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“WE LEARN ENGLISH”

PART I

Самара
2005

Федеральное агентство по образованию
Государственное образовательное учреждение
высшего профессионального образования
«САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Кафедра английской филологии

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“WE LEARN ENGLISH”

PART I

Учебное пособие
для студентов II-III курса филологического факультета
специальности «Немецкий язык и литература»
(первый год обучения)

Издательство “Самарский университет”
2005

Ромаданова О.Н., Куклина А.В. “WE LEARN ENGLISH”. PART I: Учебное пособие для студентов II-III курса филологического факультета специальности «Немецкий язык и литература» (первый год обучения). Самара: Изд-во "Самарский университет", 2005. 72 с.

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов II-III курса филологического факультета (немецкого отделения) и имеет целью помочь студентам выработать навыки устной и письменной речи на основе тематически подобранных текстов по 12 урокам основного курса учебника Н.А. Бонк и др. «Английский язык», 1 часть.

Пособие состоит из 11 разделов, включающих тематические тексты, словарь, подлежащий активному усвоению, и послетекстовые упражнения, способствующие развитию навыков монологической и диалогической речи. Тексты содержат наиболее употребительные речевые образцы коммуникативной лексики и идиоматические выражения современного английского языка. Разделы содержат дополнительные упражнения на формирование такого важного вида речевой деятельности, как аудирование: упражнения расширяют диапазон работы по освоению тематической лексики. Каждый раздел включает в себя набор упражнений, ориентированных на формирование грамматических навыков.

Данное пособие может быть использовано как в аудитории для выполнения заданий под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

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WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES **(Units 1-2)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Make a list of all the foreign languages you know.

Task 2. Read the text “We Learn Foreign Languages”.

Let me introduce myself. My name is I am a second-year student of Samara State University. I am a student of the German Department. They say that a man is so many times a man how many languages he knows and I fully agree with this statement. We study German and we also study English. I study in Group

You know, English is widely spread. It is really an international language. It is spoken in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, in the United States of America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and in the South of Africa.

So why do I want to learn English? First, knowledge of English is useful when you are in a foreign country, especially in an English-speaking country. Second, it is the language of business, technology, sport, diplomacy, science and culture.

We have English classes two times a week and I am doing well. When the teacher comes into the classroom we stand up and say “Good-morning” or “How do you do” and the lesson begins. At the lesson we learn to speak, to understand, to read and to write English. Our English lesson usually starts with phonetic drills. We practise reading rhymes, proverbs and tongue-twisters. Sometimes we switch on the cassette-recorder and repeat sounds, words and sentences after the speaker in chorus. It helps us to improve our pronunciation.

We learn new grammar rules, revise the old ones and do a lot of exercises, orally and in writing. We learn new vocabulary, make and memorize dialogues, ask and answer questions. I enjoy learning poems by heart. We translate sentences from Russian into English and from English into Russian. If we don't know the meaning of a word, we look it up in the dictionary. We often read texts in English. My dream is to read English books in the original. We check our homework. During our English lesson we don't speak Russian, we try to speak English. Sometimes we write dictations and grammar tests. I usually get good marks because I prepare for the tests beforehand.

I want to know English well that's why I am attentive in class and I always prepare my homework. I never miss classes.

English is difficult but we like it and work hard in class and at home.

Active Vocabulary

- a first-year (second, third, fourth, fifth) student – первокурсник (второкурсник и т.д.)
- a foreign/international language – иностранный/международный язык
- phonetic drills – фонетические упражнения
- to practise – практиковать(ся), упражняться(ся)
- a rhyme – стихотворение, рифмовка
- a proverb – пословица
- a tongue-twister – скороговорка
- a cassette-recorder – магнитофон
- to repeat – повторять (за кем-то)
- in chorus – хором
- to improve – улучшить
- pronunciation – произношение
- to revise – повторять (правила)
- a vocabulary – список слов; лексикон, словарный запас
- a meaning – значение (слова)
- a dictionary – словарь; (the English-Russian, the Russian-English)
- a dictation – диктант
- a grammar test – контрольная работа по грамматике
- a mark – оценка (excellent – отлично; good – хорошо; satisfactory – удовлетворительно; unsatisfactory – неудовлетворительно; bad – плохо)

Task 3. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK); the United States of America (the USA); Canada; Australia; New Zealand; India; the South of Africa; business; technology; sport; diplomacy; science; culture; phonetic; pronunciation; a dialogue.

Task 4. Give the English equivalents to the following.

Отделение немецкой филологии; быть широко распространенным; англоязычная страна; хорошо успевать; на уроке; устно и письменно; составлять диалоги; запоминать диалоги; задавать вопрос; отвечать на вопрос; учить стихотворения наизусть; переводить (с ... на); посмотреть слово в словаре; в оригинале; проверять домашнее задание; готовиться к контрольной работе; заранее; быть внимательным; готовить домашнее задание; пропускать занятия; усердно заниматься; в классе; дома.

Task 5. Read the following statements and say whether they are true or false.

1. We study German and we also study French.
2. English is widely spread.

3. Knowledge of English is not useful when you are in an English-speaking country.
4. We have English classes four times a week.
5. Our English class usually starts with a grammar test.
6. We repeat sounds, words and sentences after the speaker.
7. We revise grammar rules and do a lot of exercises.
8. We never read texts in English.
9. We always speak Russian during our lessons.
10. English is difficult.

Task 6. Ask 20 questions on the text.

Task 7. Read the dialogue “Our English Lesson” and act it out with your group mates.

Teacher: Good-morning, all. Sit down, please! Is anyone away from the lesson?

Monitor: All the students of our group are present except Ann.

Teacher: Ann is absent again. What’s up? Is she ill?

Monitor: Yes, she is.

Teacher: That’s too bad. Well now. Let’s begin. We’ll check our homework. Mike, will you take your exercise-book and come to the blackboard?

Mike: Shall I write the words in transcription?

Teacher: Do, please. And you, Helen, read Text 7, will you? Will you read a little louder, please? That’ll do. Any mistakes noticed?

Julia: I believe the intonation is wrong.

Teacher: That’s it. Helen, have another try. Now it’s correct. Now everybody look at the blackboard!

Mike: Shall I read the exercise?

Teacher: Of course. (*Mike reads*). Is everything correct, Pete?

Pete: I think it is.

Teacher: Thank you, Mike. Clean the board, please, and go to your seat.

Jane: May I ask you a question?

Teacher: Certainly.

Jane: What’s the English for “наушники”?

Teacher: The English for “наушники” is “headphones”. Let’s listen to the new text. Open your books at page 81. Oh, it is nearly the time for the bell. Put down your home assignment. It is Exercise 10 on page 45.

Julia: Shall we do it orally or in writing?

Teacher: In writing, please. Our lesson is over. See you on Friday.

Active Vocabulary

- to be away = to be absent – отсутствовать
- to be present – присутствовать
- transcription – транскрипция

- a little louder – немного громче
- a mistake – ошибка
- to have another try – попробовать еще раз
- to be correct – быть правильным
- a bell – звонок
- to write (=put) down – записывать
- home assignment – домашнее задание
- to be over – закончиться

Task 8. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

A. 1. Английский язык является международным языком. Он широко распространен. На нем говорят в Великобритании, США, Канаде, Австралии и Новой Зеландии. Он также является языком бизнеса, науки и культуры. 2. Давайте начнем с фонетических упражнений. Включите магнитофон, слушайте рифмовки, пословицы и скороговорки и повторяйте за диктором хором. 3. Переведите текст 5 с английского языка на русский. Если вы не знаете значения слов, посмотрите в англо-русском словаре. 4. Будьте внимательным на уроке, готовьте домашнее задание и не пропускайте занятий. 5. Я люблю составлять диалоги, но я не люблю учить их наизусть. 6. Всегда сложно запомнить много новых слов. 7. Вы любите писать диктанты и контрольные работы по грамматике? 8. Я усердно занимаюсь в классе и дома, потому что хочу читать английские книги в оригинале. 9. Повторите грамматические правила и составьте диалог «На уроке английского языка». 10. Я готовлюсь к контрольной работе заранее, поэтому я хорошо успеваю по английскому.

B. 1. Все присутствуют на уроке? – Нет, Бена нет. Он болеет. 2. Давайте проверим домашнее задание. Джек, иди к доске и напиши в транскрипции упражнение 7. 3. Читайте немного громче, пожалуйста. Вот так. 4. Попробуйте еще раз прочитать этот текст. Теперь правильно. 5. Посмотрите на доску. Вы заметили ошибки? Спасибо, идите на свое место. Ваша оценка «отлично». 6. Сейчас прозвонит звонок. Запишите домашнее задание. Урок окончен. 7. Как по-английски будет «Что случилось»?

Task 9. Listen to the jazz chants and learn them by heart.

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's 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 a native of the USA.

He has only one problem –

He has nothing to say.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 10. The Present Simple Tense.

A. Make the following sentences negative. Then add the correct information:

e.g. The sun rises in the west. – *The sun doesn't rise in the west. It rises in the east.*

1. Paul McCartney plays football. 2. The Queen lives at 35, Station Road, London. 3. Koalas come from Canada. 4. The sun shines at night. 5. In England people drive on the right.

B. Ask questions to the following:

e.g. I get up at 7. – *What time do you get up?*

1. At the weekend I usually go to see a film. 2. The bank opens at 8. 3. My mother comes from Spain. 4. My children go to Cherry Hill school. 5. My brother works in "Samsung Electronics". 6. My sister drives a car.

C. Answer the question about you. Use short answers.

e.g. Do you smoke? – *Yes, I do. / No, I don't.*

1. Do you like reading? 2. Do you sleep much? 3. Do you listen to the radio? 4. Does your teacher give you much of homework? 5. Does it rain a lot in your country?

D. Write the third person singular of the following verbs.

help	eat	catch	fly
watch	think	crash	cry
want	wash	study	go
read	kiss	carry	do

E. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Listen to the jazz chant "Banker's Wife's Blues" and learn it by heart.

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 ___ (study) 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.

Task 11. Adverbs of frequency.

A. Arrange the words in the correct way:

1. cinema you to often go the do?
2. meat never eat I because don't I it like
3. listen evening the to parents radio the my always in
4. holiday how do have often a you?
5. sometimes restaurant we Japanese go a to
6. for late never am school I

B. Listen to the song "Always" and learn it by heart.

I *always* walk to work and back.

I *never* drink my coffee black.

I *sometimes* run around the track

And *often* wear a hat.

And so does he

And so does she.

She always walks to work and back.

She never drinks her coffee black.

She sometimes runs around the track

And often wears a hat.

We *seldom* go to the rugby.

We *hardly* ever watch TV.

We *occasionally* drink green tea,

Usually at three.

And so does she

And so does he.

He seldom goes to the rugby.

He hardly ever watches TV.

He occasionally drinks green tea,

Usually with me!

Task 12. Present Simple or Present Continuous.

A. Choose the correct tense.

1. I *go/am going* to work now. Goodbye! 2. I *read/am reading* a book about astrology now. 3. I *read/am reading* lots of books every year. 4. We *go/are going* to a party on Sunday. 5. Nurses *look/are looking* after people in hospital. 6. Annie *comes/is coming* from Ireland. 7. She *comes/is coming* for dinner this evening. 8. I *speak/am speaking* four languages. 9. *Do you want/Are you wanting* to go out?

B. Complete the sentences. More than one answer is sometimes possible.

want forget hate like remember love realize understand belong own prefer
1. This book ___ to me. 2. ___ you ___ this music? 3. His father ___ a lot of hotels. 4. She says she ___ to see Fred. 5. I ___ a drink of water. 6. I ___ you don't ___ me. 7. She ___ me and I ___ her. 8. I ___ his face, but not his name.

MY DAILY PROGRAMME

(Unit 3)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Learn the names of the days of the week.

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Saturday + Sunday = the weekend (**mind:** at the weekend).

What day is it today? – It is Monday *or* Today is Monday.

Solomon Grundy (a traditional rhyme).

Solomon Grundy born on Monday,

Christened on Tuesday,

Married on Wednesday,

Took ill on Thursday,

Worse on Friday,

Died on Saturday,

Buried on Sunday.

And that was the end of Solomon Grundy!

Task 2. Read the text “My Daily Programme”.

Let me introduce myself. My name is I am a second-year student of Samara State University, the German Department. As I am a student I am very busy. Let me describe my ordinary day to you. At half past six my alarm-clock rings and it's time for me to get up. I'm usually lazy to do my morning exercises but I like a cold shower in the morning, so I go to the bathroom. I have a shower, brush my teeth and wash my face. Then I go back to my room to dress and make my bed. I brush and comb my hair and at a quarter past seven I have

breakfast. I usually have a cup of tea or coffee, an egg and a sandwich. As a rule, I have lectures at 8.30 and leave early. I usually take a bus (trolleybus) to the university. It never takes me more than 20 minutes to get there and I'm never late for my classes. We usually have 3 or 4 classes running a day. These are practical lessons, lectures and seminars. During one of the breaks I go to the canteen to have a glass of tea and a bun. But if I have to stay at the reading-hall I have a substantial meal at the canteen.

After classes I go home and have dinner. I take a half an hour's rest during which I look through the newspapers and magazines and relax and then resume studies. There are always grammar rules to learn, some exercises to be done orally or in writing, a chapter or two from the home book to read for my German and English studies. But this is not all – I read books for my Literature course and get ready for a seminar in one of the subjects. All this makes my evenings extremely busy. Of course, I have some breaks for watching TV, listening to my favourite music and telephone chats with my friends. If the weather is fine I go for a walk to take a breath of fresh air. I also have supper with my parents and then I wash up and sweep the floor in the kitchen with a broom. By 11 o'clock I usually feel tired and sleepy and go to bed soon after 11 but more than once I sit up late to prepare for the next day. I like an old English proverb, "An early bird catches the worm".

Active vocabulary

- a working day – рабочий день
- week-days – будние дни
- an alarm clock – будильник
- to wake up – просыпаться
- to get up – вставать
- to do morning exercises – делать утреннюю зарядку
- to make one's bed – убирать постель
- to take (have) a shower (a bath) – принимать душ (ванну)
- to wash one's face – умываться
- to brush one's teeth – чистить зубы
- to have breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper) – завтракать (обедать, ужинать, поздно ужинать)
- to dress – одеваться
- to leave for – отправляться
- to comb one's hair – причесываться
- to take a bus (a tram, a trolleybus) – ехать автобусом (трамваем, троллейбусом)
- a break – перемена
- to take a rest (to relax) – отдохнуть, отдыхать
- to watch TV – смотреть телевизор
- a telephone chat – разговор по телефону

- to go for a walk – выйти на прогулку
- to wash up – мыть посуду
- to sweep the floor – подмести пол
- to go to bed – ложиться спать

Task 3. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

To describe, ordinary, half, an alarm-clock, lazy, a shower, a bathroom, to comb, a quarter, a sandwich, practical, a lecture, a seminar, a canteen, substantial, an hour, to relax, to resume, a chapter, Literature, a subject, extremely, busy, a breath, tired.

Task 4. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. When does your working day begin?
2. What do you do when you get up?
3. Do you do morning exercises every day?
4. When do you leave for the university?
5. How long does it take you to get there?
6. When does your university begin?
7. When do you have dinner?
8. Do you usually have dinner at home or at the university canteen?
9. Do you have a short rest after dinner?
10. Do you sometimes go to the library to get ready for classes?
11. How much work do you have to do?
12. What do you usually do in the evenings?
13. When do you go to bed?

Task 5. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Мой рабочий день начинается в 8.30. 2. Он встает в 7 утра и уходит из дома в 8.00. 3. В будние дни у них практически нет свободного времени. 4. Анна живет далеко от Университета, поэтому она выходит из дома в 7.30. 5. Отец обычно обедает в столовой. 6. Каждое утро Дина принимает душ. 7. Он встает, умывается, одевается и выходит из дома. 8. Я обычно добираюсь домой на трамвае. 9. Ты ложишься спать? – Нет. Я собираюсь принять душ, а потом посмотреть интересный фильм.

Task 6. Complete the text with the prepositions of time.

I usually get up ___ 6.30 ___ the morning. I always go jogging ___ breakfast and then I go to work. I work ___ 8.30 ___ 6.00. ___ work I go to the gym for an hour. I don't go out ___ night very often, only ___ Fridays. I often go away ___ weekends. I usually go on holidays ___ the summer.

Task 7. Read the text “Routines” and answer the following questions.

Think about your daily life. Do you follow the same route to work every day? Do you sit in the same place in class? When you get dressed, do you always put the same leg or arm in first? You probably do, because we all have routines in our lives.

Routines save time and energy because you do them without thinking. That’s why they are so important in the morning when your brain isn’t very active. Here’s Jo talking about her morning routine.

“Oh yes, I always do exactly the same things. I wake up at seven o’clock every morning, but I don’t get up till a quarter past seven. I switch on the radio and listen to the news. Then I go to the loo and I brush my teeth. I have a shower and dry my hair. Then I choose my clothes and I get dressed. I don’t eat anything for breakfast. I just have a cup of coffee. Then I go to work. Yes, it’s always the same.”

Routines are very useful, but they also make you uncreative. So sometimes it’s a good idea to break your routines. Get out of bed on the opposite side. Listen to a different radio station. Take a different route to work. Eat something different for breakfast. Change your routine. You never know, it could change your life.

Questions

1. Why do we have routines?
2. Are routines good or bad?
3. How is your morning routine different from Jo’s?
4. What other routines do you have in your life?

Task 8. Match the two parts of each proverb correctly. Give their Russian equivalents. Make up a story to illustrate one of these proverbs.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. An early bird catches | a) two things at once. |
| 2. Time is | b) a worm. |
| 3. Never put off till tomorrow | c) money. |
| 4. Better late | d) what you can do today. |
| 5. Everyday is not | e) makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise. |
| 6. No man can do | f) Sunday. |
| 7. Early to bed, early to rise | g) than never. |

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 9. Pronouns in the Objective Case.

A. Finish the sentences with *him/her/them*.

1. I don’t know those girls. Do you know ___?
2. I don’t know the man. Do you know ___?
3. I don’t know those people. Do you know ___?
4. I don’t know

David's wife. Do you know ___? 5. I don't know Mr. Stevens. Do you know ___? 6. I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know ___? 7. I don't know the woman with the black coat. Do you know ___?

B. Complete the sentences. Use I/me/you/she/her, etc.

e.g. I want to see **her** but **she** doesn't want to see **me**.

1. **They** want to see **me** but ___ don't want to see ___. 2. **She** wants to see **him** but ___ doesn't want to see ___. 3. **We** want to see **them** but ___ don't want to see ___. 4. **He** wants to see **us** but ___ don't want to see ___. 5. **They** want to see **her** but ___ doesn't want to see ___. 6. **I** want to see **them** but ___ don't want to see ___. 7. **You** want to see **her** but ___ doesn't want to see ___.

Task 10. Much, many, little, few.

A. Put in much/ many/ a lot/ a lot of.

1. Do you drink ___ tea? 2. I like reading. I have ___ books at home. 3. It costs ___ money to travel round the world. 4. Please be quick! I haven't ___ time. 5. How ___ foreign languages do you speak? 6. They don't ask me ___ questions. 7. We see ___ interesting things in the museum. 8. George knows ___ about economics. 9. Do you like parties? – No, not ___. 10. I don't go to the cinema ___. 11. My sister uses the phone ___. 12. How ___ do you watch TV? – Oh, ___.

B. Complete the sentences. Use very little/ very few.

coffee hotels mistakes tables money work

1. Her English is very good. She makes ___. 2. I drink ___. I don't like it. 3. They are very poor. They have ___. 4. It's difficult to find a place to stay in this town. There are ___. 5. It's a small restaurant. There are ___. 6. He is very lazy. He does ___.

A FRIEND IN NEED IS A FRIEND INDEED

(Unit 4)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text "Life Is Nothing without True Friends".

Friendship plays a very important role in our life. It is difficult to live without true friends. I have a lot of friends. Last year I was on holiday in Germany. There I got acquainted with Nora, an American student. We made good friends with her. Now we are penpals. I always look forward to receiving a letter from her.

But I have a lot of good friends at home too. My best friend's name is Oleg. He is my former classmate. We are of the same age. Oleg lives in Samara. He is a student. He is a hard-working student. He is going to become a good specialist. He is about 185 cm, well-built and strong. He has an oval face,

straight nose, thick hair, blue eyes and an attractive smile. Oleg is particularly known for his warm and friendly character. He is always open-minded and interested in other people.

Oleg is a many-sided person. He is fond of reading. Besides, he is a good sportsman. He enjoys swimming and playing tennis. He is keen on music. He likes to listen to rock-n-roll and jazz. His favourite singers are Andrey Makarevich and Yury Shevchuk, his favourite group is "The Pink Floyd". Besides, he plays the guitar very well.

We visit one another very often. We go to the cinema or to the theatre, go to the library and read books together. He gives me a helping hand any time I need it. I can always rely on him. Besides, he has got a great sense of humour and it's impossible to be depressed with him around. I am happy to have such a good friend.

(Now I live in a hostel. I share my room with Oleg. He is my friend. He entered the University two years ago, so he is in his third year now. He always helps me with my studies. Oleg and I have got much in common: we are both fond of sport. We usually spend our free time together. In the evening we like to go to a disco and have some fun.)

Active vocabulary

- true – верный, преданный, истинный
- to play an important role in smth – играть важную роль в чем-л.
- to get acquainted with smb/smth – познакомиться с кем-л./чем-л.
- to be on holiday – быть на каникулах
- to make friends – подружиться
- a penpal (a penfriend) – друг по переписке
- to look forward to smth – с нетерпением ожидать чего-л.
- former – бывший
- a classmate – одноклассник
- to be of the same age – быть одного возраста, быть ровесником
- character – характер
- to be open-minded – быть человеком широких взглядов
- many-sided – разносторонний
- to be fond of smth – любить что-то, увлекаться чем-л.
- to enjoy smth/ doing smth – увлекаться чем-л.
- to be keen on smth – интересоваться, заниматься чем-л., любить что-л.
- to play the guitar – играть на гитаре
- to give smb a helping hand – помогать, протягивать руку помощи
- to have a great sense of humour – иметь хорошее чувство юмора
- a hostel – студенческое общежитие
- to share (a room) with – жить в одной комнате
- to enter – поступать (в организацию), входить (в комнату)
- to be in the 1st (2nd, 3rd) year – учиться на первом (втором, третьем) курсе
- to have much in common – иметь много общего

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

Important, without, acquainted, forward, a classmate, a specialist, well-built, straight, attractive, particularly, character, open-minded, jazz, favourite, a guitar, a library, to rely, humour, impossible, depressed.

Task 3. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. My sister is keen ___ music. She plays ___ the piano very well. 2. Are you fond ___ reading? 3. Where are you going ___ holiday? – I don't know exactly. 4. I entered ___ the university two years ago, so I'm ___ my 3rd year now. 5. Our family is very large, so I share my room ___ my brother. He is a nice boy. We have much ___ common. 6. My friend and I are ___ the same age and we have much ___ common. We are fond ___ sports and we play ___ football. 7. Last year I was in England and got acquainted ___ Nick. Now we are penpals and I always look ___ ___ his letters.

Task 4. Find mistakes and correct them.

1. My sister enjoys to play volley-ball. 2. Do you like to play the football? 3. Mary plays on the piano very well. 4. I always look forward the letters from my friend. 5. I got acquainted to my friend ten years ago. 6. In my free time I listen the music. 7. My former classmates and I are the same age.

Task 5. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. У меня много верных друзей, но мы видимся редко, и я всегда с нетерпением ожидаю встречи с ними. 2. У моей сестры много друзей по переписке. 3. Мои бывшие одноклассники – мои хорошие друзья. Они очень разносторонние люди. Мы часто проводим время вместе. 4. Я и моя подруга – ровесницы. 5. Моя сестра – хороший специалист. Она очень трудолюбивый работник. 6. Я всегда рад протянуть руку помощи своему другу. 7. В прошлом году я поступила в университет. Сейчас я на втором курсе. 8. Я подружилась с моими однокурсниками. 9. Мой друг живет в общежитии. Он живет в комнате с двумя студентами. 10. Мой друг помогает мне с уроками. У нас много общего. Мы увлекаемся музыкой и играем на гитаре.

Task 6. Listen to the jazz chant “Well, He Eats like a Pig” and learn it by heart.

Well, he eats like a pig,
He can't get enough.
He works like a dog,
He looks really tough.
He smokes like a chimney,
Four packs a day.
He sleeps like a log.
What more can I say?

He drinks like a fish,
 Scotch "On the Rocks".
 When he gets really mad,
 He hardly talks.
 He cries like a baby,
 When he's feeling sad.
 He is the dearest friend
 I've ever had.

Task 7. Read the dialogues and act them out.

- a) - Where is your son?
 - He's in the garden with his new girl-friend.
 - Is she pretty?
 - Oh, yes, she is.
 - What does she look like?
 - She's tall and slim. She has fair hair and green eyes.
 - Do you like her?
 - I don't know her very well.
- b) - Nick, please, meet my brother Peter at the station tomorrow.
 - I don't know him. What does he look like?
 - He is tall like me and well-built.
 - What colour is his hair?
 - It's dark, and he is handsome unlike me.
 - And what colour are his eyes?
 - They are big and grey.

Task 8. Describe your friend (or your group mate) using the words from the table. Translate the following sentences.

face	oval, round, attractive, plain, common
hair	dark/ fair/ blonde/ grey/ red/ chestnut; curly/ straight/ wavy; long/ short
eyes	blue/ brown/ green/ grey/ hazel
nose	small/ big/ prominent; straight/ turned-up/ bulbous/ hooked (Roman)
chin	round/ protruding/ double
cheeks	rosy/ pale/ plump/ hollow
eyebrows	straight/ penciled/ arched/ bushy
complexion	rosy/ pale/ dark/ fresh
figure	tall/ short/ middle-sized; slim/ fat; well-built graceful/ stout/ stooping; broad-shouldered;
woman	pretty/ good-looking/ pleasant

man	handsome
to wear	moustache/ beard/ glasses/ one's hair cut
to have	a mole/ freckles/ dimples/ wrinkles (lines)

1. Мой отец высокий и крепкий мужчина. Он носит усы. 2. Моя мама среднего роста. У нее серые глаза и курносый нос. Когда она была молодая, у нее были длинные, волнистые светлые волосы. Сейчас она носит короткую стрижку. У мамы привлекательное лицо и изящная фигура. 3. Моя сестра симпатичная девочка. У нее на лице много веснушек. Но у нее большие карие глаза, прямой нос, и она часто улыбается. 4. Джейн была некрасива, но у нее были чудесные глаза и стройная фигура. 5. Мисс Бетси была высокой худой женщиной с прямыми темными волосами, бледным лицом и карими глазами.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 9. Listen to the jazz chant “Where were you in ’62?” and learn it by heart.

Where were you in ’62?
I was in France.
Where were you?
I was in school.
Where was Lou?
Lou wasn’t born in ’62.
Where was Lee in ’83?
Let’s see.
Where was he?
I think he was here,
But I’m not sure.
Where were you?
In Katmandu.

Task 10. Complete the sentences using one of the verbs in the correct tense.

clean	die	enjoy	finish	happen	open	rain	start	stay	want
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1. I ___ my teeth three times yesterday. 2. It was hot in the room, so I ___ the window. 3. The concert ___ at 7.30 and ___ at 10 o’clock. 4. When I was a child, I ___ to be a doctor. 5. The accident ___ last Sunday afternoon. 6. It’s a nice day today but yesterday it ___ all day. 7. We ___ our holiday last year. We ___ at a very nice place. 8. Ann’s grandfather ___ when he was 90 years old.

ALL WORK AND NO PLAY MAKES JACK A DULL BOY (Unit 5)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “Where there’s a Will, there’s a Way”.

Many people in Britain work five days a week, from Monday till Friday. So, from Friday evening till Monday morning people are usually free. When Friday comes English people usually know where and how they are going to spend the weekend. Before they leave work they say to each other, “Have a nice weekend! Have fun!”

Some people prefer to stay at home and watch TV or video, read books, play computer games or do crosswords. Others enjoy cooking for their family or friends. Film fans go to the cinema and see new films. Those who are interested in arts visit museums, art galleries or concert halls. Theatre-goers never miss a chance to go to the first night.

Some people who have a special hobby usually devote their weekends to drawing, taking photographs, growing flowers or kite-flying. Kite-flying is an old hobby in England. Young men and old men, women and children take their kites to the parks and throw them up into the sky. The kites are of many colours. Some of them are square and others have three corners. Some kites are like boxes, some look like balls or flowers.

Very many people plan to go out of town for the weekend. Some people go to the seaside and stay at a hotel there. A weekend at the seaside is a wonderful chance to relax. People bathe in the sea, lie in the sun, go fishing, boating and windsurfing. They also play beach volleyball and badminton.

In winter English people do not have many possibilities of spending their weekends in the open air. There is not much snow in winter and people do not have a chance to enjoy skiing, skating or tobogganing. Children never miss a chance to make a snowman or play snowballs in winter.

British people say, “Where there’s a will, there’s a way”.

Active vocabulary

- Where there’s a will, there’s a way. – Было бы желание, а возможность найдется.
- to do crosswords – разгадывать кроссворды
- to be interested in smth – интересоваться чем-л.
- art – искусство
- an art gallery – художественный музей
- a museum – музей
- a concert hall – концертный зал
- a theatre-goer – театрал
- drawing – рисование
- to take photographs – фотографировать

- kite-flying – запускание воздушного змея
- to go out of town = to go to the country – уезжать за город
- a seaside – морское побережье
- to stay at a hotel – останавливаться в гостинице
- to relax – отдыхать, расслабляться
- to bathe – купаться
- to lie (**mind:** lay, lain) in the sun = to sunbathe – загорать
- to go fishing – рыбачить
- to go boating – кататься на лодке
- to go windsurfing – заниматься виндсерфингом
- to toboggan – кататься на санках
- to make a snow-man – лепить снеговика
- to play snowballs – играть в снежки

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

To prefer, a computer, a crossword, others, a museum, a gallery, a concert, a hall, special, to devote, drawing, a photograph, kite-flying, a seaside, wonderful, a chance, to bathe, windsurfing, a beach, a possibility, tobogganing, an opportunity, a snowball.

Task 3. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. How many days a week do British people usually work?
2. What do they say to each other when they leave work on Friday?
3. What do people usually do when they stay at home at the weekend?
4. What special hobbies do English people have?
5. What is kite-flying?
6. What kind of kites do you know?
7. Why do people like to spend their weekends at the seaside?
8. What do they do on the beach?
9. How do people enjoy themselves in winter?
10. Compare the ways people spend their weekends in Russia and in Britain.

Task 4. *Ann McGregor lives in London. She is thirty-four and she works for the BBC. She interviews people on an early morning news programme called The World Today. Every weekday she gets up at 3.00 in the morning because the programme starts at 6.30 a.m. She loves her work because she meets a lot of interesting people, but she loves her weekends too. Read what Ann says about her weekends. Fill in the gaps with the verbs in the box.*

love	relax	cook	have	like	stay	chat	eat	live	arrive
	come	go	visit	bring	go out	get up	leave	listen	

On Fridays I ___ home from BBC at about 2.00 in the afternoon and I just ____.
 On Friday evenings I don't ____, but sometimes a friend ___ for dinner. He or she
 ___ the wine and I ___ the meal. I ___ cooking! We ___ to music or we just ____.

On Saturday mornings I ___ at 9.00 and I ___ shopping. Then in the evenings I sometimes ___ to the theatre or the opera with a friend. I ___ opera! Then we ___ in my favourite Chinese restaurant.

On Sunday... Oh, on Sunday morning I ___ in bed late, I don't ___ until 11.00! Sometimes in the afternoon I ___ my sister. She ___ in the country and ___ two children. I ___ playing with my niece and nephew, but I ___ early because I ___ to bed at 8.00 p.m. on Sunday evenings!

Listen and check. Retell the text using the Past Simple Tense.

Task 5. *Weekend* magazine interviewed Ronnie and Paolo about their last Sunday. Open the brackets and read the texts.

Ronnie: I (stay) in last Saturday night. I (cook) supper for my wife, Anna, and my children. When the kids (go) to bed, we (play) cards. After that we (watch) TV. Later I (read) a little and we (drink) a cup of herbal tea. We (go) to bed early because we (be) both tired.

Paolo: On Saturday I (study) biology all afternoon for an exam on Monday. In the evening I (meet) some friends and we (go) to the beach. Then we (have) a pizza and (see) a film. It (be) awful! My friends (go) to a disco, but I (go) on study. I hate exams!

Task 6. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Где вы провели выходные? – Мы ездили за город. Мы плавали, загорали, катались на лодке и рыбачили. 2. Я люблю фотографировать своих друзей. Мы часто ходим в музеи, посещаем картинные галереи и концертные залы. 3. В свободное время мой отец занимается рисованием, а мама выращивает цветы. 4. В прошлую субботу я был в Москве. Я остановился в гостинице. Вечером я ходил в театр. 5. Мой брат интересуется спортом. Он занимается плаванием и смотрит спортивные программы по телевизору. 6. Я собираюсь остаться сегодня дома. Я читаю книгу или разгадаю кроссворд. 7. Я провел свой выходной очень интересно. Мы с друзьями ездили за город. Мы загорали, купались, играли в волейбол. После обеда мы вернулись домой. Вечером мы ходили в кино и смотрели новый фильм. А затем мы поужинали в нашем любимом ресторане.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 7. Listen to the jazz chant “Saturday Morning” and learn it by heart.

First I called my mother. We talked for an hour.
Then I played tennis, went home and took a shower.
I went to the kitchen, made a cup of tea,
Took out my English book and studied carefully.
I finished all my homework without a mistake
Then I decided to take a little break.

I sat down for a minute to watch TV,
Fell asleep and woke up at three.

Task 8. Read the texts and ask as many questions as possible.

Philip: Last Sunday my friends and I went to the Central Park. There were many beds of spring flowers there: red, yellow and blue. The air was fresh and clean. It was very pleasant to spend time there.

Mary: My husband and I don't spend our free time doing crosswords. We lead a very active life. When we're not working we enjoy rock-climbing or parachuting or going on safari in Africa. I suppose our favourite pastime is deep-sea diving. I remember once we took the boat into the Gulf of Mexico. The water wasn't clear. There were some fantastic sights. I saw amazing creatures. It was magic. It wasn't very deep and we were near the bottom. Then suddenly I saw my husband. He waved his arm to me. I didn't realize what it was. Then I saw it. The great shark coming towards me. Luckily, it wasn't interested in me. It just went straight past. Perhaps it wasn't a man-eater or it was short-sighted.

Task 9. Choose the correct verb.

1. She ___ tennis well.
a. play b. doesn't play c. don't play
2. Ann ___ coffee now.
a. drank b. drink c. is drinking
3. She ___ to school yesterday.
a. is going b. goes c. went
4. We ___ to Spain last summer.
a. go b. goes c. went
5. Look at him! He _____.
a. swam b. swims c. is swimming

Task 10. Find mistakes and correct them.

1. She writes a letter last Monday. 2. He is knowing my father. 3. Mary didn't came to school yesterday. 4. Paula always sing in the bath. 5. She has a bath at the moment. 6. Went you to the cinema yesterday?

Task 11. Read the dialogues. Retell the texts first in the Present Simple Tense and then in the Past Simple Tense.

Harry's Weekend.

I.: Harry, tell me about your weekend.

H.: You know, I like to have a good time. Having a good time and enjoying yourself is very important to American people. I'm very busy during the week and I don't have much free time, so when the weekend comes we try very hard to have a good time.

I.: What sort of things do you do?

H.: It begins on Friday night. We usually go to the bar or to the theatre. And we go to bed early because we want to get up early on Saturday morning. Saturday

morning is the time for cleaning the house, washing the car and then it is time to go out for lunch.

I.: And what do you do after lunch?

H.: We go for a walk on the beach, or play tennis, or go for a run. Saturday afternoon is a time to play, really. And in the evening we sometimes go to the movie.

I.: What about Sunday?

H.: Well, on Sunday we get a lot of newspapers and we just sit in the garden with a cup of coffee and read the newspapers.

I.: So, you relax. Oh yes, I see. What about Sunday evening?

H.: Well, Sunday evening is the time to get ready for Monday. So we usually have an early night and maybe watch a little TV.

I.: Oh, that's very interesting, Harry. Thank you.

Svetlana's Weekend.

I.: Svetlana, tell me about your weekends.

S.: Well, I often have a lot of university work to do, but if I'm free what I do depends on the time of the year. In winter we often go skiing. My family has a house, a dacha near Moscow, and we leave on Friday and come back on Monday morning. And we play hockey or go skating, or go fishing.

I.: What about other times of the year?

S.: In summer we go to the Black Sea and in autumn it is popular to pick mushrooms.

I.: Really? And where do you do this?

S.: In the fields, in the woods, around the town.

I.: Are weekends a special time for you?

S.: It is not as in the west. On Saturday a lot of people work. Children are at school, at least until 1 o'clock.

I.: Really?

S.: Yes, and most shops are open on Sunday and we do our shopping on Sunday.

I.: Oh, I see.

S.: People often have a nice meal with all their family.

I.: Do you like going to the theatre or to the cinema?

S.: Well, we watch TV, read books, have parties and visit each other.

I.: That's interesting. Thank you very much, Svetlana.

III. IMPROVING YOUR LISTENING SKILLS

Task 12. Listen to the famous song "Yesterday" by the Beatles and learn it by heart.

Yesterday all my troubles seemed so far away
Now it looks as though there're here to stay
Oh, I believe in yesterday.
Suddenly I'm not half the man I used to be

There's a shadow hanging over me
Oh, yesterday came suddenly.
 Why she had to go?
 I don't know she wouldn't say.
 I said something wrong
 Now I long for yesterday.
Yesterday love was such an easy game to play
Now I need a place to hide away.
Oh, I believe in yesterday
 Why she...

A HAPPY MAN IS THAT WHO IS HAPPY IN HIS FAMILY (Unit 6)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read about Olga Klimova's family. Is it different from yours? Do you feel happy in your family?

I am Olga Klimova. I am seventeen years old. I want to tell you a few words about my family. My family is large. I am not an only child. I have got a mother, a father, a sister, a brother and a grandmother.

First of all, some words about my parents. My mother is a teacher of biology. She works in a college. She likes her job. She is a good-looking woman with blue eyes and brown hair. She is forty-nine but she looks much younger. She is tall and slim.

My father is a computer programmer by profession. He is very experienced. He is a broad-shouldered, tall man with fair hair and grey eyes. He is fifty. My father likes singing and when we are at home and have some free time, I play the guitar and we sing together. My father is handy with a lot of things.

My parents have much in common, but they have different views on music, books, films, sports. For example, my father is fond of tennis but my mother doesn't play sports. But my parents have the same opinion about my education and upbringing.

My parents are hard-working people. My mother keeps house and takes care of our family. She is very good at cooking and she is clever with her hands. She is very practical. Besides, my mother is fond of gardening. All our family is proud of the wonderful roses she grows in the garden in our dacha. My father and I try to help her with the housework. I wash dishes, go shopping and clean our flat.

My grandmother is a pensioner. She lives with us and helps my mother to run the house. She is good at knitting.

My sister Helen is twenty-five. She is married and has a family of her own. She works as an accountant for a bank. Her husband is a scientist. They have got twins: a son and a daughter. They go to nursery school.

My brother Dmitry is eleven. He is a schoolboy. I think he takes after our father. He also wants to become a specialist in computing but he is not sure yet. He is fond of music and windsurfing.

I want to become a journalist. Now I study at the University and I like to learn foreign languages. I look like my father – I've got his long nose and big mouth – but I've got my mother's personality. I am even-tempered and always try to be in a good mood.

We have got a lot of relatives. We are deeply attached to each other and we get on very well with all members of our extended family. Unfortunately, we are very scattered and don't see each other very often.

Active Vocabulary

- an extended family – семья в широком смысле слова, включая родственников
- a nuclear family – семья в узком смысле слова, члены семьи, живущие вместе
- good-looking – привлекательный, симпатичный
- to be experienced – быть опытным
- to be handy with smth – уметь что-л. делать
- to have similar/different views on smth – иметь схожие/различные взгляды на что-л.
- education – образование
- upbringing – воспитание
- to keep house = to run the house – вести хозяйство
- to take care of smb/smth – заботиться о ком-л./чем-л.
- to be good at smth – быть искусным в чем-л.
- to be clever with one's hands – иметь умелые (золотые) руки
- a pensioner – пенсионер
- twins – близнецы
- to take after smb – быть похожим на кого-л. (по характеру)
- to look like smb – быть похожим на кого-л. (внешне)
- personality – характер
- a relative = a relation - родственник
- to be deeply attached to smb – быть сильно привязанным к кому-л.
- to get on well – быть в хороших отношениях, ладить

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

A college, biology, a profession, a programmer, experienced, an opinion, education, upbringing, gardening, a pensioner, knitting, an accountant, a scientist, nursery, a journalist, personality, a relative, even-tempered, attached, extended, unfortunately, scattered.

Task 3. Here are the answers to some questions about O. Klimova's family. Write the questions.

a) A teacher of biology. b) Forty-nine. c) Tennis. d) About my education and upbringing. e) Cooking. f) Wash up, go shopping and clean our flat. g) Pensioner. h) In a bank. i) Two. A daughter and a son. j) My father. I've got his long nose and big mouth.

Task 4. Questionnaire.

1. Where are you from?
2. Where are your parents from?
3. What are the members of your family?
4. Is your family the most important thing in your life?
5. How important to you is your extended family?
6. How many of your relations live within 30 miles of your home?
7. Is your family very scattered, or do they mostly live close together?
8. How many of your relations do you know personally?
9. Do you think big families or small families are better?
10. Do you think it's a good thing for parents to live with their married children?
11. Who do you get on best with?
 - people you are related to
 - people you went to school/college with
 - people you study at university with
 - other people (who?)
12. Do you consider yourself
 - rootless
 - well-rooted
 - something between the two?

Task 5. Listen about Martin Peters' family and write the names of the people in the correct places (the teacher will give you a separate sheet of paper for it). Then ask and answer questions about Martin's family.

Task 6. Read the text "Courtship and Marriage in North America" and answer the following questions.

If a couple wants to get married in North America they can do it at just about any time and just about any place. The only three requirements for a marriage to take place are as follows: 1) the man and woman must agree that they both want to get married and that they want to marry each other; 2) the ceremony must take place before an official (a judge or a religious leader); 3) a marriage ceremony must have witnesses. There is no particular age to get married but the majority of people in North America marry when they are between 20 and 30 years old. In Canada women normally get married for the first time at 25 and men – at 27. Couples often get to know each other through

dating. Typical dates include going out to a picture, to dinner, dancing club or a sports activity. Traditionally, the male asks the female for a date.

Picture a wedding in North America. There is a bride in a white dress and veil accompanied by her bridesmaids and a groom dressed in a suit accompanied by his best man. During the ceremony, the groom puts a ring on the bride's finger, or perhaps they exchange rings as a judge or a religious leader pronounces them husband and wife. The rings are made of gold and symbolize eternity – the endless love of a couple and a perfect, lifelong union.

There are many traditions and customs connected with weddings. For example, a bride wears “something old, something new, something borrowed, something blue”. A wedding ceremony often concludes with the guests throwing rice at the newlyweds and the bride tossing her bouquet to the bridesmaids. They say the bridesmaid who catches the flowers will marry next. Before the wedding there are usually bachelor parties and showers.

Questions

1. What are the three requirements for a marriage to take place?
2. What is the average age for a woman and a man to get married for the first time in Canada?
3. How do couples get to know each other? What are the typical dates?
4. What does the bride usually wear? Does the groom wear a suit?
5. Who accompanies the bride and the groom?
6. What do the bride and the groom do during the ceremony?
7. What is the ring made of? What does it symbolize?
8. What are the wedding customs and traditions? Do Russian wedding traditions and customs vary from the North American ones?

Task 7. Complete the table.

	wife
son	
father	
	sister
uncle	
	niece
grandfather	

Task 8. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

A. 1. Позвольте мне сказать пару слов о моей семье. Я единственный ребенок, и моя семья невелика. 2. Моя мать – очень привлекательная женщина. Она работает врачом. Кроме того, она ведет хозяйство и прекрасно готовит. 3. У моего отца золотые руки. Он увлекается садоводством. Вся наша семья гордится его чудесным садом. 4. Мой старший брат женат и живет отдельно. У него двое детей: сын и дочь. Я обожаю племянника и племянницу и часто навещаю их. Мы ходим в парк

и в кино вместе. 5. Моя бабушка – пенсионерка. Она живет с нами и заботится обо всей семье. 6. Внешне я похож на отца – у меня серые глаза и темные волосы, а по характеру я похож на мать. 7. У меня большая семья (в широком смысле слова): две бабушки и два дедушки, четыре тети, три дяди, пятеро двоюродных братьев и сестер и один племянник. К сожалению, мы живем далеко друг от друга и редко видимся.

В. 1. Мужчины обычно женятся в 27 лет, а женщины выходят замуж в 25. 2. Самый распространенный способ узнать друг друга – ходить на свидания. 3. На невесте обычно белое платье и фата, а жених надевает костюм. 4. Во время церемонии жених надевает кольцо на палец невесте, или они обмениваются кольцами. 5. Судья или религиозный представитель провозглашает жениха и невесту мужем и женой. 6. В конце свадебной церемонии гости осыпают молодоженов рисом, а невеста бросает букет подружкам. 7. Обычно перед свадьбами бывают мальчишники и девичники.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 9. Complete the story about Ruth. Put in *have (not) got* or *has (not) got*.

Ruth is 21. She *has got* fair hair and blue eyes. She _____ two brothers, William and Phillip, but she _____ any sisters. Her brothers _____ brown hair and brown eyes. One of her brothers, Phillip, is married and _____ two children, so she's an aunt. Ruth lives with her parents in an apartment. It _____ five rooms but it _____ a garden. She _____ her own room in the apartment. In it she _____ her computer and a TV. She _____ a car but her parents _____ one because they can't drive.

Task 10. Here are some “contact” advertisements from a magazine. Write sentences about some of the things people have got.

e.g. The man in the first advertisement has got an athletic build.

1. “*Handsome, intelligent* male, 6ft, 31, athletic build, Porsche, seeks attractive girlfriend, under 30, for fun and friendship. Box 329”.

2. “*Attractive woman*, 37, intelligent, fun loving, tall, brown hair, blue eyes, good sense of humour, enjoys cinema, theatre and travel, seeks sincere, well educated, 35-55, for honest, caring relationship. Ring 093 22815”.

3. “*Attractive, professional* black lady, slim, 5ft, 6in, nice smile, own apartment, likes long hair, brains in a man. Ring 038 9734”.

4. “*Successful businessman*, 35, attractive, tanned, nice home, yacht, requires exciting, slim female. Photograph. Ring 045 37943”.

Task 11. Complete the following sentences.

1. I've got plenty of
2. I haven't got a
3. I haven't got much
4. I haven't got many
5. I haven't got any
6. I've got too much
7. I've got too many
8. I've got enough

Task 12. Choose *some* or *any*.

1. I can't find ___ butter, but I've got ___ margarine.
2. Emma has got ___ old pictures of the house to show us.
3. There aren't ___ buses on Sunday.
4. Helen brought me ___ beautiful roses from her garden.
5. Can I offer you ___ wine?
6. Shall we listen to ___ music?
7. Have you got ___ children?
8. Do you know ___ German?

Task 13. Put in *some* or *any*.

Dan: Let's go for a picnic by the river tomorrow.

Ruth: Ok. We'll make ___ sandwiches. What do we need?

Dan: We haven't got ___ bread. Can you buy ___?

Ruth: Yes, sure. What about butter?

Dan: We've got ___. I'll buy ___ cheese.

Ruth: Ok, and is there ___ orange juice in the fridge?

Dan: No, I'll get ___.

Ruth: Good. Do we need ___ apples or cherries?

Dan: Just ___ apples.

Ruth: Oh dear! I haven't got ___ money to buy the bread!

Dan: Don't worry. I'll lend you ___.

HOME, SWEET HOME

(Unit 7)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text "The House and the Flat I Live in".

I live in a 9-storeyed block of flats in one of the newest districts of Samara (right in the centre of Samara) in Pushkin Street. It looks quite modern. It stands a little back from the busy road.

On the ground floor in the centre of the front there is a café. The two gates lead into a spacious yard. Our yard is a large open space with trees and shrubs. It has a number of playgrounds. There are also sand pits for young children. Comfortable benches give rest to grannies and mothers, taking their babies out in their prams.

Our block contains 216 flats varying in size. The smallest type is the one-room flat or the bedsit, the largest is the four-room flat. We occupy a three-room flat on the fifth floor. We usually go up in a lift. There are three more flats on our landing. There is a number plate on our door. It says Flat 22.

As you come in through the front door you find yourself in a large hall with a stand for hats, coats and umbrellas. There are two built-in closets in the hall too. We use them as utility rooms. One of them is just for a washing machine and a freezer. The other, big enough to walk in, is for household things and garden tools. My mother is a fantastic gardener, you know. We have a wonderful garden in the country, full of fruit trees, beautiful roses and other flowers.

One of the doors on the right of the hall leads into the living room. This room faces south, so it is very sunny. The dominant feature in the room is a large table with chairs around it. The other essentials are two big sofas with soft cushions and plants – lots of large, healthy green plants. Of course, there is a TV set and a music centre there. It is the room where we can entertain and relax.

To the left is my bedroom which I also use as a study. It has a large window, a wardrobe, a sofa and a desk with a chair. There are posters with my favourite music groups on the walls. My parents' bedroom adjoins my room. At the end of the hall there is a bathroom and next to it is a lavatory. A door on the right leads into the kitchen. We also use it as a dining-room. In the kitchen the floor is covered with linoleum. The flooring is parquet in all the rooms. In the bathroom and lavatory both the floor and the walls are tiled.

Our flat is modern and spacious. We keep it clean. The living room has a high ceiling. The bedrooms in the flat are papered. There are all modern conveniences in the house such as electricity, gas, central heating, cold and hot running water. There is also a chute in the house.

There is another thing that I like about the house – its location. Buses and trolleybuses run every ten minutes and it never takes me more than 20 minutes to get to the University.

Active vocabulary

- a storey – этаж
- the ground floor – нижний, цокольный, первый этаж
- the first floor, the second floor, etc. – второй этаж, третий этаж и т.д.
- spacious – просторный, вместительный
- to vary – различаться, отличаться
- a bedsit – однокомнатная квартира
- a number plate – номерная табличка
- a hall – коридор, холл, фойе
- a utility room – подсобное помещение, кладовая
- a kitchen – кухня
- a living-room – зал, гостиная
- a bedroom – спальня
- a study – кабинет
- a dining-room – столовая
- a bathroom – ванная комната
- a lavatory – туалет, уборная

- a door – дверь
- a window – окно
- a wall – стена
- the floor – пол; этаж
- the ceiling – потолок
- to face south (north, east, west) – выходить окнами на юг (север, восток, запад)
- conveniences – удобства
- a location – расположение, местонахождение

Apartment / Жилище

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| - a house – дом, жилище, здание | - a roof – крыша |
| - a home – дом, домашний очаг | - a chimney – труба (печная) |
| - a flat – квартира | - a balcony – балкон |
| - a room – комната | - furniture – мебель |
| - a lift – лифт | - a porch – крыльцо |
| - a garage – гараж | |

What kind of ... / Какой ...

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| - convenient – удобный, пригодный | - low – низкий |
| - comfortable – удобный, комфортабельный | - long – длинный |
| - cosy – уютный | - short – короткий |
| - modern – современный | - thick – толстый |
| - old-fashioned – старомодный | - thin – тонкий |
| - old – старый, старинный | - clean – чистый |
| - new – новый | - tidy – опрятный |
| - small, little – маленький | - light – светлый |
| - big, large – большой | - dark – темный |
| - wide – широкий | - expensive – дорогой |
| - narrow – узкий | - cheap – дешевый |
| - high – высокий | - rich – богатый |
| | - poor – бедный |

Where? / Где?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - behind – сзади, позади, за чем-л. | - in the corner – в углу |
| - in the middle of – в середине | - on the right – справа |
| - near – около | - in the left – слева |
| - next to – рядом с | - under – под |
| - in front of – перед | - over, above – над |
| - opposite – напротив | - at – у |

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

A district, quite, spacious, a yard, comfortable, to contain, varying, to occupy, a closet, utility, a machine, a freezer, fantastic, dominant, a feature, essential, a cushion, to entertain, a wardrobe, to adjoin, a lavatory, linoleum, flooring, parquet, convenience, electricity, heating, a chute, a location.

Task 3. Are these statements true or false? Use the phrases from the table.

<i>True</i>	<i>False</i>
I fully agree with you. That's all right. That's it! Just it! Exactly so! Looks like that. I think so.	I disagree with you. Far from it. Nothing of the kind. Just the reverse. By no means.

1. You live in a 12-storeyed block of flats.
2. On the ground floor there is a shop.
3. Your yard is spacious.
4. Your block contains flats of the same size.
5. There are two lifts in your block.
6. There is no number plate on your door.
7. Your hall is small and there are no built-in closets in it.
8. Your living-room faces south, that's why it is so sunny.
9. You use your bedroom as a study.
10. Your parents have their own bedroom.
11. The flooring is parquet in all the rooms.
12. Your rooms are modern and spacious.
13. There are only some modern conveniences in your flat: central heating, cold running water and electricity.
14. It takes you an hour to get to the University.

Task 4. Fill in prepositions and adverbs where necessary.

1. The block ___ flats I live ___ is in Green Street.
2. ___ the ground floor ___ the centre ___ the front there is a photographer's.
3. ___ one ___ the walls ___ the hall there is a small table ___ a telephone and ___ it a large oval mirror.
4. ___ left is my bedroom which I also use as a study.
5. ___ the kitchen the floor is covered ___ linoleum.
6. As you come ___ you can see a large hall ___ a stand ___ hats, coats and umbrellas.
7. This room faces ___ south.
8. One ___ the doors ___ the right ___ the hall leads ___ the living-room.

Task 5. Listen to the description of the kitchen and fill in the gaps.

It's a modern kitchen, nice and clean with a lot of cupboards. _____'s a washing machine, a fridge and a cooker, but there isn't a dishwasher. There are some lovely _____ on the walls, but there aren't any photographs. There's a radio _____ the cooker. There are some flowers, but there aren't _____ plants. On the table there are some apples and oranges. Ah! And there are cups and plates next to the sink.

Task 6. Look at the picture of the living room (ask your teacher for it). Put a preposition from the box into each gap.

near	on	next to	in front of	behind	under
------	----	---------	-------------	--------	-------

1. The telephone is _____ the table. 2. The table is _____ the sofa. 3. The chair is _____ the stereo. 4. The lamp is _____ the chair. 5. The dog is _____ the fire. 6. The telephone is _____ one of the lamps.

Task 7. Study the types of English houses. Then listen to five people talking about where they live and fill in the chart below.

- a row of terraced houses/terrace
- a detached house
- a semi-detached house
- a bungalow

	Anne-Marie	Harry	Dave and Maggie	Thanos
House or flat?				
Old or new?				
Where?				
Number of bedrooms?				
Garden?				
Live(s) with?				

Task 8. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Наш дом находится на улице Садовая. Мы переехали туда пять лет назад. 2. У него двухкомнатная квартира на втором этаже. 3. На первом этаже все квартиры без балконов. 4. Все комнаты: гостиная, спальня и кабинет - небольшие, но уютные и чистые. 5. В гостиной находится большой цветной телевизор, два мягких дивана, кресло и журнальный столик. На полу лежит толстый ковер. 6. На столе стоит ваза с цветами. 7. Наша кухня – довольно большая. Там есть плита, холодильник, шкафчики для посуды, стол и несколько стульев. 8. На стене в коридоре находятся вешалка и зеркало. 9. Мы поддерживаем порядок в комнате. 10. У нас в квартире есть все современные удобства: газ, электричество, водопровод с горячей и холодной водой, лифт и мусоропровод. 11. У нас есть маленький дом в деревне с большим фруктовым садом и клумбами с прекрасными цветами. 12. Наш дом очень удобно расположен: автобусы ходят каждые пять минут, поэтому я добираюсь до центра за пятнадцать минут.

Task 9. Read the text “Buckingham Palace” and do the following tasks. Before reading the text check the meaning of new words in your dictionary.

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| inside (prep) | like (prep) | to do the washing-up |
| the whole world | to prepare | everybody |
| famous | a piper | during (prep) |
| grow up | outside (prep) | course (food) |

The Palace

There are two addresses in London that the whole world knows. One is 10 Downing Street, where the Prime Minister lives. The other is Buckingham Palace. This famous palace, first built in 1703, is in the very centre of London.

It is two places, not one. It is a family house, where children play and grow up. It is also the place where presidents, kings, and politicians go to meet the Queen.

Buckingham Palace is like a small town, with a police station, two post offices, a hospital, a bar, two sports clubs, a disco, a cinema and a swimming pool. There are 600 rooms and three miles of red carpet. Two men work full-time to look after the 300 clocks. About 700 people work in the Palace.

The Queen's Day

When the Queen gets up in the morning, seven people look after her. One starts her bath, one prepares her clothes, and one feeds the Royal dogs. She has eight or nine dogs, and they sleep in their own bedroom near the Queen's bedroom. Two people bring her breakfast. She has coffee from Harrods, toast, and eggs. Every day for fifteen minutes, a piper plays Scottish music outside her room and the Queen reads "The Times".

Every Tuesday evening, she meets the Prime Minister. They talk about world news and have a drink, perhaps a gin and tonic or a whisky.

An Invitation to the Palace

When the Queen invites a lot of people for dinner, it takes three days to prepare the table and three days to do the washing-up. Everybody has five glasses: one for red wine, one for white wine, one for water, one for port, and one for liqueur. During the first and second courses, the Queen speaks to the person on the left and then she speaks to the person on her right for the rest of the meal. When the Queen finishes her food, everybody finishes and it is time for the next course!

True/False

1. The Palace is more than two hundred years old.
2. It is famous because it is in the center of London.
3. The same person starts the Queen's bath, prepares her clothes, and feeds the dogs.
4. The dogs sleep in the Queen's bedroom.
5. The Queen and the Prime Minister go out for a drink on Tuesday night.

Questions

1. "Buckingham Palace is two places, not one." How?
2. Why is it like a small town?
3. Are there many clocks?
4. How many dogs does the Queen have?
5. What newspaper does she read?
6. What sort of music does the piper play?
7. Why do people have five glasses on the table?
8. Who does the Queen speak to during a meal?
9. What happens when the Queen finishes her food?

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 10. Think of a certain room. Ask and answer questions about these objects.

e.g. Is there a stereo? – Yes, there is. Are there any books? – No, there aren't.

a clock	magazines	a table	a fire	lamps	flowers	a mirror
a dog	photos	an armchair	a desk	pictures	a camera	
		plants	newspapers			

Task 11. Put in the correct form of *there* + (to) *be*.

1. ___ no water on the moon. 2. ___ no railways in the 18th century. 3. Once upon a time ___ a beautiful princess. 4. ___ some soup, if you're hungry. 5. ___ any potatoes? 6. I'm afraid ___ no time to see Granny.

Task 12. Put in *there* or *it*.

a. Mum: ___ is a good programme on TV tonight. ___ is about computers.

Dad: I'm not interested in computers. Is ___ a long programme?

Mum: No, only half an hour. Why?

Dad: Because ___'s another programme I want to watch at 9.30.

b. Juan: Excuse me. Is ___ a bank near here?

Mark: Yes, ___'s one on the corner of Broad Street.

Juan: Is ___ open at lunchtime?

Mark: Yes, I think so.

c. Jane: (standing outside a restaurant) This is the new Mexican restaurant.

Mary: Is ___ expensive?

Jane: No, I don't think so. Look, ___'s an empty table. Let's go in.

d. Dave: Mum, ___ isn't any soap in the bathroom.

Mum: Yes, ___ is. ___'s a new packet on the shelf.

Dave: I can't see ___.

Mum: ___'s next to the shampoo.

e. 1. ___'s a cat in your bedroom. 2. ___'s hard to understand him. 3. ___'s cold tonight. 4. ___'s ice on the roads. 5. ___'s nice to see you. 6. ___'s somebody on the phone for you. 7. ___'s a problem with the TV. 8. ___'s too late to go out. 9. ___'s a funny smell in the kitchen. 10. "What's that noise?" "___'s the wind".

Task 13. Paula has got a problem. She overslept in the morning and in a hurry left her bag and her keys at home. Now she is standing in front of the kitchen window. She can see her bag and her keys on the table. Use *can* or *can't* + the verb in brackets.

Oh dear! Where's my key? I ___ (find) it. Oh look! It's on the kitchen table. I ___ (see) it. Now what am I going to do? I ___ (get) in. I ___ (climb) the tree to the window on the first floor. It's too high. I ___ (telephone) for help because I haven't got my money with me. Hey, what's that

noise in the room? I _____ (hear) something. Oh good, it's Peter. He is at home. I'm safe.

Task 14. Listen to Sarah. What can she do? What can't she do? Can you do any of these things?

drive a car	ski	swim
draw	play the piano	spek German
cook	play tennis	type
spek Spanish	use a processor	spek French
spek Italian		

Task 15. Work in pairs. Look at the list. Talk about computers. What can they do? What can't they do?

Computers. Can they ... ?

count	hear	make music
translate	see	have conversations
spek English	smell	write books
play chess	forecast the weather	think
do crosswords	check spelling	

**THERE IS NO FRIGATE LIKE A BOOK TO TAKE US LANDS AWAY
(Unit 8)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Helen is an English student. She studies French at a college in London. Read her letter to Mary, her penfriend.

25 Station Road

Los Angeles, California, 90023

June 23, 2002

Dear Mary,

I'm sorry I haven't written so long. I was very busy last month but now my studies are over and I can write a letter to you. Things are going well for me. I'm learning a lot in my French class and feel better about speaking French now.

In your last letter you asked me to write a few words about my hobbies. Well, I'm fond of reading. I've got a very good collection of books at home and I'm really proud of it. I can't say my collection is thematic. I've got different books: science fiction, poems, plays, love stories, psychological prose, books on sports, history and the arts. I've got many books about animals and birds. I also have books which can tell you about different countries and lands. I think many people can say that their hobby is reading, and I'm sure it's easy to explain why. We learn when we read books.

Whatever you do, whenever you go, you'll always need a true friend and a good teacher. This friend and the teacher for you is the book. I've already read a

lot of books. Some of them are interesting indeed, some are boring. Some of them are easy to read, and some are difficult to understand. But I usually read all of them up to the end. As I have already said my collection of books at home is good, but I often borrow books from the library. We have a very good library at our college. There are plenty of books there on various subjects and in different languages. Not long ago I began reading French books in the original. I think that is much more interesting than reading books in translation, and very useful. But best of all I like historical novels, detective stories and adventure books. That's why I prefer books by Agatha Christie, Jack London, Ernest Hemingway, James Hadley Chase and others.

Now I really think I'm finishing. Sorry for such a long letter. Remember me to your parents.

Love,
Helen.

Active Vocabulary

- prose – проза
- poetry – поэзия
- an author – автор
- a novel – роман
- a short story – рассказ
- a poem – поэма, стихотворение
- a play – пьеса
- psychological prose – психологическая проза
- detective stories – детективные рассказы
- adventure books – приключенческие книги
- science fiction – научная фантастика
- in the original – в оригинале
- in translation – в переводе
- to borrow books – брать книги
- thematic – тематический
- boring – скучный
- useful – полезный

Task 2. Find the English equivalents of the following words and expressions in the text.

Собрание книг; книги по истории; книги о животных; книги по искусству; легкие для чтения книги; трудные для понимания книги; прочитать книгу до конца; книги на разных языках; передай от меня привет своим родителям.

Task 3. Imagine that you are Mary and write an answer to Helen telling about books you like.

Task 4. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Кто принес тебе этот детектив? – Джон. Он принес мне еще два психологических романа три дня назад, но я их еще не прочитал. 2. Ты читал какие-нибудь пьесы Шекспира? – Да, я читал «Гамлет» три месяца тому назад. 3. Сожалею, но у нас нет книг Уилки Коллинза в данный момент. – Тогда не могли бы вы мне дать какой-нибудь роман Агаты Кристи на английском языке? 4. Я не советую вам читать эту книгу в оригинале. Она очень трудна для понимания. Вы когда-нибудь читали психологический роман на французском языке? 5. Несколько лет назад я любила читать приключенческие книги и детективные рассказы, но два года назад я поступила в Самарский университет и сейчас предпочитаю читать классическую прозу и поэзию. 6. У меня не очень большая библиотека дома, поэтому я часто беру книги в библиотеке.

Task 5. Look through the list of books. Are there any books in the list that you have read or heard about?

Conan Doyle. The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes. The Hound of Baskervilles.

Robert Louise Stevenson. Treasure Island.

Charles Dickens. Hard Times. Oliver Twist. Great Expectations. David Copperfield.

Charlotte Bronte. Jane Eyre.

William Golding. Lord of the Flies.

Edgar Allan Poe. The Fall of the House of Usher. The Murders in the Rue Morgue.

Task 6. Interview your group mates to find out about their preferences.

1. Why do you read?

a. for fun b. for information c. to while away the time

2. What kind of books do you like to read?

a. fiction b. non-fiction c. serious books d. science fiction e. biographies

3. Where do you get books?

a. in the university library b. in the local library c. in a bookshop

4. Do you think you can do without any library at all?

a. I can. I've got a lot of books at home. b. I can't. My home library is not very rich in books.

Task 7. How do you choose books? Answer the following questions.

1. When you go to the library, do you always know which book you want to look for and borrow? 2. When you see a lot of new books at the library, do you find it easy or difficult to make a choice? 3. What helps you to make a choice – the pictures in the book, its cover, the table of contents, the advice of the librarian or of your fellow students? 4. Do you make a list of books you would like to borrow before you go to the library? Why?

Task 8. Read the text “Books and Libraries”. Give Russian equivalents of the underlined words.

The Lenin State Library in Moscow is one of the greatest in the world. It has many reading halls and hundreds of kilometres of shelves full of books in more than 170 languages. Here we find millions of books, newspapers, manuscripts and a great number of rare priceless volumes. The library is not only for the use of Muscovites. If a reader from any place of Russia or from abroad needs a rare book he can't find elsewhere, he can send his order to Moscow through his local library. There are excellent catalogues and qualified librarians here.

There is a public library in every town in Russia. Anyone may join a library and borrow books. At the lending department you may borrow three books at a time and keep them for a fortnight. If at the end of the period you haven't finished reading a book, you may renew it. The librarians know a lot about literature. They can give you advice about literature and recommend you what books to take.

Most public libraries also have a reading room and a reference library. In the reading room you can read the daily papers and all the other important periodicals. In the reference library there are encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases and other books of reference on every possible subject.

Active Vocabulary

- a card – a. a library card; b. a reader's card
- a catalogue – a library catalogue; a card catalogue; to make catalogue of books
- to arrange – to arrange books on shelves; to arrange books in alphabetical order
- reference – reference books; a reference library
- an encyclopedia
- a dictionary – to use a dictionary; to look up a word in a dictionary; English-Russian dictionary; a pocket dictionary
- to consult – to consult smb.; to consult a dictionary
- a novel – a novel by Dickens
- a chapter – Chapter 5
- a cover – the cover of a book; to read a book from cover to cover;
- contents – the contents of a book
- a table of contents
- a volume
- to publish – to publish a book (information, news, novel, review)
- a choice – a good (poor) choice; to make one's choice
- a plot – an original plot

Task 9. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Я не дошла до этой главы. 2. Роман был такой интересный, что я прочитала его от корки до корки. 3. Вы уже обсудили содержание этой поэмы? 4. Этот роман слишком сложный, чтобы рассказать его содержание в нескольких словах. 5. Оглавление книги дает название каждой главы и страницу, на которой она начинается. 6. Сколько томов в университетской библиотеке? 7. В нашей библиотеке хороший выбор книг. 8. Каждая карточка в каталоге дает полезную информацию для читателя: название книги и автора, время и место публикации и некоторую информацию о ее содержании. 9. Ты разложила книги по полкам тематически или в алфавитном порядке? 10. Сколько томов в Детской энциклопедии?

Task 10. Answer the following questions.

1. What does a reader's card tell about the reader and his reading interests? 2. Have you seen your reader's card? What do you think it can tell about you? 3. What do you usually do if you wish to find a book you need? Do you go to the university library or to the public library or do you borrow it from a friend of yours? 4. Why is it useful to consult a library catalogue? 5. How are books usually arranged in a library catalogue? 6. What kinds of books are extremely useful in your study? 7. Where can the learner of a foreign language find the meaning of a word he doesn't know? 8. What kind of dictionary is necessary for learners of a foreign language? 9. What information about a word does a dictionary give?

Task 11. Read the text "The British Library" about the famous library in Great Britain. Say what it is remarkable for.

The British Library is the greatest public library in Britain. It consists of the Reference Division, the Bibliographic Service Division and the Lending Division in Yorkshire.

The Reference Division has its origins in the library department of the British Museum founded in 1753. There are more than 9 million books including original texts by Shakespeare, Dickens, da Vinci and many others. The collections of early printed books, of old English books and of books in all European languages make the British Library one of the finest libraries in the world. It is not only a collection of old books, it is also a rapidly growing modern research library.

The British Library receives one copy of every book and every issue of every periodical or newspaper published in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland. Now the collections are not only in many languages, but also cover all fields of human knowledge.

The Reading Room of the British Library is a centre of serious study in all fields. University professors, lecturers and students use it.

The richness of the collection in different subjects makes the Library useful for journalists and writers. In summer the readers are the visitors from abroad. Well-known writers and historical personages worked here, Sir W. Scott, Ch. Dickens, W. Thackeray, K. Marx, V. Lenin, Th. Hardy and G.B. Shaw among them.

Task 12. Read the information about a library. Compare the rules of this library with those of your town (university) library.

Library Rules

Cambridge Central Lending Library

Hours of opening:

Monday to Friday: 9.30 am – 6 pm

Saturday: 9.15 am – 5 pm

Welcome to the Central Lending Library

We have books, CDs, tapes, records, videos and pictures for you to borrow

Your ticket. Please remember to bring your ticket with you on each visit. Look after your ticket: you will be responsible for anything borrowed with it.

Borrowing. You can take up to 6 books at a time and up to 6 items (tapes, video) as well.

Loan Periods. The loan period for books is 3 weeks; for music audio items it is 2 weeks; and for video cassettes it is 1 week.

Finally. We have catalogues, a subject index and floor plans to help you find the books you want. Please, ask staff if there is anything you want to know.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 13. Open the brackets using the Present Perfect Tense.

1. Up to now I ... (visit) twenty countries.
2. He ... (type) six letters so far.
3. ... (you ever eat) couscous?
4. They ... (never quarrel) like this before.
5. I ... (not write) to Marco since 1989.
6. We ... (not be) there since we were young.
7. I saw her in May, but ... (not see) her since.
8. She ... (drive) the same car for many years.
9. I ... (know) them for many years.
10. She ... (not be) in that shop for ages!
11. He ... (travel) all over the world.
12. I ... (ride) an elephant.
13. She ... (just fly) in from Rome.
14. She ... (recently become) a director.
15. They ... (already speak) to me.
16. I ... (not drink) my tea yet.
17. I ... (meet) her several times.

Task 14. The Present Perfect Tense and the Past Simple Tense.

A. Choose the correct tense.

1. I (haven't seen/didn't see) much of her lately.
2. Who is she? – I ('ve never seen/never saw) her before.
3. I ('ve done/did) a lot of stupid things in my life.
4. She (has left/left) school last year.
5. When (have you got/did you get)

married? 6. I'm sorry. I (haven't finished/didn't finish) yet. 7. I ('ve often wondered/often wondered) what he does for a living. 8. He (has caught/caught) the plane at eight this morning. 9. I ('ve read/read) a lot of her books when I was at school. 10. (Have you seen/Did you see) any good films recently?

B. Give the appropriate tense form.

1. You (be) a beautiful baby. 2. I (not read) her latest book. 3. (you visit) India? 4. My great-grandmother (live) in Glasgow. 5. Columbus (not discover) America: the Indians already (know) where it was. 6. Amazing news! Scientists (discover) a new planet! 7. Who (give) Shakespeare his first job? 8. How many times (you be) in love? 9. I (never enjoy) a holiday as much as this one. 10. "(you hear) the thunder?" "No, nothing wakes me up".

Task 15. Choose the correct sentence.

1. a. I saw John yesterday. b. I've seen John yesterday. 2. a. Did you ever eat Indian food? b. Have you ever eaten Indian food? 3. a. Diana won 5,000 pounds last month. b. Diana has won 5,000 pounds last month. 4. a. I've never drank champagne. b. I've never drunk champagne. 5. a. Tom has never been to America. b. Tom has ever been to America. 6. a. Did they live in London five years ago? b. Have they lived in London five years ago? 7. a. Mary has wrote a lot of books. b. Mary has written a lot of books. 8. a. Did she write a book last year? b. Has she written a book last year?

Task 16. Put the verb in brackets into the Present Perfect or Past Simple Tense.

A Sad Story of a Sad Man.

One Sunday evening two men ... (meet) in a London pub. One of them was very unhappy.

"Life is terrible, everything in the world is really boring", he said.

"Don't say that", said the other man. "Life is marvellous! The world is so exciting! Think about Italy. It's a wonderful country. ... you ever ... (be) there?"

"Oh, yes. I ... (go) there last year and I ... (not like) it".

"Well, ... you ... (be) to Norway? ... you ever ... (see) the midnight sun?"

"Oh, yes. I ... (go) in 1984 and I ... (see) the midnight sun. I ... (not enjoy) it".

"Well, I ... just ... (return) from a safari in Africa. ... you ... (visit) Africa yet?"

"Yes, I ... (go) on safari in Africa last year and I ... (climb) Mount Kilimanjaro. It was really boring".

"Well," said the other man, "I think that you're very ill. Only the best psychiatrist can help you. Go to see Dr. Greenbaum in Harley Street".

"I'm Dr. Greenbaum", answered the man sadly.

HEALTH AND ILLNESSES (Unit 9)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “Treating a Patient”.

Last spring Ann, my room-mate, was taken ill. The poor girl felt sick and giddy, she was running a high temperature and it was clear that she needed the services of a doctor. I rushed straight to our hostel health centre and made an appointment with the doctor. In an hour or so the doctor, a middle-aged woman in a white gown, came in. Before diagnosing the disease she asked Ann to strip to the waist, examined her throat, felt her pulse, sounded her heart and lungs and tested her blood pressure. The following dialogue took place between them.

D.: I see you've taken your temperature. What is it?

A.: It's 38.7 (thirty-eight point seven). And I feel bad, I've got a headache and a sore throat.

D.: Do you get colds very often?

A.: Well, I had a cold about two months ago. I had a chest infection afterwards. The doctor gave me some antibiotics.

D.: And did you complete the course of treatment as directed?

A.: Oh, yes. By the way, it hurts me when I swallow. Besides, I'm afraid I've got a pain in my side.

D.: Let me examine your side. Things do happen.

A.: And what if it is appendicitis? It would mean an operation, Doctor, eh? Do say something.

D.: There, there. No tears. Take it easy. Everything will be all right.

A.: I hate being on sick leave and staying in bed.

D.: Does it hurt when I press here?

A.: Oh, yes. It's terribly painful.

D.: Well, my dear. I'm sorry to say you have flu and besides something is wrong with your appendicitis. If you have a new attack, you must be taken to hospital and operated on.

A.: Oh, it's too bad. Poor me.

D.: Don't worry. Let's hope for the best. Now I'll write out a prescription for some pills and a mixture. You are to take a tablespoonful of it three times a day. I believe that some injections of glucose will do you a lot of good.

A.: And what should I take for my headache?

D.: I'll give you a tablet. Here it is. Good-bye, and cheer up.

A.: Good-bye, Doctor. Thanks a lot.

So, I went to the chemist's to have the prescription made up. We followed the doctor's directions and in a week my friend felt much better. Then I took her to the health centre where she had her chest X-rayed and her blood tested. Everything was all right and soon she recovered.

Active Vocabulary

- to be taken ill – заболеть
- to feel sick and giddy – чувствовать головокружение и тошноту
- to run a high temperature – иметь высокую температуру
- to take a temperature – измерить температуру
- to make an appointment with a doctor – записаться на прием к врачу (вызвать врача на дом)
- to diagnose the disease – диагностировать болезнь
- to strip to the waist – раздеться до пояса
- to examine one's throat – осмотреть горло
- to feel one's pulse – прощупать пульс
- to sound one's heart and lungs – прослушать сердце и легкие
- to test one's blood pressure – измерить кровяное давление
- to have a headache (a sore throat, a pain in one's side) – иметь головную боль (красное горло, боль в боку)
- to get a cold (flu, etc.) – подхватить простуду (грипп)
- a chest infection – легочная инфекция
- to complete a course of treatment – завершить курс лечения
- to hurt – болеть, причинять боль
- a sick leave – больничный
- to stay in bed – оставаться в постели
- to have an attack – иметь приступ
- to be taken to hospital – привезти кого-л. в больницу
- to be operated on smth – быть прооперированным на что-л.
- to write out a prescription – выписать рецепт
- an injection of glucose – инъекция глюкозы
- to have the prescription made up – получить лекарство по рецепту
- to have one's chest X-rayed – сделать рентгеновский снимок груди
- to have one's blood tested – сдать кровь на анализ
- to recover – выздороветь

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

Giddy, service, an appointment, to diagnose, a disease, to examine, a throat, blood, pressure, sore, a headache, an infection, afterwards, antibiotic, a treatment, to swallow, appendicitis, an operation, tears, terribly, flu, an attack, a prescription, a mixture, a tablespoonful, an injection, glucose, a tablet, chemist's, a direction, x-rayed, to recover.

Task 3. Study the table and do the following tasks.

<i>Nouns:</i>	ache (head-, tooth-, stomach-, back-, ear-); disease, illness (mental illness); fever (scarlet fever); injury; pain; rash, spots; wound; medicine; ointment; plaster; symptom; clinic, hospital, operating theatre, surgery; ward; out-patient; epidemic
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<i>Adjectives:</i>	depressed; fit; healthy; hot; insane; sick; unhealthy; weak; well; curable; fatal; harmful; incurable; poisonous; sore; swollen
<i>Verbs:</i>	to be (critically, seriously) ill; to catch smth; to die (from smth); to get better; to go/come down with smth; to infect smb; to suffer from smth; to be under the weather; to vomit; to be good/bad for smb; to be in good shape (in poor health); to cure smb; to ease the pain; to inject smb with smth; to vaccinate smb against smth; to nurse smb

Find the words in the chart above that match these definitions.

- to use a needle to put medicine into your body;
- a soft substance you rub on your skin as a treatment;
- a room in a hospital you stay in while you are ill;
- a pain in your head;
- many cases of an infectious disease occurring at the same time;
- an illness of the mind;
- to make someone who is ill well again.

Fill the gaps with an appropriate word from the box.

against	from	with	in
---------	------	------	----

1. Children should be vaccinated ___ different diseases in their childhood.
2. Paul won't be at work today – he's gone down ___ flu.
3. Many people die ___ lung cancer due to smoking.
4. If you are in a fever there's definitely something wrong ___ you.
5. I spent the weekend in a health farm and feel ___ really good shape now.
6. She's still recovering ___ malaria she picked up on holiday.

Task 4. Read the following dialogues and act them out.

A. Asking about health.

- A.: How's your father keeping?
 B.: He's been off work for a day or two.
 A.: Really, what's the trouble?
 B.: It's a cold. I think he's been overworking.
 A.: I hope he soon gets over it.
 B.: That's very kind of you. He'll be pleased to hear you asked after him. By the way, how's your mother?
 A.: She's not feeling very well. I think she must have eaten something.
 B.: Oh dear. Let me know if there's anything I can do.
 A.: Thank you very much. I'll tell her you inquired about her.

B. At the physician's.

- D.: Good morning.
 A.: Good morning, Doctor.
 D.: Ah, here's your form. Miss Miles, isn't it?

A.: That's right, Ann Miles.

D.: Well, what's the trouble?

A.: I feel hot and I've got a sore throat.

D.: Now, I'd like to sound your heart and lungs. Breathe in, breathe out, then cough. That's it. Are you coughing much?

A.: Yes, quite a lot, and sneezing, and I have a runny nose.

D.: I want to examine your throat. Open your mouth wide. Say "Ah".

A.: Ahhh. It hurts when I swallow.

D.: Yes, you've got a cold. You should stay in bed for a few days.

A.: And what about the throat, Doctor?

D.: You have to take a course of antibiotics and you have to drink a lot of warm liquid, say tea, with honey and lemon. Here's a prescription. And here's your sick-note.

A.: Thank you, Doctor. Good-bye.

C. At the surgeon's.

S.: What's wrong with your arm, Mr. Black?

B.: I'm afraid, it's a fracture, Doctor.

S.: How did it happen?

B.: I was playing a game of tennis. Running to get the ball I fell down on my arm. I felt an awful pain when I tried to get up. My friends had to help me get here.

S.: That's too bad. You should be careful. Now, let me examine your arm. Does it hurt here?

B.: Yes, I have a sharp pain.

S.: I think we'd better have it X-rayed. *(After examining the picture)* Unfortunately, it is a fracture. You'll have to stay in hospital for a couple of days, Mr. Black.

D. At the dentist's.

D.: What's troubling you?

P.: One of my front teeth is working loose, and there's a big hole at the back that wants seeing too.

D.: You need to have this one out. It is a pity you didn't have it looked at before.

P.: I wish to goodness I had.

D.: Does the other tooth pain you now?

P.: Not particularly, just a dull steady pain.

D.: The tooth is decaying and must be stopped. *(The doctor reaches for the drill, then cleans and drills the tooth with it, inserts a piece of cotton-wool in the cavity and proceeds making a filling)* This will be a temporary filling. Shall I apply an anaesthetic to deaden the pain?

P.: Yes, if you please.

D.: Here is your tooth extracted (pulled out). Now rinse your mouth, please.

P.: Thank you, Doctor. Now I feel much better.

E. At the chemist's.

C.: Could you make up this prescription for me, please?

Ch.: I'll do it straight away.

C.: Have you got something suitable for sore lips?

Ch.: Rub this cream every four hours. Anything else?

C.: Yes, please. I'd like something for a sty, too.

C.: Put this lotion on three times a day.

Task 5. Use these words to complete the paragraphs.

shower soap shampoo year health faces breath

Today, people in many countries are obsessed with cleanliness. We bathe or ___ every day, sometimes twice a day. We have special soaps for our faces, and other soaps for our bodies. We use deodorants for our underarms, mouthwash for fresh ___ and ___ for our hair. We even have an expression about being clean: "Cleanliness is next to Godliness".

People did not always have these beliefs, however. Did you know that at certain times in history, people thought that bathing the body was dangerous to the ___? During the Middle Ages in Europe, people did not wash very often. In fact, they feared ___ and water. People thought it was dangerous to wash too often – that is, more than once a month, or even once a ___. Most people did not even wash their ___ for weeks on end!

Task 6. Study the text "Rules of Healthy Living". Say whether you follow the rules given or not.

1. Have regular meals. Healthy nutrition is very important. The correct diet should include protein, carbohydrates, minerals, fats and vitamins. But don't overeat!
2. Go in for sports. Human beings were not built for sitting at a desk all day. If you don't get the exercise that your body wants then things can go wrong.
3. Stop worrying and overdoing.
4. Keep positive mental attitude. Have faith in life.

Task 7. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. В прошлом месяце я подхватил простуду. У меня была температура, покраснело горло, и был насморк. Я прошел полный курс лечения антибиотиками и теперь прекрасно себя чувствую.
2. Врач всегда осматривает больного прежде, чем поставить диагноз. Он прощупывает пульс, прослушивает сердце и легкие, измеряет кровяное давление и температуру. После этого он выписывает рецепт: таблетки, микстуру или инъекции глюкозы.
3. У меня страшная боль в сердце. – Боюсь, что это новый приступ, нам придется отправить вас в больницу.
4. Доктор, боюсь, что у меня какой-то синяк на руке. – Нет, это не синяк. Кажется, это сыпь.
5. Я кашляю и чихаю. Кажется, мне придется взять больничный и провести

несколько дней в постели. 6. Алиса в прекрасной форме. Сложно поверить, что полгода назад у нее был перелом обеих ног. Она поправляется с каждым днем. 7. Кажется, нам придется вырвать один зуб и еще два запломбировать. Сделать вам анестезию? Не ешьте в течение 2 часов. Вот лекарство, которое уменьшит боль. 8. Она умерла от неизлечимой болезни. – Да, многие в наши дни умирают от рака.

Task 8. Give Russian equivalents of the proverbs if possible and use them in the situations of your own.

1. Fit as a fiddle. 2. Prevention is better than cure. 3. An apple a day keeps the doctor away. 4. A sound mind in a sound body. 5. Health is better than wealth.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 9. Use *must* or *should*.

1. You know, I think you ___ take a holiday. 2. Tell Mark he ___ tidy his room at once. 3. Visitors are reminded that they ___ keep their bags with them. 4. I'm sorry, but you ___ go. We don't want you here. 5. I really ___ go on a diet. I'll start today. 6. I suppose I ___ write to Aunt Rachel one of these days. 7. You absolutely ___ check the tyres before you take the car out today. 8. All officers ___ report to the Commanding Officer by midday. 9. You ___ have your hair cut at least once a week. 10. I think men ___ wear jackets and ties in restaurants.

Task 10. Put in *must* or *have/has (got) to*.

1. I'm tired, I ___ go to bed early. 2. John ___ go to school on Saturdays. 3. We ___ get another dog soon. 4. "This is a great book". "I ___ read it". 5. A soldier ___ obey orders. 6. We ___ go to London for a meeting. 7. I think we ___ pay in advance. 8. You really ___ visit us soon. 9. I ___ try to spend more time at home. 10. You ___ go through Carlisle on the way to Glasgow.

Task 11. Make as many sentences as possible from the chart.

Politicians		work in shifts
Postmen		do some/any work at home
Teachers	have to	wear a uniform
Nurses	don't have to	make speeches
Air hostesses		get up early
Factory workers		work long hours

Task 12. Ask negative questions to the following statements.

1. I am too early. 2. She is well. 3. These answers are wrong. 4. He is waiting for you. 5. She was a famous actress. 6. You were at my old school. 7. You can walk faster. 8. You like fish. 9. She goes to church. 10. He enjoyed the film.

III. IMPROVING YOUR LISTENING SKILLS

Task 13. Telephoning in English. Listen to the tape and do the following tasks.

A. Which one means “You can dial”? Which one means “The number is ringing”? Which one means “The number is engaged”?

B. Telephone numbers in English.

448732 – double four eight seven three two

698843 – six nine eight eight four three

795400 – seven nine five four double zero (oh)

C. Complete the three telephone conversations. Use the phrases from the box.

No, it isn't. I'll just get her.	Can I take a message?	Great! See you on Sunday at ten. Bye!
Never mind. Perhaps next time. Bye!	I'll ring back later.	I'm having a party on Saturday. Can you come?
Can I speak to the manager, please?		

1. A. Hello. 276694.

B. Hello. Can I speak to Jo, please?

A. _____.

B. Oh! Hi, Jo. This is Pat. I'm just ringing to check that Sunday is still OK for tennis.

A. Yes. That's fine.

B. _____.

A. Bye!

2. A. Hello. Chesswood 4576.

B. Hello. Is that Liz?

A. _____.

C. Hello. Liz here.

B. Hi, Liz. It's Tom. Listen! _____ ?

C. Oh sorry, Tom. I can't. I'm going to my cousin's wedding.

B. _____.

C. Bye!

3. A. Hello. Barclays Bank, Chesswood.

B. Hello. _____ ?

A. Hold on. I'll put you through... I'm afraid Mr. Smith isn't in his office. _____ ?

B. Don't worry. _____ .

A. All right. Good-bye.

B. Good-bye.

TRAVELLING AND HOLIDAY MAKING (Unit 10)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “Holiday Making” and do the tasks following it.

I consider holidays the most pleasant time with so many possibilities to spend time. Actually, you have nothing to do but enjoy yourself. You can do it in many different ways – you can travel, you can go to the movies, you can go in for sports – it is all up to you to choose.

Our family always looks forward to going on a holiday. There’s nothing like summer holidays. We usually make our plans beforehand. All of us are fond of travelling. I find it exciting to see mountains, rivers, and cities, meet new people and make friends with them. We like to go camping. We spend holidays in a tent on an organized campsite. A camping family has to buy and cook their own food, do their own washing, and look after their own accommodation. Some people say it is no rest when one must do so many things. But we are fond of camping and won’t change it even for going abroad on a tour. You know, many people prefer hiking. They love to leave broad highways and go along little lanes where cars can’t go. They take mountain paths; they walk by the side of quiet lakes and through the woods. They see the real country, the wild flowers, and the young birds in their nests. They feel the calm of nature.

Many people prefer holiday centres. There are wooden houses with good beds, electric light, running water. Some holiday centers have large buildings with all modern conveniences and comfort, a large hall for dancing, a cinema, a bar, and rooms for games. The place usually has its own swimming pool and tennis courts. In fact, there is everything you need. The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there for travellers to live in. To stay in such holiday centers is too expensive, and our family cannot afford it.

My parents say that a holiday in the country is not less interesting than at the seaside. You may go boating and fishing, or just go for a walk in the forest and pick flowers, berries and mushrooms. It is always pleasant in hot weather to go to the wood and walk in the shade of the trees and listen to birds’ singing.

Winter holidays are the occasion that students always look forward to and enjoy greatly. They begin after all the exams are over and you are free. No doubt, winter is a great time for sports.

I should say that every season is good for a holiday. But our life is not one long endless holiday. There should be time for work and time for leisure.

Active vocabulary

- to consider – полагать, считать
- a possibility (chance) – возможность

- actually – действительно
- you have nothing to do but – ничего не делать, кроме
- in different ways – по-разному
- there's nothing like – нет ничего лучше
- to make plans beforehand – планировать заранее
- exciting – волнующий, захватывающий
- to go camping – ходить в поход
- a tent – палатка
- accommodation – место временного проживания
- to go abroad on a tour – поехать за границу по путевке
- hiking – путешествие пешком
- to afford – позволить
- in the shade of smth – в тени чего-л.
- an occasion – случай
- no doubt – несомненно
- leisure – досуг, свободное время

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

Pleasant, actually, a mountain, accommodation, abroad, a highway, paths, quiet, wild, calm, comfort, a sanatorium, an occasion, doubt, leisure.

Task 3. Match the words from the left-hand column with their synonyms or antonyms in the column opposite.

to travel for pleasure ≠	wonderful, beautiful
comfortable =	to lie in the sun
journey =	to travel on business
splendid =	convenient
to go away =	to leave
travelling on foot =	trip, travelling
a traveller =	to make way home
to sunbathe =	a holiday-maker
to return =	hiking

Task 4. Ask 15 questions on the text.

Task 5. Read the following postcard. The only adjective Sue and Bill used is *nice*. Use a better adjective from the box below instead of *nice*.

lovely comfortable good small terrible old long spectacular

Dear Laura,

We're having a nice time here in Scotland, but the weather isn't very nice. We're staying in a nice hotel near a nice town called Aberfeldy. We have nice views of the mountains and forests from our bedroom. Yesterday we went to see Blair Castle. It was really nice. Today we are hoping to go for a nice walk by the

lake (called a 'loch' here!). Did you have a nice time in Italy? We'll ring you next week.

Love,
Bill and Sue.

Task 6. Fill in the gaps using the words from the box. You may need to change the form of the verbs.

<i>great nightlife</i>	<i>work my way</i>	<i>souvenirs</i>	<i>off the beaten track</i>
<i>take risks</i>	<i>see the sights</i>	<i>on a budget</i>	

1. My favourite holiday was in Paris, a couple years ago. I really love _____. We went to the Eiffel Tower, the Louvre, the Arc de Triomphe. We saw everything! I love buying _____, too. I got a lovely little model of the Eiffel Tower. I gave it to my mother.
2. I went to Ibiza last year, and had a great time! There's such _____ there that I didn't actually see much of the place we stayed in! We went clubbing all night, and just chilled out in the day in the hotel. We were _____ so we couldn't do anything too expensive. We saved our money for the clubs.
3. I'm going to _____ round South America. I've taken a course in how to teach English, and I'm going to use that to help me travel. I'm going to unusual places, a bit _____. I don't like places where you just meet lots of people from your own country. I want to _____, and live a little dangerously.

Task 7. Say what you like and dislike about holidays.

Visiting museums and art galleries; spending more time with family and friends; waiting at the airport; seeing life in different countries; traffic jams; enjoying the beauties of nature; meeting new people; getting lost; lying on the beach; just being away from home and daily routine; noisy people; packing to go on holiday.

Task 8. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Как ты собираешься провести каникулы? – Наша группа едет по русским городам. Мы будем много гулять и ходить по музеям.
2. Как ваша дочь провела зимние каникулы? – Накануне каникул она простудилась и все время провела дома. Но она много читала.
3. Каждое лето мы ездим на базу отдыха.
4. Во время каникул я не делала ничего особенного: смотрела телевизор, разговаривала с подругой по телефону, несколько раз ездила за город кататься на лыжах.
5. Для меня нет ничего лучше летних каникул.
6. Я всегда с нетерпением жду зимних каникул, потому что, без сомнений, это лучшее время для занятий спортом.
7. Я предпочитаю проводить лето на базе отдыха, где есть удобные домики, бассейн, танцзал и теннисный корт.
8. К сожалению, я не могу позволить себе поездку за границу. Это дорого. Обычно я езжу за город, где купаюсь, загораю, хожу в лес за грибами и ягодами, гуляю в тени деревьев и слушаю пение птиц.
9. Мой

отец любит путешествовать пешком. Он уходит от шумных автодорог, бредет по тихим тропинкам и наслаждается тишиной природы. 10. Каждый год мы с другом ездим на Черное море. Мы добираемся автостопом, ставим палатку и наслаждаемся морем и солнцем.

Task 9. These people had bad holiday experiences. Read their stories. Divide into three groups and complete the following sentences. Then find a partner from each group and exchange your stories. Have you ever had a bad holiday experience?

1. Maureen Lipman.

Well, after the typhoons in Florida, and two weeks of non-stop rain in Australia, I thought this was going to be different. I was the first person to get my bags at the airport – which usually never happens to me – and the hotel was excellent. Then the phone rang. ‘Ms. Lipman?’ said a voice. ‘Yes?’ I said. ‘I think I’ve got your suitcase,’ said a voice.

Just going now to change the suitcase.

Love, Maureen.

2. Leslie Thomas.

Greeting from Milan! Confused? Here’s why I’m in Italy. At the end of my French holidays I drove very fast in order not to miss the train to Bologna. I was very late. When I wanted to put my car on the train, the guard said I was too late. So I did the kind of thing I never do and drove through the men and onto the train. When an official came up to me, I said, ‘I’m not moving’. ‘Where are you going?’ he asked. ‘Bologna.’ I replied. ‘Monsieur’, he said, ‘this train is going to Milan’.

See you soon! Leslie.

3. Clair Rayner.

When we came to the Caribbean we were looking forward to a very comfortable holiday. But it’s awful. The hotel’s terrible. The plughole in our washbasin isn’t connected to the pipe and there’s water all over the bedroom. I went for a swim in the pool and came face to face with a rat! We decided to take a tour. But the taxi-driver didn’t go faster than 5 mph. Worst of all, we’ve booked for two weeks and can’t get an early flight home, so we’ll have to stay.

See you on the 10th, Clair.

Group 1.

1. On Maureen’s earlier holiday in Florida there were ____.
2. When she went to Australia ____.
3. She thought this holiday was going to be different because she was ____.
4. Unfortunately, at the airport she took ____.

Group 2.

1. Leslie wanted to catch ____.
2. He drove fast because ____.
3. When he tried to drive the car onto the train, the guard ____.
4. Unfortunately, the train was going ____.

Group 3.

1. Clair wanted her holiday in the Caribbean to be ____.
2. There were problems with ____.
3. The tour they took was also bad because the taxi driver ____.
4. Unfortunately, she had to stay for two weeks ____.

Task 10. Give Russian equivalents of the proverbs if possible and use them in the situations of your own.

1. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
2. Every country has its customs.
3. East or West, home is best.
4. There is no place like home.
5. So many countries, so many customs.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 11. Complete the sentences with your own predictions.

1. The weather ____ warm in the next few years. (get)
2. There ____ a world government before the year 2050. (be)
3. There ____ a world war before the year 2050. (be)
4. Private cars ____ before the year 2100. (disappear)
5. English ____ the world language in the year 2100. (be)
6. Everybody ____ a computer in the year 2100. (have)
7. Everybody/Not everybody ____ enough to eat in the year 2100. (have)
8. Clothes ____ very different in the year 2100. (be)

Task 12. Here are some sentences taken from recorded conversations. Can you put the beginnings and ends together?

<i>Beginnings</i>	<i>Ends</i>
Buy the cat food here.	to help him.
Don't give her your keys.	she'll come and help.
He'll need somebody	about you.
I must get back to work,	otherwise I'll get the sack.
If I give her a shout,	It'll be cheaper.
If you put lemon in it,	on May 12 th .
One day you'll be old,	She'll only lose them.
She'll be fourteen	he'll drink it.
She'll forget	and then your kids will laugh at you.

Task 13. Look at the diary and correct the following sentences.

AUGUST	Week 34
<p>22 Sunday <i>Tennis with Barbara 10am</i> <i>Matthew afternoon</i></p> <p>23 Monday <i>10.15 Mrs. Parson</i> <i>Oxford office (9.00 train)</i> <i>Accountants 4.00pm</i></p> <p>24 Tuesday</p>	<p>25 Wednesday <i>George's funeral 9.00</i> <i>Lunch James 12.30</i></p> <p>26 Thursday <i>To Amsterdam KLM 147, 8.00</i> <i>Back 18.50 KLM 156</i></p> <p>27 Friday <i>Theatre Royal with Polly</i></p> <p>28 Saturday <i>RACES</i></p>

1. She's playing tennis on Sunday afternoon. 2. She's having lunch with James at 12.30 on Tuesday. 3. She's flying to Rotterdam on Thursday. 4. She's meeting Mrs. Parson in the London office. 5. She's going to a funeral on Wednesday afternoon. 6. She's meeting the accountants at 12.00 on Monday. 7. She's going to the theatre on Saturday evening. 8. She's spending Friday at the races. 9. Matthew is coming to see her on Sunday morning. 10. She's driving to the meeting with Mrs. Parson.

Task 14. Choose the correct tense.

1. When (does/will) school start? 2. The plane (arrives/will arrive) at 10.00. 3. I (write/will write) soon. 4. We (go/are going) to Spain some time soon. 5. I (stop/will stop) smoking after Christmas. 6. I (have/will have) a lecture at 9.00 tomorrow. 7. The train (won't/doesn't) stop at Oxford. 8. I (come/will come) round after 7.00. 9. I (play/am playing) football tomorrow. 10. I (post/will post) your letters.

Task 15. Which form do you feel is best?

1. Alice (will have/is going to have) a baby. With a bit of luck, the baby (will have/is going to have) Alice's eyes. 2. (I will play/I'm playing tennis) with Stan on Sunday. (He'll win/He's winning). He always does. 3. Don't tell her. (She'll tell/She's going to tell) everybody else. 4. What's happening? The train (won't stop/isn't going to stop)! 5. One day everybody (will have/is going to have) proper housing. 6. (She'll get married/She's getting married) on Friday at the local church. 7. (It will rain/It's going to rain) – look at the clouds. 8. If it gets any colder, (it will snow/it's going to snow).

Task 16. Read about what Jenny, Mark and James hope will happen in the future. Make sentences using If ... , ... will... .

e.g. If I don't go out much, I'll do more work. If I do more work, I'll

Jenny. If ... I don't go out so much => do more work => pass my exams => go to university => study medicine => become a doctor => earn a good salary.

Mark. If ... I stop smoking => have more money => save some every week => be rich when I'm thirty => have my own business => make a lot of money => retire when I'm forty.

James. If ... I win a lot of money => travel round the world => visit London => stay at the best hotels => eat at the best restaurants => spend a lot of money => be happy => throw a party => invite my friends => enjoy myself.

Task 17. Put the correct verb form (present tense or will...).

1. If you ___ there first, keep a seat for me. (get) 2. I'll see you again when I ___ next in London. (be) 3. I don't know when I ___ a job. (find) 4. I'll open the window when it ___ raining. (stop) 5. You can borrow my coat if you ___ it back. (bring) 6. If you ___ a seat, I'll see if the doctor's free. (take) 7. Can you tell me when Mr. Ellis ___ here next? (be) 8. Come back again soon if you ___ a chance. (get)

Task 18. Put *when* or *if* into each gap.

1. ___ I go home tonight, I'll have a bath. 2. ___ there is a good programme on TV, I'll watch it. 3. ___ there's nothing in the fridge, we'll eat out. 4. I'll pay you back the money ___ I get my next pay cheque. 5. We'll go skiing next winter ___ we have enough money. 6. ___ it's a nice day tomorrow, we'll go swimming. 7. I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll phone you ___ I arrive. 8. We're thinking of going to Spain for our holidays. ___ we decide to go, I'll let you know.

III. IMPROVING YOUR LISTENING SKILLS

Task 19. Listen to the dialogue and fill in the gaps. Then act it out.

Man: Where are you going for _____ this year? Have you decided?

Woman: Yes, we are going to Corsica.

Man: Oh. I know Corsica well. I _____ a year there.

Woman: Really? What's it like?

Man: It's very beautiful. It's got everything. _____, _____ and good weather.

Woman: And what are the people like?

Man: They are quite independent, but when you get to know them, they're very _____. You'll have _____.

MOSCOW **(Unit 11)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “Moscow” and do the tasks following it.

Of all the towns and cities in Russia the largest and the most important is Moscow, the capital of the Russian Federation, the seat of the Government. Moscow has the population of more than 9 million people.

The history of Moscow began in 1147 with Yury Dolgoruky and since then it has always had a leading place in the life of the country. Under the tsars the Government of Russia was in St. Petersburg, though Moscow remained the heart of Russia. In 1918 after the October Revolution the Soviet Government moved to the Moscow Kremlin.

Moscow is important not only politically, but also as a scientific, industrial and cultural centre of Russia. It has hundreds of scientific institutions and higher educational establishments, Moscow University including. The Lenin Library and the Library of Foreign Literature contain hundreds of thousands of works written by the greatest authors of all times and countries.

Some of Russia's biggest works and factories, motorcar works and textile factories, are in Moscow.

Moscow is also a great transport centre. It has 7 big railway stations and several large airports. Its two river ports join Moscow to five seas and many foreign countries.

Moscow is beautiful. The citizens and tourists admire its straight and broad streets and avenues. The heart of Moscow is Red Square. Here one can see St. Basil's Cathedral. It is the masterpiece of Russian architecture. But first of all everybody knows Red Square because the Kremlin is situated here. Old churches, monuments and modern housing construction in all districts make Moscow a real living museum of architecture, art, culture and history.

The museums, art galleries, theatres and historical monuments in the Russian capital make it very important for the world culture. The Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the History Museum and the State Tretyakov Gallery are worth visiting. And who has not heard of the Bolshoy Theatre, the Maly Theatre, the Vakhtangov or Mayakovsky Theatres?

You know, I myself was in Moscow about 8 years ago and all I remember is Red Square, escalators, carrying me to the trains in metro, the Zoo and delicious ice cream. Of course, if I get to Moscow some day I will have to start getting acquainted with the capital anew.

Active vocabulary

- a capital – столица
- population – население

- a government – правительство
- scientific – научный
- industrial – промышленный
- cultural – культурный
- a higher educational establishment – высшее учебное заведение
- a works – завод
- a factory – завод, фабрика
- a monument – памятник
- a church – церковь (a cathedral – кафедральный собор)
- housing construction – жилое сооружение
- architecture – архитектура
- to get acquainted – познакомиться, узнать

Task 2. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. What is the largest and the most important city in Russia?
2. Is St. Petersburg the capital of the Russian Federation?
3. Where is the seat of the Russian Government?
4. What is the population of Moscow?
5. When did the history of Moscow begin?
6. The Russian Government moved to Moscow from St. Petersburg after the October Revolution, didn't it?
7. Is Moscow an important political, scientific, industrial and cultural centre of Russian?
8. What industrial factories are there in Moscow?
9. Why is Moscow a great transport centre?
10. What is Red Square famous for?
11. Moscow is a living museum of architecture, art, culture and history, isn't it?
12. What makes Moscow important for the world culture?

Task 3. Study the following conversational formulae.

1. I'd like to go on an excursion about the city. - Я бы хотел поехать на экскурсию по городу.
2. Let's go sightseeing. - Давайте осмотрим достопримечательности.
3. Would you like to see the sights of this town? - Вы хотели бы посмотреть достопримечательности этого города?
4. There are many places of interest in Moscow. - В Москве много достопримечательностей.
5. I suggest we should go and see the sights today. - Я предлагаю осмотреть достопримечательности сегодня.

Task 4. Read the dialogue and act it out.

- Is it possible to see anything of Moscow in one or two days?
- Well, yes, but, of course, not half enough.
- What do you think I ought to see first?

- Well, if you are interested in churches and historical places you should go to St. Basil's Cathedral, the Kremlin with its towers and the Armory Chamber and the Diamond Chamber. Do you like art?

- Rather!

- Then why not go to the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts or the State Tretyakov Gallery?

- What about going to the Zoo?

- That's not a bad idea. You could spend a couple of hours there comfortably, or even a whole afternoon, watching the wild animals and birds.

- I'll do that then. How do I get there?

- Let me see. You'd better go by underground. I suppose it is three stops from here.

- Is it much of a walk?

- Oh, no, half an hour or so, but if you are in a hurry, why not take a taxi?

- I think I will. Ah, here's one coming. Taxi! The Zoo, please.

Task 5. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Население Москвы составляет 9 миллионов человек. 2. Москва – столица России. 3. История Москвы началась в 1147 году. 4. Москва всегда занимала ведущее место в жизни государства. 5. Москва – сердце России, ее политический, научный, промышленный и культурный центр. 6. В Москве много научно-исследовательских институтов и высших учебных заведений. 7. В Москве находятся многие заводы и фабрики, она также большой транспортный центр. 8. Кремль – шедевр старинной русской архитектуры. 9. Я люблю московские памятники, церкви, кафедральные соборы и музеи. 10. Пушкинский музей изобразительных искусств и Третьяковская галерея – известные музеи, имеющие значение для мировой культуры.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 6. Join the beginnings and ends to make sensible sentences.

<i>Beginnings</i>	<i>Ends</i>
After he had tried on six pairs of shoes	he decided he liked the first ones best.
After Mary had done all the shopping	he started looking through the cupboards downstairs.
When I had washed and dried the last plate	she took a short walk round the park.
When Mark had looked through all the drawers in his room	he went to the café in the square for a cup of tea.
When he had finished eating lunch	Paul came in and offered help.

Task 7. Open the brackets using the Past Simple or Past Perfect Tense.

1. I (be) sorry that I (not be) nice to her. 2. Nobody (come) to the meeting because Angela (forget) to tell people about it. 3. I (see) her somewhere before – I (know). 4. Because he (not check) the oil for so long, the car (break) down. 5. She couldn't find the book that I (lend) her. 6. All the people we (invite) turned up, and some that we (not invite). 7. They (never) find where he (hide) the money. 8. It was a firm that I (never hear) of.

Sequence of Tenses

I <i>know</i> they always go to Italy in June.	I <i>knew</i> they always went to Italy in June.
I <i>know</i> they went to Italy in June.	I <i>knew</i> they had gone to Italy in June.
I <i>know</i> they will go to Italy in June.	I <i>knew</i> they would go to Italy in June.

Direct and Indirect Speech

<i>Direct Speech</i>	<i>Indirect Speech</i>
Present Simple. He said to me, "I study English".	Past Simple. He told me he studied English.
Past Simple. He said to me, "I studied English last year".	Past Perfect. He told me he had studied English the year before.
Future Simple. He said to me, "I will study English next year".	Future Simple-in-the-Past. He told me he would study English the next year.
Present Continuous. He said to me, "I am studying English now".	Past Continuous. He told me he was studying English then.
Past Continuous. He said to me, "I was studying English at 6 o'clock yesterday".	Past Perfect Continuous. He told me he had been studying English at 6 o'clock the previous day.
Future Continuous. He said to me, "I will be studying English at 6 o'clock tomorrow".	Future Continuous-in-the Past. He told me he would be studying English at 6 o'clock the next day.
Present Perfect. He said to me, "I have studied English".	Past Perfect. He told me he had studied English.
Past Perfect. He said to me, "I had studied English".	Past Perfect. He told me he had studied English.
Future Perfect. He said to me, "I will have studied English by next year".	Future Perfect-in-the-Past. He told me he would have studied English by the next year.

Adverbs and Demonstrative Pronouns

<i>Direct Speech</i>	<i>Indirect Speech</i>
this	that
these	those
now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the next day
next day	the next day
in 2 minutes	2 minutes later
yesterday	the previous day = the day before
2 days ago	2 days before
last year	the year before
here	there

Useful Phrases

he said to me
 he told me
 he added
 he noted
 he emphasized
 he remarked

Task 8. Open the brackets and use the sentences in them as main clauses. Observe the rule of Sequence of Tenses.

1. The children are playing in the yard. (She thought) 2. Her friend will come to see her. (She hoped) 3. Father has repaired the bicycle. (He thought) 4. He knows English very well. (I supposed) 5. She made no mistakes in her dictation. (She was glad) 6. He works at his English hard. (I knew) 7. My brother has received a very interesting offer from his firm. (I learnt) 8. She will come to stay with us. (My aunt wrote in her letter) 9. He is painting a new picture. (We heard) 10. My friend has never been to Washington. (I knew) 11. She never drinks milk. (I knew) 12. He did not know German at all. (I found out)

Task 9. Report the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. "My friend lives in Moscow", said Alec. 2. "You have not done your work well", said the teacher to me. 3. The poor man said to the rich man, "My horse is wild". 4. The rich man said to the judge, "This man's horse has killed mine". 5. "This man spoke to me on the road", said the woman. 6. "I can't explain this word to you", said the boy to me. 7. The teacher said to the class, "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow". 8. The woman said to her son, "I am glad I am here". 9. Mike said, "We have bought these books today". 10. She said to me,

“Now I can read your translation”. 11. Our teacher said, “Thackeray’s novels are very interesting”. 12. She said, “I read “Jane Eyre” last year”.

Task 10. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Мы вчера узнали, что она больна. 2. Он думал, что она не придет в школу. 3. Я знал, что моя сестра изучает французский язык, и думал, что она поедет в Париж. 4. Мне сказали, что ты мне звонил. 5. Я думал, что ты в Москве. 6. Я знал, что ты уже вернулся в Санкт-Петербург. 7. Она знала, что мы никогда не видели ее картины. 8. Мы надеялись, что поедем в Лондон. 9. Учитель сказал, что наши друзья прислали письмо из Лондона. 10. Мы видели, что дети играли в песке.

**WE DO NOT LIVE TO EAT, BUT EAT TO LIVE
(Unit 12)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “Meals”.

We in our family have three meals a day: breakfast in the morning, dinner at about 2 pm, and supper in the evening. As all of us work or study and have to get up early our breakfast is usually a hasty meal, we just have a bite. It is usually a sausage or cheese sandwich or bread and butter with jam or marmalade and tea or coffee. My younger brother likes a plate of cornflakes with milk and sugar. In winter we can also have some porridge to keep us warm.

On weekdays our dinner is not a fancy thing as a rule. We begin with a glass of juice: my parents like tomato juice, my brother likes peach juice and I prefer apple or orange juice. Then comes a starter, some meat or vegetable salad according to the season. For the first course we have soup. My father likes cabbage soup with sour-cream, my mother’s favourite is noodle soup, my brother fancies pea soup and I prefer clear soup. For the second course we have fish and chips, or chops or cutlets with stewed vegetables or mashed potatoes. We don’t usually have dessert on weekdays, there is just tea or coffee to finish with. But on some festive occasions we enjoy ice-cream, tasty tarts and delicious blueberry and strawberry pies my mother makes. She has a sweet tooth, you know. Dinner is the most substantial meal of the day. Supper comes at 7 pm and is usually a light meal. We have an omelette with sausage or scrambled eggs with ham or bacon, sometimes pancakes with honey, or jam and milk.

Many students of our University have lunch or dinner at the canteen. It is a self-service room. So first we get a tray, spoons, forks and glasses and then we take some bread at the beginning of the counter. There is always a good choice of dishes on the menu and you can have something to your taste. To begin with you can have a glass of juice or mixed salad. There is always some soup to

follow. For the second course you can have fried fish with mashed potatoes or macaroni or beefsteak. We pay for our food at the cash-desk then go to the table, sit down and eat.

But it is not very often that we have a substantial meal at the canteen, more often we go to the buffet to have a bite. Normally, it is a sandwich, or a piece of pie or cake with a glass of tea, coffee or juice. As for me I prefer to have meals at home, of course. I enjoy cooking, especially on Sunday.

Active Vocabulary

- a meal – еда, прием пищи
- food – еда, продукты питания
- breakfast – завтрак
- lunch – второй завтрак
- dinner – обед
- supper – ужин
- to have a bite – перекусить
- a starter – закуска
- the first course – первое блюдо
- the second course – второе блюдо
- the sweet = dessert – десерт
- to have a sweet tooth – быть сладкоежкой
- a canteen – кафетерий, столовая
- self-service – самообслуживание
- a dish – блюдо
- a menu – меню
- to have smth to one's taste – выбрать что-л. по вкусу
- a buffet – буфет

Food.

1. Bread, meat, fish, butter, eggs, cheese, sugar, sausage, bacon.
2. Potatoes, tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, cucumbers, peas, onions, radish.
3. Salt, pepper, mustard.
4. Water, milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, beer, wine, fruit-juice.
5. Soup (clear, cabbage, pea, vegetable), porridge, macaroni, salad (vegetable, mixed, prawn cocktail), mashed potatoes, fried potatoes, chops, cutlets, beefsteak, chicken, goose.
6. Pudding, cake, sweets, pie, ice-cream, jam, honey, jelly, stewed fruit.
7. Apples, pears, plums, oranges, tangerines, grapes, bananas, berries, cherries, peaches, nuts, melons, watermelons.
8. To have (to eat, to drink), to dine, to cook, to fry, to boil, to taste.
9. To lay (**mind:** laid, laid) the table, to sit down to table, to be (to sit) at table, to clear the table, to be hungry, to be thirsty; Help yourself to smth; Have some more; No more, thank you.

Task 2. Fill in prepositions where necessary.

1. My little sister likes chocolate cornflakes ___ milk in the morning. 2. I prefer chicken broth ___ cabbage soup. 3. We in our family like to have bananas, berries or grapes according ___ the season. 4. I usually have tomato soup ___ the first course. 5. Sometimes I have dinner ___ the university canteen. 6. There is a nice restaurant near my house with a good choice ___ dishes ___ the menu. 7. Sweet things are not ___ my taste as I like fruit more. 8. We usually begin our big Sunday dinner ___ prawn cocktail.

Task 3. Read the recipe and then share your favourite dish recipe with your group mates.

Potato Pancake

One pound of boiled potatoes, two tomatoes, butter, tablespoon flour, seasoning, parsley, one small finely chopped onion

Mash the potatoes in butter. Don't use any milk. Season. Add the chopped onion, chopped tomatoes, flour, and a handful of chopped parsley. Mix well. Lightly oil a flat baking dish and put in the potatoes. Shape into a fairly thick circular cake. Brush lightly with melted butter and bake in a hot oven until brown on top.

Task 4. Read the dialogues and act them out.

In a Restaurant.

W.: Can I take your order, gentlemen?

A.: Yes, fish and chips for me, please.

W.: And you, sir, have you chosen something?

B.: Yes, I think I'll have the curry.

W.: And to follow?

B.: I'd like some ice-cream and coffee, please.

A.: No sweet for me, thanks. I'd like some fruit, if you have any.

At Lunch.

H.: You must have some more chicken.

C.: No, really thank you. I'm on a diet.

H.: Now you Roger, do have the rest of the meat pie. It's delicious, isn't it?

R.: Oh yes, lovely. But I'm afraid I won't have room for your special pudding.

C.: Come on, Roger, you can manage it all right.

R.: Ok, but only a small piece to please you.

H.: Enjoy your meal.

Task 5. Read English jokes about food and say whether there are food jokes in your country.

1. A man was having breakfast in an English hotel. He took a drink from his cup and then said to the waiter, "Waiter, is this tea or coffee?"

The waiter said, "Can't you tell the difference, sir, by the taste?"

"No," the man said, "I can't."

"Well," answered the waiter, "if you can't tell the difference, what does it matter which it is?"

2. A man was having soup in an English hotel. The waiter gave it to him and then, looking out of the window, said to the man, "It looks like rain, sir."

"Yes," said the man, as he took a spoonful of soup, "and it tastes like rain, too".

3. King George III of England was in the country one day and stopped at a small hotel for lunch. He wasn't very hungry, so he had only two boiled eggs. He ate them and asked for the bill. The landlord gave him the bill – two pounds. The King said, "What! Two pounds for two eggs? Eggs must be very scarce here."

"No, sir," said the landlord, "eggs are not scarce – but kings are".

Task 6. Read the text "Meals in Britain" and do the tasks following it.

A traditional English breakfast is a very big meal – sausages, bacon, eggs, tomatoes, mushrooms... But nowadays many people just have cereal with milk and sugar, or toast with marmalade, jam, or honey. Marmalade and jam are not the same! Marmalade is made from oranges and jam is made from other fruit. The traditional breakfast drink is tea, which people have with cold milk. Some people have coffee, often instant coffee, which is made with just hot water. Many visitors to Britain find this coffee disgusting!

For many people lunch is a quick meal. In cities there are a lot of sandwich bars, where office workers can choose the kind of bread they want – brown, white, or a roll – and then all sorts of salad and meat or fish to go in the sandwich. Pubs often serve good, cheap food, both hot and cold. School-children can have a hot meal at school, but many just take a snack from home – a sandwich, a drink, some fruit, and perhaps some crisps.

"Tea" means two things. It is a drink and a meal! Some people have afternoon tea, with sandwiches, cakes, and, of course, a cup of tea. Cream teas are popular. You have scones (a kind of cake) with cream and jam. At the weekends people often invite their friends to have a chat over a cup of tea.

The evening meal is the most substantial meal of the day. They usually have dinner between 6.00 and 8.00, and often the whole family eats together.

On Sundays many families have a traditional lunch. They have roast meat, either beef, lamb, chicken, or pork, with potatoes, vegetables, and gravy. Gravy is a sauce made from the meat juices.

The British like food from other countries, too, especially Italian, French, Chinese, and Indian. People often get take-away meals – you buy the food at the restaurant and then bring it home to eat. Eating in Britain is quite international!

True/False

- 1) Many British people have a big breakfast.
- 2) People often have cereal or toast for breakfast.
- 3) Marmalade is different from jam.
- 4) People drink tea with hot milk.
- 5) Many foreign visitors love instant coffee.
- 6) All British people have a hot lunch.
- 7) Pubs are good places to go for lunch.
- 8) British people eat dinner late in the evening.
- 9) Sunday lunch is a special meal.
- 10) When you get a take-away meal, you eat it at home.

Task 7. What do you know about meals in other countries? Read and complete the text with the names of the countries.

India Switzerland Britain Japan Italy

1. They eat a lot of potatoes in Britain, in many different forms, including jacket potatoes and chips – fish and chips is a famous take-away food. You can find a lot of different cakes and sweets here, so it's very easy to put on weight!
2. In ___ they eat a lot of cheese, sometimes with potatoes, or in special dishes like fondue. There are a lot of dairy farms there, so products made from milk are popular – they also eat a lot of chocolate.
3. People in ___ eat a lot of rice and have very little fat in their diet. They don't eat much meat, but they eat a lot of fish – the oil in fish is very good for you, which could be why there's less heart disease there than in many other countries.
4. In ___ a lot of people eat curry, which can be very hot. People started using curry to hide the flavour of poor-quality meat, but it's become a very popular dish in many different countries now.
5. Pizzas and pasta are popular in ___. There are different kinds of pasta, and a lot of people make their own instead of buying it from supermarkets. Pasta didn't come from this country originally – Marco Polo brought it back from China.

Talk about what people eat in your country. Write a similar paragraph about meals in your country.

Task 8. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Наша семья обычно завтракает в 7.30. Мы едим омлет с беконом, сосиски или бутерброды с сыром или ветчиной. Затем мы пьем чай с печеньем.
2. В воскресенье мы обычно обедаем у бабушки. Она замечательный повар. Я обожаю ее щи и мясо, запеченное с картофелем.
3. Что мы будем есть на ужин? – Я очень голоден. Давай приготовим что-нибудь плотное, например, картофельное пюре с жареной рыбой или макароны с помидорами и сыром.
4. Моя сестра – ужасная сладкоежка. Она никогда не отказывается от десерта. Обычно она ест мороженое,

пирожные или торт на десерт. 5. На этой неделе я не буду есть сладкого. Я на диете. 6. Мы очень любим домашнюю кухню, но иногда мы ходим в рестораны. Я предпочитаю итальянскую и японскую кухню, а мой муж обожает индийскую и китайскую еду. 7. Когда мой брат был в Лондоне, он обедал в ресторанах быстрого питания с самообслуживанием. 8. Я обедаю в нашей университетской столовой, когда остаюсь в библиотеке. Я люблю овощной салат, бараньи котлеты с тушеными овощами и компот.

Task 9. Give Russian equivalents of the proverbs if possible and use them in the situations of your own.

1. You can't eat a cake and have it. 2. The appetite comes with eating. 3. Man doesn't live by bread alone. 4. Too many cooks spoil the broth. 5. You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 10. Report the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. The teacher said to Mike, "Does your father work at a factory?" 2. Father said to Nick, "Have you done your homework?" 3. Kate said, "Mike, do you like the puppy?" 4. My sister said to me, "Will you take me to the theatre tomorrow?" 5. Mother asked me, "Did you play with your friends yesterday?" 6. "Do you like chocolates?" said my little sister to me. 7. "Did you see your granny yesterday, Lena?" asked Mike. 8. The doctor asked Nick, "Do you wash your face and hands every morning?" 9. Helen said to Pete, "Did you play chess with your father yesterday?" 10. The teacher said, "Are you listening to me?"

Task 11. Report the following dialogues in indirect speech.

1. Waiter: Are you ready to order, sir?

Man: Yes, I'll have chicken soup for the first course, please and...

Waiter: For the second course I recommend fried fish. It is very good.

Man: Ok, why not?

Waiter: Any vegetables?

Man: Yes, please. Some potatoes, and then I'll finish with some coffee and fruit.

Waiter: Yes, sir.

2. Mother: Nick, do you hear the alarm-clock?

Nick: Oh, I'm so sleepy!

Mother: You always are. Your breakfast is ready for you.

Nick: Ok.

Mother: If you don't hurry up, you'll be late for school.

Nick: No problem, Mum. I have a lot of time.

Mother: You forget that you have to brush your teeth and to wash your hands and face.

Nick: Mummy, I remember everything.

Task 12. Make the following indirect sentences direct.

1. Mike said he liked Dickens' novels very much. 2. He told me that he had read "Dombey and Son" the year before. 3. The teacher said that the pupils would read the text the next day. 4. I asked Mike if he had "Gulliver's Travels". 5. Mike asked me if I had read "Robinson Crusoe" by Daniel Defoe. 6. I asked John if he would be at home at three o'clock.

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“WE LEARN ENGLISH”

PART I

Учебное пособие

для студентов II-III курса филологического факультета
специальности «Немецкий язык и литература»
(первый год обучения)

Печатается в авторской редакции
Компьютерная верстка, макет Т.В. Кондратьева

Лицензия ИД № 06178 от 01.11.2001. Подписано в печать 18.14.05. Формат 60x84/16.
Бумага офсетная. Печать офсетная. Усл.-печ. л. 4,2; уч.-изд. л.4,5. Гарнитура Times.
Тираж 150 экз. Заказ №
Издательство «Самарский университет», 443011, г. Самара, ул. Акад. Павлова, 1.
УОП СамГУ, ПЛД № 67-43 от 19.02.98.