Владимирский государственный университет

# И. А. ФЕДОРОВА

# DEVELOP YOUR ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILLS

Учебное пособие по английскому языку для студентов-бакалавров неязыковых специальностей

Владимир 2025

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«Владимирский государственный университет

имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

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Электронное издание



Владимир 2025

ISBN 978-5-9984-2081-8 © Федорова И. А., 2025

#### Рецензенты:

Кандидат филологических наук доцент кафедры современного образования Владимирского филиала Российского университета кооперации *С. В. Бузина* 

Кандидат педагогических наук

доцент кафедры второго иностранного языка и методики обучения иностранным языкам Владимирского государственного университета имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых *Т. С. Рубцова* 

#### Федорова, И. А.

Develop your English Speaking Skills [Электронный ресурс] : учеб. пособие по англ. яз. для студентов-бакалавров неяз. специальностей / И. А. Федорова ; Владим. гос. ун-т им. А. Г. и Н. Г. Столетовых. – Владимир : Изд-во ВлГУ, 2025. – 188 с. – ISBN 978-5-9984-2081-8. – Электрон. дан. (2,65 Мб). – 1 электрон. опт. диск (CD-ROM). – Систем. требования: Intel от 1,3 ГГц ; Windows XP/7/8/10 ; Adobe Reader ; дисковод CD-ROM. – Загл. с титул. экрана.

Содержит лексический минимум программы обучения иностранному языку на неязыковых специальностях, разнообразные упражнения, направленные на формирование и развитие иноязычной речевой деятельности, тексты и задания, способствующие реализации языковых навыков в процессе условной и реальной коммуникации.

Предназначено для студентов, обучающихся по неязыковым направлениям подготовки 44.03.01 – Педагогическое образование (бакалавриат) и 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки).

Рекомендовано для формирования профессиональных компетенций в соответствии с ФГОС ВО.

Библиогр.: 14 назв.

ISBN 978-5-9984-2081-8

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### ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Цель учебного пособия – развитие и совершенствование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции у студентов-бакалавров неязыковых специальностей.

В пособии представлены следующие разделы: «My family and my friends», «East or west, home is best», «Food and meals», «Customs and traditions», «Daily routine». Каждый блок включает в себя тематические тексты, словарь активной лексики, лексические упражнения, диалоги, творческие задания, отрывки из художественных произведений англоязычной литературы. Структурное построение пособия максимально способствует активизации различных видов речи в разнообразных коммуникативных условиях с учетом адресата и ситуации общения.

Пособие предлагает интересный и посильный текстовый материал, насыщенный необходимой лексикой, а также разговорными конструкциями. В учебных целях художественные тексты подвергнуты адаптации и сокращению.

Содержание учебного пособия предусматривает как аудиторную, так и самостоятельную работу обучающихся, стимулирует развитие познавательной деятельности, повышает общеобразовательный и культурно-страноведческий уровень студентов.

В приложениях представлены основные типы словообразования, список наиболее употребительных фраз и выражений с глаголами «to be», «to have», а также общегеографические карты изучаемых англоязычных стран (Великобритания, США, Канада, Австралия, Новая Зеландия).

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### UNIT 1. MY FAMILY AND MY FRIENDS

In time of test, family is best. A friend in need is a friend indeed. (English proverbs)

## Ex 1. Memorize the following words and word combinations.

### **(:)** Relatives / relations

to be related to smb. – быть в родственных отношениях с к-л. close relatives – близкие родственники distant relatives – дальние родственники on one's father's side – со стороны отца, по отцовской линии on one's mother's side – со стороны матери, по материнской

#### ЛИНИИ

parents - родители grandparents – бабушка и дедушка grandchildren - внуки a grandson - внук a granddaughter - внучка a mother (mum) - мама a stepmother – приемная мать, мачеха a father (dad, daddy) - отец a fosterfather – приемный отец, отчим a godfather – крестный отец a senior son – старший сын a junior daughter – младшая дочь a half brother (sister) – сводный брат (сестра) a sibling - брат или сестра an aunt - тетя an uncle - дядя a niece - племянница a nephew - племянник a cousin – двоюродный брат (сестра) a second cousin – троюродный брат (сестра)

twins - близнецы

to marry smb. – жениться, выходить замуж to be married – быть женатым, замужем single - одинокий a spinster (old maid) – незамужняя женщина, старая дева a bachelor – неженатый мужчина, холостяк to divorce - разводиться an ex-husband – бывший муж an ex-wife – бывшая жена a family man - семьянин a mother-in-law – свекровь (теща) a father-in-law – свекор (тесть) an orphan – сирота to adopt – усыновить (удочерить) to bring up - воспитывать a widow - вдова a widower - вдовец

### Ex. 2. Give definitions to the following words and phrases:

- 1) a woman whose husband died
- 2) to take a child into one's family
- 3) my parents' son
- 4) to put an end to a marriage by law
- 5) my father's brother
- 6) my mother's mother
- 7) to educate, to raise children
- 8) a man, who has never been married
- 9) the second wife of my father
- 10) my mother's sister
- 11) mother and father
- 12) a woman who has never been married
- 13) my brother's daughter
- 14) my husband's mother
- 15) my children's children

Ex. 3. Translate the sentences into Russian, pay attention to the vocabulary words.

- 1) She is lucky to have such a large and nice family.
- 2) Mark has been acquainted with my grandfather.
- 3) Can you tell me about your wife's relatives?
- 4) My ex-husband is the director of the laboratory.
- 5) He had two daughters by his first marriage.
- 6) The Smiths have brought up two brilliant children.
- 7) Their nephew is a teen.
- 8) Tom is our third cousin. He is our distant relative.
- 9) Are you married? No, I am single. I am a bachelor.
- 10) Do you have any relations on your father's side?

# Ex. 4. Translate the sentences into English. Use the vocabulary words.

- 1) У нее есть два брата и сестра.
- 2) Мой дядя отличный юрист.
- 3) Несколько лет назад мои родители развелись.
- 4) Наши дальние родственники приедут навестить нас на Рождество.
- 5) Эта семья бездетная, поэтому они хотят усыновить ребенка.
- 6) Мой крестный отец вдовец.
- Его бабушка и дедушка по отцовской линии живут в Австралии.
- 8) Наша старшая дочь не замужем.
- 9) Эти дети близнецы.
- 10) Где работает твоя племянница?

## Ex 5. Memorize the following words and word combinations.

🛈 Age

to be born - родиться a birthday – день рождения to congratulate on - поздравлять

to name after smb. – назвать в честь к-л. a nickname – кличка, прозвище a surname - фамилия to introduce smb. to smb.- представить к-л. to greet – приветствовать, здороваться a baby (new-born) - новорожденный a toddler – ребенок (1-3 лет) a child - ребенок a teenager - подросток an adult - взрослый nearly sixteen – почти шестнадцать лет about twenty – примерно двадцать лет under eighteen – до восемнадцати лет over forty – за сорок лет to be of the same age - одного и того же возраста to be some years older/younger than – быть на несколько лет старше / моложе to outlive smb. by some years – пережить к-л на несколько лет to look one's age - выглядеть на свой возраст

to look (much) older than – выглядеть (гораздо) старше чем middle aged (elderly) – средних лет retired – на пенсии

### Ex. 6. Choose the right word:

- We have a ..., he is nine months.
   a) baby b) toddler c) adult
- 2) Kate is sixteen months, she is a ....a) baby b) toddler c) adult
- 3) Her sister is fifteen. She is a ....a) teenager b) adult c) child
- 4) My brother is eighteen, I am two years older than he. So I am ....a) twelve b) twenty c) sixteen
- 5) Her grandfather is seventy. He is ....a) in his mid-seventies b) an adult c) retired

6) Molly is twenty-two. She is

a) the same age b) in her late twenties c) in her early twenties

- 7) They are both twelve. They are ....
  - a) the same age b) adults c) in their early twenties
- 8) I can't believe that she is forty! ....a) She turned forty b) She doesn't look her age c) She is a teen
- 9) Let me introduce my nephew to you. His ... is Andrew.
  - a) name b) surname c) nickname
- 10) This is Linda Twelvetrees. She has a very strange ....
  - a) name b) surname c) nickname

# Ex. 7. Translate the sentences into English. Use the vocabulary words.

- 1) Моего младшего брата назвали в честь дедушки.
- 2) Давайте поздравим нашего племянника с днем рождения!
- 3) Бабушка пережила дедушку на семь лет.
- 4) Твой сын пока не может голосовать (to vote), ему еще нет восемнадцати лет.
- 5) Ему сорок лет? Он выгладит гораздо моложе.
- 6) Ребенок родился 31 декабря.
- 7) Представьте нам, пожалуйста, Вашего родственника!
- 8) Все дети хотят побыстрее стать взрослыми.
- 9) Стивенсон очень распространённая фамилия.
- 10) Они такого же возраста, что и мои родители.

### Ex 8. Memorize the following word combinations.

### **③** Types of families

a nuclear family – нуклеарная семья (отец, мать, ребенок)

an extended family – большая семья (отец, мать, ребенок, бабушка и дедушка и другие родственники)

a single-parent family – семья с одним родителем a childless family - бездетная семья

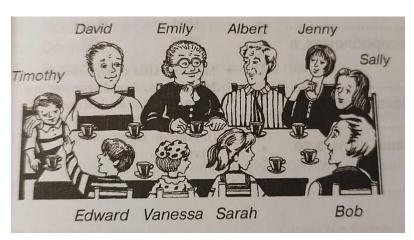
### Ex. 9. Put one of these words in each sentence.

a nuclear family	a single-parent family
an extended family	a childless family

- 1) Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are my neighbours. They live in a detached house with their daughter and three grandchildren. They have ....
- 2) Mr. and Mrs. Harris are going to adopt a child, because their family is ....
- 3) Mrs. Barker got divorced several years ago and now brings her daughter alone. This is ....
- 4) My family consists of my parents and me. Such type of families is called ....

### Ex. 10. Read and translate the text. The Browns

Hi! I'm Sally. I'm from Great Britain, Manchester. I'm 35 years old and I live in a semi-detached house in the centre of the city.



This is the photo of my family. At the head of the table you can see our grandmother Emily. She is a great person and we all love her. I can't believe that she is 82 years old, she doesn't look her age. Her hair is

grey and her face is wrinkled, but she is still quite young in spirit. Despite her age, our granny is very active and sociable. She is fond of gardening and cooking.

On my left is my husband Bob. We have been married for 13 years. Bob is 40. He is a businessman. He usually gets up at six, does some exercises and goes to the office. He never gets back before ten o'clock at night, so he doesn't see much of the family. Bob is strong-willed, ambitious, decisive and disciplined. My husband likes sport very much. He regularly goes to the fitness centre and plays tennis. Unfortunately, my parents-in-law live far away and we don't see each other often.

Here are our children: Sarah, Vanessa and Edward. Sarah is a lovely, quiet, serious girl. She goes to grammar school. She is smart and does very well at school. Sarah reads a lot and adores music. She is also good at drawing. She takes lessons in drawing at the art school.

Edward is one year younger than Sarah, he is eleven. Edward is a broad-minded and energetic boy, always full of unusual ideas. My son is rather impulsive and unpredictable. Edward doesn't like to be told what to do, needs freedom and independence. He is stubborn, that's why my children often argue with each other. He has lots of interests and it's a lot of fun to be with him.

Vanessa is eight. Everyone says that she is a copy of me. She has thick chestnut hair, full lips and a turned-up nose. As for her character, she is very diligent and sensitive, smiles a lot and has a good sense of humour.

My father Albert is a tall good-looking man in his early sixties. My mother died when I was a toddler. Jenny is his second wife, she is my stepmother. She is a kind, modest and considerate woman. She raised me as her own daughter, I've always had much love and support. David is my half-brother. He is 30. He is a middle-sized broad-shouldered man with large dark eyes. His son Timothy is my nephew. David is divorced, but he tries to spend much time with his five-year-old son.

Our family is very friendly and hospitable. We get along well with each other. Both David and I are very attached to our parents. My brother always backs me up when I'm in trouble. I trust him all my secrets, support and encourage him. Our children are also on good terms, they seldom quarrel or argue, but when it happens, they soon patch up their disagreement. I hope our children will keep up our family traditions.

### Ex. 11. Memorize the following words and word combinations.

wrinkled - морщинистый young in spirit – молодой духом sociable - общительный strong-willed - волевой ambitious - амбициозный decisive - решительный disciplined - дисциплинированный lovely - красивый quiet - тихий broad-minded – с широким кругозором unpredictable - непредсказуемый independence - независимость stubborn - упрямый to argue - спорить to be a copy of – быть точной копией к-л. chestnut hair – каштановый волосы a turned-up nose – курносый нос diligent - старательный, прилежный sensitive - чувствительный modest - скромный considerate - заботливый, внимательный to support - поддерживать broad-shouldered - широкоплечий hospitable - гостеприимный to get along with – ладить с к-л to be attached to – быть привязанным к к-л. to back smb. up – поддерживать to trust - доверять to encourage - поощрять to be on good terms – быть в хороших отношениях to quarrel - ссориться to patch up the disagreement – уладить разногласия

### Ex. 12. Finish the sentences.

- 1) David is Sally's ....
- 2) Sarah is Emily's ....
- 3) Timothy and Edward are ....
- 4) Jenny is Sally's ....
- 5) Albert is Emily's ....
- 6) Timothy is Sally's ... .
- 7) Vanessa is David's ... .
- 8) Emily is Bob's ... .
- 9) Sally is Albert's ....
- 10) Jenny is Emily's ....

### **Ex. 13.** Answer the questions.

- 1) How many people does Sally's family consist of?
- 2) Who is the eldest member of the family?
- 3) What are grandmother's favourite occupations?
- 4) Is Sally married?
- 5) How old is her husband?
- 6) What is Bob by his character?
- 7) How many children do Sally and Bob have?
- 8) How old is Sarah?
- 9) What is she fond of?
- 10) Is Edward easy to deal with?
- 11) Describe Vanessa's appearance.
- 12) How old is Sally's father?
- 13) What do we know about Sally's mother?
- 14) How many children does Jenny have?
- 15) What are the relations between Jenny and Sally?
- 16) Is David married?
- 17) Does Sally have a niece or a nephew?
- 18) Are David and Sally on good terms?
- 19) Are the Browns hospitable?
- 20) Will their children keep up the family traditions?

Ex. 14. Use the information from the text and tell your groupmates about:

- Sally
- Bob
- David
- Vanessa
- Edward
- Jenny
- Emily
- Albert

# Ex. 15. Insert the necessary form of the verb "to be" in the Present Simple Tense:

Hi! My name ... William Cornford. I ... from Leeds. I ... 33. I ... married. My wife's name ... Lilly. We ... a well-to-do family. I ... the chief engineer at a large factory. My salary ... pretty good, so I ... a respectable person.

Lilly ... a housewife. She ... a lovely young woman. She keeps the house and looks after the children. Bob and Tom ... our twins. They ... only 6.

We ... a very happy family.

# Ex. 16. To fill the form you should put the following words in the correct places.

a)	Age	f)	Married or single
b)	Children	g)	Nationality
c)	Christian name	h)	Street
d)	Country	i)	Surname
e)	Job	j)	Town

1.	Davidson
2.	Eva
3.	forty-one
4.	17 Read Mead
5.	Glastonbury
6.	England

7.	Australian
8.	married
9.	a daughter
10.	manager

### Ex. 17. Finish the sentences to complete the dialogue.

**Teacher:** Hello! I am your new teacher of English. My name is David Wilson.

Students: Hello, Mr. Wilson!

**Teacher**: Let's make acquainted with each other! I have some questions to you. First of all what are your names?

**Emma**: Nice to meet you, Mr. Wilson! My name is Emma.

**Teacher:** How do you, Emma! Could you tell us some words about yourself?

**Emma**: With pleasure.

**Teacher:** ... ?

**Emma**: I am from Berlin, Germany.

Teacher: And ... ?

Emma: At home with my mother. You see, my parents are divorced.

**Teacher:** Ah! I'm sorry about that. ...?

**Emma**: Yes, I have. I've got a brother.

**Teacher:** ... ?

**Emma**: No, he's younger. He's twelve.

**Teacher:** And ... ?

**Emma**: Well, he's either playing football or watching TV. That's what he always does after school.

Teacher: And ... ?

**Emma**: He lives in Munich, Bavaria.

**Teacher:** ... ?

**Emma**: Well, we see him quite often. We spend every school holiday with him.

**Teacher:** Now a final question, Emma. ... ?

Emma: I listen to music, especially pop music.

**Teacher:** That's great, Emma. Your English is just perfect! Thank you very much.

#### Ex. 18. Translate into English.

- 1) Позвольте мне представиться.
- 2) Меня зовут Нина. Моя фамилия Новикова.
- 3) Я из города Ковров.
- 4) Я живу вместе с моими родителями.
- 5) Я единственный ребенок в семье.
- 6) Мою маму зовут Антонина. Ей 37 лет.
- 7) Она работает агентом в страховой компании.
- 8) Моя мама симпатичная женщина.
- 9) У нее светлые волосы и зеленые глаза.
- 10) Она стройная и не очень высокая.
- 11) Моего отца зовут Николай. Ему 43 года.
- 12) Он работает в телекоммуникационной компании.
- 13) Мой отец высокий красивый мужчина с приятной улыбкой.
- 14) У него черные волосы и карие глаза.
- 15) Теперь несколько слов обо мне.
- 16) Mне 18 лет. Я студентка.
- 17) Я учусь в педагогическом институте.
- 18) Я буду учителем начальной школы.
- 19) Что касается моего характера и интересов, друзья говорят, что я общительная, честная, решительная и жизнерадостная.
- 20) Они считают меня трудолюбивым и старательным человеком.
- 21) Я ценю в людях ум, честность и доброту.
- 22) Мне не нравится, когда люди агрессивны и упрямы.
- 23) Я люблю проводить свободное время с своими друзьями.
- 24) Я очень люблю животных.
- 25) Дома у меня живут две кошки, хомяк и попугай.
- 26) Мне нравится заботиться о них.
- 27) Мое хобби косплей и рисование.
- 28) Я также занимаюсь спортом.
- 29) Мне нравится играть в волейбол и плавать.
- 30) Иногда я участвую в местных спортивных соревнованиях.

### **Ex. 19.** Answer the questions.

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) Where are you from?
- 3) When were you born?
- 4) How large is your family?
- 5) Who is the head of your family? Describe him/her, please.
- 6) What do your parents like to do in their free time?
- 7) Have you got a brother or a sister? How old are they? Are they married or single?
- 8) Do you often quarrel with your siblings?
- 9) Do you have grandparents? How old are they? Where do they live?
- 10) Is there the generation gap in your family leading to misunderstanding?
- 11)What are you fond of? Do your relatives have any hobbies?
- 12) Do you have distant relatives? How do you keep contact with them?
- 13) What are the relations in your family?
- 14) What is better to your mind to have a nuclear or an extended family?
- 15) Are there any traditions in your family?

# Ex. 20. Try to describe the advantages and the disadvantages of having a large or a small family. Use the prompts below.

	an extended family	a nuclear family
Having privacy and personal space		
Having much love and support		
Being the centre of attention		
Fighting for parents' love and attention		
Baby-sitting the younger ones		
Having a lot of communication		
Doing things together		
Arguing / having disputes		
Helping out around the house		
Having close relationships		

### Ex. 21. What do you know about British and American families? Read the text and find out what is new for you.

A family may include parents and their children, grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins, as well as more distant relatives. But when British and American people use the word "family" they often mean only mother, father and their children. In a general social context "the family" is usually taken to mean this nuclear family.

Society in Britain and the USA is traditionally based on a nuclear family living in the same house and closely involved in each other's lives. In the last century the typical family was a husband and wife, and two or three children. The father spent all day at work and made most of the decisions about how the money he earned was spent. The mother stayed at home to manage the house and look after the children. Children were expected to obey their parents.

Many modern families live rather differently, and because of this some people think that the family unit is dying and society is being weakened. Many couples still get married, but others live together without getting married. A few years ago, couples living together usually got married when they decided to start a family (to have children), but this happens less now. Another trend is for people to get married later in life and to have fewer children, so the size of the average family is shrinking.

Many families are disturbed each year as a result of divorce. In the USA about half of all married couples get divorced. In Britain the divorce rate has dramatically increased since the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Many are brought up in single-parent families (families in which children are looked after by their mother or father, not both) and only see the other parent occasionally. Other children have two homes and divide their time between them. If the parents remarry (each marry other people) the children may have to fit into a step-family (a family in which the parents have been married before and have children from their previous marriages). They may later have half-brothers or half-sisters from the new marriage. Families in which some children are adopted (legally and permanently made part of another family) or fostered (looked after by another family for

a period of time) because their own parents cannot take care of them are not uncommon.

### Ex. 22. Answer the questions.

1) What do British and American people mean when they use the word "family"?

- 2) What was the typical family of the last century?
- 3) Who was the head of the family at that time?
- 4) What did the mother usually do?
- 5) Why do people think that nowadays the family unit is dying?
- 6) When do modern couples decide to marry?
- 7) Why is the size of the average family shrinking?

8) Is divorce a common thing for the British? What about the Americans?

9) What is a single-parent family?

10) What is a step-family?

11) Are there many families with adopted or fostered children in the USA and Great Britain?

12) Is family a great value for people living in the USA or the UK?

### Ex. 23. Finish the sentences according to the text.

- 1) A family may include ....
- 2) In a general social context "the family" is ....
- 3) In the last century the typical family was ....
- 4) The father spent all day at work and the mother ....
- 5) Children were expected ....
- 6) Many modern families live ....
- 7) Many couples get married, but others live together ....
- 8) Another trend is ....
- 9) Many families are disturbed as a result of ....
- 10) Many children are brought up in ....
- 11) If the parents remarry, children ....
- 12) Families with adopted or fostered children are ....

## Ex 24. Memorize the following words and word combinations. Describing the physical appearance

## **Height**

tall short of average height middle-sized

## **③** Build / Figure

a good figure well-built slim thin overweight plump fat

# 🙂 Hair

blond, fair curly wavy dark grey a mop of hair bald braided

## ③ Face

eyes bushy eyebrows curving eyelashes a snub nose small ears high forehead to wear glasses freckles a mole on the forehead dimples in the cheeks

# Ex. 25. Translate the words in brackets to finish the people's description.

1) Emma is a (высокая) and (стройная) young woman. She has long (волнистые) thick hair which she wears in a ponytail. Her eyes are large and beautiful. She has a charming smile and a pleasant voice.

2) Brain is a teen. He is (среднего роста) and wears glasses. He has a lot of (веснушки) on his cheeks. He is (хорошо сложен), his hair is (темные) and closely cropped.

3) David is middle-aged. He is (лысый) and looks (старше) his age. He is (невысокий), rather fat. He wears a beard and a moustache. His eyes are hazel and the nose is turned up. He is strong and calm.

4) Carol is in her thirties. She is a (привлекательная) brunette. She is about 160 cm tall. Her hair is (кудрявые) and (густые). Usually she wears it parted in the middle. She looks like a child with her full cheeks and (голубые) eyes.

5) Andrea has an oval (лицо) with pale skin and high forehead. Her face features are very delicate. She has (длинные) eyelashes, (узкие) cheekbones and well-cut lips. Her hair is shoulder long and she wears it loose. Andrea has a thick fringe.

## Ex. 26. Guess the words.

- 1) It grows on the man's head.
- 2) People hear sounds with them.
- 3) People see with them.
- 4) The hair on a man's face between the nose and the mouth.
- 5) People speak and eat with it.

Ex. 27. Try to describe your friend's appearance and character. Use the following prompts.

1) My friend's name is ....

2) My friend is tall (short, middle-sized, ... ).

3) He / She has plain (regular, irregular, delicate, striking, ...) face features.

4) He / She has an oval (round, thin, ...) face, a straight (an aquiline, a turned up, ...) nose, thick (fair, dark) hair, big brown (hazel, green, grey, ...) eyes and a pleasant smile.

5) He / She has plump (rosy, hollow) cheeks (with dimples).

6) I find my friend smart (good-looking, nice, handsome, pretty, ...).

7) Besides, my friend is known for his / her friendly character.

8) He / She is an open-minded (bright, active, trustworthy, serious, cheerful, easy-going, modest, polite, good-natured, frank, reserved, honest, sincere, loyal, ...) person.

9) More than that, he / she is considerate, (supportive, tactful, just, generous, ...) and responsible (hard-working, diligent, clever, talented, ...). But sometimes he / she can be stubborn (lazy, inattentive, bossy, nervous, absent-minded, hot-tempered, ...) and selfish (rude, impatient, jealous, ...).

10) I can always turn to my friend whenever I'm in trouble, and he /she will support and understand me.

U			
Positive characteristics	Negative characteristics		

Ex. 28. Fill in the table. Use the adjectives from exercise 27.

e. g. calm	$\rightarrow$	nervous
clever		
		lazy
emotional		
		inattentive
		greedy
		careless
polite		
		weak-willed
independent		
		hesitant

Ex. 29. Find the antonyms to the following adjectives.

### Ex. 30. Translate the sentences into English.

1) Наша дочь очень упрямая. Мы часто спорим и ссоримся.

2) Учитель должен быть честным и справедливым.

3) Мой друг заботливый и преданный.

4) Что вы думаете об этом молодом художнике? – Мне кажется, он очень талантливый и искренний.

5) Говорят, что она очень красивая, но беспечная и нерешительная девушка.

6) Илона старательная студентка, но иногда бывает ленивой и невнимательной.

7) Он такой рассеянный, что все время что-нибудь теряет.

8) Их племянница вспыльчивая и нетерпеливая.

9) Моя двоюродная сестра сильно отличается от всех людей, которых я знаю. Она очень эмоциональная, чувствительная и скромная.

10)Ее тетя некрасивая, но у нее прекрасный характер и чувство юмора.

# Ex. 31. What is your Zodiac sign? What traits of character are characteristic for you?

### **DO YOU BELIEVE IN ASTROLOGY?**

### **Υ** ARIES (21/03 – 20/04)

Energetic, bossy, often bad-tempered, warm, generous, sensitive, artistic.

### ♂ TAURUS (21/04 – 21/05):

Hard-working, calm, friendly. Interested in business, money, friends and family.

### **I** GEMINI (22/05 – 21/06):

Clever, witty, very talkative, changeable. Interested in books, people and ideas.

### ∽ CANCER (22/06 – 23/07):

Humorous, conservative, often happy, anxious, shy. Interested in history.

### **∂** LEO (24/07 – 23/08):

Proud, bossy, independent, either very tidy or very untidy, passionate and very generous.

### ₩ VIRGO (24/08 – 23/09):

Practical, punctual, critical, hard-working, perfectionist. Interested in nature.

### ≏ LIBRA (24/09 – 23 10):

Friendly, energetic (but also lazy), pleasant, argumentative. Interested in sport, animals.

### **M**, SCORPIO (24/10 − 22/11):

Brave, sometimes violent, extremist, possessive, passionate. Often very religious.

### **★** SAGGITARIUS (23/11 – 21/12):

Talkative, self-confident, cheerful. Interested in sport, travel, living dangerously.

### **%** CAPRICORN (22/12 − 20/01):

Conservative, polite, serious, sociable, but shy. Interested in home, politics, people.

### **AQUARIUS** (21/01 – 19/02):

Tolerant, sociable, but unstable. Interested in sport and politics. Often brilliant or mad.

#### **₩ PISCES (20/02 – 20/03):**

Sensitive, emotional, imaginative, artistic, depressive. Very interested in themselves.

# Ex. 32. Complete the sentences: decide where the phrases (A-F) go into the text. There is one extra phrase you don't need to use.

- a) shared interest or activity
- b) jokes, hobbies
- c) a group of close friends
- d) they are my
- e) help and support
- f) and like well

A friend is a person you know (1). How do we choose our friends? Most friendships begin with (2). We like people who think and feel like we. Many people say they have (3), not just one or two best friends. Having a group of people who can (4) us seems more secure. Friends share problems, (5) gossip. This is all what people need and long for.

1	2	3	4	5

Ex. 33. Match the words in column A with their definitions in column B.

Α	В
1) a close friend	a) people with whom you study
2) the best friend	b) a person you share your room with
3) groupmates	c) someone you like and trust
4) collegues	d) the one you feel closest to
5) a roommate	e) people you work with
6) an acquaintance	f) a person you know a little

# Ex. 34. Read the essay. Do you agree with the author? What is better for you to have only one or a circle of friends?

People often ask why I have a variety of friends who are all different in character. They wonder how I get on with them all.

I think that each one helps bring out a "different" part of me. With one of them I am a polite, good guy.

I joke with one friend and talk about serious matters with another. I have my wine with some of my friends and play football with other friends.

My friends understand me better than I do; they support me through good and bad days. I listen to their problems and give advice and my friends listen to me when I need it.

They are all like pieces of a puzzle. When completed they form a wonderful picture.

Doctors say that a circle of friends is often better for our health than some medicine, they calls them Vitamins F (= Friends). If you take Vitamin F constantly you look and feel much younger.

I am happy that I have a stock of such Vitamins.

1) to hang out	a) to become familiar with someone's personality
2) to get back in touch/contact	b) to spend time with somebody
3) to get on well	c) to communicate with someone
4) to get to know each other	d) to have a friendly relationship with someone
5) to have a lot in common	e) to have many similar interests and opinions
6) to keep/stay in touch/contact	g) to see and talk to someone
7) to lose touch/contact	h) to stop talking to someone because you are angry with him or her
8) to meet	i) to spend time with someone by appointment
9) to meet up	j) to start communicating with someone after a period of no communication
10) to fall out (with someone)	k) to stop communicating with someone

Ex. 35. Match the words below with the definitions.

# Ex. 36. Open the brackets. Use the Present or the Past Simple Tense.

1. I first (to meet) my friend when I was at school.

2. We (to have a lot in common). We liked the same music and the same sports.

3. We (to get to know) each other very well. We learned a lot about each other.

4. We (to lose touch/contact) when I went away to university. I was too busy to email or phone my friend.

5. We (to get back in touch/contact) after university. I rang my friend one day because I missed him.

6. We (to get on well) because we understand each other.

7. We never (to fall out) because we tend to agree with each other on most things.

8. We (to keep/stay in touch/contact) by email and phone. We speak to each other at least once a week.

9. We (to meet up) once a month or so. We usually go to a cafe together.

10. I like (to hang out) with my friend. It's nice to chat about what's happening in our lives.

### Ex. 37. Translate the sentences into English.

1) Это твой друг или просто знакомый?

2) Обычно в выходные я слушаю музыку или просто общаюсь с друзьями.

3) После работы они встречаются, чтобы поболтать в пабе.

4) Один из моих близких друзей учится в медицинской академии.

5) Мы встретились еще в школе.

6) Мой лучший друг живет сейчас далеко, поэтому мы поддерживаем связь через интернет.

7) Мы поссорились и перестали общаться.

8) У вас есть что-нибудь общее: увлечения, интересы, цели?

9) Раньше они хорошо ладили друг с другом.

10)К сожалению, я потеряла контакт с моими одноклассниками.

#### Ex. 38. Answer the questions.

1. How did you meet your best friend? 2. What do you have in common? 3. Have you ever lost touch/contact? 4. What special qualities does your best friend have? 5. Have you ever fallen out with each other? 6. How do you keep/stay in touch/contact? 7. How often do you meet up? 8. How do you spend time together? 9. What do you like best of all in your friend? 10. Are you a good friend?

#### Ex. 39. Express your opinion.

1. Is it easy for you to make new friends? Why (not)?

2. Who is your newest friend? How did you meet?

3. What qualities are most important to you in a friend? (Honesty? A sense of humour? Something else?)

4. Have you ever made friends with someone through the Internet? Have you ever met this person face-to-face? Why (not)?

5. Do you think a man and a woman can be "just good friends"? Why (not)?

6. What is more important for young people nowadays, friends or a family? Which is more important for you, and why?

7. Do you consider yourself to be a good friend? What qualities do you offer your friends?

8. What do you and your friends usually do together?

## Ex. 40. Are you really a good friend? Answer "Yes" or "No". Calculate your score and find out how good a friend you are.

### TEST

1) I never talk behind my friend's back.

2) I keep my friend's secrets.

3) I never take my friend's possessions without his / her permission.

4) I'm a good listener. I try to understand my friend's problems and give him / her good advice.

5) I honour and respect my friend's personal boundaries.

6) I apologize when I mess up.

7) I can sacrifice my self-interest for the sake of my friend.

8) I don't make myself someone I am not.

9) I can easily forgive and forget.

10)I am a frank person with a good sense of humour.

#### Answer score:

Your score is 8-10 points: You are the best friend!

Your score is 3-7 points: You are a good friend, but you can do better.

Your score is 0-2 points: You must improve yourself.

# PAGES OF LITERATURE

#### Ex. 41. Read and translate the text.

#### THE LAST LEAF

(after O. Henry)

#### **O.** Henry (1862–1910)

O. Henry (William Sydney Porter) is one of the most widely published modern authors. His works have been translated into nearly every language. He has been called "the American Maupassant" and is ranked among the world's outstanding short-story writers.

O. Henry worked as a clerk, a bookkeeper, a draftsman and a bank teller before turning to writing. He contributed much to the American short story and was the most popular of the American shortstory writers before World War I. He was the author of about three hundred short stories. The best of these were published in the books: "Cabbages and Kings" (1904), "The Four Million" (1906), "Heart of the West" (1907), "The Trimmed Lamp" (1907), "The Voice of the City" and others.

Some collections of his short stories were issued after O. Henry's death: "Sixes and Sevens" (1911), "Rolling Stones" (1913). Robert H. Davis, one of his biographers, said: "When I get low-spirited, I read O. Henry." Today the desire to read him is as persistent as ever.

Sue often met Joanna (everybody called her Johnsy) in a little cafe on the East Side of New York, where the two girls came for lunch almost every day. Sue was from Maine, on the east coast, Johnsy, from California, – in the west. Johnsy was small and quiet, with big, blue eyes and light hair; Sue was dark, and bigger and stronger than Johnsy.

Perhaps because they were so different, or perhaps because they soon discovered, that they liked the same things in art and music, and the same poems and salads, they became friends – very good friends – and they decided to live together and paint pictures and try to become great artists. They didn't have much money, but they were young and full of hope, and life seemed good to them.

That was in May. In November, a cold gentleman that the doctors called Mr. Pneumonia came to New York. He went into a few houses in the streets and squares where the rich people lived, but on the East Side he visited almost every family. He didn't go near Sue, but he put his cold hands on little Johnsy, and now she lay in her bed and looked out of the window at the grey wall of the next house. She was not interested in anything; she spoke less every day, and every day there was less hope in her eyes.

One morning the doctor called Sue into the corridor and closed the door. "She is worse," he said, "and her life is in danger. She has only one chance to live. And that chance is that she must want to live. I'll do everything I can, of course, but I can do nothing without my patient's help. She is seriously ill, and she isn't interested in anything. If you can make her ask one question: about food, or about clothes, or about her favourite picture, she will have a much better chance to live."

The doctor went away, and Sue stood in the corridor and cried. I mustn't cry!" she thought at last. "She mustn't know how seriously ill she is!" And she stopped crying and washed her eyes with cold water and went back into their room with a smile on her face.

"The doctor says you must have some soup, and you must drink warm milk and eat fruit," she began, but Johnsy wasn't listening. She was looking out of the window, and she was counting. Sue could hear the numbers: "Twelve," then, after a minute, "Eleven," and after another minute, "Ten, nine," together.

Sue looked out of the window, but she could see nothing to count there. She could see only the dirty yard and the grey wall of the next house, with an old vine on it. There were only a few leaves on the vine now, and they were yellow and brown.

"What are you counting, Johnsy dear?" Sue asked. "Eight," Johnsy said. "Three days ago there were almost a hundred; I couldn't count them all. But now it's easy. There are only eight."

"Eight what, dear? Tell me!" "Leaves. On that vine. When the last leaf falls, I must go too."

"Nonsense!" Sue said angrily. "Those old leaves are only old leaves; the vine loses all of its leaves every autumn. But you – the doctor says you have a good chance – the doctor is sure you will soon be well again. Try to rest, Johnsy, and don't think about those old leaves! I must finish my picture. If I can sell it, I'll buy you some nice fruit."

"Don't buy any fruit, I don't want anything at all," Johnsy said, and she seemed very tired. "I don't want to think, and I don't want to wait. I am very tired, and I only want to go down, down, down – where I can rest, at last."

"Don't be foolish!" Sue said. "These strange ideas come to you because you are ill. Please, Johnsy, sleep now, if you can. I must run to Behrman and ask him to be my model. I'll be back in a few minutes." And she ran out of the room.

When Behrman was a young man, he decided to become a great artist. For forty years he tried, but he did not even become a good artist. Now he was more than sixty. Sometimes he sold his paintings, but he never had any money, because he drank. In the whole world, he loved only two people – Johnsy and Sue, and he thought he had to take care of them. "I'll paint a masterpiece," he often told them. "And then we'll go away from these dirty little rooms!" When Sue told him about Johnsy, Behrman was very angry. "Why didn't you take better care of her?" he shouted. "I'll never be a model for your pictures! Poor, poor Johnsy!"

"She is so ill," Sue said. "And her head is full of strange ideas. She counts the leaves on that old vine, and she thinks that when the last leaf falls, she will go too. All right, Mr. Behrman, if you don't want to be my model..."

"Who said I won't be your model?" Behrman shouted. "Women are so foolish! Come, quickly! Johnsy is lying ill in bed, and you're standing here and talking"

Johnsy was sleeping when Sue came into the room with Behrman. They went to the window and looked out. For five minutes Behrman was looking at the vine, then he went to the door and went away without a word.

During the night, a cold rain began to fall, and the wind became stronger and louder. Sue sat near Johnsy's bed; she did not sleep all night. Very early in the morning, she saw that Johnsy's eyes were open, and she was looking out of the window. When Sue looked, she saw that there was only one leaf on the vine.

"It is the last," Johnsy said. "I heard the wind all night, and I can't understand why it didn't fall. I'm sure it will fall today, and I'll die at the same time." "Oh, Johnsy," Sue said, "think of me! What will I do without you?" But Johnsy did not answer.

Slowly the day passed. Every minute seemed an hour. At the end of the day, the north wind came again, and it brought the cold autumn rain. It rained all night, and in the morning the two girls looked out of the window together. The leaf was there.

For a long time, Johnsy lay quiet. Then she said, "I heard the wind during the whole night, but that brave little leaf fought it. I've been a bad girl, Sue, and now I am sorry. That last leaf has taught me how to fight for my life, how bad it is to want to die. You may bring me some bread and butter and tea now, and later, I'll drink a cup of milk." An hour later, she said, "Sue, I'd like to paint a picture – a picture of a storm on the sea."

The doctor came in the afternoon, and when he went away, he said to Sue, "Her chances are much better. If you take good care of her, you'll win. And now, I must go to another patient. His name is Behrman, an artist, I think. Pneumonia, too. We'll take him to the hospital, but he is old, and his heart isn't strong. There is no hope for him, I'm afraid."

The next day, the doctor said to Sue, "Johnsy's life is in no danger now. Give her food and let her rest, and she will be all right."

A few days later, Sue came to Johnsy's bed and sat down. "I have something to tell you, dear," she said. "Mr. Behrman died in the hospital today. Pneumonia. They found some green and yellow paint in his room. Do you see that leaf? It isn't on the vine. Behrman painted it on the wall behind the vine. He painted it that terrible night, when the last leaf fell. It is his masterpiece."

# Ex. 42. Learn the following words and expressions by heart. Find the sentences with them in the text.

a coast - побережье to discover – открывать, обнаруживать to seem - казаться pneumonia - пневмония, воспаление легких a danger - опасность a patient - пациент to make smb. do smth. - заставить к.л. сделать ч.л. to count - считать an old vine – старая виноградная лоза nonsense - нонсенс, чепуха angrily - сердито to be angry with - сердиться на к.л. a leaf - лист tired - уставший foolish - глупый strange - странный a model - модель, натурщик

to sell - продавать to take care of - заботиться о к.л. a masterpiece - шедевр to shout - кричать to pass - проходить to fight - бороться, сражаться to win - выиграть, победить terrible - ужасный a hope - надежда an artist - художник a heart - сердце

### Ex. 43. Write down the plural form of the following nouns.

an artist -	a family -
a life -	money -
a leaf -	a day -
a man -	an eye -
a woman -	a patient -
a masterpiece -	a chance -
a cup -	a yard -

#### Ex. 44. Finish the sentences. Use the information from the text.

This is Johnsy. She is from .... She is small and .... She has big, ... eyes and ... hair.

This is Sue. She is from ... . She is dark, with ... eyes and ... hair. She is bigger and stronger than Johnsy.

This is Mr. Behrman. He is more than ... years old. When he was young, he decided to become a .... For ... years he tried, but he did not ... . He painted pictures and ... them, but he never had any money, because he .... . He hadn't his own family, he loved only two people – ... and ..., and he wanted ... of them. He dreamed to paint a ... to go away from these dirty little rooms.

# Ex. 45. Translate into English, pay attention to the vocabulary words.

- 1) The doctor said that the patient's life was not in danger.
- 2) You should take care of these orphans.

3) This ancient church is a real masterpiece of the 12<sup>th</sup> century Russian architecture. It made the greatest impression on me.

4) Don't be angry with me! I'm trying to solve this problem.

5) We spent the last warm summer days on the seaside enjoying free time and weather.

- 6) The patient didn't want to struggle for his life.
- 7) Our local football team won the first game in the championship.
- 8) This terrible noise made me feel nervous.
- 9) Time passes quickly.

10)I don't like when people shout at each other.

### **Ex. 46.** Answer the questions:

- 1) Who are the main characters of the story?
- 2) Why did the girls become friends? Were they alike?
- 3) Which of the girls became ill?
- 4) How do we know that it was a very serious illness?
- 5) What did Behrman want most of his life?
- 6) What did Johnsy say when she saw the only one leaf on the vine?
  - 7) What did Behrman do to save Johnsy's life?
  - 8) What did Johnsy understand looking at the last leaf?

9) Can we say that the leaf which was painted on the wall by Behrman was a real masterpiece?

10) What do you think of the story?

## Ex. 45. Who do these words belong to? When were they said?

1. «She has only one chance to live».

- 2. «Three days ago there were almost a hundred».
- 3. «I'll paint a masterpiece».

- 4. «I've been a bad girl, and now I'm sorry».
- 5. «I'll never be a model for your pictures».
- 6. «There's no hope for him, I'm afraid».

### Ex. 46. Read and translate the poem. Learn it by heart. Into my Heart an Air that Kills

Alfred Edward Housman

Into my heart an air that kills From yon far country blows. Where are those blue remembered hills, What spires, what farms are those?

That it's the land of lost content, I see its shining plain. The happy highways where I went And cannot come again.

## Ex. 47. Find some additional information about the author of the poem Alfred Edward Housman and his creative activity.

Alfred Edward Housman (1859-1936) is known as an English classical scholar and poet.

The poem "Into my Heart an Air that Kills" was taken from his book "The Shropshire Lad", a collection of sixty-three poems of extraordinary beauty and feeling. Housman's verse considers the helplessness of man, the fragility of life and the terrible effects of war, against the background of an achingly beautiful countryside. The main idea of the poem "Into my Heart an Air that Kills" is nostalgia and growing old.

### UNIT 2. EAST OR WEST, HOME IS BEST

So many countries, so many customs. Who lives sees much. Who travels, sees more. (Proverbs)

-	
1) Russia	a) Turkish
2) England	b) British
3) Canada	c) German
4) New Zealand	d) Swiss
5) Australia	e) Russian
6) Turkey	f) Portuguese
7) the USA	g) Japanese
8) Germany	h) Korean
9) France	i) Australian
10)China	j) American
11)Japan	k) English
12)Korea	1) Canadian
13)Switzerland	m) French
14)Great Britain	n) New Zealander
15)Portugal	o) Chinese

Ex. 1. Match the country with the corresponding nationality.

### Ex. 2. Read and translate the text.

### The UK

### **③** The name

The official name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. People often call it just the UK or Great Britain. That is wrong because Great Britain is only a part of the UK. The UK includes Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) and Northern Ireland. The capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast. London is at the same time the capital of all the UK. It is situated on the river Thames. Complete the table.

the UK			
Great Britain			Northern Ireland
England	Scotland	Wales	
London			Belfast

### **③** Geography

The UK is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands: Great Britain and Ireland and lot of small islands (the Isle of Man, the Hebrides, the Orkney Islands, the Shetland Islands).

The country is located to the north-west of Europe. It is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the north and north-west, by the North Sea in the east, by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover in the south and southeast. The total area of the UK is more than 94,000 square miles (243610 km<sup>2</sup>). The population is about 69 million. The official language is English.

The climate of Great Britain is rather mild. It is not very cold in winter and it is not too hot in summer. It often rains. It rains in all the seasons of the year. It does not often snow in Great Britain. It usually snows in the north and west of the country.

Though there are many mountains in Great Britain, they are not very high. In Scotland the biggest mountain chain is the Grampians. Ben Nevis is the highest peak of the Grampians at 1,345 metres above sea level.

The Pennine Chain is usually called "a backbone of England".

The mountains that stretch across the territory of Wales and are in the Lake District are called the Cumbrian Mountains. There are sixteen lakes here: Bassenthwaite Lake, Windermere, Buttermere, Ulswater, Wastwater, Coniston Water and others. It is the most beautiful and the wettest part of the country. The highest peak of the Cumbrian Mountains is mount Snowdon (1,085 m).

The Cheviot Hills separate England from Scotland. This region is famous due to short-wooled sheep breeding as well as producing high quality woolen stuff. This woolen cloth is called "cheviot". There are many rivers in Great Britain: the Trent, the Wye, the Clyde, the Avon and many others. The main river is the Thames, the longest one is the Severn (about 350 kilometres). (Приложение 4)

Area:	
Population:	
Isles:	
Oceans:	
Seas:	
Lakes:	
Mountains:	
Rivers:	

Complete the table.

### **③** The political organization

The UK is a parliamentary monarchy. The Queen or the King is the head of the state. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.

The British Parliament consists of two Houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords.

The main political parties are the Labour, the Liberal and the Conservative. They play an important role in the life of the country.

British monarchs	British Prime Ministers	British political parties	
Queen Elisabeth II	Boris Johnson	the Conservative party	
(6.02.1952-8.09.2022)	(24.07.2019-6.09.2022)	the Conservative party	
King Charles	Liz Truss		
(8.02.2022)	(6.09.2022-25.10.2022)		
	Rishi Sunak		
	(25.10.2022-5.07.2024)		
	Keir Starmer		
	(5.07.2024)		

Complete the table.

### **③** Symbols

The flag of Great Britain is blue, red and white, it is called the Union Jack. The flag is made up of three crosses: the cross of St. George (the

patron saint of England), the cross of St. Andrew (the patron saint of Scotland) and the cross of St. Patrick (the cross of Ireland). The national anthem is "God save the King/Queen". The national currency is a pound.

The four parts of the country have their own national emblems. The red rose is the national emblem of England, the thistle is the emblem of Scotland, the daffodil and the leek are the emblems of Wales and the shamrock is the emblem of Ireland.

1				
The parts of the UK				
England	England Scotland Wales			
	The national symbol			
			shamrock	
Union Jack				
the cross of St.				
George (red)				

Complete the table.

### ③ The economy

The UK has a well-developed industry. The most important mineral resources are coal, limestone, natural gas, petroleum and iron ore. Agriculture is also highly developed and plays an important part in the economy of the country. The widely spread agricultural products are wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets, fruit and vegetables. The main industrial centres are Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield.

There are a lot of universities, colleges, schools, theatres, galleries and museums in the country. Oxford and Cambridge are the oldest universities in Great Britain. They are very famous all over the world. The largest cities of the UK are London, Birmingham, Manchester, Belfast, Dublin, Cardiff and Glasgow.

I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		
Mineral resources	Agricultural products	Largest cities
coal	sugar beets	London
	wheat	Birmingham

Complete the table.

### Ex. 3. Answer the questions.

1. What is the official name of the UK?

2. How do people often call the country?

3. What parts does the UK include?

4. What is the capital of the country?

5. What river is it situated on?

6. What isles does the UK occupy?

7. What oceans and seas is the country washed by?

8. What is the area and the population of the country?

9. What is the climate of Great Britain?

10. What mountains are among the highest in Great Britain?

11. How is the Pennine Chain usually called?

12. Where is Snowdon located?

13. What mountains separate England from Scotland?

14. What are the Cheviot Hills famous for?

15. What do you know about the rivers?

16. What is the state organization of the country?

17. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?

18. What are the national flag and the anthem of the UK?

19. What is the official currency of the country?

20. What are the national symbols in each part of the UK?

21. Is the UK a country with a well-developed industry and agriculture?

22. What mineral resources is the country rich in?

23. What are the main industrial centres?

24. What are the widely spread agricultural products?

25. Is Great Britain an educational and cultural country?

26. What are the largest universities of the UK?

27. What are the largest cities of the country?

### Ex. 4. Find the English equivalents to the following wordcombinations in the text.

ячмень; быть расположенным; железная руда; северо-запад; состоять из; овцеводство; довольно мягкий; чертополох; включать в

себя: занимать; лук-порей; отделять; гимн; быть известным; шерстяная ткань; горная цепь; парламентская монархия; глава национальный святой правительства; символ; палата лордов; покровитель; умеренный климат; политическая партия; хорошо развитая промышленность; нарцисс; природный газ; король или ископаемые; королева; полезные известняк; широко распространенные сельскохозяйственные культуры; валюта; промышленные центры; население; колледжи; трилистник; университеты; острова; восток; столица; музеи и галереи; над уровнем моря; крест; нефть.

### Ex 5. Choose the proper words in brackets.

1. Great Britain is situated in (the north, south, north-west) of Europe.

2. It is washed by (the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean).

3. (The North Sea, the Irish Sea, the English Channel) is located between Ireland and Great Britain.

4. The area of the country is (94,000, 120,000, 69000) square miles.

5. The capital of the country is (Glasgow, Cardiff, London).

- 6. The official language is (English, French, Welsh).
- 7. The currency is (a pound, a dollar, a euro).
- 8. The landscape of England is (flat, mountainous).
- 9. The climate is (hot, mild, rainy).

10. The highest mountain peak is (Snowdon, Ben Nevis, Scafell Pike).

11. The Lake District is in (Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, England).

12. The main river is (the Severn, the Thames, the Clyde).

- 13. The King is (the head of the state, the head of the government).
- 14. There are (three, five, six) leading political parties.
- 15. The Union Jack is made up of (four, three, two) crosses.
- 16. The main mineral resources are (coal, natural gas, oil).

17. The widely spread agricultural products are (milk, wheat, potatoes).

18. Sheep breeding is developed in (England, Scotland, Wales).

19. The patron saint of Scotland is (St. Andrew, St. George, St. Patrick).

20. Birmingham, Manchester and Sheffield are the main (largest cities, agricultural centers, industrial centres).

### Ex 6. Translate into English.

1. Великобритания расположена на северо-западе Европы.

2. Площадь страны 94,000 квадратных мили, население 69 миллионов.

3. Столица Великобритании – Лондон.

4. Климат в Великобритании мягкий и влажный. Дождь идет круглый год.

5. Ландшафт Англии и Ирландии – равнинный, Шотландия и Уэльс – гористые.

6. Камберлендские горы известны прекрасными озерами. Эта часть страны называется «Озерный Край».

7. Великобритания – парламентская монархия. Король или королева – глава государства, а премьер министр – глава правительства.

8. Великобритания имеет хорошо развитую промышленность и сельское хозяйство.

9. Главные промышленные центры – Бирмингем, Манчестер, Шеффилд.

10. В стране много школ, колледжей, университетов, театров и музеев.

### Ex. 7. Fill in the blanks.

### **Test "Great Britain"**

Britain, which is formally known as the  $\dots$  (1) is the political unity of  $\dots$  (2),  $\dots$  (3),  $\dots$ (4) and  $\dots$ (5) .The British Isles lying to the  $\dots$  (6) of

Europe include two islands  $- \dots (7)$  and  $\dots (8)$ , and some five thousand small islands.

The country is separated from the continent of Europe by the ... (9) Sea and the ... Channel (10). From the west it is washed by the ... (11) Ocean. The ... (12) Sea lies between England and Ireland.

The surface of Eastern England is ... (13), Scotland and Wales are ... (14).

The mountains are not very high. The highest peak is ... (15). The ... (16) Mountains occupy the greater part of Wales.

There are many rivers in Britain. But none of them is very long. The principal rivers are  $\dots$  (17) and  $\dots$  (18).

The climate of the country is ... (19). Sometimes it rains and sometimes it snows. The worst thing about the climate in England is the thick ... (20), which is often in autumn and in winter. London is called "the home of ... (21)".

Great Britain is a ... (22) monarchy. The official head of the country is ... (23), but the real power belongs to ... (24). The British Parliament consists of two chambers: the ... (25) and ... (26).

The House of  $\dots$  (27) is elected every 4 years, the members of the House of  $\dots$  (28) are not elected.

The main political parties are the Conservative, the Liberals and the  $\dots$  (29).

The capital of Great Britain is ... (30)

## Ex. 8. Prepare the story about Great Britain. Use the following plan and the keywords.

1) General information (*the name of the country, the parts, the capital*)

2) Location (the British Isles, oceans and seas, the area and the population)

3) Landscape (climate, mountains, rivers, lakes)

4) State organization (the head of the state, the head of the government, political parties)

5) Symbols (*flag, currency, emblems*)

6) Economy (*mineral resources, agricultural products, industrial centres*)

7) Culture (largest cities, famous universities)

## Ex. 9. Read and translate the text. London

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. Situated on the both banks of the river Thames it is also a great port of the country. London is one of the largest and oldest cities of the world; its population is about 9.8 million people.

The Romans founded a settlement on the river Thames about 2000 years ago. They called it Londinium. London became a prosperous trading centre during Middle Ages. Since that time it has continued to grow in size and prosperity.

London consists of many parts and they differ from each other. *The West End* is a symbol of wealth and luxury. The best and the most expensive hotels, restaurants, clubs, theatres, cinemas and the richest shops are situated there. *The East End* is the industrial part of London, rather unattractive in appearance, with a lot of factories, workshops and kilometers of docks. *The City* is the oldest part of London. It covers only about a square mile and few people live there, but over a million people enter the City in the day-time to work. It's a financial and business centre of Great Britain. Numerous banks, offices and trusts are concentrated in this part. Here there are the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and the headquarters of many of the richest companies and corporations in the world. Westminster is the administrative centre of London.

The geographical centre of London is *Trafalgar Square*. It was laid out during the early part of the 19th century to commemorate the naval victory of Britain, in which Admiral Lord Nelson took part and was fatally wounded. The Nelson Column with the statue of Admiral Nelson on the top is 185 feet high. At the base of it there are four bronze lions which are guarding the Column. There are always a lot of pigeons in the square and Londoners like to feed them, because the dove is the symbol of peace all over the world. Not far from Trafalgar Square there is a quite little street with very ordinary houses. You may be surprised to see a policeman standing at one of the houses. It is *Downing Street* and for the last 200 years at Number 10 each Prime Minister of England has been living there.

Downing Street leads to *Whitehall*. There was a palace here once, where from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 16<sup>th</sup> century the English kings and queens were living. Now it's just a street of government offices.

At the end of Whitehall is Parliament Square with the Houses of Parliament on the left and Westminster Abbey on the right.

The building of the *Houses of Parliament* dates from the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is in the Gothic style. There are two towers: the Victoria Tower and the Elisabeth Tower (the Clock Tower), which is famous for the hour bell and the clock named "Big Ben"

*Westminster Abbey* is one of the most beautiful and distinguished of all English buildings. It was founded in 1049. It is a crowning place of British monarchs. For nearly hundred years kings and queens of England have been crowned here. The Abbey contains the tombs and memorials of many famous English scientists such as Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton and others. It has its Poet Corner, where many writers are buried: Geoffrey Chaucer, Ben Johnson, Charles Dickens, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hardy and Rudyard Kipling. Here are memorials to William Shakespeare, John Milton, Robert Burns, George Byron, Walter Scott and other well-known English writers and poets.

*Buckingham Palace* is the royal residence. The vast house is comparatively new, has no style and quite uninteresting. Here one can see one of the most colourful and stirring of all London ceremonies, the Changing of the Guard. The ceremony starts at 10.45 a.m. and takes about 45 minutes. A lot of tourists come to see the ceremony and the royal guardsmen in their form – the red coat, white trousers and a bearskin tall hat.

The City's greatest monument and one of the finest Renaissance cathedrals is *St. Paul's Cathedral*. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren, famous English architect and took about 35 years to build, being finished in 1710. From far away you can see a huge dome with a golden

ball and a cross on the top. The inside of the cathedral is very beautiful. After looking round, one can climb 263 steps to the *Whispering Gallery*, which runs round the dome. It is called so because if someone whispers close to the wall on the one side, a person with his ear close to the wall on the other side can hear what is said.

The history of London is closely connected with the *Tower*. It is one of the most ancient buildings of London. It was founded by William the Conqueror. For many centuries the Tower has served as fortress, palace, state prison and royal treasury, now it is a museum. The grey stones of the Tower can tell terrible stories of violence and injustice. Many saddest and cruelest events took place within the walls of the Tower. Many people were executed here. There is a legend that the Tower will fall if it loses its ravens. The birds are carefully guarded by the Yeomen Warders. Every night exactly at 9.52 p.m. at the Tower of London the Ceremony of the Keys or locking up of the Tower for the night takes place. It goes back to the middle ages.

#### Ex. 10. Memorize the following words:

a population - население to found - основать a settlement - поселение prosperous - процветающий prosperity - процветание to grow - расти to differ from – отличаться от a wealth – богатство, благосостояние a luxury - роскошь numerous - многочисленный a headquarter – штаб-квартира to commemorate – служить напоминанием о ч-л. to take part in – принимать участие в ч.-л. to wound - ранить to guard - охранять a guardsman - гвардеец

a pigeon, a dove - голубь, белая голубка a raven - черный ворон ordinary - обычный, ординарный to lead to - вести к to govern - править, управлять a government - правительство a tomb - гробница, могила distinguished - выдающийся to crown - короновать to contain - содержать vast, huge - обширный, огромный comparatively - сравнительно colourful - красочный stirring - волнующий a dome - купол to whisper - шептать to climb - лазить, карабкаться to serve as - служить ч.-л. a fortress - крепость a prison - тюрьма royal / a king / a queen - королевский / король / королева a treasury - сокровищница, казна violence - жестокость, насилие injustice - несправедливость cruel – жестокий, суровый, беспощадный an event - событие middle ages – средние века

## Ex 11. Find the English equivalents to the following words and word-combinations in the text.

маленькое поселение, английские ученые, процветающий торговый центр, огромный купол, финансовый и деловой центр, служить напоминанием о морской победе, королевская семья, богатство и роскошь, смертельно ранить, выдающийся английский архитектор, служить тюрьмой, географический центр, сравнительно новый, символ мира, во всем мире, тесно связан, красочная церемония, средние века, собор в стиле Ренессанса, место коронации, готический стиль, жестокость и несправедливость, голуби, вороны, штаб-квартиры богатейших компаний, четыре бронзовых льва, подняться на 263 ступени, шептать.

### Ex. 12. Finish the sentences according to the text.

- 1. Black ravens live in ... .
- 2. The national flag of the UK is called ....
- 3. The ceremony of the Changing of the Guard can be seen ....
- 4. The Tower was founded by ....
- 5. Admiral Nelson took part in ....
- 6. There are 4 parts of London: ....
- 7. London was founded by ... .
- 8. Downing Street leads to ... .
- 9. The West End is the symbol of ... .
- 10. ... contains now tombs and memorials of ....
- 11. The building of ... lasted for about 35 years and it is one of the finest  $\ldots$ .

12. The City is the financial centre of Great Britain, here you can find  $\dots$ .

- 13. ... runs round the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 14. St. Paul's Cathedral was designed by ... .
- 15. Buckingham Palace is the royal ....

### Ex. 13. Find synonyms to the following words.

outstanding, old, huge, to conquer, to prosper, well-known, jail.

### Ex 14. Find antonyms to the following words.

cheap, interesting, sad, cruel, to start, attractive, to continue, new.

### Ex. 15. Form degrees of comparison of the following adjectives.

old. ancient, bad, colourful, famous, new, careful, expensive, good.

### **Ex. 16.** Answer the questions:

- 1) Where is London situated?
- 2) What is its population?
- 3) Who and when founded London?
- 4) When did it become the prosperous centre?
- 5) How many parts are there in London?
- 6) Which part is the oldest one? What is situated there?
- 7) What part of London is an industrial one?
- 8) What is the geographical centre of the British capital?
- 9) What can you see in Trafalgar Square?
- 10) What is Downing Street famous for?
- 11) What is there at the end of Whitehall?
- 12) When was the building of the Houses of Parliament erected?
- 13) When was Westminster Abbey founded?
- 14) What does the Abbey contain?

15) Where can we see the most interesting ceremony, the ceremony of the Changing of the Guard?

- 16) What is St. Paul's Cathedral famous for?
- 17) Where is the Whispering Gallery situated?
- 18) Who founded the Tower?
- 19) What events did take place in the Tower?
- 20) What ceremony takes place in the Tower every night?

### Ex. 17. Agree or disagree with the statements.

- 1) London is about twenty years old.
- 2) The population of London is about 10 million people.
- 3) London is situated on the river Clyde.
- 4) The city consists of two parts.
- 5) The City is the oldest part of London, its financial and business

centre.

- 6) The West End is called "the square mile".
- 7) The East End is the industrial area of London.
- 8) There is the Nelson Column in Trafalgar Square.
- 9) Big Ben is a big tower.

- 10) Poet's Corner is situated in St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 11) The Tower is the royal residence.
- 12) St. Paul's Cathedral was designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

13) The Ceremony of the Changing of the Guard takes place at the

Tower.

- 14) The Tower is a museum now.
- 15) London attracts crowds of visitors from home and abroad.

### **Ex. 18. Extend the statements.**

1. London is a political, economic and cultural centre of Great Britain.

- 2. London is a very old city.
- 3. There are some parts of London.
- 4. Trafalgar Square is the geographical centre of London.
- 5. Westminster Abbey is one of the most beautiful buildings.
- 6. Buckingham Palace is the royal residence.

7. The City's greatest monument and one of the finest Renaissance cathedrals is St. Paul's Cathedral.

8. The history of London is closely connected with the Tower.

## Ex. 19. Your friend is going to visit London. What can you tell him about this city?

### Ex. 20. Write down the words:

to comprise - включать в себя, содержать

to differ - отличаться

a development - развитие

to border on - граничить с

a boundary - граница

to destroy - разрушать

a valley - долина

coal - уголь

petroleum - нефть

natural gas - природный газ

sulfur - cepa corn - кукуруза soybeans - соевые бобы entirely - целиком, полностью a free enterprise - свободное предпринимательство a commodity - товар, предмет потребления a vehicle - транспортное средство Lake Superior - озеро Верхнее Lake Ontario - озеро Онтарио Lake Michigan - озеро Мичиган Lake Huron - озеро Гурон Lake Erie - озеро Эри the Mississippi - река Миссисипи the Missouri - река Миссури the Niagara - река Ниагара the Rio Grande - река Рио-Гранде the Colorado - река Колорадо the Columbia - река Колумбия the Hudson - река Гудзон Наwaii - остров Гавайи the Bering Strait - Берингов пролив Gulf of Mexico - Мексиканский залив the Appalachian - горы Аппалачи the Cordillera - горы Кордильера the Great Plains - Большая равнина the Rocky Mountains - Скалистые горы the Sierra Nevada range - горы Сьерра-Невада the Cascade range - Каскадные горы

### Ex. 21. Read and translate the text. The USA

The United States of America (commonly referred to as the United States, the U.S., the USA, the States or America) is a federal constitutional republic comprising fifty states and a federal district (the District of

Columbia). The states differ very much in size, population and economic development. The flag of the USA is called "Stars and Stripes". The 50 stars on the flag represent the 50 American states, and the 13 stripes represent the 13 British colonies that won independence from Great Britain in 1776. Other most famous symbols of the USA are the bold eagle and the Statue of Liberty, which is located in New York on Liberty Island.

The United States occupies the central part of the North American continent (except for Alaska and Hawaii), bordered by Canada to the north and Mexico to the south. The country is washed by the Atlantic Ocean in the east and by the Pacific Ocean in the west.

The largest state of Alaska lies in the northwest of the continent, with Canada to its east and Russia to the west across the Bering Strait. The state of Hawaii is an archipelago in the mid-Pacific. The country also possesses several territories, or insular areas, scattered around the Caribbean and Pacific.

At 9.8 million km<sup>2</sup> and with more than 345 million people, the United States is the fourth largest country by total area (after Russia, China and Canada).

The USA is one of the world's most ethnically diverse and multicultural nations, the product of large-scale immigration from many countries. These different people brought to their new land a wonderful mixture of customs and traditions. California, New York, Texas, Florida, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio are the most heavily populated states; Wyoming, Vermont and Alaska are the least populated states.

The continental part of the USA consists of 4 geographical parts: 2 highland and 2 lowland regions. The highland regions are the Appalachian Mountains in the east and the Cordillera in the west. The Appalachian Mountains are ancient, strongly destroyed mountains of no great height. The valleys between them are rich in coal. It is the oldest mountain system in the U.S.

Unlike the Appalachian Mountains of the east, the Cordillera is not a continuous chain. It consists of several high ranges, which are the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Range on the west. The Rocky Mountains are considered to be young, high, rough and irregular in shape. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Appalachian Mountains there is the vast Central Plain and the Plateau of Prairies or the Great Plains. The country's tallest peak is Mount McKinley, Alaska (6,194 m).

The main rivers of the USA are the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Rio Grande, the Colorado, the Columbia and the Hudson River. The Great Lakes form the boundary between the USA and Canada. The largest of them is Lake Superior, which, as its name implies, is the highest above the sea level. Lake Michigan lies entirely on the US territory; to the east is Lake Huron, from the southern end of which the St. Clair River leads into Lake Erie. From Lake Erie the Niagara River rushes over the famous Niagara Falls into Lake Ontario. (Приложение 4)

The USA has many natural resources, such as coal, petroleum and natural gas. The economy of the U.S. is based upon free enterprise. According to the International Monetary Fund, the U.S. produces 25% world product. The country is the largest importer of goods and third largest exporter. China, Mexico, Japan, and Germany are its top trading partners. The leading export commodity is electrical machinery, while vehicles constitute the leading import.

The U.S. is the third largest producer of oil in the world, as well as its largest importer. It is the world's number one producer of electrical and nuclear energy, as well as liquid natural gas, sulfur, phosphates, and salt. The country is the world's top producer of corn and soybeans.

The United States is one of the few countries in the world that has no "official" national language. The basic language spoken throughout the country is American English. The second language is Spanish.

There are many big cities in the country. They are Washington (the capital of the country), New York (the city of contrasts, financial and business centre), Boston (there are three universities in it), Chicago (one of the biggest industrial cities), San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Detroit (one of the biggest centers of the automobile industry), Hollywood (the centre of the American film business) and others.

# Ex. 22. Complete the table.BorderOceansStatesMountainsLakesRiverscountriesImage: Colspan="5">Image: Colspan="5">Complete the table.

## Ex. 23. Read the sentences and choose the best variant which fits each gap:

Cities

1. The USA is... .

a. the largest country in the world;

- b. the fourth largest country in the world;
- c. the second largest country in the world;
- 2. Its territory occupies about ... square kilometers.
  - a. 9,8 mln
  - b. 7,7 mln
  - c. 244 000
- 3. The population of the USA is more than ... million people.
  - a. 250
  - b. 345
  - c. 186,7
- 4. The largest state in the USA is ... .
  - a. Colombia
  - b. Hawaii
  - c. Alaska
- 5. The Great Lakes consist of ....
  - a. five lakes
  - b. six lakes
  - c. four lakes

6. The number of states in the USA is  $\dots$ .

- a. 50
- b. 13
- c. 30

7. The US produces nearly ... of the world's industrial products, agricultural goods and services.

a. 40%b. 25%

c. 30%

8. The flag of the USA is called ... .

a. "Fifty Stars"

b. "Stars and Stripes"

c. "Bright Stars"

9. The leading export product is....

a. corn

b. electrical machinery

c. cars

10. The country's tallest peak Mount McKinley is located in ....

a. Hawaii

b. Wyoming

c. Alaska

### Ex. 24. Say if the statements are true or false.

1. The USA borders on Canada in the south and Mexico in the north.

2. The largest state of the country is Colorado.

3. Different nations who inhabit the country now brought their own holidays and customs to the USA.

4. Wyoming, Vermont and Alaska are the most populated American states.

5. The Cordillera consists of the Rocky Mountains on the east and the Sierra Nevada and the Cascade Range on the west.

6. The USA is rich in various natural resources.

7. The highest peak McKinley is situated in Hawaii.

8. The Niagara River falls into Lake Erie.

9. Lake Erie is entirely located on the territory of the USA.

10. The bold eagle, the flag and the Statue of Liberty are the most famous symbols of the country.

### Ex. 25. Answer the following questions:

1. Where is the USA situated?

2. How many states does the USA consist of?

3. What are the country's main symbols?

4. What countries does it border on?

5. Does the country have the border with Russia?

6. What waters does the USA washed by?

7. What is the territory and the population of the USA?

8. What states are the least populated ones?

9. What are the highland regions?

10. Is the Cordillera a continuous chain?

11. What is the country's tallest peak?

12. What are the main rivers of the USA?

13. Which lake is the largest among the Great Lakes?

14. What natural resources is the USA rich in?

15. What does the USA import and export?

16. What are the top trading partners of the USA?

17. What language is spoken throughout the country?

18. What is the capital of the country?

19. What is the centre of the USA film business?

20. Which city has three universities?

### Ex. 26. Prepare the story about the USA. Use the following plan and the keywords.

1) General information (*the name of the country, the states, the symbols, the capital*)

2) Location (the North American continent, border countries, oceans, the area and the population, the most populated states)

3) Landscape (highland and lowland regions, mountains, plains, rivers, lakes)

4) Economy (*natural resources, export and import commodities, trading partners*)

5) Culture (*language*, *largest cities*)

## Ex. 27. Read the text and match the paragraphs (A - I) to the headings (1 - 9)

1. The Lincoln Memorial;

2. NASM;

- 3. The foundation of the capital;
- 4. The White House;

5. The National Gallery of Art;

- 6. Population;
- 7. The Washington Monument;
- 8. The Capitol;
- 9. Sightseeing

### Washington, D.C.

**A.** Washington, D.C., formally the District of Columbia, is the capital of the United States of America. It is a planned city, designed specifically to house the federal government, and is not the part of any state. Its history, beautiful architecture, and excellent cultural centers attract millions of visitors each year.

Washington, D.C. was established in 1790 by the United States Congress, as a federal city exclusively under the control of the federal government. The city was subsequently named for George Washington, who selected the city's exact location on the Potomac River. Designed by the architect Pierre Charles L'Enfant, Washington was built to have wide avenues radiating from traffic circles, providing for maximum open space and landscaping. Laws to building heights provide Washington with a low skyline devoid of skyscrapers present in other cities.

**B.** The population of Washington is more than 600,000 people. It increases almost twice at the height of the tourist's season.

**C.** If you do sightseeing, you surely start with The Mall. The National Mall is a unique National Park, filled with an intense concentration of monuments, memorials, museums, and monumental government buildings instantly recognizable to people all over the world. The White House, the US Capitol Building, the Washington Monument, the Lincoln Memorial and Reflecting Pool, the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial, the Vietnam War Memorial, the Jefferson Memorial, the National Gallery of Art, the Air and Space Museum, the National Natural History Museum, the Holocaust Museum, the International Spy Museum, the National Portrait Gallery – just a few of the top national attractions here, all within walking distance of each other.

**D.** The city's skyline is dominated by the Capitol and the Washington Monument. The United States Capitol serves as the seat of government for the United States Congress.

**E.** The Washington Monument is a large, tall, sand-colored obelisk near the west end of the National Mall. It is a United States Presidential Memorial constructed to commemorate the first U.S. president, George Washington. The monument, made of marble, granite, and sandstone, is both the world's tallest stone structure and the world's tallest obelisk, standing 555 feet 5.5 inches (169.3 m) in height erected in 1888. Americans call it «the Pencil».

**F.** There are also monuments to many other outstanding public figures. The most impressive of them is, no doubt, the Lincoln Memorial. The murdered President is represented seated in a big armchair in the centre, deep in thought. The sculptor, Daniel French, has managed to convey the mental and physical strength of this great American, his confidence in the people he had safely brought through the bloody conflict.

**G.** The White House is the official residence and principal workplace of the President of the United States. In 1812 during the Anglo-American War the British soldiers captured Washington and burned many public buildings, among these the Capitol, the Library of Congress and the Executive Mansion. The latter was subsequently painted white to conceal the marks of the fire and soon became known as the «White House», though this did not come into official use until the early 1900.

**H.** The National Gallery of Art is a national art museum. It was established in 1938 by the United States Congress. The National Gallery today houses one of the finest collections of Western painting and sculpture in the world.

Also you can visit the National Museum of Natural History. Admission is free and the museum is open 364 days a year. The museum's collections total over 125 million specimens of plants, animals, fossils, minerals, rocks, meteorites, and human cultural artifacts.

**I.** The National Air and Space Museum (NASM) is the most popular of the Smithsonian museums. It maintains the largest collection of aircraft and spacecraft in the world. It is also a vital centre for research into the

history, science, and technology of aviation and spaceflight, as well as planetary science and terrestrial geology and geophysics. Almost all space and aircraft on display are originals or backup crafts to the originals. The National Air and Space Museum is widely considered one of Washington's most significant works of modern architecture which was finished in 1976.

### Ex. 28. Complete the sentences according to the text.

- 1. Washington was founded on the left bank of ... .
- 2. The capital city was established in ....
- 3. The population of the city of Washington grows ....
- 4. The National Mall is ... .
- 5. The Washington Monument is situated in ....
- 6. The most impressive monument is ....
- 7. The sculptor of the monument, Daniel French, has managed to ....
- 8. The White House is the official residence and ....

9. In the National Museum of Natural History admisson is ....

10. The building of NASM is considered ....

### **Ex. 29.** Answer the following questions:

- 1. What river is Washington situated on?
- 2. What state does it belong to?
- 3. Why was the capital named so?
- 4. Why are there no skyscrapers in Washington?
- 5. What is the population of Washington?
- 6. Where is it better to start sightseeing from? Why?
- 7. What is the seat of the United States Congress?

8. What is the world's tallest stone structure and the world's tallest obelisk?

9. How do Americans call the Washington Monument?

- 10. What does the Lincoln Memorial represent?
- 11. What is the official residence of the American President?
- 12. Who is responsible for the name "The White House"?
- 13. When was the National Gallery of Art established?

14. What specimens can be found in the National Museum of Natural History?

15. What collections does the National Air and Space Museum house?

### Ex. 30. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Вашингтон, столица США, был основан в 1790 году.

2. Город, не входящий в состав какого-либо штата, был создан специально для федерального правительства.

3. Вашингтон был назван в честь первого президента Америки Джорджа Вашингтона, который выбрал точное местоположение города на реке Потомак.

4. Население Вашингтона составляет около 600 000 человек, но в туристический сезон оно увеличивается почти вдвое.

5. В Вашингтоне много достопримечательностей: Белый дом, здание Капитолия, монумент Вашингтона, мемориал Линкольна, множество галерей и музеев.

6. Самое впечатляющее здание - мемориал Линкольна.

7. Президент Линкольн изображен сидящим в кресле, погруженным в свои мысли.

8. Белый дом - официальная резиденция и основное рабочее место американского президента.

9. В Вашингтоне нет небоскребов.

10. Федеральный закон запрещает строить здания выше Капитолия и монумента Вашингтону.

### Ex. 31. Read and translate the text. Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. It covers the northern part of North America and its total area is 9,975,000 square kilometres. Canada's only neighbour is the USA. The border between the two countries is the longest unguarded border in the world. The capital of Canada is Ottawa. (Приложение 4)

Canada's motto, "From Sea to Sea," is particularly appropriate because the country is bounded by three oceans — the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. Its vast area includes some of the world's largest lakes and countless smaller ones. One-third of all fresh water on Earth is in Canada.

Canada's name comes from an Indian word "kanata", which means "village". The first French settlers used the Indian name for the colony, but the official name was "New France". When the area came under the British rule in 1867, the new country was called the Dominion of Canada, or simply Canada. Canada is a union of ten provinces and two territories.

Compared with other large countries, Canada has a small population, only about 27,300,000. The country, however, is one of the world's most prosperous. Canadians developed its rich natural resources and, in the process, have achieved a high standard of living.

Canada is a constitutional monarchy. It is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations and the British monarch is its official head of state. The British monarch doesn't rule, he serves as a symbol of British tradition. His representative in Canada is the Governor General, whom he appoints on the advice of the Canadian Prime Minister. The Governor's duties are limited to symbolic, mostly ceremonial acts.

The real power belongs to the Prime Minister and his Cabinet. The Canadian Parliament consists of two chambers: the House of Commons and the Senate.

There are two official languages in the country: English and French. All Canadian children have to learn both French and English at school, but Francophones and Anglophones do not enjoy learning each other's language.

"We have two races, two languages, two systems of religious belief, two sets of laws ... two systems of everything," said one Canadian journalist.

There was a time when Quebec Province (its population is 90% French) decided to separate from Canada and form a new country. Fortunately, the movement has waned.

### Ex. 32. Translate the words and word combinations.

a prosperous state; Francophones and Anglophones; the only neighbour; the first French settlers; to cover the territory; the vast area of fresh water; the political movement; two official languages; two chambers of the parliament; natural resources; to separate from the country; the world's largest lakes; to achieve a high standard of living; to appoint a representative; a constitutional monarchy; an appropriate motto; an Indian word; on the advice of the prime minister; the unguarded border; limited duties; ten provinces and two territories.

### Ex. 33. Answer the questions.

- 1) Where is Canada situated?
- 2) What countries does it border on?
- 3) What oceans is Canada washed by?
- 4) What is the capital of Canada?
- 5) What word does the country's name originate from?
- 6) When was the country called the Dominion of Canada?
- 7) How many provinces does it consist of?
- 8) Is Canada a densely populated country?
- 9) What is the state organization of Canada?
- 10) Who rules the country?
- 11) How many chambers does the Canadian parliament comprise?
- 12) What are the official languages?
- 13) What is Canada's largest French-speaking province?

### Ex. 34. Translate the words in brackets.

- 1) Canada is one of the largest (стран мира).
- 2) It is situated in (Северной Америке).
- 3) (Единственный сосед Канады) is the USA.

4) The name of Canada comes from an Iroquois word which means («деревня»).

5) Canada is washed by (тремя океанами): (Атлантическим, Тихим и Северным Ледовитым).

6) (Общая территория) of the state is 9776 square kilometers.

7) The country is divided (на десять провинций), the Yukon and North West Territories.

8) The population is over 25 million people, they are mainly (британского и французского происхождения).

9) (Самые крупные города) are Toronto, Montreal, Calgary and Ottawa.

10) English and French are (государственные языки) of Canada.

11) Canada is a commonwealth country and (представитель) of the British Crown is a governor general.

12) The executive power is exercised by (премьер-министром и его кабинетом).

13) The legislative power comprises a Senate (104 appointed members) and (Палата Общин) (282 elected members).

14) (Главными полезными ископаемыми являются) gold, copper, nickel, zinc, uranium, and potash.

15) Canada is an urban industrial country, (главные промышленные товары) are automobiles, metals, chemicals and plastics.

16) (Сельское хозяйство) remains important, Canada produces (пшеницу, фрукты, табак).

17) (Рыболовство и лесное хозяйство) are major industries as well.

18) (Растительность) varies from tundra to forests and grasslands.

19) Canada has a very high (уровень жизни).

20) (Сильная экономика) and quality of life make Canada one of the most attractive countries for emigration.

Ex. 35. Make short reports (5-7 minutes). Choose one of the topics.

1) Canadian English.

2) The population of Canada.

3) Education in Canada.

4) Famous Canadian Universities.

5) Interesting facts about Canada

### Ex. 36. Read and translate the text. Australia

If you go to Australia it will seem to you rather an upside-down world. The seasons are the other way round. Summer is from December to February, autumn from March to May, winter from June to August, and spring from September to November. New Year is at midsummer, midwinter is in June. Hot winds blow from the north; cold winds blow from the south. The farther north you go, the hotter it gets.

You will be dazzled with magnificent landscapes and unusual plants. It will seem strange to you that trees lose their bark, not their leaves, and a lot of flowers have no smell. Even stranger than plants are the animals. Many of them are found nowhere else in the world. There live kangaroos, koalas, echidnas, platypi and a lot of rare birds.

Australia is the world's largest island and its smallest continent. People often call Australia the "land down-under" because it lies entirely south of the equator.

Australia is the oldest of all continents. Its mountains are the worn and ancient stumps that were once higher than the Himalayas; its desert sands rose from the waves of the sea millions of years ago and still contain fossils of the marine creatures that formerly swam over them. Its animals are ancient and unique. Its wandering aboriginal tribes still live like the men of the Stone Age.

Australia is the driest continent on earth. The four great deserts of central Australia cover 2,000,000 square kilometres. There are few rivers there. Australian lakes which look impressive on the map, are usually little more than clay and salt pans.

Australia is the flattest of all continents. Unlike any other continent, it lacks mountains of truly alpine structure and elevation. Its most significant mountain chain is the Great Dividing Range running down most of the east coast. Because of its overall flatness and regular coastline, Australia is often called a "sprawling pancake".

An island continent, Australia was cut off from the rest of the world for millions of years. As a result, it was the last continent to be discovered and settled by Europeans. Australia is the only continent that is also a country. As a country, it has the sixth largest area in the world after Russia, Canada, China, the United States and Brazil. The capital of Australia is Canberra.

Australia is the least populated of the continents. Only 0,3% of the world's population live there. However, Australia is the most urbanized country in the world. Two out of three of its citizens live in the eight largest cities. (Приложение 4)

### Ex. 37. Write down and learn the vocabulary words.

to seem - казаться an upside-down world - перевернутый мир, мир наоборот to blow - дуть to dazzle - поражать, изумлять dazzled - изумленный, удивленный magnificent - великолепный a bark - кора (дерева) an echidna - ехидна a platypus (pl. plantypi) - утконос entirely - полностью, целиком a desert - пустыня a fossil - ископаемое, окаменелость a tribe - племя clay and salt pans - глиняные и соляные карьеры flat - плоский flatness - плоскость to lack - не хватать, отсутствовать a citizen - гражданин

### Ex. 38. Use one of the vocabulary words from exercise 37.

1) ... is a group of people who live together, usually in areas far away from cities, and who share the same culture and language and still have a traditional way of life.

2) You look ..., what's the matter with you?

3) In the Zoo we saw an ..., a small Australian mammal that is covered with sharp spines, has a long nose, and eats ants and termites.

4) People living in a country or in a particular city are called ....

5) The Sahara is the most famous and the largest ... in the world situated in Northern Africa.

6) In ancient times people thought that our planet Earth was ... , not round.

7) The archeologists found some ... of plants from thousand years ago.

8) Let's go out, the weather is fine, the sun is shining, a soft warm wind is ....

9) Our hotel room had a ... view on the ocean.

10) A ... is the hard substance that covers the surface of a tree.

### Ex. 39. Say if the statements are true or false.

1) Australia lies to the south-west of Asia, between the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans.

2) Australia is the world's smallest continent.

- 3) The country is divided into four general topographic regions.
- 4) The climate of Australia is generally cold and dry.
- 5) The majority of the population speaks French.
- 6) The capital of Australia is Sidney.
- 7) The Australian flag is blue, red and white.
- 8) The head of the state is the British monarch.
- 9) The official currency of the country is the Australian dollar.

10) Agriculture is the main occupation in Australia; it is the largest wool producer.

## Ex. 40. Make short reports (5-7 minutes). Choose one of the topics.

### 1) Australian English.

- 2) The population of Australia.
- 3) The national symbols of Australia.
- 4) Unique Australian animals and plants.

5) Interesting facts about Australia

### Ex. 41. Read and translate the text. New Zealand

New Zealand is situated in the south-west of Pacific Ocean on two large islands: the North Island and the South Island. Its total area is 268112 sq.km.

Less than 1/4 of the territory of the country lies below the 200 m contour line. The South Island is significantly more mountainous than the North Island. New Zealand has a temperate, moist ocean climate without marked seasonal variations in temperature or rainfall.

The total population in 1986 was about 3.3 mln people with an average population density of about 12 persons per sq.km. About 85 % of the population is classified as Europeans. Most of them are of British descend. English is the universal language.

The capital of New Zealand is Wellington. Like the United Kingdom, New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy. Officially the head of the state is the British Queen (or the King) whose representative, the governor-general, is appointed for a five-year term. The government of New Zealand is democratic and modeled on that of the United Kingdom.

The economy of New Zealand has traditionally been based on pastoral farming. The last decades have seen a large expansion in light industries. New Zealand draws many thousands of tourists to its shores because of the beauty, diversity, and compactness of its natural attractions.

### Ex. 42. Translate into English.

средняя плотность населения; легкая промышленность; европейцы; количество осадков; представитель; юго-запад; универсальный язык; умеренный влажный океанический климат; конституционная монархия; общая численность населения; гористый; Южный Северный И остров; Тихий океан; природные достопримечательности; пятилетний срок; пастбищное земледелие; разнообразие; общая правительство; площадь; последние десятилетия.

### Ex. 43. Finish the sentences. Use the words from the box.

natural resources	the Southern Alps
apples and honey	Australia
warm oceanic	the Maori people
shipping system	the North and the South Islands
two-thirds	a high volcanic plateau

- 1) New Zealand is situated southeast of ....
- 2) The country consists of two main islands: ....
- 3) ..., the highest New Zealand mountains, lie near the west coast of South Island.
- 4) The central part of the North Island is ....
- 5) The climate of New Zealand is ....
- 6) New Zealand's ... are not rich timber, coal, natural gas, iron ore and some others.
- 7) ... make up eight percent of the total New Zealand population.
- 8) ... of the total area are devoted to agriculture and animal husbandry.
- 9) New Zealand has an excellent ....
- 10) New Zealand is self-sufficient in horticultural products and exports some of these, such as ....

## Ex. 44. Make short reports (5-7 minutes). Choose one of the topics.

1) New Zealand English.

2) The differences between the life on the North and the South Islands.

3) The national symbols of New Zealand.

- 4) Cities and sights of New Zealand.
- 5) Interesting facts about New Zealand.

	the USA	Canada	Australia	New Zealand
the capital		Ottawa		
the nationality				New
the nationality				Zealanders
the national			the kangaroo	
symbols			and the emu	
the flag		red and white		
the official				English
language				
the official	the American			
currency	dollar			
			Sidney,	
the famous			Melbourne,	
cities			Adelaide,	
			Perth, Brisbane	

Ex. 45. Fill in the table.

### Ex. 46. Write down the sentences which are correct.

1) English is the official language in all countries in the world.

2) English is spoken in many parts of the world, for example in India, Malta, Jamaica, Tonga, Fiji, Ethiopia and etc.

3) The largest and the most densely populated part of Great Britain is Scotland.

4) The UK is a constitutional monarchy.

5) The capital of Australia is Wellington.

6) There is no official language in the USA but most Americans speak English.

7) Canada is the largest country in the world.

8) Both English and French are official languages of Canada.

9) Australia and New Zealand are former colonies of the UK.

10) The USA consists of 55 states and a federal district of Columbia.

11) The British King is the King of Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

12) New Zealand is the land of birds and animals which cannot be found in other parts of the world.

13) New Zealand has one of the lowest standards of living in the world.

14) Canberra is the capital of New Zealand.

15) Canada's largest ports are Vancouver, Montreal and Halifax.

### Ex. 47. Guess the country. Write the number of the sentence.

the USA	Canada	Australia	New Zealand
10,		4,	

- 1) The country is situated in the southern hemisphere.
- 2) The greatest rivers are the Waikato, the Rangitata and the Clutha.
- 3) The country occupies the central and southern part of Northern America.
- 4) The country was discovered by the Dutch in 1606, but the continent was not settled till Captain Cook landed on the east coast in 1770.
- 5) Canberra is the capital.
- 6) The symbol of the country is the maple leaf.
- 7) Among the largest cities are Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin.
- 8) The Parliament of the country consists of the only House, the House of the Representatives. The Prime Minister is the head of the government.
- 9) This federal state is a member of the Commonwealth. Its Parliament has two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.
- 10) The main political parties are the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

### Ex. 48. Choose the correct answer.

- 1. The hottest time in Australia is from ... to ...
- a) November... February b) September... January
- c) June... July d) September... December
- 2. The basic currency in Australia is

a) dollar b) franc c) pound sterling d) euro

3. The official languages of New Zealand are

a) English and Maori b) English and French

c) English and Spanish d) English and Hindi

4. Where is New Zealand situated?

a) in south-east of Australia b) in south-west of Australia

c) in north-east of Australia d) in north-west of Australia

5. The Commonwealth of Nations was founded in

a) 1950; b) .1949; c) 1945 d) 1961

6. Who arrived at Plymouth Rock in 1620?a) the Indians b) the pilgrims c) the French d) the Americans

7. America was discovered by Columbus in... a) 1493 b) 1537 c) 1492 d) 1632

8. What are the official languages in Canada?

a) English and Spanish b) English and German

c) English and French d) French and German

9. ... is the capital of New Zealand.

a) Wellington b) Auckland c) Waitomo d) Canberra

10. Of how many large islands does New Zealand? a) 4 b) 3 c) 2 d) 1

11. What are the official languages in New Zealand?a) English and Maori b) English and French c) English and Spanish

12. What is the capital of Australia?a) Sidney b) Canberra o) Wellington

13. What is the capital of Canada?

a) Montreal b) Toronto c) Ottawa

# Ex. 49. Why do people travel? Choose the most popular reasons to your mind. Give your own ideas.

People have been travelling all over the world since ancient times. In those times they used to travel on horseback or in carriages. Nowadays we can choose the means of transport according to our wish, destination, purpose and needs. People can travel by air, by sea, by road, by rail and on foot.

Why do people travel?

- ✓ A lot of people travel nowadays on business, mostly on the needs of trade.
- ✓ People want to see other countries, famous places and modern cities.
- ✓ Visiting museums, galleries, doing shopping or dining at exotic restaurant can also be a reason for travelling.
- ✓ Many tourists want to meet people of other cultures, to taste new food, to discover new customs.
- ✓ There are thousands of people who travel to broaden their knowledge, to have language practice or in search of change.
- ✓ Travelling is also seen as an opportunity to get relaxed, to find a quiet place, to bathe or to lie in the sun.
- ✓ Nowadays many people want to get new impressions and thrilling experience.

### Ex. 50. Read and translate the text.

People who wish to travel either for pleasure or on business have various means of transport at their disposal.

If you want to get somewhere as quickly as possible the best way is to travel by plane. It is better to book tickets in advance. On the appointed day you go to the airport. Soon you'll board the big airliner and it will carry you to new lands. When on the plane you may look around. In front of you in the cockpit you'll see a pilot and his crew. Some of the passengers are reclining in comfortable armchairs. There is a kitchenette in the rear part of the plane where the stewardesses are cooking. Soon after the plane takes off the voice of the pilot informs the passengers about the altitude they are flying. Sometimes it is possible to see the land. It is like a geographical map. Time passes quickly. The plane arrives at the airport in time.

Travelling by train is slower than by plane but it has its own advantages. When on the train you can always see the landscapes around you, so you are not simply going to the place of your holidays, but your holidays have already begun. To have a good trip by train you must book the tickets in advance. When the day of your departure comes, you go to the railway station. The porter helps you with the luggage. You go to your carriage and find your berth in the compartment. Each compartment has its own window, a table, special boxes for suitcases and lower or upper berths.

Travelling by sea is mostly for those who are going on holiday and want a pleasant voyage. On board of a large cruise ship people get across oceans and visit other countries. The ship stops for a day or two in different ports and people go on the shore for excursions. Crossing the ocean is a magnificent and very long voyage, with enormous waves before you and a four deck liner under you. The only drawback is seasickness, so before starting on a voyage you should find out, whether you suffer from it or not.

A lot of people prefer travelling by car. This way you can explore the nearby towns and cities. The greatest advantage is that you can stop whenever you like and that you don't depend on any schedule. You start from the door of your house and take the road you like.

Coach tours are not expensive and very popular. They are planned as holidays and there is a chance to do a lot of sightseeing and have a good rest at the same time. The cheapest and one of the most popular ways of travelling is hiking. It is always a great experience for a lover of nature. Walking through the wood or along the river, having a rest on the shore of forest lake, climbing a mountain, you feel yourself a part of nature. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. People choose one according to their plans and destination. When travelling we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home.

### Ex. 51. Memorize the following words and word combinations.

to travel - путешествовать

to travel on business – путешествовать по делам

to travel by plane (by air) – путешествовать на самолете

to travel by ship (by sea) – путешествовать на корабле (по морю)

to travel by car – путешествовать на машине

to travel by bus – путешествовать на автобусе

to travel on foot – путешествовать пешком

a means of transport / travelling – средство передвижения, транспорта

to have at the disposal – иметь в распоряжении

to book tickets in advance – забронировать билеты заранее

to board (a train, a plane, a ship) – сесть на борт (самолета, поезда, корабля)

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to carry - нести
a cockpit – кабина пилота
а crew - экипаж
to take off - взлетать
to land - приземлиться
an altitude - высота
due to – из-за, благодаря
to arrive – прибывать, приезжать
to depart – уезжать, отбывать
quick, fast - быстрый
slow - медленный
an advantage – преимущество
a disadvantage - недостаток
a drawback - недостаток
a trip – поездка, кратковременное путешествие
а voyage – путешествие (по морю, воздуху)
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a journey – путешествие, поездка (длительная) a cruise – морской круиз a couch tour – автобусный тур to go on excursion – отправиться на экскурсию hiking trip – пешеходный поход, экскурсия a railway station – железнодорожный вокзал, станция a port - порт an airport – аэропорт a sea port - морской порт a luggage - багаж a carriage - вагон a lower – нижнее спальное место, полка an upper berth – верхнее спальное место, полка a compartment - купе a suitcase - чемодан magnificent – роскошный, великолепный to be seasick - страдать воздушной болезнью a seasickness - воздушная болезнь to be airsick - страдать морской болезнью an airsickness – морская болезнь to suffer from – страдать от ч.-л. to depend on – зависеть от ч.-л. a schedule – расписание движения to do sightseeing – осматривать достопримечательности expensive – дорогой (по цене) cheap - дешевый experience - опыт a destination – пункт назначения

### Ex. 52. Translate the word combinations.

тяжелый чемодан; на борту самолета; главный недостаток; пилот и его экипаж; прибывать в морской порт; быстрые машины; медленный прогресс; зависеть от погодных условий; страдать морской болезнью; осматривать достопримечательности; дорогие билеты; основное преимущество; благополучно приземлиться; лететь на высоте 8000 метров; автобусный тур по городам Золотого кольца; нести багаж; сойти на берег и отправиться на экскурсию; роскошная карета; купе первого класса; первый вагон поезда; прибывать на железнодорожный вокзал; заниматься пешим туризмом в горах; верхнее спальное место; воздушная болезнь; маршрут к месту назначения; современные виды транспорта; опыт работы с детьми; вылет согласно расписанию; деловая поездка; великолепное морское путешествие; дешевый ресторан.

## Ex. 53. Answer the question.

1) Is modern life possible without travelling? Express your opinion.

- 2) What means of transport do people have at the disposal?
- 3) What means of transport is the fastest one?
- 4) Do the passengers feel comfortable during the flight?
- 5) Is it possible to see the land?
- 6) Why do many people prefer travelling by train?
- 7) Can the travelers enjoy a splendid view of the countryside?
- 8) Are modern trains comfortable?
- 9) When is it a good idea to travel by ship?
- 10) What is the main drawback of a sea travelling?
- 11) Do you have to buy tickets or to carry heavy luggage when you travel by car?
  - 12) What method of travelling is the cheapest one?
  - 13) Why is hiking always a great experience for a lover of nature?
  - 14) How do people choose method of travelling?
  - 15) What method of travelling do you prefer?

## Ex. 54. Finish the sentences.

1) Nowadays people have many reasons to travel: ....

2) It is very ... to discover new countries and nations, to try foreign food and to listen to unusual ... .

3) Travelling is the best way to practise your knowledge of ....

4) Seaside resorts in warm countries are the most popular tourist

- •••
- 5) When people have to go to a foreign country, they prefer ....
- 6) Modern trains are comfortable, there are ....

7) Some people prefer travelling by ..., because it is very exciting.

8) If you are seasick, it's better ....

9) You can choose your own route and stop where you like when you travel by ....

10) However any method of travelling has its ....

# Ex. 55. Fill in the table. Discuss the pros and cons of each means of transport.

Means of transport	Advantages	Disadvantages	
Travelling by plane	1) Travelling by plane	1) The plane tickets are	
	saves time, because it is	rather expensive.	
	very fast.	2) Your travel depends on	
	2) Air travelling is	weather conditions.	
	comfortable and safe.	3) Many people are afraid	
	3) Flights make global	of flying or suffer from	
	tourism and international	airsickness.	
	business possible.		
Travelling by train			
Travelling by ship			
Travelling by car			
Travelling on foot			

### Ex. 56. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1) Путешествия стали частью современной жизни.

2) Тысячи людей ежедневно путешествуют по делам или ради удовольствия.

3) Можно воспользоваться различными средствами передвижения: самолетом, поездом, кораблем, автобусом или машиной.

4) Путешествие на самолете самое быстрое и довольно комфортное средство транспорта.

5) Некоторые люди бояться летать на самолете, но совершенно напрасно, это самый безопасный вид транспорта.

6) Путешествие на поезде гораздо медленнее, но зато можно насладиться видом из окна.

7) Поезда ходят строго по расписанию и не зависят от погодных условий, в отличие от самолетов.

8) В поездах есть спальные вагоны и вагоны-рестораны, чтобы сделать Вашу поездку максимально приятной.

9) Скорость, комфорт и безопасность – главные преимущества путешествия по железной дороге.

10) На корабле можно пересечь океан или совершить кругосветное путешествие.

11) Если Вы не страдаете морской болезнью, путешествие на корабле будет незабываемым.

12) Крики чаек, свежий морской ветер, дующий в лицо, море и солнце – что может быть лучше?

13) В наше время популярны не только морские круизы за границу, но и речные туры по Волге или Дону.

14) Многие люди выбирают для путешествий автомобиль.

15) Билеты покупать не нужно, можно самому построить свой маршрут, остановиться, где и насколько хочется, взять с собой все необходимое – это преимущества автомобильного путешествия.

16) Автомобильные пробки – главный недостаток такого вида транспорта.

17) Автобусный тур – прекрасная возможность с пользой провести выходные и познакомиться с местными достопримечательностями.

18) Безусловно, самым дешевым видом путешествий является пеший поход.

19) Путешествуя пешком, можно ощутить себя частью природы, насладиться прекрасными пейзажами и забыть о городской суете.

20) Выбор средства передвижения зависит от многих факторов: от цели путешествия, пункта назначения, финансовых возможностей и желания путешествующих.

### Ex. 57. Retell the story.

Three young men came to a little station in the country and asked when the train to London was leaving. They were told that it was leaving at eight o'clock.

"Oh, we have a lot of time," said one of them. "Let's go to the bar and have a drink."

So they went to the bar, took a drink and had a very good time. They forgot about the time, and when they came to the platform, their train had left. They saw the station master on the platform. They went up to him and asked: "When is the next train to London, please?"

"Trains to London leave every hour," said the station master. "The next train leaves at nine o'clock."

"Oh, all right," said the three friends. "We have a lot of time. Let's go to the bar and have another drink."

They went to the bar and had another drink and forgot about the time again. So when they came to the platform, they did not see the train. It had gone.

"When is the next train to London?" they asked the station master who was still on the platform.

"I have told you that trains to London leave every hour", said the station master. "The next train will leave at ten o'clock. But it is the last train to London tonight. If you miss it, you will have to wait until morning.

"Oh, it is ok," said the young men and went to the bar again. Of course they forgot about the time again, and when they came to the platform, the ten o'clock train was just leaving. They rushed along the platform trying to catch the train. Two of them ran very fast and managed to jump on the steps of the last carriage. But the third man remained on the platform.

When the station master approached him, he was very surprised to see that the man was laughing. He laughed till he cried and could not stop. "What's the matter with you?" asked the station master. "Why are you laughing?"

"Oh," said the young man when at last he was able to speak, "Did you see those two idiots who jumped on the train? They mixed up everything! It was me who was going to London. They had only come to the railway station to see me off."

(Retold from the text-book by Eckersley)

### Ex. 58. Agree or disagree with the statements.

1) Three young men came to a little station in the country; they wanted to go to Liverpool.

2) As there was time before the train, they decided to go to the park.

3) In the bar the young men had a very good time and forgot about everything.

4) The young men missed the train to Liverpool several times.

5) The last train to London was at ten in the morning.

6) Two of the men ran very fast and managed to jump on the steps of the last carriage.

7) They left their luggage in the bar.

8) One of the friends remained on the platform.

9) The man was so upset and disappointed, that he even could not speak.

10) The man laughed, because he was going to London, but not his friends.

### Ex. 59. Open the brackets. Pay attention to the tense forms:

1) Hurry up! Our train (to leave)!

2) Our train (to leave) at 4.30 p.m. yesterday.

3) Our train (to leave) at 4.30 p.m. tomorrow.

4) When they came to the station the train already (to leave), so they had to wait for the next train.

5) When they came to the station the train just (to leave), so they had a chance to catch it.

## Ex. 60. Read and translate the text. A Tragedy in the Air

The plane had taken off from the airfield in London and the journey to South Africa, to Johannesburg to be exact, had started.

It was just after the war and it was not a jet as is the case nowadays, but it was a big plane with four engines, and four propellers, of course. When a few minutes later we were crossing the Channel, one of the engines went wrong, but the stewardess (a smashing blonde) said there were three engines left and the passengers were quite safe.

However, when the plane reached the Mediterranean Sea, the second engine broke down but the stewardess told us there was nothing to worry about because two engines were quite enough to keep us in the air.

As we got near to the shores of Africa, the rumour spread that only one propeller was working. The stewardess kept her mouth shut this time, but we came to the conclusion the plane must have developed engine trouble and so it had.

Presently we were flying over the jungle in Central Africa and my fellow travellers were terribly upset; women were holding their children tighter and tighter and men were drinking more and more heavily. There was also a parson there who was saying a prayer in a loud voice. I too was terribly frustrated and as I looked down at the bush, I couldn't help thinking of cannibalism, death and other "pleasant" things.

At that moment the loud-speaker was switched on and the captain's voice was heard: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have tragic news for you." The faces of all the passengers turned pale. Some burst into tears and the prayer stifled in the parson's mouth. My heart sank into my boots...

The captain continued in a gloomy voice: "It is my sad duty to inform you that England has lost its last football match against Scotland."

(from "Shaggy Dog. English by T. Lodziszewski)

Ex. 61. Read the definition of a term "a shaggy-dog story". Have you ever read such stories? Give examples.

A shaggy-dog story is a long story that is intended to be amusing and that has an intentionally silly or meaningless ending. (from the Cambridge dictionary).

Such stories are told at great length and in great detail. They are usually more entertaining for the storyteller than for the listener. The shaggy dog was often the hero of such stories, which first appeared in the 1940s. A classic example of this is a man living in the US who finds a shaggy dog similar to one in a "Lost Dog" poster from a rich family in England, and flies over there, trying to return it to them for the reward money — when he finally makes it there, he's told by whoever answers the door that the dog "wasn't that shaggy" before the door's slammed in his face.

# Ex. 62. Translate the geographical names; explain the use of the articles.

the Channel London the Mediterranean Sea South Africa Johannesburg

Ex. 62. Memorize the following words and word combinations.

an engine - двигатель a smashing blonde - сногсшибательная блондинка safe - безопасный however - однако to break down - сломаться to worry about - волноваться, переживать enough - достаточно a rumour - слух to spread - распространять a fellow traveller - попутчик upset - расстроенный a parson - пастор a prayer - молитва to turn pale - побледнеть gloomy - мрачный a duty - долг, обязанность to be exact - сказать точнее to keep one's mouth shut - держать рот на замке I couldn't help doing smth. - не могу не ... to come to the conclusion – прийти к решению to burst into tears - расплакаться, разрыдаться

## Ex. 63. Translate the sentences, pay attention to the vocabulary words.

- 1) I can't help laughing at this funny monkey.
- 2) The room was small and gloomy.
- 3) The girl burst into tears when she broke her new dollhouse.
- 4) After completing the experiment they came to the conclusion that it would be better to finish this research work.
- 5) It's a secret, please, keep your mouth shut!
- 6) Everything is ok, there is nothing to worry about.
- 7) I'm sure it's your moral duty to tell the police about that incident.
- 8) Are you fit enough to take part in the swimming competitions?
- 9) The fire spread very rapidly because of the strong wind.
- 10) During the flight I was chatting with my fellow traveller.

### Ex. 64. Finish the sentences.

1) The passengers were flying to ....

2) They were flying by a big plane with four engines and four  $\dots$ .

3) Suddenly one of the engines ... .

4) When the second engine broke down the stewardess told the 84ravelers there was nothing to worry about because ....

5) The stewardess kept her mouth shut when the only one propeller  $\dots$ .

6) All the passengers were terribly ....

7) There was also a parson there who  $\ldots$ .

8) All of a sudden everyone heard the captain's ....

9) The faces of all the passengers turned ....

10) The captain told that ....

### Ex. 65. State the tense form of the verbs.

1) Presently we were flying over the jungle in Central Africa and my fellow travellers were terribly upset.

2) I have tragic news for you.

3) The captain continued in a gloomy voice.

4) The plane had taken off from the airfield in London and the journey to South Africa had started.

5) The faces of all the passengers turned pale.

6) England has lost its last football match against Scotland.

7) There was also a parson there who was saying a prayer in a loud voice.

### UNIT 3. FOOD AND MEALS

Tastes differ. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure. Don't live to eat, but eat to live. (English proverbs)

## Ex. 1. Memorize the following words and word combinations.

☺ Food

food – еда, пища

bread – хлеб

cereals – злаки, хлопья, зерновые

meat – мясо

sausages – колбасы

poultry – птица

dairy products – молочные продукты

sea-food – морепродукты

vegetables – овощи

fruits – фрукты

berries – ягоды

nuts – орехи

spices – приправы (специи)

beverages (drinks) – напитки

sweets – сладости

fresh food – свежие продукты

frozen food – замороженные продукты

canned food – консервы

uncooked food – полуфабрикаты

baked – печеный

boiled – вареный

fried – жареный

grilled – жареный на гриле

roast – запеченные (мясо/овощи) в духовке, жареный на открытом огне

steamed – приготовленный на пару

stewed – тушеный

## **Orecals**

grain –зерно, хлебные злаки wheat – пшеница buckwheat – гречневая крупа rice – рис barley – ячмень pearl barley – перловая крупа corn – кукуруза oats – овес semolina – манная крупа

## ③ Meat

beef – говядина pork – свинина mutton – баранина chop – отбивная котлета cutlet – рубленая котлета sausage – колбаса (вареная), сосиска salami – копченая колбаса bacon – бекон ham – ветчина chicken – цыпленок turkey – индейка

### **③** Dairy products

milk – молоко cream – сливки sour cream – сметана butter – масло cheese – сыр processed cheese – плавленый сыр cottage cheese – творог egg – яйцо boiled eggs – вареные яйца soft-boiled egg – яйцо вкрутую hard-boiled egg – яйцо всмятку fried eggs – жареные яйца scrambled eggs – яичница болтунья

### **Over Stables**

tomato – помидор cucumber – огурец pickles – маринованные огурцы carrot – морковь beet – свекла potato – картофель cabbage – капуста cauliflower – цветная капуста Brussels sprout – брюссельская капуста lettuce – салат aubergine, eggplant (AmE)- баклажан courgette, zucchini (AmE) – молодой кабачок radish – редис pepper – перец sweet pepper – сладкий перец pumpkin – тыква onion – лук garlic – чеснок beans – бобы, фасоль green peas – зеленый горошек dills – укроп parsley – петрушка mushrooms – грибы

### **Fruits**

grapes – виноград apple – яблоко pear – груша

plum – слива cherry – вишня apricot – абрикос peach – персик lemon – лимон orange – апельсин tangerine – мандарин banana – банан melon – дыня water melon – арбуз strawberry – клубника raspberry – малина currant (black, red, white) – смородина gooseberry – крыжовник blueberry – черника blackberry – ежевика cranberry – клюква

## **③** Beverage

mineral water – минеральная вода spring water – родниковая вода still water – вода без газа sprinkle water- газированная вода tap water – вода из под крана juice – сок stewed fruit – компот

### Omega: Meals

to have a snack (a bite) – перекусить hungry – голодный thirsty – хотеть пить tasty – вкусный delicious – аппетитный, вкусный tasteless – безвкусный help yourselves – угощайтесь sweet – сладкий bitter – горький sour – кислый, прокисший salty – соленый stale – черствый burnt – подгоревший fresh – свежий ripe – спелый smth is off (something has gone off) – испорченный rotten – гнилой

### Ex. 2. Find out the odd word.

- 1) bitter, cranberry, porridge, cabbage, dill
- 2) tea, coffee, juice, stewed fruit, honey
- 3) breakfast, lunch, pudding, dinner, snack
- 4) thirsty, burned, stewed, baked, cooked
- 5) lettuce, courgette, radish, cauliflower, mutton
- 6) turkey, chicken, beef, vegetables, pork
- 7) corn, buckwheat, herring, rice, barley
- 8) broth, porridge, mashed potatoes, chop, café
- 9) chocolate, napkin, jam, ice cream, biscuits

10) bread plate, pepper box, water jug, salt cellar, dish

### Ex. 3. Say in one word.

**Example:** breakfast, supper, lunch, dinner  $\rightarrow$  meals

- 1) cucumber, potato, carrot, cabbage  $\rightarrow$
- 2) pear, peach, water melon, tangerine  $\rightarrow$
- 3) salt, sugar, vinegar, ginger, mustard  $\rightarrow$
- 4) cheese, sour cream, milk, butter, cottage cheese  $\rightarrow$
- 5) salmon, herring, shrimp, crab, mussel  $\rightarrow$

### Ex. 4. Finish the sentences.

1) Sugar is ... and lemon is ....

- 2) My father usually eats bread with ....
- 3) He drinks coffee without ... .
- 4) I like to eat ....
- 5) For breakfast she prefers ....
- 6) Give the child some water, he is ....
- 7) ... is not tasty for me.
- 8) I am allergic to ....
- 9) For supper we have ....
- 10) Let's put ... on the table!

## **Ex. 5. Translate into Russian:**

1) There was a water jug, a sugar basin and a teakettle on the table.

- 2) Don't peel the potatoes, let's boil the potatoes in jackets!
- 3) It smells good, are you cooking anything?

4) For the main course I took roast beef with vegetables and my wife ordered seafood.

- 5) A person who likes sweets is called a sweet tooth.
- 6) It's six o'clock and we haven't eaten anything since breakfast.
- 7) I am allergic to pine apples.

8) What will you choose for dessert? As for me, I'm going to order ice cream and some cakes.

9) I like soft boiled or sunny side-up eggs.

10) She keeps to the diet; she doesn't eat meat, only vegetables and fruits.

# Ex. 6. There are some necessary things to set the table for meals. Fill in the missing parts.

English	Russian	Example
a tray	поднос	The milk pot and the sugar basin
		are on the tray.
a fork	вилка	
a knife		There is a knife to the right of the plate.
		place.

a (table) spoon		For this cake you need only two		
		spoons of sugar.		
a dinner plate				
a soup plate	суповая тарелка	суповая тарелка		
a dish		What is your favourite dish?		
a saucer		Pass me the saucer with bread,		
		please!		
a salad bowl	салатница			
a glass	стакан			
a decanter	графин			
a jar				
a jug	кувшин	The waiter brought us coffee pot		
		and a milk jug.		
a corkscrew	штопор			
a table cloth		We spread the table cloth for		
		dinner.		
a napkin	салфетка			

## Ex. 7. Read and translate the dialogues.

### A. In a Café

Alex: Waiter, is this table engaged?

*Waiter*: No, it isn't.

*Alex*: Sit down at this table, gentlemen. Let's have a snack. I'm awfully hungry.

*Bob*: What shall we have?

Peter: I'll take some salad, cheese, ham, sandwiches and coffee.

Alex: As for me, I prefer fish and chipped potatoes.

*Bob*: And I'm thirsty. A glass of orange juice for me, please!

Some minutes later the waiter is back with a tray. On it there are cups, plates, spoons, a pot of coffee, a milk jar, a sugar bowl and some sandwiches.

Peter: Bob, pass me sugar, please, coffee isn't tasty without it.

*Bob*: Here you are.

Alex: Are you on a diet, Bob?

*Bob*: No, I'm a poor eater, you know. Besides I've already had lunch at half past one.

*Alex*: Will you pour some water for me, Bob? The lunch has been delicious, but I think it's quite enough for me.

Peter: Yes, it's time to be going.

### **B.** Tea at Home

Ann: Would you like a cup of tea, Peter? Strong or weak for you?
Peter: Not very strong, thank you.
Ann: How much sugar?
Peter: Two lumps, please.
Ann: Would you like some milk to go with it?
Peter: No, thank you. I never take milk with my tea.
Ann: Help yourself to the sandwiches and sweets, please.
Peter: These sweets are delicious. I'll take another one.
Ann: Do, please. So glad you like them. I want to treat you to some

#### rolls.

Peter: Yes, please. They look so tasty and delicious.

Ann: Would you like another cup of tea, Peter?

Peter: No more, thank you. I've had enough.

# Ex. 8. What could be the questions or requests to the following responses?

- Black, no sugar. Have you got any decaf?

- Do you want still or sparkling?

- No, thanks. But could I have another piece of pizza?

- Yes, of course. Do you want the pepper, too?

- No, but I'd love some more fruit.

- Yes, I got the recipe online.

#### **Ex. 9. Translate into English:**

1. Боюсь, мои тосты снова подгорели. Сделаю еще несколько. 2. Думаю, есть этот салат опасно, он несвежий. 3. Молоко немного кислое. Наверное, кто-то вчера забыл убрать его в холодильник. 4. Поверить не могу! Только утром я купил этот хлеб, а он уже черствый. 5. Посмотри! Несколько яблок уже сгнили. Но ведь мы

купили их в прошлый выходной. 6. Давай отложим эти бананы на пару дней, они еще неспелые 7. Рыба пахнет ужасно, по-моему, она испортилась!

## Ex. 10. Translate into English:

1) Не пейте холодное молоко!

2) Он предпочитает кофе без сахара и сливок.

3) Утром я не завтракаю, обычно я пью стакан теплой воды или зеленый чай.

4) Купите, пожалуйста, хлеб, масло, творог и яйца.

5) У ребенка аллергия на молочные продукты.

6) Я хочу сделать фруктовый салат, мне нужны яблоки, бананы, мандарины и киви.

7) Угощайтесь печеньем, я испекла его сама.

8) Суп совсем не соленый и холодный.

9) Моя дочь любит молочный шоколад с клубничной начинкой.

10) Для овощного супа вам понадобятся: картофель, морковь, кабачок или баклажан, лук и сливки.

## **Ex. 11.** Answer the questions.

- 1) What does your usual breakfast consist of?
- 2) How many meals a day do you have?
- 3) Are you a poor or a hearty eater?
- 4) Are you a sweet tooth?
- 5) Can you cook? What dishes can you cook?
- 6) Do you like dishes made of fish?
- 7) Do you like your food spicy?
- 8) Are you allergic to any food?
- 9) How often do you eat in a fast-food restaurant chain?
- 10) What is junk food?

## Ex. 12. Translate into Russian. Make up three sentences with some of these word combinations.

a glass of lemonade, a jar of instant coffee, a tin of baked beans, a packet of biscuits, a box of chocolates, a jug of water, a can of Coca Cola, a bowl of fruit, a mug of cocoa, a box of matches, a cup of tea, a jar of honey, a carton of yoghurt, a tub of ice-cream, a pan of fried fish, a bag of sweets.

Lixe for twitten the words (there can be more than one variant).				
1) a piece of	a) apples			
2) a loaf of	b) bananas			
3) a bottle of	c) fish			
4) a can of	d) bread			
5) a kilo of	e) cake / pizza			
6) a liter of	f) chewing gum			
7) a packet of	g) Coke			
8) a slice of	h) ham,			
9) a bunch of	i) milk			
10) a box of	j) radish			
11) a pack of	k) chocolates			
12) a carton of	l) cookies			
13) a tin of	m) sparkling water			

Ex. 13. Match the words (there can be more than one variant).

### Ex. 14. Translate into English.

коробка хлопьев для завтрака, буханка белого хлеба, чашка зеленого чая, тарелка супа, кусок пирога, пакет чипсов, пакет муки, бутылка красного вина, упаковка круассанов (croissants), упаковка рыбных палочек, коробка шоколадных конфет, банка консервированной рыбы, ломтик ветчины.

#### Ex. 15. Read and translate the text.

The English take four meals a day: breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner or supper. In England breakfast is between seven and nine, lunch time is between twelve and two, tea is between four and six and dinner or supper time is between seven and ten. In some English houses, lunch is the biggest meal of the day. Some people take their packed lunch to work.

Tea is a very light meal called afternoon tea. It consists of a cup of tea and a cake.

This has become a kind of ritual. At this time everything stops for tea in England. The whole nation is drinking tea.

Some Englishmen have their dinner late in the evening. For dinner they have meat or fish, vegetables, pudding and fruit. Many English working class families eat dinner in the daytime.

They have their last meal between five and seven. It's tea or supper.

For supper they usually have a glass of milk and a cake or a cup of tea and a sandwich, some have also cold meat or fish. Then they usually try to have a good walk after supper: "After dinner sleep a while, after supper walk a mile."

### Ex. 16. Fill in the table.

### **English meals**

	morning	noon	afternoon	evening
meal		lunch		
time				19.00-22.00

### Ex. 17. Answer the questions.

- 1) How many meals do the English have?
- 2) At what time do they usually have breakfast?
- 3) What meal is the biggest of the day?
- 4) What does afternoon tea consist of?
- 5) When does afternoon tea take place?
- 6) What do the English have for dinner?
- 7) Is dinner a day or an evening meal?
- 8) What do people usually have for supper?
- 9) At what time do they have supper?
- 10) What do the English try to do after supper?

### Ex. 18. Finish the sentences according to the text.

- 1) The English have four meals a day: ....
- 2) In England breakfast is between seven and ....
- 3) ... is the biggest meal of the day.
- 4) Some people take ... to work.
- 5) Afternoon tea consists of ....
- 6) ... is a kind of ritual.
- 7) Some Englishmen have their dinner ....
- 8) For dinner they have ....
- 9) The last meal is called ....
- 10) For supper people usually have ....

## Ex. 19. Read and translate the text. British Cuisine

The English proverb says: "Every cook praises his own broth". One cannot say English cookery is bad, but there is not a lot of variety in it in comparison with European cuisine. The English are very particular about their meals.

The traditional English breakfast consists of porridge, fried bacon and eggs, marmalade on toast, tea with milk or coffee.

Marmalade is made of oranges. The milk is usually cold. When the English have tea they prefer to pour milk into the cup first and then tea, but not the other way round. The taste is different.

Nowadays a lot of people just have cereal with milk for breakfast. Sometimes instead of marmalade they have jam or honey. Jam is made from fruit other than oranges.

At offices and factories there is a tea or coffee break at eleven. Then at midday the English have lunch. It is usually from 1 to 2 p.m. when most offices are closed for the lunch time.

There are two courses in the midday meal -a meat course with lots of vegetables or all sorts of salads and a sweet course. It may be fruit pudding and custard. Then they have tea or coffee.

For some people lunch is a quick meal. In cities they go to sandwich bars, where they can have vegetables, meat or fish to go in the sandwich.

If you ask for coffee in Britain it is usually served white. One should ask for black coffee if he wants his coffee without milk.

In pubs people can have good, cheap food, both cold and hot. At schools pupils are served a hot meal, though sometimes schoolchildren take a sandwich with a drink from home.

In the middle of the afternoon there is another break for "tea". It is a meal and a drink. They have tea or coffee often with a sandwich, cake or biscuits.

The evening meal is dinner. It is the main meal of the day. The English may have it between 6 or 8 p.m. The whole family usually gathers at table. Englishmen are fond of good, plain food. They like soup, roast beef, chops, steaks and Yorkshire pudding, fried fish and chipped potatoes.

Yorkshire pudding is not sweet. It is a mixture of eggs, flour and milk. It is served with roast beef, Brussels sprout and carrots. The dish comes from Yorkshire, England's largest county. Yorkshiremen eat it separately before a meal.

When dinner is over Englishmen may go to the local pub and order some beer, dark or light. There are usually a lot of people in the local pubs. They play darts, dominoes and billiards; discuss the latest news or the weather forecast.

The English do not usually have supper. Though in some working families they do have it. They have supper rather late and eat roast beef, fish and chips and a cup of tea finishes the meal.

At any time between 10 and 12 p.m. the English have a drink and a snack. Then they go to bed.

On Sundays a lot of families have additional lunch. It consists of roast beef, lamb, pork or chicken with vegetables and potatoes.

### Ex. 20. Complete the following sentences.

- 1) The traditional English breakfast consists of ....
- 2) When the English have tea ....
- 3) Sometimes instead of marmalade ....
- 4) At offices and factories there is ... at eleven.
- 5) There are two courses in the midday meal ....

- 6) In pubs people can have ....
- 7) At schools pupils are served ....
- 8) Englishmen are fond .... They like ....
- 9) Yorkshire pudding is ....
- 10) Englishmen go to the local pub, where they play ..., discuss ...
- 11) Working families have supper rather late and ....
- 12) At any time between 10 and 12 p.m. the English ....

## Ex. 21. Translate from Russian into English.

британская кухня; состоять из; быть сделанным из; предпочитать; на завтрак; быстрый прием пищи; подавать; главный прием пищи; собираться за столом; простая еда; пойти в паб; заказать пиццу; играть в дротики; обсуждать прогноз погоды; заканчивать еду; йоркширский пудинг; яичница с беконом; злаки с молоком; мясное блюдо; сладкое блюдо; пудинг со свежими ягодами; кофе со сливками; черный кофе без сахара; горячая еда; зеленый чай и бутерброд; жареная рыба; вареный картофель; смесь яиц, муки и молока; брюссельская капуста и морковь; светлое (темное) пиво.

### Ex. 22. Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the traditional English breakfast?
- 2. What tea do the English usually prefer?
- 3. What do Englishmen have for breakfast nowadays?
- 4. What is jam made of?
- 5. When do the English have a tea or coffee break?
- 6. When do they have lunch?
- 7. What do the English eat for lunch?
- 9. Where do the people in cities go to have lunch?
- 10. What is "white coffee"?
- 11. What food do the English have in pubs?
- 12. Are schoolchildren given a hot meal at schools?
- 13. Where do the English have the main meal?
- 14. What does it consist of?

15. What is "Yorkshire pudding"?

16. When do Yorkshiremen eat such a pudding?

17. When do the English go to the local pub?

18. What do they do there?

19. Do the English have supper?

20. Do the English eat anything before going to bed?

## Ex. 23. Translate the words in brackets.

1) When the English have tea they (предпочитают наливать сначала молоко в чашку) and then tea, (но не наоборот).

2) Sometimes (вместо мармелада) they have (джем или мед).

3) Marmalade (сделан из апельсинов), јат (сделан из других фруктов).

4) At offices and factories (есть перерыв на чай или кофе в 11 часов).

5) There are two courses in the midday meal (мясное блюдо с овощами и сладкое блюдо).

6) If you ask for coffee in Britain (он обычно подается с молоком).

7) For dinner the English like (суп, ростбиф, котлеты, жареную рыбу и картофель фри).

8) Yorkshire pudding (подается с ростбифом, брюссельской капустой или морковью).

9) Englishmen may go to the local pub (обсудить новости и прогноз погоды).

10) The English have supper rather late and (едят мясо или рыбу с овощами).

## Ex. 24. Read and translate the text. Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC)

KFC, also known as Kentucky Fried Chicken, is an American fast food restaurant chain. Its headquarters are in Louisville, Kentucky. KFC specializes in fried chicken. It is the world's second-largest restaurant chain (as measured by sales) after McDonald's, with 22,621 locations globally in 136 countries.

KFC was founded by Colonel Harland Sanders, an entrepreneur who began selling fried chicken from his roadside restaurant in Corbin, Kentucky, during the Great Depression. Sanders identified the potential of the restaurant franchising concept, and the first "Kentucky Fried Chicken" franchise opened in Utah in 1952. KFC popularized chicken in the fast food industry, diversifying the market by challenging the established dominance of the hamburger. By branding himself as "Colonel Sanders", Harland became a prominent figure of American cultural history, and his image remains widely used in KFC advertising to this day. However, the company's rapid expansion overwhelmed the aging Sanders, and he sold it to a group of investors. KFC was one of the first American fast food chains to expand internationally.

KFC's original product is pressure-fried chicken pieces, seasoned with Sanders' recipe of 11 herbs and spices. The constituents of the recipe represent a notable trade secret. Larger portions of fried chicken are served in a cardboard "bucket", which has become a well-known feature of the chain since it was first introduced in 1957. Since the early-1990s, KFC has expanded its menu to offer other chicken products such as chicken fillet sandwiches and wraps, as well as salads and side dishes such as French fries and coleslaw, desserts, and soft drinks, the latter often supplied by PepsiCo.

KFC is known for its slogans "It's Finger Lickin' Good!", "Nobody does chicken like KFC", and "So good".

### Ex. 25. Translate into English.

сеть ресторанов быстрого питания; куриное филе; жареная курица; предприниматель; безалкогольные напитки; травы и специи; салаты и гарниры; картонное «ведерко»; компоненты рецепта; придорожный ресторан; известная фигура в истории американской культуры; полковник; группа инвесторов; расширять.

#### Ex. 26. Answer the questions.

1) Where does KFC come from?

2) What is the world's first largest restaurant chain?

3) Who founded KFC?

4) Whose image is used in KFC advertising?

5) Why did Colonel Sanders sell his company?

6) What is a trade secret of KFC?

7) What are the slogans of KFC?

8) Have you ever eaten KFC food?

9) Do you have your favoutite chicken products or other dishes of KFC menu?

10) Is it healthy to eat fast food daily?

# Ex. 27. Read and translate the text. What do you think of fast food? Express you opinion.

### **Fast Food**

The so called fast or junk food – hamburgers, hot dogs, pizzas, fizzy drinks and chips are extremely popular nowadays, especially with children, teenagers and working people. McDonald's is the leading global foodservice retailer serving millions of people in more than 100 countries each day. Such food is tasty and cheap, besides it saves a lot of time. You don't need to go to the supermarket, cook meals and then wash the dishes. What is more, many people adore the special atmosphere of McDonald's. They can relax there eating the food and spend time with their friends or relatives.

However, a lot of experts are worried about the negative influence of such food on people's health. There are a lot of chemical additives and calories what can make people overweight or even obese. Moreover, it elevates the risk of cancer and diabetes. For example, a can of Coca Cola contains more than eight teaspoons of sugar and artificial sweeteners. That's why people, who care about their health, should eat fast food rarely or avoid it at all. Make the right choice!

## Ex. 28. Read and translate. Make up 10 questions to the text. English Pubs

The British pub (short for "public house") is unique. This is not just because it is different in character from bars and cafés in other countries. It is also because it differs from any other public place in Britain itself. Without pubs Britain would be a less sociable country. The pub is the only indoor place, where an average person can comfortably meet others, even strange and get into a prolonged conversation with them. In cafés and fast food restaurants people are expected to drink their coffee and get out. The atmosphere in other eating places is often rather formal. But pubs are classless. A pub with forty customers in it is nearly always much noisier than a café or restaurant with the same number of people.

Pubs used to serve almost nothing but beer and spirits. These days you can get wine, coffee and some hot food at most of them as well.

Pubs have retained their special character. There is no waiter service there. If you want to drink or eat something you have to go and ask for it at the bar. It is considered to be more informal to go and fetch your drinks yourself, when you can get up and walk around where you want. They may not seem very welcoming and may seem a strange way of making people feel comfortable and relaxed. But to the British it is precisely this. Another notable aspect of pubs is their appeal to the idea of tradition. Each pub has its own name, proclaimed on a sign hanging outside, always with oldfashioned associations. Many are called by the name of an aristocrat ("The Duke of Cambridge") or after a monarch ("the Prince of Wales"). Others take their names from some traditional occupation such as "The Bricklayer's Arms". Some names of the pubs have rural associations, for example "The Seep Shearer's" or "the Bull".

Each pub has its own regular customers who go there every night to drink one or two pints of beer slowly and to play dominoes or so on. Most pubs have a piano and on Saturday night the customers sit round it and sing. Sometimes the people who want to sing ask one of the customers to play the piano and they buy drinks for the pianist, that is the custom. The one who plays has free drinks as long as he plays. When he stops he becomes an ordinary customer again and must pay for his own beer. The pub in the place where people meet other "regulars", they talk about the weather or how the English cricket players are doing in the match against Australia, about football or Parliament.

On Saturdays people usually stay in the pub till closing time. In England the opening hours are fixed by law. Pubs open at ten in the morning and close at two o'clock p.m. Then they open again at six and stay open until ten-thirty. At Christmas or the New Year the pubs may be kept open longer.

# Ex. 29. After reading the text think and say what the English pub is and why the pubs are so popular in Great Britain.

## PAGES OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

### Ex. 30. Read and translate the text.

### THE LUNCHELON

(after S. Maugham)

#### Somerset Maugham (1874–1965)

William Somerset Maugham is one of the world-famous English writers, a successful dramatist and novelist of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

He was born in Paris in 1874. His parents died when he was very young. The boy was brought up by his uncle, a clergyman. His first novel "Lisa of Lambeth" appeared in 1897. During World War I Maugham, a doctor by profession, enlisted with a Red Cross Ambulance Unit. Later he was transferred to the Intelligence Service. At the outbreak of the war, he was assigned to special work at the British Ministry of Information in Paris. During the Nazi occupation, he managed to reach England, leaving behind him all his belongings and many unfinished manuscripts.

Somerset Maugham has written 24 plays, 19 novels and a large number of short stories. The most mature period of his life began in 1915, when he published one of his most popular novels "Of Human Bondage" Maugham travelled a lot, gaining experience for his works. He spent long periods in the USA, China, visited Russia and Asia. Among his works the most well-known are "Cakes and Ale", "Theatre", and "The Razor's Edge".

Maugham's keen and observant eye, subtle irony and brilliant style made his books extremely popular all over the world.

It was twenty years ago. I was living in Paris then. I was young and hardly made two ends meet. She had read a book of mine and had written to me about it. I answered, thanking her. Some time later I received from her another letter. She would be in Paris and would like to meet me. She asked me if I would give her a little luncheon at Foyot's (a restaurant at which the French senators eat). I couldn't afford it, but I was too young to say no to a woman. I answered that I would meet her at Foyot's on Thursday at half past twelve. She was not so young as I expected and rather talkative.

I was startled when the menu was brought, for the prices were much higher than I had expected.

"I never eat anything for luncheon," she said. "I never eat more than one thing. A little fish, perhaps. I wonder if they have any salmon."

It was not on the menu, but I asked the waiter if there was any. Yes, they had a beautiful salmon.

I ordered it for my guest. The waiter asked her if she would have something while it was being cooked.

"No," she answered, "I never eat more than one thing. But I might have a little caviar. I never mind caviar."

My heart sank a little, but I told the waiter to bring caviar. For myself I chose the cheapest dish on the menu - a mutton chop.

Then came the question of drink.

"I never drink anything for luncheon," she said.

"Neither do I," I answered quickly.

"Except white wine," she went on, "These French white wines are so light."

"What would you like?" I asked her.

"My doctor won't let me drink anything but champagne." I think I turned a little pale. I ordered half a bottle. I said that my doctor had absolutely forbidden me to drink champagne. "What are you going to drink, then?"

"Water."

She ate the caviar and she ate the salmon.

"I can't eat anything more, but as I'm in Paris I might have some of those giant asparagus," she said.

I knew they were very expensive. "Madame wants to know if you have any of those giant asparagus," I asked the waiter.

I hoped he would say no. But he assured me that they had some so large, so splendid.

I ordered them.

Panic seized me. I was afraid that I didn't have enough money to pay the bill. The asparagus appeared. I watched the woman eat them. At last she finished.

"Coffee?" I said.

"Yes, just an ice-cream and coffee," she answered.

I ordered coffee for myself and an ice-cream and coffee for her. Then a terrible thing happened.

While we were waiting for the coffee, the waiter brought a large basket full of huge peaches. They cost a fortune. My guest took one.

The bill came. I paid it. I had only a little left for a very small tip.

"Follow my example," she said as we shook hands, "and never eat more than one thing for luncheon."

"I'll do better than that," I answered. "I'll eat nothing for dinner tonight."

"Humorist!" she cried.

But I have had my revenge at last. Today she weighs twenty-one stone (133 kilograms).

### Ex. 31. Memorize the following words and word combinations.

make two ends meet – сводить концы с концами to afford – позволить себе

to expect – ожидать, предвидеть talkative – болтливый startle – испугаться, вздрогнуть price – цена salmon – лосось a waiter – официант to order – заказать caviar – икра mind – возражать My heart sank a little – Мое сердце опустилось. a mutton chop – отбивная из баранины to turn pale – побледнеть half – половина giant asparagus – огромная спаржа expensive – дорогой cheap – дешевый assure – заверять Panic seized me. – Меня охватил страх. to pay the bill – оплатить счет a fortune – состояние а tip – чаевые revenge – месть to weigh – весить, взвесить

# Ex. 32. Translate into English, pay attention to the vocabulary words.

**А.** баранья отбивная; весить полкилограмма; оплатить счет за ужин; позволить себе дорогое путешествие; болтливый официант; простая и дешевая еда; никого не напугать; бледный цвет; половина девятого утра; сводить концы с концами.

**В.** 1) Эти серьги стоили целое состояние. 2) Мы оставили чаевые, так как еда была вкусная, а официанты вежливые и дружелюбные. 3) Собака громко залаяла, мое сердце опустилось.

Меня охватил страх. 4) Теперь я знаю, что месть приносит лишь боль и несчастье. 5) Ты любишь спаржу? 6) Мы хотим заказать билеты на самолет, потому что цены сейчас не такие высокие. 7) Лосось – очень полезная рыба. 8) Гид заверил нас, что эта церковь была построена в древние времена. 9) Вы не возражаете, если я оплачу свою половину счета за ужин? 10) Она не ожидала, что ее заказ доставят через полчаса.

# Ex. 33. Whom do these words belong to? Write down the number of the sentence.

the author	the lady	the waiter

1) I'll eat nothing for dinner tonight.

2) Just an ice-cream and coffee.

3) Follow my example and never eat more than one thing for luncheon.

4) What would you like?

5) Coffee?

6) Humorist!

7) What are you going to drink, then?

8) My doctor won't let me drink anything but champagne.

# Ex. 34. Present Perfect or Past Simple?

1) I (to eat) never giant asparagus.

2) What you (to eat) for lunch? – I (to have) a fish and some sandwiches.

3) When it (to happen)? - It (to be) twenty years ago.

4) I (to order) water for myself and ice cream and coffee for my guest.

5) What you (to order) for dessert?

### Ex. 35. Answer the questions.

1) Where does the story take place?

2) What do we know about the main characters of the story?

3) Why was the author startled when the menu was brought?

- 4) What did the lady order?
- 5) Why did the author eat the mutton chop?
- 6) What did they drink?
- 7) What did she want for dessert?

8) Why didn't the author tell the lady that he could not afford dining in such an expensive restaurant?

9) Could the author pay the bill?

10) What do you think of the story?

Ex. 36. Find some more information about the author of the story and his creative activity.

### UNIT 4. CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

When in Rome, do as the Romans do. So many countries, so many customs. (English proverbs)

#### Ex. 1. Memorize the following words and word combinations.

to accumulate - накапливать wisdom - мудрость a generation - поколение a foreigner - иностранец to strike - впечатлить, поразить a peculiarity - особенность a double-decker - двухэтажный автобус to measure - измерять a measurement system - система измерения to stick on - придерживаться ч.-л. a habit - привычка polite - вежливый politeness - вежливость to rush for - торопиться, спешить to shake hands - пожать руку, поздороваться а queue - очередь cheerful - бодрый, жизнерадостный a cemetery - кладбище a raven - ворон reserved - сдержанный to be proud of - гордиться ч.-л.

#### Ex. 2. Read and translate the text.

Every country and every nation has its own customs and traditions. In Great Britain they play a more important role in the life of the people than in other countries. The traditions don't only accumulate experience and wisdom of many generations, but bring the sense of stability into the rapidly changing world.

Foreigners coming to the British shores are often struck by quite a number of peculiarities in English life. They keep up the left side of the road and use double-deckers. They stick on their own measurement system and continue to measure distances in miles and yards, to buy cheese in pounds and ounces, milk in pinches and petrol in gallons. Most British prefer a two-story house with a fireplace and a garden in front of it. Gardening is still one of traditionally popular pastime.

English people are famous for their habit of politeness. They are never tired of saying "Thank you" and "I am sorry". They don't rush for seats in buses and trains, but they take their seats in queues at bus stops. English people do not shake hands when meeting one another, they do not show their emotions even in tragic situations. They seem to remain goodtempered and cheerful under difficulties.

English people show their love for animals. Pet dogs, cats, horses, ducks, parrots, canaries, hamsters and other friends of a man have a much better life in Britain than anywhere else. There are special dog shops selling food and clothes, dog hair-dressing saloons and dog cemeteries.

The English are a sport-loving nation. Many kinds of sports and games such as cricket, badminton, rugby, curling and darts have their roots in this country.

The love of English people for tea is well-known. They prefer to drink tea with milk. They have their five o'clock tea not only at home and offices but also in tea-rooms and tea-shops, which can be found in every town or village.

Some of the British ceremonies seem to be rather informal, such as the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, Trooping the Colour or the State Opening of Parliament. Another tradition is to keep black ravens in the Tower of London. The legend says that until they are in the Tower, Britain will be powerful.

British nation is very interesting and unusual. They have their special sense of humour and a reputation of being conservative and reserved. They

are proud of their sentimental love for their traditions and carefully keep them up.

#### Ex. 3. Finish the sentences.

1) Customs and traditions accumulate experience and wisdom of the last generations and bring ....

2) British people are considered to be very keen to their ....

3) British traffic keeps to the ....

4) British people have their own system of ....

5) The English are the nation of stay-at-homes, they like a separate house with ....

6) Gardening is one of the Englishman's ....

7) The British are fond of good and plain food, the traditional English breakfast consists of ....

8) The British are very polite, they ....

9) Great Britain is the country of animal lovers, there are ....

10) Britain is a sport-loving country, they invented ....

11) Tea is the prose of British life, they prefer to drink tea ....

12) There are many interesting and stirring British ceremonies, for example ... .

13) There is a legend about the black ravens of the Tower, which says that  $\dots$ .

14) English people are considered to be ....

15) Traditions play a significant part in the life of British citizens and they  $\dots$ .

# Ex. 4. Translate the following words and word combinations into English.

играть значительную роль; особое чувство юмора; неформальные церемонии; любовь к чаю; система измерения; чувство стабильности; вежливость; консервативный и сдержанный; очереди на автобусных остановках; бодрый; салон для стрижки собак; левостороннее уличное движение; черные вороны; могущественный; проявлять эмоции; пожать руку в знак приветствия; садоводство; измерять расстояние милями; камин; гордиться традициями; накапливать мудрость и опыт; иностранцы; особенности английской жизни; двухэтажный автобус.

#### Ex. 5. Pay attention to the English measurement system.

English measures of length are: a mile = 1609 m.a yard = 91 cm.a foot = 30 cm.an inch = 2,5 cm.English measures of weight are: a stone = 6 kg.a pound = 454 g.an ounce = 31 g.English measures of liquids are: a gallon = 4,54 lit.a pint = 0,75 lit.

**Ex. 6.** Use the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form (Active or Passive).

A. The six ravens (to keep) in the Tower of London now for centuries. They used to come in from Essex for food cracks when the Tower (to use) as a palace. Over the years people (to think) that if the ravens ever left the Tower, the monarchy would fall. So Charles II (to decree) that six ravens should always (to keep) in the Tower and should (to pay) a wage from the treasury. Sometimes they (to live) as long as 25 years but their wings (to clip) so they can't fly away, and when a raven (to die), another raven (to bring) from Essex.

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    a wage - зарплата
treasury - казна
wings - крылья
to clip - подрезать
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**B.** The ceremony of Trooping the Colour (to be) one of the most fascinating. It (to stage) in front of Buckingham Palace. It (to hold) annually on the monarch's "official" birthday which is the second Saturday in June. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II (to be) Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards. She (to escort) by Horse Guards riding to the Parade. The ceremony (to accompany) by the music of bands. The procession (to head) by the Queen.

O the ceremony of Trooping the Colour – церемония выноса знамени, торжественный развод караулов с выносом знамени (проводится ежегодно в Лондоне на плац-параде конной гвардии в день рождения монарха)

to head - возглавлять

Ex. 7. Use the word given in brackets in the right form. Use appendix 2.

In a nation of many millions of people, there are many 1) <u>different</u> (*differ*) kinds: good and bad, honest and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ (honest), happy and unhappy.

British 3) \_\_\_\_\_ (person), who live in other countries, are not fully 4) \_\_\_\_\_ (type) of their nation. As usual, they live a 5) \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) different life from the life in Britain. However, we can talk about some 6) \_\_\_\_\_ (generally) things.

One 7) \_\_\_\_\_ (know) quality of the English, for example, is their reserved manner. A 8) \_\_\_\_\_ (reserve) person is the one who does not talk very much to strangers, does not show emotions. He or she never tells you 9) \_\_\_\_\_ (any) about him/herself. If English people are 10) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a journey by train, they will try to find an empty compartment. If they have to share the compartment with a stranger, they may travel without 11) \_\_\_\_\_ (start) a conversation. If a conversation does start, 12) \_\_\_\_\_ (person) questions like "How old are you?" or even "What's your name?" are not 13) \_\_\_\_\_ (easy) asked. It is 14) \_\_\_\_\_ (polite) to ask questions

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like "Where did you buy your watch?" or "What is your salary?" But

people of the North or the West of Britain, and 15) \_\_\_\_\_ (especial) the Welsh, are less reserved than those of the South and the East.

#### Ex. 8. Read and translate the text.

#### Tea

The English know how to make tea and what it does for you.

Seven cups of it wake you up in the morning; nine cups will put you to sleep at night.

If you are hot, tea will cool you off, and if you are cold, it will warm you up.

If you take it in the middle of the morning, it will stimulate you for further work; if you drink it in the afternoon, it will relax you for further thought.

Then, of course, you should drink lots of it in off-hours. In England they say jokingly: "The test of good tea is simple. If a spoon stands up in it, then tea is strong enough; if the spoon starts to wobble, it is a feeble makeshift".

1. to stimulate	a) something made or used in the case of a sudden or urgent need, because there is nothing better
2. feeble	b) to make less active and worried
3. to relax	c) lacking force or strength
4. to wobble	d) to make more active
5. makeshift	e) to move unsteadily from side to side

Ex. 9. Match the words with their definitions.

Ex. 10. Scones are a popular and traditional part of British afternoon tea. They are eaten with a cup of tea or coffee. They are easy and fun to make.

#### **British scones**

For 9-10 scones you need: 200 gr flour ½ teaspoon salt 50 gr butter ½ cup milk 1)Put the flour and salt into a bowl. Work the small pieces of butter into the flour and salt with your fingers.

2) Add the milk quickly and mix with a knife.

3) Take out of the bowl and make into a large flat shape on a table.

4) Cut into 9 or 19 round shapes. Put a little milk on the top of each.

5) Cook in a hot oven (200°C) for 7-10 minutes until golden-brown.

6)Put the scones on the plate and offer them to your guests. Eat with butter.

Enjoy!

# Ex. 11. Here are some tips for travellers. It would be wise to keep them in mind while being in Britain.

1)Loud talking and other forms of noisy behaviour should always be avoided.

2) Try not to stare at anyone in public. Privacy is highly valued in the United Kingdom.

3) You wait in line in the United States, and you "queue up" in the United Kingdom. You should never "jump the queue" (проходить без очереди).

4) When drinking in a pub, pick up your change after you pay for your drink. If you leave it there, you are implying that you are leaving a tip. Tipping is not widespread in British pubs.

5)Don't stand too close to people you are talking to. "Keep your distance".

# Ex. 12. Read and translate the text. Peculiar Traditions in Russia

Russia is a unique country, which, along with highly developed modern culture carefully preserves the national traditions deeply rooted not only in the Orthodox religion but also in paganism. The Russians still celebrate pagan holidays, many people believe in numerous superstitions and legends. Christianity gave Russians such great holidays as Easter and Christmas, and Paganism – Maslenitsa (Shrovetide) and Ivan Kupala. Old traditions are passed on from generation to generation.

On Easter people celebrate the Christ resurrection. The holiday came to Russia from Byzantium at the end of the 10th century. Since then, this Christian holiday has been widely celebrated all over Russia.

The birth of Jesus Christ is celebrated on Christmas. On this day the Saviour of the world was born, whose advent gave people hope for mercy, kindness, truth and eternal life. The Orthodox Church observes Christmas according to the Julian Calendar, on January 7, while Western churches celebrate it on December 25, in accordance with the Gregorian Calendar.

Maslenitsa is an old Russian tradition. Its roots go deep into the pagan culture. In the ancient times Maslenitsa was a holiday for remembrance of the dead but with time it turned into a merry holiday. The symbol of Maslenitsa are pancakes or blini. Round, golden and hot as the sun they are an appropriate warning to the cold weather. Blini are given to friends and family all through the week and are topped with mushrooms, jam, sour cream, and of course, lots of butter.

Nowadays Maslenitsa serves many purposes. It signals the end of winter and the coming of spring. As a part of pre-Lenten celebrations, it is also a pre-emptive strike to the upcoming fast. Because meat and dairy would traditionally be forbidden, Maslenitsa is the time for feasting (especially on pancakes).

Sledding, fist fighting, puppets, singing and fireworks are all a part of Maslenitsa celebrations. All in all, it is an excellent opportunity to go out, to have good time, eat until you burst and do something you wouldn't do any other time of the year.

### Ex. 13. Answer the following questions on the text:

- 1. What traditions are preserved in Russia?
- 2. What holidays did Christianity give the Russians?
- 3. When is Christmas celebrated in Russia? And in Great Britain?
- 4. Is Maslenitsa a pagan or a religious holiday?

5. What meaning did this holiday have in the past?

6. What is the symbol of Maslenitsa?

7. What is the essential part of Maslenitsa celebrations?

8. Is it true that the name of the festival has its roots in the Russian word for butter "maslo"?

9. What meaning does this holiday have nowadays?

10. Have you ever taken part in the celebrations of Maslenitsa? Share your experience.

#### Ex. 14. Translate into English.

Русский православный (Orthodox) календарь включает четыре поста (fast). Пост перед Пасхой называется Великий пост. Ему предшествует праздничная неделя (week-long festival), Масленица.

Корни Масленицы уходят в языческую культуру. Этот праздник означал прощание (the farewell to) с долгой зимой, а Пасха, в свою очередь, приближение (the approach of) весны. Главный день Масленицы – воскресенье, называемое Прощёным воскресеньем (Forgiving Sunday). Готовясь к посту, было очень важно попросить прощения (to ask for forgiveness) у близких и друзей.

Во время Масленицы все едят блины. Круглые и горячие они символизируют солнце. Частью праздника являются кулачные бои, армрестлинг, катание на санках с горы (sledge tobogganing).

Ex. 15. Most people in the world have some superstitions. Many of them are strange and funny. Here are some British ones with long traditions. Compare them with those of our country. Find out which superstitions are similar and which are different.

#### **British Superstitions**

1) It's extremely unlucky to walk under a ladder propped against a wall or building. But if you must pass under a ladder, you can avoid bad luck by crossing your fingers and keeping them crossed until you see a dog. Another remedy is to spit on your shoe and leave the spittle to dry.

😳 a ladder - лестница

to prop - прислонить

to avoid - избегать

а remedy - лекарство, средство, мера

2) It's unlucky to spill salt. If you do you must take a pinch and throw it over your left shoulder.

© to spill salt - рассыпать соль

a pinch - щепотка

3) It's very bad luck to open an umbrella in the house — it will either bring misfortune to the person who has opened it or to those who live in the house.

© to bring misfortune - приносить неудачу

4) Burning cheeks or ears mean someone talking about you. It's a friend if your left cheek is burning. It's an enemy if your right cheek is burning.

5) A black cat crossing your path bring you good luck.

6) It's unlucky to meet or pass someone on the stairs. If it's unavoidable, cross your fingers.

7) It's unlucky to take the last piece of bread on the plate.

8) It's bad luck to see one magpie. However, it's lucky to see two or more.

🛈 a magpie - сорока

9) It's bad luck to pick up scissors that you've dropped.

😳 scissors - ножницы

10) The number thirteen is very unlucky and Friday the 13<sup>th</sup> is a very unlucky date.

#### **Russian Superstitions**

1) If you feel that something bad may happen, knock three (or more) times on a piece of wood to prevent it occurring; this goes back to times when people believed that powerful spirits inhabited the wood.

© to prevent - предотвратить

to occur - происходить, случаться

to inhabit - населять

2) Do not whistle indoors: it will blow your money away.

© to whistle - свистеть

3) Never shake hands or kiss your guest over a threshold - it may lead to a quarrel. It is better to invite someone into your room or flat before you shake hands.

😳 a threshold - порог

4) If you are going on a long journey, sit down for a few moments before you leave, and your trip will be lucky.

5) Don't spill salt. It is bad luck.

6) A black cat crossing your path bring you bad luck.

7) Meeting a woman with empty buckets is bad luck.

8) If you are between two people with the same name, you can make a wish. It will soon come true.

9) If you're an unmarried woman, you may want to avoid sitting at the corner of the table; if you do, you won't get married for 7 years.

10) When someone sneezes, whoever was talking at the time must've been telling the truth.

### **Oracle Phrases to express your opinion:**

In my opinion / to my mind - по моему мнению From my point of view - с моей точки зрения I think / believe / suppose - я думаю / считаю / полагаю It seems to me that - мне кажется, что Personally I - лично я As for me - что касается меня I don't take it seriously - я не отношусь к этому серьезно As you know - как вы знаете I'm careful about - я с осторожностью отношусь к I really never thought about this - я никогда не думал об этом I have no doubt that - у меня нет сомнений, что In comparison with - по сравнению с By contrast - в отличие от

# Ex. 16. Read and translate the text. British Humour. Do you Get it?

British humour, what is it? As a nation, the British are proud of their peculiar sense of humour and believe that it is unique. British people often say that many foreigners don't understand British jokes. This statement is a bit unfair, but it does reflect some differences in what people in different cultures find funny.

As for the British humour it is based on two rather contradictory foundations. On the one hand, there is a typically dry, almost sarcastic understatement. On the other, there is a national obsession with something called "toilet humour".

Understatement is closely connected with irony. Quite often foreigners have to spend some time getting used to British people being constantly ironic. The statements; "Lovely weather we're having at the moment", or, "Turned out nice again, didn't it?" are to be used when it is raining heavily, or the weather suddenly turns bad after you leave the house without a coat or an umbrella.

The other end of the scale is toilet humour. Rather often these jokes (usually visual, as in television comedy programmes) are connected with taboo bodily functions. Toilet humour is something every schoolchild in Britain becomes an expert in very early in life.

A very mild examples:



First man: I've just bought my wife a bottle of toilet water for 100 pounds.

\*\*\*

Second man: You could have had some from my loo for nothing.

\*\*\*

A: What is an ig?B: An Eskimo house without a loo.

## **Words:** unique - уникальный a statement - высказывание, утверждение to reflect - отражать contradictory - противоречащий, противоречивый understatement an преуменьшение, недосказанность, сдержанность obsession - одержимость irony - ирония the other end of the scale - другая крайность taboo - запретный, запрещенный bodily functions - отправления организма toilet water - туалетная вода a loo - туалет (разг.)

an igloo - иглу (хижина эскимосов из снега и льда)

# Ex. 17. Read and translate some British jokes. Do you get them?

\*\*\*

Teacher: What do you know about the Dead Sea? Pupil: Dead? I didn't even know it was ill. \*\*\*

Passenger: How often do planes of this type crash? Air hostess: Only once, sir!

\*\*\*

Customer: Waitress, do you serve crabs? Waitress: Sit down, sir, we serve anyone.

\*\*\*

Child: I don't like cheese with hole.

Mother: Well, just eat the cheese and leave the holes on the side of your plate!

\*\*\*

Customer: Waiter! There is a dead fly in my soup! Waiter: Yes, sir. It's the hot water that kills them.

# Ex. 18. Say when the following holidays are observed in some English-speaking countries.

0 1 0		
1. Christmas		a. on the 26 <sup>th</sup> of December.
2. Halloween		b. September, 1 <sup>st</sup> Monday
3. New Year's Day		c. October, 31 <sup>st</sup>
4. St. Valentine's Day	is held	d. on the 4 <sup>th</sup> of July
5. April Fool's Day	is celebrated	e. May, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sunday
6. Boxing Day	is marked	f. 25 <sup>th</sup> of December
7. Mother's Day	is observed	g. on the 1 <sup>st</sup> of January
8. Labour Day		h. November, 4 <sup>th</sup> Thursday
9. Thanksgiving Day		i. February, 14 <sup>th</sup>
10. Independence Day		j. April, 1 <sup>st</sup>
		1

# Ex. 19. Read and translate the text. Holidays in Great Britain

The most popular holidays in Great Britain are: Christmas Day, Boxing Day, New Year's Day, St. Valentine's Day, Good Friday, Easter, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday, Late Summer Bank Holiday and Bonfire Night. In Great Britain, as well as in the USA and Canada, Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of December. In London there is a big Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square. It is a present from the people of Norway to the city of London.

In most families a Christmas tree is put up and decorated in the front corner of the room. There is a good tradition to buy gifts for the family, children and friends. Family members wrap up their gifts and leave them at the bottom of the Christmas tree to be found on Christmas morning. Children leave a long sock or stocking at the end of their bed on Christmas Eve, 24th December, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and bring them small presents, fruit and nuts. People also write Christmas cards. Before Christmas housewives make Christmas puddings. When the pudding is ready and still hot, they put different little silver things into it such as a horseshoe, a ring, a button or five-penny pieces. The horseshoe brings luck, the ring and the button mean marriage and a five-penny coin is a sign of wealth.

Boxing Day is celebrated on the 26th of December. Long ago when people went to church on the morning of the 26th of December, they put their donations for the poor into special boxes. So the name of the holiday originates from the word "box". Later people began to give money or presents to the people they knew personally. Now Boxing Day is a holiday when one gives presents to friends and relatives. They also give presents to the servants, delivery men and postmen. On Boxing Day people visit friends, go for a drive or walk. In cities and towns there is a tradition to go to the pantomime and entertain oneself.

New Year's Day is not celebrated so widely as Christmas. Some people ignore it and go to bed as usual. Others, however, celebrate it in one way or another. They organize a family party or a party for young people or go to a New Year's dance. In London people like to gather in Piccadilly Circus or Trafalgar Square to welcome the New Year.

On the 14th of February the English celebrate St. Valentine's Day. On this day thousands of people travel to a small village Gretna Green on the border with Scotland to get married. This tradition began in 1754 when in London people could not get married under the age of 21 without their parents' permission. But in Scotland the permission was not required. On St. Valentine's Day boys and girls, husbands and wives, friends and sweethearts exchange greetings of love and affection. They send each other Valentine's cards, flowers and chocolates.

Good Friday is a religious holiday. It is Friday before Easter, a holy day of the Christian Church. It is observed to commemorate Christ's crucifixion and resurrection.

Easter is a religious holiday too. It is celebrated in spring. On Easter the British give each other presents – Easter eggs, which are usually made of chocolate. Nowadays Easter eggs are often artificial, made of wood or plastic. Easter eggs are often hidden about the house for the children to find them. On Easter Sunday there is Easter Parade in Battersea Park in London. It begins at 3 p.m.

May Day is celebrated on the first of May to commemorate the suppression of demonstrations for the eight hours' working day in the USA on May 1, 1886. Since then May Day has been celebrated in many countries, including Great Britain and the USA.

On bank holidays people who live in town go to the country or to the coast. If the weather is fine, people may arrange a picnic or tea and enjoy their meal in the open air. On these holidays sports competitions and horse races are organized on the stadiums.

# Ex. 20. Memorize the following words and word combinations from the text.

a holiday - праздник to celebrate - отмечать, праздновать to observe - отмечать a present - подарок to present smb. with smth. - подарить, преподнести к.-л. ч.-л. a gift - подарок, дар to wrap up - завернуть eve - канун a chimney - дымоход, труба a horseshoe - подкова a button - путовица wealth - благосостояние, богатство to originate from - происходить от to ignore - игнорировать a permission - разрешение to require - требовать crucifixion - распятие resurrection - воскрешение artificial - искусственный to commemorate - чтить память, служить напоминанием to arrange - организовать

# Ex. 21. Find the English equivalents to the following words and expressions.

отмечать; подарок OT жителей Норвегии; украшать рождественскую елку; покупать подарки детям и друзьям; оставлять подарки под елкой; спускаться вниз по трубе; приносить маленькие подарки, фрукты и орехи; писать рождественские открытки; делать рождественский пудинг; серебряные вещицы; приносить счастье; пятипенсовая монета; пожертвования для бедных; происходить от слова «коробка»; навещать друзей; ходить на прогулку; организовать семейный вечер; ехать в маленькую деревню; жениться; до 21 года; посылать открытки, цветы и шоколад; религиозный праздник; святой день христианской церкви; искусственный; наслаждаться едой на открытом воздухе; спортивные соревнования, организованные на стадионах.

#### Ex. 22. Answer the questions.

- 1) What are the most popular holidays in Great Britain?
- 2) When is Christmas celebrated?
- 3) Where is a Christmas tree put up in London?

4) Do most families decorate the Christmas tree?

5) Where do people leave the presents for their children and families?

- 6) What do the children do before Christmas? Why?
- 7) What do they hope for?
- 8) What do housewives make before Christmas?
- 9) Why do they put different silver things into the pudding?
- 10) What does the name of "Boxing Day" originate from?
- 11) What do people do on Boxing Day?
- 12) Is the New Year's Day celebrated as widely as Christmas?
- 13) Where do the Londoners like to gather?
- 14) Why do people in Great Britain celebrate St. Valentine's Day?
- 15) When did the holiday begin?
- 16) What do people send each other on this day?
- 17) Why is Good Friday a holy day of the Christian church?
- 18) How do the English celebrate Easter?
- 19) When is May Day celebrated? Why?
- 20) What do people do on bank holidays?

# Ex. 23. Translate the words in brackets into English.

1) Christmas (празднуется) on the 25th of December.

2) In London there is (большая рождественская елка) in Trafalgar Square.

3) It is (подарок от жителей Норвегии) to the city of London.

4) There is a good tradition (покупать подарки семье и друзьям).

5) Before Christmas housewives (готовят рождественский пудинг).

6) On the 26th of December people put their donations for the poor (в специальные коробки).

7) On Boxing Day people (посещают друзей или едут на прогулку).

8) On New Year's Day the English (организуют семейные вечера).

9) The tradition of celebrating St. Valentine's Day (берет начало в 1754 году).

10) On St. Valentine's Day the Britons (посылают открытки, цветы и шоколад своим любимым людям).

11) Easter and Good Friday are (религиозные праздники).

12) The Friday before Easter is (священный день для христианской церкви).

13) On Easter the British give each other (пасхальные яйца, которые обычно сделаны из шоколада).

14) On Bank Holidays people who live in town (уезжают за город или на побережье).

15) They arrange a picnic or (принимают участие в спортивных соревнованиях на открытом воздухе).

# Ex. 24. Say if the statements are true or false.

- 1) Christmas is celebrated on the first of December.
- 2) In London there is a big Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square.
- 3) The English don't decorate a Christmas tree in their homes.
- 4) Before Christmas housewives make Christmas pudding.
- 5) They put potatoes in the pudding.
- 6) Boxing Day is celebrated on the 26th of December.
- 7) The name of the holiday originates from the word "boxing".
- 8) On Boxing Day people go for a drive or walk.
- 9) New Year's Day is celebrated as widely as Christmas.

10) In London people don't like to gather in Piccadilly Circus or Trafalgar Square.

11) On the 14th of February the English go to London.

12) On St. Valentine's Day people send each other books and pens.

13) On Easter the British give each other Easter eggs which are made of glass.

14) On the first of May the English celebrate May Day.

15) On Bank Holidays people go to the country to arrange a picnic.

### Ex. 25. Translate the sentences into English:

1) На Рождество англичане украшают рождественскую елку и покупают подарки детям и друзьям.

2) Домохозяйки готовят рождественский пудинг. Они кладут в него маленькие серебряные вещи.

3) Название праздника «Boxing Day» происходит от слова «коробка».

4) В этот день англичане посещают своих друзей или едут на прогулку.

5) Новый год не отмечается так широко как Рождество.

6) Но в Лондоне люди любят собираться на Пикадили или Трафальгарской площади, чтобы встретить Новый год.

7) В день Святого Валентина тысячи людей едут в маленькую деревушку на границе с Шотландией, чтобы вступить в брак.

8) Мальчики и девочки, мужья и жены, друзья и влюбленные обмениваются приветствиями в знак любви и уважения.

9) Страстная пятница – это праздник, который напоминает о распятии и воскрешении Христа.

10) Первое мая празднуется во многих странах, включая Великобританию и США, в память о первом мае 1886 года, когда в США были подавлены демонстрации за 8 часовой рабочий день.

# Ex. 26. Translate the words in brackets.

**A.** Thanksgiving Day is a public (праздник в США). (Он отмечается) on the fourth Thursday in November. This is a day for family reunions. Thanks are offered (в церквях) for the blessings of the year, and at home a (вкусный ужин) that usually (включает в себя) roast (индейку) and cranberry sauce is served.

Thanksgiving is a harvest festival, and is (один из старейших и популярнейших праздников) in the world. The original celebration in the United States was held in 1621 after (первого урожая) in New England.

The Pilgrims had sailed across (Атлантический океан) on the "Mayflower," arriving December 21, 1620. Only half of the original band survived (холодную зиму). But the first harvest, (к счастью), was good.

(Дата первого празднования) is not known and there is no record that it was called "thanksgiving". During the third year of the Civil War, October 3, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln (провозгласил) a national Thanksgiving. In 1951, the United States Congress named (четвертый четверг ноября) a Thanksgiving Day.

**B.** Ash Wednesday is (день в феврале) when the Christian period of (поста) begins. It dates back to the time when Christ went into (пустыню) and fasted for (сорок дней). On Pancake (вторник), the day before Ash Wednesday, people eat lots of (блинов). These are made from (муки, молока и яиц), and fried in a hot pan. Some towns also hold (блинные бега) on that day. People run through the streets holding a (сковороду) and throwing pancakes in the air. Of course, if they (роняют) the pancake they (проигрывают) the race!

С. (В пасхальный период) the British celebrate the idea of new birth by giving each other chocolate or painted (пасхальные яйца). They are opened and eaten on (пасхальное воскресенье). On (страстную пятницу) bakers (продают) hot cross buns, which are toasted and eaten with (сливочным маслом). (Пасхальный понедельник) is a (выходной) and many people (путешествуют) to the seaside for a day or go and watch one of the sporting (событий) such as football or (скачки на лошадях).

**D.** Christmas is a day when people are travelling home to be (со своими семьями) on Christmas Day, the  $25^{\text{th}}$  of December. For most British families, this is (самый важный праздник) of the year, it (сочетает) the Christian celebration of the birth of Christ with the (традиционными) festivities of winter. Most families (украшают свои дома) with brightly-coloured paper or holly, and they usually have a (рождественская елка) in the corner of the front room, glittering with

coloured (огнями) and decorations. There are a lot of (традиций и обычаев) connected with Christmas but perhaps the most important one is the giving of (подарков). Children leave a (чулок) at the end of their (кровати) on (канун Рождества), hoping that (Санта Клаус) will bring them small (подарки, фрукты или орехи).

# Ex. 27. Listen to the song "I'm an Englishman in New York". Fill in the blanks in the lyrics. Answer the questions.

Sting "Englishman in New York"

I don't drink \_\_\_\_\_, I take tea, my dear, I like my toast done on one side, And you can hear it in my \_\_\_\_\_when I talk I'm an Englishman in New York.

See me \_\_\_\_\_ down Fifth Avenue, A walking cane here at my side, I take it everywhere I \_\_\_\_\_ I'm an Englishman in New York.

Oh, I'm an alien, I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ alien, I'm an Englishman in New York. Oh, I'm an alien, I'm a \_\_\_\_\_ alien, I'm an Englishman in New York.

If manners make a man, as someone said, He's a hero of the day. It takes a man to suffer ignorance and \_\_\_\_\_\_, no matter what they say.

Oh, I'm an alien, I'm a \_\_\_\_\_\_ alien,I'm an Englishman in New York.Oh, I'm an alien, I'm a \_\_\_\_\_\_ alien,I'm an Englishman in New York.

Modesty, propriety can lead to notoriety. You could end up as the only one. Gentleness, sobriety are rare in this \_\_\_\_\_. At night a candle's brighter than \_\_\_\_\_.

Takes more than combat gear to make \_\_\_\_\_. Takes more than a license for a gun. Confront your enemies, \_\_\_\_\_ them when you can. A gentleman will walk but never \_\_\_\_\_.

If manners make a man, as someone said, He's a hero of the day. It takes a man to suffer ignorance and \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_, no matter what they say.

Oh, I'm an alien, I'm a \_\_\_\_\_alien, I'm an Englishman in New York.

### **Questions:**

1) What is the difference between Englishmen and Americans?

2) Why do the English use a walking cane?

3) Why will a gentleman walk but never run?

4) Can manners make a man?

5) Can modesty and propriety lead to notoriety?

6) Are gentleness and sobriety rare only in America?

7) Why is a candle brighter than the sun? What does this expression mean?

8) What is the main idea of this song?

# Ex. 28. Find some more information about S. Leacock and his creative activity.

Stephen Leacock was born on the 30<sup>th</sup> of December, 1869 in Swanmore, Hampshire, England and died on the 28<sup>th</sup> of March, 1944 in

Toronto, Canada. Leacock was an internationally popular Canadian humorist, educator, lecturer, and author of more than 30 books of lighthearted sketches and essays.

#### Ex. 29. Read and translate the text.

a sacrifice - жертва for our sake - ради нас a big occasion - по такому важному случаю silk ties - шелковые галстуки a definite purpose - определенная цель a rod - удочка to arrange - организовать restful - спокойный, тихий tears - слезы

## How We Kept Mother's day

(after Stephen Leacock)

We decided to have a special celebration of Mother's Day. We thought it a fine idea. It made us realise how much Mother had done for us for years, and all the efforts and sacrifices that she had made for our sake.

So we decided that we'd make it a great day, a holiday for all the family, and do everything we could to make Mother happy. Father decided to take a holiday from his office, so as to help in celebrating the day, and my sister Ann and I stayed home from college classes, and Mary and my brother Will stayed home from High School.

It was our plan to make it a day just like Christmas or any big holiday, and so we decided to decorate the house with flowers. We asked Mother to do it, because she always does it.

The two girls thought it would be a nice thing to dress in our best for such a big occasion, and so they both got new hats. Father had bought silk ties for himself and us boys. We were going to get Mother a new hat too, but it turned out that she liked her old hat better than a new one.

After breakfast we decided that we would hire a motor car and take Mother for a beautiful drive away into the country. But on the very morning of the day we changed the plan a little bit. We all felt that it would be nicer to have a definite purpose. It turned out that Father had just got a new rod the day before, and he said that Mother could use it if she wanted to: in fact, he said it was practically for her, only Mother said she would rather watch him fish than fish herself.

So we got everything arranged for the trip. Mother cut up some sandwiches and packed all up in a basket for us.

When the car came to the door, it turned out that we couldn't all get in. Father said that he could stay at home and work in the garden. The girls said that Mother had only to say the word and they'd gladly stay at home and work.

In the end it was decided that Mother would stay at home and have a lovely restful day round the house. It turned out anyway that Mother didn't care for fishing and also it was just a little bit cold and fresh out-of-doors, though it was lovely and sunny, and Father was afraid that Mother might take cold if she came.

We had the loveliest day. Father and the boys fished, the girls met quite a lot of people. We all had a splendid time.

It was quite late when we got back. We sat down to dinner. It was grand. When it was over all of us wanted to help clear the things up and wash the dishes, only Mother said that she would really much rather do it.

When we all kissed Mother before going to bed, she said it had been the most wonderful day in her life and I think there were tears in her eyes.

#### Ex. 30. Answer the questions.

1) How many children were there in the family?

2) Why did they decide to make a special celebration on Mother's Day?

3) Did father take part in the celebration or go for work?

4) What did the children decide to decorate the house with?

5) Who decorated the house?

6) What clothes did the members of the family want to buy for such a big occasion?

7) Did they buy a new hat for mother?

8) Why did the family want to go to the country?

9) Did father give mother a new rod as a present?

- 10) Did mother want to fish?
- 11) Who arranged food for the trip to the country?
- 12) Why didn't they go to the picnic?
- 13) How did the boys and the girls spend that day?
- 14) Who cooked dinner?
- 15) Why were there tears in mother's eyes?

# Ex. 31. Translate the words in brackets.

1) We decided (по-особенному отметить) Mother's Day.

2) Mother had done much for all of us and (многим пожертвовала ради нас).

3) We wanted to make (чудесный праздник) for mother and the whole family.

4) Father decided (взять выходной на работе) and (мы с Анной) didn't go to college, Mary and Will (остались дома) from High School.

5) Our plan was to make a holiday like (Рождество).

6) Mother (украсила) the house with (цветами).

7) Father (купил) new hats for the girls and (шелковые галстуки) for himself and the boys.

8) (После завтрака) the children wanted to take mother (за город).

9) Father had a new (удочка) and he could give it mother (порыбачить), but she said she would rather watch him fish.

10) Mother (сделала бутерброды и чай) for the trip.

11) (Семья осталась дома) because they couldn't all get in the car.

12) Mother said that she didn't like fishing and would gladly (остаться дома и провести спокойный тихий день).

13) Finally, everyone had the loveliest day, (папа и мальчики смогли порыбачить), the girls got new clothes and met many people.

14) Mother (осталась дома), cooked a very tasty dinner and (сама помыла посуду).

15) (Перед сном) mother said that the day had been the best in her life and there were (слезы в ее глазах).

# Ex. 32. What do you think of the story? What did the author want to remind us of? Try to retell the story.

# PAGES OF LITERATURE

Ex. 33. Read and translate the text.

### THE GIFT OF THE MAGI

(after O. Henry)

One dollar and eighty-seven cents. That was all. And sixty cents were in pennies. Pennies saved one and two at a time by begging the grocer and the greengrocer and the butcher.

Three times Delia counted it. One dollar and eighty-seven cents. And the next day would be Christmas. There was really nothing to do but sit down on the old little sofa and cry. So Delia did it. Which proves the statement that life is made up of sobs, and smiles. But there are more sobs than smiles in it.

While the mistress of the home is miserable, let's take a look at the home. A furnished flat at eight dollars per week.

In the hall below was a letter-box into which no letter would go, but there was a card with the name "Mr. James Dillingham Young." But whenever Mr. James Dillingham Young came home and reached his flat above he was called 'Jim' and met by Mrs. James Dillingham Young, already introduced to you as Delia. Which is all very good.

Delia finished her cry and touched her cheeks with the powder rag. She stood by the window and looked out dully at a gray cat walking a gray fence in a gray backyard. Tomorrow would be Christmas Day, and she had only one dollar and eighty-seven cents with which to buy Jim a present. She had been saving every penny she could for months, and that was the result. Twenty dollars a week is not a big sum. Only one dollar and eightyseven cents to buy a present for Jim. Her Jim. Many a happy hour she had spent planning for something nice for him. Something nice - something just a little bit near to being worthy of the honor of being owned by Jim.

Suddenly she moved quickly from the window and stood before the mirror. Her eyes were shining brightly, but her face had lost its color within twenty seconds. She pulled down her hair and let it fall to its full length.

Now, there were two dear things of the James Dillingham Youngs and they were very proud of them. One was Jim's gold watch that had been his father's and his grandfather's. The other was Delia's hair.

So now Delia's beautiful hair fell about her shining like a cascade of brown waters. And then she did it up again nervously and quickly. Once she hesitated for a moment and stood still while a tear or two fell on the worn red carpet.

She put on her old brown jacket; she put on her old brown hat. Then she ran out of the door and down the stairs to the street.

At the place where she stopped the sign read: "Mme Sofronie. Hair Goods of All Kinds." One flight up Delia ran, and collected herself, breathing hard. Madame was large and too white.

"Will you buy my hair?" asked Delia.

"I buy hair," said Madame. "Take your hat off and let's have a look at it."

Down fell the brown cascade.

"Twenty dollars," said Madame, taking the hair with a practised hand.

"Give it to me quick," said Delia.

Oh, and the next two hours passed by on rosy wings. She visited many shops looking for Jim's present.

She found it at last. It surely had been made for Jim and no one else. There was no other like it in any of the shops, and she had turned all of them inside out. It was a gold chain, simple, but looking very expensive. It was even worthy of the watch. As soon as she saw it she knew that it must be Jim's. Twenty-one dollars they took from her for it, and she went home with the eighty-seven cents. With that chain Jim might take his watch out of the pocket in any company.

When Delia came home she got out her curling irons and lighted the gas and went to work repairing her hairdo. Which is always a difficult task, dear friends.

Forty minutes later her head was covered with tiny, beautiful curls that made her look wonderfully like a schoolboy. She looked at her reflection in the mirror critically.

"If Jim doesn't kill me," she said to herself, "before he takes a second look at me, he'll say I look like a schoolboy. But what could I do - what could I do with a dollar and eighty-seven cents?"

At seven o'clock the coffee was made and the frying-pan was on the stove hot and ready to cook the chops.

Jim was never late. Delia took the chain in her hand and sat on the corner of the table near the door. Then she heard his step on the stair and turned white for just a moment. She usually said little prayers about the simple everyday things, and now she said "Please God, make him think I am still pretty."

The door opened and Jim came in and closed it. He looked very serious. Poor fellow, he was only twenty two and had a family. He needed a new overcoat and he was without gloves.

Jim didn't move. He looked at Delia, and there was an expression in his eyes that she could not read, and it terrified her. It was not anger. Nor surprise, nor horror. He just looked at her with that strange expression on his face.

Delia came up to him.

"Jim, darling," she cried, "don't look at me that way, I had my hair cut off and sold it because I couldn't have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. I just had to do it. My hair grows awfully fast. Say 'Merry Christmas!' Jim, and let's be happy. I have a very nice present for you." "You've cut off your hair?" asked Jim.

"Cut it off and sold it," said Delia. "Don't you like me just as well? I'm me without my hair."

Jim looked about the room.

"You say your hair is gone?" he said foolishly.

"You needn't look for it," said Delia. "It's sold, I tell you - sold and gone too. It's Christmas. Be good to me. May be the hairs of my head were numbered," she went on seriously, "but nobody could ever count my love for you. Shall I put the chops on, Jim?"

Jim came to himself quickly.

He took a package out of his pocket and put it upon the table.

"Don't make any mistake, Dell," he said, "about me. I don't think there's anything in the way of a haircut that could make me like my wife any less. But if you unwrap that package you may understand everything."

White fingers tore a string and paper. And she screamed of joy; and then all of a sudden she began to cry.

For there lay The Combs - the set of combs, that Delia had wanted very much looking at them in a shop window. They were expensive combs, she knew and she didn't hope to have them. And now, they were hers, but her hair was gone.

She took them and smiled through tears and said:

"My hair grows fast, Jim!"

And then Delia jumped up like a little cat and cried, "Oh, oh!"

Jim had not yet seen his beautiful present. She held it out to him upon her open palm.

"Isn't it nice, Jim? I hunted all over town to find it. You'll have to look at the time a hundred times a day now. Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it."

Instead of doing this, Jim lied down on the sofa and put his hands under the back of his head and smiled.

"Dell," said he, "let's put our Christmas presents away and keep them a little. They are too nice to be used just at present. I sold the watch to get the money to buy you combs. And now you may put the chops on."

# Ex. 34. Write down the vocabulary words. Learn them by heart.

a gift	подарок, дар	
magi	волхвы (библ. волхвы с Востока, принесшие дары	
	младенцу Иисусу (Мф. 2:1), о которых в позднейшей	
	традиции говорится, что это были короли по имени	
	Каспар, Мельхиор и Бальтазар, принесшие дары из	
	золота, ладана и мирры.	
to beg	просить, умолять / нищенствовать, просить	
	подаяния	
to count	считать	
sob	рыдать, рыдания	
a powder rag	пуховка для пудры	
a mirror	зеркало	
to be proud of	гордиться	
to hesitate	колебаться, медлить	
a tear	слеза	
a chain	цепочка	
a pocket	карман	
curling iron	щипцы для завивки	
curls	кудри	
to cover	покрывать	
tiny	очень маленький, крошечный	
reflection	отражение	
a stove	плита	
an overcoat	пальто, шинель	
a comb	расчёска	
glove	перчатка	
to terrify	напугать	
to sell	продать	
to look for	искать	
a package	пакет	
to unwrap	разворачивать	
to tear	разорвать	
to scream	кричать	
a palm	ладонь	

a) for a penny
b) her reflection in the mirror
c) gloves and mittens
d) from one to ten
e) the package, please?
f) her sons
g) several times
h) his watch for the last ten minutes

Ex. 35. Match the parts of the sentences.

# Ex. 36. Find the English equivalents to the following Russian words and word combinations in the text.

витрина магазина, странное выражение лица, восемь долларов в неделю, серый забор, гордиться, нервно и быстро, изношенный красный ковер, надпись гласила, тяжело дыша, золотая цепочка, прическа, крошечные красивые кудри, отражение в зеркале, приготовить отбивные (котлеты), его шаг по лестнице, небольшие молитвы, выглядеть серьезно, злость и ужас, белые пальцы, сквозь слезы.

#### Ex. 37. Answer the questions.

1) Who are the main characters of the story?

2) What did they look like?

3) Why was it a problem for Della to buy a Christmas gift for her husband?

4) How did she manage to do it?

- 5) What did Della give Jim as a Christmas present?
- 6) What did Jim do to buy Della a Christmas gift?
- 7) What was the gift for his wife?

8) What were Della and Jim going to do with the presents they received from each other?

9) What is the main idea of the story to your mind?

10) Did you like the story? Why (not)?

### Ex. 38. Agree or disagree with the statements.

1) There are three main characters of the story: Della, Jim and Madame Sofronie.

2) Della counted her money three times.

3) According to the author of the story "life consists of three main things: sobs, smiles and love"

4) The young couple lived in a three-room apartment.

5) Della wanted to give Jim the golden watch as the Christmas gift.

6) Della hadn't enough money for the watch, so she bought the combs for her husband.

7) The chain cost twenty-one dollar.

8) Jim was so young that he looked like a schoolboy.

9) Della worried that her new haircut could make Jim love her less.

10) Jim and Della decided to put their Christmas presents away and keep them a little.

## Ex. 39. Finish the sentences according to the text.

1) The story begins on Christmas ....

2) The main characters are ....

3) Della and Jim are a young couple; Jim is only ... years old.

4) The Dillingham Youngs possess two treasures: Della's kneelength brown hair and Jim's ....

5) Delia managed to save not much money, only ....

6) She wanted to buy a Christmas gift for ....

7) Madame Sofronie was the owner of ....

8) Della sold her hair for ... .

9) For this money Della purchased ... .

- 10) Della styled her short hair and prepared ....
- 11) Jim returned home and saw that ....
- 12) Della opened the package and found there ....
- 13) The gifts they gave each other can't be used because ....
- 14) Their presents show ....

15) Those who sacrifice their material possessions for the people they love ....

#### UNIT 5. DAILY ROUTINE

Go to bed with the lamb and rise with the lark. Early to bed and early to rise make the man healthy, wealthy and wise. Habit is second nature. (Proverbs)

# Ex. 1. Read and translate what young people tell about their days.

*Maggie*, a baker, the owner of a small shop: «My working day starts early, at 6 a.m., so I get up at 5.30. It's difficult for me to wake up on time. I have an alarm that repeats and I wear a Fitbit which vibrates as well. When it goes off I know that it's high time to get up.»

*Mary*, an insurance sales manager: «I'm not an early bird. Every morning I feel a bit sleepy. To be on time I choose my clothes the night before. I never have breakfast, only a cup of tea or coffee. I'm lucky because I live near my office, only three minutes' walk. That's why I can sleep a bit longer.»

*Mark*, a student of a college: «My day is always full of activities and obligations, so I never have much time for myself. During the week it's the worst. I usually get up at 7.30, though I would really prefer to sleep much later. Then I perform my usual morning routine: I wash my face, have a shave, brush my teeth and take a shower. After breakfast, I leave for college. I'm always in a hurry and often leave my keys, wallet or phone behind. Sometimes if I have a late night, I oversleep in the morning. Fortunately, my father can drop me off at the college."

*David*, a barber: «I set my alarm clock for 7 a.m. After getting up I do some exercises and go jogging. Then I take a shower, wash my hair, get dressed and leave for work. In the evening I sometimes go shopping or just walk around town for a while. At home I usually relax, watch a film or chat with friends.»

# Ex. 2. The translation of the phrases has got mixed up. Put it in the right order.

1) to set the alarm clock for 2) to wake up 3) to get up 4) to oversleep 5) to go jogging 6) to do morning exercises 7) to have a wash 8) to have a shower 9) to have a bath 10) to wash one's hair 11) to do one's hair 12) to have a shave 13) to brush (clean) one's teeth 14) to have breakfast 15) to get dressed 16) to leave for 17) to be in a hurry 18) to catch a bus

а) побриться b) делать зарядку с) почистить зубы d) умываться е) завтракать f) уложить волосы, причесаться g) завести будильник на h) уходить і) успеть на автобус j) принять ванну k) проспать 1) разбудить m) принять душ n) одеться о) торопиться, спешить р) встать (с постели) q) пойти на пробежку r) помыть голову

1)	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)	7)	8)	9)	10)	11)	12)	13)	14)	15)	16)	17)	18)

#### **Ex. 3. Translate the sentences.**

1) Когда начинается Ваш рабочий день?

2) Ребенку сложно вставать по утрам, потому что он поздно ложится спать.

3) Бег трусцой – это модная и полезная привычка.

4) Мама нервничает, так как ребенок всегда очень медленно одевается.

5) Закройте все окна и выключите свет, прежде чем вы уйдете из дома!

6) Он вернулся домой очень поздно, выпил чая, принял душ, почистил зубы и лег спать.

7) Туристы переночевали в гостинице, позавтракали и продолжили свой путешествие.

8) Если мы поторопимся, мы успеем на восьмичасовой поезд до Лондона.

9) Когда раздался звонок, она мыла голову в ванной.

10) Утром у меня всегда очень мало времени на зарядку.

#### Ex. 4. What's the time?

1) It's five o'clock. It's five sharp.

- 2) It's half past five. It's five thirty.
- 3) It's a quarter to five. It's four forty-five.
- 4) It's a quarter past five. It's five fifteen.
- 5) It's five ten. It's ten (minutes) past five.
- 6) It's five forty. It's twenty (minutes) to five.



Слова «hour» и «o'clock» переводятся на русский язык одинаково, но имеют разное значение. Для обозначения длительности используют «hour», а отметку на циферблате переводят с помощью «o'clock».

The conference lasted three hours.

The conference started at three o'clock.

В Великобритании существуют два формата указания времени: 24-ти часовой и 12-ти часовой. 24-часовая система счисления характерна для расписания движения транспорта и на большинстве цифровых часов, но в повседневной жизни чаще используется 12часовая система. При этом период с 0.00 до 12.00 обозначается с помощью сокращения «а.m.» (ante meridiem (лат), с 12.00 до 0.00 «p.m.» (post meridiem), полночь - 12 а.m., полдень – 12 р.m., например:

The train departs at 20.25 from the station.

Yesterday we arrived at 8.25 p.m.

#### Ex. 5. Translate into Russian.

- 1) It's three minutes to six.
- 2) She woke at a quarter to nine this morning.

3) The party will begin at seven p.m.

- 4) I had breakfast at eight.
- 5) I have been waiting for the manager for two hours already.
- 6) It's exactly eleven o'clock.
- 7) Excuse me, what's the time? It's five past twelve.

8) Students were working in the lab from three thirty till seventeen twenty.

9) We'll come back in half an hour.

10) Children have been playing computer since ten in the morning.

# Ex. 6. Answer the following questions. Remember how to tell the time.

- 1) What time do you set your alarm clock for on working days?
- 2) When do you wake up on weekends?
- 3) When do you arrive at the institute?
- 4) When does your English lesson begin?
- 5) When is it over?
- 6) When does the second pair of lessons at your institute begin?
- 7) When do you have lunch?
- 8) When do you have dinner?
- 9) When do you go to bed?
- 10) What's the time now?

## Ex. 7. Hour or o'clock?

- 1) When is our dancing class? It is at seven  $\ldots$ .
- 2) It takes me ... to get to my work.

3) This research shows that children who play up to ... a day are happier and not so hyperactive.

- 4) Reception is open since eight ....
- 5) Make sure you're there by five ....
- 6) In English we say minutes before the ....
- 7) Father left ... ago and has not returned yet.
- 8) The sportsman ran ten kilometres for half an ....
- 9) This shop closes at eleven ....
- 10) The train leaves at twelve ....

#### Ex. 8. Translate into English.

1) Скажите, пожалуйста, который час? – Без четверти пять.

2) Мои часы спешат на пять минут.

3) Сколько времени? – Одиннадцать часов. – Ровно одиннадцать? – Нет, уже 2 минуты двенадцатого.

4) Я возвращаюсь домой с работы около семи вечера.

5) Сейчас три часа, через час вернется начальник.

- 6) Нужно ложиться спать до одиннадцати часов вечера.
- 7) Приходите к нам завтра к двум часам, я буду ждать Вас.
- 8) Я добираюсь до университета за полтора часа.
- 9) Моя маленькая сестра идет в кровать в девять часов вечера.
- 10) Обычный рабочий день длится восемь часов.

#### Ex. 9. Write the text in the Past Simple tense.

Every day I do the same things. I wake up at seven and take a cold shower. Then I make my bed and air the room. I go to the kitchen to cook my breakfast. Usually I eat porridge and drink a cup of black coffee. I wash the dishes and get ready for my work. At half past eight I leave the house. It takes me half an hour to get to my company.

At five I return home. Every evening I have a lot of housework to do. On Monday I do laundry. On Tuesday I iron the clothes. On Wednesday I tidy up my flat. I go shopping together with my neighbor Ann on Friday, because on Thursday and Saturday I work till nine p.m. At weekends I am free and I spend time with my friends and relatives or go to the art gallery or cinema.

#### Ex. 10. Translate into English.

Завтра понедельник. С завтрашнего дня я начну новую жизнь. Я встану в шесть, сделаю зарядку и приму холодный душ. Затем я быстро оденусь и пойду завтракать. Что такое здоровье? Не болеть и не простужаться? Нет, здоровье — это больше. Оно зависит от питания, и я буду об этом помнить. Питаться регулярно и правильно – это нелегко, но я буду стараться с завтрашнего дня. Не спрашивайте меня: «На чем Вы поедете на работу?». Теперь я буду раньше вставать и у меня будет больше времени. Больше я не буду ездить на автобусе или машине, я буду ходить пешком. Прогулки пешком полезны для здоровья.

Что я обычно делаю вечерами после работы? Сижу в интернете или смотрю фильмы. С завтрашнего дня вечерами я буду ходить в парк или на стадион.

Ах, вот ещё! С завтрашнего дня я начну занятия по французскому языку. Я буду заниматься три раза в неделю и летом поеду в Париж. Я смогу сам заказать себе кофе в парижском кафе. Я осмотрю все достопримечательности и расскажу коллегам о своем путешествии.

Итак, с завтрашнего дня никакого пива, холодный душ, физическая нагрузка, прогулки, бег трусцой, правильное питание и французский язык. Вот это жизнь!

Так говорит себе мистер Смит каждое воскресенье ....

# Ex. 11. Revise the English tenses. Finish the sentences by using the proper tense form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1) Liz is in the bathroom, she (to wash up) her hair.
- 2) When we returned home, they (to have) lunch.
- 3) She just (to check) her e-mails.
- 4) Yesterday he (to arrive) to the office 5 minutes late.
- 5) They (to sign) all the papers by the time the clients come.

6) Where is the secretary? – She (to go out) to get herself a sandwich.

7) When the evening show (to begin)? – It (to begin) at 7.30 p.m.

8) Sometimes the boss (to show up) at the office late because of the traffic jam.

9) I am busy now, I (to expect) an important call from our partners.

10) We (to finish) our conference by the time the chief called.

L	
	to bed
_	home from work
to have	jogging
	dinner
	up early
	a shower
to get	an appointment
_	a rest
	dressed
	shopping
to go	a cup of coffee
to go	out for dinner

Ex. 12. Make the phrases with the proper verb. Use appendix 3.

## Ex. 13. Translate into English.

1) Он проспал, потому что вчера лег очень поздно.

2) Завтра в 15.00 у меня назначена важная встреча.

3) Давай сходим куда-нибудь поужинать!

4) Он встал, оделся и пошел на футбольную тренировку.

- 5) Я не слышал твоего звонка, так как был на пробежке.
- 6) Во сколько Вы обычно возвращаетесь домой после работы?

7) Я должен поспешить, сегодня суббота, в 10.00. у меня занятия по китайскому языку.

8) Вечером мы ходим в фитнесс центр и занимаемся аэробикой.

9) Она очень устала, ей нужен отдых, эта неделя была очень загруженная.

10) У меня нет времени принимать душ утром, поэтому я делаю это вечером.

Ex. 14. Remember some phrases with the verbs "make" and "do".

DO				
(means being engaged in an activity, to carry out a specific action)				
one's best	the room			
the cooking (shopping, ironing, washing,	one's hair / nails			
laundry)	the job			
housework	research / work			
homework / lessons / exercise	business			
the translation / the task	a favour / smth. good			
something / nothing	harm / damage			
a crossword / sport	one's duty / military service			

MAKE				
(means create smth., to manufacture, to prepare)				
an arrangement	a phone call			
an appointment	a decision / a choice / an effort			
a reservation	an attempt			
the bed	fun / jokes			
noise	a mistake			
the translation	progress / changes			
plans / an offer / a suggestion	tea / coffee / cake			
journey	money / a profit / a fortune / a living			

# Ex. 15. Complete the sentences. Fill in "do" or "make" in the proper from.

1) Sorry, I can't come today, I must ... my Chinese course.

2) ... sport or exercises is good for health.

- 3) If he has time, he helps his wife and ... the dishes.
- 4) Yesterday the children wrote a dictation and ... a lot of mistakes.

5) Where is the father? - He ... an urgent phone call.

6) It's time to ... your homework. Stop playing football and go home!

- 7) Her job has something to ... with marketing.
- 8) Let's ... the store room into an extra kitchen, shall we?
- 9) It you ... your best to explain the problem, she'll understand.

10) The government ... a lot of changes in the town centre recently.

### Ex. 16. Translate into English.

1) Ты делаешь правильное дело, рассказывая всю правду полиции.

2) Важно делать эти упражнения в правильной последовательности.

3) В данный момент он занимается научным исследованием древних религий.

4) Курение приносит огромный вред.

5) Ученик старается изо всех сил, но учительница всегда недовольна.

6) Прошлым летом мы всей семьей совершили поездку в Крым.

7) Если ты не приложишь усилий, ты не закончишь проект.

8) Этот ученый сделал много открытий в области медицины.

9) Сколько раз в неделю Вы делаете покупки?

10) Она должна принять решение незамедлительно.

# Ex. 17. Do you think you are a happy person? Do this quiz and find out. For each correct answer give yourself one point.

#### **Choose the answer:**

1) I cease (перестать) to enjoy the game when I am losing (проиграть) badly.

True / False

2) I can enjoy the joke when it is on me.

True / False

3) I am pleased when a friend receives praise (похвала) in my presence (присутствие).

True / False

4) If a person jumps the queue (пройти без очереди) in front of me, I always openly object (возражать) to it.

True / False

5) I get bored easily with hobbies.

True / False

- 6) I daydream (грезить наяву, мечтать) often. *True / False*
- 7) I wish for many things. *True / False*
- 8) I am overweight (избыточный вес). *True / False*
- 9) I enjoy reading fiction (художественная литература). *True / False*
- 10) I hate to go to bed. *True / False*
- 11) I think I am attractive (привлекательный, симпатичный). *True / False*
- 12) I take criticism well. *True / False*

## **Answer score**

**9-12 points:** Compared with others, you are quite a happy person. You seem to maintain a good balance (сохранять равновесие) between what you expect out of life and what you actually receive. You are attractive to others because of your live-and-let-live (живи и давай жить другим) attitude.

**5-8 points:** You have your ups and downs (взлеты и падения) but for the most part, you are moderately (умеренно, вполне) happy. There's no burning desire (жгучее желание) to change your life. You'd probably have an uplifting effect (поднимать настроение) on someone who is less happy than you, but at the same time, you could benefit (извлекать пользу) if you associated (общаться) with those happier than yourself.

**0-4 points:** You could be much happier! Somehow, you've developed a perspective (отношение, взгляд) on life that is a bit lopsided (однобокий, односторонний). Review each of your answers and try to find out a way to change your perspective.

## Key:

1. F 2. T 3. T 4. F 5. F 6. F 7. F 8. F 9. T 10. F 11. T 12. T

## Ex. 18. Comment the following articles from the British press. You can use some of the following phrases:

I think that ..... I agree that ..... To my mind sport is an important part of ..... Physical activity is good for ..... I find it pretty good that ..... Housework is always a very boring thing, ..... I hate washing the dishes and tiding up ..... I believe it is quite useless to do housework daily because ..... I hate disorder that's why .....

### Text A. Doing Housework is as Good as Going to the Gym

Doing exercise for 30 minutes a day is good your health, a new Canadian study has found. The study looked at 130000 people in 17 countries. Only 3% of the people did 30 minutes of sport a day, like running or swimming. But the researchers found that you don't need to do sport or go to the gym - any form of physical activity is good for you, including housework. Activities like doing the cleaning are really good exercise, so you can stay healthy and have a clean house at the same time.

# Text B. New Spanish Law: Children Must Help their Parents with Housework

Is it a battle to get your kids to help with housework? Think about moving to live in Spain, where the government has decided that children under the age of 18, both boys and girls, have an obligation to "participate in family life" - and that includes doing housework. However, they don't say what happens to children who say no when their parents ask them to do something.

## Ex. 19. Read and translate the text. All's Well that Ends Well

It was about midnight when the letter arrived. It dropped through the letterbox at John's feet. John was about to lock the door for the night. He opened the door and looked outside; there was nobody anywhere about. He closed the door slowly and looked at the letter. Yes, the letter was for him. He opened it. Inside there was a single sheet of paper, and on it were the words, "In ten minutes you will be dead".

John hurried to the telephone, lifted the receiver and dialed 999. There was no answer. He tried again, then he realized the phone didn't work. Was there any connection between the useless phone and the letter?

He decided to go to the call box down the road. John opened the door and listened for a few seconds. All was quiet. He looked once more at the letter. At that moment the doorbell rang and somebody touched him on the shoulder...

"John, John!" someone said, "It's time to get up." John turned over in bed and saw his wife looking at him. "That's the last time I eat much before I go to bed," he said.

## Ex. 20. Correct the false statements.

1) The letter arrived at midday.

2) John looked outside; there was nobody anywhere about.

3) The letter was for John's wife.

4) John threw out the letter.

5) The letter said that John would be dead in twenty minutes.

6) John wanted to call the police.

7) John wanted to go to the call box down the road.

8) All of a sudden, the doorbell rang and somebody touched him on the shoulder.

9) John's dog woke him up.

10) That was the nightmare because of the late and substantial supper.

# Ex. 21. Open the brackets. Use Past Tenses. An Awful Day

On Wednesday I (to have) an important interview (собеседование) for a job. I (to get up) o'clock in the morning and (to shave) carefully. I (to

put on) my best jacket and trousers. I (to decide) to travel by train, so I (to walk) to the station.

On my way I (to see) a man who (paint) his fence (забор) with red paint.

The man (not to notice) me: he (to look) at the fence. Then he (to turn) (повернуться) suddenly and (to splash) (обрызгать) my beautiful trousers! The man (to apologise) to me, but the damage had already been done.

"If I go home, I'll be late for the interview," I (to think). There (to be) a department store not far from the station, so I (to decide) to buy a new pair.

I (to find) a nice pair of trousers and since I (to be) in a hurry, I (to decide) to change (переодеться) on the train. The shop (to be) full, so I (to pay) hurriedly for my trousers, (to take) my shopping bag and (to leave).

I (to arrive) at the station just in time to catch the train. Now I (to be) sure that I would not be late for the interview. I (to smile) happily at an elderly lady who (to stare) (уставиться, пристально смотреть) at my trousers and (to go) to the toilet to change. I (to throw) (выбросить) my stained trousers (испачканные брюки) out of the window. Then I (to open) the bag to get my new ones, but all I (to find) was a pink woollen sweater!

## Ex. 22. Memorize the words.

to be angry with smb. - сердиться на к.-л. a hostel / dormitory - общежитие department - отделение a senior student - старшекурсник a first-year student - первокурсник a roommate - сосед, товарищ по комнате irritable - раздражительный to be hard to get along with - тяжело ладить с людьми final exams - выпускные экзамены affordable - доступный an academic building - учебный корпус a curriculum - учебный план a full-time student - студент очного отделения general subjects - общеобразовательные предметы specialized subjects - специализированные предметы a pair of lesson - пара занятий to attend - присутствовать, посещать (занятия) to miss / skip - пропускать / прогуливать to fall behind - отставать to fall behind - отставать to catch up with - догонять a lecture - лекция a seminar - семинар practical classes - практические занятия to take part in (to participate in) - принимать участие в ч.-л.

#### Ex. 23. Read and translate the letter.

Dear Helen,

Don't be angry with me for my long silence, but since I am a student I am really very short of time. I miss you very much, especially now, when I live in a hostel, but don't worry about me, I am quite well.

I share the room with two other students. They are students of our department too. Alex is a senior student, he is from Moscow region and Nick is a first-year student, he is from Murom. My roommates are very sociable people, well-bred and modest. Though Alex is rather irritable and sometimes is hard to get along with. May be the reason is that soon he is going to take his final exams and he can't help feeling nervous about it.

As a rule, we get up at half past 6, air and do the room. Don't get surprised, but I even do my daily dozen.

For breakfast we have a cup of tea with bread and butter, cheese or sausage or scrambled eggs. Nick is a good cooker, so don't worry about my meals. Sometimes I have a snack at our university canteen. The food is tasty and affordable there. After breakfast we leave the hostel and go to the academic building which is quite nearby. At the lobby we meet our groupmates. Our group consists of 20 students. They all put much effort into their academic work. According to the curriculum the full-time students study both general and specialized subjects. Among them are philosophy, mathematics, history, a foreign language, physical training, information technology, etc. Daily we have three or four pairs of lessons. I try to attend all the classes to get ready for my exams.

My bosom-friend Peter lives far from the university. It takes him about 40 minutes to get to the university and he is often late for classes. Not long ago he had some health problems and fell behind. After the recovery Peter had to work hard to catch up with the rest of the group. Certainly, I did my best to help him.

Sorry, I have to continue my letter at the lecture, which is too dull. Today we have also a lecture on philosophy, a seminar in history and practical classes in English. Besides, I must go to the library to make a report and to find some textbooks. I also want to take part in the students' conference, so I must get ready for it. That's the latest news about me. Please write me back. Best regards to our parents.

Yours, Mark.

## Ex. 24. Answer the questions.

- 1) Why didn't Mark answer Helen's letter at once?
- 2) Are Mark and Helen friends or relatives?
- 3) Where does Mark study?
- 4) Is he a senior student?
- 5) Where does he live?
- 6) What does he tell Helen about his roommates?
- 7) When does Mark's day start?
- 8) What does he usually have for breakfast?
- 9) Is there a canteen at the academic building?
- 10) How many students are there in Mark's group?
- 11) What subjects do they study?
- 12) Who is Mark's best friend?
- 13) Why did Peter fall behind the group?
- 14) What does Mark want to participate in?
- 15) Does Mark like his new student life?

#### Ex. 25. Translate the words and word combinations into English.

хорошо воспитанный; скучная лекция; пара занятий; студент старших курсов; общеобразовательные предметы; отстать от группы; сделать доклад; принимать участие в конференции; учебный план; догнать (наверстать материал); учебный корпус; студент первого курса; закадычный друг; нервничать; общежитие; посещать занятия; столовая; доступный; общительный и скромный; отделение физики и математики; рассердиться на товарища по комнате; семинары и практические занятия; приложить все усилия; подготовиться к выпускному экзамену; специальные предметы; делать зарядку; иностранный язык; перекусить; раздражительный; причина; опоздать на лекцию.

## Ex. 26. Translate the words in brackets.

1) I ат (студент-первокурсник).

2) I (поступил) Vladimir State University and now I study at (педагогическом институте).

3) I study at the (дневном отделении).

4) (Моя специальность) is Physics and Mathematics.

5) There are (два семестра) in the academic year.

6) There are (двадцать) students in our group.

7) They all are (общительные и умные) people with many hobbies and interests.

8) (Наши занятия) begin at half past eight.

9) (Ежедневно, кроме выходных) we have three or four pairs of lessons.

10) (Мы изучаем) different subject: (общеобразовательные) and special ones.

11) (Никто) misses lectures without (причины), (все) try (посещать) classes.

12) (Учеба) takes much time, but we realize that a teacher must be (хорошо образованным).

13) (Много времени и усилий) we dedicate to self-study and selfdevelopment. 14) Our students have an (возможность) to (принять участие) in different events and scientific conferences.

15) I live in (общежитие), which is not far from the (учебного корпуса).

16) In our building there is a (столовая), a (медиа-центр), many (новых аудиторий) and (лабораторий).

17) We have (все необходимое для учебы).

18) Extracurricular activity plays (значимую роль) for many students.

19) We can do volunteer and social work, help other people and broaden (наши знания и интересы).

20) (Моя студенческая жизнь) is bright, amazing and exciting. It is a mixture of studies, effort and great fun, because you are young and full of ideas and hopes.

Ex. 27. Make up your own dialogues (Appendix 1). Use the following words and phrases.

1) to have some difficulties; to miss classes; fall behind the group; to try hard (to do one's best); to offer help; to work much independently; to catch up with the group; to pass credit-tests and exams successfully; to get an increased grant

2) a person of many interests; extracurricular activities; student clubs and societies; to carry on social work; to take part in social events; to go in for sports;; to arrange amateur concerts; to take part in entertaining parties; "Student spring".

3) to get ready for exams; to study hard during the term; to attend lectures and seminars; to feel nervous about; to be involved into team work; to put much effort into academic work; to participate in conference; to make a report; to gat practical experience.

# Ex. 28. Translate the following questions into English and answer them.

1) Где вы учитесь?

2) На каком Вы курсе?

- 3) Вы учитесь очно или заочно (extra-mural department)?
- 4) Учеба отнимает много времени?
- 5) Из сколько семестров состоит учебный год?
- 6) Какие общеобразовательные предметы Вы изучаете?
- 7) Какие предметы по специальности даются Вам тяжело?
- 8) Как проходят занятия?
- 9) Как часто Вы пропускаете лекции?
- 10) Как Вы готовитесь к семинарам и практическим занятиям?
- 11) Много ли времени вы посвящаете самоподготовке?
- 12) Вы пишите рефераты и доклады? По каким предметам?
- 13) Сколько зачетов и экзаменов у Вас будет в этом семестре?
- 14) Хотели бы Вы принять участие в научной конференции?
- 15) Есть ли у Вас время на внеучебную деятельность?

# Ex. 29. Say some words about your working day. Don't forget to mention

- ✓ your morning routine
- $\checkmark$  your study at the university
- ✓ your department
- ✓ general and special subjects
- $\checkmark$  your group, relations with your groupmates
- ✓ your extracurricular activities
- $\checkmark$  your attitude to learning

# Ex. 30. What do you usually do at weekends? Choose some words and phrases to tell your groupmates about your free time.

to spend time in

- to spend weekends out / to go out
- to do housework
- to watch TV / films / serials
- to go to the country
- to go on a bus tour
- to go to the fitness centre
- to do sports (play football, tennis, basketball etc.)

to go cycling / fishing to have a picnic to have a party to meet friends / relatives to go shopping to take a stroll to go to the cinema / art gallery / night club / café / restaurant to go sightseeing to have a good time to have fun to relax / to have a rest

# Ex. 31. Translate into Russian.

1) I need a short rest, let's spend the coming weekend in the country.

2) Nowadays theatres do everything they can to make people go to the cinema instead of streaming a film online.

3) In the evening we could take a stroll along the forest lake.

4) I hate going shopping at weekends. I think it's a waste of time.

5) On my days off I try to spend my time with my family, we go to the park or a café, cook together or watch movies.

6) Time flies when I video chat, use social media or play games on my smartphone.

7) My grandma likes to look family photos and tell me about her youth.

8) Last weekend my father and I went down to the park on a Saturday afternoon just to kick a ball around. It was great fun for both of us.

9) He usually spends his free time watching TV, playing video games or surfing the Internet on his tablet.

10) Frankly speaking, I want to reduce the amount of time I spend on my phone and social nets – but I simply don't know how to break the habit.

# Ex. 32. Use the Present Simple Tense instead of the infinitive of the verbs in brackets. Retell the text.

My friend Boris (to be) a college student. He (to study) five days a week and (to have) two days off.

At weekends he usually (to sleep) longer and (to wake up) at nine or ten. He (to enjoy) staying in bed and hurrying nowhere. When you (to have) more free time, it (to be) an excellent opportunity to cook something tasty for breakfast: for example pancakes or muffins.

If the weather (to be) fine, Boris (to prefer) going out. He (to phone) his friends and they (to spend) time together. They (to go) to the park or stadium and (to play) football or volleyball. Boris (to be) keen on sport. In summer he (to go) swimming and in winter (to ski and to skate).

In the evening he (to try) to find time for his hobby. He (to play) computer games or (to chat) with friends. Reading (to be) also one of his favourites. He (to prefer) books and articles on history or archeology.

Sometimes Boris (to go) to the cinema or art gallery. Once a month he (to go) on a bus tour to see the sights and to learn something new about his country and people.

#### Ex. 32. Read and translate the text. Memorize the words.

relatively - относительно, довольно to manage - удаваться weeding - прополка regardless of - невзирая на, независимо от to mow (mowed, mown) - косить a lawn - газон obsession - одержимость, навязчивая идея laziness - лень disrespect - неуважение to get fined - оштрафовать except - за исключением muddy - грязный wellies (wellingtons) - резиновые сапоги leisure - досуг variety - множество route - маршрут like-minded people - единомышленники rock climbing - скалолазание to attract - привлекать eccentricity - эксцентричность, оригинальность to iron - гладить to compete - соревноваться conditions - условия unsuitable - неподходящий a contestant - участник соревнований satisfaction - удовлетворение, удовольствие to engage in extreme sports - заниматься экстремальными видами

#### спорта

a gym - спортивный зал increasingly - все больше, все чаще preferably - желательно, предпочтительно destination - цель путешествия due to - благодаря city break - экскурсионный тур на два дня to change the scenery - сменить обстановку

#### How the British Relax

Gardening is a well-known favourite. As the weather in Britain is relatively mild, British people manage to do gardening almost all the year round. Sometimes this can be just doing a bit of weeding and sometimes, serious vegetable and fruit growing. In fact, regardless of the size of the garden, the British can always find plenty to do in it. Mowing grass is also very important. Every Sunday morning (except for winter) they come out to mow their lawns. To outsiders, it almost seems like an obsession but to a British person it is an important social duty. The British see an unmown lawn, not only as a sign of laziness, but also as disrespect to others (and you can get fined for it as well).

Walking is also very popular. Ask any British person if they have a pair of walking boots and the answer will probably be "yes". Except for dry summer days, the beautiful British countryside is pretty muddy, so you need a good pair of walking boots or "wellies" to enjoy your walk. Walking as a leisure activity has a long tradition in England. You can buy a variety of maps and guides to walking routes. Organized walking is also popular and is a good way to discover local sights of interest with a group of like-minded people and a good guide.

Cycling is another popular activity. Unfortunately, many British roads are very busy and don't have cycling paths, so cycling can be a bit dangerous in Britain, many people find quiet country roads and spend their whole holidays exploring their homeland on their bikes. More extreme sports like rock climbing also attract people.

Certainly, the famous British eccentricity is the cause of unusual sports like extreme ironing. It is a serious sport where teams of people compete at who can do their ironing in more extreme conditions. Extreme ironing is now an international sport with serious competitions and organised events. Mountains, rivers, tall buildings, busy streets - no location is unsuitable for extreme ironing fans. The contestants are judged on both the extremity of the location and quality of the ironing. Phil Shaw, the creator of the sport, says it combines the thrill of an extreme sport with the satisfaction of a well-ironed shirt.

Of course, not all British people keep fit by engaging in extreme sports. Many go to the gym, swimming pool or fitness classes. However, it has to be said that the British are not the sportiest nation in the world. Increasingly, people spend their free time watching TV.

As far as actually going away on holiday, many British people choose to spend their holidays abroad, preferably somewhere warm and dry. Spain, France and Greece are regular destinations due to convenient location and kind climate. City breaks are also a good idea for changing the scenery and enjoying new places without too much trouble.

(M. Morris)

# Ex. 33. Put the two halves together to make phrases from the text.

1) city	a) people
2) to change	b) ironing
3) like-minded	c) classes
4) mowing	d) paths
5) extreme	e) destinations
6) swimming	f) their homeland
7) fitness	g) breaks
8) cycling	h) grass
9) regular	i) pool
10) exploring	j) scenery

## Ex. 34. Answer the questions.

- 1) What are the main popular leisure activities in Britain?
- 2) What do the British like to do in their gardens?
- 3) What is an important social duty for the British?
- 4) What do people need for a good walk?
- 5) Is walking a tradition or a leisure activity?
- 6) Why is cycling a bit dangerous in the UK?
- 7) What is the most unusual kind of sports popular in Britain?
- 8) Are there serious competitions in ironing in the UK?
- 9) Do the British like to watch TV?
- 10) How do many British people spend their holidays?

#### Ex. 35. Finish the sentences.

- 1) Gardening is a well-known ... .
- 2) British people manage to do gardening ....
- 3) Every Sunday morning they come out to ....
- 4) The British see an unmown lawn as ....
- 5) For walking people need a pair of ....
- 6) ... is a popular leisure activity and a tradition.
- 7) Organised walking is a good way ....
- 8) Cycling is another ....

9) Cycling can be dangerous, because ....

- 10) Many extreme sports like ....
- 11) Extreme ironing is a sport where ....
- 12) Not all people keep fit by doing extreme sports in Britain, ....
- 13) When the British have a holiday, they choose ....
- 14) The most popular destinations are ....
- 15) City break is also a good idea for ....

# PAGES OF LITERATURE

#### Ex. 36. Read and translate the text.

#### DAILY BREAD

(after O'Henry)

Miss Martha was forty years old, and she wasn't married. She had a good heart and two thousand dollars in the bank: many women marry who have less.

Martha wasn't married, but she always showed a smiling face to the people who came every day to buy bread in her little bakery.

She sold fresh bread and stale bread. Fresh bread cost five cents a loaf and stale bread cost five cents for two loaves; "two for five," as she said to the middle-aged man she had begun to be interested in.

He came to the bakery two or three times a week. He had light brown hair and blue eyes. His clothes were not new, but always very clean. He always bought two loaves of stale bread, never fresh, and Miss Martha decided that he was very poor. He had long, very white hands; she could see that he wasn't a workman. "Perhaps he is an artist," she thought, "a poor artist, living in a cold dark room and painting beautiful pictures." She often thought of him when she sat down to her dinner of meat and vegetables, and bread and butter and tea and jam. She thought of him sitting alone in his cold dark corner, eating his dry, stale bread. How sorry she was that she could not invite him to have dinner with her. (We have told you that Miss Martha had a good heart.) Or perhaps he wasn't an artist. Perhaps he couldn't find any work and walked the streets all day long, looking for something to do. That was even worse. Miss Martha was ready to cry whenever she thought of it. She wanted to talk to him, to know more about him. But how? He never spoke to her, except to ask for two loaves of stale bread. At last she thought of a plan which, she hoped, would not only help her to discover his profession, but would let her begin a conversation with him.

In her room behind the shop, Miss Martha had a painting which she always liked to look at. It was a painting of a wonderful white palace on an island in a lake. There was a little boat on the blue water of the lake; and in the boat lay a beautiful girl, with one hand in the water. Miss Martha brought the painting from her room and put it on the wall just behind the place where she kept the loaves of bread.

The next day the man came in, and said, as usual, "Two loaves of stale bread, please." As Miss Martha turned to him with the loaves of bread, her heart began to beat more quickly. She saw that he was looking at her picture: there was even a smile on his face.

"You have a fine picture here, madam," he said as she handed him the bread.

"I am glad you think so," Miss Martha answered. "It's my favourite picture." She turned and looked at the picture. "I admire art so much," she said, "and..." she was going to say, "and artists," but she stopped: it was too early to say that. "... and paintings," she finished instead. "Do you think it is a good picture?"

The man looked at the picture again, this time more carefully, then said: "Yes, the picture isn't bad, not bad at all. But I'm afraid the proportions of the palace aren't quite right." He took the bread without saying anything else and left the shop.

Miss Martha went to the window and looked after him. How nice he was! How his blue eyes shone behind his eyeglasses! How quickly he saw that the proportions in the picture were wrong! She was sure now that he was an artist. An artist — and living on stale bread! His life was so hard: it could be so much easier with her two thousand dollars in the bank, with her bakery, with her heart that understood... but she stopped herself. These were day-dreams, she had no right to think such things.

Often now, when he came, he stopped to talk a few minutes to Miss Martha. He seemed to like her smile, the sound of her voice, her conversation. But he continued to buy only stale bread. Never a cake, never even a loaf of fresh bread. He looked thinner, she thought, and unhappy. How she wanted to put something good into the parcel together with his stale bread! But she hadn't enough courage for that. She knew how proud artists were, how they hated gifts in any form.

Miss Martha began to wear her silk blouse in the shop. She was wearing it one day when her artist came in and asked, as usual, for two loaves of stale bread. Miss Martha had just turned to the shelf to get the loaves, when there was a great noise in the street, and fire-engines began to pass the house. The artist ran to the door to look, and at that moment the great idea came to Miss Martha's mind.

On the lower shelf there was a big piece of fresh butter that she had bought that morning. Miss Martha took a knife, made a hole in each loaf of bread and put a big piece of butter in it. When the artist turned round, she had already made a paper parcel with the two loaves in it. When the artist had left after a very pleasant little conversation, Miss Martha smiled to herself, but her heart was beating faster than usual. She hoped the artist would not be angry when he discovered the butter. But no, how could he be angry about such a small thing? Nobody thought of butter as a gift!

She thought of what was happening in the artist's room. It was lunch time, her artist had stopped painting and was looking at his beautiful picture, in which the proportions were quite right. Soon he would sit down to his cup of tea and dry bread. He would break one of the loaves — ah! would he think as he ate, of the hand that had put the butter into that loaf? Would he...?

The bell over the shop door rang loudly and two men came in. One of them was a young man she had never seen before. The other was her artist...

The artist's face was very red, his hat was on the back of his head, his eyes were wild.

"You foolish old woman!" he shouted at Miss Martha. At Miss Martha!

The younger man tried to pull him away. "No, I won't go!" the artist cried, freeing his arm. "I won't go until I tell her!" Then to Miss Martha; "You have ruined my life; you have ruined everything! You are a foolish old cat!"

Miss Martha closed her eyes. She held one hand to her face, the other was on her silk blouse over her heart. She felt that the shelves full of bread were going round her in great circles.

The young man took the artist's arm again. "You've said enough; come on!" He pulled the angry artist to the door and pushed him into the street. Then he closed the door and came back to Miss Martha.

"I'll explain what happened," he said. "I couldn't, while he was in the room. You see, he's an architect. We work together in the same office. He has worked hard for six months, drawing a plan for a new city hall. It was a prize competition. He finished his plan today. You know, an architect always makes his drawing in pencil first, and then draws over the lines in ink. When it is finished, he takes away the pencil lines with stale bread. It's better than rubber. My friend bought his stale bread here. Well, today... well, you know... butter isn't very good for... well, he can't show that plan to anybody now."

Miss Martha went into her room behind the shop. She took off the silk blouse and put on her old brown one. Then she sat down and cried.

#### Ex. 37. Memorize the words.

a bakery - булочная fresh bread - свежий хлеб stale bread - черствый хлеб a loaf - буханка to invite - приглашать except - исключая conversation - разговор to discover - открывать, обнаруживать a gift - подарок to admire - восхищаться, любоваться a fire-engine - пожарная машина wild - дикий, рассерженный to be proud of - гордиться a rubber - ластик, стирательная резинка to ruin - разрушить, испортить a paper parcel - бумажный пакет, сверток

#### Ex. 38. Translate into English.

пригласить на обед; две тысячи долларов в банке; свежий хлеб и сливочное масло; черствый хлеб и вода; длинные белые пальцы; овощи и мясо; художник; смотреть на картину; начать разговор; прекрасный белый замок; сердце начало биться; восхищаться искусством; неправильные пропорции; звук ее голоса; смелость; сильный шум на улице; шелковая блузка; великолепная идея; нижняя полка; разрушить жизнь; убирать карандашные линии; призовой конкурс.

#### Ex. 39. Form the degrees of comparison.

thin, angry, beautiful, good, bad, nice, hard, old, poor, cold, long.

# Ex. 40. Insert the right form of the verb "to be" in the Past Simple Tense.

- 1) His clothes ... not new.
- 2) There ... a big piece of fresh bread and butter on the lower shelf.
- 3) Her hair ... light brown.
- 4) That bread ... stale.
- 5) Two loaves of bread ... brought from the bakery.

#### Ex. 41. Answer the questions.

- 1) Who are the main characters of the story?
- 2) Was Miss Martha a wealthy woman? Prove it.
- 3) How often did the man come to the bakery?
- 4) What did he always buy?
- 5) Why did Miss Martha decide that the man was a poor artist?

- 6) What did Miss Martha do to draw his attention?
- 7) Did she want to marry this man?
- 8) What idea came to Miss Martha's mind?
- 9) What was the man's reaction to Miss Martha's gift?
- 10) Why was the man so angry with Miss Martha?

## Ex. 42. Retell the text

- as if you are the author
- as if you are Miss Martha
- as if you are the architect

### ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Основная задача учебного пособия – заложить основы формирования навыков коммуникации и устной речи на английском языке у студентов-бакалавров, обучающихся на неязыковых специальностях вуза.

Изучение материала учебного пособия способствует обучению студентов, пониманию и переводу текстов разных стилей без использования словаря, пересказу, реферированию, чтению литературы с целью извлечения информации. Учебный материал соответствует современным требованиям методики преподавания иностранного языка, обладает единой структурой и предусматривает пошаговое движение к языковым навыкам.

> Остается пожелать обучающимся успехов в изучении английского языка!

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### приложения

#### Приложение 1

Spoken English (some useful phrases) **Greetings / Farewell** Good morning! Good afternoon! Good evening! Hello! Hi! How do you do! Haven't seen you for ages! I am glad we have met! How are you? Thank you, I am well (so-so, bad, fine, ok, all right) What about you? Let me introduce myself to you. Meet John! Haven't we met before? Haven't you met each other before? Glad to meet you! You have met Mr. Brown, haven't you? I must be off! See you soon! So long! Good bye! Bye-bye! Remember me to your brother!

### Gratitude

Thank you. Thanks. Many thanks.Thanks awfully. Thanks you a lot.Thank you ever so much.My gratitude cannot be expressed in words.I don't know how to thank you.Much obliged to you.I am very grateful to you.How good (nice, kind) of you. It's kind of you.You have done me a great favour.You are kindness itself!

Thank you for the pleasure. Don't mention it. Not at all. You are welcome. It's O.K. That's all right. That's really nothing! It was no trouble at all. It was a real pleasure for me to do it. The pleasure is entirely mine!

#### Agreement \ Disagreement

You are wrong! You are mistaken! You are right! That is it. That's right. I agree with you. I disagree with you. I differ from you. That is so  $\setminus$  not so. Certainly. Of course. I don't think so. In my opinion... To my mind... I think that ... I suppose... I am sure \ quite sure \ not sure Frankly speaking... To tell you the truth... too, as well either \ neither I don't speak French. - Neither do I. I don't speak French. - I don't speak either. I am glad to meet you. - So am I.

# Word-building

# 1. Словосложение / Compounding

Postman, to oven-bake, heartbreaking, somebody, greenhouse

# 2. Словопроизводство / Derivation

# a) Аффиксы / Affixes

Суффиксы / Suffixes					
		Examples			
	0 <b>2</b> 0 <b>2</b>	to build $\rightarrow$ builder			
	-er, -or	to visit $\rightarrow$ visitor			
	ion sign tion	to consult $\rightarrow$ consultation			
	-ion, aion, tion	to invent $\rightarrow$ invention			
	-ture	culture, picture			
	-ture	structure, lecture			
	-ssion	to discuss $\rightarrow$ discussion			
	-551011	to impress $\rightarrow$ impression			
	(1)+	active $\rightarrow$ activity			
	-(i)ty	$complex \rightarrow complexity$			
	chin	friend $\rightarrow$ friendship			
существительные (Nouns)	-ship	champion $\rightarrow$ championship			
(INOUIIS)	mont	to develop $\rightarrow$ development			
	-ment	to assign $\rightarrow$ assignment			
	nass	to aware $\rightarrow$ awareness			
	-ness	kind $\rightarrow$ kindness			
	-sion	to divide $\rightarrow$ division			
	-51011	to revise $\rightarrow$ revision			
	al	to survive $\rightarrow$ survival			
	-al	to arrive $\rightarrow$ arrival			
	dom	free $\rightarrow$ freedom			
	-dom	king $\rightarrow$ kingdom			
	11 10 0	to please $\rightarrow$ pleasure			
	-ure	to press $\rightarrow$ pressure			

		neighbour $\rightarrow$ neighbourhood		
	-hood	$child \rightarrow childhood$		
		$cloud \rightarrow cloudy$		
	-y	rain $\rightarrow$ rainy		
	£_1	to care $\rightarrow$ careful		
	-ful	to use $\rightarrow$ useful		
	-less	to care $\rightarrow$ careless		
		to use $\rightarrow$ useless		
	-al	culture $\rightarrow$ cultural		
		music $\rightarrow$ musical		
прилагательные	-ic	irony →ironic		
(Adjectives)		poet $\rightarrow$ poetic		
	-able, -ible	to remark $\rightarrow$ remarkable		
		to sense $\rightarrow$ sensible		
	-ive	to collect $\rightarrow$ collective		
		to act $\rightarrow$ active		
	-ent	to depend $\rightarrow$ dependent		
		to differ $\rightarrow$ different		
	-ous	fame $\rightarrow$ famous		
		nerve $\rightarrow$ nervous		
наречия	-ly	$slow \rightarrow slowly$		
(Adverbs)		usual $\rightarrow$ usually		
существительные	-ing	to talk $\rightarrow$ talking		
(Nouns),		to sing $\rightarrow$ singing		
герундий (Gerund),		to do $\rightarrow$ doing		
причастие				
(Participle)				
	Префиксы / Рі	refixes		
re-	to name $\rightarrow$ rename			
10-	to write $\rightarrow$ rewrite			
under-	to estimate $\rightarrow$ to underestimate			
	weight $\rightarrow$ underweight			
over-	to estimate $\rightarrow$ to overestimate			
0101-	weight $\rightarrow$ overweight			

multi-	national $\rightarrow$ multinational					
	coloured $\rightarrow$ multicoloured					
pre-	historic $\rightarrow$ prehistoric					
pre-	view $\rightarrow$ preview					
supor	hero $\rightarrow$ superhero					
super-	natural $\rightarrow$ supernatural					
Отрицат	сельные приставки /Negative Prefixes					
in-,	dependence $\rightarrow$ independence					
<b>іт-</b> (только перед	mobile $\rightarrow$ immobile					
согласными b, p, m)						
il- (только перед	$legal \rightarrow illegal$					
буквой l)						
<b>ir-</b> (только перед	regular $\rightarrow$ irregular					
буквой r)						
un-	to do $\rightarrow$ undo					
	attractive $\rightarrow$ unattractive					
dis-	to like $\rightarrow$ to dislike					
	ability $\rightarrow$ disability					
mis-	to pronounce $\rightarrow$ to mispronounce					
	to understand $\rightarrow$ to misunderstand					

# b) Конверсия / Conversion

a bottle  $\rightarrow$  to bottle, a host  $\rightarrow$  to host

# c) Чередование звуков / Sounds interchange

to house  $\rightarrow$  a house, to use  $\rightarrow$  use

# Чередование ударения / Distinctive stress

to present $\rightarrow$ a present	to import $\rightarrow$ import
to object $\rightarrow$ an object	to export $\rightarrow$ export
to protest $\rightarrow$ a protest	to record $\rightarrow$ record
to subject $\rightarrow$ a subject	to progress $\rightarrow$ progress
to perfect $\rightarrow$ perfect	to conduct $\rightarrow$ conduct
to increase $\rightarrow$ an increase	to insult $\rightarrow$ insult
to combat $\rightarrow$ combat	to contest $\rightarrow$ contest

#### Приложение 3

#### Expressions with the verb "to be"

to be absent from to be afraid of to be angry with to be ashamed of to be bad at to be busy with to be capable of to be disappointed in to be engaged in to be exhausted from to be famous for to be fond of to be glad to be good at to be guilty of to be happy to be healthy to be hungry to be thirsty to be ill to be interested in to be jealous of to be late for to be located to be mistaken to be present to be proud to be ready for to be related to to be responsible for

отсутствовать бояться ч.-л. сердиться на ч.-л. стыдиться ч.-л. плохо разбираться в ч.-л. быть занятым ч.-л. быть способным к ч.-л. быть разочарованным в ч.-л. быть вовлеченным в ч.-л. уставать от ч.-л. быть известным ч.-л. увлекаться ч.-л. радоваться ч.-л. хорошо разбираться в ч.-л. быть виноватым в ч.-л. быть счастливым быть здоровым быть голодным испытывать жажду болеть интересоваться ч.-л. завидовать, ревновать опаздывать располагаться ошибаться присутствовать гордиться готовиться к ч.-л. иметь родственные отношения к к.-л. быть ответственным за ч.-л.

to be right to be satisfied with to be shocked by to be similar to to be situated to be sorry about to be sure of to be surprised at to be suspicious of to be tired of to be used to to be wrong to be worried about быть правильным быть довольным ч.-л. быть шокированным ч.-л. быть похожим на ч.-л. быть похожим на ч.-л. находиться г.-л. сожалеть о ч.-л. быть уверенным в ч.-л. удивляться ч.-л. подозревать ч.-л. подозревать ч.-л. привыкнуть к ч.-л. быть неправильным, ошибаться волноваться, переживать о ч.-л.

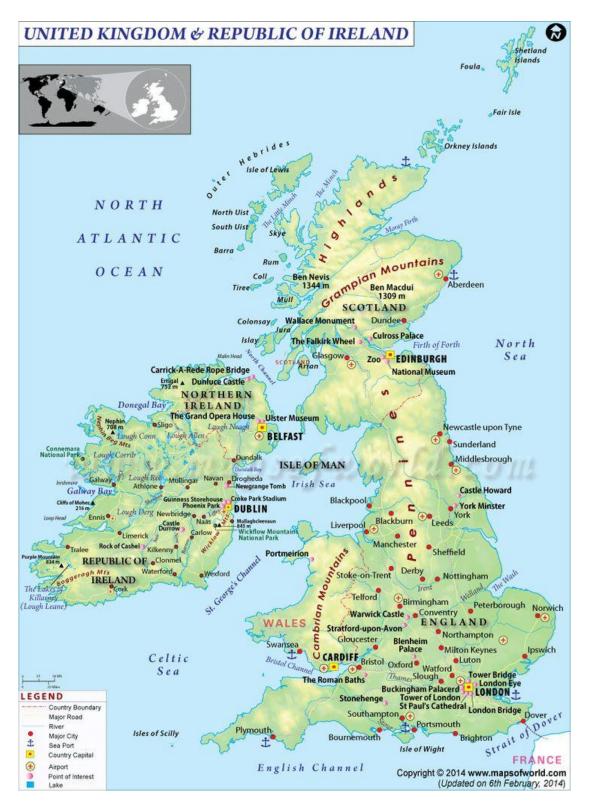
#### Expressions with the verb "to have"

to have an accident to have an argument to have an appointment to have a bath to have bad times to have a cup of coffee to have a competition to have an exam to have a good (nice) day to have a fever to have a headache to have an impact to have an influence to have a lesson to have a look at to have a lunch to have a meeting to have a nap to have a party to have a problem to have a rest to have a snack to have a swim to have a talk with

попасть в аварию спорить назначить встречу принять ванну переживать плохие времена выпить чашку кофе устроить соревнование сдавать экзамен хорошо провести день испытывать жар, высокую температуру страдать от головной боли оказывать воздействие, влиять оказать влияние иметь урок, заниматься взглянуть на ч.-л. обедать провести совещание вздремнуть устроить вечеринку иметь трудности, проблему отдохнуть перекусить купаться поговорить с к.-л.

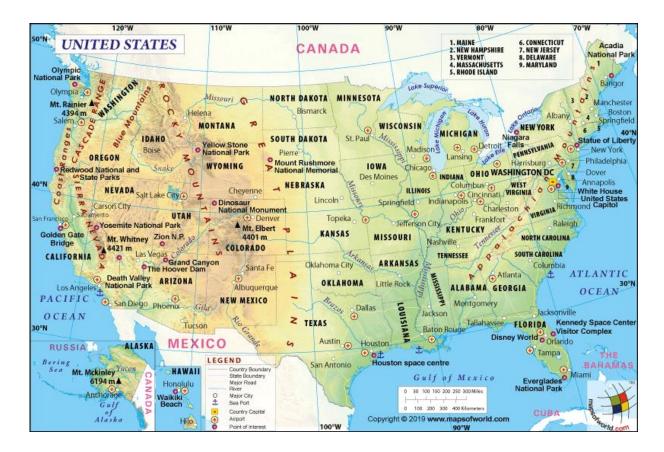
## Приложение 4





URL: <u>https://ru.pinterest.com/pin/291185932156236593/</u> (дата обращения: 20.04.2025).

## The USA



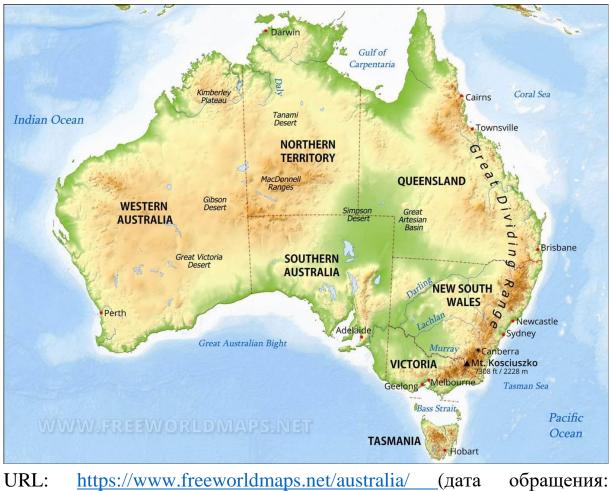
URL: <u>https://www.mapsofworld.com/usa/</u> (дата обращения: 20.04.2025).

## Canada



URL: <u>https://www.mapsofworld.com/canada/</u> (дата обращения: 20.04.2025).

## Australia



20.04.2025).

## New Zealand



URL: <u>https://www.freeworldmaps.net/oceania/new-zealand/map.html</u> (дата обращения: 20.04.2025).

Учебное электронное издание

#### ФЕДОРОВА Ирина Анатольевна

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Тираж 9 экз.

Издательство Владимирского государственного университета имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых. 600000, Владимир, ул. Горького, 87.