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образования Российской Федерации*

АМУРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Speak English with us

Учебное пособие для студентов 1–2 курсов
неязыковых специальностей

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Учебное пособие подготовлено в соответствии с программой Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования Российской Федерации. Оно состоит из 12 уроков, разработанных по тематическому признаку. Для пособия характерно сжатое объяснение грамматических явлений. В нем дается обширный материал для формирования речевых навыков, представленные упражнения характеризуются коммуникативной направленностью.

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие подготовлено секцией английского языка кафедры иностранных языков Амурского государственного университета и предназначено для студентов 1 и 2 курсов неязыковых специальностей, владеющих английским языком в объеме программы средней школы. Оно соответствует действующей программе Министерства высшего и среднего специального образования Российской Федерации

Цель пособия - дальнейшее развитие навыков устной и письменной речи, понимания оригинального текста, накопление словарного запаса, продолжение изучения особенностей грамматической структуры английского языка.

Пособие состоит из 12 уроков (Units), выделенных по тематическому принципу. Каждый урок включает текст, от одного до трех диалогов, список лексических единиц, грамматическую тему и грамматические упражнения (за исключением 4-го урока), упражнения к тексту и для закрепления лексического материала, коммуникативные упражнения.

Большое внимание уделяется усвоению и прочному закреплению речевых образцов и лексического материала соответствующей темы путем многократного повторения речевых единиц в разнообразных упражнениях. Большинство упражнений имеет коммуникативный характер.

Текстовый материал взят из книги Karen Hewitt “Understanding Britain”, а также из ряда современных учебных пособий (см. библиографический список). Отдельные тексты скомпилированы из двух и более источников. Упражнения, за небольшим исключением, разработаны авторами.

Грамматический материал широко иллюстрирован таблицами. Все грамматические явления пояснены примерами, раскрывающими особенности их функционирования в языке.

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Unit 1. MY FAMILY

The Taylors

I can't help mentioning the fact that any family is a castle. As far as I know the Taylors are very friendly: the parents are happily married and the children are happily grown up. Let's become acquainted with them.

The fact is, the Taylors live in a South London suburb. Bill and Carol Taylor are both in their early fifties. As far as I remember, they have been married for thirty years. The family is not typical, but they are probably quite like many of the families you will meet, if you come to England.

Bill and Carol live on a housing estate in a pleasant outer suburb. Bill works for a firm which provides advice and materials for health and safety at work. He enjoys his work. When he was young he dreamt of becoming a professional musician; now he plays the cello in the local amateur orchestra.

Carol did not go to university, but she studied for two years at a teachers' training college and taught for four years at a primary school before her eldest child was born. Carol took her marriage for granted. The three children grew up in an impeccable family with amiable dispositions between its members. Two of them attended local schools. At home after school and at the weekends they played with friends, joining various groups and clubs, watched TV, did homework, listened to music, ate read books, visited friends.

Sarah is short-sighted and very shy. She studied well and got quite good marks for her lessons (there is nothing surprising about it: she was always a top-student). She has also inherited her father's musical gifts and learnt to play the flute. She passed all her A-level exams successfully and applied to read geography at a provincial university with a good reputation in the subject.

When a boy, Peter was cheerful, energetic and lazy by turns. Peter was fed up with exams and schoolwork, and he thought he could get a job in the local supermarket. But his parents found it ridiculous: one needs a proper income to bring up a family; for that he needs qualifications. So, he attends courses in engineering and technical studies at the local College of

Further Education, while he continues to earn money working part-time in various shops in the area.

Kate is a restless girl of eight. She is everybody's pet. It goes without saying, she is very naughty sometimes. On the one hand she is a trouble-maker, on the other hand she is a loving daughter and sister.

The Taylors have been trying to find clues for everybody of them: either children or parents. And as a result, they managed to build up a friendly family. No doubt, when they are sick and tired of their usual routine, their family is a shelter from any troubles and misfortunes.

Dialogue A.

A. Have you a family?

B. Yes, I have a wife, a son and a daughter.

A. What's your son's name?

B. My son's name is Mike. He is a schoolboy.

A. What's your daughter's name?

B. My daughter's name is Nina.

A. What's her job.

B. She is an interpreter.

Task: Read and reproduce the dialogue.

Dialogue B.

A. What's your name?

B. My name is Richard Fulton.

A. Where are you from?

B. I'm from New York.

A. How old are you?

B. I'm 24. I was born on July 26, 1973.

A. How many brothers do you have?

B. I have two brothers. The elder one is 20. He is at the University. The younger one is 17. He is in high school.

A. How many sisters do you have?

B. I have one sister. She is nine. She goes to a grammar school.

A. What does your father do?

B. He is a doctor.

A. Does your whole family live here?

B. Yes, the whole family except my grandparents.

A. Are you related to Mrs. Rayburn?

B. She is my aunt.

Task: Read and reproduce the dialogue.

Dialogue C.

A. I believe, you are the only daughter in the family, aren't you?

B. Oh, you are mistaken. Our family is rather large. It consists of six members.

A. You don't say so. Are your grandparents alive?

B. They are. You see, though they are pensioners, they are full of life and energy. Granny is as busy as a bee, running the house, cooking dinner for all the family. She has a heart of gold.

A. What is your mother?

B. She is a journalist and she is always on business. She finds her work very interesting. But my little brother and I do not think so. We miss her badly when she is on business.

A. So, you have a little brother. He is everybody's pet, isn't he?

B. No doubt, he is. And I am sorry to say, he is sometimes a little naughty.

A. I am so eager to see him!

B. Come to my place and I'll introduce you to my people. They will be glad to have a talk with you.

A. Most willingly.

Task: *Read and reproduce the dialogue.*

Vocabulary

- 1) One can't help doing something – нельзя не ...
- 2) to be happily married – счастливо жить в браке
- 3) to become acquainted with somebody – познакомиться с кем-либо
- 4) to be married to somebody – быть замужем (женатым)
- 5) to marry somebody – жениться (выходить замуж)
- 6) to enjoy something, to enjoy doing something – наслаждаться чем-либо
- 7) a housing estate – жилой комплекс
- 8) a pleasant outer suburb – приятный внешний пригород
- 9) to provide advice and materials for health and safety at work – предоставлять консультации и материалы по безопасности жизнедеятельности
- 10) they are in their early fifties – им немного за пятьдесят
- 11) to play the cello (violin, piano, guitar) – играть на виолончели (скрипке, пианино, гитаре)
- 12) to be born – быть рожденным
- 13) to dream of something/ of doing something – мечтать о чем-либо
- 14) local amateur orchestra – местный любительский оркестр

- 15) to take something for granted – считать что-либо само собой
разумеющимся
- 16) an impeccable family – безупречная семья
- 17) amiable disposition – дружеские отношения
- 18) to attend school (courses, lectures) – посещать школу (курсы,
лекции)
- 19) to join something/ somebody – присоединиться к ..., вступить в
...
- 20) short-sighted – близорукий
- 21) to be a top student – быть лучшим учеником (студентом)
- 22) to inherit one's gifts – унаследовать чьи-либо способности,
таланты
- 23) to be energetic and lazy by turns – быть то энергичным, то
ленивым
- 24) to be fed up with something – быть “сытым по горло” чем-то
- 25) a proper income to bring up the family – доход, необходимый для
содержания семьи
- 26) to need qualifications – нуждаться в квалификации
- 27) to earn money – зарабатывать деньги
- 28) to work part-time (full-time) – работать неполный (полный)
рабочий день
- 29) to be naughty, restless – быть капризным, беспокойным
- 30) to be everybody's pet – быть всеобщим любимцем
- 31) to find clues for somebody – находить подход к кому-либо
- 32) to manage to do something – быть в состоянии что-то сделать
- 33) to be sick and tired of something – до смерти устать от чего-либо
- 34) usual routine – повседневная жизнь, обычные хлопоты
- 35) a shelter from any troubles and misfortunes – убежище от любых
проблем и несчастий
- 36) a trouble-maker – возмутитель спокойствия
- 37) it goes without saying – само собой разумеется
- 38) either... or... – или... или...
- 39) to tell the truth – по правде говоря
- 40) I'm inclined to think – я склонен считать (думать, полагать)
- 41) as far as I know – насколько я знаю
- 42) as far as I remember – насколько я помню
- 43) the fact is – дело в том, что...
- 44) as a result – в результате
- 45) on the one hand (on the other hand) – с одной стороны (с другой
стороны)
- 46) it seems ridiculous (serious) – кажется смешным (серьезным)
- 47) I fully agree with you – я полностью с вами согласен
- 48) I can't agree here – не могу согласиться с этим

- 49) I don't think so – я так не думаю
 50) to be more exact – если быть более точным
 51) I see your point here, but – я понимаю вас, но...
 52) no wonder – неудивительно, что
 53) by all means – обязательно, во что бы то ни стало
 54) if you don't mind – если вы не против
 55) on the whole – в целом
 56) as a matter of fact – дело в том, что
 57) it is interesting to note – интересно отметить, что
 58) I'd like to remark – мне хотелось бы отметить

Grammar

1. Personal and possessive pronouns (личные и притяжательные местоимения)

	личные местоимения		притяжательные местоимения	
	именительный падеж	объектный падеж	основная форма	абсолютная форма
единственное число				
1-е лицо	I	me	my	mine
2-е лицо	you	you	your	yours
3-е лицо	he	him	his	his
	she	her	her	hers
	it	it	its	its
множественное число				
1-е лицо	we	us	our	ours
2-е лицо	you	you	your	yours
3-е лицо	they	them	their	theirs

2. The Noun (имя существительное)

а. Падежи имен существительных.

Существительные в английском языке имеют только два падежа: общий падеж (the common case) и притяжательный падеж (the possessive case).

Притяжательный падеж выражает принадлежность и, таким образом, соответствует в русском языке родительному падежу. В форме притяжательного падежа употребляются в основном существительные, обозначающие одушевленные предметы.

Притяжательный падеж существительных в единственном числе образуется прибавлением апострофа и буквы s ('s) к форме существительного в общем падеже. Окончание 's произносится [s]

после глухих согласных, [z] после звонких согласных и гласных, и [ɪz] после шипящих и свистящих.

общий падеж		притяжательный падеж	
единственное число			
aunt	тетя	aunt's house	тетин дом
dog	собака	dog's name	кличка собаки
father	отец	father's book	книга отца
James	Джеймс	James's friend	друг Джеймса
множественное число			
horses	лошади	horses' races	скачки лошадей
dogs	собаки	dogs' masters	хозяева собак

в. Множественное число имен существительных.

При образовании формы множественного числа к существительному прибавляется окончание -s, -es, например:

a cat	кошка	cats	кошки
a pencil	карандаш	pencils	карандаши
a bench	скамейка	benches	скамейки
a pie	пирог	pies	пироги

Существительные, оканчивающиеся на -у с предшествующей согласной, меняют во множественном числе букву у на і и принимают окончание -es, например:

a factory	фабрика	factories	фабрики
a lorry	грузовик	lorries	грузовики

Некоторые существительные образуют множественное число путем изменения корневой гласной буквы, не принимая никаких окончаний, например:

a man	мужчина	men	мужчины
a woman	женщина	women	женщины
a tooth	зуб	teeth	зубы
a foot	ступня	feet	ступни
a goose	гусь	geese	гуси
a child	ребенок	children	дети
a mouse	мышь	mice	мыши

Некоторые существительные в английском языке употребляются только в единственном числе, например:

advice	money	news	water	weather
information	iron	permission	progress	work

3. The Verb (глагол)

a. Глагол **to be** (быть).

Формы глагола **to be** в настоящем времени (The Present Indefinite Tense)

Утвердительная форма	вопросительная форма	отрицательная форма
I am	Am I?	I am not
He (she, it) is	Is he (she, it)	He (she, it) is not
We (you, they) are	Are you (they, we)	They (you, we) are not

b. Оборот **there is/there are (there + to be)**

В сочетании с вводным словом **there** глагол **to be** в личной форме образует оборот **there is / there are** со значением «есть», «находится».

Глагол **to be** в этом обороте может стоять в настоящем, прошедшем и будущем временах и согласуется с последующим существительным:

Present Indefinite	Past Indefinite	Future Indefinite
There is a bus in the street На улице есть автобус	There was a bus in the street На улице был автобус	There will be a bus in the street На улице будет автобус
There are buses in the street На улице есть автобусы	There were buses in the street На улице были автобусы	There will be buses in the street На улице будут автобусы

Вопросительная форма:

Is there a pencil in your bag?	Was there a book on the desk?	Will be there a book on the desk?
Are ther pencils in your bag	Were there books on the desk?	Will be there books on the desk?

Для образования отрицательной формы слово **no** ставится после оборота **there is / there are**, однако в кратких отрицательных ответах используется отрицание **not**.

There is no book on the desk.	На столе нет книги.
Is there a clock on the desk? No, there is not.	На столе есть часы? Нет.

с. Глагол **to have** (иметь).

Единственное число	
I have	I have not
you have	you have not
he has	he has not
she has	she has not
it has	it has not
множественное число	
we have	we have not
you have	you have not
they have	they have not

Глагол **to have** употребляется в роли:

- Смыслового глагола (“иметь”, “обладать”):
I have a book. У меня есть книга.
She has a house. У нее есть дом.
- Вспомогательного глагола (для образования времен группы **Perfect**):
I have read this book. Я прочел эту книгу.
He has bought this toy. Он купил эту игрушку.
- Модального глагола **to have to** (и как заменитель модального глагола **must**):
You will have to come here again. Вам придется прийти сюда снова.

4. The Present Indefinite Tense (настоящее неопределенное время)

Настоящее неопределенное время образуется из основной формы глагола (инфинитива спрягаемого глагола без частицы **to**) для всех лиц, кроме 3-го лица единственного числа. Для образования формы 3-го лица единственного числа к основной форме глагола прибавляется окончание **-s (-es)**. Для образования вопросительной и отрицательной форм используется вспомогательный глагол **to do**.

The Present Indefinite Tense is formed by means of the infinitive of the notional verb without the particle **to**. In the 3d person singular the ending **-s (-es)** is added. Interrogative and negative forms are composed with the help of the auxiliary verb **to do**.

С настоящим неопределенным временем часто используются наречия неопределенного времени и другие определители: usually, often, seldom, every day (morning, evening), always, as a rule.

Утвердительная форма	Отрицательная форма	Вопросительная форма
I (we, they, you) like spring	I (we, they, you) don't like spring	Do I (we, they, you) like spring?
He (she, it) likes spring	He (she, it) doesn't like spring	Does he (she, it) like spring?

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1. *Insert the necessary form of the verb to be:*

My name ... Alfred Welsh. I ... 28. I ... married. My wife's name ... Helen. We ... a well-to-do family. I ... electronic engineer at a large engineering firm. My salary ... pretty good, so I ... a respectable gentleman.

Helen ... a very good businesswoman. It ... due to Helen, that the company ... a go-go one.

Jack and Jimmy ... our twins. They ... only 3.

We ... a very happy family.

Exercise 2. *Complete the sentences, using the following forms of the verb to be:*

am is are
am not is not are not

1. David's new bicycle ... blue. 2. Are these your books? – No, they ... not. 3. My children ... eight and six years old. 4. I ... am interested in baseball. I think it's boring. 5. We can walk to the supermarket. It ... far. 6. Are you a teacher? –Yes, I 7. ... those birds from South America? – The red one ..., but the blue one 8. When ... your birthday? 9. Kate and Sandra ... at work today, because it ... a holiday. 10. You ... wrong 9x9 is 61, not 82. 11. ... this the right bus for the city? 12. Where ... my shoes? – In the bedroom.

Exercise 3. *Use the words in the box below to write sentences. Some of the sentences may be questions (Where is? ... Are your parents?...etc.). Use each word at least once:*

18	Your parents	Spanish	Am/am not	An engineer
I	Anna	These	Are/are not	how old
Is/ isn't	Where	Flat		
Jim's book				
My				

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences using the verb to be and one of the question forms below:

Where
How
What colour

Who
Why
How old

What
How much

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A: my keys? | B: On the table. |
| 2. A: the time, please? | B: Half past five. |
| 3. A: your headache now? | B: Much better, thanks. |
| 4. A: the holiday photographs? | B: In the handbag. |
| 5. A: that clock? | B: Three hundred years. |
| 6. A: your new shoes? | B: Red. |
| 7. A: Simon is happy today? | B: Because it's his birthday. |
| 8. A: Maria from? | B: Spain, I think. |
| 9. A: these trousers? | B: They are 40 roubles. |
| 10. A: that man in the car? | B: My uncle. |

Exercise 5. Put the following nouns into plural:

A cat, a man, a monkey, a goose, a house, a road, a mouse, a woman, a lion, a night, a page, a mile, a shelf, an apple, a story, a tiger, a child, a wolf, a piece of advice, a tooth, a stone, a town, a moon, a foot, a pencil, a car, a storm, a cloud, a picture, a table, a bag, a piece of bread.

Exercise 6. Translate into English and transform according to the model:

Model: This is my book. – This book is mine.

1. Это книга Лены. 2. Эти тетради Сашины. 3. Это мамина и папина спальня. 4. Это кровать моего младшего брата. 5. Это ее задача. 6. Это их дом. 7. Это рояль моего соседа. 8. Это ее книги, а те – мои. 9. Это его машина. 10. Это ее ученики.

Exercise 7. Ask your group-mates to answer your questions. Make them give either positive or negative answers.

Model: What do you have in your bag?

How many lessons do you usually have?

Have you a family? , etc.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Read and translate the text.*

Exercise 2. *Put different types of questions to the text.*

Exercise 3. *Agree or disagree with the following statements, using active vocabulary of the unit:*

1. The Taylors are very friendly. 2. The Taylors are probably quite like many of the families you can meet in England. 3. Bill Taylor does not enjoy his work. 4. Bill plays the guitar. 5. The three children grew up in an impeccable family. 6. Sarah is rebellious. 7. Sarah has inherited her father's musical gift. 8. Peter works part-time in an office. 9. Kate is a trouble-maker. 10. The family is the castle for the Taylors.

Exercise 4 . *Match the phrases from columns A and B:*

A	B
What about going to the Smirnovs? I'll be glad to introduce you to them. I remember their family is rather large, isn't it? A hobby makes life more interesting. They are going to give a party to celebrate their wedding. I suppose, she is everybody's pet, isn't she? He doesn't seem to be a bad boy.	Well, I wish them every happiness. How wonderful! How old are they? That's all right! I'll go to their place willingly. Yes, rather. It goes without saying. Yes, indeed. We all adore her. She is such a lovely little thing. They have five children.

Exercise 5. *Finish the sentences using the active vocabulary:*

1. Any family ...
2. The parents in a friendly family and the children.
3. Sarah studied well ...
4. One needs a proper income to ...
5. When people are sick and tired of the usual routine ...
6. Children often ... their abilities ...

Exercise 6. *Paraphrase the sentences:*

- 1) Carol was satisfied with her marriage.
- 2) Children go to school.
- 3) Sarah is the best student.
- 4) Peter didn't like exams and schoolwork.
- 5) The Taylors try to be on friendly terms with each other

Exercise 7. *Translate into Russian:*

1. I can't help speaking about my elder sister. 2. My parents are both in their early fifties. 3. They live in a housing estate in a small pleasant suburb. 4. My relatives are probably quite like many of the rest people: energetic, cheerful and longing. 5. It goes without saying, children are naughty and restless sometimes. 6. On the one hand I am fond of watching TV, reading books and listening to music; on the other hand I must help my parents about the house. 7. I am sick and tired of the usual routine! – You should have a rest: go somewhere and relax. 8. It is necessary for a child to be grown up in an impeccable family with amiable dispositions between the members of it.

Exercise 8. *Translate into English:*

1. Сколько лет вашей племяннице? - Ей пять лет. Она добрая и веселая девочка и родители обожают ее. 2 . У вас есть сестры? – Нет, но у меня есть брат. 3. Он не такой молодой, как вы думаете. Ему уже 30 лет. 4. Что касается его сестры, она охотно помогает маме по дому: моет посуду, делает покупки, убирает квартиру. 5. Вполне естественно, что родители гордятся своим сыном и возлагают на него большие надежды. 6. Без сомнения она талантливый педагог и дети обожают ее. 7. Моим родителям только что исполнилось 50. 8. С одной стороны, эта девочка непослушна, а с другой стороны – она всеобщая любимица. 9. Кэрол принимала как должное, что у нее будет несколько детей, и была рада, когда родилась Сара. 10. Само собой разумеется, Джон очень любит свою работу. 11. Нет ничего удивительного в том, что он всегда мечтал быть музыкантом. 12. Я горжусь тем, что родилась и выросла в благополучной семье, где все члены дружелюбно относились друг к другу. 13. Дело в том, что Сара близорука, и , как результат, очень стеснительна. 14. Все дети в этой семье очень веселые, жизнерадостные и энергичные. 15. Очень трудно быть лучшим студентом и все время получать отличные оценки. 16. Необходимо иметь постоянный доход, чтобы содержать семью. 17. Петр совмещает работу на неполный рабочий день и учебу на инженерно-технических курсах. 18. Очень трудно найти подход к непослушному ребенку. 19. В результате им удалось успешно сдать экзамены. 20. Забудь о всех тяготах жизни и наслаждайся красотой утреннего леса.

Communicative Exercises

Exercise 1. *Imagine:*

- You are Bill Taylor. Tell about your family.
- You are Carol Taylor. Answer your friends' questions about your children.
- You are Sarah. Characterise your family.

Exercise 2. *Here is a letter from Sally. Write your own letter in the same way about your family and address it to your friend:*

15, The Fairway
St. Leonardo-on-the-
Sea
Sussex
12 January 19

Dear Mary,

Thank you very much for your nice Christmas card. I really should like to apologise for not having written you before. But I had the only reason for it: my elder sister married last week. As far as you understand, I had to help her to do all the arrangements.

Our family is very friendly and there is nothing surprising about the fact that we did our best to do everything in time, in order to help our dear Kathy (my sister!) be happy. The whole day we were doing something: cleaning and ironing, washing and cooking.

Our Kathy was the star! She was so beautiful and happy that we (even I) couldn't restrain our feelings! The fact is I'm thinking about arranging a new party. Would you like to come? On Saturday, 22-th January, at 7 p.m.?

By the way, Tom has just come from India and has got a lot of exciting things to tell us. Do come if you can.

Looking forward to seeing you,
Yours Sally

Exercise 3. . *Make up a situation (a dialogue), using the proverbs given below:*

1. East or West, home is best. 2. Every bird likes its own nest best. 3. There is no place like home. 4. One man no man. 5. A family is a castle.

Exercise 4. *Tell about your family. Use the following situations:*

1. *Вечер знакомства с семьей будущих родственников (с родителями жениха вашей сестры). Представьте в выгодном свете себя и членов своей семьи.*

2. *Вы встретили друга, с которым не виделись уже несколько лет. За это время вы успели завести собственную семью. Расскажите о ней подробнее.*
3. *Вы собираетесь ехать за границу. Вы – глава семейства. Представьте свою семью.*

Unit 2. AN ENGLISH LESSON

At the English Lesson

English is rather a difficult subject even for those who have a bend to it. The course of English at the University is more interesting and more complicated than at school. It's no easy matter to make progress in a foreign language. You must not only have talent but also industry. According to the new curriculum we deal with original texts, that is why students must look up words frequently. At the very first lessons we review the material which we studied at school. We begin with the course of phonetics. We are trained in pronunciation, rules of reading and spelling, we do our best to be fluent in speech. We are aware of the fact that taking the phonetic course is not enough for having a good command of English. It's very good, if you improve spelling, pronunciation and reading skills, but you need to master grammar skills and those of oral communication as well. To help us with the English grammar the teachers give us small lectures on the subject. The lectures are both in English and in Russian, and we try to make as many notes at these lectures as we can.

At the English lesson we perform a plenty of exercises both routine and creative; translate sentences from Russian into English and vice versa, learn new vocabulary by heart, paraphrase sentences using synonymic constructions, try to find antonymic pairs, retell texts, make dialogues and monologue situations. For each type of work the teacher gives us a mark: excellent, good, satisfactory, or poor.

To confess the truth, our English teacher reprimands us quite often. There are several reasons for that. First of all, some of the students do lessons by fits and starts and lag behind the group. The other reason is absenteeism, when students miss lessons without a reasonable excuse. Attendance is very important and, if you play truant, you must have an excuse signed by a doctor. Because of the reasons given above students get out of practice and the lack of practice does not help them to catch up with the group.

In the time of extending international communication you must not fail to know the international language - the English language. English has every right to be considered an international language, because there are 59 English-speaking countries in the world. The more so English is the

language of international political debates, conferences, negotiations and scientific progress. It is also one of the official languages of the Organisation of the United Nations. Having this in mind we may argue with those, who consider English not obligatory but optional. We do English for the sake of our self-development and future prosperity.

Dialogue A.

A. Are you still studying English.

B. Yes, but I'm pressed for time to study it properly. I have so many other things to do.

A. The same with me. I can read English without much difficulty, but I find it rather difficult to speak English. And the more so, I don't always understand people when they speak English to me.

B. Yes, we lack practice in English, I suppose. By the way, do you listen to the English programmes on the radio.

A. Yes. It helps me to understand English better, but not to speak English better.

B. We must speak English with one another all the time not to get out of practice.

A. Yes, you're right. It's the best way to master it.

Tasks: 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*

2. *Retell the dialogue in the form of a monologue situation, as if you were one of the participants.*

3. *Reproduce the dialogue.*

Vocabulary

- 1) a bend to — склонность к
- 2) complicated — сложный
- 3) industry — прилежание
- 4) according to — в соответствии с
- 5) to deal with — иметь дело с
- 6) in original — в оригинале
- 7) to look up words — искать слова в словаре
- 8) to review smth — повторять что-либо
- 9) course of phonetics — курс фонетики
- 10) to train smb in smth — тренировать кого-либо в чем-либо
- 11) to be trained in smth — тренироваться кем-либо в чем-либо
- 12) to do one's best — делать все возможное
- 13) to be fluent in speech — бегло говорить

- 14) to be aware of smth — осознавать что-либо
- 15) to have a good command of English — иметь хорошие знания английского языка
- 16) to improve smth — улучшить что-либо
- 17) skills — умения, навыки
- 18) spelling, pronunciation, reading, grammar skills — орфографические, фонетические, грамматические навыки, навыки чтения
- 19) oral communication — устное общение
- 20) to master smth — овладеть чем-либо
- 21) a lecture on a subject — лекция по предмету
- 22) to make notes at a lecture on a subject — конспектировать лекцию по предмету
- 23) to perform — выполнять(делать)
- 24) routine work — рутинная работа
- 25) creative work — творческая работа
- 26) to translate — переводить
- 27) to learn by heart — учить наизусть
- 28) to paraphrase — перефразировать
- 29) synonymic constructions — синонимические конструкции
- 30) antonymic pairs — антонимические пары
- 31) to retell — пересказывать
- 32) to make up dialogues (monologue situations) — составлять диалоги и монологические ситуации
- 33) to give a mark — (good, excellent, satisfactory, poor) — ставить оценку (хорошо, отлично, удовлетворительно, плохо)
- 34) to confess the truth — по правде говоря
- 35) to be reprimanded by — получать выговор от
- 36) to do lessons by fits and starts — заниматься урывками (нерегулярно)
- 37) to be (get, fall, lag) behind the group — отстать от группы
- 38) absenteeism (to be absent) — пропуски (отсутствовать)
- 39) to miss a class (to cut a lesson, to play truant) — пропускать занятие
- 40) a reasonable excuse — уважительная причина
- 41) with, without a reasonable excuse — по уважительной причине, без уважительной причины
- 42) to sign — подписывать
- 43) to get out of practice in — потерять практические навыки в
- 44) lack of smth (to lack practice in) — недостаток чего-либо, иметь недостаток практики в
- 45) to catch up with the group — догнать группу
- 46) to extend smth — расширять что-либо

- 47) to fail to do smth — не суметь сделать что-либо
 48) to argue with — спорить с
 49) obligatory subjects — обязательные предметы
 50) optional subjects — факультативные предметы
 51) for the sake of — ради чего-либо
 52) self-development — саморазвитие
 53) prosperity, prosperous — процветание, процветающий
 54) to study (to do) a subject — изучать предмет
 55) to be good at (to do well in a subject) — хорошо заниматься по предмету
 56) to help smb with smth — помогать кому-либо в чем-либо
 57) to take (have) an exam in a subject — сдавать экзамен по предмету
 58) to fail (in) an exam — провалить экзамен
 59) to repeat (retake) an exam — пересдать экзамен
 60) to expell from (to be expelled from) — исключить из (быть исключенным из)
 61) to graduate from — закончить (какое-либо учебное заведение)
 62) to enter smth — поступать (в какое-либо учебное заведение)
 63) attendance — посещаемость
 64) curriculum – программа (обучения)

Grammar

The Present Indefinite (Simple) and the Present Continuous Tenses (настоящее несовершенное/простое и настоящее длительное время)

	Present Indefinite	Present Continuous
1. Какое действие выражает:	1. Action as a fact (действие как факт): normally, actually, generally, usually, often, frequently, seldom, rarely, sometimes, never, always	The process of action at the moment of speech in the present (процесс действия в настоящий момент времени): (right) now, at the (this) moment, still, constantly
2. Формы:	2. to grow — I, we, you, they grow he, she, it grows	to grow — I am growing we, you, they are growing he, she, it is growing
3. Вспомогательные глаголы:	3. do, does (he, she it) in negations and questions	is, am, are
4. Образование отрицания:	4. Negations: do not (don't) grow does not (doesn't) grow	am not growing are not (aren't) growing is not (isn't) growing

5. Образование вопросительной формы:	5. Questions: do, does before the subject Do you always grow so fast? Does it always grow so fast? Do you normally grow fast or slow? Does it normally grow fast or slow? Why do you always grow so fast? Why does it always grow so fast? Who (What) grows so fast? You always grow so fast, don't you? It always grows so fast, doesn't it?	am, are, is before the subject Are you growing now? Am I growing fast or slow now? Why are they growing now? Who is growing now? I am growing fast now, am I not?
6. Способ перевода:	6. На русский язык переводится настоящим временем изъявительного наклонения	аналогично

NB: the verbs denoting sense perception, mental ability, volition are not used in the Continuous Tenses, otherwise they change their meaning (глаголы, обозначающие чувственное восприятие, умственные возможности, волеизъявление не употребляются в длительных временах, иначе они изменяют свое значение).

to hear, to see, to feel, to think, to know, to understand, to want, to wish, to let etc

Very often Present Continuous is used to denote future planned actions (очень часто настоящее длительное время используется для обозначения будущих запланированных действий):

1. Tomorrow we are having an English lesson (Завтра у нас английский)
2. In a month I am having an exam in grammar (Через месяц у меня экзамен по грамматике).
3. Are you going to the South this year? (Вы едете на юг в этом году?)

Также довольно часто используется оборот «to be going to do smth» (собираться сделать что-либо):

1. Are you going to do your job? (Вы собираетесь делать свою работу?)
2. He isn't going to buy a car. (Он не собирается покупать машину)
3. They are going to get married. (Они собираются пожениться)

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1. *Open the brackets using the Present Continuous Tense:*

1. 10.30 a.m. Jane is in her office. She (to read) some letters and (to write) her replies. Her secretary, Mary, (to make) some coffee. She (to sing) a song.
2. 10.40 a.m. Jane and Mary (to drink) their coffee. Jane (to talk) about her holiday plans, but Mary (not to listen) to her. She (to think) about her new car. They (not to work) at the moment, they (to have) their coffee break.
3. 10.50 a.m. The bell (to ring) and that is the end of their break. Now they are back to work.
4. 10.55 a.m. The telephone (to ring). Jane (to sit) at her desk next to the window and (to ask) some questions to an important customer. In a few minutes she (to have) a meeting with him.

Exercise 2. *Correct grammar mistakes:*

1. Steve are reading a book.
2. The children, Sam and Eric, are play with the toys.
3. They are wearing sun glasses.
4. Pam cooking fish.
5. She am crying because the smoke getting in her eyes.
6. Joe are lying on the grass and listening to music on her personal stereo.
7. She eating an orange.
8. Fred, the dog, is play with the ball.
9. I am bathing in the river.
10. My father and elder brother is repairing the car.
11. My grandpa is fish.
12. Everybody are having a wonderful time.

Exercise 3. *Complete the sentences choosing the correct verb form (Present Indefinite or Continuous), explain your choice:*

1. learning English? (Do you like/Are you liking)
2. this program. (I am not understanding/I don't understand)
3. Jim and his father They are asleep. (aren't watching/don't watch TV)
4. Tony is upstairs in the bathroom. He his hair. (washes/is washing)
5. Why ? Are we late? (do we run/are we running)
6. There are some strange noises in the sitting room. What ? (is Tom doing/does Tom do)
7. What time every day? (does John get up/is John getting up)

8. Fred and I are good dancers but we to discos very often. (don't go\ aren't going)
9. from Denmark? — No, I am Swedish. (Are you coming/Do you come)
- 10.... .. in the same hotel in New York (I always stay/I am always staying)
- 11.... .. in winter in your country? (Does it snow/Is it snowing)

Exercise 4. *Complete the sentences. Put the verbs into the Present Indefinite or Present, positive or negative:*

1. Have a chocolate. — No, thank you. I (to like chocolate).
2. Let's have lunch in the garden. — No, we can't. It (to rain).
3. What ? — Pam? She is a doctor. (to do)
4. Tony at the moment. He is on holiday. (to work)
5. Why ? — Because I am happy. (to smile)
6. Sandra and her husband are vegetarians. They (to eat meat)
7. What ? — A letter from my sister. (to read)
8. What time ? — Me? About 7.00 a.m. usually. (to get up)
9. Where's Dave? — He is in the kitchen. He (to make coffee)
- 10.How ? — I usually catch a bus. (to go to work)
- 11.I think Shaun and David are asleep. — Mmm. Turn the TV off. They (to watch it)
- 12.John and I want to go to Greece for our holidays, so we (to learn Greek)
- 13.... .. a birthday party tomorrow? (to have)
- 14.He to San Francisco next week, because he has no money. (to go)

Exercise 5. *Ask questions and give your own positive or negative short answers. Use the Present Indefinite or the Present Continuous Tenses:*

1. you | have dinner at the moment? —
2. you\ read\ a newspaper every day? —
3. it\ snow much in your country? —
4. you\ usually\ do\ your homework on a word processor? —
5. you\ drink\ coffee now? —
6. you\ drink coffee for breakfast every day? —
7. you\ work\ at the moment? —
8. children\ eat lunch at school in your country? —
9. you\ come \ with me tomorrow? —

Reading comprehension and vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Give the English equivalents for:*

1. иметь склонность к; 2. сложный; 3. согласно чему-либо; 4. повторять материал; 5. иметь хорошие знания в английском; 6. улучшать навыки написания, произношения и чтения; 7. делать записи на лекциях по предмету; 8. перефразировать используя синонимические конструкции; 9. пытаться находить антонимические пары; 10. пересказывать тексты; 11. составлять диалоги и монологические ситуации; 12. отстать от группы; 13. догнать группу; 14. прогулять (пропустить) занятие; 15. недостаток практики; 16. расширять международную коммуникацию; 17. спорить; 18. обязательные и факультативные предметы; 19. переговоры.

Exercise 2. *Find the Russian equivalents for:*

1. industry; 2. it's no easy matter; 3. to be fluent in speech; 4. to be aware of; 5. skills of oral communication; 6. to give lectures; 7. to perform; 8. vice versa; 9. to tell the truth; 10. we are reprimanded by; 11. to do lessons by fits and starts; 12. absenteeism; 13. attendance; 14. a reasonable excuse; 15. to get out of practice; 16. the international language; 17. having this in mind; 18. for the sake of the self-development and future prosperity; 19. to learn by heart.

Exercise 3. *Make up sentences using the table:*

1. the curriculum	to deal with	the course of phonetics
2. we	to be	very fluent in speech
3. the course of English	to be reprimanded	more interesting and more complicated
4. most of us	to begin with	only original texts
5. he	not to be	small lectures on this subject
6. she	to make notes	very frequently
7. the teachers	to translate sentences	by fits and starts
8. students	to do lessons	the skills of oral communication
9. they	to improve	from Russian into English
10. I	to give	at lectures

Exercise 4. *Insert prepositions where necessary:*

1. He has a bend ... languages. 2. I am the student ... the University. 3. We are making progress ... English. 4. You must look ... unknown words frequently. 5. Last year my friend entered ... the University. 6. In 1997 he graduated ... the college. 7. They were aware ... his problems. 8. The firm is improving ... the characteristics of the machines. 9. Please, help me ... English grammar. 10. I always make notes ... the lectures ... economics. 11. He didn't learn the new vocabulary ... heart. 12. They want to catch

the group. 13. You mustn't miss lessons ... a reasonable excuse. 14. The student got ... practice. 15. The teacher gave ... us only good marks yesterday. 16. English is the official language ... the Organisation ... the United Nations.

Exercise 5. *Retell the text.*

Exercise 6. *Make up the summary of the text using:*

First	We get to know that
Next	We find out that
Then	We learn that
After that	We see that
Later on	We realize that
Further more	We understand that
Finally	We become aware that

Exercise 7. *Paraphrase the sentences:*

1. We don't do our lessons regularly. 2. It's difficult to make progress in pronunciation. 3. I want to speak quickly. 4. I understand this fact. 5. The students of our group have good knowledge of English. 6. We are making the skills of oral communication better. 7. He tries to write down everything that he can at the lecture. 8. At the lesson we do plenty of exercises both interesting and uninteresting. 9. Frankly speaking, our English teacher is not pleased with us quite often. 10. She misses lessons very seldom. 11. You are losing your practical skills. 12. It's not an obligatory subject. 13. He does it to be rich in future.

Exercise 8. *Find the antonymic sentences:*

1. The course of English is easy and boring. 2. We deal with adapted texts only. 3. He is very slow in speech. 4. He doesn't realize it. 5. They are very bad at English. 6. It's a creative job. 7. The teacher is satisfied with our knowledge. 8. She does home assignment to every lesson. 9. You lag behind the group. 10. We are getting out of practice in spelling. 11. He attends every lesson. 12. This subject is optional.

Exercise 9. *Translate into English:*

1. Он очень быстро говорит. 2. Они пропускают не только факультативные, но и обязательные предметы. 3. Почему ты всегда готовишься к занятиям урывками? 4. Вы теряете практические навыки, не так ли? 5. Он до сих пор отстает от группы. 6. В основном я не догоняю свою группу так быстро. 7. Они делают записи на лекции по истории? 8. Вы повторяете материал по статистике или экономике сейчас? 9. Сегодня весь день мой друг тренирует меня в

произношении. 10. Мы работаем только с оригинальными текстами. 11. Отсутствие практики не улучшает навыки устной коммуникации, не так ли? 12. Он делает все возможное, чтобы освоить английскую грамматику. 13. У вас есть способности к английскому или французскому? 14. Когда вы обычно смотрите слова в словаре? 15. Кто всегда помогает вам с правилами чтения? 16. У нее нет хороших знаний в английском. 17. Мы осознаем тот факт, что курс фонетики очень важен. 18. Я никогда не учу тексты наизусть, обычно я их пересказываю. 19. Я не могу перевести текст. 20. Вы выполняете рутинную или творческую работу? 21. Что он делает? — Перефразирует предложение, используя синонимическую конструкцию. 22. Честно говоря, мы делаем это ради саморазвития и будущего процветания. 23. Иногда им попадает от родителей. 24. Вы составляете диалог? — Нет, мы составляем монологическую ситуацию. 25. Я очень волнуюсь из-за его пропусков. 26. Согласно новой сложной программе, мы постоянно расширяем виды упражнений. 27. Почему сегодня весь день они спорят о нашей посещаемости? 28. Завтра у нас нет лекции по фонетике. 29. Через полгода он поступает в университет.

Communicative exercises

Exercise 1. *Complete and reproduce the dialogue, retell it in the form of a monologue situation:*

A. Jake, what a surprise. Where have you been all this time?

B. ...

A. Do you have an excuse signed by a doctor?

B. ...

A. What problem?

B. ...

A. Sure, I'll help you to catch up with the group.

B. ...

A. Oh, we did a lot of exercises both routine and creative.

B. ...

A. The lack of practice is no good.

B. ...

A. The more so, you have a bend to English.

B. ...

A. So long then

B. ...

Exercise 2. *Translate the Russian portion of the dialogue into English and reproduce it:*

A. Hello, can I speak to Michael Corban?

B. О, мисс Джонсон, это я.

A. I'm very worried about your absenteeism.

B. Я понимаю. Моя посещаемость, конечно, не самая лучшая, но у меня есть уважительная причина.

A. Have you been seriously ill?

B. Да, я был в больнице.

A. I'm so sorry but you are behind the group.

B. Да, действительно. Я очень хочу догнать группу. Не могли бы Вы помочь мне с грамматикой?

A. Sure. Come next week after lessons.

B. Большое спасибо. До свидания.

A. Good bye.

Exercise 3. *Share your impressions with the friend of yours about an English lesson in your group.*

Exercise 4. *Get ready to speak on the advantages and disadvantages of the system of teaching English in your University (group).*

UNIT 3. WORKING DAY

The Taylors' daily routine and leisure time

Family routine is established similar in the most families in the world. The same thing is with the Taylors' family. As you remember, Bill and Carol have three children. When they were small, the parents had to get up even at night. So they were both early-risers. They took turns in getting up at night to look after babies and towards the end of the day they felt exhausted and desperately needed sleep. Bill has to wake up early for his work (at 6 a.m.). He enjoys his work that includes having appointments with clients and working out technical problems of reducing noise in factories and workshops. In his leisure time he plays the cello regularly in a local amateur orchestra. As for Carol, she was looking after the children almost the whole day and she was always in a rush and so she is now. She is worried about her children's illnesses, about getting the housework done: scrubbing out the sink, scooping the rubbish into the bucket and carrying it to the dustbin; about finding time to shop and about whether her relationship with her husband is suffering from all these other worries.

When the children grew up, Carol returned to her work. Conditions at schools in Britain and Russia vary enormously: the toilets are much cleaner, fit for human beings; a clean wash-basin with running hot and cold water; a mirror, enough toilet paper, towel or paper towels. But the atmosphere at school in Britain and Russia is almost the same (schoolchildren everywhere are alike). Sometimes it can lead you to a nervous breakdown.

The duties about the house are distributed between the children. They tidy the rooms, wash up, wipe the dust, clean the floor and carpets, get the things into order, water the flowers, go for a walk with their dog and empty the bin. Senior children help their mother to cook meals and baby-sit for junior ones.

Sarah, Peter and Kate attend local school, leaving home at about 8.15 in the morning and returning at about 4 p.m. Sarah and Kate do very good at school, just the other way round with Peter. He tends not to like his

studies. He comes home, rushes through the last of his homework. He often says that he is fed up with exams and schoolwork and wants to get a job as soon as possible. He is earning a little now on a newspaper round delivering newspapers, magazines and other correspondence to the houses on his route. Sometimes he helps his neighbours to build something (for example, a garage) or goes swimming at the local pool.

Sara plays the flute at the school orchestra. When a baby, Kate was restless. She never seemed to sleep, particularly at night and Carol often found herself in tears, especially when Sarah and Peter kept telling her that they didn't like the new baby. But soon Kate learned to sleep. Kate grew up to be very clever at her lessons but difficult at school, because she was bullied by other children and sometimes she herself hit them. The parents spent many hours talking to Kate's teachers. They wanted to protect her from the cruel behaviour of other children, but also to condemn her own violent behaviour. Kate had a lot of friends and brought them all home from school or spent the day exploring some notorious spots of London with them. Very often she went on long walks with her boy friends to discos and got back very late. Now she is 16 and she takes part in social activities: joins demonstrations against nuclear weapons and against destroying the Amazon rainforests and argues a lot with her dad about politics.

In their free time the family watches TV, reads newspapers, goes on a picnic, and sometimes goes to opera and ballet, which are almost exclusively the pleasure of the educated middle-classes. Bill and Carol decorate their home, make furniture, fit in shelves, cupboards. Not long ago Bill turned the roofspace into a room. Carol, like many women, is more concentrated on needlework: sewing curtains, cushion covers, clothes or knitting. On holidays the family travels a lot.

Dialogue A.

Steve: Hello, Bob. Let's go and play chess.

Bob: Sorry, Steve, I can't. I'm washing up, today is my turn.

Steve: Do you mean you and your wife take turns in performing home duties?

Bob: Oh, yes. My wife feels exhausted and she desperately needs sleep. She was working all the day yesterday.

Steve: As for me, I'm free from family routine. I never tidy the rooms, wash up, clean the floor or carpets, cook or scrub out the sink. My wife does all these things.

Bob: Is she a full-time housewife?

Steve: No, she has a permanent job. She is a shop assistant at the department store.

Bob: Poor thing. And you don't help her, do you?

Steve: Yes, I do. I throw away the garbage, walk with our dog and sometimes get the laundry. You see, the duties are strictly distributed between us.

Bob: But don't you think that your wife needs more rest?

Steve: No, when you are gentler with them they become lazy.

Bob: Well, I guess our opinions on this point vary enormously. But you know there's a proverb: «Don't poke your nose into somebody's affairs».

Steve: That's all right. Come to dine with us tomorrow.

Bob: Thanks, with pleasure.

Steve: So long then.

Bob: See you tomorrow.

Tasks: 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*

2. *Retell the dialogue as if you were*

— *Steve*

— *Bob*

3. *Reproduce the dialogue.*

Vocabulary

- 1) family routine — ежедневные домашние заботы
- 2) to establish (to be established) — устанавливать (быть установленным)
- 3) similar — одинаковый (Syn. — the same)
- 4) an early-riser — «ранняя пташка»
- 5) to take turns in doing smth — делать что-либо по очереди
- 6) to feel exhausted (to be squeezed as an orange) — чувствовать себя истощенным (быть выжатым как лимон)
- 7) to include (to contain, to consist of) — включать в себя (содержать, состоять из)
- 8) to make (to have) an appointment with — назначать встречу с (встречаться с)
- 9) to work out — разрабатывать
- 10) to reduce — уменьшать (снижать)
- 11) a workshop — завод, мастерская
- 12) leisure time (free time, spare time) — досуг (свободное время)
- 13) to play the cello (the violin, the flute) — играть на виолончели (скрипке, флейте); to play basketball, football etc. — играть в баскетбол, футбол и т.д.
- 14) local — местный
- 15) amateur — любительский (Ant. — professional — профессиональный)

- 16) to be in a rush (Syn. — to be in a hurry, to hurry) — спешить. Hurry up! — поторопись
- 17) to get smth done — сделать что-либо
- 18) to scrub out the sink — чистить раковину на кухне
- 19) to scoop the rubbish into the bucket — собирать мусор в ведро
- 20) a dustbin — (мусорный контейнер)
- 21) to shop (to go shopping) — делать покупки
- 22) relationship — взаимоотношения
- 23) to suffer from — страдать от
- 24) to grow up — расти
- 25) conditions — условия
- 26) to vary enormously — сильно различаться
- 27) to fit for (to fit smb, to fit in smth) — подходить для (подходить по фигуре (об одежде), вмещать, встраивать)
- 28) a wash-basin — раковина в ванной
- 29) nervous break-down (to break down) — нервный срыв (расстраиваться)
- 30) to distribute the duties (to be distributed) — распределять обязанности (распределяться)
- 31) to tidy the rooms — прибирать в комнатах
- 32) to wash up (to wash the dishes, to get the dishes, to do the dishes) — мыть посуду
- 33) to wipe the dust — вытирать пыль
- 34) to get the things into order — приводить вещи в порядок
- 35) to empty the bin (to throw away the garbage) — выносить мусор
- 36) senior (Ant. — junior) — старший (младший)
- 37) to attend — посещать
- 38) to do very good at school — хорошо учиться в школе
- 39) just the other way (around) round — совсем наоборот
- 40) to tend to be(to do smth) — быть склонным к чему-либо (делать что-либо)
- 41) to rush through smth — бегло просматривать что-либо
- 42) to be fed up with (to be sick and tired of) smth — быть сытым по горло чем-либо(устать от чего-либо)
- 43) to deliver to — доставлять куда-либо
- 44) route — маршрут
- 45) neighbour — сосед
- 46) particularly — особенно
- 47) to find oneself in tears — плакать
- 48) to keep doing smth — продолжать делать что-либо
- 49) to be bullied by — подвергаться нападению (to bully — задирать)
- 50) to hit smb — бить кого-либо

- 51) to protect smb from the cruel behavior of smb — защищать кого-либо от грубого поведения кого-либо
- 52) to condemn (to disapprove) — осуждать (Ant. — to approve — одобрять)
- 53) violent behaviour — резкое поведение
- 54) to explore notorious spots — исследовать места, пользующиеся дурной славой (notorious — известный с плохой стороны)
- 55) nuclear weapons — ядерное оружие
- 56) to destroy rainforests — уничтожать тропические леса
- 57) to argue with smb — спорить с кем-либо
- 58) exclusively — исключительно
- 59) to turn into — превращать в
- 60) needle work — шитье
- 61) to sew — шить
- 62) cushions — подушки
- 63) to knit — вязать

Grammar

The Past Indefinite (Simple) and the Past Continuous Tenses (прошедшее несовершенное\ простое и прошедшее длительное времена)

Past Indefinite	Past Continuous
1. Action as a fact in past (действие как факт, совершенное в прошлом) yesterday, last (week, year etc), in 1995	The process of action in the moment of speech in past (процесс действия в момент речи в прошлом) Yesterday at 10 a.m., last monday the whole day etc
2. to wash up — washed up (for regular verbs — для правильных глаголов); to get up — got up (for irregular verbs — см. 2-ю колонку таблицы неправильных глаголов)	To wash up — was washing up (singular — для единственного числа); — were washing up (plural — для множественного числа)
3. did — in questions and negations	was\were — in questions and negations
4. negations — did not (didn't) + the infinitive without «to» (didn't+ инфинитив без частицы «to») didn't wash up didn't get up	was not\were not washing up
5. Questions: did — before the subject Did you wash up yesterday? Did you get up at 7 or 6 a.m. yesterday? When did you get up yesterday? Who got up at 7 a.m. yesterday?	Was - before the subject Was he washing up yesterday at 10 o'clock? Were you or your sister washing up yesterday?

You washed up yesterday, didn't you?	Why were you washing up yesterday? Who was washing up yesterday? You were washing up yesterday, weren't you?
6. В основном на русский язык переводится глаголом прошедшего времени совершенного вида: помыл, встал.	В основном на русский язык переводится глаголом прошедшего времени несовершенного вида: делал (мыл).

NB: При употреблении времени «Past Continuous» большую роль в определении момента времени играет контекст: When I came in, they were having dinner. (Когда я вошел(сов. вид), они обедали(несов. вид)).

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1. *Open the brackets using the Past Indefinite Tense:*

1. John (not to play) football yesterday, he (to play) basketball. 2. The museum (not to open) at 9 a.m. last Sunday, it (to open) at 10 a.m. 3. I (not to break) a glass last night, I (to break) a plate. 4. We (not to go) to Spain last year, we (to go) to France. 5. Carol (not to have) fruit for breakfast, she (to have) an egg. 6. Angus (not to wear) trousers for his wedding, he (to wear) a kilt. 7. It (not to snow) much last winter, it (to rain) a lot. 8. Barbara and Charley (not to watch) TV last night, they (to go) to the movies. 9. Tim (not to go) to his parents last week, he (to telephone) them. 10. We (not to go) down town by bus, we (to walk).

Exercise 2. *Put the following sentences into the Past Indefinite Tense:*

1. I play in the field. 2. He wants to go home. 3. The driver stops the car. 4. He drinks coffee every day. 5. It begins to rain. 6. They like our house. 7. I dream every night. 8. The teacher gives me a book. 9. He sits at his desk and writes letters. 10. Mary comes to the class early. 11. We catch fish in the river. 12. The dog eats its dinner. 13. The boys go for a holiday. 14. Richard knows George. 15. The plane flies very high. 16. He teaches us English. 17. I wash my hands and dry them. 18. I lie in my bed. 19. He goes to school. 20. I cut the string.

Exercise 3. *Make the following sentences negative:*

1. Two boys fought in the street. 2. She forgave him. 3. The water froze in the pond last night. 4. My roses grew very well this year. 5. The gardener dug up the potatoes. 6. Mr. Brown hung the picture straight. 7. The boy rang the bell. 8. I woke up early this morning. 9. I rose early this morning. 10. The boy ran as fast as he could.

Exercise 4. *Make up all kinds of questions:*

1. That baker sold us good cakes. 2. The hen laid an egg today. 3. Mary ate her breakfast quickly. 4. He shook the bottle before he took the medicine. 5. The cat sprang on the rat. 6. Henry tore the page out of his book. 7. The ship sank in the great storm. 8. The thieves stole all the jewels. 9. He told me the secret. 10. Richard swam across the river.

Exercise 5. *Make up general questions using the verbs from the box A and the endings from the box B:*

A	B
to go	a big lunch
to play	Volleyball
to have	School
to visit	a history lesson
to have	any money
to watch	your grandmother
to do	your homework
to spend	your favourite TV program

Exercise 6. *Complete the story of Maria's day choosing the words from the box below:*

I left home at ... yesterday morning and went to college by.... I arrived there.... My lessons began at ... and finished at.... I went to ... for lunch. I met ... there and we had lunch together. We both ate.... After lunch, I bought ... for my father, and my brother went to ... to play volleyball. In the evening I stayed at home and....

Spaghetti; 1 p.m.; the sport center; 9 a.m.; an Italian restaurant; 8 a.m.; half an hour later; my brother; a birthday present; bus; did some work
--

Complete the questions that you asked Maria:

1. When _____ ?
2. How _____ ?
3. What time _____ ?
4. What time _____ ?
5. Where _____ ?
6. Who _____ ?
7. What _____ ?
8. What _____ ?
9. Where _____ ?
10. What _____ ?

And what did you do yesterday? Make up a situation.

Exercise 7. *Open the brackets using the Past Continuous Tense:*

1. Felix (to sleep) in a car.
2. Pete (to read) a newspaper.
3. Rosa (to operate) a computer.
4. Paul (to repair) a car.
5. Sam's dogs (to chase) each other.
6. Mrs. Drake (to enter) the baker's.
7. Sam (to climb) the tree.
8. Lynn (to lie) in the sun.
9. Mike and Tim (to wait) at the bus stop.

And you? What were you doing yesterday at...? Use the Past Continuous Tense:

10.30 a.m. At 10.30 a.m. yesterday I ...

12.30 p.m.

4.00 p.m.

8.30 p.m.

1.30 p.m.

Exercise 8. *Change the following sentences from the Present Continuous Tense into the Past Continuous Tense and make up different questions:*

1. He is playing the piano.
2. The workman is painting the house.
3. She is helping me.
4. The cat is sleeping.
5. We are listening to music.
6. The bell is ringing.
7. Richard and Henry are swimming in the river.
8. I am singing a song.
9. Tom is making a model airplane.
10. He is looking at the picture.

Exercise 9. *Complete the conversations using was\were, Past Indefinite or Past Continuous:*

1. **Policeman:** What(you\to do) when the accident (to happen)?
Colin: I (to be) at the bus stop. I (to wait) for a bus.
Policeman:(you\ to see) the accident?
Colin: No, because I (to read) the newspaper.
2. **Nicola:** I (to telephone) you at 9 o' clock last night but you were not at home.
Martin: 9 o'clock? I (to sit) in a cafe and (to drink) hot chocolate.
Nicola:(to be) Jane with you?
Martin: No, she (to work) in the library.
Nicola: Where (you\ to go) after the cafe?
Martin: I (to go) home.
3. **Mum:** Oh no! My beautiful new plate! What's happened?
Angela: I'm really sorry, Mum. I (to break) it when I (to wash) it.
Mum: How?
Angela: My hands (to be) wet and I (to drop) it on the floor.
4. **Sophie:** .Do you think yesterday's exam (to be) difficult?
Edward: No, not really, but I (not to write) very much.

Sophie: Why not?

Edward: Because I (to dream) about my holidays.

5. **Andrew:** There (to be) a crash outside my house yesterday.

Pippa: What (to happen)?

Andrew: I don't know. It (to rain) but the drivers (to go) fast.

Pippa: Were they hurt?

Andrew: One man (to break) his arm and the other man (to cut) his head.

6. **Tracy:** Pardon? I didn't hear you. Could you repeat that, please?

Neil: I (not to talk) to you.

Tracy: Who (you\to talk) to?

Neil: Sarah.

Tracy: Oh, sorry.

Exercise 10. *Put the correct Past Tense of the verbs in the following sentences:*

1. He (to write) a letter when I (to see) him. 2. Harry (to do) his job while his brothers (to play) games. 3. The man (to fall down) as he (to run) for the bus. 4. We (to sing) a song when George (to come) into the room. 5. While the teacher (to give) a lesson a small dog (to walk) into the room. 6. When the 'phone bell (to ring) I (to work) in the garden. 7. My hat (to blow) off while I (to cross) the bridge. 8. When the rain (to begin) to fall we (to watch) the game. 9. He (to lose) his pocket book while he (to walk) along the embankment. 10. We (to have) dinner when she (to enter) the restaurant.

Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1. *Retell the text in detail.*

Exercise 2. *Make up the summary of the text (use the expressions of Unit 2. ex. 4.)*

Exercise 3. *Give the English for:*

1) каждодневные домашние заботы; 2) ранняя пташка; 3) делать что-либо по очереди; 4) чувствовать себя истощенным; 5) сильно нуждаться во сне; 6) чистить раковину; 7) сильно различаться; 8) быть сытым по горло; 9) осуждать жестокое поведение; 10) быть сконцентрированным на шитье.

Exercise 4. *Make up sentences, using the table:*

1. They	to vary enormously	in an amateur orchestra
2. Bill and Carol	to be distributed	at the school orchestra
3. Living conditions	to feel exhausted	at school
4. The duties	to be fed up with	towards the end of the day
5. Sarah and Kate	to take turns	between the children
6. Peter	to play the flute	in Britain and Russia
7. Bill	to spend many hours	about politics
8. Sarah	to argue a lot	In getting up at night
9. Kate	to do very good	Talking to Kate's teachers
10. The parents	to play the cello	Exams and schoolwork
11. Kate and her friends	to baby-sit	Always in a rush
12. Senior children	to travel a lot	Notorious spots of London
13. Carol	to explore	For junior ones
14. The family	to be	On holidays

Exercise 5. *Give the Russian for:*

1) to be squeezed as an orange; 2) to work out; 3) to get the housework done; 4) to scoop the rubbish; 5) dustbin; 6) to rush through the homework; 7) to find oneself in tears; 8) to keep telling; 9) to be bullied by other children; 10) notorious spots;

Exercise 6. *Insert prepositions where necessary:*

1. We take turns ... washing up. 2. My friend plays ... the piano very well. 3. The mother is looking ... her children almost the whole day. 4. They desperately needed ... sleep. 5. The boss is worried ... his business. 6. I am suffering ... terrible headache. 7. Carol returned ... her work. 8. The apartment doesn't fit ... human beings. 9. The atmosphere ... my workplace is very pressing. 10. They didn't like to tidy ... the rooms. 11. Who baby-sits ... your brother? 12. My neighbour does very well ... the University, just the other way round ... me. 13. Just a minute, I am rushing ... my homework. 14. Jack was fed ... his wife. 15. The postman delivers newspapers ... houses. 16. The parents protected their daughter ... the cruel behavior ... her schoolmates. 17. Why were they exploring notorious spots ... New York? 18. The father fitted ... two new shelves yesterday. 19. Very soon the baby turned ... a lovely little girl. 20. I like to swim ... the local pool.

Exercise 7. *Paraphrase the following sentences:*

1. The work about the house is established in the same way in many countries. 2. They changed each other in washing up. 3. Towards the end of the day I am squeezed as an orange. 4. I need sleep very much. 5. He went to buy some things. 6. They are feeling badly because of the flue. 7. Their characters differ greatly. 8. Children perform different duties. 9. Older children help the younger ones. 10. Did you empty the bin? 11. Which

school do they go to? 12. Are they nice pupils at school? 13. He quickly looks through the newspaper in the morning. 14. I am sick and tired of you. 15. She didn't sleep very much especially at night. 16. She cries very often. 17. He continued arguing with his parents. 18. She was attacked by other children at school. 19. I disapprove your behavior. 20. She was always in a hurry.

Exercise 8. Find antonymic sentences:

1. She felt very brave. 2. They get up very late. 3. The living conditions in Britain and Russia are similar. 4. I play in a professional football team. 5. They were very bad students. 6. Your creative work is over. 7. I like my lessons and exams. 8. He did his homework very carefully. 9. She laughed very often. 10. He approved her violent behavior. 11. She is very gentle to her children.

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

1. Я сыт по горло своими повседневными заботами. 2. Они не встают рано. 3. Как вы обычно устанавливаете новые правила? 4. Вы убрали в комнате по очереди? 5. К концу дня они не чувствуют себя истощенными. 6. Сейчас он разрабатывает новую компьютерную программу. 7. Когда Вы назначили встречу с клиентом? 8. В прошлом году он играл на скрипке в местном любительском оркестре. 9. Прости, я очень спешу. 10. Она очень нуждается в сне. 11. Что ты делал вчера в 11? — Я делал покупки. 12. Она страдает от головной боли, не так ли? 13. Она почистила раковину, собрала мусор в ведро и вынесла его в мусорный контейнер. 14. Мэри, ты убираешь в комнате или читаешь? 15. Ты нянчился со своей сестрой, когда она была маленькой? 16. Он имел склонность много есть. 17. Я не люблю мороженое, особенно в холодную погоду. 18. Кэрл часто плачет. 19. Она продолжала спорить. 20. Я осуждаю ваше резкое поведение. 21. Он редко защищал ее от грубого поведения других детей. 22. Члены организации «Гринпис» протестуют против уничтожения тропических лесов. 23. Родители превращают его в эгоиста. 24. Иногда она шьет занавески или вяжет.

Communicative Exercises

Exercise 1.

- *Speak to your friend about your home duties*
- *Talk about the differences of a daily routine of a British (American) person and a Russian one. Imagine that one of you is British (American), the other is Russian.*

Exercise 2.

- *Speak about your own daily routine.*
- *Speak about the problems of distributing home duties between the members of the family: husband and wife (men and women in general) and children.*
- *Working day of a woman in our country.*
- *The ideal model of distributing and performing home duties in a family.*

Exercise 3. *Make up and act out your own dialogues using the following key-words:*

an early-riser; to tend to be(to do smth); particularly; to distribute the duties; to be in a rush; to take turns in doing smth; to include; to get smth done; to go shopping; to be fed up with; to scrub out the sink; to tidy the rooms; to wash the dishes; to keep doing smth; just the other way round.

UNIT 4. EDUCATION

Education in the U.K.

The system of education in the United Kingdom is rather complicated. It is divided into school education, further education and higher education. There are different types of educational institutions: schools, colleges, universities and various courses. It should be mentioned that the education may be public or private. It depends on the source of funding. If an institution is financed by the government — it is public, and students study there free of charge. In private ones the course of studies costs the parents a pretty penny.

For British people education is compulsory from the age of five and up to sixteen. But children can go to nursery schools at the age of three. These schools are not cheap but still available and many parents prefer them. At the age of five children go to primary schools where they get primary education. They study there up to eleven. From eleven secondary education begins. There are three types of secondary schools in the U. K.: grammar schools, technical schools and secondary modern schools. In grammar schools pupils get classical education. They are prepared to go on for higher education that is to enter the university. The level of education there is very high. In technical schools various technical subjects are included into the curriculum. From there pupils enter technical colleges. Secondary modern schools are opposed to grammar schools. The level of knowledge is low and the graduates can only start working but can't get higher education. After a secondary school high school (that is a college) begins. In colleges students are selected according to their abilities (like at schools). From there students apply to the university.

There are three types of universities according to their age: old (Oxford and Cambridge), redbrick (London University) and new, which are built almost in every big city. Every year thousands of high school graduates apply to universities.

At the university students obtain a Bachelor's degree (Bachelor of Arts, Science, Law etc.). After the Bachelor's degree is obtained they may also go on to obtain a Master's degree, Doctor's degree or, at last, a Professor's degree.

Education in Russia

By and by we are becoming a democratic society and it brings changes in all the spheres of our life. This is quite true for the system of education.

First of all there appeared the division of educational institutions into public, that is state supported, and private. But, sorry to say, the quality of education in many of them leaves much to be desired. There are two tendencies, which are competing to take priority. The first tendency is that we are coming back to gymnasiums, lyceums, which is a purely Russian tradition. The second tendency is the attempt to Americanise our education, and the fact that many schools and other secondary institutions are turning into colleges and students at the universities obtain Bachelor's and Master's degree, proves it. Many people criticise these new ideas. But the results are positive rather than negative. On the one hand we can make a choice from the great amount of variants, the level of education is higher, especially in universities and academies. On the other hand this choice is very often the question of money. The educational system in Russia is undergoing a crisis just like all the spheres of our life. But we hope that it's good future that faces our education. But we shouldn't live in a fool's paradise, looking forward to this good future and doing nothing. We must do our best to struggle our way through life and to find the best means of educating our future.

Dialogue A.

Mary: Today is a very special workshop. There is no text to read or listen to, no exercises to do. You may ask me all sorts of questions, if you have any.

Student A: Do English students take examinations every term?

Mary: No, they don't. They do exams — they are called «finals» in their last term at the University.

Student B: Only once. Then they can enjoy life in the first years.

Mary: They have a lot of work to do. They attend lectures, seminars and tutorials and write essays. Technical students do a lot of work in the lab. And then they take class exams every year about May, but these are not public exams.

Student A: We do class exams every other week. That is not difficult.

Student C: What is a tutorial?

Mary: In a tutorial a teacher discusses individual work with a student. The teacher is called a tutor. He reports to the head of the department, so the professor knows everything about the students.

Student B: What do they do in a seminar?

Mary: Discuss things.

Student A: Do all students live in the halls of residence?

Mary: Most first year students do. Others rent a flat or a bedsitter in town.

Student C: Where do married students live?

Mary: Married students? They do not normally marry while at the University. They wait till they get a job and can support a family.

Student C: Do English students receive grants?

Mary: It depends on their parents' income.

Student A: Are there any clubs?

Mary: A lot of them. The Students' Union organises social, sporting and cultural activities.

Student B: What is the latest dance in England now?

Mary: I'm afraid I don't know.

Student C: What do you think of the «Police»?

Mary: Do you mean demonstrations and all that?

Student C: No, I mean the pop group.

Mary: Ah, that «Police» group. Personally I don't like them. But I have a suggestion. What about having a party - a music party in the English club. We may listen to my tapes or your records and have a nice talk.

Students: That's a great idea. When?

Tasks. 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*

2. *Retell the dialogue, as if you were one of the participants.*

3. *Reproduce the dialogue*

Dialogue B.

Henry Robinson is twenty-two and he is in his final year at Cambridge. Liz Robinson is twenty and is at a redbrick university in a northern industrial city. Patricia, who is nineteen, has just started at one of the new universities.

Pat: We live in halls of residence around the main university building. We are a real community. We've got comfortable common rooms and bars. We arrange dances and parties. We've got clubs, theatre groups, choirs and so on. And we've got an orchestra. I play the drums in it.

Liz: We've got bars and common rooms and clubs too. But I hate to live in the sort of closed community you live in, Pat. Two other girls and I rent a house in the middle of the city, about ten minutes walk from the university. The district is poor and the house is falling to pieces.

Henry: I couldn't work in a place like yours.

Pat: Nor could I.

Liz: You're a couple of snobs. We live among real people, who treat us as a real people. We prefer to be independent. It's nice to belong to the city and to do things outside the university.

Henry: What sort of things do you do outside the university?

Liz: Well, there's a group of us who go and help in a home for handicapped children. And I sing in the city Bach choir. We get on well with the local people — not like Henry and the people in Cambridge.

Henry: Oh, most of us get on very well with the local people. Cambridge isn't a big place.

Liz: So you're sorry you chose Cambridge?

Henry: No, I'm reading chemistry and Cambridge is one of the best universities for any science subject. Besides, Cambridge, like Oxford, has got a special atmosphere.

Pat: I chose my university because of its progressive ideas on education and its broader and more varied courses. Many of the new universities are experimenting with new subjects. And besides I am fond of this «seminar» system which is common in the new universities. It works, because we get on well with the professors and lecturers. Some of them aren't much older than we; and they don't mind at all, if we disagree with them.

Liz: You're lucky. We have classes, but we hardly ever ask questions or discuss anything. The profs don't seem to be able to do anything but lecture. Besides, the course itself is out of date. It hasn't changed for twenty years.

Henry: Just so the professors and lecturers are more interested in their own research than in helping students in their studies. However, we attend lectures given by some of the most brilliant scholars in the country. I go to classes as well as to lectures, but most important person in my academic life is my tutor. I enjoy my weekly tutorials.

- Tasks: 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*
 2. *Retell the dialogue, as if you are one of the participants.*
 3. *Reproduce the dialogue.*

Vocabulary

- 1) available - доступный
- 2) compulsory - обязательный
- 3) complicated - сложный
- 4) educational institutions - образовательные учреждения
- 5) to include - включать в себя

- 6) various courses - различные курсы
- 7) public/private - государственный (общественный)/частный
- 8) to depend on - зависеть
- 9) the source of funding - источник финансирования
- 10) to finance - финансировать
- 11) free of charge - бесплатный
- 12) to cost a pretty penny - влетать в копеечку
- 13) the course of study - курс обучения
- 14) a nursery school - младшая школа, детсад
- 15) a primary school – начальная школа
- 16) a secondary school - средняя школа
- 17) a grammar school - грамматическая школа
- 18) a technical school - техническая школа
- 19) a secondary modern school - средняя современная школа
- 20) a level of education - уровень образования
- 21) to go on for higher education – продолжать образование до получения высшего
- 22) to enter the university - поступать в университет
- 23) to graduate from - закончить
- 24) curriculum - учебная программа
- 25) to apply to the university - подать заявления для поступления в университет
- 26) to obtain - приобретать
- 27) a bachelor's degree - степень бакалавра
- 28) Bachelor of Arts - бакалавр искусств
- 29) Bachelor of Science - бакалавр наук
- 30) Bachelor of Law - бакалавр закона
- 31) old-fashioned - старомодный
- 32) further education - дальнейшее образование
- 33) by and by — постепенно
- 34) democratic society — демократическое общество
- 35) to bring changes — приносить изменения
- 36) spheres of life — сферы жизни
- 37) true — правдивый
- 38) to appear — появляться
- 39) division — разделение
- 40) sorry to say — к сожалению
- 41) quality of education — качество образования
- 42) to leave much to be desired — оставляет желать лучшего
- 43) to compete — соревноваться
- 44) to take priority — принять первенство
- 45) pure — чистый
- 46) attempt — попытка

- 47) to turn into — превратиться
- 48) to prove — доказывать
- 49) to criticise — критиковать
- 50) on the one hand / on the other hand — с одной / с другой стороны
- 51) to make a choice — сделать выбор
- 52) great amount of variants — огромное количество вариантов
- 53) especially — особенно
- 54) to undergo the crisis — претерпевать кризис
- 55) to face — ожидать, столкнуться
- 56) to look forward to — с нетерпением ждать
- 57) to do one's best — сделать все возможное
- 58) to struggle one's way in life — пробить дорогу в жизни
- 59) to find the best means — найти лучшее средство

Reading Comprehension and Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1. Give the English for:

1. бесплатный курс обучения; 2. государственные школы; 3. частные учебные заведения; 4. стремиться получить высшее образование; 5. постепенно; 6. оставляет желать лучшего; 7. витают в облаках сейчас; 8. учебная программа дальнейшего образования; 9. источник финансирования начальных школ; 10. превратиться в демократическое общество; 11. претерпеваю кризис; 12. пробиваю дорогу в жизни.

Exercise 2. Give the Russian for the following:

1. to apply to the Amur State University; 2. to graduate from the Institute; 3. to bring changes into spheres of life; 4. to obtain a Bachelor's degree; 5. to criticise the quality of education; 6. to make choice from a great amount of variants; 7. to cost a pretty penny 8. pure attempt; 9. to compete for taking priority; 10. a division into nursery, primary, secondary and secondary modern schools; 11. to look forward to obtaining the degree of a Bachelor of Science.

Exercise 3. Insert prepositions where necessary:

1. Secondary modern schools are opposed ... grammar schools. 2. The level ... education is very high. 3. My friend is prepared to go ... higher education. 4. The charge depends ... the source of funding. 5. In our country public education is free ... charge. 6. ... the one hand, we are able to make a choice. 7. We face ... the terrible crisis. 8. He is looking ... obtaining the Bachelor of Law. 9. He applied ... a technical college. 10. It turned ... an institution of a high quality. 11. There are three types of universities

according ... their age. 12. After school many young people go higher education.

Exercise 4. *Make up sentences, using the table:*

1. The quality of education	undergo the crisis	in secondary modern schools.
2. The educational institutions	don't live	in private institutions.
3. The course of study	is very high	into public and private
4. The level of education	are selected according to their abilities	in Russia
5. All spheres of society	are divided	in a fool's paradise
6. We	costs a pretty penny	in Grammar schools
7. The students	leaves much to be desired	into colleges
8. Many schools	are changed	in colleges
9. Many people	Depends	into gymnasiums and lyceums
10. It	Includes	these new ideas
11. Secondary schools	are turning	Grammar, technical and secondary modern schools
12. Technical secondary institutions	Criticises	on the source of funding

Exercise 5. *Make up the summary of the text. (Use the expressions of ex.4, Unit 3).*

Exercise 6. *Retell the text.*

Exercise 7. *Paraphrase the sentences using the active vocabulary:*

1. The quality of education is not high. 2. Secondary school includes grammar, technical and secondary modern schools. 3. Abilities are the criteria for selecting students. 4. Nursery schools are not cheap. 5. We are facing a terrible crisis. 6. We can make a choice from the alternatives. 7. We should not only dream, waiting for the good future. 8. He tries to use every possibility to struggle his way through life. 9. The second tendency is that we try to Americanize our education. 10. Some schools become gymnasiums and lyceums. 11. They are in good relations with local people. 12. I am studying literature. 13. They like modern tendencies in education. 14. The course is old-fashioned. 15. The «seminar system» is a usual thing in new universities. 16. You are fortunate.

Exercise 8. *Find antonymic sentences:*

1. The quality of education is very low. 2. All spheres of our life are successfully developing. 3. Education in private institutions is free of charge. 4. Many people don't like nursery schools, because it is impossible

to pay for them. 5. The graduates of secondary modern schools can get higher education. 6. The results are positive. 7. Last year he entered the university. 8. It is a modern institution. 9. We have got very bad single rooms. 10. I don't like to live in a close society. 11. This building is very new. 12. There aren't many courses in this university.

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

1. Современные образовательные учреждения России разделены на государственные и частные. 2. К сожалению, качество образования в некоторых частных школах оставляет желать лучшего. 3. Постепенно многие техникумы превращаются в колледжи. 4. Частное образование в России недоступно среднему классу. 5. Этот курс влетел мне в копейку. 6. Тип образовательного учреждения зависит от источника финансирования. 7. Он не витает в облаках, а стремится к высшему образованию. 8. Это всего лишь попытка. 9. Мы настоящее сообщество и у нас особая атмосфера. 10. Этой паре снобов не нравится жить в закрытом обществе. 11. Мы жили среди обычных людей, которые относились к нам как к обычным людям. 12. Он не ладил со своим преподавателем. 13. Наш университет знаменит своими прогрессивными идеями в образовании и широкими разнообразными курсами. 14. Мне нравится моя научная работа. 15. Лекционная система устарела и поэтому мы экспериментируем с новыми предметами и используем семинарскую систему. 16. Он не только изучает математику, но и занимается работой вне университета. 17. В настоящее время студенты делают все возможное, чтобы пробить себе дорогу в жизни. 18. Он сделал правильный выбор из огромного количества вариантов. 19. Частные школы появились когда государственные претерпевали кризис. 20. Он критикует все сферы нашей жизни, но это не приносит изменений. 21. Я думаю, наше образование ожидает хорошее будущее. 22. Он с нетерпением ждет получения степени бакалавра искусств. 23. Это всего лишь предположение, которое ничего не доказывает. 24. Мы включили различные технические предметы в программу. 25. Государственное образование бесплатно. 26. Университетское образование доступно, но необязательно. 27. В прошлом году он поступил в Амурский государственный университет. 28. Через год он заканчивает педагогический университет. 29. Неделю назад он подал заявление в медицинскую академию.

Communicative Exercises

Exercise 1. *Speak about the difference between British (American) system of education and the system of education in Russia.*

Exercise 2. *Speak about advantages and disadvantages of modern tendencies in Russian education.*

Exercise 3. *Speak about your University.*

Exercise 4. *Discuss with your friend advantages and disadvantages of modern tendencies in Russian education (in the form of a dialogue).*

UNIT 5. BOOKS , LIBRARIES

The wonderful world of books

Why are so many people fond of reading? The world of books is full of wonders. Reading books you can find yourself in different lands, countries, islands, seas and oceans. Together with the characters of the book you go by ship in the stormy sea, you climb high mountains, you fly into space, you have a lot of adventures. There are authors and characters famous all over the world. Who hasn't read «Alice in Wonderland» by Lewis Carroll? or «The Adventures of Tom Sawyer» by Mark Twain? or «Mowgli» by Rudyard Kipling? Who hasn't travelled with Mary Poppins to her imaginary world? Who hasn't imagined himself to be Robinson Crusoe on the deserted island?

We enjoy the beauty and wisdom of fairy-tales and fables which teach us to be kind and clever, to be hard-working, to be brave and honest, to understand other people. Books help us to be true friends. They teach us to understand the beauty of nature, to take care of it, to love our homeland. As there are many different people in the world so there are many different books. An English author once wrote: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested". This quotation tells us how to read books of different kinds. Most travel books are to be tasted; it's enough to dip into them and read bits here and there. If you're fond of detective stories (Agatha Christie, Simenon and the rest of the modern favourites), you will read them quickly, you'll swallow them. And then there are books that you'll read slowly and carefully. If a book is on an important subject and a subject you're interested in, you'll want to chew and digest it.

You can find all kinds of books at the library. Almost every city has a public library. There is a library at every school, institute or university, which is rich in books on different subjects. You can find there any book you like. Sometimes it is difficult to choose a book. Then you ask a librarian to help you.

Dialogue A. Talking about books

Ann: I've just finished reading two books. They are different from each other as any two books can be.

Mary: Really! And you enjoyed both of them, I suppose.

Ann: Oh, no! Only one of them. The other one makes unhappy reading. But I won't tell you the story. You may want to read it. But what kind of reading do you prefer?

Mary: Well, I usually prefer stories based on real life, but this time, I chose something different. I've just finished it.

Ann: An adventure story, eh?

Mary: Yes, and the author has a fine imagination. He holds your interest to the end of the book. But you haven't told me anything about the other book you've just finished. The one you said you enjoyed.

Ann: Oh, that! Well, it is a book you could spend hours with. It's a very funny story. I laughed all the time, while I was reading it. And, besides, the author has created very believable characters.

Mary: Do you think it would interest me?

Ann: I think so. If you like, come with me to the library and you can get it straight away.

Mary: Good! That's an idea. Shall we go right now?

Task: Read the dialogue and ask your friend about the books he (she) prefers to read.

Dialogue B. Discussing books

Peter: What kind of books are you interested in?

John: As a matter of fact, I'm a book-lover; I'm interested in everything: fiction, travel books, historical novels, books with social problems and so on.

Peter: Have you read any of the English writers?

John: Well, I have read the books most of us used to read in our school days; a few plays by Shakespeare, some poems by Byron, a novel or two by Dickens.

Peter: Have you many books of your own?

John: Oh, yes, I've got quite a lot. I've been collecting them for years. It's my spare time occupation.

Peter: Could I borrow some interesting book from your private library?

John: Certainly. Come to see me on Sunday and I'll help you choose some book worth reading.

Task: *Read, translate and reproduce the dialogue.*

Dialogue C.

I.

Reader: I'd like to read some books in my leisure time.

Librarian: And what's your special taste in fiction?

Reader: As a matter of fact, I like modern writers best.

Librarian: Then I would recommend this novel. It is much spoken about at present.

II.

R: Have you got anything interesting about Africa?

L: Do you mean fiction? Or may be adventure stories or reference books?

R: Adventures, please, if you have any handy.

L: Here's one, though I'm not sure it's really exciting. But as you know «tastes differ».

Task: *Read, memorise and reproduce the scraps of conversation.*

Vocabulary

- 1) to be fond of reading — увлекаться чтением
- 2) a character — персонаж, герой; a principal character — главный персонаж, герой
- 3) an author — автор
- 4) a fairy-tale — сказка
- 5) a fable — басня
- 6) to swallow — «глотать», быстро читать
- 7) to chew — жевать, обдумывать
- 8) to digest — переваривать, читать вдумчиво
- 9) a travel book — книга о путешествиях
- 10) a detective story — детективная повесть
- 11) subject — тема; important subject — важная тема; educational subject — воспитательная тема
- 12) to be rich in — быть богатым в чем-либо
- 13) to choose a book — выбрать книгу
- 14) books worth reading — книги, которые стоит прочесть
- 15) a collection of books — собрание книг
- 16) books on art, history — книги по искусству, истории
- 17) fiction — художественная литература
- 18) science fiction — научная фантастика
- 19) an adventure story — приключенческая повесть

- 20) a humorous, funny story — юмористический, смешной рассказ
- 21) a historical novel — исторический роман
- 22) a psychological novel — психологический роман
- 23) an exciting plot — интересный, волнующий сюжет
- 24) a boring/dull book — скучная книга
- 25) contents — содержание
- 26) a title — название (книги)
- 27) a favourite hero/heroine — любимый герой|героиня
- 28) poetry, verses — поэзия, стихи
- 29) a well-read man — начитанный человек
- 30) a keen reader/lover of books — любитель читать/книголюб
- 31) to read in the original — читать в оригинале
- 32) to read in translation — читать в переводе
- 33) leisure reading — чтение для отдыха
- 34) light(tiring) reading — легкое(утомительное) чтение
- 35) a lending/reference library – библиотека с выдачей книг на дом/без выдачи книг на дом
- 36) a volume – том
- 37) to impress – производить впечатление
- 38) to struck smb – ошеломить, поразить кого-либо
- 39) a catalogue – каталог
- 40) an author catalogue – авторский каталог
- 41) a subject catalogue – предметный каталог
- 42) to be in demand – пользоваться спросом
- 43) a stock – книгохранилище
- 44) to acquire smth – приобретать
- 45) an acquisition – поступление, приобретение
- 46) books on different subjects – книги по различным предметам
- 47) works of fiction – романы, повести
- 48) works of reference – справочники
- 49) to specialise in smth – специализироваться в ч-л
- 50) to be available for smb – быть доступным
- 51) to project smth onto smth – проецировать ч-л на ч-л
- 52) prominent – известный, знаменитый
- 53) a fragment – фрагмент, отрывок
- 54) a reader's ticket – читательский билет
- 55) to issue – выпускать, издавать
- 56) an issue – выпуск, номер
- 57) to handle books properly – обращаться с книгами аккуратно
- 58) to display – показывать, выставлять
- 59) to order/check out (Am.) — заказать книги
- 60) to borrow books from the library — брать книги на дом
- 61) to select/pick out/choose books — выбирать книги

- 62) a bibliographical reference — библиографическая справка
 63) a bound set — подшивка
 64) a counter — стол выдачи книг
 65) a cover — обложка
 66) daily — ежедневный
 67) weekly — еженедельный
 68) monthly — ежемесячный
 69) a newspaper — газета
 70) a magazine — журнал
 71) a dictionary — словарь
 72) an encyclopedia — энциклопедия
 73) a guide book — справочник
 74) to fill in/to fill up (am) — заполнять
 75) to renew a book — продлить срок пользования книгой
 76) a slip — требование
 77) a stock — стеллаж
 78) a stand — стенд
 79) a text-book, a handbook — учебник
 80) a booklet — буклет
 81) a manuscript — манускрипт
 82) memoirs — мемуары
 83) classical literature — классическая литература
 84) modern literature — современная литература
 85) technical literature — техническая литература
 86) a narrative — рассказ
 87) a novellette — новелла
 88) an essay — эссе
 89) a drama — драма
 90) a bestseller — книга, пользующаяся большим спросом

Phrases to remember:

What kind of reading do you prefer? — *Что вы любите (предпочитаете) читать?*

What kind of books are you interested in? — *Какие книги вас интересуют?*

I'm fond of light reading (reading for pleasure). — *Я люблю легкое чтение (чтение для отдыха).*

What's your field of interest? — *Чем вы интересуетесь?*

I'm interested in science fiction. — *Меня интересует фантастика.*

Could you give me some advice/suggestion? — *Не могли бы вы мне что-нибудь посоветовать/предложить?*

His latest book is a great hit/success. — *Его новая (последняя) книга имеет большой успех.*

As a matter of fact ... — *Дело в том, что...*

I'm badly in need of a reference book on ... — *Мне очень нужен справочник по ...*

I'd like to see some back issues of this newspaper. — *Я бы хотел посмотреть старые номера этой газеты.*

Grammar

The Present Perfect Tense (настоящее совершенное время)

The Present Perfect Tense is used for an action that is just finished. It is used when we are thinking more of the present result than about the past action.

(Настоящее совершенное время обозначает действие, которое только что завершилось. Оно используется, когда для нас значимым является результат этого действия, а не сам процесс).

The Present Perfect Tense is formed by using «have/has» and Participle II (Past Participle).

(Настоящее совершенное время образуется при помощи глагола have/has и Причастия II).

Have+Participle II=Present Perfect Tense

С этим временем употребляются такие наречия как:

Ever — когда-либо; never — никогда; already — уже; just — только что; yet — еще (не); still — еще.

I have just read this book.	I have not read this book.	Have I read this book? Yes, I have. No, I have not.
She has just read this book.	She has not read this book.	Has she read this book? Yes, she has. No, she has not.

Contracted forms (сокращенные формы)

I have = I've

She has = She's

have not = haven't

has not = hasn't

He (She) Mary John	has left('s left) has not left (hasn't left)	for the Institute. for the library. for England. for moscow.
I We You They Betty and Tom	have left('ve left) have not left (haven't left)	For the institute? for the library? for England? for Moscow?

Has	he(she) Mary John Father	(not) left	for the institute? for the library? for England? for Moscow?
Have	I we you they Betty and Tom	(not) left	for the institute? for the library? for England? for Moscow?

He(She) Mary John Father	has already had ('s already had)	breakfast. lunch. dinner. supper. tea. an English lesson.
I We You They Betty and Tom	have already had ('ve already had)	breakfast. lunch. dinner. supper. tea. an English lesson

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1. *Answer the following questions:*

1. Have you borrowed the fairy tales by Lev Tolstoy from the library already?
2. Have you filled in the form yet?
3. Have you already read the stories of modern authors?
4. Have you subscribed for this daily newspaper yet?
5. Have you selected the novel to your taste already?
6. Have you

written down the slip yet? 7. Have you finished reading the novel by Balzac already?

Exercise 2. *Change the following sentences using the Present Perfect and the adverbs **already, just**. Translate the sentences into Russian:*

Model: My brother is going to borrow the book from the library.

My brother has just borrowed the book from the library.

1. I'm going to look through the current issue of «Komsomolskaya Pravda». 2. John is going to subscribe for the monthly magazine. 3. They are going to find the title and the number of the book they need in the catalogue to order it. 4. Ann is going to fill in the form in order to write down the slip. 5. I'm going to handle these books properly. 6. The boy is going to ask the librarian to find something from the classical literature in the stock. 7. You are going to renew this interesting book in the lending department.

Exercise 3. *Put the following sentences into negative and interrogative forms:*

1. They have visited the exhibition of new books in the town library. 2. He has spent a plenty of time in the reading-room today. 3. Unfortunately, Jane has lost her reader's ticket. 4. Walter has brought home the books borrowed in the university library. 5. I have selected the book I am interested in with the help of the author catalogue. 6. You have found the needed word in the Encyclopedia. 7. My brother has presented me the pocket edition of «Portrait of Dorian Gray» by Oscar Wilde.

Exercise 4. *Use the Past Indefinite or the Present Perfect Tenses instead of the infinitives in brackets. Translate the sentences into Russian:*

1. I (not to visit) the reading— room since last year. 2. I cannot go with you as I (not to write) the essay yet. 3. I (to fill in) the slip for the book yesterday and now I want to ask the librarian if she (to find) it already. 4. I (to borrow) this journal from the library only yesterday and I am going to bring it back in a fortnight. 5. I (to select) the newspaper I am interested in from this bound set, may I borrow it for a week? 6. I am sorry, I can't lend you this book, somebody (to borrow) it this morning already. 7. I am not going to the lending department today, I (to borrow) some books only yesterday.

Exercise 5. *Open the brackets and put the verbs in the proper tenses. Mind the Present Perfect and Past Indefinite Tenses.*

1. I just (to buy) a book on art and according its contents it must be very interesting. 2. My friend is a keen reader. Last week he (to give) me a new historical novel. 3. He never (to read) Shakespeare in the original because it

is too difficult for him. 4. Earlier I (to be) fond of detective stories. 5. He is known as a well-read man. He (to get) a good collection of different books.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Find in the text and dialogues English equivalents for the following word combinations:*

1) мир полный чудес; 2) авторы, известные всему миру; 3) наслаждаться красотой и мудростью сказок и басен; 4) увлекаться детективами; 5) «проглатывать» книги; 6) читать вдумчиво; 7) книги по различным предметам; 8) выбрать книгу; 9) что вы любите читать? 10) книголюб; 11) своя собственная библиотека; 12) автор создал правдоподобных героев; 13) книги, которые стоит прочитать.

Exercise 2. *Answer the questions on the text:*

1. What is the world of books full of? 2. What books by English and American authors have you read? 3. What is your favourite character? What is he (she) famous for? 4. Do you like adventure books and why? 5. Do you like to travel to imaginary lands and islands with the heroes of adventure books? 6. Have you read books about well-known travellers? 7. What kind of books do you like to read? 8. You enjoy reading fairy-tales and fables, don't you? Why? What do they teach us? 9. Do you agree with the suggested classification of books? 10. What is your manner of reading?

Exercise 3. *Translate the sentences from English into Russian:*

1. The first English book we have read in the original was "A Woman in White". 2. My brother is a keen reader, he is fond of historical novels. 3. Science fiction books are very popular nowadays, because they show new trends and tendencies in the development of science and human society. 4. I haven't yet finished reading the book "The Black Prince", that's why I can't give it to you. 5. If you're fond of detective stories you'll read them quickly, you'll swallow them. 6. As a matter of fact, I'm a book-lover, I'm interested in everything: fiction, travel books, historical novels, books with social problems and so on. 7. You have got many English books in the original. May I have a look at them?

Exercise 4. *Insert prepositions:*

1. The world of books is full ... wonders. 2. If you're fond ... detective stories you'll read them quickly. 3. Who hasn't read «Alice in Wonderland» ... Lewis Carrol? 4. You can find all kinds ... books ... the library. 5. Almost every city has a public library which is rich ... books ... different subjects. 6. I'm a book-lover and I'm interested ... everything:

fiction, travel books, historical novels and so on. 7. Recently I've read «Romeo and Juliet» ... the original. 8. I went to the library of Foreign Languages yesterday. There were a lot ... people ... it. I wanted a book ... Oscar Wilde and asked the librarian to show me some ... his books.

Exercise 5. *Complete the following sentences:*

1. I think that the proverb "Choose an author as you choose a friend" is ...
2. The first book I have read was ...
3. If you want to get information on different subjects ...
4. During my holidays I prefer to read ...
5. The books by Agatha Christie are very popular because ...
6. I'm interested in English that's why...
7. The latest book by this writer is considered to be ...

Exercise 6. *Answer the following questions using the following words:*

1. What kind of reading do you prefer?	Leisure/light reading, Historical novels Detective stories Travel books Poetry Humorous stories
2. What have you read this month?	Some interesting articles a newly issued book an English magazine a book of poems a lot of newspapers
3. What has Ann borrowed from the library last time?	an encyclopedia a number of books a guide book memoirs a book of novellets
4. What kind of books is your friend interested in?	Books on art, history Science fiction books Books about nature
5. What have you done in the library?	to read magazines in the reading-room to renew books to exchange books to order a book that should be brought from the central library

Exercise 7. *Agree or disagree with the statements given below. Give your reasons. The following phrases may be helpful:*

Certainly (not); That's right; I quite agree; I think so; No doubt about it; I'm perfectly sure about it; Not quite; On the contrary; Just the opposite; I don't think so; I greatly doubt it.

1. Reading English fiction with a dictionary is terribly dull. 2. If the book is very exciting, you «swallow» it. 3. Nobody reads reference books for relaxation. 4. Reading thick science fiction books is tiring. 5. Very intelligent people don't read detective stories. 6. Non-fiction books can't be inspirational. 7. Travel books give you a lot of useful information. 8. Unfortunately, many young people are not in the habit of reading poetry. 9. Great book-lovers never lend their books. 10. Lots of people buy books for their bright and beautiful jackets. 11. Bookcases and bookshelves are the best kind of decoration for a living-room. 12. It's no use collecting back issues of magazines and newspapers.

Exercise 8. *Translate into English:*

1. Что вы любите читать? — Что касается меня, я люблю легкое чтение. Недавно я прочитал очень интересную книгу. 2. Он — книголюб. У него дома есть собственная библиотека. Здесь вы можете найти и научную фантастику, и книги о путешествиях, и психологические романы, и приключенческие повести. 3. Недавно я купил книгу известного автора, но она мне не понравилась, так как она очень скучная. 4. Ты когда-нибудь читал Шекспира в оригинале? — Нет, не читал. Я его читал только в переводе. 5. Тебе нравится поэзия? — Да, очень. Пушкин — мой любимый поэт. 6. Мой друг интересуется книгами о путешествиях, а я научной фантастикой. 7. Книги этого автора очень популярны. Я думаю, его последнюю книгу стоит купить. 8. Этот детектив был такой захватывающий, что я просто «проглотил» его. 9. Только что я купил книгу по искусству, и судя по содержанию, она очень интересная. 10. Мы наслаждаемся красотой и мудростью сказок, которые учат нас быть добрыми и умными и понимать других людей. 11. Вы читали какие-нибудь книги Оскара Уайльда на английском языке? — Нет, они слишком трудны для меня. Я читал его книги по-русски. — Я советую вам взять эту книгу. Она легкая и интересная. 12. Если вы хотите взять книгу домой, что вы должны сделать? 13. Книгу, взятую в библиотеке, нельзя держать больше 2-х недель. 14. Если вы не успели прочитать книгу, вы должны продлить срок пользования. 15. В читальном зале нашей библиотеки много книг, справочников, газет и другой периодики. 16. У вас есть какие-нибудь книги по истории Англии на английском языке? — Да, есть несколько. 17. Я могу взять эту книгу на дом? — Извините, но в читальном зале мы не выдаем книги на дом. Обратитесь на абонемент, пожалуйста. 18. Мой дедушка увлекался собиранием редких книг, и теперь я являюсь хозяйкой одной из самых богатых частных библиотек. 19. Ты уже заказал первое издание «Животные мира» в библиотеке? — Конечно. Но придется немного подождать. Оно пользуется большим спросом. Сейчас книга на руках.

20. Вы читали когда-нибудь эту книгу?— Давно, в детстве. 21. Все дело в том, что мне очень нужен именно этот номер газеты. 22. Чем вы интересуетесь?— Очень хотелось бы прочитать книгу «Унесенные ветром» Маргарет Митчелл.— Извините, она на руках. 23. Я не могу выбрать книгу. Не могли бы вы что-нибудь посоветовать? 24. Последняя книга Хелен Уоррен стала настоящим бестселлером. 25. Никогда не интересовалась книгами, написанными в стиле «фэнтэзи» и «панк». 26. Я еще не успела прочитать эти книги и хотела бы продлить срок пользования. 27. Я забыла продлить мой читательский билет. Я еще могу это сделать? 28. Меня интересуют самые старые номера этого журнала. 29. Я не слышала, что он написал книгу.— Да, но не одну, а две, и последняя имеет большой успех.

Communicative Exercises

Exercise 1. *Retell the text “The wonderful world of books”.*

Exercise 2. *Describe:*

- *the library you go to*
- *your own library*

Exercise 3. *Discuss the books you have read. Use the following:*

1. The book is ... (interesting and easy to read; full of information about ...; very useful; to give you knowledge of ...).
2. What makes this book so popular is that ... (it raises your interest in ...; it is the type of book that makes you think; the events described in this book are all true; it is very original and very funny; the book shows real life to the reader).
3. The reason why the book is so interesting (popular) is that ... (it makes easy, interesting reading; this is a very truthful story; the author has described the atmosphere of the time with great skill; it will give you a real feeling of what life is like).
4. As for me I prefer ... (an excellent adventure story; an amusing story for light reading; a book full of interesting, real facts and pictures).

Exercise 4. *Comment on the sayings:*

1. «The person who doesn't read has no over the person who cannot».
2. «Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body».

Give your for and against arguments, using the vocabulary.

Exercise 5. *Make up dialogues using the following conversational situations:*

1. You are pressed for time to go to the library and borrow a book you need to write a composition. You haven't written it in time and must hand it in two days.
2. Your close friend writes poems which you suppose to be extremely good. Try to persuade him (her) to publish them.
3. Your friend and you have just read a book. It is a great hit at present. You found this book boring, but your friend has just the opposite point of view. Discuss the book.

Exercise 6. *Read the text:*

Mr. Sellyer is selling books

After Stephen Leacock

One day I went to a bookshop to look through new books. Mr. Sellyer showed me to the back of the shop where I could find some interesting books. While I was looking through the books, I could watch Mr. Sellyer at work and see some of his methods.

A fashionably dressed woman was standing at the counter and Mr. Sellyer was showing a book to her.

«You are quite sure it's the latest?» the lady was saying to Mr. Sellyer. «Oh, yes, Mrs. Rasselyeer,» answered the manager. «This is Mr. Slush's latest book. It's having a wonderful sale.»

I looked at the title, the name of the book was *Golden Dreams*.

Another lady entered the bookshop. She was in deep mourning and looked like a widow. She asked the manager to show her some new books.

«Something new in fiction?» repeated the manager. «Yes, Madam, here's a charming thing *Golden Dreams*. The critics say that it's one of the sweetest things written by this author.»

«Is it a good book?» asked the lady.

«A charming one,» said the manager. «It's a love story— very simple and sweet and wonderfully charming. My wife was reading it aloud only last night. She was crying all the time while she was reading it.»

The lady bought *Golden Dreams* and left the shop.

«Have you any light reading for vacation time?» asked the next customer. «Yes,» said Mr. Sellyer. «*Golden Dreams* is the most humorous book of the season. My wife was reading it aloud only yesterday. She was laughing all the time while she was reading it.»

The lady paid for the book and went out.

So every customer who entered the shop went away with *Golden Dreams*. To one lady the manager sold *Golden Dreams* as the reading for a holiday, to another as the book to read after the holiday, another bought it to read on a rainy day and the fourth as the right book for a fine day.

When I was leaving the bookshop, I went up to the manager and asked him, «Do you like the book yourself?»

«Dear me!» said the manager. «I've no idea of the book. I've no time to read every book I'm selling.» «And did your wife really like the book?» «I'm not married, Sir,» answered the manager smiling.

Words and Phrases:

fashionably dressed— модно одетая
 counter— прилавок
 in deep mourning— в глубоком трауре
 customer— покупатель

Task. *Say what's the main idea of this humorous story.*

Exercise 7. *Discuss the problems of book-sales:*

- *in what case the books sell fast;*
- *why some books are unsold for months and years.*

UNIT 6. MEALS

English Meals

Meals are really a good subject to talk about. Ways and customs in laying the table and serving dishes differ from country to country. You need time and effort to make meals tasty and perfectly beautiful. This time you'll have a great deal of conversation about good table manners, ham and eggs, biscuit and honey breakfasts, ice-cream and jelly-cake desserts, cheese-and-coffee parties. Hope you find it useful and jolly.

Here's something about English meals.

The usual meals are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner, or in simpler homes, breakfast, dinner, tea and supper.

The usual English breakfast is a breakfast of porridge (made of oats and water) or cornflakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade (made from oranges) with buttered toast and tea or coffee.

Lunch is served at about one o'clock. We have cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles, with pudding or fruit to follow. Sometimes we have a chop, or a steak and chips, followed by biscuits and cheese.

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

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

We have «high tea» between five and six o'clock, and we have ham or tongue and tomatoes and salad, or tinned fish, or sausages with good strong tea, plenty of bread and butter, stewed fruit, or a tin of pears, apricots or pine-apples with cream and pastries or a good cake.

Dialogue A.

Anne is a schoolgirl; James is a schoolboy; Mr Jones is a businessman; and Miss Eccles is ... a cook.

Anne: I never want any breakfast. Just a cup of tea and a piece of toast...

James: I don't eat much either. Just some cornflakes, and an egg, and coffee, and toast and marmalade.

Anne: I call that a huge breakfast!

James: No, it isn't! Anyhow, I haven't time for any more during the week when I have to get to school.

Mr Jones: Well, what do you have at the weekend, James?

James: Oh, on Sundays it's different. I have orange juice, then porridge, with sugar and cream, and bacon and sausages — and scrambled eggs, of course — and coffee and toast and honey.

Anne: What do you have, Mr Jones?

Mr Jones: Oh! I never change, I always have the same; bacon and eggs. And coffee, of course.

Miss Eccles: But you don't have to cook it yourself, do you?

Mr Jones: Well, no. My wife cooks the breakfast. She cooks the most perfect bacon and eggs in the world! I can smell them cooking, while I'm shaving. I just couldn't start the day in any other way!

Miss Eccles: You're lucky. I have to cook other people's breakfasts. I never eat any myself. Just half a grapefruit and a cup of tea for me.

Anne: You're like me. I can't think how people eat those great huge meals at eight o'clock in the morning!

Mr Jones: You see, James, women are always thinking about their figures. They're afraid of getting fat...

Miss Eccles: There's just one thing: sometimes, when I'm on holiday, I have a special treat...

Mr Jones: And what's that?

Miss Eccles: A lovely, fat, juicy kipper!

James: Oh, I'd forgotten about kippers! They're the best of all!

Tasks: 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*

2. *Retell the dialogue, as if you are one of the participants.*

3. *Reproduce the dialogue.*

Dialogue B.

Ann and Fred are newly-weds, Jane, a groupmate of theirs, comes on a visit to them.

Ann: Good morning, Jane. Come in, please.

Jane: I hope Fred is at home?

Ann: Yes, he is. So nice of you to have come. We are about to have dinner. Will you dine with us?

Jane: With great pleasure.

Ann: That's fine. I'm off to lay the table. Excuse me, please.

Jane: By all means.

(At table)

Jane : It's good to be in a company like this, I admit.

Ann: Let me help you to some salad, Jane.

Jane: Please, do. It looks so inviting. That's quite enough, thank you.

Ann: Some soup, Jane?

Jane: Why, yes. I think I could manage a plateful.

Ann: How do you find a salad?

Jane: Awfully nice. I have never tasted such a lovely salad; will you tell me how you make it?

Ann: I'm glad you've enjoyed it and it's very nice of you to say so. It is quite easy to make. I'll write down the ingredients and the directions for mixing.

Jane: Thank you very much. Don't you think it's lovely, Fred?

Fred: Yes, it is, indeed. Kindly pass me the salt, Ann, will you?

Ann: Here you are. Some more bread ,Fred?

Fred: Yes, please. What comes next, Annie?

Ann: Chops with roast potatoes and vegetables.

Fred: And what follows that?

Ann: Wouldn't you like to make a guess?

Fred: Ice-cream, I suppose.

Ann: There you are wrong, Fred, it's coffee.

Jane: Coffee? It's just to my taste.

Ann: I am happy that I've suited your taste, Jane. Do you take milk in your coffee?

Jane: Yes, I like it milky.

Fred: Well, Jane, what about fruit?

Jane: I'd be delighted.

Tasks: 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*

2. *Retell the dialogue, as if you are one of the participants.*

3. *Reproduce the dialogue.*

Dialogue C.

Mrs Smith: How nice of you, Mrs Brown, to drop in. I'm so glad to see you. Jane and I are just having a cup of tea. Do join us.

Mrs Brown: Thank you ever so much. I've been doing some shopping, as you can see, and I am a bit thirsty. I'd enjoy a cup with you.

Mrs Smith: Jane, lay the table for Mrs Brown and bring some fresh buns and rolls from the pantry. I haven't any cake to offer you today, Mrs

Brown, but I can treat you to a wide choice of jams, I've made this year. I'm especially fond of strawberry and black currant, while Jane prefers cherry. We always have several jars of raspberry jam in the house in case of colds. It's a good remedy, you know. Strong tea or weak, Mrs Brown?

Mrs Brown: Weak tea, please. What tasty buns you have here! Are they from the baker's?

Mrs Smith: Jane did the baking today. She rather likes cooking.

Mrs Brown: Would you mind telling me how to make such buns?

Mrs Smith: Most willingly. All you need is a few cups of flour, some shortening (fat), a little yeast, four egg-yolks, a glass of milk and sugar. You knead the dough stiff, and then cut it up into tiny buns. When the dough has risen, you bake the buns in a hot oven for 20-25 minutes. It's rather quick work and not much trouble. Served with tea, they are delicious. Help yourself to some more, Mrs Brown.

Mrs Brown: They're simply wonderful with strawberry jam. I must have another.

Mrs Smith: Won't you have another cup of tea?

Mrs Brown: I've had quite enough, thank you.

Tasks: 1. Read the dialogue and translate it.

2. Retell the dialogue, as if you are one of the participants.

3. Reproduce the dialogue.

Vocabulary

- 1) a meal – пища, прием пищи
- 1) midday meal – прием пищи в середине дня
- 2) to lay the table – накрывать на стол
- 3) to serve dishes – подавать блюда
- 4) tasty, delicious – вкусный
- 5) table manners – поведение за столом
- 6) ham – ветчина
- 7) meat – мясо
- 8) egg – яйцо
- 9) scrambled eggs – яичница
- 10) honey – мед
- 11) porridge – овсяная каша
- 12) cornflakes – кукурузные хлопья
- 13) buttered toast – поджаренный хлеб с маслом
- 14) potatoes – картофель
- 15) pickles – маринованные овощи, пикули
- 16) a chop – отбивная котлета
- 17) a steak – бифштекс
- 18) sausage – колбаса

- 19) tongue – язык
- 20) tinned fish – рыбные консервы
- 21) stewed fruit – компот
- 22) a pear – груша
- 23) an apricot – абрикос
- 24) a pine-apple – ананас
- 25) vegetables – овощи
- 26) juice – сок
- 27) cream – сливки
- 28) pastry – печенье, выпечка
- 29) kipper – копченая рыба
- 30) to cook – готовить пищу
- 31) to get fat – полнеть
- 32) to treat smb to smth – угощать кого-либо чем-либо
- 33) to dine – обедать
- 34) fat, shortening – жир (для приготовления пищи)
- 35) to have a cup of tea (coffee) – выпить чашку чая (кофе)
- 36) help yourself to – угощайтесь
- 37) it looks so inviting – выглядит так аппетитно
- 38) I could manage a plateful – я могу съесть целую тарелку
- 39) to taste – пробовать
- 40) it's just to my taste – это мне по вкусу
- 41) I've suited your taste – я угодила на ваш вкус
- 42) pass me ... – передайте ...
- 43) to take milk in tea (coffee) – добавить молока в чай (кофе)
- 44) to be thirsty – испытывать жажду
- 45) buns, rolls – булочки
- 46) pantry – кладовая
- 47) strawberry – клубника
- 48) black currant – черная смородина
- 49) raspberry jam – малиновое варенье
- 50) a good remedy – хорошее средство
- 51) strong tea – крепкий чай
- 52) weak tea – слабый чай
- 53) to do the baking – печь
- 54) yeast – дрожжи
- 55) to knead the dough stiff – круто замесить тесто
- 56) hot oven – горячая духовка

Grammar

The Past Perfect Tense (прошедшее совершенное время)

The Past Perfect Tense is used to denote an action completed before a definite moment or another action in the past.	Прошедшее перфектное время употребляется для выражения действия, совершившегося до определенного момента или другого действия в прошлом.
The Past Perfect Tense is formed by using «had» and Participle II (Past Participle).	(Настоящее совершенное время образуется при помощи глагола have/has и причастия II).
Adverbs like because, as, for, so, that's why, when, before, after, as soon as and so on, are often used with the Past Perfect Tense.	С этим временем употребляются такие наречия как: because, as, for, so, that's why, when, before, after, as soon as and so on.

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1. *Explain the usage of the Past Perfect Tense in the following sentences:*

1. Mary said (that) she hadn't done her homework. 2. The policeman asked me if I had seen the accident. 3. The sick man felt better after he had taken his medicine. 4. When we reached the station, the train had left. 5. It was five to ten in the morning. The exhibition had not opened yet, but all the preparations for the opening ceremony had been made, and a lot of people, who had come to watch it, were standing outside and waiting. 6. Many reporters wanted to talk to the winner, but he was too tired to talk. He had run a long race and wanted to have a rest. He was very happy, because it was his first real victory. He had never taken part in such an outstanding event before.

Exercise 2. *Use the Past Indefinite or the Past Perfect instead of the infinitives in brackets.*

1. Margot (to go) to the door and (to lock) it, and (to return) with the key. 2. He sighed again and again, like one who (to escape) from danger. 3. He (to make) tea and (to eat) the biscuits which Mrs. Aberdeen (to bring) him. 4. It (to be) all so sudden that for a moment no one (to know) what (to happen). 5. He (to tell) me that they (to be) at the same public school and (to be) friends ever since. 6. Near the door he (to see) the man he (to notice) at the station. 7. The new bus-driver (to have) an accident after he (to drive) a few yards. 8. The students (to enter) the classroom five minutes after the bell (to ring). 9. After she (to lock) and (to bolt) all the doors, she

(to go) to bed. 10. The students (to do) all the exercises very well after the teacher (to show) them how to. 11. She (to feel) sick after she (to eat) a whole box of chocolates. 12. The sun (to rise) when the farmer (to start) work.

Exercise 3. *Use the Past Indefinite, the Past Continuous or the Past Perfect instead of the infinitives in brackets.*

1. Yes, Jane? What you (to say)? 2. He even (not to count) the money that Lammeter (to hold) out to him. 3. I (to look) at her. She (to smile) to herself and (not to answer) my questions at once. I (to repeat) it. 4. For some time she (not to realize) where she (to be) and what (to happen). 5. The silence in the room (to tell) that the rain (to stop). 6. My mother (to make) sandwiches in the kitchen and (not to hear) the bell. 7. He (to go) to school for the first time with a bunch of flowers in his hand, and it (to seem) to him that everyone (to turn) to look at him. 8. The grass (to be) damp; it (to tell) us that the rain (to fall) in the night. 9. Now she (to look) at me with wide open eyes. 10. After the war they (to part) and he (to tell) me that he (not to see) her since.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Answer the questions to the text:*

1. How many meals a day does an Englishman usually have?
2. What does the usual English breakfast consist of?
3. Does an Englishman like to vary his breakfast?
4. Many of them never change it, do they?
5. What can one see on the table at lunch as a rule?
6. What is the menu of an ordinary dinner?
7. What is «afternoon tea»?
8. Which is the biggest meal of the day?
9. What do you think of English meals?

Exercise 2. *Answer the questions to the dialogue A:*

1. What is Anne's idea of breakfast?
2. Who prefers a huge breakfast?
3. Is James' breakfast different at the weekend?
4. It is a huge meal, isn't it?
5. Is Mr Jones' breakfast as substantial as James'?
6. What does he think of his breakfast?
7. What does Miss Eccles have for breakfast as a rule?

8. Does she ever change it?
9. A lovely, fat, juicy kipper is her special treat, isn't it?
10. Who else enjoys kippers?
11. James is a hearty eater, isn't he?
12. What is your special treat?

Exercise 3. *Answer the questions to the dialogue B:*

1. Who came on a visit to Ann and Fred?
2. What did Ann treat Jane to?
3. Did Jane enjoy the salad?
4. Did Ann treat her guest to chops or a grilled chicken?
5. What did they have for the third course?
6. What dishes did Jane like most at the dinner?
7. What coffee did Jane prefer?
8. What followed coffee?
9. Was Ann a poor cook and hostess?

Exercise 4. *Answer the questions to the dialogue C:*

1. Was Mrs Smith delighted to see Mrs Brown at her place?
2. Did she offer her friend a cup of tea?
3. Why did Mrs Brown think she'd enjoy a cup of tea?
4. Did Mrs Smith suggest that Jane should lay the table?
5. What was Jane to bring from the pantry?
6. What could Mrs Smith treat her guest to?
7. Why did she always have several jars of raspberry jam in the house?
8. Did Mrs Brown find the buns tasty?
9. Who did the baking?
10. Mrs Brown got interested in the recipe of the buns, didn't she?
11. What foodstuffs were necessary to make the buns?
12. All Jane needed to make the buns was a few cups of flour, some shortening, a little yeast, 4 egg-yolks, a glass of milk and sugar, was that so?
13. Did she beat up everything into a mixture?
14. When the dough was kneaded stiff Jane cut it up into tiny buns, didn't she?
15. Was it necessary to let the buns rise nicely before putting them into the oven?
16. How long did Jane bake them?

Exercise 5. *Choose the correct word and explain its meaning:*

Comfortable, convenient

1. I like ... shoes.
2. It is more ... to go there by plane.
3. It's not ... to phone them at such a late hour.
4. Please make yourself ...
5. Will it be ...

for you to start work tomorrow? 6. Meet me at one o'clock outside the post-office, if this place and time are 7. I found the armchair rather 8. Will the 3.50 train be ... for you?

A treat, to treat

1. How did they ... you? 2. They ... me kindly. 3. How would you ... a strained ankle? 4. The child ... to an ice. 5. What ... it is not to have to get up early! 6. The lecturer ... his subject thoroughly. 7. What doctors are ... her for her illness? 8. I shall ... you to a good weekend holiday. 9. It is a great ... for her to go to the cinema. 10. My pal ... for his broken leg for a fortnight already.

Exercise 6. *Combine the nouns with the adjectives they fit:*

Adjective	Noun
Frozen	Fish
Smoked	Sausage
Tinned	Herrings
Bottled	Milk
Boiled	Fruit
Fried	Vegetables
Ready-packed	Cereals
	Sugar

Exercise 7. *Make up questions using a verb with any suitable noun. Let your fellow-students answer them:*

Verb	Noun
to run out of	Foodstuffs
to flavour	Curds
with	Cakes
to sell	candies
to drop in at	poultry
to call round	groceries
to prefer	

Exercise 8. *Finish the following sentences:*

1. When I run out of cereals
2. My favourite breakfast cereals are
3. Jane came to the baker's to buy
4. Most people prefer braised ... to roasted.
5. Fancy cakes, candies, bars of chocolates
6. Drop in at the grocer's and buy

7. Mother always makes me
8. In summer Granny usually flavours soup with
9. To keep ourselves fit we should
10. Most of the dry foodstuffs

Exercise 9. *Translate into English:*

1. Миссис Браун предложила своей подруге чашечку кофе с молоком. 2. Ты предпочитаешь крепкий чай? 3. Кто испек эти замечательные булочки? 4. Догадайтесь, что у нас сегодня на ужин? — Что-нибудь вкусное? — Именно, мороженое с вишневым вареньем и шоколадными крошками. 5. Рецепт был достаточно прост: смешать ингредиенты, замесить тесто, подождать, пока оно поднимется, и выпекать булочки в хорошо разогретой духовке. 6. Вы уже пробовали салат из фруктов? Он очень вкусен. 7. У нее всегда есть несколько баночек малинового варенья. Она считает, что это лучшее лекарство от простуды. 8. Ты любишь копченую рыбу? — Нет, я предпочитаю не есть ничего копченого и жареного. 9. Что ты любишь на завтрак? — Я предпочитаю начинать день с йогурта или фруктов. 10. Они очень добры ко мне (относятся с добротой). 11. Сейчас время обеда. Хорошо бы перекусить. 12. Ты любишь готовить? 12. По правде говоря, нет. Я люблю покупать готовые к употреблению продукты, которые достаточно просто подогреть в микроволновке. 13. Что ты будешь на обед? — Я бы съел пару отбивных или котлет. 14. Ну вот, мы в столовой. Что ты будешь? 15. Дай посмотреть. Суп, ростбиф, салат, пирог и фрукты на десерт. 16. Как хорошо, мисс Браун, что вы зашли. Я так рада вас видеть. Мы с Джейн как раз собирались выпить по чашечке чая. Вы к нам присоединитесь? 17. Я с удовольствием сделаю это. Большое спасибо. 18. Она сказала, что до того, как вышла замуж, она никогда не готовила так часто. 19. Перед тем, как поставить булочки в духовку, Джейн подождала, пока они поднялись. 20. Бабушка сказала, что может угостить нас черносмородиновым вареньем, которое она сделала прошлым летом. 21. Он вспомнил, что не купил консервированные фрукты, только после того, как вышел из магазина. 22. К полночи все гости уже разошлись, и хозяйка убрала со стола. 23. Когда мы пришли в кафетерий, все булочки с изюмом уже были проданы. 24. К тому времени, когда пришли гости, хозяйка уже закончила все приготовления. 25. Когда я пригласил ее пообедать в кафе, она сказала, что только что перекусила.

Communicative exercises

Exercise 1. *Speak about the breakfast you had yesterday.*

Exercise 2. *Ask your classmates what they serve for dinner usually.*

Exercise 3. *Ask your partner about her / his likes or choice. Then report it to the class.*

Exercise 4. *Speak with your classmate on how once you treated your friend to some tasty things.*

Exercise 5. *Discuss with your partner the problem of food and meals and cooking in your family.*

Exercise 6. *Imagine you are asked to instruct young housewives to make some dish. Give the necessary instructions, as if you were speaking over the local radio.*

Exercise 7. *Read the jokes and comment on them.*

1

A farmer who went to a large city to see sights, engaged a room at a hotel and before going to bed asked the clerk about the meal times. «We have breakfast from 7 to 11, dinner from 12 to 3 and supper from 6 to 8», explained the clerk. «Look here», asked the farmer in surprise, «but at what time am I going to see the town?»

2

Husband (*angrily*): What? No dinner ready! That's the limit! I'm going to a restaurant.

Wife: Couldn't you wait a few minutes?

Husband: Will it be ready then?

Wife: No, but then I'll be ready to come with you.

3

Once 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».

4

Do you know the story about the man who 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?»

5

The family were seated at the table with a guest, who was a business acquaintance of Dad's, all ready to enjoy the meal, when the five-year-old son declared:

«Why, this is roast beef!»

«Yes», answered the mother, «what of it?»

«Well, Pop said this morning that he was going to bring a big fish home for dinner tonight».

UNIT 7. SHOPS AND SHOPPING

Shopping

When you want to buy something, you must go to the shop where it is sold. In the shop-window, you see what is sold in the shop. Sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, and so on are sold at the grocer's. You can buy bread at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. You go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's. If you want to buy clothes, you go to the men's and boy's or ladies' and girls' outfitter's. Clothes bought in a shop are ready-made. To buy ready-made suits is considerably cheaper than to have them made to measure. If you can not find clothes that are the right size, you can go to a tailor's shop. Clothes made to measure, are called tailor-made clothes. We buy boots and shoes at the footwear shop. To buy jewellery and silver and golden watches we go to the jeweller's. Books are sold at the bookseller's.

A salesman or a salesgirl stands behind the counter. A cashier sits at the cashdesk. Customers come up to the counter. We ask the salesman: «How much is this?» or «What is the price of that?» He tells us the price and gives us the bill. The salesgirl weighs the goods which we want to buy on the scales and tells us the price. At the cashdesk, we give the bill and the money to the cashier, who gives us a check and our change. The salesgirl wraps the goods up and gives them to us. We put them into our shopping bag.

Some shops have many departments. We can buy everything we need there. These shops are called department stores. In some shops there are no shop assistants but only cashiers. The customers choose the goods they want and pay at the cashdesk. These are called supermarkets or selfservice shops.

Dialogue A. At the Footwear Department

Salesgirl: What can I do for you, madam?

Customer: I'd like a pair of strong walking shoes for everyday wear.

Salesgirl: What size do you take in shoes?

Customer: My size is 37.

Salesgirl: Will you try on these brown shoes?

Customer: Don't you think that the heels are a bit too high for everyday wear?

Salesgirl: Oh, no. Such heels are all the fashion now. But you can try on another pair. This is a pair of nice flat-heeled shoes. Do they pinch?

Customer: I like them much better than those ones. Will you give me a shoe for the left foot, please. It's a perfect fit. How much are they?

Salesgirl: 90 roubles.

Customer: Will you wrap them up, please? Where is the cashdesk?

Salesgirl: It's at the end of the department. Thank you.

Customer: Thank you. Good-bye.

Tasks: 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*
2. *Reproduce the dialogue.*

Dialogue B. At the Ready-Made Clothes Department

Customer: I'd like a summer frock.

Salesgirl: Certainly. What is your size?

Customer: 46. I'm stock size.

Salesgirl: The dresses on that rail are all size 46. Look them through and you may find something to your taste.

Customer: May I try on this cotton dress? Does it fit me?

Salesgirl: It fits you perfectly but I don't think the colour becomes you. It's too dark.

Customer: Have you got something a shade lighter?

Salesgirl: I'm afraid, we haven't. Would mind trying on this light-blue one?

Customer: But it's artificial silk. It's too hot for summer wear.

Salesgirl: Will you drop in in a couple of days? We are expecting most of our summer stock at the end of the week.

Customer: Yes, of course. Thank you. Good-bye.

Salesgirl: Good-bye.

Tasks: 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*
2. *Reproduce the dialogue.*

Dialogue C. Buying Food Stuffs

Mother: Ann, will you, please, do the shopping today? I'm very busy.

Ann: Of course, I shall. What am I to buy?

Mother: I want to make a festive dinner tomorrow. Your aunt Liza and her husband promised to come and see us on Saturday.

Ann: What are you going to cook? Shall we have something special?

Mother: For the first course I want to make chicken broth. Buy a chicken, but mind, it mustn't be very fat.

Ann: Must I buy anything else at the butcher's?

Mother: If they have lean mutton, buy 2 kilos, I'll make mutton chops for the second course.

Ann: Is that all?

Mother: I'm afraid we've run out of potatoes and tomatoes. Drop in at the greengrocer's and get two kilos of potatoes and one of tomatoes.

Ann: I believe, that is all now?

Mother: Not yet. Will you look in at the cake shop and buy a chocolate cake? Aunt Liza is very fond of it. That seems to be all. Here is the money.

Ann: Give me a shopping bag and I'll start.

Tasks: 1. Read the dialogue and translate it.

2. Retell the dialogue, as if you were one of the participants.

3. Reproduce the dialogue.

Dialogue D. At the greengrocer's

Jane: Good morning. Have you got any nice pears?

Salesman: We have some, but they are not very good, I'm afraid.

Jane: Let me see what you've got. Oh, yes, they are very hard, aren't they, Natasha?

Natasha: Yes, they are. Haven't you got any better ones?

Salesman: Sorry, we have no other pears. Try some of these apples instead. Look, aren't they nice?

Jane: Let's take two pounds of the apples, Natasha, and some strawberries. Have you got any?

Salesman: Oh, yes, we have some very good ones.

Jane: How much are they?

Salesman: They are 10 roubles a pound.

Jane: Well, one pound of these, please. Here's money.

Salesman: And here are your apples, and your strawberries and here's your change. Thank you.

Natasha: Just a moment, Jane. Have they any sweets in the shop? Let's get some choco lates to take home.

Jane: They haven't got any chocolates here. They've only got fruit and vegetables. Let's go to the confectioner's. They have all sorts of sweets.

Natasha: OK, let's go there.

- Tasks: 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*
2. *Reproduce the dialogue.*

Vocabulary

- 1) a department store—универсальный магазин
- 2) the grocer's— магазин «Бакалея»
- 3) the baker's— булочная
- 4) the butcher's— мясной магазин
- 5) the greengrocer's— овощной магазин
- 6) the confectioner's—кондитерский магазин (кулинария)
- 7) the outfitter's—магазин верхней одежды
- 8) a ready-made clothes department—отдел готовой одежды
- 9) tailor made clothes — одежда, сшитая на заказ
- 10) a shoe shop, a footwear shop —обувной магазин
- 11) the jeweller's—ювелирный магазин
- 12) the bookseller's— книжный магазин
- 13) a salesman— продавец
- 14) a salesgirl— продавщица
- 15) a counter— прилавок
- 16) a cashier— кассир
- 17) a cashdesk— касса
- 18) a customer— покупатель
- 19) to give the bill— выдать счет
- 20) to weigh on the scales— взвешивать на весах
- 21) the goods— товар
- 22) a check— чек
- 23) change— сдача
- 24) to wrap up— завертывать
- 25) a supermarket— магазин самообслуживания
- 26) poultry - птица
- 27) a size— размер
- 28) to wear(wore, worn)— носить, быть одетым
- 29) to try on smth— примерять что-либо
- 30) fashion— мода
- 31) in fashion— в моде
- 32) out of fashion— не в моде
- 33) fashionable— модный
- 34) old-fashioned— старомодный
- 35) to fit— сидеть, годиться, быть впору
- 36) to match— подходить по цвету, тону
- 37) to look through— просматривать
- 38) artificial— искусственный
- 39) to drop in— заглядывать, заглянуть

- 40) to run out of smth— истощить свой запас
 41) to have hardly any— почти не осталось
 42) to do shopping, to go shopping— делать покупки, идти за покупками
 43) to pinch - жать (об обуви)
 44) stationery - писчебумажные товары
 45) knitted goods - трикотаж

Topical vocabulary

Departments: footwear, millinery, knitted goods, leather goods, textiles, hosiery, haberdashery, cosmetics, stationery.

Kinds of clothes: a coat, a costume(for women), a shirt, a blouse, a cardigan, a sweater, a skirt, a suit(for men), trousers, shorts, a pull-over, a dressing-gown, a jersey, jeans, corduroy trousers (corduroys)

Articles of clothing: socks, stockings, a scarf, a muffler, a kerchief, gloves, mittens,

a tie, a handkerchief, tights, pyjamas, a nightgown, underwear (undies)

Parts of clothes: a collar, a sleeve, a belt

Footwear: slippers, sandals, sport shoes, walking shoes, court shoes, rubber boots, training boots (trainers)

Textiles: silk, cotton, velvet, wollen cloth

Jewellery: a ring, a bracelet, ear-rings, a chain, a brooch, a necklace

Cereals: buckwheat, rice

Meat: beef, pork, mutton, chicken, goose, duck, tinned meat

Fish: herring, sprats, smoked fish, tinned fish

Dairy products: cream, sour cream, cottage cheese

Confectionery: biscuits, cakes, chocolate, pastry

Vegetables: onions, a turnip, a melon, a water-melon, a cauliflower, a lettuce, radishes, a parsley, a celery

Grammar

Modal verbs (модальные глаголы)

	Shades of meaning (оттенки значения)	Verbs(глаголы)	Possible variants of translation (возможные способы перевода)
Possibility, ability (возможность, способность)	physical, mental ability (физическая, умственная способность)	Can (could) Be able to	Мочь (мог), быть способным
	Possibility (due to permission) (возможность (благодаря разрешению)	May, Can	Можно, мочь
	Impossibility (because of the prohibition) (невозможность (в силу запрета)	Mustn't, May not	ни в коем случае, нельзя
Duty, necessity (долг, необходимость)	Moral duty, moral obligation, necessity (моральный долг, моральная обязанность, необходимость)	Must	Должен
	Necessity (because of some circumstances) (необходимость (в силу обстоятельств)	Have to (had to)	Вынужден, приходится (был вынужден, пришлось)
	Advice, obligation, recommendation (совет, обязанность, рекомендация)	Should	Должен, следует, обязан
	Absence of necessity (отсутствие необходимости)	Needn't	Нет необходимости; не нужно; незачем
Different shades of confidence (разная степень уверенности)	Confidence(почти полная уверенность)	Must	Должно быть, вероятно, очевидно
	Uncertainty, ignorance (неуверенность, незнание)	May	Может быть (но я не знаю), пожалуй
	Supposition (предположение)	Might, Could	Может быть и так,... вряд ли...
	surprise, disbelief (удивление, неверие)	Can't	Возможно ли? неужели? Не может быть?

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1. *Put the following sentences into negative and interrogative forms:*

1. We must go shopping right now. 2. At the fishmonger's one can buy smoked, salted, fresh and frozen fish. 3. The cashier must give us a check and our change. 4. At the department stores we can buy nearly everything we need. 5. At the cashdesk we should give the bill and money to the cashier. 6. At the supermarkets the customers may choose the goods they want. 7. If we run out of food-stuffs, we have to go shopping. 8. We can buy bread at the baker's. 9. If the shoes pinch you, you must ask another pair a size bigger. 10. At the outfitter's one may find something to his taste.

Exercise 2. *Translate into English using modal verbs:*

1. Чем я могу вам помочь?— Мне нужны вечерние туфли на высоком каблуке, 2. У нас нет масла, тебе придется зайти в магазин. 3. Что нужно купить в овощном магазине?— Пакет картофеля, килограмм лука и банку томатов. 4. Вам незачем идти в другой магазин. Все, что вам нужно, у нас есть. 5. Ей пришлось поменять туфли. Ведь те, которые она купила, жали ей. 6. Тебе ни в коем случае нельзя носить короткие платья. Они тебе не идут. 7. Какие салаты ты можешь делать из овощей? 8. Где я могу купить мясо? 9. Ты неважно выглядишь. Тебе следует есть больше фруктов. 10. Могу я попросить у вас немного хлеба? 11. Ты, пожалуйста, успеешь заглянуть в магазин и купить булку хлеба. 12. Вы просто обязаны купить это платье. Оно очень вам идет. 13. Можно мне примерить вон ту шапку?— Конечно. 14. Если бы она послушала меня, ей бы не пришлось продавать свою шубу. 15. Завтра у Кати день рождения. Ты должен будешь купить ей хороший подарок. 16. Может быть, вы примерите эти красные туфли? — А сколько они стоят? 17. Ей нужна новая сумка. Ее старая просто ужасна. 18. Вчера на витрине я видела прекрасную сумку, но я не могла купить ее. Она стояла под стеклом, и я была вынуждена уйти ни с чем. 19. Я смогу приготовить праздничный обед, если ты зайдешь в мясной магазин и купишь килограмм мяса. 20. Эти туфли уже не в моде. Неужели ты их еще носишь? 21. Боюсь, мы не сможем купить овощей. У нас совсем не осталось денег. 22. На этот раз я купила всего слишком много. Так что мне необходима еще одна сумка. 23. — Что еще я могу сделать для вас?— Вы должны дать мне сдачу. 24. — Заверните, пожалуйста, мою покупку. — Извините, но мы не сможем сделать это. У нас совсем не осталось бумаги. 25. Вам жмут эти туфли? Это не может быть правдой.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Give the English equivalents for the following:*

- 1) Гораздо дешевле чем.....
- 2) вещи, сделанные на заказ...
- 3) Сколько это стоит?
- 4) давать чек и сдачу...
- 5) заворачивать товар....
- 6) класть в пакет (сумку)....
- 7) все что нужно....
- 8) платить в кассу....
- 9) для повседневной носки....
- 10) примерять туфли....
- 11) быть в моде....
- 12) жать(о туфлях),,,,
- 13) Какой у вас размер?
- 14) найти что-либо по вкусу....
- 15) на тон светлее....
- 16) заглянуть через пару дней....
- 17) летний ассортимент....
- 18) готовить праздничный обед....
- 19) Вот ваша сдача.

Exercise 2. *Answer the questions on the text:*

1. Where must you go when you want to buy anything?
2. What is sold at the grocer's(at the butcher's; at the greengrocer's; at the confectioner's; at the outfitter's)?
3. Clothes bought in a shop are tailor-made, aren't they?
4. Where do you go to buy jewellery?
5. What does a salesgirl do?
6. Does the cashier give us a bill or a check?
7. Where do we put the goods bought in a shop?
8. Are there any shops where we can buy nearly everything we need?
9. What is a selfservice shop?

Exercise 3. *Give the words corresponding to the following definitions:*

1. long tables , on which goods are shown;
2. a person , working at a cash-desk;
3. to roll something into paper;
4. maker of suits, trousers and overcoats;
5. a woman serving in a shop;
6. the department , where socks and stockings are sold;
7. a person, who comes into a shop to buy something;
8. things that are bought and sold;
9. the department, where people buy thread, pins and needles;
10. a thing, with the help of which a salesgirl weighs the goods;
11. a shop, where there are no salesgirls or salesmen.

Exercise 4. *Insert the missing articles and translate the sentences:*

1. bread is sold at baker's.
2. We go to greengrocer's for carrots, cabbage and other vegetables.
3. butcher's is at corner of our street.
4. I had to do lot of shopping yesterday.
5. customers ask salesman or salesgirls to show things they want to buy.
6. If they buy some food-stuffs salesgirl first weighs thing on scales and only afterwards wraps it up and gives it to them

Exercise 5. Use the words on the left and on the right to make up word combinations:

Model: A bottle of juice.

a kilo	Of	milk
a bag		sugar
a bottle		toothpaste
a packet		matches
a box		bread
a tube		sardines
a tin		tea
a loaf		butter
a pound		honey
a jar		potatoes

Exercise 6. Insert the right verb:

- to fit- *хорошо сидеть, подходит по размеру;*
 to go with- *гармонировать, соответствовать;*
 to become- *идти;*
 to suit- *устраивать;*
 to match- *быть в тон, подходит по цвету.*

1. The dress doesn't me, it is a bit too loose in the waist and tight round the hips. 2. This colour doesn't you. 3. I want a grey jacket my skirt. 4. The gloves don't with my shoes. 5. At last I've found the dress which me perfectly. 6. The jacket you, but the colour you. 7. What colour tie will you recommend my light-grey shirt? 8. I don't think black shoes will with your brown coat. 9. The dress is to my taste but the price doesn't me.

Exercise 7. Translate into English paying attention to the words *гармонировать, быть в тон, идти, хорошо сидеть, устраивать:*

1. Она искала шляпу в тон своему светло-коричневому пальто. 2. Мне кажется, вам не идет этот цвет. 3. Жакет не очень хорошо сидит на тебе, он узок в плечах. 4. Покрой этого платья ей очень идет. 5. Какого цвета шарф ты мне посоветуешь купить, чтобы он гармонировал с моим темно-синим пальто? 6. Ей очень идут шляпы с большими полями. 7. Этот цвет мне идет, но сидит это платье на мне плохо. 8. Меня не устраивает цена этих туфель.

Exercise 8. Say at what shops we can buy the following:

Example: We buy meat

We buy meat at the butcher's.

ham and sausage; sugar and coffee; beef and mutton; poultry; smoked and salted fish; potatoes, onions and carrots; grapes and pears; milk and sour

cream; cakes and pies; toffees; candies and chocolates; curds and sweet cream; tea; eggs; flour; sunflower oil; turkey and duck; beetroot and cabbage; oranges and apples; cheese and cream; green peas and tomatoes. high-heeled shoes, a dress, a pair of gloves, stockings and tights, a sweater, a blouse and a skirt, paper and pens, a hat and a cap, a coffee-set, a dinner-table, a suitcase and a briefcase, scents and powder, a tea-set, a scarf, socks, sandals and strong walking shoes, a coat, lace and thread.

Exercise 9. *Say what one can buy:*

at the hosiery department, at the millinery department, at the leather goods department, at the footwear department, at the perfumery department, at the glass-ware department, at the knitted goods department, at the stationery department, at the furniture department, at the ready-made clothes department, at the haberdashery department.

Exercise 10. *Answer the following questions:*

1. What is a department store? 2. What can one buy at the footwear department? 3. What size of shoes do you wear? 4. What are the best shoes for everyday wear in your opinion? 5. Do you always wear high heels? 6. When do women wear sandals? 7. What are your evening shoes like? 8. What are shoes made of? 9. When do you wear high boots? 10. Do you always try shoes on before buying them? 11. What shoes are all the fashion now? 12. Are shoes on platform (plat) still in fashion? 13. Do you buy ready-made clothes or have them made to measure? Why? 14. Can you afford very expensive dresses? 15. Do you buy small articles (such as hats, gloves, stockings, handbags) to match your dress (coat, shoes)? 16. Where can one buy a tea-set, a coffee-set, plates, dishes, etc.? 17. What do you usually buy at the stationary? 18. Do you use make up? 19. Where are socks, stockings, tights sold? 20. They sell hats, caps, berets, fur caps at the millinery, don't they? What hats are in fashion now? Are knitted caps in fashion? Can you knit, by the way? How much wool does it take to knit a small brimless cap? 21. What did you buy for your girl-friend as a birthday present? 22. What do they sell at the knitted goods department? 23. What is your favourite department? 24. Do you like to do window-shopping?

Communicative exercises

Exercise 1. *Be ready to talk on one of the following topics. Tell your friend:*

1. How you bought presents for your family.
2. The shopping I did before my birthday party.

3. Why do you prefer to buy ready-made clothes.

Exercise 2. *Say what you buy when you make:*

A cabbage soup; a meat salad; a cake; a vegetable salad; a mushroom soup; rissoles.

Exercise 3. *Listen to the jokes and dramatize them:*

1. Once a little boy entered a shop and said to the shopman; ‘‘How much will I have to pay for ten pounds of sugar, two pounds of coffee and three pounds of butter?’’ The shopman took a piece of paper and a pencil, wrote something down and said: ‘‘Four dollars and sixty cents.’’

Then the boy said: ‘‘How much change will you give me if I give you five dollars?’’

‘‘I shall give you forty cents,’’ answered the shopman.

‘‘Thank you,’’ said the boy, ‘‘I don’t want to buy anything. It is my homework for tomorrow, and I cannot do it myself.’’

2. The grocer was busy with his customers when he noticed a small boy standing near an open box of sweet biscuits.

‘‘Well, my boy,’’ said the grocer, ‘‘What do you want?’’

‘‘Nothing,’’ answered the boy.

‘‘Nothing? Well, it looks as if you were trying to take a biscuit.’’

‘‘You are wrong, mister. I’m trying not to.’’

3. Mother: I sent my little boy for two pounds of plums and you sent only a pound and a half.

Salesman: My scales are all right, madam. Have you weighed your little boy?

UNIT 8. TRAVELLING

Travelling by train

The first railway in Russia was opened in 1837 and since that time people have covered millions of kilometres travelling from one part of the country to another by train.

Passenger trains carry people, goods trains carry goods, and mail trains carry passengers and mail. In Britain and in America there are also special coaches attached to some trains, called Travelling Post Offices. In these coaches people sort letters and parcels while the train runs from one station to another. Long-distance trains are fast trains. Local trains make all the stops, and you can get on or off a local train at a very small station, even if it is only a platform.

If you are going to a distant place, a sleeping compartment is very comfortable; a reserved seat for a day journey is good. Local trains have carriages with wooden seats as passengers make only short trips.

After a long-distance train starts, the passengers often begin to talk to each other. They ask questions about how far they are going and whether they are travelling on business, or going to visit relatives, or going to a rest home. They talk about various things to pass the time.

Waters as highways

It was so many thousands of years ago that we can only imagine how and where it really happened; how a man discovered that if he used a floating log, the waters would carry him from one place to another.

Afterwards, over a period of hundreds of years, men experimented and invented many things to help them cross the waters. All sorts of boats were invented and developed in different parts of the early world. The ancient Egyptians of five thousand years ago made great boats; but when we study the paintings on the tombs of Egyptian kings, we find that they also made ships.

From such beginnings grew all the boats and ships, which have become one of the world's means of travel and transport. The waters have become highways. The size of boats has increased up to the great ships we use in our time.

Ocean-going liners and riverboats are used to carry passengers and goods. Pleasure boats are for tourists and holidaymakers. As summer journeys are very popular in our country, a favourite way of travelling is by riverboat or canoe. Many people travel for several weeks along many big and small rivers. Others prefer a cruise on the Black Sea or to foreign countries.

Travelling by air

Man's desire to fly first found expression in fantasy and legend. Then he began to understand the air and true flight became possible. It is only about eighty years since man made the first flight in a powered aircraft. Today, travelling by air is a common thing. Many people like it because it is more comfortable, more convenient and, of course, very much quicker than any other means of transport. As the «Aeroflot» posters say: «Ten hours by train – one hour by plane». A beautiful jet – propelled passenger liner will carry you to your destination very quickly. If the distance is not very great you will fly on a smaller plane, which can land on an air – field near a small town or even a village.

When you board a plane the stewardess greets you and by radio, before the plane takes off, she gives the passengers all the information about the flight. During local flights on small planes you can see the land below and enjoy the scenery. You reach your destination very quickly and realise that travelling by air has many advantages. Is there a better way of travelling than by air?

Dialogue A. In the Train

A: Pardon me. May I let down the window?

B: Certainly. Just please yourself.

A: Won't it be too cool for you?

B: Oh no. You see, I've got my fur coat on.

A: Well, then, just for a few minutes.

B: For just as long as you please.

A: It's only on account of the smoke.

B: Has my smoking been disturbing you?

A: Only quite a little. I've got a bit of a cough.

B: I'm sorry. Shall I put my pipe out now?

A: No. With the windows open I really don't mind it at all.

B: So much (people tell me that) the better. I simply can't travel without smoking.

A: Many people tell me that.

B: For one thing, it's a way of passing the time.

A: To my thinking, the time is never too long on a journey.

B: What? Are you so fond of travelling as all that?

A: Yes. Aren't you?

B: I pass the same way too often.

A: Oh, that's another matter. Then the landscape has no charm to you.

B: Do you think this landscape particularly charming?

A: To one who travels little, any change is pleasant.

B: It is the first time you have passed this way?

A: Well, as a matter of fact, I have come this way twice before.

B: Oh, well, then you know it . . .

Task: *Read the dialogue and translate it.*

Dialogue B. At the railroad station

On a Saturday morning Nick Stepanov and his wife drive up to the station in a taxi. They come up to the Kursk Station Information Bureau.

Nick Stepanov: Excuse me, could you tell me what platform and track the train to Sevastopol leaves from?

Booking-clerk: Just a minute. Well, the train to Sevastopol leaves at eleven thirty from platform three, track five.

Nick Stepanov: Thank you very much.

Booking-clerk: It's my pleasure. Have a nice tripl.

Nick Stepanov: Hurry up, Olga, please. We have got only five minutes before the train leaves. Go ahead, dear.

Olga Stepanova: All right. Here is our sleeping car, let's get in.

Nick Stepanov: Our seats are in the third compartment from the end. One is lower, the other is upper. We'll be off in a minute. The train pulls out slowly.

Nick Stepanov: I hope we run on time the whole way. I feel like taking a nap.

Olga Stepanova: Ask the attendant to bring in the bedding then, will you, dear? You can sleep a little and I'll read for a while. (Looking out of the window)

Nick Stepanov: We are moving rather fast, aren't we? Are you comfortable, Olga?

Olga Stepanova: Quite. These new carriages are just wonderful.

Tasks: *1. Read the dialogue and translate it.*

2. Reproduce the dialogue.

Dialogue C. At the booking office

Mr. Clarke: What flights to Chicago have you got?

Booking-clerk: There are two flights a week, on Tuesday and on Friday.

Mr. Clarke: What time?

Booking-clerk: At 10:30 every Tuesday and at 8:30 every Friday.

Mr. Clarke: How much is a tourist class ticket to Chicago?

Booking-clerk: A single ticket is 30\$ and a return ticket is 55\$.

Mr. Clarke: I want one single tourist class ticket for Friday.

Booking-clerk: Here it is.

- Tasks: 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*
 2. *Reproduce the dialogue.*

Vocabulary

- 1) to travel — путешествовать
- 2) rail, railway — железная дорога
- 3) to cover millions of kilometres — охватывать миллионы километров
- 4) a passenger — пассажир
- 5) a train — поезд
- 6) to carry people (goods, mail) — перевозить пассажиров (груз, почту)
- 7) to run — ехать
- 8) long-distance trains — поезда дальнего следования
- 9) local trains — пригородные поезда
- 10) to make a stop — делать остановку
- 11) to get on (off) — входить (сходить)
- 12) a sleeping compartment — спальное купе
- 13) to be comfortable — быть удобным
- 14) to reserve a seat — заказать место
- 15) a carriage, a car — вагон
- 16) to travel on business — совершать деловые поездки
- 17) to visit relatives — посещать родственников
- 18) to pass the time — убивать время
- 19) a floating log — плавающее бревно
- 20) to cross the waters — плыть
- 21) a boat — лодка
- 22) a ship — корабль
- 23) ocean-going liners — океанские лайнеры
- 24) a tourist, a holiday-maker — турист, отдыхающий

- 25) a cruise — круиз, путешествие
- 26) an aircraft — воздушное судно
- 27) to be much quicker — быть намного быстрее
- 28) a passenger-liner — пассажирский самолет
- 29) to fly — летать
- 30) to board a plane — сесть в самолет
- 31) a stewardess — стюардесса
- 32) a flight — полет
- 33) a jet-propelled liner — реактивный самолет
- 34) a destination — место назначения
- 35) to take off — выходить
- 36) to let down the window — опустить окно
- 37) to pass the way — проделывать путь
- 38) to show the way — показывать дорогу
- 39) to pay extra charge — заплатить комиссионные
- 40) to arrive — приезжать
- 41) a book-stall — касса
- 42) to book a ticket — купить билет
- 43) an engine — паровоз
- 44) a compartment — купе
- 45) a dining car — вагон-ресторан
- 46) a single (a return) ticket — билет туда (туда и обратно)
- 47) to book tickets before hand — купить билет заранее
- 48) a vacant space — свободное место
- 49) luggage — багаж
- 50) to punch the ticket — достать билет
- 51) to queue — стоять в очереди
- 52) to run behind the schedule — отстать от расписания
- 53) to reach the destination — достичь места назначения
- 54) to relax — расслабиться
- 55) to be combined with pleasure — совмещать с удовольствием
- 56) the time of the train's departure — время прибытия
- 57) to take a nap — вздремнуть
- 58) an attendant — проводник
- 59) a railroad station — железнодорожная станция (вокзал)
- 60) bedding — постельные принадлежности

Grammar

Future Tenses (будущие времена)

Время	Future Indefinite	Future Continuous	Future Perfect
Форма			
Утвердительная	My friends will study French at the Institute. He will take books from the library.	They will be having an English lesson tomorrow at 9 o'clock. He will be writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock tomorrow.	I shall have sent the letter by tomorrow evening.
Вопросительная	Will your friends study French at the Institute? Will he take books from the library tomorrow?	Will they be having an English lesson tomorrow at 9 o'clock? Will he be writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock tomorrow?	Will you have sent the letter by tomorrow evening?
Отрицательная	My friends will not study French at the Institute. He will not take books from the library tomorrow.	They will not be having an English lesson tomorrow at 9 o'clock, they will be having a Russian lesson. He will not be writing an exercise from 6 till 8 o'clock tomorrow, he will be reading a book.	I shall not have sent the letter by tomorrow evening.

Future Indefinite Tense обозначает действие, которое будет происходить в будущем.

Future Indefinite Tense is used to denote a future action.

Future Continuous Tense употребляется для выражения действия, которое будет совершаться в определенный момент или отрезок времени в будущем.

Future Continuous Tense is used to denote an action, which will be going on at a definite moment in the future. The definite moment is indicated by another future action expressed by a verb in the Present Indefinite or an adverbial phrase or it is understood from the situation.

Future Perfect Tense употребляется для выражения действия, которое закончится до начала другого действия или до указанного момента в будущем.

Future Perfect Tense denotes an action completed before a definite moment in the future, an action which will begin before a definite moment in the

future will continue up to that moment and will be going on at that moment.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense встречается очень редко. Оно употребляется для выражения действия, которое начнется до определенного момента в будущем, будет идти до этого момента и все еще будет продолжаться в этот момент.

Future Perfect Continuous Tense is hardly ever used. It denotes an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future, will continue up to that moment, and will be going on that moment. E.g. I shall have been working at this problem for a month when you visit us.

Grammar exercises

Exercise 1. *Translate the following sentences into Russian. Define the tense form:*

1. I'll be very busy at the beginning of June. I'll be taking my exams. 2. I'll write you a letter. 3. I'll have finished this work by seven o'clock. 4. On the first of December I shall have been working here for fifteen years. 5. Our factory will have fulfilled our plan by the fifth of December. 6. I'll still be working when you return. 7. Will he be busy tomorrow. 8. He will come to see me in a year's time. 9. Don't come to my house at five o'clock. I'll be having an English lesson. 10. What will you be doing at this time tomorrow? – I'll be looking through fresh news papers and magazines. 11. The train will already have left by the time we arrive at the station. 12. We'll have done this exercise by three o'clock in the afternoon and then we'll go for a walk. 13. We'll come to see you next week. 14. When you enter the Medical College, you will have already been studying English for more than seven years. 15. He will finish his dinner in a few minutes. 16. The builders will have finished building this school by the first of September. 17. I'll have written him a letter by the time she comes to me. 18. I'll be waiting for you at the trolley-bus stop at six o'clock. 19. Don't ring me up between three and five o'clock. I'll be working. 20. We'll be approaching Sochi at this time tomorrow. 21. By the end of the week I shall have spent the money. 22. I shall have bought that magazine before you come. 23. I hope that you will not forget my address. 24. We shall be painting the scenery the whole morning tomorrow.

Exercise 2. *Change the following sentences into the Future Indefinite, Future Continuous or Perfect Tense:*

1. We come to your class. 2. I speak English to my friends. 3. He speaks English to his friends. 4. They come to your class. 5. Mrs. Priestley plays

the piano. 6. We have dinner at seven o'clock. 7. Mr. Priestley brings me a cup of tea in the morning. 8. I bring them a cup of tea in the morning. 9. We have breakfast at 8 o'clock. 10. Mr. Priestley has breakfast at a quarter past eight. 11. I visit Mr. Priestley at his home. 12. I went to Mr. Priestley's house. 13. Susan brought in the coffee. 14. I spoke to Mr. Priestley in his study. 15. Mr. Priestley spoke to me in his study.

Exercise 3. *Open the brackets using the Future Indefinite, Continuous and Perfect Tense:*

1. I (to think) about you. 2. I (to fly) to Spain. 3. I (not to drive) the car. 4. We (to start) on our journey. 5. We (not to fly) to Spain. 6. You (to come back) to school. 7. She (to feel) excited. 8. They (to do) their packing. 9. They (to cook and bake). 10. We (to work) hard to make our capital one of the most beautiful cities in the world. 11. There (to be) still more green parks and squares in Moscow. 12. In the near future we (to have) a number of garden cities around the capital. 13. New lines (to connect) them with the city. 14. We (to find) new theatres, cinema, clubs, and stadiums in the capital of tomorrow. 15. Moscow of tomorrow (to become) one of the best-planned cities of the world.

Exercise 4. *Make up your own sentences in the Future Tenses using the following expressions:*

1. looking forward to 2. so will he 3. so pleased 4. in time 5. on time 6. for some time 7. all the time 8. to pass the time 9. spend time 10. hadn't time 11. before my time 12. in the time of 13. keep time 14. from time to time 15. before it gets dark 16. before we have to go

Exercise 5. *Open the brackets using an appropriate future tense (Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect):*

1. By half-past seven we (to have) supper. 2. The baker's shop (to close) by the supper time. 3. By the end of the year I (to read) two books of Essential English. 4. I (to finish) this work before you go away. 5. By this time next week you (to take) your examination. 6. We (to leave) Mr. Priestley's house before it gets dark. 7. In 1960 George Bernard Shaw (to be) deaf for ten years. 8. The dance (to start) before we get there. 9. I hope (to stop) raining before we have to go. 10. When we see you next week we (to buy) the new car. 11. We (to finish) the building of the house before summer. 12. For years to come scientists (to explore) Antarctica. 13. Next month an expedition (to leave) for the North. 14. This expedition (to work) there from January till May. 15. They (to work out) the plan of their scientific research. 16. They (to use) this plan for their future work. 17. After their arrival from the expedition, they (to study) the results of their observations for several months.

Exercise 6. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. К тому времени как они придут, я уже вернусь домой. 2. К тому времени как поезд подойдет, мы уже приедем на станцию. 3. К трем часам мы уже пообедаем. 4. К какому времени вы закончите обсуждение этой статьи? 5. Я приготовлю обед к тому времени, когда дети придут домой из школы. 6. К тому времени, когда пойдет дождь, они уже добегут до леса. 7. К тому времени, когда он встанет, почтальон уже принесет газеты. 8. Когда будет отходить последний поезд на Санкт-Петербург? 9. С какой платформы и с какого пути будет отходить поезд Москва-Сочи? 10. Коля купит одно верхнее и одно нижнее место в жестком плацкартном вагоне (a third-class sleeper). 11. Скажите, пожалуйста, можно будет завтра заказать билеты на «Красную стрелу» (The Red Arrow)? 12. Мне будет заказана нижняя полка в отдельном купе. 13. Синоптики сообщили, что погода на побережье будет отличная. 14. С какого аэропорта вылетает завтра самолет на Прагу? 15. На каком аэродроме (airdrome) произведет посадку самолет, прибывший из Дели? 16. Путешествие самолетом будет иметь ряд преимуществ: удобство, быстрота, отличное обслуживание. 17. На борту самолета вы сможете почитать газеты, послушать музыку и даже посмотреть видеофильм. 18. Завтра весь день будет занят упаковкой багажа. 19. Вам будет назначена стипендия, если вы сдадите успешно все экзамены. 20. После того как самолет наберет высоту, вам будут предложены прохладительные напитки. 21. Летом будет много отдыхающих, поэтому следует купить билеты заранее. 22. Поезд будет делать остановки только на больших станциях, потому что это скорый поезд. 23. Поезд прибудет в Москву согласно расписанию? 24. Если у вас возникнут какие-либо проблемы, бортпроводница придет вам на помощь. 25. Корабль вернется из круиза через неделю.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Read and retell the texts: a) "Travelling by train";
b) "Waters as highways";
c) "Travelling by air".*

Exercise 2. *Read and act out the dialogues A and C.*

Exercise 3. *Give the Russian for:
a railway, a passenger, a boat, an ocean liner, an aircraft, a flight, a*

destination, a departure, an attendant, a stewardess, a book-stall (booking office), to arrive, to relax, a tourist, a single ticket, a return ticket, luggage, to book a ticket, to board a plane, a carriage, an airfield.

Exercise 4. *Give the English for:*

Пассажир, полка, скорый поезд, проводник, пароход (лодка), место назначения, отправление, прибытие, аэродром (посадочная площадка), касса, покупать билеты, стюардесса, обратный билет, самолет, рейс, вагон, садиться в самолет.

Exercise 5. *Make up sentences:*

Could you tell me	where	the booking office is?
Will you tell me, please		I can buy tickets?
I wish I knew	when	the attendant comes?
		we arrive to Minsk?
		our train starts?
	how much	a return ticket to Boston is?
	if	there are any tickets for 10-30 train?
		they serve tea in this carriage?

Exercise 6. *Agree or disagree with the following:*

Formulas of agreement and disagreement to be used:

Right you are.

That's right

I agree with you.

There is no denying it.

Looks like that.

Most likely.

Exactly.

That's not right.

I don't think so.

Of course not.

I'm afraid not.

On the contrary.

Certainly not.

I don't agree with you.

1. Long distance trains are fast trains. 2. If you are going to a long distance, you need a berth in a sleeping compartment. 3. People never talk to the strangers in the trains. 4. People talk in the train to pass the time and entertain themselves. 5. Waterways are important routes to carry goods to long distances. 6. People began to make boats only two hundred years ago. 7. Ocean liners and river boats often carry tourists making a cruise. 8. In our country no one likes summer journeys by boat or canoe. 9. We can fly only in small aircraft for very short distances. 10. When you board a plane a stewardess greets you. 11. No information is usually given to the passengers on board the plane. 12. You reach your destination very quickly if you go by plane.

Exercise 7. *Insert prepositions where necessary:*

1. Today travelling ... air is a common thing. 2. Airflights are very much quicker than any other means ... transport. 3. You will fly ... a smaller plane, if the distance is not very great. 4. A favourite way ... travelling is ... river boat or canoe. 5. Many people prefer a cruise ... the southern seas. 6. The waters have become ... highways. 7. Thousands ... years ago a man discovered that waters can carry him ... one place ... another. 8. You can get ... or ... a local train ... a very small station. 9. Local trains have carriages ... wooden seats. 10. After a long distance train ... starts, the passengers begin to talk ... each other. 11. People often travel ... one part ... country ... another ... train. 12. Any change is pleasant ... a person, who travel very little. 13. Our seats are ... the third compartment ... the end. 14. We asked the attendant to bring ... the bedding. 15. A first class return ticket ... Chicago costs 55 dollars.

Exercise 8. *Translate into Russian:*

1. In some countries there are special coaches attached to some trains, called Travelling Post Offices. 2. Local trains make all stops and you can get on or off a local train even at a very small station. 3. After a long-distance train starts the passengers often begin to talk to each other. 4. The passengers asked me whether I was travelling on business or I was going to a rest home. 5. When we travel by train we often talk about various things or play games to pass the time. 6. A man experimented and invented many things to help him to cross the waters. 7. The ancient Egyptians of five thousand years ago made great boats. 8. The ships and boats have become one of the most popular means of travel and transport. 9. Many people travel for several weeks along big and small rivers. 10. My neighbours went on a cruise in the Mediterranean last summer. 11. Man's desire to fly first found expression in fantasy and legend. 12. Many people like travelling by air because it is more comfortable, more convenient and very much quicker than any other means of transport. 13. If the distance is not very great you will fly on a smaller plane, which can land on an airfield near a small town or even a village. 14. During local flights on small planes you can see the land below and enjoy the scenery. 15. You reach your destination very quickly and realize that travelling by air has many advantages. 16. To a person, who travels little, any change is pleasant. 17. I hope we'll run on time the whole way. 18. We have got only a few minutes before the train leaves.

Exercise 9. *Translate into English:*

1. Поезда дальнего следования – обычно скорые поезда. 2. После того как поезд дальнего следования отправится, пассажиры начинают разговаривать друг с другом. 3. Когда мы едем поездом, мы часто

беседуем о разных вещах, чтобы скоротать время. 4. Человек много экспериментировал и изобрел множество различных вещей, помогающих ему пересечь водное пространство. 5. Местные поезда останавливаются на всех остановках. 6. Многим людям нравится путешествовать на самолете, потому что это удобнее, комфортабельнее и много быстрее, чем любым другим видом транспорта. 7. Поезд на Москву отправляется со второго пути. 8. Надеюсь, наш поезд будет все время идти по расписанию. 9. Сколько стоит билет туристического класса до Чикаго? 10. Наш полет проходит на высоте 10000 метров. 11. Желание человека летать сперва нашло выражение в фантазиях и легендах. 12. Корабли стали одним из популярнейших способов путешествия и важнейшим средством транспорта. 13. Если расстояние не очень велико, вы полетите на маленьком самолете, который может приземлиться на летном поле возле маленького городка или даже деревушки. 14. В некоторых странах есть специальные вагоны, прицепляемые к поезду, называемые передвижными почтовыми отделениями. 15. Билет в одну сторону стоит 30 долларов, а туда и обратно – 55 долларов. 16. Вы очень быстро добираетесь до места назначения и понимаете, что путешествие самолетом имеет много преимуществ. 17. Во время полета вы можете вздремнуть. 18. Когда я еду поездом, я люблю рассматривать пейзаж за окном. 19. Прошлым летом мои соседи совершили круиз по Средиземному морю. 20. Попросите проводника принести постельное белье. 21. Плавающее бревно впервые помогло человеку преодолеть водную преграду. 22. Наш поезд отправляется с пятого пути через пятнадцать минут. 23. Египтяне строили не только небольшие лодки, но и крупные суда. 24. Когда вы поднимаетесь на борт самолета, стюардесса вас приветствует, а после сообщает информацию о полете. 25. Десять часов поездом – один час самолетом. 26. Вам очень нравится путешествовать?

Communicative exercises

Exercise 1. *Make up dialogues on the following situations:*

Situation 1:

A is going to travel. He's packing his things.

B has just come to say good-bye to him.

Situation 2:

B is asking A questions about his preparations. He is asking if A has packed his swimming-suit, his tennis racket, his camera ...

Situation 3:

A is asking B if he has travelled much. He is asking B if he has ever been to the Caucasus, to the Crimea, to the Baltic Sea, etc.

Exercise 2. *Dramatize the dialogue «At the railroad station».*

Exercise 3. *Translate the dialogue. Dramatize it:*

A: Ты поедешь со мной в Петербург?

B: С превеликим удовольствием. Я никогда не был там, и так как я всегда хотел увидеть Эрмитаж, я буду рад поехать с тобой.

A: Очень хорошо, мы сможем отправиться завтра, если у тебя нет возражений.

B: Ни малейших; мы можем пробыть там неделю, а затем поехать в Петродворец.

A: Посетим ли мы также Ломоносов? Я так много слышал и читал об этом городе.

B: Я не знаю, будет ли у нас время поехать туда.

A: В котором часу мы завтра отправляемся? У тебя есть расписание?

B: Вот оно.

A: Давай посмотрим, поедем ли мы экспрессом, который отходит из Москвы в 9.15 утра? Мы будем в Петербурге в 11.45.

B: Это скорый поезд. Мы приедем до полудня, и у нас будет время найти хорошую гостиницу, а затем осмотреть главные улицы.

A: Очень хорошо. Я встречу тебя в половине девятого, собирайся сегодня, так чтобы был готов завтра утром. До свиданья.

Exercise 4. *Speak on the following topics:*

1. It's a real pleasure to travel by train.
2. Waters as highways.
3. Travelling by air is the quickest way of travelling.

Exercise 5. *You are going on a trip. What way of travelling would you choose?*

UNIT 9. HOLIDAYS

(The unit is given in American English)

American Holidays

People in every culture celebrate holidays. Although the word "holiday" literally means "holy day", most American holidays are not religious, but commemorative in nature and origin. The nation is rich in customs and traditions deep-rooted in all cultures of the world, immigrants brought from their native lands, but all holidays have a distinctively American flavor. In the USA the word "holiday" is synonymous with celebration. In the strict sense, there are no national holidays in the United States. Each of 50 states has jurisdiction over its holidays. Ten holidays per year are proclaimed by the federal government. They are as follows:

New Year's Day (January 1)

Martin Luther King Day (traditional - January 15, official - third Monday in January)

President's Day (third Monday in February)

Memorial Day (traditional - May 30, official - last Monday in May)

Independence Day (July 4)

Labor Day (first Monday in September)

Columbus Day (traditional - October 12, official - second Monday in October)

Veterans' Day (traditional - November 11, official - second Monday in November)

Thanksgiving (fourth Thursday in November)

Christmas (December 25).

New Year's Day (January 1)

In the United States the legal holiday is January 1, but Americans begin celebrating it on December 31. Sometimes people have masquerade balls, where guests dress up in costumes and cover their faces with masks. According to an old tradition guests unmask at midnight.

At the New Year's Eve most of the TV channels show Times Square in the heart of New York. At one minute before midnight a lighted ball drops slowly from the top to the bottom of one of the buildings. People count down at the same time as the ball drops. When it reaches the bottom

the New Year sign is lighted. People hug and kiss and wish each other "A Happy New Year!"

The picturesque New Year Day Festivals help to make January 1 an entertaining holiday: the Mummers Parade and the Tournament of Roses. The Mummers Parade, which takes place in Philadelphia, is a ten-hour spectacle with clowns, musicians, and dancers.

The tournament of Roses takes place in California. Roses and thousands of other flowers depict a different theme each year. Prizes are awarded for the most unusual and attractive floral pictures. The Rose Bowl football game, that is a contest between top-ranking college football teams, is played after the parade.

Thanksgiving Day (the fourth Thursday in November)

Almost every culture in the world holds celebrations of thanks for a plentiful harvest. The American Thanksgiving holiday began as a feast of thanksgiving in the early days of the American colonies almost 400 hundred years ago.

In 1620 a boat filled with more than one hundred people sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to settle in the New World. The first winter in the New World was difficult. They had arrived too late to grow crops and without fresh food half the colony died from diseases. The following spring Indians taught them how to grow corn and other crops in the unfamiliar soil and how to hunt and to fish.

In the fall of 1621 beautiful crops of corn, barley, beans and pumpkins were harvested. The colonists had much to be thankful for, so a feast was planned. They couldn't help inviting Indians. In the following years many of the original colonists celebrated the fall harvest with a feast of thanks. After the United States became an independent country, Congress recommended that a certain day of Thanksgiving should be established for the whole nation to celebrate.

Thanksgiving is a time of sharing. Even if they live far away, family members gather for a reunion at the house of an older relative. All give thanks together for the good things they have. In this spirit of sharing people offer a traditional meal to those in need. On most tables throughout the United States food eaten at the first Thanksgiving has become traditional: turkey, corn, pumpkin and cranberry. Now all of these symbols are drawn on holiday decorations and greeting cards.

Independence Day (July 4)

This day is regarded as the birthday of the United States as a free and independent nation. Most Americans simply call it "the fourth of July", on which date it always falls. The holiday recalls the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. At that time the people of the

13 British colonies located along the eastern coast of what is now the United States were involved in a war against unjust treatment by the King and Parliament in Britain. The war began in 1775. As the war continued the colonists realized that they were fighting not only for the better treatment, but they were fighting for the freedom from England's rule. The Declaration of Independence states this clearly and for the first time in an official document the colonies were referred to as the United States of America.

Generally picnics with patriotic speeches and parades are held all over the United States on the fourth of July. It is also a day on which fireworks fill the skies in the evening.

Every July 4, Americans have a holiday from work. People have day long picnics with favorite food like hot dogs, hamburgers, potato salad, baked beans and so on. The afternoon activities include listening to lovely music, a friendly baseball game, pie-eating competitions. Some cities have parades with people dressed as colonists who march in the parades to the music of school bands. Wherever Americans are around the globe they will get together for a traditional July 4th celebration.

Christmas (December 25)

Christmas is the most important religious holiday for Christians, who attend special church services to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.

On Christmas Eve there also are evening church services and other religious ceremonies, which families attend before they visit friends and relatives.

To people all over the world Christmas is the season of giving and receiving presents and Christmas cards. Some of them are religious in nature, others are more secular. Special Christmas songs are sung and heard during the holiday season.

It seems that nearly every family has its own unique Christmas observances. Many people are especially proud of Christmas traditions brought to the United States from their native countries. The wonderful variety of food, music and songs, prayers and stories - all make Christmas the holiday of holidays in the United States.

Going home for Christmas is a most cherished tradition of the holiday season. It seems that the whole America is on the move and Americans are on their way to spend the holiday with their loved ones, family and friends.

Long ago each child hung a stocking or sock over the fireplace. Santa Claus entered down the chimney and left candies and presents inside the socks for children. Today the tradition is carried on, but the socks are now large sock-shaped fabric bags still called stockings.

Every year newspapers, some people and organizations try to emphasize that the true message of Christmas is to share what you have with the others. They send money or gifts to those who are less fortunate, toys for children in hospitals and orphanages, donations to charity funds.

Explanatory notes:

Tournament of Roses – a contest in which a number of competitors take part, as a tennis tournament.

The Rose Bowl Football game – the contest to win the Bowl of roses.

A mummer – an actor in an old form of play in which there was no speaking.

Dialogue A.

L. - Hallo, Galya! There is no place to meet in but the reading-hall! What are you reading about this time?

G. - Hi, Liz! You see, our English teacher promised we should have a test on American holidays, so I am to know the material.

L. - Well, can you share what you have learned about them?

G. - They are so numerous and various, I should say! First of all, they have no national, but federal or “legal” public holidays, which are celebrated through the whole country, plus state, and even more local ones!

L. - State? Local? What does it mean?

G. - It means holidays observed in several or one state or at a local level. The dates of the holidays are decided upon by the state government. Whether citizens have a day off from work or not depends on local decisions.

L. - How nice! They are like ours, aren't they? For example, the celebration of the 140th anniversary of the Amur region .

G. - I'm afraid I can't say so. We celebrate holidays like this on Sundays and Americans do that mostly on Mondays. The more so some federal holidays fall on Mondays, such as Labor Day, President's Day, when the country honors all past presidents of the United States, Memorial Day, on which Americans honor the dead of all wars and all other dead the same way.

L.- What way?

G.- Church services, visits to the cemetery, flowers on graves, silence and reflection.

L.- It resembles our Parents' Day. Is there a special day to honor the war dead?

G.- Sure. On Veterans' Day Americans hold parades or other special ceremonies and the President or other high official places a wreath on the

Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery outside Washington D.C.

L. - And to think logically, the holiday must fall on the day when a war ended.

G. - Just so! It's observed on November 11, the last day of the First World War.

L. - But what about working people? Do they have a holiday like our 1st of May?

G. - Certainly! It's the mentioned above Labor Day. It has been a federal holiday since 1894, but in some places it was observed before that day. In many cities the day is marked by parades of working people, representing the labor unions. By the way, they celebrate the birthday of a black clergyman as a federal holiday!

L. - Do they really?

G. - Yes. Martin Luther King is ranked high among the greatest Americans because of his crusade during the 1950s and 1960s to win full civil rights for black people. He was assassinated in 1968. Ever since special memorial services are held on January 15. But people have a day off on the third Monday in January. Oh, I guess, that's the difference between the official and traditional variant of a holiday!

L. - Sounds interesting! You seem to know everything about American holidays! You are to have your own! Let's go to the canteen!

G. - OK!

Tasks: *1.Translate the dialog.*
2.Dramatize it.

Dialogue B.

P. – Hellow , Ann! Are you all right? I have been ringing you up for two hours but you didn't answer!

A.– I was too busy, Patricia.

P. – I see you still are. What are you doing?

A. – Don't you know I like parades?

P. – And what of it? Your mom said you like fireworks, cakes, historical costumes, ice-cream. The list's endless, what do you want to say by that?

A. – Well, Columbus Day's coming with its huge parade and Dad said he would take us to New York City to take part in the major celebration of the day. Then Halloween and funny ghosty costumes. So I'm making costumes.

P. – Are you joking? Columbus Day and Halloween are in October, but now is April! And it is Easter what is coming! Halloween has a special significance for children, but you're too old to knock at a door and shout "Trick or Treat" and be given candy and fruit!

A. – Come on, Pat! I'd rather tell you about Take Your Daughter to Work Day. No school! I went to work with Dad. A lot of interesting meetings with interesting people and they told me about things my dad had done for the factory. I'll remember the day all my life!

P. – You are lucky. My parents' work didn't impress me much. The last Valentine's Day I liked more. We had been writing greeting cards and making red hearts, then we sent them and other symbolic gifts to our sweethearts and gave heart-shaped chocolate, cakes, candies to our sweethearts, friends, family and took back.

A. – Yes, it was a happy day! Well, I want to make happy Mother's and Father's Days.

P. – Stop talking nonsense! I shouldn't believe that the rest days except the second Sunday in May and the third Sunday in June your parents are unhappy!

A. – Sure they aren't! It's simply one more opportunity to show them my love!

P. – Oh, you are surprising me the whole day! What else do you have in store?

A. – Nothing special, only... I've created dyes for my costumes, would they dye eggs, I wonder? Easter's coming...

Task: *Read the dialog.*

Vocabulary

- 1) to celebrate – праздновать
- 2) holy – святой
- 3) in origin – по происхождению
- 4) commemorative – памятный, мемориальный
- 5) a flavor – зд. особенность
- 6) in the strict sense – строго говоря
- 7) to have jurisdiction over – обладать правом устанавливать
- 8) to proclaim – объявлять
- 9) Memorial Day – День Поминовения
- 10) Independence Day – День Независимости
- 11) Labor Day – День Труда
- 12) Thanksgiving Day – День Благодарения
- 13) Christmas – Рождество
- 14) Halloween – День всех святых
- 15) legal – узаконенный
- 16) to unmask - снимать маску
- 17) to drop – падать
- 18) to light – зажигать(ся)

- 19) to hug – обнимать
- 20) picturesque – красочный, живописный
- 21) a festival – праздник
- 22) entertaining – развлекательный
- 23) to depict – изображать
- 24) a theme – тема
- 25) top-ranking – высокопоставленный
- 26) to hold a celebration – проводить (о празднике), праздновать
- 27) a plentiful harvest – обильный урожай
- 28) a feast – празднество, пир
- 29) unfamiliar soil – незнакомая почва
- 30) to establish – учреждать, устанавливать
- 31) to share – делиться
- 32) corn – кукуруза
- 33) a turkey – индейка
- 34) a pumpkin – тыква
- 35) cranberry – клюква
- 36) decorations – украшения
- 37) greeting – поздравительный
- 38) to locate – располагаться
- 39) unjust treatment – несправедливое отношение
- 40) to fight – бороться
- 41) fireworks – фейерверк
- 42) church service – церковная служба
- 43) an eve – канун
- 44) secular – светский
- 45) a prayer – молитва
- 46) an orphanage – приют
- 47) donations – пожертвования
- 48) to observe – соблюдать
- 49) a day off – выходной день
- 50) to honor – чествовать
- 51) to place a wreath – возлагать венок
- 52) a cemetery – кладбище
- 53) to rank high – занимать выдающееся место
- 54) a crusade – кампания
- 55) to assassinate – убить предательски
- 56) in memorial – в память о ком-либо, чем-либо
- 57) to resemble – напоминать
- 58) huge – огромный, гигантский
- 59) ghostly – похожий на привидение
- 60) Easter – Пасха
- 61) significance – значение

- 62) trick or treat! – угощайте или будете осмеяны
- 63) heart-shaped – в форме сердца
- 64) a sweetheart – возлюбленный\ая
- 65) dye – краска

Grammar

The sequence of tenses (согласование времен)

The sequence of tenses is a definite dependence of the predicate of the subordinate cause upon the tense of the predicate of the main clause. The sequence of tenses is kept in a compound sentence if the predicate of the main clause is used in one of past tenses.

I. Past Simple or Past Continuous is used to express the action taking place at the same time as action presented in the main clause:

When I bought tickets for the evening performance I found out that I was twenty minutes late.

My parents knew that we were having fun.

II. Past Perfect or Past Perfect Continuous are used to express the action preceding the action denoted in the main clause:

I had read about the Tate Gallery before I visited it.

We had been living in Moscow before we moved to Kiev.

III. Future in the Past is used to express the action following the action in the main clause; Future in the Past is formed by means of the auxiliary should (for the 1st person singular and plural), would (for the rest) and the infinitive without «to» of the main verb:

Joey promised he would take me out of the town.

I agreed I should look at his dog.

Согласование времен – особая зависимость времени сказуемого придаточного предложения от времени сказуемого главного предложения. Согласование времен соблюдается только в придаточных дополнительных предложениях, когда сказуемое главного предложения стоит в одном из прошедших времен.

В придаточном предложении для выражения действия, одновременного с действием главного предложения, употребляется Past Simple или Past Continuous.

В придаточном предложении для выражения действия, предшествующего действию главного предложения, употребляется Past Perfect или Past Perfect Continuous.

Для выражения действия, следующего за действием главного предложения, в придаточном предложении употребляется Future in the Past, которое образуется при помощи вспомогательного should (для 1-го лица единственного и множественного числа), would (для остальных лиц) и инфинитива смыслового глагола без «to».

Указательные местоимения и наречия времени и места заменяются другими словами:

this этот	that тот этот
these эти	those те эти
now теперь	then тогда
today сегодня	that day в тот день
tomorrow завтра	the next day на следующий день
the day after tomorrow послезавтра	two days later через два дня
yesterday вчера	the day before накануне
the day before yesterday позавчера	two days before двумя днями раньше
ago тому назад	before раньше
next year в будущем году	the following year в следующем году
here здесь	there там

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1. *Translate into Russian and define cases of Sequences of Tenses:*

1. The holiday you ask me about was celebrated a week ago. 2. I knew that his sister had taken part in the parade. 3. Sveta noted she had been making greeting cards. 4. I had no idea the ceremony was so interesting. 5. Mother asked me if I could come home on Mother's Day. 6. I said I was afraid to be late. 7. We were informed that our college band would play during the parade. 8. Little Sasha thought he would be allowed to have lots of presents on Christmas. 9. Yesterday I read in a magazine that a famous writer had donated a sum of money to the orphan. 10. Alice asked me who had brought the heart-shaped greeting card and chocolate.

Exercise 2. *Make up sentences:*

they ask they asked they will ask	to name holidays which the government	had established is establishing will establish would establish
---	--	---

we think we thought we shall think	that you	had taken part were taking part are taking part will take part would take part	in the Rose Bowl Football game
--	----------	--	--------------------------------

they ask they asked they will ask	my grandfather to be at the ceremony Which	took place takes place will take place are taking place would take place	at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier
---	--	--	-----------------------------------

Ann writes Ann wrote Ann will write	that she	had shared Shared Shares will share would share	the traditional Thanksgiving meal with those in need
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we know we knew we will know	what symbols they	Had drawn Were drawing Are drawing Draw Will draw Would be drawing	on greeting cards
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Exercise 3. *Complete the sentences:*

- 1) They answered...
- 2) We supposed...
- 3) He showed...
- 4) I found...
- 5) She heard...
- 6) The family watched...
- 7) I believed...
- 8) The father expected...
- 9) They saw...
- 10) You noted...
- 11) We remembered...
- 12) My brother enjoyed...
- 13) They reported...
- 14) His sister liked...

- 15) Sasha wrote...
- 16) Ann wasn't sure...
- 17) We thought...

Exercise 4. *Correct the mistakes:*

1. Sveta says it is the family tradition to give presents and greeting cards they would make themselves. 2. Every immigrant family keeps traditions they will bring from their home lands. 3. We like to sing songs which musicians were writing for Christians . 4. We are proud of holidays we observed from generation to generation. 5. Children asked the mother to cook the pie the granny will teach her. 6. When a child Jack thinks that Santa Claus brought all presents and candy. 7. Tom asked his father to buy the big stocking he see in the shop. 8. We are reading the article about the true Christmas message which the local paper would publish. 9. Jane informed she had sent the money she will be saving during the year to her less fortunate friend. 10. At the end of the ceremony the clergyman thanked all people who is donating to the church orphanage. 11. Nick promises he had been in time for the Mother's Day .

Exercise 5. *Put verbs in brackets in the necessary form:*

1. Galya said she (to prepare) for the test on American holidays. 2. Galya shared the information she (to get to know). 3. Liz was surprised to know that Americans (to celebrate) state and local holidays. 4. Galya added that she (to read) about traditional and official holidays. 5. Liz marked the likeness that she (to see) between American and Russian holidays. 6. Galya didn't agree as Americans (to celebrate) holidays mostly on Mondays. 7. Mike was telling about commemorative holidays the federal government (to establish) for the whole nation to celebrate. 8. The government (to decide) to honor the war dead on November 11, when the First World War ended. 9. They proclaimed Labor Day a federal holiday in 1894 but some states (to observe) it before that day. 10. The parade and firework which Jim is telling about (to be) great.

Exercise 6. *Translate into English:*

1. Мы были рады что Света написала поздравительные открытки вовремя. 2. Коля был уверен что назвал все американские праздники. 3. Они боялись что родители придут на церемонию слишком поздно. 4. Нина видела что ее младшая сестра надевала костюм приведения. 5. Дети были уверены, что идет Санта Клаус. 6. Всем понравилось празднование Дня Независимости которое они провели вместе. 7. Колонисты осознали что они сражаются за независимость. 8. Это был день когда была подписана Декларация Независимости. 9. Конгресс учредил праздники которые будут праздноваться каждый

год. 10. Шар медленно опускался а в это время люди собравшиеся на площади считали. 11. Колонисты пригласили индейцев на праздник который они устраивали. 12. Все делились приятными воспоминаниями о событиях которые произошли в этом году. 13. На столе уже стояла традиционная для Дня Благодарения еда а мама готовила еще что-то. 14. Мы рисуем на поздравительных открытках рисунки, которые увидели в журнале. 15. В этом году мы будем помогать раздавать бесплатные обеды которые приготовит ресторан “У Натали”. 16. Мы сожалеем что праздник быстро закончился. 17. Все знали что в День Святого Валентина они весело проведут время. 18. Оказалось что Саша не собирался соблюдать никаких праздников. 19. Он коллекционировал маскарадные костюмы но потом стал участвовать в парадах. 20. Джо сказал что подарки доставляют ему удовольствие. 21. Мы были уверены что Пасха была вашим любимым праздником.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Read and translate the text*

Exercise 2. *Answer the following questions in 2-3 sentences:*

1. How many major holidays are there in the USA? 2. How are they observed? 3. What does Thanksgiving Day signify for Americans? 4. What is Thanksgiving Day marked by? 5. What is the most important religious holiday for Christians? 6. What do Americans give to one another on Valentine’s Day? 7. What holiday has a special significance for children? Why? 8. Whom do Americans honor on Memorial Day? 9. What is the purpose of Martin Luther King Day? 10. What is the origin of Independence Day? 11. What is the difference between Memorial and Veterans’ Days? 12. Is New Year Day a family holiday? 13. What holidays can you call “national”? 14. Which of the holidays is believed to be the most American? 15. What is the historical background of Thanksgiving Day? 16. How is this holiday usually celebrated? 17. Why is Independence Day an important holiday and what is its historical background? 18. What can you tell about other American holidays?

Exercise 3. *Give a summary of the text.*

Exercise 4. *Give Russian equivalents for the following:*

federal holidays, to win full civil rights for, to hold parades, to give gifts, to honor mothers and fathers, to be assassinated, memorial services, to commemorate smth, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the holiday is

observed on, greeting cards, a special significance, to dress in ghostly costumes

Exercise 5. *Give English equivalents for the following:*

День Благодарения; Рождество; религиозный праздник; по происхождению; подписание Декларации независимости; праздновать по всей стране; быть предательски убитым; возлагать венок; могила неизвестного солдата; дарить символические подарки; День поминовения.

Exercise 6. *Find all adjectives that go together with the following nouns:*
a holiday, service, nation, speeches, people, government, soldier.

Exercise 7. *Translate the following verbs into Russian and give their four forms:*

to hold, to mean, to observe, to fall, to show, to wish, to win, to fight.

Exercise 8. *Say in one word:*

Model: An adjective, showing that a time or event is important, showing feelings of joy and happiness.

Striking, original, interesting.

1. The evening or day before some special day or event or action.
2. A public or military march, in the square or street.
3. Not depending on or controlled by other person or things.
4. The crops, etc., that are gathered in the fall.
5. A day of rejoicing in memory of an important event, a festival;
6. A splendid meal with many good things to eat and drink.

Exercise 9. *Find in the text, read and translate sentences with the following words, make up your own sentences using these words:*
holiday, federal, to observe, the/a day off, to hug, parade, the birthday, independence, to hold, to celebrate, to honor, culture, harvest, to thank, gift, eve, cherished, church services, ceremonies, origin, to donate to share.

Exercise 10. *Read and guess the meaning of the international words:*

A colony, to recommend, a tradition, a symbol, literature, religious, a synonym, national, jurisdiction, federal, a president, a veteran, memorial, legal, a masquerade, a costume, a mask, a minute, a festival, a parade, a spectacle, a million, a clown, a musician, a prize, football, date, a declaration, official, a document, a patriot, a salad, music, to march, a school, the globe, special, a ceremony, a visit, a season, Santa Claus, a group, an organization.

Exercise 11. *Match suitable parts:*

My brother thinks	she had made for her sweetheart
Nina was afraid	her sister was taking part in the church service
All are glad	what the parents had brought
Children want to know	where Santa Claus lives
The family'll enjoy the feast	pupils in ghostly costumes had come to congratulate him
Ann was proud of the heart-shaped cake	they'll honor the eldest veteran
Sveta knew	the mother'll hug all the guests
We expect	she wouldn't represent the Labor Union at the meeting
The teacher understood that	the mother is cooking for Thanksgiving
I found the place	the mother'll have a day off

Exercise 12. *Translate into Russian and back into English:*

1. Soon I'll answer all questions you are asking. 2. He gave a toy-car to the boy he had never seen. 3. I send all greeting cards I was writing yesterday. 4. My parents attended all ceremonies they wanted to. 5. The parade entered the square where people had been waiting for it. 6. We left for New York where the Mummer's Parade would take place. 7. Sasha mentioned Columbus Day he had celebrated in America. 8. The journalist reported about fireworks which were filling the skies. 9. I've heard about picturesque festivals they had been holding the last two years. 10. I knew my sister was composing a floral picture.

Exercise 13. *Translate into Russian:*

Other nations have days of thanksgiving, too, but Thanksgiving Day in the USA has a special significance for Americans, because it's traced back to that group of people, who were among the first to come to the New World in search of freedom.

Thanksgiving Day is marked by families gathering together to enjoy a traditional dinner of roast turkey, and to speak to one another of the things for which they are thankful. Young people who are at college or live away from their families usually come home for this dinner. Only the most essential businesses remain open that day and workers who must work in these businesses generally arrange for a family dinner later in the day or the next day so that all have the Thanksgiving feast.

Christmas is a religious holy day, it isn't an official holiday. However, since most Americans are Christians, the day is one on which most businesses are closed and the greatest possible number of workers, including government employees, have the day off. Many places of business close early even on the day before Christmas. When Christmas falls on Sunday, the next day is also a holiday.

Columbus Day. This day commemorates Italian navigator Christopher Columbus' landing in the New World on October 12, 1492. Most nations of the Americas observe this holiday on October 12, but in the United States it's observed on the second Monday in October. The major celebration of the day takes place in New York, which holds a huge parade each year.

Veterans' Day. This holiday was originally established to honor those who had served in the First World War. It falls on November 11, the day on which the war ended in 1918. It honors veterans of all the wars in which the United States has been involved. Organizations of war veterans hold parades or other special ceremonies and the president places a wreath on the Tomb of Unknown Soldier.

Exercise 14. *Translate into English:*

Американские праздники

Никто не возьмется перечислить американские праздники – у каждого штата свои обычаи. И все же 10 праздников можно назвать всеамериканскими : Новый год, День Вашингтона, День поминовения, Хэллоуин, День независимости, День труда, День ветеранов, День Колумба, День благодарения, Рождество. С 1986 года по решению конгресса как федеральный праздник стали отмечать и день рождения Мартина Лютера Кинга.

Федеральные праздники – нерабочие дни Америки, время отдыха и шумных торжеств. Есть, кроме того, праздники, связанные с религией, с различными моментами истории США, с обычаями переселенцев разных национальностей, с временами года, с яркими проявлениями природы.

Новый год и Рождество.

Новый год – начало всем праздникам. Но Санта Клаус приходит к американцам на Рождество. Рождество – это конец года. Это семейный обед, ярко разукрашенная елка, подарки детям и родным, поздравительные открытки родственникам и друзьям. А Новый год – это встреча с друзьями, танцы, шампанское. По телевизору показывают нью-йоркский Таймс-сквер.

День независимости.

Общенациональный праздник в США отмечается летом, 4 июля. В этот день в 1776г. была подписана знаменитая Декларация независимости: 13 североамериканских колоний объявили об образовании независимого от Англии государства – Соединенных Штатов Америки. С тех пор это день шумных собраний, торжественных парадов и пикников за городом и на лужайках возле домов. А с наступлением темноты в небо взлетают ракеты. По улицам гуляют веселые компании. И так почти до рассвета.

День благодарения.

С приходом глубокой осени, с окончанием работ на полях связан самый старый в Америке и, пожалуй, самый любимый американцами праздник – День благодарения. Этот праздник благодарения земле за щедрость был впервые отмечен колонистами Нового Света в 1621 году. В ту пору доступным лакомством на столе была дикая индейка. И по сей день индейка (но уже домашняя) и пирог с тыквой – неперменные блюда на празднике.

Communicative excersises

Exercise 1. *Make up short situations on the following topics:*

- 1 It's been a wonderful evenind for me!
- 2 Nice to think we'll go to the countryside for Christmas and New Year!
- 3 I was sure I had seen her. But where? Where had I seen the girl?

Exercise 2. *Make up and act out your own dialogues using the following phrases:*

In my opinion; there's nothing like; I don't quite see what people find in; how can you say such a thing!; I don't know anithing more exciting than; I see nothing exciting in; absolutely marvelous; I like it immensely; don't you agree that.

Exercise 3. *Imagine that you have returned from a celebration, tell about it to your groupmates.*

Exercise 4. *Speak on the following:*

- 1 Where and how do you like to celebrate holidays.
- 2 The role of holidays in modern life.
- 3 Holidays as a part of life of people of different generations .

Exercise 5. *You are a family deciding on the way to celibrate a holiday. Tell about your final decision explaning the reasons for your choice. Point out advantages and disadvantages, give warning based on personal experience.*

Exercise 6. *Try to describe your favourite holiday. Let your groupmate guess which holiday you mean.*

Unit 10. LEISURE

British leisure

How do British people spend their time when they are not actually working? Leisure time of British people isn't very much organised. They might for instance watch TV. Television is the most popular entertainment in many countries. Statistics says that we spend an average of 25 hours a week watching it or at least keeping it switched on. Theatre, opera and ballet, sorry to say, are almost exclusively the pleasures of the educated middle class. The author of the book «Understanding Britain» Caren Hewitt is convinced that people who are deprived of the great works of art suffer a diminishment of spirit no matter whether they are intellectuals, blue-collar or white collar and so forth.

Private leisure is characterised by the national enthusiasm for gardening. About 44% of the population claim to spend time gardening. In fact they don't need to grow vegetables, but home grown fruit and vegetables taste much better than those in shops, which have been grown commercially. They also grow flowers and have a passion for lawns of grass which stay green throughout the year.

The other popular home-based activity is «D-I-Y» or «Do-It-Yourself». It means improvement of one's home by decorating, making furniture, fitting in shelves, cupboards, etc. There are excellent stores (such as hardware stores), which supply the materials and tools, and books with detailed advice are everywhere on sale. Women more concentrate on needlework – sewing curtains and cushions as well as clothes. About half the women in the country spend time on needlework or knitting.

It is extremely difficult to decide how important books are for in the lives of the British citizens. There are well-stocked shops and a good public library service. Books are available, brightly coloured, cheerfully designed – and expensive. However there is an unquestionable loss when the attractions of television and videos have reduced the enthusiasm for reading, which is for many people just glancing at a newspaper. And no wonder! TV dramas and documentaries, cultural and scientific programmes

and coverage of the world's news are excellent in general, by world standards. And of course, there is a lighter entertainment – games, family comedies, celebrity shows, soap operas and so on.

Music is another way of spending time. People listen to pop and rock music on the radio, on records and tapes, at home and in public places. Music magazines persuade teenagers to buy new and new records with the only purpose to make money. That is why cultivating an individual taste becomes very difficult, and cultivating a serious musical taste is extremely difficult. People often keep on spending money to catch up with what is popular. Some people are interested in music making and might play in amateur or professional orchestras or sing in choirs.

Some words should be said about holidays. Summer holidays is the time to spend as a couple or a family. It may just be like visiting friends, or hiring a caravan on the seashore, or camping. You can walk, explore mountains and streams, and take picnics on boating expeditions on lakes, and visit castles, caves and historic sites.

This is the way the majority spends their time. Of course, there are minorities. They may join various clubs, or just relax each evening in pubs drinking, or do something else. People are free in their choice as they should be. It may be good or bad, but the reality is like this and you know, there are people and people.

Dialogue A. Going out

Mark: Hello, Julia. Would you like to go the movies tonight?

Julia: Why not. And what's on?

Mark: A historical film «The First Night». They say the film is worth seeing. It's praised to the sky by critics. The publicity is really good.

Julia: How wonderful! Is it a screen version of a novel? I enjoy screen versions of historical novels.

Mark: Unfortunately not. But the playwright did a very good job. The cast is brilliant: Sean O'Connery, Richard Gere and Julia Ormond are starring.

Julia: Oh, they are my favourite actors! And who is the producer?

Mark: What a shame! I'm not sure.

Julia: Never mind. Let's go and book tickets.

Mark: Yes, we should do it in advance for the film has been on for a fortnight already, but each time the house is sold out.

Julia: Oh, Mark, I'm so anxious to see this film.

Mark: No doubt, you'll be carried away by it, if you enjoy historical films.

Tasks: 1. Read the dialogue and translate it.

2. Retell the dialogue, as if you were one of the participants.

3. Reproduce the dialogue.

Dialogue B. Invitation for barbecuing

John: Hello, Steve, hello, Margo. How are you today?

Margo: Hi, John. We are fine as usual.

John: Planning anything special this weekend?

Margo: Actually not.

John: What would you say to barbecuing together?

Steve: It's so nice of you to invite us. We've never barbecued; it'll be so exciting!

John: Are your children going to join us?

Margo: I wish they could, but they are still camping in Michigan.

Steve: You know, there are good camping sites there. And quite civilised: showers, toilets and even a shop are available.

John: Oh, yes. They have a lot of summer activity in Michigan. Many people take in sun and swim there.

Margo: Certainly, it will do our children a lot of good.

Steve: What are we to take with us?

John: Nothing special. Just a couple of blankets and towels and tea or coffee in order not to be thirsty. Annie and I will take care of all the rest.

Steve: What time are we starting?

John: About 10 a. m. on Sunday. Is it all right with you?

Margo: It's fine.

John: Then we'll come to pick you up at 10. You're sure to have a lot of fun. Everything is so tasty when you're out of town.

Steve: Thanks again. We appreciate it so much.

John: My pleasure.

Tasks: 1. Read the dialogue and translate it.

2. Reproduce the dialogue.

Vocabulary

- 1) leisure — свободное время
- 2) to convince smb of smth (Syn. to persuade, to assure, to be convinced) — убедить(убедиться, быть убежденным)
- 3) to deprive smb of smth (to be deprived of smth) — лишить (быть лишенным)
- 4) to suffer diminishment of spirit — страдать от плохого настроения
- 5) blue-collar (white-collar) — «синие воротнички», (люди, занятые физическим трудом), «белые воротнички», (люди, занятые умственным трудом)

- 6) to claim — заявлять
- 7) a taste — вкус
- 8) to have a passion for — иметь страсть к чему-либо
- 9) hardware stores — магазины, продающие строительные и другие материалы
- 10) «Do It Yourself» stores — магазины «Сделай сам»
- 11) to supply (a supply of) — поставлять, снабжать (поступление)
- 12) to be on (for) sale — быть в продаже
- 13) a loss — ущерб
- 14) an attraction (to attract, attractive) — привлекательность
(привлекать, привлекательный)
- 15) to reduce (Syn. decrease, Ant. increase) — снижать, уменьшать
- 16) to glance at — взгляд на
- 17) to hire — нанимать
- 18) to explore — обследовать
- 19) a stream — поток, ручей
- 20) a castle — замок
- 21) a cave — пещера
- 22) majority (Ant. minority) — большинство (анг. меньшинство)
- 23) various (Syn. different) — различный, разный
- 24) to relax — расслабляться, отдыхать
- 25) a pub — «паб», кабачок, пивная
- 26) a knight — рыцарь
- 27) to be praised to the skies — быть расхваленным до небес, сверх меры
- 28) publicity (Syn. advertizing) — реклама
- 29) a screen version — экранизация
- 30) a playwright — сценарист
- 31) a cast — труппа
- 32) to star, (n. — a star) (Syn. to play the leading role (part)) — играть главную роль, быть звездой (звезда)
- 33) to book tickets in advance (beforehand, ahead of time) — покупать билеты заранее
- 34) a fortnight — две недели
- 35) The house is sold out — Все билеты проданы, аншлаг
- 36) to be anxious to do smth / for smth (Syn. to be eager to do smth) — страстно желать что-либо сделать
- 37) to be carried away by (Syn. to be swept away by) — быть захваченным, увлеченным
- 38) to barbecue — выезжать «на шашлыки», барбекью
- 39) to camp (camping, camping sites) — останавливаться лагерем (кемпинг)

- 40) to take in sun and swim (Syn. to lie in the sun (to get a tan) and bathe — загорать и купаться
- 41) to do smb a lot of good (Ant. to do smb harm (adj. — harmful) — приносит пользу (ант. приносить вред, вредоносный, вредный)
- 42) a blanket — одеяло
- 43) thirsty — испытывающий жажду
- 44) to pick smb up (Syn. to give smb a lift) — подвезти кого-либо
- 45) to switch on (Syn. to turn on, Ant. to switch (turn) off) — включить (ант. выключить)
- 46) multitasking (multitasker) — многоцелевой (оборудование, имеющее несколько областей применения)
- 47) to be accustomed to smth / doing smth, to be used to smth / doing smth — привыкнуть что-либо делать
- 48) to be engaged in smth / doing smth (Syn. to indulge in smth / doing smth) — быть занятым чем-либо, иметь занятие
- 49) There are people and people / There are tastes and tastes. / Tastes differ. — О вкусах не спорят. На вкус и цвет товарища нет.
- 50) What a shame! - Какой стыд !
- 51) What a pity — Как жаль!
- 52) I appreciate it. – Я благодарен, ценю это.
- 53) My pleasure – мне приятно было это сделать (ответ на выражение благодарности)
- 54) You're welcome – Пожалуйста!
- 55) It was nothing — никаких затруднений (ответ на выражение благодарности)

Grammar

The Infinitive and Infinitive Constructions (Инфинитив и инфинитивные конструкции).

1. Forms of the Infinitive

	Active	Passive
<u>Indefinite</u> the action is simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb (действие, одновременное с действием, выраженным глаголом-сказуемым)	He is glad to help his friend. Он рад помочь своему другу.	He is glad to be helped. Он рад, что ему помогают.
<u>Continuous</u> the action is simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb, but this action is in progress (действие в развитии, одновременное с действием, выраженным глаголом-сказуемым)	He is glad to be helping his friend. Он рад, что помогает своему другу.	
<u>Perfect</u> the action is prior to the action expressed by the finite verb (действие, предшествовавшее действию, выраженному глаголом-сказуемым)	He is glad to have helped his friend. Он рад, что помог своему другу.	He is glad to have been helped. Он рад, что ему помогли.

2. Syntactical functions of the Infinitive.

	Example	Translation
<u>Subject</u> (подлежащее)	Never to study at night was Judy's new unbreakable rule. To be helping him was natural.	Никогда не работать ночью стало новым нерушимым правилом для Джуди. Помогать ему было естественным делом.
<u>Object</u> (дополнение)	He was pleased to be given a chance to see her again. They advise us not to be late.	Он был доволен тем, что ему дали возможность снова увидеть ее. Они советуют нам не опаздывать.
<u>Attribute</u> (определение)	He was one of the very few men to have seen everything with his own eyes. He was the last to realize the danger. The idea was to follow them secretly	Он был одним из немногих, кто видел все своими глазами. Он был последним, кто осознал опасность. Идея заключается в том, чтобы следовать за ними тайком.

<u>Part of the compound nominal predicate</u> (часть составного именного сказуемого)	Our aim is to finish the work in time and successfully.	Наша цель состоит в том, чтобы закончить работу вовремя и успешно.
1. of purpose (цели)	1.He came one day to my office to see me.	Однажды он пришел ко мне в офис, чтобы увидеть меня.
2. of result (результата)	2.He was too old to be her father.	Он был слишком стар, чтобы быть ее отцом.
3. of comparison (сравнения)	3.She opened her mouth as if to speak.	Она открыла рот, как будто что-то хотела сказать.
4. of attendant circumstances (сопутствующих обстоятельств)	4.At the age of 17 the boy left for South Africa never to return home.	В возрасте семнадцати лет мальчик уехал в Южную Африку, чтобы никогда не вернуться.

3. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction (объектный инфинитивный оборот)

subject +	finite verb +	object +	the infinitive with or without the particle "to"
подлежащее +	глагол-сказуемое +	дополнение +	инфинитив с частицей to или без нее
I I	know saw	him her	to study two foreign languages. sing at the concert.

The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction with the particle "to" is used after the verbs:

1. denoting mental ability: to know, to think, to consider, to believe;
2. denoting declaring: to pronounce, to declare, to report;
3. denoting wish and intention: to want, to wish, to desire;
4. denoting feeling and emotions: to like, to dislike, to love, to hate;
5. denoting order and permission: to order, to allow.

The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction without the particle "to" is used after the verbs:

1. of sense perception: to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice;
2. of compulsion: to make, to have;
3. to let.

Объектный инфинитивный оборот с частицей to применяется после глаголов:

1. умственной деятельности: to know, to think, to consider, to believe;
2. сообщения идей: to pronounce, to declare, to report;
3. желания и намерения: to want, to wish, to desire;
4. чувств и эмоций: to like, to dislike, to love, to hate;
5. приказа и разрешения: to order, to allow.

Объектный инфинитивный оборот без частицы *to* применяется после глаголов:

1. чувственного восприятия: *to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice*;
2. побуждения: *to make, to have*;
3. *to let*

4. The Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction (субъектный инфинитивный оборот)

Subject +	Finite verb +	the Infinitive
подлежащее +	глагол-сказуемое +	инфинитив
The delegation	is reported	to come on Monday
They	seem	to know the lesson well

The Subjective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used with the:

A. verbs in passive:

1. denoting sense perception: *to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice*;
2. denoting mental activity: *to think, to know, to expect, to consider*;
3. *to make*.

B. verbs in active: *to seem, to appear, to happen, to turn out, to prove, to chance*.

C. word- groups: *to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be certain*.

Субъектный инфинитивный оборот употребляется с :

A. глаголами в пассиве:

1. выражающими чувственное восприятие: *to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice*;
2. выражающими умственную деятельность: *to think, to know, to expect, to consider*;
3. *to make*.

B. глаголами в активе: *to seem, to appear, to happen, to turn out, to prove, to chance*.

C. словосочетаниями: *to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be certain*.

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1. *Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the infinitive. Define its form:*

I am happy to help you.

I am glad to have helped him.

He was glad to have been helped.

I am glad to be helping them.

I am glad to be helped.

Exercise 2. *Define the form and function of the infinitive in the following sentences:*

1. To be presented with flowers was very pleasant for her. 2. To have been informed about her arrival was a real pleasure for him. 3. The article is difficult to translate. Will you help me? 4. He was sorry to have been arguing with them so long. 5. I found it utterly cruel to offer the man to swim, when he was not in good condition. 6. This is a chance not to be missed. 7. He was one of the very few men to have seen everything with his own eyes. 8. You'd better wait outside so as to be at hand if I want your help. 9. The European championship in figure-skating was exciting enough to be followed with great interest. 10. She opened her eyes wide as if to be told something horrible. 11. He turned to look at me with those kind and candid blue eyes of his. 12. I have come here not to be insulted but to talk to you as a friend. 13. Judy was happy to continue her education. 14. To have seen Judy was enough for her guardian. 15. He was hungry but his first desire was to be shaven.

Exercise 3. *Open the brackets and put the correct form of the infinitive:*

1. Your watch will (repair) by Tuesday. 2. I'd like (go) home early today. 3. She seems (have) a shower, I can hear the water running. 4. It's important (listen) to people. 5. She hopes (choose) for the national team. 6. You should (tell) me you were ill. 7. He doesn't like (interrupt) while he is working. 8. I'm glad (see) her. 9. She was sorry (not to see) Bill.

Exercise 4. *Rewrite the sentences according to the model:*

Model: Has she lost weight? - She seems to have lost weight.

People know him to be kind-hearted. - He is known to be kind-hearted.

1. Is he waiting for some one?

He appears ...

2. People know him to be a very generous man.

He ...

3. Is Tom worried about something?

Tom seems ...

4. He is a ruthless businessman.

He is known to be ...

5. Does Ann like Jack?

She appears ...

6. Has that car broken down?

It seems ...

7. Is that man looking for something?

That man seems ...

Exercise 5. *Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the objective-with-the-infinitive construction:*

1. He wanted us to visit the art exhibition. 2. I expect you to tell me everything. 3. I suppose her to be about 50. 4. The teacher does not consider him to be a good student. 5. The engineer expected the work to be done in time. 6. We know him to have graduated from the University two years ago. 7. Everybody knows him to be writing a new book. 8. Did you want the plan to be improved? 9. She felt somebody look at her. 10. We heard him come in and close the door behind him. 11. She watched the boy buy a newspaper, open it, look it through and then throw it away. 12. I heard him mention my sister's name. 13. She saw her son fall. 14. He likes his son to play in the garden. 15. The students heard the bell ring. 16. You can't make me believe all these stories to be true. 17. In spite of bad weather the instructor made the sportsmen continue their training.

Exercise 6. *Translate the following sentences, paying attention to the subjective-with-the-infinitive construction:*

1. The lecture was said to be very interesting. 2. The members of the committee are reported to come to an agreement. 3. He proved to be a good teacher. 4. This school is considered to be the best in the town. 5. The weather appears to be improving. 6. The doctor happened to be there at the time of the accident. 7. She seems to be waiting for you. 8. Lake Baikal is said to be the deepest in the world. 9. This picture proved to be the most interesting at the exhibition. 10. These two scientists happened to work at the same problem.

Exercise 7. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Затем они услышали звонок. “Кто это может быть?” - спросила мама. 2. Катя сидела в кресле и наблюдала, как ее старшая сестра поливала цветы. 3. Я видела, как Том покупал билеты на концерт. 4. Мама заставила меня уйти домой с вечеринки в 10 часов (оставить вечеринку). 5. Ты бы хотел, чтобы я ушел сейчас? 6. Думаю, что я знаю, почему она заставляет тебя приходить сюда каждый день. 7. Она чувствовала, что он стоит рядом. 8. Ты бы хотел, чтобы я научился танцевать? 9. Кто-нибудь слышал, как он пел? 10. Что заставило тебя так поступить? 11. Моя дочь любит, когда я ей читаю. 12. Он обещал принести мне свежие газеты. 13. Вас просят подняться вверх. 14. Его речь на собрании была такой интересной, что о ней потом много говорили. 15. Я был слишком занят, чтобы написать тебе. 16. Это слишком хорошо, чтобы быть правдой. 17. Эти дома слишком малы, чтобы быть различимыми отсюда. 18. Было слишком темно, чтобы мы могли что-нибудь разглядеть. 19. Она достаточно

умна, чтобы все понять. 20. Его очень трудно убедить. Он слишком упрям. 21. Говорят, что Брауны уехали из города. 22. Мне не нравится, когда меня прерывают. 23. Невозможно понять, что ты говоришь. 24. Очень мило с твоей стороны, что ты пришел. 25. Кажется, погода меняется. 26. Я рад, что купил эту книгу. 27. Она хотела сразу получить ответ. 28. Он был счастлив тем, что много лет работал со знаменитыми учеными.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Read and translate the text*

Exercise 2. *Find in the text English equivalents for the following word combinations and sentences*

- 1) не очень хорошо организован;
- 2) самое популярное развлечение;
- 3) мы проводим в среднем 25 часов в неделю у телевизора;
- 4) или, по крайней мере, держим его включенным;
- 5) неважно, кто он, интеллигент или синий воротничок;
- 6) овощи и фрукты, выращенные в домашних условиях, намного вкуснее;
- 7) около половины женщин страны;
- 8) очень трудно решить;
- 9) книги доступны и красиво оформлены;
- 10) беспорядочная потеря;
- 11) способ проводить время;
- 12) с одной только целью – сделать деньги;
- 13) люди часто тратят деньги на то, что популярно;
- 14) любительские и профессиональные оркестры;
- 15) это может быть что-то вроде посещения друзей;
- 16) реальность такова.

Exercise 3. *React to the statements using the phrases of agreement and disagreement. Extend your answers to the small situations:*

1. Leisure time of British people is very much organized
2. Television is not very popular in England.
3. Private leisure is characterized by the national enthusiasm for gardening.
4. They need to grow vegetables because it's impossible to buy them.
5. "D-I-Y" activity is not very popular.
6. Television has reduced enthusiasm for reading.
7. Books are well-designed, brightly coloured and expensive.

8. Music magazines persuade teenagers to buy new and new records with the
9. purpose to develop individual taste.
10. People buy records which they like.
11. People are free in their choice, it concerns their leisure time as well

Exercise 4. *Study the text and answer the following questions:*

1. Is leisure time of British people very much organized? 2. What is the most popular entertainment in Great Britain and other countries of the world? 3. Are theatre, opera and ballet available for all people? 4. What is the British national enthusiasm? 5. Why do British people grow vegetables and fruit? 6. What do British people have passion for? 7. What does "do-it-yourself" activity mean? 8. What are women's activities in Great Britain? 9. Is music a perfect activity to spend one's free time? 10. What music do people listen to? 11. Is it difficult to cultivate individual taste in music and why? 12. Do people always spend their money to buy what they like? 13. Concerning one's leisure time summer is a boring season, isn't it? 14. Are people free in their choice?

Exercise 5. *Change these sentences according to the models. Translate them into Russian:*

Model 1. Tom doesn't want to learn. - It's hard (difficult) to convince Tom to learn.

1. His leisure time isn't organised.
2. This naughty little boy doesn't believe that television is harmful for his health.
3. He is ready to sit in front of the box for hours.
4. Mary doesn't want to go to the theatre with us. - Let's take Jane then.
5. My brother played the piano perfectly but he didn't want to join the professional orchestra.
6. Why is your husband travelling alone? - He doesn't want to do it together. Sometimes he is fond of loneliness.

Model 2. I like to grow vegetables very much. - I have a passion for growing vegetables.

1. Englishmen are fond of gardening.
2. He likes to listen to classical music very much.
3. She likes to improve her home very much.
4. John is fond of making furniture.
5. I'm fond of reading, but now I'm too busy to read.
6. Exploring mountains was my favourite summer activity until I broke my leg.

Exercise 6. *Make up five special, five alternative and five disjunctive questions basing on the text.*

Exercise 7. *Give the summary of the text "British Leisure"*

Exercise 8. *Complete the following sentences:*

1. Leisure time of British people ...
2. Statistics says that ...
3. People who are deprived of great works of art ...
4. Private leisure is characterised by ...
5. In fact ...
6. "Do-It-Yourself" means ...
7. Women concentrate on ...
8. It is extremely difficult ...
9. There is an unquestionable loss ...
10. No wonder ...
11. Music magazines ...
12. In summer you can ...
13. People are ...

Exercise 9. *Make up situations using the following words and word combinations:*

- a) leisure time, to be free in one's choice, there are people and people, majority, minority, to relax, to deprive smb of smth, to suffer a diminishment of spirit, to be good or bad;
- b) to taste, national enthusiasm for, to have a passion for, home-based activity, improvement of one's home, to supply a detailed advice, "Do-It-Yourself" department;
- c) to reduce reading, attraction, lighter entertainment, well-stocked shops, cheerfully designed, brightly coloured, to glance at;
- d) music magazines, to cultivate one's individual taste, to persuade, amateur or professional orchestras, chorus/choir?/, to hire, a stream, to explore mountains.

Exercise 10. *Insert prepositions where necessary:*

1. The reality of our time is that leisure time ... of the people is not very much organized.
2. It is an open secret that television is the most popular entertainment ... many countries.
3. People spend an average ... 25 hours ... a week watching it or, ... least, keeping it switched ...
4. Theatre, opera and ballet are the pleasures ... the rich.
5. Psychologists are convinced ... that people, who are deprived ... the great works ... art, suffer ... a diminishment ... spirit.
6. About 44% ... the population ... Great Britain claim to spend time ... gardening.
7. Englishmen have a passion ... lawns ... grass.
8. Women concentrate ... needlework.
9. Books are very important ... the lives ... people ... many countries.
10. Attractions ... television have

reduced the enthusiasm ... reading. 11. ... many people reading is like just glancing ... a newspaper. 12. In general, TV programmes are excellent ... world standards. 13. Music is an excellent way ... spending time. 14. People listen ... different music, according ... their tastes. 15. We can listen ... the music ... radio, ... records, ... tapes, ...

home and ... public places. 16. People often keep ... spending money to catch ... what is popular. 17. If you are a good musician, you can play ... a professional orchestra. 18. People are free ... their choice.

Exercise 11. *Translate into English:*

1. “Тебя очень трудно убедить в чем-либо, ты очень упрям”, - сказала мама. 2. Мне просто необходимо упорядочить свой досуг. 3. С раннего детства Том был лишен общения с родителями. 4. Моя страсть - коллекционирование марок. К сожалению, сейчас очень трудно приобрести хорошие экземпляры, они не всегда в продаже. 5. По статистике каждый второй подросток в нашей стране, как и в других странах мира страдает от недостатка понимания. 6. Вы были у Браунов? - Да. На их дом приятно посмотреть! Везде газоны с травой, которая остается зеленой в течение всего года, цветы. - Вы правы. У них страсть к садоводству. 7. Зачем вы выращиваете овощи, ведь их можно купить в любом магазине? - Да, но домашние овощи вкуснее, чем те, которые выращены из коммерческих соображений. 8. У меня есть отличный набор инструментов для изготовления мебели. Давай займемся улучшением нашего дома. 9. Большинство людей проводит свой досуг сидя у телевизора. 10. В наше время развитие серьезного музыкального вкуса стало очень трудной задачей, так как рекламируя группы музыкальные компании убеждают людей покупать новые записи с единственной целью - обогащения. Сегодня это легко сделать, так как люди часто тратят деньги не на то, что им действительно нравится, а на то, что популярно. 11. Сейчас появилось очень много детских книг. Все они ярко раскрашены и, к сожалению, дороги. 12. Привлекательность телевидения бесспорна. Телевизионные культурные, научные программы, документальные фильмы познавательны и соответствуют мировым стандартам. 13. Ты свободен в своем выборе и можешь хоть каждый вечер отдыхать в клубах, попивая пиво и так далее, но каждое утро ровно в восемь ты должен быть в офисе, - рассерженно сказал отец. 14. Ты знаешь, о вкусах не спорят, я, например, предпочитаю театр опере и балету, но, к сожалению, сейчас для меня это недоступно. Театр, опера и балет - в основном удовольствие для богачей. 15. За завтраком я привык бегло просматривать финансовые газеты. Я банкир, и это правило уменьшает риск потерять деньги. 16. Необходимо сказать несколько слов о вреде телевидения. По статистике, каждый человек проводит

около 25 часов в неделю у телевизора или, по крайней мере, держит его включенным. Это плохо влияет на зрение. 17. В Москве очень много любительских и профессиональных оркестров. 18. Я замечательно провела время в Эдинбурге. Мне очень понравилось посещать старинные замки и другие исторические места. 19. Как и в других странах мира, в нашей есть интеллектуалы, которые очень много читают и свободное время проводят, посещая театры, оперу, балет, но таких людей меньшинство. Такова реальность.

Communicative excersises

Exercise 1. *Find in the dialogues A-C equivalents for the following word combinations and sentences:*

1) Что идет?(в кинотеатре) 2) Этот фильм стоит посмотреть. 3) Мне нравится. 4) К сожалению нет. 5) Какой стыд! 6) заказать билеты заранее. 7) Каждый раз все распродается (о билетах). 8) Несомненно, тебе понравится (ты увлечешься им). 9) Планируете что-нибудь на эти выходные? 10) Ваши дети поедут с нами? – Я бы хотел. 11) Это будет так здорово! 12) ... и довольно цивилизованных. 13) ничего особенного. 14) ... чтобы не испытывать жажду. 15) Я позабочусь об остальном. 16) Когда мы выезжаем? 17) Вас устроит? 18) Замечательно! 19) Будьте уверены! 20) за городом.

Exercise 2. *Complete the following dialogues:*

1. A: Would you like to join us for a picnic this Saturday?

B:

A: Is your son going to join us?

B:

A: Oh, yes. It will do him a lot of good.

B:

A: Nothing special. Just a couple of blankets and towels.

B:

A: No, you needn't. My wife and I will take care of all the rest.

B:

A: We'll come to pick you up at 10. Is it all right with you?

B:

2. A: Hello. How are you doing?

B:

A: I'd like to invite you to the movies tonight.

B:

A: A historical film. It is said to be worth seeing.

B:

A: Oh, the publicity is really good. The film is praised to the skies by the critics.

B:

A: Unfortunately not. But the cast is brilliant: Sean Connery, Richard Gary and Julia Ormond.

B:

A: Yes, we should book them ahead of time for the film has been on for a fortnight already, but each time the house is sold out.

B:

A: You are sure to be swept away by it if you enjoy historical films.

Exercise 3. *Translate the words of the Russian speaker into English:*

A: Не хотела бы ты присоединиться к нашему пикнику? Мы собираемся поехать за город в субботу.

B: Thank you. It's so nice of you to invite me, but I'm afraid I won't be able to.

A: Планируешь что-нибудь на выходные?

B: Nothing special. You see, my diploma...

A: Я думаю, эти выходные твой диплом проведет без тебя. Тебе нужен отдых. Поехали с нами. Позагораем, искупаемся.

B: You seem to be right. One day in the open air will do me a lot of good. Shall I take something with me?

A: Нет, не нужно. Мы с Мэри позаботимся обо всем.

B: I'd rather take some tea in order not to be thirsty. What time are we starting?

A: Чем раньше, тем лучше. Семь утра тебя устроит?

B: It is. I'm an early riser.

A: Заехать за тобой?

B: It would be wonderful.

A: В таком случае мы заедем за тобой в 6-30. До субботы!

B: See you on Saturday morning.

A: Будь уверена, тебе понравится.

B: Thanks again. I appreciate it so much.

Exercise 4. *Discuss the ways of spending spare time.*

Exercise 5. *Compare the leisure in Great Britain and in your country.*

UNIT 11. THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

About Britain

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands. Their total area is over 244 000 square kilometres.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people. About 80% of the population are urban. There are at least four nationalities in the country: the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish. Besides, these nationalities have their own languages.

The United Kingdom is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast respectively. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales and does not include Northern Ireland. But in everyday speech Great Britain is used in the meaning of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The capital of the UK is London.

The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel. The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea.

The surface of the British Isles varies very much. The north of Scotland is mountainous and is called the Highlands. The south, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands. The north and west of England are mountainous, but the eastern, central and south-eastern parts of England are vast plains. Mountains are not very high. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain; they are not very long, but very deep and navigable all the year round. The Severn is the longest river, while the Thames is the deepest and the most important one. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles. It is mild the whole year round.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a constitutional monarchy. This means that Great Britain is governed by the Parliament and the Queen is Head of State.

The legislative power in the country is exercised by the Parliament. The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is composed of the hereditary and life peers and peeresses. The members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. The House of Commons is the real governing body of the United Kingdom.

The executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The government is usually formed by the political party, which is supported by the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister is the majority party leader and is appointed by the Queen. The Prime Minister chooses a team of ministers; twenty of the ministers are in the Cabinet.

The second largest party becomes the official opposition with its own leader and the Shadow Cabinet. The two leading parties in Great Britain are the Conservative Party (the Tories) and the Labour Party.

The judiciary branch of the government determines common law and is independent of both the legislative and the executive branches. There is no written constitution in Great Britain, only precedents and traditions.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. One of the chief industries of the country is shipbuilding. It is also one of the world's largest importers of agricultural products. Some 2,4% of Britain's workforce are engaged in agriculture. However, because of a high level of productivity Britain is able to produce nearly two thirds of its food. Britain has to import cotton, rubber, wool, tobacco, which are all made into manufactured goods. The import of raw materials and export of manufactured goods are the distinguishing features of the British economy.

Dialogue A. The climate in England

Jane has come to visit Natasha who is recovering after the flu. Natasha is much better now.

Jane: Hello, Natasha. You're better now, I can see it myself.

Natasha: Oh, yes. I'm fine.

Jane: Well, and now you know that our climate is not as good as you imagined. It's true that our winter is warmer than yours, but our summer is cooler too.

Natasha: But fortunately there are fewer rainy days here than I expected. Last summer in Moscow I had to use my umbrella more often than here now.

Jane: You're just lucky. We are having less rain this summer than usual. And the temperature is a bit higher too. But still remember what I said about the weather.

Natasha: I will. Especially when we go for a weekend to Bognor Regis. I think the winds are likely to be stronger there because it's on the coast.

Jane: They may be stronger but they are warmer. The air is much cleaner there, as in every resort.

Natasha: That's good. The air in London is not very clean, is it?

Jane: No, it's not. Though it's not so dirty as it used to be. Clean air is so important for people's health!

Natasha: It certainly is.

Tasks: *1. Read the dialogue and translate it.*

2. Retell the dialogue, as if you were one of the participants.

3. Reproduce the dialogue.

Dialogue B. On the way to the hotel

Jane: Lovely weather we are having today. But they say it's going to rain tomorrow.

Natasha: I don't think so.

Jane: You don't know the English climate. It's so changeable. It's warmer today than it was yesterday. But tomorrow it will be cold again. How are you enjoying your stay in England?

Natasha: It's fantastic. I'm enjoying every minute of it. Besides, I'm full of information about this beautiful country. Now I know that the British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland, and about five thousand small islands.

Jane: I'd like to add. That the United Kingdom is one of world's smallest countries. It is made up of four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Great Britain consists of England, Scotland and Wales. But what about sights? Did you see them?

Natasha: We went to the Houses of Parliament, which stretch for nearly 1000 feet along the north bank of the Thames. Besides we went to Westminster Abbey.

Jane: But do you know that Westminster Abbey is a symbol of English traditions at it's best? The coronations of nearly all kings and queens took place here. Many of them are buried within the Abbey.

Natasha: You know I have a camera with me and I'm making a video film. I want to show it to my friends in Moscow.

Jane: What are your plans for tomorrow?

Natasha: In the morning we are going to the Tower and St. Paul's Cathedral. I'm sure it'll be exciting.

Jane: So see you tomorrow. Bye.

Natasha: Bye.

Tasks: 1. Read the dialogue and translate it.

2. Retell the dialogue, as if you were one of the participants.

3. Reproduce the dialogue.

Dialogue C. A visit to the British Parliament

One day Jane invited Natasha to make a tour round the Houses of Parliament. The visit promised to be interesting and she accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Jane: You know Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. This means that it is governed by the Parliament. Now we are in the centre of London. You see the Houses of Parliament.

Natasha: Why do you say the Houses of Parliament and not the House of Parliament?

Jane: The fact is there are two chambers in the British Parliament and they are called Houses.

Natasha: I see.

Jane: I think we'll start with the House of Lords. You'll be able to see the throne on which the Queen sits when she opens the Parliament.

(A few minutes later)

Jane: Here we are now.

Natasha: Oh, the place is really wonderful. Some things you can never forget.

Jane: As for the House of Lords, it is composed of hereditary a life peers and peeresses.

Well, and now let's go to the House of Commons.

(In the House of Commons).

Natasha: I can say it doesn't look as splendid as the House of Lords.

Jane: Yes, you are right. I must say that the members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. It's the real governing body of the United Kingdom.

Natasha: And what about the Prime Minister?

Jane: His seat is on the government front bench, which is on the speaker's right. The executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. Prime Minister is the majority party leader and appointed by the Queen.

Natasha: And the last thing I'd like to know – is there any constitution in Great Britain?

Jane: There is no constitution in Great Britain, only precedents and traditions.

Natasha: I am very grateful to you. Thank you for the enjoyable time.

Tasks: 1. Read the dialogue and translate it.
2. Reproduce the dialogue.

Vocabulary

- 1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland –
Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии
- 2) to be situated on – быть расположенным на
- 3) to consist of, to be made up of, to be composed of, to be formed by –
состоять из
- 4) the total area – общая площадь
- 5) population – население
- 6) to be separated from smth by – отделяться от чего-либо чем-либо
- 7) to be washed by – омываться
- 8) surface – поверхность
- 9) to vary – варьировать, меняться
- 10) mountainous – гористый
- 11) a valley – долина
- 12) a plain – равнина
- 13) to influence something – оказывать влияние на
- 14) mild – мягкий (о климате)
- 15) a parliamentary monarchy – парламентская монархия
- 16) The Queen – королева
- 17) Head of State – глава государства
- 18) the legislative power – законодательная власть
- 19) to be exercised by – осуществляться
- 20) a chamber – палата
- 21) the House of Lords – Палата лордов
- 22) the House of Commons – Палата общин
- 23) a hereditary or life peer – наследственный или пожизненный
лорд, пэр
- 24) a peeress – пэресса
- 25) to be elected by the people – избираться народом
- 26) the real governing body – реальный правящий орган
- 27) the executive power – исполнительная власть

- 28) Prime Minister - премьер – министр
- 29) The Cabinet – кабинет (правительство)
- 30) to be supported by the majority – поддерживаться большинством
- 31) to choose a team of ministers – создавать команду министров
- 32) the official opposition – официальная оппозиция
- 33) the majority party leader – лидер партии большинства
- 34) the Shadow Cabinet – теневой кабинет
- 35) to be appointed by – назначаться кем-либо
- 36) the judiciary branch of government – судебная ветвь власти
- 37) written constitution – письменная конституция
- 38) to determine common law – определять гражданский закон
- 39) a precedent – прецедент
- 40) a highly developed industrial country – страна с высокоразвитой промышленностью
- 41) a producer and exporter of – производитель и экспортер чего-либо
- 42) machinery – станки
- 43) aircraft and navigation equipment – оборудование для самолетов и навигационное оборудование
- 44) the chief industry – главная отрасль промышленности
- 45) raw materials – сырье
- 46) manufactured goods – промышленные товары
- 47) the distinguishing feature – отличительная черта
- 48) to recover – выздоравливать
- 49) a flu – грипп
- 50) to imagine – представлять, воображать
- 51) to expect – ожидать
- 52) a coast – побережье
- 53) a resort – курорт
- 54) dirty – грязный
- 55) health – здоровье
- 56) changeable – изменчивый
- 57) to enjoy smth (doing smth) – получать удовольствие, наслаждаться
- 58) to bury – хоронить
- 59) to make a tour - совершать экскурсию
- 60) an invitation - приглашение
- 61) grateful – благодарный, признательный

Set expressions:

1. Can you follow what I'm saying to you? – Вы понимаете, что я вам говорю?
2. How are you getting on? – Как вы поживаете?

3. It's just what I've always wanted! – Это как раз то, о чем я всегда мечтал.
4. I'm very much obliged to you. – Я вам очень признателен.
5. Pleased to meet you. – Приятно с вами познакомиться.
6. I'm delighted to see you. – Я очень рад вас видеть.
7. I have a running nose. – У меня насморк.
8. Trading hours. – Часы работы.
9. Wanted. – Требуется.
10. Nothing doing! – Ничего не поделаешь!
11. How annoying! – Какая досада!
12. Talking of ... – Кстати...
13. They are not on speaking terms. – Они не разговаривают друг с другом.
14. I'm feeling washed out – Я утомлен.
15. It's all cut and dried – Все уже заранее предрешиено.
16. Rotten luck! – Ужасно не везет!
17. They are making a laughing stock of you – Они выставляют тебя на посмешище.
18. Taking into consideration ... – Принимая во внимание ...
19. I'll call you back concerning the subject - Я вам перезвоню по этому поводу.
20. While giving our consent in principle – Выражая принципиальное согласие ...
21. Regarding (concerning) your offer – Что касается вашего предложения ...
22. Including – В том числе ...

Grammar

Participles I and II (Причастия I и II)

There are two participles, the present participle (I) and the past participle (II). Participle I is formed by adding suffix –ing to the stem of the verb (going, reading,...). Participle II has only one form. The Past Participle of regular verbs ends in –ed, that of irregular verbs has a variety of endings (improved, written).

Существуют два причастия: настоящее причастие (I) и прошедшее причастие (II).

Причастие I образуется путем добавления суффикса -ing к основе глагола (going, reading,...).

Причастие II имеет только одну форму. От правильных глаголов оканчивается на -ed, от неправильных - имеет вариации окончаний (improved, written).

Participles(I,II) are partly verbs and partly adjectives and are often used like adjectives, e.g. an exciting story; broken bottles.

Причастия (I,II) имеют признаки глаголов и прилагательных и часто употребляются как прилагательные: an exciting story; broken bottles

Forms and Functions of Participles

Participle I			Participle II
Indefinite	Active	Passive	
	Changing 1) определение: изменяющий(ся) 2) обстоятельство: изменяя(сь)	being changed 1) определение: изменяющийся 2) обстоятельство: будучи измененным	Changed 1) определение: изменяемый; измененный 2) обстоятельства: когда (его) изменили; так как (его) изменили
Perfect	having changed обстоятельство: изменив(шись)	having been changed обстоятельство: когда (его) изменили после того как (его) изменили	

Indefinite Participle I denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb. Perfect Participle I denotes an action prior to that expressed by the finite verb.

E.g. : Being locked in the Red Room she began to cry.

Having written the letter she went out to post it.

Indefinite Participle I выражает действие, одновременное с действием выраженным глаголом. Perfect Participle I выражает действие, предшествовавшее действию, выраженному глаголом:

Будучи закрытой в Красной комнате, она начала плакать.

Написав письмо, она вышла, чтобы отправить его.

Participle I is used in the function of a predicative, an attribute and an adverbial modifier.

E.g.: The effect of his words was surprising (predicative).

The stars shining in the dark sky seem blue (attribute).

Translating the article he consulted the dictionary (adverbial modifier).

When used in the function of an adverbial modifier of time Participle I is often preceded by the conjunctions **when** or **while**.

E.g.: While translating the article the student consulted the dictionary.

Причастие I выполняет функции: часть составного сказуемого, определение и обстоятельство. Например:

Воздействие его слов было поразительным (часть сказуемого).

Звезды, сияющие в темном небе, кажутся голубыми (определение).

Переводя статью, он пользовался словарем (обстоятельство).

Перед причастием I в функции обстоятельства времени часто ставятся союзы **when** или **while** :

Когда студент переводил статью, он пользовался словарем.

Participle II is also used in the function of a predicative, an attribute and an adverbial modifier.

E.g.:He banged at the locked door but to no effect (attribute).

When asked this question, the girl could not answer it (adverb modifier).

Don't take this chair. It's broken (predicative).

Причастие II также выполняет функции части составного сказуемого, определения и обстоятельства:

Он постучал в закрытую дверь, но безрезультатно (определение).

Когда девушке задали этот вопрос, она не смогла на него ответить (обстоятельство).

Не бери этот стул. Он сломан (часть сказуемого).

Grammar exercises

Exercise 1. *Translate into Russian:*

1. Great Britain, having the full name the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, is one of 12 member states of the European Community. 2. The British Isles, situated on two large islands, have the total area over 244000 square kilometres. 3. Making a tour round the town, we enjoyed every minute of it. 4. Being a symbol of English traditions, Westminster Abbey is the place of coronation of nearly all kings and queens. 5. Having made a videofilm about England, she showed it to her friends. 6. When opening the Parliament, the Queen sits on the throne. 7. Being the majority party leader, the Prime Minister is appointed by the Queen. 8. Having accepted the invitation with pleasure, we made a tour round the House of Parliament. 9. Being in Great Britain, we visited some museums. 10. Knowing nothing about Britain's changeable weather, he

didn't take his umbrella. 11. The weather, changing very often, is a constant topic of conversation in England. 12. Being a small country Great Britain, has a highly developed industry. 13. Great Britain, washed by the Atlantic Ocean, is separated from the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel.

Exercise 2. *Open the brackets using Participle I,II:*

1. The British Isles (to consist) of two large islands, have their total area over 244000 square kilometres.
2. (To accept) the invitation, we made a tour round the Houses of Parliament.
3. The weather, (to change) very often, is constant topic of conversation in England.
4. (To be) a constitutional monarchy, Great Britain is governed by the Parliament.
5. The British Isles, (to separate) from the European continent, are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea, the North Sea and the English Channel.
6. The Prime Minister is the majority party leader, (to appoint) to this post by the Queen.
7. (To situate) on the British Isles, the United Kingdom is made up of four countries.
8. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and warm waters of the Gulf Stream influence the climate of the British Isles (to make) it mild the whole year round.
9. (To be) mountainous, the North of Scotland is called the Highlands.
10. The South, (to have) beautiful valleys and plains, is called the Lowlands.
11. The House of Commons is the real (to govern) body of the United Kingdom.
12. There is no (to write) constitution in Great Britain, only precedents and traditions.
13. (To make) a videofilm about England, she showed it to her friends.
14. (To know) as one of the largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment, Great Britain has a highly developed shipbuilding industry.

Exercise 3. *Combine the sentences using Participle I or II:*

Model: The government is usually formed by the political party. It is supported by the majority in the House of Commons. – The government is usually formed by the political party, supported by the majority in the House of Commons.

1. Great Britain is situated on the British Isles. It consists of two large islands and about five thousand small islands. 2. The Prime Minister is the majority party leader. He is appointed by the Queen. 3. The weather changes very often. It is a constant topic of conversation in England. 4. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. It is known as one of the largest producers and exporters of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment. 5. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. It is made up of four countries. 6. The British Isles consist of two large islands and about five thousand small islands. They have their total area over 244000 square kilometres. 7. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. It is governed by the Parliament. 8. The British Parliament consists of two chambers. It governs the country. 9. The North of Scotland is mountainous. It is called the Highlands. 10. The South has beautiful valleys and plains. It is called the Lowlands. 11. The British Isles are separated from the European continent by the English Channel. They are washed by the Atlantic Ocean, the Irish Sea and the North Sea. 12. We made a tour round the town. We visited Westminster Abbey. 13. The Thames is the deepest river in Great Britain. It is the most important one. 14. We have accepted the invitation with pleasure. We made a tour round the Houses of Parliament.

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

1. Великобритания, расположенная на Британских островах, состоит из двух больших и более пяти тысяч маленьких островов. 2. Соединенное Королевство, состоящее из четырех стран, имеет общую площадь более 244000 квадратных километров. 3. Горы, Атлантический океан и теплые воды Гольфстрима влияют на климат Британских островов, делая его умеренным круглый год. 4. Юг, имеющий прекрасные долины и равнины, называется Lowlands. 5. Будучи самой глубокой в Великобритании, Темза является одной из самых важных рек. 6. Великобритания – конституционная монархия, управляемая парламентом. 7. Британский парламент, состоящий из двух палат, управляет страной. 8. Исполнительная власть осуществляется премьер – министром, назначаемым королевой и являющимся лидером партии большинства. 9. В Великобритании нет письменной конституции. 10. Будучи высокоразвитой промышленной страной, Великобритания известна как один из крупнейших производителей и экспортеров станков, электроники, текстиля, оборудования для самолетов и навигационного оборудования. 11. Британские острова, отделенные от европейского континента Северным морем и Ла-Маншем (Английским каналом), омываются на западе Атлантическим океаном и Ирландским морем. 12. Мы едем к зданию парламента, протянувшемуся примерно на 1000 футов вдоль

северного берега Темзы. 13. Совершая экскурсию по городу, мы посетили Вестминстерское аббатство. 14. Приняв приглашение, мы с удовольствием совершили экскурсию по городу. 15. Отправляясь на выходные за город, вам лучше взять с собой зонт. 16. Сделав видеофильм об Англии, я покажу его друзьям в Москве. 17. Меняясь очень часто, погода является постоянной темой разговора. 18. Так как воздух в Англии очень грязный, он влияет на здоровье людей. 19. Великобритания, омываемая океаном и морями, имеет умеренный климат. 20. Север Шотландии, названный Highlands, гористый. 21. Являясь главой государства, королева назначает премьер – министра. 22. Законодательная власть осуществляется парламентом, состоящим из палаты лордов и палаты общин. 23. Палата лордов, состоящая из наследственных и пожизненных пэров, находится в самом красивом месте здания парламента.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Train the pronunciation of the geografic place-names:*
Great Britain; European Community; United Kingdom; Northern Ireland;
British Isles; England; Wales ; Scotland; London; Cardiff; Edinburgh;
Belfast; North Sea; English Channel; Atlantic Ocean; Irish Sea; Highlands;
Lowlands; Severn; Thames; Gulf Stream.

Exercise 2. *Divide the text into several parts and head them.*

Exercise 3. *Answer the following questions:*

1. What island is the United Kingdom situated on?
2. The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million, isn't it?
3. What is the United Kingdom made up of?
4. What Is the United Kingdom washed by?
5. The capital of the whole United Kingdom is London, isn't it?
6. How can you characterise the surface of the British Isles?
7. What is the climate of Great Britain?
8. Is Great Britain a constitutional monarchy?
9. What does the term «constitutional monarchy» mean?
10. What body exercises the legislative power in the country?
11. What body exercises the executive power?
12. How are the chambers of Parliament composed?
13. What is the official opposition?
14. What does the judiciary branch of the government do?
15. Is there a written constitution in Great Britain?

16. What are the functions of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet of Ministers?
17. What are the major political parties in Great Britain?
18. Is Great Britain known as one of the largest exporters or importers of machinery, electronics, textile, aircraft and navigation equipment?
19. Is shipbuilding one of the chief industries of the country?
20. Is Great Britain the first or the last capitalist country where industrial age began?
21. The import of raw materials and export of manufactured goods are the distinguishing features of the British economy, aren't they?
22. Great Britain is one of the world's largest importers of agricultural products, isn't it?

Exercise 4. Find in the dictionary the meanings of the following words:

community	output
highlands	to occupy
lowlands	agriculture
tory	workforce
independent	to be engaged in
natural resources	proportion
coal	cotton
low-grade iron ore	rubber
oil	wool
chalk	tobacco
gypsum	

Exercise 5. Find unnecessary in every line:

- 1) ocean, river, channel, industry;
- 2) to consist of, to be composed of, to be made up of, to divide into;
- 3) the Queen, law, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet;
- 4) to prepare, to export, to import, to produce;
- 5) tobacco, cotton, silk, wool;
- 6) machinery, agriculture, electronics, textile;
- 7) England, Scotland, Wales, London;
- 8) Cardiff, Edinburgh, Belfast, New York;
- 9) mountain, valley, plain, peer;
- 10) the Atlantic Ocean, the Black Sea, the North Sea, the Irish Sea.

Exercise 6. Find the translation of the following words:

- 1) БЫТЬ РАСПОЛОЖЕННЫМ НА: to be fixed on; to be situated on; to be concentrated on; to be written on;
- 2) ПОВЕРХНОСТЬ: surface; space; place; covering;
- 3) ДОЛИНА: plain; mountain; valley; hill;

- 4) оказывать влияние: to have no effect on; to be fluent in; to influence; to pay attention to;
- 5) состоять: to consist of; to include; to be exercised; to be produced by;
- 6) власть: poverty; power; strength; weakness ;
- 7) судостроение: machinery; textile; electronics; shipbuilding;
- 8) сырье: raw materials; manufactured goods; industry; equipment;
- 9) отличительный: official; common; distinguishing; different;
- 10) определять: to be appointed; to determine; to be formed; to be selected.

Exercise 7. *Translate the words in brackets into English:*

1. The United Kingdom (состоять из) four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
2. Great Britain is (конституционный) monarchy.
3. The capital of the whole (Соединенное Королевство) is London.
4. The British Isles (отделяться от) the European continent by the North Sea and the English Channel.
5. (Поверхность) of the British Isles varies very much.
6. The North of Scotland is (гористый) and is called the Highlands.
7. The South which has beautiful (долины) and (равнины) is called the Lowlands.
8. Great Britain (состоять из) England, Scotland and Wales.
9. The legislative power in the country (осуществляться) the House of Parliament.
10. The Prime Minister is (лидер партии большинства) and appointed by the Queen.
11. (Судебная власть) determines common law and is independent of both the legislative and the executive branches.
12. Great Britain is (высокоразвитый) industrial country.
13. One of the chief industries of the country is (судостроение).
14. Britain has to import cotton, rubber, wool, tobacco, which are all made into (промышленные товары).
15. The import of raw materials and the export of manufactured goods are (отличительный) features of the British economy.

Exercise 8. *Fill in the gaps with words given below:*

1. The British Isles ... two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland and about five thousand small islands.
2. Their ... area is over 244000 square kilometers.
3. The surface of the British Isles ... very much.
4. ... of Scotland is mountainous.
5. The South, which has beautiful valleys and plains, is called....
6. There are a lot of ... in Great Britain, but they are not very long.

7. ... is the longest river, while ... is the deepest and the most important one.
8. The climate is ... the whole year round.
9. Great Britain is a ... monarchy.
10. ... power in the country is exercised by the House of Parliament.
11. The House of Lords is composed of ... and life peers and peeresses.
12. There is no ... constitution in Great Britain, only precedents and traditions.
13. Great Britain is a highly developed ... country.
14. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream ... the climate of the British Isles.

Mild, total, to vary, rivers, the Severn, legislative, to consist of, the North, constitutional, written, world's, the Lowlands, the Thames, to influence, hereditary, industrial.

Exercise 9. *Complete the sentences using the text:*

- 1) Great Britain is situated on ...
- 2) The British Isles consist of ...
- 3) The United Kingdom is made up of four countries ...
- 4) The British Isles are separated from the European continent ...
- 5) The surface of the British Isles ...
- 6) Great Britain consists of ...
- 7) The legislative power in the country ...
- 8) The western coast of Great Britain is washed ...
- 9) The House of Lords is composed ...
- 10) The members of the House of Commons ...
- 11) One of the chief industries of the country ...
- 12) Great Britain is one of ...
- 13) The mountains the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters of the Gulf Stream ...
- 14) Great Britain is governed by ...
- 15) There is no written constitution ...

Exercise 10. *Make up sentences using the following expressions:*

- 1) to make achievements in industry;
- 2) to make progress;
- 3) to attract attention;
- 4) up to date equipment;
- 5) a constant topic of conversation;
- 6) to be a success;
- 7) to make laws;
- 8) to head the state;
- 9) Head of the state;

- 10) to make a tour;
- 11) to be on a tour;
- 12) to accept (send) an invitation ;
- 13) to be grateful to somebody for something;
- 14) to supply something to somebody;
- 15) to make much (little, good) progress.

Exercise 11. *Fill in the gaps with prepositions where necessary:*

1. Great Britain is situated ... the British Isles. 2. It's population is ... 57 millions. 3. The British Isles consist ... two large islands and ... five thousand small islands. 4. The United Kingdom is made ... four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. 5. The western coast ... Great Britain is washed ... the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. 6. The legislative power ... the country is exercised ... the House ... Parliament. 7. There is a lot ... rivers ... Great Britain. 8. The British Parliament consists ... two chambers: the House ... Lords and the House ... Commons. 9. The House ... Lords is composed ... hereditary and life peers and peeresses. 10. The Prime Minister is the majority party leader and is appointed to this post ... the Queen. 11. One ... the chief industries ... the country is shipbuilding. 12. The mountains, the Atlantic Ocean and the warm waters ... the Gulf Stream influence ... the climate ... the British Isles. 13. The climate is mild ... the whole year round. 14. The House of Commons is the real governing body ... the United Kingdom.

Exercise 12. *Match the words from part 1 and 2 and make up sentences of your own.*

For example: United Kingdom - to be made up of

1. To be engaged in, to be made up of, consist of, to be appointed, to vary, to influence, to be formed, to be washed, to be separated from, to be elected.
2. Minister, surface, United Kingdom, government, Great Britain, party, members, coast, climate, British Isles, workforce.

Exercise 13. *Translate from Russian into English:*

1. Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии расположено на Британских островах, состоящих из двух больших и тысячи маленьких островов. 2. Соединенное Королевство состоит из четырех частей; в Великобританию входят: Англия, Шотландия и Уэльс. 3. Британские острова омываются Атлантическим океаном, Ирландским морем и проливом Ла-Манш. 4. Британские острова состоят из гористой части и низин. 5. Реки в Великобритании не очень длинные. 6. На климат Великобритании оказывает влияние Гольфстрим. 7. Великобритания – конституционная монархия. 8.

Термин « конституционная монархия» означает, что Великобритания управляется парламентом, а главой государства является королева. 9. Законодательная власть принадлежит парламенту, состоящему из двух палат. 10. Члены палаты общин, реального органа управления страной, избираются народом. 11. Премьер–министр назначается королевой и сам назначает кабинет. 12. Исполнительная власть в стране осуществляется премьер–министром и его кабинетом. 13. Официальная оппозиция формирует теневого кабинет. 14. Судебная власть определяет гражданское право. 15. В Англии вместо письменной конституции существуют прецеденты и традиции. 16. палата лордов состоит из наследственных пэров, пожизненных пэров и пэресс. 17. Великобритания – высокоразвитая промышленная страна. 18. Великобритания производит и экспортирует станки, электронику, текстиль, суда. 19. Одна из ведущих отраслей промышленности страны – судостроение. 20. Импорт сырья и экспорт промышленных товаров – отличительные черты британской экономики.

Communicative exercises

Exercise 1. *Speak on:*

1. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles.
2. The United Kingdom is made up of four countries.
3. The surface of the British Isles varies very much.
4. There are a lot of rivers in Great Britain.
5. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy.
6. The executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister.
7. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country.
8. Great Britain is one of the world's largest importers of agricultural products.

Exercise 2. *Act out the situations:*

1. Your English friend and you are speaking about the climate in your countries.
2. Your friend is a diplomat. He has traveled all over the world. You are asking him about Great Britain.
3. Choose two different countries that you know something about and compare them(size, population, climate, natural beauty, industries.
4. For example: Great Britain and Russia.

Exercise 3. *Make up dialogues on:*

1. The weather in Britain is a constant topic of conversation. Why?
2. How would you distinguish the weather in England from that in other countries?
3. You are on holiday. Will you go to England?
4. You are in England. Where will you go first of all?

Exercise 4. *Write a letter to your English friend about the weather in place you live in. Write what you like and what you dislike about the weather. Ask your English friend about the climate in his country.*

Exercise 5. *Interview your fellow student using the following text and expressions:*

Can I have a word with you? – Могу я с вами поговорить?

Let's talk it over. – Давайте обсудим это.

I'd like to ask you... – Мне бы хотелось спросить вас.

I have a question – У меня есть вопрос.

I'd like to know – Мне бы хотелось знать.

I think (suppose, presume) that ... – Я думаю, что...

I believe – Я полагаю...

Do you consider that... – Считаете ли вы, что...

What is your opinion on ... – Каково ваше мнение по...

In my opinion ... – По-моему...

As to me ... – Что касается меня...

They say that... – Говорят, что...

It seems to me ... – Мне кажется

There's no doubt (that) – Несомненно

Be so kind as to... – Будьте любезны

This is beside the point – Это не по существу

Can you give me some information about – Не могли бы вы рассказать мне о...

I'd like some details about... – Не могли бы вы подробно рассказать о...

I believe you know that... – Я думаю вы знаете, что

What would you think of...? – А что вы думаете о...?

Text

In England there may be several different kinds of weather all in one day. A day may begin as a warm spring morning; an hour or so later black clouds may appear from nowhere bringing heavy rain. At midday it may become quite cold. And then, in the late afternoon the sky will clear, the sun will begin to shine, and for an hour or two before darkness fall, it will be summer. The weather in Britain is, of course, a constant topic of

conversation. English people, men or women, are always ready to discuss it.

The population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is over 57 million people. The population lives mostly in towns and cities and their suburbs.

Four out every five people live in towns. The distribution of the population is rather uneven. Over 46 million people live in England, over 3 million in Wales, a little over 5 million in Scotland and about 1,5 million in Northern Ireland. The U.K. is inhabited by the English, the Scots, the Welsh and the Irish who constitute the British nation. The British are the descendants of different peoples who settled in the British Isles at different times.

Exercise 6. *Act out one of the dialogues:*

A: Have you been to Britain?

B: Yes, I have.

A: How many times have you been there?

B: Once.

A: When did you go?

B: I went last year.

A: This is great! I have heard and read a lot about it. I've always wanted to visit it. Did you see the place of interest?

B: Certainly. I saw the British Museum, the Modern Art Museum, the Tower and many sights.

A: You are lucky.

Mike: Mr. Evans works the Public Record Office. (*архив древних актов*)

Alex: Really? What is that?

Mike: They keep all the oldest official documents of England there.

Alex: I like history very much. What is the oldest official document in England?

Mr. Evans: The Domesday Book.

Alex: What is the Domesday Book?

Mr. Evans: It's detailed information about England.

Alex: When did they write it?

Mr. Evans: In 1086.

Alex: Who ordered the book?

Mr. Evans: King William the Conqueror.

Exercise 7. *Proverbial problems. There's a word missing from each of these proverbs. Choose the correct one from the possibilities.*

1. An Englishman's home is his (security; castle; palace)

2. Lets sleeping dogs (sleep; dream; lie)
3. Many ... make light work. (servants; hands; cooks)
4. It takes all sorts to make a (world; war; salad)
5. Prevention is better than (cure; punishment; medicine)
6. ... is thicker than water. (coffee; blood; soup)
7. A miss is as good as a (mister; mile wife)
8. Birds of a ... flock together. (family; cage; feather)
9. It's no use crying over ... milk. (sour; spilt; tinned)
- 10... begins at home. (charity; learning;

Keys:

1. Castle; 2. Lie; 3. Hands; 4. World; 5. Cure; 6. Blood; 7. Mile; 8. Feather; 9. Split; 10. Charity

UNIT 12. LONDON

What is London?

London is without doubt one of the most fascinating cities in the world, one of the biggest cities in the world, the capital of Great Britain. It has many faces and means many things to many people.

London is a very old city even by European standards. The history of London has begun long before our time.

The Roman conquerors of Britain founded Londinium (London) in 43 AD** by settling and fortifying two small hills on the river Thames. More than a thousand years later, another conqueror turned the city into his capital. This was William of Normandy, who defeated the last Saxon ruler of England in 1066.

In 1666 the city of London suffered the Great Fire and survived. 13200 buildings and 87 churches were burnt down. The historic centre of the capital was turned into a heap of ashes. This natural disaster gave a rare opportunity to replan and build it anew. However the owners of the land insisted on building on the old foundations, and the streets of the city remained as narrow and winding as they had been before the fire.

Now modern London is a number of cities, towns and villages, that have, during the past centuries, grown together to make one vast area. London today stretches for nearly thirty miles from north to south and nearly thirty miles from east to west. This is area, known as «Greater London», with a population of nine million. The river Thames divides London into two parts: Northern and Southern. And to the right is the West End; to the left is the East End.

Many years ago the City and Westminster, where the kings and queens lived, became parts of one urban organism, and the area around the royal court was called the «West End».

Today, far from being an «end» or suburb, it might be called the centre of London. In the West End there are many parks, squares, wide and straight streets, which are famous for their splendid shops and restaurants. One can see here elegant people, grand hotels, clubhouses and modern cars. The name of the «West End» is associated with wealth, luxury and goods of high quality.

As for the East End it is the workers' district. There are miles of docks and great industrial areas. The East End has many old houses build in Dickens' time. Jack London described the London slums in his book «The people of the Abyss»**. But the people are fond of their district and are proud of being called Cockneys** or true Londoners. A foreigner with a fair knowledge of Standard English can't understand their lovely Cockney dialect.

Besides, there is the City of London, the commercial and business centre. It is only a very small part of modern London; it measures only one square mile and the number of people who live there is only about ten thousand. The City is famous for it's offices, banks and museums. London is more than two thousand years old.

Although London is a crowded and noisy city one can find many sights and memorial places there. Trafalgar Square is one of the tourist's centres of the city. On the column in the centre there is a statue of Admiral Nelson who defeated the French in the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Orators often use the large platform at the foot of it. This square is a place for all sorts of meetings and demonstrations for peace and disarmament, for better schooling and pensions for the aged.

To the left of Trafalgar Square there is the National Gallery. It has a fine collection of European painting. Another sight, which is worth to be mentioned about, is Piccadilly Circus. It is not very large, but it is dynamic and colourful. Piccadilly Circus is especially very beautiful in the evening. That famous Eros statue on the top of the fountain in the centre is very wonderful. It is the meeting point of six streets. There is Regent Street, one of London's most fashionable shopping streets. Another one leading off Piccadilly Circus in the direction of Soho is Shaftesbury Avenue. Soho is one of the entertainment centres of London. There live artists, actors and writers. There are many restaurants, cafes and clubs. Other famous streets of the centre of London are Oxford Street, the Strand and Fleet Street.

The Houses of Parliament stand on the north side of the Thames. The official name of the building is the Palace of Westminster. It was built in Gothic style. In 11th century it was destroyed by fire many times. Only Westminster Hall and the crypt of the chapel were saved. It was rebuilt only in 1840.

Everyone knows that Westminster Abbey is a royal church and the centre of the Westminster Area. It was founded in the middle of the 11th century by Edward the Confessor** and was mainly built by Henry III in the 13th century as a fitting burial ground for English sovereigns.

Also one should mention about the Tower of London. It was a fortress, a royal palace and later a prison. It is a museum now. There are a lot of interesting collections in the Tower of London. The ravens are

another famous sight. The legend says that without them the Tower will fall. The Raven Master is the person who gives them food.

St. Paul's Cathedral is the greatest work of the architect Sir Christopher Wren. It took him 35 years to plan and carry out his plan of building this cathedral.

There is so much to see in London that even Londoners can always find new sights. They like to say: «When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life».

Dialogue A. Sightseeing in London

There are a lot of places of interest in London. One of them is the Tower of London. Thousand of tourists visit it every year to see the Crown Jewels and the famous Beefeaters^{**}. There is not only one tower of the site. You can notice several towers with different names: the White Tower, the Bloody Tower, the Green Tower and others. There is much to see in the Tower of London. Natasha and Jane are there now.

Natasha: Well... There's so much history here. Everything is so impressive, almost terrifying.

Jane: Exactly. Let's have another look at the White Tower, which is 900 years old.

Natasha: And who are those men in the striking uniforms, Jane?

Jane: You see, those are the «beefeaters», the wardens. There are a lot of them here. I suggest coming here tonight. A very interesting ceremony will take place at 10 o'clock here. The Ceremony of the Keys^{**}.

Natasha: Very well, let's come tonight. There must be very many stories about the Tower.

Jane: Oh, sure! Quite a lot. Generally speaking there are also a lot of books and films about it; and they are about English kings and queens at the same time. And the Tower Bridge... Isn't it beautiful?

Natasha: Certainly it's beautiful and quite unique in design. And as far as I know Tower Bridge is the most spectacular of the bridges crossing the river Thames. The roadway is raised to allow the ships to pass through.

Jane: It goes without saying. But there are lots of bridges over the Thames and they are all different. I suppose we'd better make a trip on the Thames in one of the water buses one of these days instead of wandering about the city.

Natasha: That's a good idea! And how many palaces are there in London, Jane? One?

Jane: You must be joking! There are two main ones – Buckingham Palace and St. James's Palace and also there is Kensington Palace with the Russian embassy quite near.

Natasha: I think the palaces are far from each other, aren't they?

Jane: They are rather. But you should see them all, all the same. There's a lot to see. In Buckingham Palace there is the Queen's picture gallery and in Kensington Palace – the London museum.

Natasha: Oh, how interesting!

- Tasks: 1. *Read the dialogue and translate it.*
 2. *Retell the dialogue, as if you were one of the participants.*
 3. *Reproduce the dialogue.*

Dialogue B.

Chernov, an engineer of the Russian Trade Delegation, met Borisov at the airport and took him to the Embassy Hotel, which is in the centre of London near Hyde Park. On the way to the hotel some things impressed Borisov: bright advertisements, red London buses (double-deckers), left-hand traffic and terraced houses^{**}.

Chernov: Good afternoon!

Receptionist: Good afternoon, sir. What can I do for you?

Chernov: I'm from the Russian Trade Delegation. We have reserved accommodation for Mr. Borisov at your hotel.

Receptionist: Wait a minute please. I'll check it. Yes, that's right. One single room, with private bath from today. The room is on the third floor. No 301.

Chernov: Thank you.

Receptionist: Will Mr. Borisov check in?

Borisov: What shall I write here?

Receptionist: Your name and address, please. (Borisov fills in the form.) Thank you, Mr. Borisov. Here's your key.

(Now Chernov and Borisov are in the room.)

Borisov: I've only caught a glimpse of London on the way to the hotel. But frankly speaking this city has made a great impression on me.

Chernov: Yes. They say one can't judge about the country without being in London and I entirely agree London is the largest and the most beautiful city all over the world.

Borisov: You are quite right. So in such a case there must be many interesting places to see.

Chernov: Of course! Here are some photos. Look! This is Madam Tussaud's museum.

Borisov: I see, but what is it?

Chernov: Oh, you don't know? Shame on you! Madam Tussaud's has one of the largest collections of wax models of famous people in the world.

Borisov: You don't say so! I should never have thought that such things can exist. It's very exciting!

Chernov: And have you ever heard about Canary Wharf? It's a huge business complex on the north bank of the River Thames. It's served by its own railway.

Borisov: I must confess that the more I learn about London the more I am astonished. But look! I believe this castle is the largest one in the world.

Chernov: It's Windsor Castle, that is a famous home of Queen Elizabeth II of England. You see there are many sights and memorial places a visitor will want to see. But to tell the truth I have no time and I must go. See you later.

Borisov: See you.

Task: *Read the dialogue and translate it.*

Dialogue C.

A: I'm afraid of failing the exam in history.

B: Why? You can't be serious! You are a top student.

A: That's one way of looking at it. But I don't remember the history of London at all. Neither history nor modern time.

B: Oh! Cheep up! I'll help you. I think what you need is to collect your wits.

A: Of course! But I'm so excited and that's why everything has slipped out of my mind.

B: OK! Let's begin with...

Task: *Complete the dialogue, using the text «What is London?».*

Explanatory Notes.

AD – anno domini (лат.) – нашей эры.

Cockney – “кокни”, лондонец, уроженец Ист-Энда.

«The people of the Abyss» - “Люди бездны”

Beefeaters – бифитеры, «мясоеды» – прозвище стражников лондонского Тауэра.

Edward the Confessor – Эдуард-Исповедник, английский король.

The Ceremony of the Keys – церемония передачи ключей.

Terraced houses – ряд одинаковых домов, соединенных в один квартал.

Vocabulary

1) a conqueror – завоеватель

2) to found – основывать

- 3) to defeat – разбить, нанести поражение
- 4) to suffer – страдать
- 5) to survive – выживать
- 6) a heap of ashes – груда пепла
- 7) to insist on – настаивать на...
- 8) winding – извилистый
- 9) to associate with – ассоциировать с
- 10) slums – трущобы
- 11) an abyss – бездна
- 12) an entertainment – развлечение
- 13) to destroy – уничтожать
- 14) a crypt – склеп
- 15) a chapel – часовня, церковь
- 16) to save – спасать, сохранять
- 17) a tower – башня
- 18) royal – королевский
- 19) a burial ground – кладбище, место погребения
- 20) a sovereign – монарх
- 21) a fortress – крепость
- 22) a prison – тюрьма
- 23) a cathedral – собор
- 24) a church – церковь
- 25) a raven – ворон
- 26) to settle – поселяться
- 27) to fortify – сооружать
- 28) to turn into – превращать
- 29) impressive – впечатляющий
- 30) a warden – смотритель
- 31) an embassy – посольство
- 32) spectacular – импозантный
- 33) to pass through – пересекать
- 34) on the way to – по дороге
- 35) a double-decker – двухэтажный автобус
- 36) left-hand traffic – левостороннее движение
- 37) to catch a glimpse of something – увидеть что-то мельком
- 38) to make an impression on somebody – произвести впечатление на...
- 39) wax – воск
- 40) huge – огромный
- 41) a wharf – пристань, причал
- 42) a castle – замок
- 43) financial – финансовый
- 44) commercial – коммерческий

- 45) to be famous for – быть известным чем-либо
 46) a column – колонна
 47) a statue – статуя
 48) a fountain – фонтан
 49) an abbey – аббатство
 50) a palace – дворец
 51) bright advertisements – яркая реклама

Conversational formulas:

It goes without saying – Само собой разумеется.

That's one way of looking at it – Это с одной стороны.

Frankly speaking – Откровенно говоря.

You don't say so – Да что ты говоришь!

Grammar

The Gerund (Герундий)

The Gerund is a non-finite form of the verb, which has many syntactic properties of a noun as well as a verb.

(Герундий – неличная форма глагола, имеющая грамматические особенности как глагола, так и существительного).

Forms of the gerund. (Формы герундия)

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	Writing	Being written
Perfect	Having written	Having been written

Syntactical functions of the gerund. (Синтаксические функции герундия)

Function (функция)	Example (пример)	Translation (перевод)
Subject (подлежащее)	Smoking is not allowed here.	Курить (курение) здесь не разрешается.
Predicative (предикатив)	His hobby is driving a car.	Его любимое занятие – водить (вождение) машину.
Object	a) The car needs repairing.	a) Машина нуждается в

(дополнение)	b) They spoke about their travelling.	ремонте. b) Они говорили о своей поездке.
Attribute (определение)	There are different ways of obtaining this substance.	Существуют различные способы получения этого вещества.
Adverbial modifier (обстоятельство)	After receiving good results they stopped experiments.	Получив (после того как получили) хорошие результаты, они прекратили эксперименты.

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1. *Translate the sentences into Russian and define the function of the Gerund:*

1. The governments of all states are responsible for saving peace. 2. The conference resulted in establishing diplomatic relations between the countries. 3. She dreams of speaking French well. 4. Walking fast is a good exercise. 5. It's useless trying to persuade him. 6. It's very dull discussing the same thing from early morning till late at night. 7. There is no denying the fact. 8. His main occupation is reading historical novels. 9. We are all for accepting your suggestion. 10. They stopped arguing. 11. Avoid lying in the sun! 12. The suit needs cleaning.

Exercise 2. *Complete the sentences using the Gerund:*

Model: *Don't discuss it. It's not worth...*

Don't discuss it. It's not worth discussing.

1. I advise you to read the book. The book is worth...
2. Go and see the film. The film is worth...
3. That's a good song. Let's listen to it. The song is worth...
4. It isn't important, you needn't argue about it. It isn't worth...
5. Mention this fact by all means. The fact is worth...
6. Don't worry about it. It is not worth....

Exercise 3. *Define whether -ing forms are Gerund or Participle I:*

1. Being in London he visited the British Museum.
2. While staying in London he visited the British Museum.
3. His colleagues living in London, Louis wrote to them about his discovery made in France.
4. Being appointed head of the department, Dr. Blume resumed his work on atomic collisions.

5. Dr. Blume's being appointed head of the department was quite unexpected.
6. They objected to the data being published before all the experiments were completed.
7. Some of the problems not being solved, our group had difficulties in proceeding with the work.

Exercise 4. *Translate the sentences into Russian:*

1. I hate interrupting people. 2. I hate being interrupted. 3. Betty hates disturbing people. 4. George hates being disturbed when he is watching TV. 5. Lawrence is against sending them the document. 6. Lawrence is against being sent to Belgium. 7. William likes being read to. 8. William likes reading detective stories. 9. Philip mentioned visiting them from time to time. 10. Philip mentioned having been visited by a stranger. 11. Charles denies having been helped.

Reading comprehension and vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. *Read the text "What is London?" and translate it.*

Exercise 2. *Practice the pronunciation of the following words:*

square; restaurant; luxury; dialect; museum; column; statue; European; fountain; chapel; sovereign; burial; ground; cathedral; tourist.

Exercise 3. *Form the adjectives from the following nouns:*

Industry; commerce; centre; colour; beauty; fashion; memory; wealth; office.

Exercise 4. *Read and guess the meaning of the international words:*

restaurant, elegant, grand hotels, dock, industrial, commercial centre, office, bank, column, statue, platform, meeting, demonstration, avenue, National Gallery, collection, fountain, gothic style, memorial, museum, legend, architect, tourist, cafe.

Exercise 5. *Listen, pronounce and remember:*

The river Thames, London, William of Normandy, Cockney, Trafalgar Square, Admiral Nelson column, The National Gallery, Piccadilly Circus, Eros statue, Regent Street, Soho, Shaftesbury Avenue, Fleet Street, The Strand, Oxford Street, The Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Edward the Confessor, The Tower of London, The Raven Master, St. Paul's Cathedral, Christopher Wren.

Exercise 6. *Join suitable parts:*

A: Fleet, Trafalgar, Admiral Nelson, The Houses of, Shaftesbury, The London, Christopher, Edward, Westminster, Eros, The National, Cockney, Piccadilly, The Raven, The River, Buckingham.

B: Column, Street, Parliament, Square, Palace, Avenue, Tower, Wren, Abbey, the Confessor, dialect, Gallery, Statue, Master, London, Circus, Cathedral, Thames.

Exercise 7. *Answer the following questions:*

1. Who founded London? When?
2. What happened to London in 1666?
3. Which parts is London divided into? Name them.
4. What can you say about Cockney?
5. Name the streets, which lead to Piccadilly Circus.
6. What is Soho?
7. What is official name of the Houses of Parliament?
8. When was it built?
9. When was Westminster Abbey founded and by whom?
10. What does the word «The Raven Master» mean?
11. What do you know about St. Paul's Cathedral?

Exercise 8. *Give Russian equivalents for the following phrases:*

turn into; a heap of ashes; insist on building on the old foundations; narrow and winding streets; divide into; is associated with wealth; the London slums; commercial and business centre; is famous for; a statue of; the entertainment centre; was built by; in Gothic style; was destroyed by; a fortress; the Roman conquerors; founded Londinium by settling and fortifying two small hills; the owners of the land; spectacular; unique design; a huge business complex; protect the Crown Jewels; defeat the French; the crypt of the chapel was saved; left-hand traffic.

Exercise 9. *Fill in prepositions or adverbs:*

1. The historic centre of the capital was turned ... a heap ... ashes.
2. The owners ... the land insisted ... building ... the old foundations and the streets ... the City remained as narrow and winding as they had been ... the fire.
3. I've only caught a glimpse ... London ... the way ... the hotel.
4. Frankly speaking Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly Circus, famous ... its lights and ... the statue ... Eros, made a great impression ... me.
5. «The people of the Abyss» are found ... their district and are proud ... being called Cockneys or true Londoners.
6. The Palace of Westminster, built ... Gothic style, was destroyed ... fire many times ... the 11th century.
7. Westminster Abbey was founded ... the middle ... the 11th century ... Edward the Confessor and was mainly built ... Henry III ... the 13th

century as a fitting burial ground ... English sovereigns. 8. It took Sir Christopher Wren 35 years to plan and carry ... his plan ... building St. Paul's Cathedral. 9. Tower Bridge is the most spectacular ... the bridges crossing the river Thames and the roadway is raised to allow the ships to pass 10. ... 1666 the City ... London suffered ... the Great Fire and survived, but many buildings and churches were burnt

Exercise 10. *Say whether it is true or false using formulas of agreement and disagreement:*

Agreement:

Yes, I agree entirely here. – Я полностью согласен.

I couldn't agree more. – Всецело согласен.

I'm of the same opinion. – Я того же мнения.

Yes, that's true. – Да, это правда.

I think so. – Я тоже так думаю.

That's a fine way of putting it. – Прекрасно сказано.

Disagreement:

It's not all the same thing. – Это не одно и то же.

I see your point but... - Я понимаю вашу точку зрения, но...

Just the other way round! – Как раз наоборот.

I shouldn't say so! – Я бы так не сказал.

You can't be serious. – Ты не можешь говорить это серьезно.

It might be right but... - Может быть правильно, но...

1. London is the capital of the USA. 2. It was founded in 43 AD by the Roman conquerors. 3. After the Great Fire the capital was turned into a heap of ashes. 4. In the West End there are many docks, plants and factories. 5. The City is the commercial and business centre of London. 6. The statue of Admiral Nelson is situated in Buckingham Palace. 7. Soho is the entertainment centre of London. 8. The Houses of Parliament stand on the seashore. 9. Only Westminster Hall and the crypt were saved after the fire. 10. Westminster Abbey was founded in the middle of the 11th century by Edward the Confessor. 11. London is famous for double-deckers, terraced houses and right-hand traffic. 12. Tower Bridge is the most spectacular of the bridges.

Exercise 11. *Complete the following sentences:*

1. London is one of ...

2. The Roman conquerors of Britain ...

3. In 1666 the City of London ...

4. This natural disaster gave ...

5. London today stretches ...

6. The name of the «West End» is ...
7. The East End has ...
8. Trafalgar Square is ...
9. That famous Eros statue ...
10. Everyone knows that ...
11. St. Paul's Cathedral is ...
12. Madame Tussaud's has ...
13. Windsor Castle is ...
14. Tower Bridge is the most ...

Exercise 12. *Remember the situations from the text or dialogues where the following phrases or proper names can be used:*

to conquer, to defeat, a heap of ashes, a church, to insist on, William of Normandy; tower, impressive, warden, the Ceremony of the Keys; double-decker, terraced houses, to catch a glimpse of, to make an impression on, huge; Admiral Nelson; Edward the Confessor; Sir Christopher Wren; The Houses of Parliament; Jack London.

Exercise 13. *Translate the following sentences into English:*

1. Без сомнения, Лондон один из самых пленительных городов в мире.
2. В 1666 году город пострадал от великого пожара и выжил, но исторический центр превратился в груды пепла.
3. Владельцы земли настаивали на том, чтобы строить на старом фундаменте, и улицы города остались такими же узкими и извилистыми, как были до пожара.
4. – А кто эти люди в потрясающей форме? – Это бифитеры, служители Тауэра.
5. Здесь в 10 часов состоится церемония передачи ключей.
6. Я полагаю, нам лучше совершить прогулку по Темзе на одном из водных автобусов, вместо того, чтобы бродить по городу.
7. Гуляя по Лондону, каждый гость города обязательно обратит внимание на рекламу, двухэтажные автобусы и левостороннее движение, и все это производит огромное впечатление.
8. Должен признаться, что чем больше я узнаю о Лондоне, тем больше он мне нравится.
9. Англичане говорят, что если человек устал от Лондона, то он устал от жизни.
10. Архитектору Кристоферу Рену понадобилось 35 лет, чтобы построить Собор Святого Павла.
11. Лондонский Тауэр был крепостью, королевским дворцом, а позже тюрьмой. Сейчас это музей.
12. Каждый знает, что Вестминстерское аббатство – это королевская церковь и центр Вестминстерской площади.
13. Что касается Ист Энда, то это рабочий район с доками и промышленными районами.
14. Хотя Лондон является шумным и густонаселенным городом, здесь можно найти множество достопримечательностей и памятных мест.
15. Джек Лондон описал лондонские трущобы в своей книге «Люди бездны», но эти люди гордятся своим районом.
16. – Что

ты можешь сказать о музее Мадам Тюссо? – О! У нее одна из самых больших коллекций восковых фигур знаменитых людей всего мира! 17. – Насколько мне известно, Замок Виндзор это знаменитый дом королевы Елизаветы II. – Ты абсолютно прав. 18. Известно, что Темза делит Лондон на южную и северную части. Но есть еще и Сити, известный своими банками и музеями. 19. На Трафальгарской площади находится статуя адмирала Нельсона, который нанес поражение французам. 20. Следующая достопримечательность Лондона, о которой стоит упомянуть, это Национальная галерея.

Communicative exercises

Exercise 1. *Divide the text into parts, name them and retell.*

Exercise 2. *Speak about the four parts of London:*

1. As if you are a native Londoner.
2. As if you are a guide meeting the group of foreigners.
3. As if you are a teacher of history, giving a lecture on the history of London.

Exercise 3. *Make up and act out your own dialogues using the following key-words:*

financial and commercial centre, to be famous for, palace, abbey, huge, to catch a glimpse of, to make an impression on, impressive, cathedral, to destroy, to be associated with.

Exercise 4. *Make up and act out conversations between:*

- *The English guide and the Russian tourist.*
- *Two Russians, who are going to leave for London.*

Exercise 5. *Speak on the following situations:*

1. London is a very old city.
2. The East End is the worker's district.
3. The London there are many sights a visitors wants to see.
4. There is not only one Tower on the site.
5. Everything in London makes a great impression on everybody.
6. The Tower Bridge is unique in design.

Exercise 6. *Imagine that you have just returned from London, speak about London to your groupmates.*

Коллектив авторов

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