o'clock. (When)
4. Tim reads many books. (Does)
5. Sally speaks Spanish. (Does)
6. We have English lessons on Tuesdays and Fridays. (Do ...  
or...)
7. They work on a farm. (Where)
8. I make my bed in the morning. (Do)
9. The children play in the park, not in the square. (Do ... or...)
10. They do their homework after school. (When)
11. I have a glass of milk for supper. (What)
12. We like watching TV in the evening. (Do)

*Exercise 18. Put the words in the correct place.*

1. She comes home late. (Always)
2. George eats meat. (Never)
3. You see her in the street. (Sometimes)
4. Does Tim go to school by taxi? (Usually)
5. We spend summer in France. (Usually)
6. Tom and Tim go to the cinema on Mondays. (Often)
7. My dog barks. (Sometimes)
8. Kate goes swimming. (Often)



9. Simon does his English homework. (Never)
10. I dance at discos. (Seldom)

*Exercise 19. Translate the sentences.*

1. Обычно я встаю в 7 часов. Я люблю вставать рано.
2. Дети часто гуляют после школы. Они не хотят идти домой.
3. Мой отец всегда читает вечером. Он любит читать.
4. Иногда она ходит в кино. Она не любит ходить в театр.
5. Моя мать редко смотрит телевизор. А ты любишь смотреть ТВ?
6. Во сколько они обычно начинают работать?
7. Мистер Браун работает в школе.
8. Мы редко ходим в театр.
9. Ты смотришь фильмы ужасов?
10. Мои родители живут в Лондоне.

*Exercise 20. Find the mistakes and correct them.*

1. The stars shines in the sky.
2. I like watch sunset.
3. They do go to the seaside every year.
4. The leaves are fall down in autumn.
5. The sun bright.
6. Rebecca wash her hair every day.
7. They don't never go on holiday in May.
8. Phil doesn't wants to do his homework.
9. I visits my grandparents every week.
10. Do they drink coffee in the morning? - No, they doesn't.

## Present Continuous

is used for:

actions happening at or around the moment of speaking  
temporary actions

irritable habits (with always and constantly)

fixed arrangements in the nearest future

- He is looking for a new job at the moment.

- This week I'm working from 9 to 7.

- You are always losing your glasses!

- I'm visiting my in-laws at the weekend.

“+”

I am reading now.

You are reading now.

We are reading now.

They are reading now.

He is reading now.

She is reading now.

It is reading now.

“\_”

I am not reading now

You aren't reading now.

We aren't reading now.

They aren't reading now.

He isn't reading now.

She isn't reading now.

It isn't reading now.

### Spelling:

e → -ing (take – **taking**)

ie → y+ing (lie – **lying**)

double consonant+ing удвоение согласной, если перед ней стоит краткий гласный звук под ударением (swim – **swimming**)

*Exercise 1. Add -ing to the verbs and put them into correct box:*

run, swim, drive, play, lie, die, read, travel, cycle, put, ride, drink, write, fly, take, cut, sleep, ski

+ing	ie →y+ing	e→ing	double consonant+ing (удвоение согласной)
playing			

*Exercise 2. Open the brackets using Present Simple or Present Continuous:*

1. She studies (study) every evening.
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) with Mary now.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (get) married next week.
4. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the bus to school.
5. Her husband never \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) her birthday.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) television at the moment.

**К глаголам, не употребляемым во временах группы  
Continuous, относятся**

- 1) глаголы чувственного восприятия: see, hear, feel, notice;
- 2) глаголы, обозначающие мыслительные процессы: know, understand, remember, forget, want, wish;
- 3) глаголы, выражающие наши предпочтения: like, dislike, hate, detest, love, can't stand, mind, can't bear, prefer;
- 4) глаголы, выражающие мнение: suppose, believe, suggest, propose, think, believe;
- 5) другие глаголы, обозначающие состояния: belong, possess, owe, own, have, fit, suit, match, smell (to have the smell of), taste (to have the taste of).

*Exercise 3. Choose the correct tense in these sentences:*

1. Jack's not here. He **plays/is playing** golf.
2. That actor's face **appears/ is appearing** regularly in Sunday magazines.
3. Jack **gets/is getting** requests to do adverts all time now.
4. She can't come to the phone. She **has/is having** a bath.
5. Generally, nurses do not **earn/are not earning** a lot of money.
6. Water **boils/is boiling** at 100 C.
7. Where's James? - He **plays/is playing** football in the garden right now.
8. What do you usually do on Saturdays? - I **clean/am cleaning** the house and do/am doing shopping.
9. Claire **works/is working** as a secretary.
10. Sarah usually **arrives/ is arriving** at work at 9 o'clock.

*Exercise 4. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, Present Simple or Present Continuous.*

A: Can I help you, sir?

B: Yes please. I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for a birthday present for my wife.

A: I see. What kind of things (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (she/like)?

B: Oh, she (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) reading books or interior decorating and she (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (love) listening to Latin music.

A: How about this book then? It (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) over a hundred pages of different ways to decorate your home and lots of pictures, too.

B: I (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (not/know) about that. Is there anything else you could show me?

A: Well, sir. I (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (believe) this set of CD's with Latin bands is an excellent choice. Your wife will enjoy it very much.

B: How much is it?

A: It (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (cost) \$25. They are on special offer.

B: Okay, then. I just (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) she won't play the music too loud because I (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (hate) Latin music!

*Exercise 5. Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word in the brackets. Do not change the word in the brackets. You are to use 2-5 words including the word given:*

1. She can afford to buy designer clothes. (enough)

She has enough money to buy designer clothes.

2. Betty's friends are giving her a room in their flat for a few days. (staying)

Betty \_\_\_\_\_ friends for a few days.

3. I play computer games for an hour in the evenings. (spend)

I \_\_\_\_\_ playing computer games in the evenings.

4. More and more people enjoy playing basketball. (becoming)

Basketball \_\_\_\_\_ more popular all the time.

5. Debbie is a very modest person. (talk)

Debbie \_\_\_\_\_ her achievements much.

6. He is getting ready to run in the Olympics. (preparing)

He \_\_\_\_\_ for the Olympics.

*Exercise 6. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form, Present Simple or Present Continuous.*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my niece tonight.
2. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you/taste) the soup?
3. Are you alright? You \_\_\_\_\_ (look) very pale!
4. It \_\_\_\_\_ (smell) like our mum is baking cakes!

Yummy!

5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) about moving to England.

Scotland is too windy for me.

6. He \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a very expensive car.

7. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) the porridge to see if it is warm enough.

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) she's a great girl, just a bit shy.

9. Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (fit) a new window in the kitchen.

10. Svetlana \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) in a new film about love.

*Exercise 7. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see). The situation is clear.

2. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you/smell) my coat? What do you want to find?

3. – What about pizza? – I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it's a great idea!

4. – James, please, hurry up! – Yes, just a minute. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for my keys.

5. – Don't worry about the dinner. At least the cake \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) delicious!

– Oh, no, don't eat it!

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time here, in Spain.

7. The chicken \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) too salty.

8. The jeans \_\_\_\_\_ (fit) perfectly.
9. Look at Ann! She \_\_\_\_\_ (appear) to be having a great time!
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) Pam tonight, I'll tell her.

*Exercise 8. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.*

1) Jack (not be) at work this morning. At the moment he (pack) a suitcase.

2) I (have a shower) every morning.

3) You always (lose) your glasses.

4) I usually (work) from 9 to 5.

5) I (look for) somewhere to live.

6) Listen! Somebody (sing).

7) While I (watch) TV my mother (cook) dinner.

8) While I (do) my homework my mother (cook) a splendid dinner.

When I (finish) my work we all (gather) at table and (enjoy) the meal.

9) What you (do) there? – I (taste) the soup. It (taste) delicious.

10) I (see) Tom tonight. We've reserved a table.

11) Can you (speak) louder? I (not understand) you right now.

12) Jane (like) cats but she (not love) dogs.

13) I (read) an interesting book.

14) How often your sister (read)?

15) James (think) about selling his car. – I (think) it's a bad idea.

*Exercise 9. Put the verbs in brackets into the present simple or the present continuous.*

1. Jason (not come) with us this evening.

2. What this sign (mean)?

3. We usually (meet) at the sports center every Wednesday afternoon.

4. Greg (train) for the next Olympics.

5. Michael Burns is very rich. He (own) a department store.

6. John and Mary (play) chess at the moment.
7. Peter usually (not/have) porridge for breakfast.
8. My father (buy) a newspaper every day.
9. Mr and Mrs Dean (not/go) to Mexico tomorrow.
10. (Pierre/speak) English? - No, but he (speak) French.

## Future Simple

### will + the Verb

“+”

I will go there tomorrow  
 He will go there tomorrow  
 She will go there tomorrow  
 It will go there tomorrow  
 We will go there tomorrow  
 You will go there tomorrow  
 They will go there tomorrow  
 “?”

“-“

I won't go there tomorrow  
 He won't go there tomorrow  
 She won't go there tomorrow  
 It won't go there tomorrow  
 We won't go there tomorrow  
 You won't go there tomorrow  
 They won't go there tomorrow

Will I go there tomorrow?  
 Will he go there tomorrow?  
 Will she go there tomorrow?  
 Will it go there tomorrow?  
 Will we go there tomorrow?  
 Will you go there tomorrow?  
 Will they go there tomorrow?

### Offers and Suggestions

Shall I open the door?  
 Shall we go to the cinema?

## Future Simple

Используется для действий, относительно которых мы не приняли решения, мы не уверены, произойдут ли они:

- I'll probably buy a new car (Я еще не решил).



Выражения надежды, страхов, угроз, сиюминутных решений, предложений, обещаний, предостережений, комментариев, предположений относительно будущего, особенно с глаголами и фразами: expect, hope, believe, I'm afraid, I'm sure, I know, I think, probably

- I think it will be sunny tomorrow (предположение).

выражения предположения относительно действия или события в будущем, которое, наверное или возможно, произойдет:

- I think you will pass the test (предположение).
- He will be twenty next year (действие в будущем).
- She will probably phone later (предположение).

### **Слова-сигналы:**

tomorrow, tonight, next week, next month, next year, in two days, the day after tomorrow, soon, in a week, in a month.

*Exercise 1. Translate into Russian and comment on the use of Future Simple.*

1. I'll come tomorrow night.
2. I think he will speak to us about it.
3. I promise I'll phone you soon.
4. The necessary papers will arrive next week.
5. I suppose we'll never see him again.
6. Will you be back soon?
7. Who'll win today, what do you think?
8. Ted will never forgive you, I'm sure.
9. I promise I'll pay the day after tomorrow.
10. They will go to New York in a year.

*Exercise 2. Make the following sentences interrogative and negative.*

1. He will arrive tomorrow morning.
2. He will go to London next spring.
3. They will return in two hours.
4. It will rain tomorrow.
5. She will be home at eight o'clock.
6. It will be cold this winter.
7. I will take part in that concert.
8. It will be cold in the evening.
9. They will return in a month or so.
10. There will be fog tomorrow.

*Exercise 3. Ask questions to the following sentences beginning with the words in brackets.*

1. She will go to school next year. (When? Who?)
2. I think they'll come to see us next week. (Who? When?)
3. She will see her friend at the cinema. (Whom? Where?)
4. It will snow tonight. (When?)
5. Their group will go to London next month. (When? Why?)
6. Those happy days will never come back. (What? Why?)
7. My in-laws will come tomorrow. (Who? When?)
8. They will go to the seaside in spring or in summer. (Who? When? Where?)
9. There will be rain tomorrow. (What? When? Where?)
10. We will go for a walk. (When?)

*Exercise 4. Ask questions to the underlined parts of the following sentences.*

1. I think I'll get up earlier tomorrow.
2. I'll read this book at the weekend.
3. He is tired. He'll go and have a rest.

4. They will write a test at their English class.
5. He will return the book tomorrow.
6. They will go to Moscow next month.
7. He will come back from Spain tomorrow.
8. She will stay at home because she is tired.
9. There will be a lot of snow next winter.
10. I will be foggy near the river in the morning.

*Exercise 5. Open the brackets. You may need to use the negative or interrogative form.*

1. I (to be) very busy in January as we (to have) our exams.
2. He (to come) to see us in a year.
3. This day (to come) sooner or later.
4. You (to go) to the cinema with me?
5. Perhaps I (to drive) to town this weekend. Who (to join) me?
6. He is selfish. I don't think he (to help) you.
7. He is selfish. I think he (to help) you.
8. There (to be) heavy fog tomorrow. I think he (to arrive) in such weather.
9. When you (to join) me? I am still waiting.
10. No one (to believe) you, I'm afraid.

*Exercise 6. Translate into English.*

1. Я уверен, он придет.
2. Вы отправите это письмо сегодня?
3. Вы завтра будете работать?
4. Мы не приедем на выходные.
5. Через два года я буду жить в Москве.
6. Кто пойдет завтра с нами в театр?
7. Возможно, мы не будем играть в футбол завтра. Обещают, что пойдет дождь.
8. Эта зима будет холодной.

9. Этой зимой будет много снега.
10. Думаю, мы еще увидимся.

### **Will and Be going to**

will is used be going to is used

to talk about things we are not sure about or we haven't decided yet

- I'll probably buy a new car (I haven't decided yet). to talk about things we are sure about or we have already decided to do in the near future

- I'm going to buy a new car (I've decided it).

to express hopes, fears, threats, on-the-spot decisions, offers, promises, warnings, predictions, comments, especially with: expect, hope, believe, I'm afraid, I'm sure, I know, I think, probably

- I think it will be sunny tomorrow (prediction). to express intentions and plans

- Now that I've got the money, I'm going to buy a new dress (intention).

- I'm going to get some training so I can get a better job (plan).

to express a prediction or a future action or event which may or may not happen

- I think you will pass the test (prediction).

- He will be twenty next year (future event).

- She will probably phone later. (prediction). When we can see evidence that something is going to happen.

- Watch out! We're going to have an accident. (We can see a car coming)

- It's going to rain (We can see dark clouds in the sky).

**Shall** is used with I and we in suggestions and offers:

Shall we go by train? (suggestion)

Shall I help you with your bags? (offer)

*Exercise 7. Fill in: shall, will, won't:*

Larry: \_\_\_\_\_ go for a picnic tomorrow?

Sue: Yes. That's a good idea. I \_\_\_\_\_ some sandwiches.

Larry: OK. And I \_\_\_\_\_ bring some lemonade.

Sue: \_\_\_\_\_ I buy some cheese?

Larry: I don't really like cheese.

Sue: I \_\_\_\_\_ buy any cheese then. I \_\_\_\_\_ bring some fruit instead.

Larry: I think it \_\_\_\_\_ be sunny tomorrow so I \_\_\_\_\_ probably wear my shorts. I \_\_\_\_\_ take a pullover.

Sue: Well, I think I \_\_\_\_\_ take mine. It is cold in the mornings.

Larry: \_\_\_\_\_ I invite Bob and Linda?

Sue: That's a good idea. It \_\_\_\_\_ be nice if they come.

Complete the sentences with will ('ll) or be going to.

1. A: Why are you turning on the television?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ watch the news.

2. A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.

B: Haven't you? Well, don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ lend you some.

3. A: I've got a headache.

B: Have you? Wait there and I \_\_\_\_\_ get some aspirin for you.

4. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ wash the car.

5. A: I've decided to repaint that room.

B: Oh, have you? What colour \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ paint it?

6. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?  
B: Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_ buy something for dinner.
7. A: I don't know how to use the camera.  
B: It's quite easy. I \_\_\_\_\_ show you.
8. A: What would you like to eat?  
B: I \_\_\_\_\_ have a sandwich, please.
9. A: Did you post that letter for me?  
B: Oh, I'm sorry. I completely forgot. I \_\_\_\_\_ do it now.
10. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?  
B: No, it looks as if it \_\_\_\_\_ fall down.
11. A: Has George decided what to do when he leaves school?  
B: Oh yes, everything is planned. He \_\_\_\_\_ have a holiday for a few weeks and then he \_\_\_\_\_ do a computer programming course.

## Past Simple

Это прошедшее простое время в английском языке. Когда речь идет о прошлом, обычно используется именно это время. Используя его, мы говорим о чем-то, что **произошло** (то есть просто случилось) в прошлом.

Рассмотрим, как образуются предложения с PastSimple в утвердительной, отрицательной и вопросительной формах.

### 1. Утвердительная форма: I visited

Большинство глаголов образуют форму PastSimple с помощью окончания **-ed**, у неправильных глаголов особые формы прошедшего времени. Возьмем для примера правильный глагол **to visit – посещать**.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I <b>visited</b>	We <b>visited</b>
2 лицо	You <b>visited</b>	You <b>visited</b>
3 лицо	He/She /It <b>visited</b>	They <b>visited</b>

### Примеры:

Last week Dana **invited** me to her birthday party – На прошлой неделе Дана пригласила меня на празднование своего Дня рождения.

I **completed** the course on Monday – Я закончил курс в понедельник.

### 2. Отрицательная форма: I didn't visit

Отрицание строится с помощью вспомогательного глагола to do в форме прошедшего времени – **did** и частицы **not**. Смысловой глагол используется в начальной форме. В разговорной речи **did not** сокращается до **didn't**.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I <b>did not invite</b>	We <b>did not invite</b>
2 лицо	You <b>did not invite</b>	You <b>did not invite</b>
3 лицо	He/She/It <b>did not invite</b>	They <b>did not invite</b>

### Примеры:

Igor **didn't meet** me at the airport – Игорь не встретил меня в аэропорту.

We **didn't order** this meal – Мы не заказывали это блюдо.

### 3. Вопросительная форма: Did I visit?

Вопросительная форма строится тоже с помощью **did** – он ставится перед подлежащим. Сам смысловый глагол используется в начальной форме (без окончаний).

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	<b>Did I invite?</b>	<b>Did we invite?</b>
2 лицо	<b>Did you invite?</b>	<b>Did you invite?</b>
3 лицо	<b>Did he/she/it invite?</b>	<b>Did they invite?</b>

### Примеры:

**Did you go** to school yesterday? – Ты вчера ходил в школу?

**Did they feed** your cat? – Они кормили твою кошку?

### Значение Past Simple

В большинстве случаев Past Simple обозначает действие, произошедшее в какой-то момент прошлого, факт. В отличие от PastContinuous, оно не обозначает продолжавшееся, длившееся действие. Рассмотрим основные значения прошедшего простого времени.



- **Действие, произошедшее в прошлом (основной случай).**

Действие в прошлом, обычно сопровождается уточнениями вроде *yesterday* (вчера), *last week* (на прошлой неделе), *in 2011* (в 2011 году), *about two hours ago* (около двух часов назад) и так далее.

Это может быть действие, произошедшее в определенный момент:

**I returned** from the meeting an hour ago. – Я вернулся с собрания час назад.

**We arrived** in London at seven thirty-two pm. – Мы прибыли в Лондон в семь тридцать две вечера.

В приблизительное время в прошлом:

**Karen purchased** new car yesterday. – Карен купила вчера новую машину.

**We met** in 2011. – Мы познакомились в 2011 году.

Или просто в прошлом, без уточнения времени:

**I lost** my phone. – Я потерял свой телефон.

He **won**. – Он выиграл.

- **Повторяющееся в прошлом действие.**

В этом случае в предложении есть обстоятельство времени, иначе было бы непонятно, что имеется в виду. Например: *last summer* – прошлым летом, *every evening* – каждый вечер.

Last summer **I spent** a lot of time in the country – Прошлым летом я проводил много времени за городом (то есть время от времени бывал за городом).

She **visited** us almost every evening – Она навещала нас почти каждый вечер.

В значении «повторяющееся действие в прошлом» вместо прошедшего простого времени часто используют оборот *used to*:

**I used to** spend a lot of time in country – Я (часто) проводил много времени за городом.

She **used to** visit us almost every evening – Она навещала нас почти каждый вечер.

- **Последовательные прошедшие действия.**

Пересказывая какие-нибудь события, мы часто используем простое прошедшее время:

Harry **woke up**, **took** a shower and **made** breakfast. – Гарри проснулся, принял душ и приготовил завтрак.

She **closed** her eyes and **smiled**. – Она закрыла глаза и улыбнулась.

## Past Continuous

это прошедшее длительное время в английском языке. Его основное значение – длительное действие, происходившее в определенный момент в прошлом. В отличие от Past Simple, оно выражает действие, которое *происходило* в прошлом, а не *произошло*.

### 1. Утвердительная форма: I was talking

Past Continuous в утвердительной форме образуется с помощью глагола to be и глагола с окончанием **-ing** (причастие настоящего времени), при этом изменяется только глагол **to be**. Соответственно он может быть в форме **was** или **were**.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I <b>was talking</b>	We <b>were talking</b>
2 лицо	You <b>were talking</b>	You <b>were talking</b>
3 лицо	He/She/It <b>was talking</b>	They <b>were talking</b>

Примеры предложений с Past Continuous:

My dog **was playing** with a raccoon. – Моя собака играла с енотом.

My boss **was yelling** at me this morning – Мой босс кричал на меня этим утром.

I **was thinking** of you, when you came in – Я думал о тебе, когда ты вошла.

She **was working** on this article from 9 to 12 – Она работала над этой статьей с 9 до 12.

## 2. Отрицательная форма: I was not talking

Отрицание строится с помощью частицы **not** – добавьте ее после **was** или **were**.

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	I <b>was not talking</b>	We <b>were not talking</b>
2 лицо	You <b>were not talking</b>	You <b>were not talking</b>
3 лицо	He/She/It <b>was not talking</b>	They <b>were not talking</b>

Возможны сокращения: **wasn't, weren't**.

### Примеры:

Sorry, I **was not listening**. – Простите, я не слушал.

The raccoon **wasn't playing**, it was trying to hurt my dog! – Енот не играл, он пытался поранить мою собаку!

Don't interrupt me, I **wasn't talking** to you – Не перебивай меня, я не с тобой разговаривал.

We **weren't trying** to insult you, we **were** just **discussing** your opinion – Мы не пытались оскорбить вас, мы просто обсуждали вашу точку зрения.

### 3. Вопросительная форма: Was I talking?

В вопросительной форме глагол **to be** ставится перед подлежащим:

	Единственное число	Множественное число
1 лицо	<b>Was I talking?</b>	<b>Were we talking?</b>
2 лицо	<b>Were you talking?</b>	<b>Were you talking?</b>
3 лицо	<b>Was he/she/it talking?</b>	<b>Were they talking?</b>

#### Примеры:

**Was the water boiling?** – Вода кипела?

**Were you ear-dropping?** – Вы подслушивали?

**Was he cooking** when I called? – Он готовил (еду), когда я позвонила?

**Were they playing** chess this morning? – Они утром играли в шахматы?

### Употребление Past Continuous

Past Continuous употребляется в следующих случаях:

- Действие происходило в определенный момент в прошлом.

В таком случае момент обычно уточняется с помощью:

а) указания времени:

I **was having** my breakfast at nine. – В девять часов я завтракал.

We **were not walking** at midnight. – Мы не гуляли в полночь.

б) другого действия:

I **was sleeping** when you turned on the TV. – Я спал, когда ты включил телевизор.

What **were** you **doing** when the earthquake started? – Что вы делали, когда началось землетрясение? (чем занимались в этот момент)

• **Длительное действие, происходившее в определенный промежуток времени в прошлом.**

Мы можем выразить с помощью прошедшего длительного времени некое действие, которое не происходило в определенный момент прошлого, а происходило в течение какого-то периода времени.

I **was writing** a novel last winter. – Прошлой зимой я писал роман.

Jack **was taking** English lessons this year. – В этом году Джек занимался на уроках английского языка.

• **Повторяющееся действие с негативным оттенком.**

Past Continuous в сочетании с наречиями типа *always*, *constantly* (имеющими значение «все время») выражает неприятное, раздражающее действие, которое регулярно происходило в прошлом. Этот оборот характерен для разговорной речи.

She **was always coming** to class late. – Она все время опаздывала на урок.

He **was constantly talking**. – Он постоянно болтал.

*Exercise 1. Make the sentences negative.*

1. I was at home.

2. We were at the lesson.
3. We were learning English.
4. You were eating lunch.
5. You ate a sandwich for lunch.
6. It was raining hard.
7. It rained cats and dogs.

*Exercise 2. Make the sentences interrogative (ask questions).*

1. She was in New York.
2. She visited her friends in New York.
3. He was speaking to John.
4. He spoke to John about his work.
5. They were in the office.
6. They were working in the office.
7. They finished the work.

*Exercise 3. Open the brackets using Past Simple or Past Continuous.*

1. I (to go) to the cinema yesterday.
2. I (to go) to the cinema at four o'clock yesterday.
3. They (to go) to the cinema when they met me.
4. She (to learn) words the whole evening yesterday.
5. She (to learn) words when mother came home.
6. He (to work) in the garden yesterday.
7. He (to work) in the garden from five till eight yesterday.
8. My sister is fond of reading. She (to read) the whole evening yesterday.
9. The children (to do) their lessons at six o'clock yesterday.
10. I (not to play) the piano yesterday. I (to write) a letter to my friend.
11. I (not to play) the piano at four o'clock yesterday. I (to read) a book.

12. He (not to sleep) when father came home. He (to do) his homework.

13. When I (to go) to school the day before yesterday, I met Mike and Pete. They (totalk) and (toeat) anice-cream.

14. The baby (to sleep) the whole evening yesterday. She (feel) bad.

15. What your father (to do) from eight till nine yesterday?

16. Why she (to cry) when I saw her yesterday?

*Exercise 4. Open the brackets using Past Simple or Past Continuous.*

**Ann:** How \_\_\_\_ your holiday at the seaside?

**Ben:** Oh, it \_\_\_\_ wonderful, thank you! We \_\_\_\_ great fun!

**Ann:** What (you / do)\_\_\_\_\_ there?

**Ben:** In the mornings, while my parents still (have breakfast) \_\_\_\_\_, I (play) \_\_\_\_\_ tennis with my friend Harry. After that, at about 10 o'clock we (swim) \_\_\_\_\_ in the sea and (play)\_\_\_\_\_ football on the beach.

**Ann:** Yes, that sounds good! And what (you / do)\_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoons after your lunch?

**Ben:** After lunch (we / go)\_\_\_\_\_ on some interesting excursions around the place

where (we / stay) \_\_\_\_\_ that week. In the evenings after dinner (we / watch)\_\_\_\_\_ films on TV or (we / play) \_\_\_\_\_ chess with my dad.

**Ann:** I see, and what (you / do)\_\_\_\_\_ between 5 pm and dinner time?

**Ben:** Well, when the weather was nice and warm, my friend and I (have fun)\_\_\_\_\_ at the seaside. We (swim)\_\_\_\_\_or (play)\_\_\_\_\_volleyball on the beach.

**Ann:** Fantastic! Next time I'll go with you.

*Exercise 5. Translate into English using Past Simple or Past Continuous.*

1. В то время, когда Катя путешествовала по Америке, она узнала, что известная поп-звезда выступает в Лос-Анджелесе.
2. Я смотрел телевизор в то время, когда случилось это ужасное происшествие.
3. Когда прозвенел звонок, ученики все еще писали сочинение.
4. Что Вы делали вчера в пять часов вечера? — Вчера в пять часов вечера я ехал на машине и слушал радио.
5. Ты видела Сергея и Михаила в воскресенье? — Да, когда я их видела, они играли в волейбол в парке. — Странно, они обычно играют в парке по субботам.

*Exercise 6. Open the brackets using Past Simple or Past Continuous.*

1. \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (to wait) for me at 5 p.m.? — Yes, I \_\_\_\_.
2. They \_\_\_\_ (to finish) their work at 11 o'clock and \_\_\_\_ (to come) home.
3. It \_\_\_\_ (to grow) dark, so we \_\_\_\_ (to decide) to return.
4. While Jack \_\_\_\_ (to sit) by the window, we \_\_\_\_ (to work) on a project
5. A young man (to run) out into the street. He \_\_\_\_ (to carry) a cat in his hands.
6. What \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ (to do) when I \_\_\_\_ (to phone) you yesterday?
7. John \_\_\_\_ (to listen) to the radio when the batteries \_\_\_\_ (to run) out.
8. The robbers \_\_\_\_ (to steal) the car and they \_\_\_\_ (to drive) away.
9. She \_\_\_\_ (to go) to buy a dress, but a thief \_\_\_\_ (to steal) all her money.



10. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to slip), \_\_\_\_\_ (to fall) over and \_\_\_\_\_ (to break) her leg.

11. I \_\_\_\_\_ a light in your window as I \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) by.

12. Yesterday while I \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk) down Cherry Lane, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) my friend Thomas.

*Exercise 7. Open the brackets using Past Simple or Past Continuous. Translate the sentences.*

1. Peter (*stay*) at a seaside hotel on holiday when he (*meet*) his friend.

2. While I (*have*) lunch the sun (*come*) out again.

3. Who ... you (*talk to*) on the telephone when I came?

4. When Mary (*read*) the letter she (*notice*) many spelling mistakes.

5. She (*go*) to bed when suddenly she (see) a mouse.

6. We (*sit*) down to dinner when the doorbell (*ring*).

7. Mary's grandfather (*hurt*) his back while he (*dig*) in the vegetable garden yesterday.

8. While he (*sleep*), the doctor (*arrive*).

9. What ... she (*wear*) when you (*see*) her at the party?

10. What... she (*want*) when she (*visit*) you yesterday?

11. Somebody (*knock*) on the front door as I (*have*) breakfast.

12. How much money ... you (*spend*) last Christmas?

13. My father (*give*) me money and I (*spend*) it all in one day.

14. Peter (*not/feel*) very well, so he (*consult*) his doctor.

15. Where ...you (*live*) this time last year?

16. Peter (*not/look*) at me as he (*speak*).

17. When the ambulance (*arrive*), the patient (*sleep*) like a child.

18. I (*read*) when he (*called*).

19. They (*wait*) for the bus when I (*see*) them.

20. What ...you (*do*) when you (*see*) them?

*Exercise 8. Open the brackets using Past Simple or Past Continuous.*

I \_\_\_\_ (*meet*) a man in a pub once and he \_\_\_\_ (*tell*) me this story. A friend of his \_\_\_\_ (*work*) on his car one morning. This friend \_\_\_\_ (*have*) a large dog. Before he \_\_\_\_ (*start*) work, he \_\_\_\_ (*put*) the dog in the car and \_\_\_\_ (*close*) the door. Well, he was under his car, \_\_\_\_ (*work*) busily, when suddenly he \_\_\_\_ (*hear*) mechanical noise, and the car \_\_\_\_ (*start*) to move forward. He \_\_\_\_ (*jump*) up, but too late — the car \_\_\_\_ (*roll*) gently down the hill, and the dog \_\_\_\_ (*sit*) at the wheel as if it \_\_\_\_ (*drive*). Finally, it \_\_\_\_ (*come*) to rest in a neighbour's garden.

*Exercise 9. Open the brackets using Past Simple or Past Continuous.*

When I \_\_\_\_ (*go*) to the shops, I \_\_\_\_ (*see*) my friend. When I \_\_\_\_ (*see*) my friend, I \_\_\_\_ (*say*) 'Hello!' While we \_\_\_\_ (*talk*), a car \_\_\_\_ (*run into*) a man on a bike. When we \_\_\_\_ (*see*) the accident, I \_\_\_\_ (*phone*) for an ambulance. While I \_\_\_\_ (*wait*) for the ambulance, a policeman \_\_\_\_ (*arrive*). When the policeman \_\_\_\_ (*arrive*), he (*ask*) us some questions. The ambulance \_\_\_\_ (*come*), while I \_\_\_\_ (*talk*) to the policeman. The ambulance \_\_\_\_ (*take*) the man to hospital and we \_\_\_\_ (*go*) for a cup of coffee. While we \_\_\_\_ (*drink*) our coffee, we \_\_\_\_ (*talk*) about the accident.

*Exercise 10. Fill in the gaps with the past simple or past continuous of the verbs in brackets. Think over a possible ending.*

A Hollywood director (film) \_\_\_\_\_ an important film in the desert when an old Native American man (come)

\_\_\_\_\_ up to him and said, “Tomorrow rain”. The next day it rained.

A few days later, the director (talk) \_\_\_\_\_ to the cameraman about the next day’s filming. The Native American man (go) \_\_\_\_\_ up to him and said, “Tomorrow storm”.

He was right again, and he saved the director thousands of dollars.

The director was very impressed and (give) \_\_\_\_\_ the old man a job.

The old man (continue) \_\_\_\_\_ to predict the weather correctly, but then he (not come) \_\_\_\_\_ for three weeks.

The director (plan) \_\_\_\_\_ to film an important scene and he needed good weather. So he (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to look for the Native American.

When he (find) \_\_\_\_\_ the old man, he said. “Listen, I have to film an important scene tomorrow. What will the weather be like?”

The old man (shake) \_\_\_\_\_ his head and said.....  
though the film starred a lot of children, the \_\_\_\_\_  
was very good.

*Listen and check. Have you guessed the ending?*

## Final Test

1. Although she has a car, she usually.....to work.  
a) is walking                      b) walking                      c) walks
2. Julia is the chef who .....lunch every day.  
a) cooks                      b) is cooking                      c) cook
3. He.....TV when his mother .....
- a) was watching; was coming  
b) watched; came  
c) was watching; came
4. My baby brother .....with his toys at the moment.  
a) was playing                      b) is playing                      c) played
- 5) I'm eating some cake at the moment. The cake.....delicious.  
a) tastes                      b) is tasting                      c) taste
- 6) Does he.....anything about it?  
a) knows                      b) know                      c) knowing
- 7) He .....you at the moment.  
a) isn't understanding    b) doesn't understand    c) understand
- 8) Dave.....about buying a new car.  
a) thinks                      b) thought                      c) is thinking
- 9) While I.....dinner the children.....cartoons.  
a) was cooking; was watching  
b) was cooking; watch  
c) was cooking; were watching
- 10) When she entered the room she saw that her daughter.....with a kitten.  
a) played                      b) was playing                      c) is playing

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**ENGLISH FOR PR-STUDENTS  
PART I**

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