

Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации
Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Владимирский государственный университет
имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

UPGRADE YOUR ENGLISH

Учебное пособие по английскому языку
для студентов-бакалавров первого курса
неязыковых специальностей



Владимир 2020

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2 Англ.
У67

Авторы-составители: О. Р. Егорова, И. А. Федорова

Рецензенты:

Кандидат педагогических наук
доцент кафедры профессиональной языковой подготовки
Владимирского юридического института
Федеральной службы исполнения наказаний
С. П. Фокина

Кандидат филологических наук
зав. кафедрой немецкого и французского языков
Владимирского государственного университета
имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых
Т. М. Тяпкина

Upgrade your English : учеб. пособие по англ. яз. для
У67 студентов-бакалавров первого курса неяз. специальностей / авт.-
сост.: О. Р. Егорова, И. А. Федорова ; Владим. гос. ун-т им. А. Г.
и Н. Г. Столетовых. – Владимир : Изд-во ВлГУ, 2020. – 152 с.
ISBN 978-5-9984-1265-3

Цель пособия – формирование у продолжающих изучать английский язык студентов неязыковых специальностей первого года очного обучения коммуникативной языковой компетенции, необходимой для повседневного общения на иностранном языке. Работа с пособием направлена как на закрепление, так и расширение лексического и грамматического материала, а также на осуществление устной и письменной речевой деятельности. Содержит упражнения и задания для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы в соответствии с требованиями программы обучения иностранному языку на неязыковых специальностях.

Предназначено для студентов-бакалавров первого курса, обучающихся по неязыковым направлениям специальностей 44.03.01 – Педагогическое образование и 44.03.05 – Педагогическое образование (с двумя профилями подготовки).

Рекомендовано для формирования профессиональных компетенций в соответствии с ФГОС ВО.

Библиогр.: 9 назв.

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.2 Англ.

ISBN 978-5-9984-1265-3

© Егорова О. Р.,
Федорова И. А., 2020

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное пособие рассчитано как на аудиторную, так и на самостоятельную работу студентов и соответствует программе обучения иностранному языку в вузах.

Цель пособия – активное овладение английским языком на базовом уровне, т. е. для общения на наиболее актуальные темы и в наиболее вероятных жизненных ситуациях.

Материал пособия поделен на части (Units), состоящие из заданий для аудиторной работы (Classwork) и для внеаудиторной работы (Homework). Материал для работы на занятии (classwork) включает в себя следующие рубрики: Review – проверка самостоятельной (домашней) работы и задание для повторения материала предыдущего урока. Focus on grammar – краткая информация о правилах служит зрительной опорой при объяснении этих правил и при выполнении упражнений. Language in practice – задания, имеющие тематическую направленность, способствуют расширению словарного запаса и практическому применению лексико-грамматических навыков. Homework – задания для самостоятельной работы (устные и письменные).

Пособие разработано с учетом того, что студенты уже изучали английский язык в школе, поэтому грамматические правила в нем даны схематично, за исключением нового для студентов материала.

В грамматический материал входят в основном те явления, которые вызывают наибольшие проблемы при их использовании (артикли, времена глагола и т. д.). Несмотря на то что студенты имеют определенный словарный запас, на котором базируется их устно-речевая деятельность, в каждом тематическом разделе выделены слова для запоминания и использования в речи. Новые слова, предназначенные при введении для понимания текста на английском языке, даны в порядке «английский язык – перевод на русский». Слова, предназначенные для продуцирования собственной речи даны в порядке «русский язык – перевод на английский».

Unit 1. NICE TO MEET YOU!

Articles (артикли). About myself.

CLASSWORK

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

Неопределенный артикль A / AN (основные случаи употребления)

1) 'a' (an – перед гласной)) – употребляется перед **исчисляемым существительным в единственном числе и придает ему обобщающее значение: любой, все равно какой, некий; один.**

e.g.: I need a new car. He is an actor. I am a student. I have an apple. In a day or two. (Через день – два.)

2) Употребляется в **восклицательных** предложениях типа
What a nice kitten!

3) Перед **неисчисляемым** существительным **не употребляется**, кроме случаев, когда означает **порцию или** входит в состав **устойчивого выражения.**

*e.g. Two coffees and a tea, please! (a tea = чашка чая)
Have a good time!*

Перед **неисчисляемым** существительным может употребляться **some**, если речь идет о **конкретном** количестве.

e.g. I like milk. I have some milk. There is some milk in the cup.

Ex.1. Fill in the gaps with a, an, some where necessary.

1. My name is ... Jane Stone. 2. I live, study and work in ... London. 3. I have ... big family. 4. My parents live in ... small town. 5. I have ... relatives in London. 6. I rent (снимаю) ... flat. 7. I am ... student and I work part-time (не полный рабочий день) in ... Italian restaurant. 8. It is ... very popular place. 9. I don't like ... sports. 10. I like ... music and dancing. 11. When I have ... free time I watch ... TV. 12. I am not ... sociable person but I have ... friends in London.

Ex. 2. Translate into English.

*e.g. Какое трудное упражнение! - **What a difficult exercise!***

1. Какой хороший день! 2. Какое красивое платье! 3. Какие умные студенты! 4. Какая тяжелая (hard) работа! 5. Какая приятная музыка!

Ex. 3. Translate into English. Use *a/an*.

1. Через час. 2. Сто лет назад. 3. Через день или два. 4. Неделю или две. 5. Через год. 6. Сто лет назад. 7. Яблоко или апельсин.

Information

Определенный артикль THE (основные случаи употребления)

1) **The** употребляется перед названиями объектов, которые известны говорящему и слушающему, или были упомянуты в предшествующем контексте.

*e.g.: I see **a dog**. **The dog** is black.*

2) **The** употребляется перед названиями уникальных объектов, времен года, времени суток и т.д.: **the sun, the air, the world, the earth, the sky; the spring; the morning; the truth**, etc.

3) Перед названиями рек, гор, областей, некоторых стран (в основном, представляющих собой словосочетания): **the Thames, the Alps, the United Kingdom**, и т.д.

4) **The** употребляется перед **неисчисляемым** существительным, когда речь идет о чем-то **конкретном (the = this or that)**:

*e.g. **The milk** was not fresh.*

Ex.4. Choose 'a' or 'the'. Explain your choice.

1. I live in ... big city. 2. ... city where I live is big. 3. ...girl in ... red dress is my sister. 4. ...Smiths live in this house. 5. Where are ... students? It's time to start ... lesson. 6. Choosing ... profession is one of ... most important things in ... life of every person. 7. ... last exam was ... easiest. 8. ... Vladimir hotel is ... oldest hotel in Vladimir. 8. She lives on ... third floor. 9. I get up early in ... morning. 10. Have ... good time at ... party! 11. ...air is fresh and frosty. 12. London is ... capital of... United Kingdom.

Ex.5. Fill in the gaps with *a, an, the* where necessary.

1. ... milk is not fresh. 2. She studies ... Art. 3. Look at this picture! It's ... real art! 4. Is ... truth (правда) always necessary? 5. I don't want to tell her ...truth about it. 6. ...tea is cold.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

ABOUT MYSELF

Ex.6. Describe yourself as a person, as a student, as a friend.

Remember to use an article *a / an*. Choose the adjectives from the list.

e.g. *I am a pessimistic, modest and not active person.*

Честный - **honest**, трудолюбивый - **hardworking**, ленивый - **lazy**,
оптимистичный - **optimistic**, пессимистичный - **pessimistic**, добрый -
kind, очень (не очень) активный - **very (not very) active**, надежный –
reliable, веселый, жизнерадостный - **cheerful**, скромный – **modest**,
прилежный, исполнительный – **diligent**, общительный - **sociable**.

1. I'm ... person. 2. I'm ... student. 3. I'm ... friend.

Ex. 7. Ask and answer the questions (in turn).

1. What's your first name?
2. What's your surname?
3. How old are you?
4. Where do you come from?
5. Where does your family live?
6. What is your character like? (give 3 – 4 adjectives)
7. Are you a diligent student?

Ex. 8. Listen and read the following texts. Say, which features (черты характера) of these people you like and which are unpleasant to you.

1. **My name is Helen.** I'm loud, talkative, active and fun. My friends say I'm very charismatic. I'm honest, but I hate when somebody criticizes me.

I like to be the center of attention. As a student I'm a bit lazy. I understand that it's not good, but what can I do?

2. **My name is Ben.** I am not very sociable. People say I'm too modest and pessimistic. But I'm hardworking and diligent. I enjoy my own company and prefer to spend my time on studies or other important and useful things.

3. **My name is Jane.** I'm very sociable. I enjoy parties, bars and other entertainments (развлечения). I am not very hardworking but I study well (maybe because I'm clever and have good memory).

HOMEWORK

Ex.9. a) Read the information about nouns in plural.

Information

Множественное число существительных

*a) существительное + s / es (после согласной 'y' меняется на **ie + s**).*

e.g. a cat – cats, a day – days,

a watch – watches, a place – places,

a city – cities

*b) исключения: a child - **children**, a man - **men**, a woman - **women**, a person - **people**, a tooth - **teeth**, a foot – **feet**, a mouse - **mice***

*c) И еще: **f** меняется на **v**: wife - wives, life – lives, knife - knives*

Ex. 10. Make the nouns plural (in writing).

a girl, a bus, a country, a story, a box, a glass, a house, a child, a wife, a man, a sister, a friend, a wife, a tooth.

Ex.11. Describe yourself. Use Ex. 7 and 9 as examples.

Ex. 12. Learn the vocabulary by heart.

honest - честный

hardworking - трудолюбивый

lazy - ленивый

optimistic - оптимистичный
pessimistic – пессимистичный
kind - добрый
active - активный
reliable - надежный
cheerful - жизнерадостный
modest - скромный
diligent - старательный
sociable – общительный
quick-tempered – вспыльчивый, раздражительный

Unit 2. NEAREST AND DEAREST

Degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs (степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий). Personal Pronouns (личные местоимения). Family.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Un.1, Ex. 10 - 12).

2. Complete the sentences with *a/an, the* (where necessary).

1. She has ... boy and ...girl. ...boy is 23 and ... girl is 18.
2. Her son is ... engineer and her daughter is ... student.
3. She always has ... cheese sandwiches for ... lunch.
4. All ... family stayed at ... Grand Hotel.
5. Some people came by ... taxi to ... party.
6. It was such ... wonderful party. We had ... best time ever.
7. I do all my shopping on ... Internet. What ... great way to shop!

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

Degrees of comparison of adjectives and adverbs

(Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий)

1) *сравнительная степень:*

а) к **односложным прилагательным и наречиям** и к **двусложным прилагательным**, оканчивающимся на 'e', 'er', 'ow' 'y' добавляется 'ER'.

Обратите внимание на изменения в написании.

e.g. *big – bigger (больше); tall – taller (выше); easy – easier (легче); clever – cleverer (умнее)*

б) перед большинством **двусложных и многосложными** прилагательными и наречиями употребляется **MORE**:

e.g. **more** interesting (более интересный / интереснее),
more beautiful (более красивый / красивее),
more carefully (более внимательно / внимательнее)

2) *превосходная степень сравнения:*

Перед прилагательным в превосходной степени всегда используется 'the'

а) к **односложному или двухсложному**, оканчивающемуся на 'e', 'er', 'ow' 'y', прилагательному добавляется 'EST'

e.g. *big – the biggest (самый большой), tall – the tallest (самый высокий), easy – the easiest (самый легкий), clever – the cleverest (самый умный)*

б) перед большинством **двусложных** и перед **многосложными** прилагательными и наречиями употребляется **(THE) MOST**.

e.g. *the most beautiful (самый красивый), the most hardworking (самый трудолюбивый)*

3) **ИСКЛЮЧЕНИЯ:**

Good (хороший) / well (хорошо) – **better** (лучше) - **the best** (самый лучший)

Bad (плохой) / badly (плохо) - **worse** (хуже) – **the worst** (самый плохой)

Little (маленький; мало) – **less** (меньше; менее) – **the least** (самый маленький; наименьший)

Far (далекий; далеко) – **further** = farther (дальше) – **the furthest** = the farthest (самый дальний)

Many (МНОГО - с исчисл.сущ.) – **more** (больше, более) – **the most** (наиболее)

Much (МНОГО - с неисчисл.сущ.) – **more** – **the most**

4) комбинация с **much** и **much more**:

e.g. much bigger – гораздо больше;

much more interesting – гораздо интереснее.

5) **LESS** – менее... и **THE LEAST** – наименее (превосходная степень) – для всех прилагательных и наречий.

e.g. less ugly (менее уродливый), **less beautiful** (менее красивый);

the least popular (наименее популярный),

the least interesting (наименее интересный)

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the adjectives and adverbs given in brackets.

1. She is the ... (hardworking) student in our group. 2. Speak ... (loud), please! 3. My family is ... (big) than yours. 4. I am the ... (young) in my family. 5. You look ... (happy) today than you looked yesterday. 6. You're the ... (pessimistic) person! 7. It's the ... (good) day of my life! 8. She is the ... (bad) cook! She cooks even ... (bad) than me! 9. I feel ... (well) today than yesterday. 10. For me it is ... (easy) to buy clothes on the Internet than to go shopping.

Ex. 2. Use the words from the list given below to compare yourself with the members of your family. Use 'as ... as' (такой же ... как), 'not so ... as (не такой ... как)', and '... than (... чем)'.

e.g. I am as kind as my mother. But I'm not so calm (спокойный) as my mother. She is calmer than me.

Kind, cheerful, angry, lazy, nervous, sociable, optimistic, pessimistic, talkative, romantic, hardworking, quick-tempered

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

FAMILY

Ex. 3. a) Listen, read and memorize.

to come from - происходить

Where do you come from? – Откуда вы (родом)?

to be married (**to** smb.) – быть женатым (**на**) / замужем (**за**)

to be single (to be not married) – быть холостым (не замужем)

to get along well / badly – хорошо / плохо ладить

to keep in touch (**with** ...) – поддерживать связь (**с**...)

to be proud **of** ... - гордиться чем-л. / кем-л.

to be interested **in** ... - интересоваться чем-л.

to be divorced – быть разведенным

b) Translate from Russian into English using the following words:

children (kids), child (kid), husband, wife, parents, grandparents, relatives, aunt, uncle, grandmother = grandma = granny, grandfather = grandpa, grandchildren (grandson, granddaughter), great-grandparents (great-grandmother, etc.), cousin.

маленькие детки, добрый дедуля, болтливая двоюродная сестра, строгие родители, общительная тетя, жизнерадостная прабабушка, романтическая жена, злой дядя, вспыльчивый муж, общительные родственники.

c) How are these people called in Russian? Use a dictionary.

tweens (tween-sister, tween-brother); half-brother, half-sister; stepbrother, stepsister, stepfather, stepmother;

in-laws (law– закон): mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law.

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences with the adjectives from Ex. 2. Translate them into Russian.

1. I'm proud of my brother. He is so _____. 2. My cousin is very good at math. She is so _____! 3. I like her clothes. She always looks so _____! 4. When I was small I was afraid of my dad. He was very _____. 5. Every evening I decide to go jogging next morning. But I'm too _____! 6. You never think of anybody else. You're so _____! 7. When I need some advice (совет) I ask my mum. She is really _____. 8. Don't be so _____! I'll come home soon. 9. Thank you very much! You're so _____. 10. My sister never helps me. She is too _____.

Ex.5. Listen and read the texts and answer the questions below them.

A. I'm Jane. My family is really big. I have a twin-sister. We're 19 and we are students. We both play the piano and sing very well (at least our relatives say so). We often performed at our home parties when we were children. We also have a step-brother and a half-sister. My parents divorced 10 years ago. Then in some years my mum met a nice man. He was a widower (вдовец) and had a son. They got married and we got a step-father and a step-brother. My sister and I keep in touch with our own father and call our step-father by name. Sometimes he is too strict, but we love both him and our step-brother. As for our half-sister, we all **adore** (обождем) her. She is the most cheerful person in our family.

Answer the questions.

1. Why is Jane's family so big?
2. How old were the twins when their parents divorced?
3. Has Helen got a step-sister or a step-brother?
4. What are the relations in the family?

B. I'm Nick. I live in a one-parent family. My mum is my best friend. She is the kindest and the calmest person in the world. When I was a child we often went skiing or jogging in the park. I loved football, so she always went to the stadium to support (поддержать) me if I played. She even watched football matches on TV with me. Now I understand that I was a little selfish that time.

Answer the questions.

1. How did Nick's mother support him?
2. What is Nick's mother like?
3. Do he and his mother get along badly?

C. I'm Ann. It sounds bad but I'm glad that I'm far away from my parents now. They are too strict, too nervous and quick-tempered. It surprises me that I'm so different from them. I'm calm, romantic and sociable. I love to have fun. My mum always puts her nose into my affairs. My dad criticizes me for everything I do. When I finished school they wanted me to become a shop assistant and work in the family business. Only my grandmother is always on my side. She gave me money when I told her I'd entered the university in another city. Now I work and study. Of course I love my parents but ...

Answer the questions.

1. What problems does Ann have with her family?
2. Who supported Ann in her decision to study?
3. What doesn't she like about her mother?
4. What doesn't she like about her father?

HOMEWORK

Ex.6. Translate into English.

1. Я родом из России. 2. Он был женат, но сейчас он разведен. 3. Моя тетя хорошо ладит с моей младшей сестрой. 4. У нее плохие отношения с отчимом, потому что он очень вспыльчивый. 5. Мои родители всегда на моей стороне. 6. Мы поддерживаем связь со всеми родственниками.

Ex. 7. Translate and learn the vocabulary by heart.

1. to come from – Where do you come from? 2. to be married 3. to be single (to be not married) 4. to get along well / badly 5. to keep in touch (**with** ...) 6. to be proud **of** ... 7. to be interested **in** ... 8. to be married (**to** somebody) 9. to be divorced 10. tweens (tween-sister, tween-brother) 11.

half-brother, half-sister 12. stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, stepsister
13. mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, sister-in-law, brother-in-law.

Unit 3. PARENTS AND CHILDREN

Present, Past, Future Simple. Family.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Unit 2, Ex. 6).

2. Work in pairs and check how well you know the vocabulary (Ex.7, Unit 2).

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

<u>Information</u>			
SIMPLE TENSES (Простые времена глагола) N = noun (существительное), V = verb (смысловый глагол) Do (does) / did / will – вспомогательные глаголы для вопросительных и отрицательных предложений.			
Present Simple Настоящее простое		Past Simple Прошедшее простое	Future Simple Будущее простое
+	N + V/V-s (-es)	N + V-ed/V2	N + will + V
-	N + do/does + not + V	N + did + not + V	N + will + not + V
?	Do/does + N + V?	Did + N + V?	Will + N + V
<i>Every day, usually, always, often, seldom, sometimes</i>		<i>Yesterday, last week (month, year), 3 days ago</i>	<i>Tomorrow, next week (year), in a year</i>
Утвердительные предложения		Утвердительные предложения	Утвердительные предложения
I <i>often</i> see her. He <i>often</i> sees her.		I saw her <i>yesterday</i> . He talked to her <i>last week</i> .	I'll see her <i>tomorrow</i> .
Отрицательные предложения		Отрицательные предложения	Отрицательные предложения
I don't see her. He doesn't see her.		I didn't see her. He didn't talk to her.	I won't see her?

<i>Вопросы / краткие ответы</i>	<i>Вопросы/ краткие ответы</i>	<i>Вопросы/ краткие ответы</i>
Do you often see her? - Yes, I do . - No, I don't Does he often see her? - Yes, he does . – No, he doesn't .	Did you see her? - Yes, I did . - No, I didn't . Did you talk to her? - Yes, I did . – No, I didn't .	Will you see her? - Yes, I will . - No, I won't .

Ex.1. Answer the questions in Russian.

1. Когда к базовой форме глагола добавляется **s / es**?
2. Что означают понятия «правильные» и «неправильные» глаголы?
3. По какому правилу образуется форма прошедшего времени у «правильных» глаголов в утвердительном предложении?
4. Для чего нужны «вспомогательные» глаголы?
5. Как звучит полная форма: 'll, won't, don't, doesn't, didn't?
6. Нужен ли вспомогательный глагол, если в вопросительном или отрицательном предложении сказуемое **am, is, are, was** или **were**?
7. Как сказать в будущем времени «Я буду учителем.», «Я буду читать по вечерам.», «Он не будет врачом.» «Он не будет читать.», «Будете ли вы дома?», «Будет ли он смотреть телевизор?»
8. Как переводятся слова *every day, usually, always, often, seldom, sometimes; yesterday, last week (month, year), 3 days ago; tomorrow, next week (year), in a year?*

Ex. 2. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple form.

1. Ann (to go) to the university by bus.
2. Mike and his brother (to like) football.
3. John (to visit) his grandmother once a week.
4. Sam (to speak) French very well.
5. She (to have) a tween sister.
6. I (to be) single.
7. My parents (to be) very proud of me.
8. The café (to close) at 1 a.m.
9. They (to be) married.
10. I often (to have) pizza for lunch.

Ex. 3. What is the Past Simple of the following irregular verbs?

Take, give, see, meet, speak, be, go, have, break, come, eat, buy, get, tell, sleep, write, think, become, feel, keep, do, make, sing, leave, teach, put, know.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

FAMILY

Ex. 4. Complete the sentences with the appropriate time expressions:

Yesterday, always, when they were students, usually, when I was a child, last year, last week, often, tomorrow, next year, in two days, every morning, soon.

1. My parents met
2. We meet at the bus stop
3. I'll call her
4. I was very shy (робкий)
5. She is very optimistic.
6. They got married ...
7. He'll be 21 ...
8. We'll write a test ...
9. They'll come back ...
10. They travelled abroad ...
11. Mum ... cooks tasty cakes for us.
12. She sent me an e-mail ...
13. We ... visit our grandparents on Sundays.

Ex. 5. Read the examples of using “like”. Make sentences 1 - 4 questions and negatives.

1. She **likes** her mother. – Она **любит** маму.
2. She **is like** her mother. – Она **похожа** на свою маму (**по характеру**).
3. She **looks like** her mother. - Она **похожа (внешне)** на свою маму.
4. They **are like** sisters. – Они как сестры.
5. They **look like** sisters. – Они выглядят как сестры.
6. I know **what it is like** to be only child. – Я знаю, **что значит (как это/на что это похоже)** быть единственным ребенком.
7. What's the weather **like** today? – Какая сегодня погода?

Ex. 6. Translate into English.

1. Они выглядят как братья. 2. Ее дочь очень похожа на отца. Она очень эгоистична. 3. Он ведет себя (behave) как ребенок. 4. Каково это – иметь пять детей? 5. Она не любит говорить о семье. 6. Какая сейчас погода в Турции?

HOMEWORK

Ex.6. Write about your family (10-15 sentences). Include some information about:

- members of your family;
- characteristics of them (2-3 main features);
- their influence (влияние) on you;
- your relations with your relatives;
- who you are for your parents now: an adult or a child and how they show their attitude.

Note:

Handsome (красивый) - обычно используется для описания мужчины, **Beautiful** (красивая), **pretty** – (хорошенькая, милая) – о женщине, **Good-looking** (красивый (-ая), приятный (-ая) внешне) и **attractive** (привлекательный (-ая) – и о мужчинах, и о женщинах.

Unit 4. PEOPLE IN OUR LIFE

Present, Past and Future Simple (active): questions and negatives.

Character and Temper

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision. Read aloud about your family.

2. Назовите базовую форму неправильных глаголов, данных в прошедшем времени и переведите на русский язык.

e.g. *became* (стал) – *to become* (становиться)

became, began, broke, felt, kept, knew, left, lost, made, sang, sold, meant, sent, spoke, slept, took, told, taught, thought, wrote

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Ex. 1. а) Назовите все вопросительные слова на английском языке.

б) Сравните пары предложений и объясните, почему в первом нет вспомогательного глагола.

1. *What grows* in your garden? *What do you grow* in your garden? 2. Who *called* you? Whom *did* you *call*? 3. How *are* you? How often *do* you *cook*?

Ex. 2. Ask and answer the questions in turn. Give full answers.

1. Who usually cooks in your family? 2. Does your friend call you every day? 3. What do you do in the evenings? 4. When does your first lesson start? 5. Who called you yesterday? 6. Where is your mobile phone? 7. Did you invite your friends to your last birthday party? 8. When did you eat pizza last time? 9. Who did you go to the bar with? 10. How many classes will you have tomorrow?

Ex. 3. Ask questions to get more information.

e.g.: *She made some mistakes in the test. (What) – What mistakes did she make?*

1. She **became** angry. (*Why*) 2. The lesson **began** later. (*Why*) 3. She **broke** her leg. (*When*) 4. I **felt** sorry for her. (*Why*) 5. I **kept** all my money in the wallet. (*How much*) 6. She **knew** all my secrets. (*What exactly*) 7. He **left** the office very late. (*What time*) 8. He **lost** his key yesterday. (*Where*) 9. She **made** me **angry** (разозлила). (*How*) 10. He **sang** in Italian. (*What*) 11. I **sent** an e-mail. (*Who...to*) 12. I **thought** he was stupid. (*Why*)

Ex. 4. Read aloud and translate into Russian.

1. I am a very optimistic person. 2. She is dishonest. I don't trust her. 3. Helen is too serious. 4. You are too nervous. Calm down! 5. My sister is always calm and polite. 6. You're so kind! 7. I like cheerful people. 8. Don't be so egoistic! 9. Be careful! There are so many dishonest people around you! 10. You look like an old woman in this dress.

Ex.5. Contradict the statements.

e.g. *I think Sam is dishonest. – No, Sam isn't dishonest. He is always honest.*

1. I think our teacher is very strict. 2. She looks like an old lady in this dress. 3. The twins were noisy. 4. I'm sure she'll be late. 5. They are divorced. 6. They'll get married. 7. She comes from Africa. 8. They got along badly. 9. He came home late. 10. They first met at university. 11. I hope his parents supported his decision to enter the university. 12. He'll be a teacher of music.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE
CHARACTER AND TEMPER

Ex. 6. What qualities of character should a person possess to be your friend? What kind of people can never become your friends?

Ex. 5. Answer the questions (give full answers).

1. Do you usually get on better with serious people or with people who like to have fun?
2. How do you and your friends usually greet (приветствуют) each other: hug one another, kiss on the cheek, shake hands or just say 'Hi!'?
3. Do you facebook to find some information about people you know, to meet new people or to share your pictures and interesting information with people?

Ex. 7. Read and memorize the information about numbers.

1) 100 – BrE: **a** hundred = **one** hundred; AmE: **one** hundred

НО: сотни людей – hundreds of people

220 – two hundred **and** twenty

2,020 – two thousand **and** twenty;

2, 220 – two thousand two hundred and twenty **или**
twenty-two hundred **and** twenty

2) **YEARS**: e.g. 2019 (без запятой) – **BrE**: two thousand **and** nineteen = twenty nineteen; **AmE**: two thousand nineteen

3) **DATES**: 05.06 – **the** fifth of June; 6-го мая – **on** the 6th of May

4) **one page** - одна страница;

page one - страница (номер) один

the first page - первая страница

the third room – третья (по счету) комната

room **three** – комната (номер) три.

Ex.8. Read aloud.

350 people, 480 books, 100 pages, 3,560 subscribers (подписчики),
married in 2015, divorced in 2011.

Ex. 9. Say it in English.

на 8 этаже; упражнение 5; пятый дом от магазина; в пятой квартире;
их первый ребенок; его вторая жена; 7-го января.

Ex. 10. Listen, read and memorize the vocabulary.

the man of my dreams – мужчина моей мечты

to have so much in common – иметь так много общего

to chat (to smb.) – болтать, непринужденно разговаривать (с кем-л.)

single – одинокий, без пары

dating site – сайт знакомств

date – свидание; встречаться с кем-л. (иметь свидания)

meet (met, met) – познакомиться; встретить(ся)

to fill in a form – заполнить форму, бланк, анкету

to charge a fee – взимать плату

look – вид, внешность; выражение (лица)

HOMEWORK

Ex. 11. Learn the vocabulary from Ex. 10 by heart.

Ex. 12. a) Read the text.

The man of my dreams

I've finally found the man of my dreams. We have so much in common, we laugh at the same things and talk for hours. There's only one problem. We've never met. Ron lives in Canada and I live in England. We met on the Net.

I wasn't looking for Mr. Right. I just wanted to chat to some interesting people. The Canadian singles dating site didn't charge a fee so I filled in a form with my likes and dislikes and a short paragraph about myself. By the end of the week I had about 25 responses. Over the next five months, I went on eight dates with men I met on the Net. One I dated for about two months, others I saw a couple of times. Then, two months ago, just as I was about to take my details off the Net, I received an e-mail from a guy in Canada called Ron. His note was amusing and he sounded interesting so I decided to write back. So we started our relations. We talked about everything. We exchanged pictures by e-mail and we liked what we saw, but at this stage looks didn't matter. Then Ron and I had what we consider our first date. We spoke for 5 hours on Skype.

b) find the equivalents to the following sentences in the text given above.

1. Есть только одна проблема.
2. Мы познакомились в Интернете.
3. Мы смеемся над одним и тем же (над одними и теми же вещами).
4. С одним из них я увиделась пару раз.
5. Я получила е-мейл и ответила.
6. Я получила 25 ответов.
7. мистер Совершенство

c) Ask the narrator 7 questions to get more information (in writing).
e.g. Where does Ron live in Canada?

Unit 5. TIME FOR WORK, TIME FOR FUN

“there + be”; ‘some’, ‘any’, ‘no’. Working days and days off.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Unit 4, Ex. 10 ‘b’ and ‘c’).
2. Work in pairs and check how well you know the vocabulary (Un. 4, Ex.10)
3. Describe the man or woman of your dreams.
4. What do you think about dating sites?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

Оборот THERE IS / THERE ARE

Сравните следующие предложения:

- 1) I **have** a dog in my flat. - У меня **есть** собака в квартире. (есть = имею, владею)
- 2) My dog **is** in my flat. – Моя собака **находится** в квартире. (местонахождение)
- 3) **There is** a dog in my flat. – У меня в квартире (**есть**) собака. (есть = наличие, не важно, чья собака).

Чтобы сообщить, что у **кого-то** что-то есть (было / будет), используется **have / has (had / will have): He has a sister.**

Так же мы говорим, что у **чего-то** есть (было / будет) что-либо (входящее в состав), например, A table **has** four legs.

Но, чтобы сказать, что где-то есть (было / будет) **что-то**, используется конструкция **there is / there are / there was / there were / there will be**. В русском языке такие предложения обычно начинаются с обстоятельства места.

e.g. В комнате была собака. – *There was a dog in the room.*

Ex. 1. Read the following sentences and compare their meanings (значения).

(Укажите, идет ли речь о месте или о наличии чего-либо / кого-либо.)

e.g. 1) The soup is in the fridge. (местонахождение: суп находится в холодильнике)

2) There is some soup in the fridge. (наличие: в холодильнике есть суп.)

1. The cafe is round the corner. 2. There is a café round the corner. 3. There's no salt on the table. 4. The salt is on the table. 5. Where are the people? 6. Are there any people in the room? 7. Who's there in the room? 8. Where are the students? – They're in room five. 9. Is there anybody in room five?

Ex.2. Преобразуйте стяженную форму в полную.

1) there's, 2) there're, 3) there'll be, 4) there isn't, 5) there wasn't, 6) there won't be

Ex.3. Answer the question in Russian.

1. Когда после 'there + be' перед существительным стоит артикль «a», а когда «some»?

Information

SOME

Some в утвердительных предложениях указывает на некоторое количество (*some milk*), немного; несколько (*some cakes*), *какой-то* – перед существительным в единственном числе (*some job*); некоторые из (*some of the ...*) На русский язык обычно не переводится.

Some в вопросах используется только когда они означают предложение чего-либо.

e.g. There're some people in the room. – В комнате есть люди.

Would you like some tea? – Хочешь чаю? (предложение дать чаю)

Производные от **some**: **somebody** (кто-то, кто-нибудь), **something** (что-то, что-нибудь), **somewhere** (где-то, где-нибудь).

Ex. 4. Translate into Russian.

1. There're some nice pictures in the room. 2. I bought some food yesterday. 3. I met some friends in the fitness club. 4. Would you like to see some photos of my family? 5. There's some man at the door. 6. I left my phone somewhere.

Information

ANY

а) *Any* в вопросительных предложениях означает «какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь» и часто не переводится.

e.g. Have you got any brothers or sisters? – У тебя есть братья или сестры?

НО: Do you have **some time** (немного времени) to talk to me?

б) *Any* в отрицательных предложениях с отрицанием **not**, а также в отрицательных по смыслу означает «никакой, ни один, ни сколько».

e.g. We didn't buy any milk yesterday. – Мы не купили молоко.

He never has any money. - У него никогда нет денег.

в) *Any* в утвердительных предложениях означает «любой».

e.g. You can come any time. – Можешь приходить в любое время.

Производные от **any**: **anybody, anything, anywhere, anyway** (во всяком случае; в любом случае)

Ex. 5. Translate into Russian.

1. Is there anybody in the room? 2. Will you go anywhere in summer? 3. Your door is open. Anybody can come. 4. Was there anything difficult in your test? 5. I'll do it anyway. 6. She can call me any time. 7. Is there anything to eat? 8. There weren't any mistakes in my test.

Ex. 6. Make the following sentences questions and negatives.

1. There are some apples in the fridge. 2. There will be some relatives at her party. 3. He has got some cousins. 4. She has some work to do. 5. They will have some time for rest. 6. I can give you some water. 7. There is somebody in the office. 8. He has cousins. 9. He wants to go somewhere. 10. There is something more interesting in my life.

Information

NO

а) *No* употребляется в утвердительных предложениях и означает **отсутствие** чего-либо.

*e.g. I have **no** time.* – У меня нет времени.

*There're **no** vacant rooms in the hotel.* - В гостинице нет свободных номеров.

б) В английских предложениях, в отличие от русских возможно только **одно отрицание**.

*e.g. Я не купил **никаких** конфет.* – *I bought **no** sweets. = I **didn't** buy **any** sweets.*

Производные от **no**: **nobody, nothing, nowhere**.

Ex. 7. Translate into Russian.

1. We bought **some** flowers. 2. We **didn't** buy **any** flowers. 3. I've got **some** work to do. 4. I **don't** do **any** work on Sunday. 5. You can ask **any** questions. 4. There's **somebody** in the room. 5. There **wasn't anybody** in the room. 6. I want **something** to drink. 7. I **don't** want **anything** to eat. 8. I want **nothing**. 9. I went out **without any** money. 10. She **refused** to eat **anything**. 11. She drank **nothing**. 12. There was **nobody** at home. 13. She has **no** friends.

Ex. 8. Read a fragment of the song from the musical “Oliver” and translate it. (You can also find this song on the Internet if you text “*I'll do anything... ” from the musical “Oliver”*).

I'll do **anything**

For you dear **anything**

For (потому что) you mean **everything** to me.

I know that

I'll go **anywhere**

For your smile **anywhere**

.....

*I'd (Я бы) risk **everything***

Yes, I'd do **anything**...

Anything for you!

Ex.9. Read the following conversations aloud.

1. – **Is there** any juice in the fridge?

- No, **there isn't**. But **there's** some milk.

2. - **Is there** a cinema in your town?

- Yes, **there is**. A very good one. But there is no theatre here.

3. - How many students **are there** in your group?

- **There're** 15 students in it.

4. – **Is there** any good café nearby?

- No, **there isn't** any.

Ex. 10. Read aloud and translate into Russian.

1. There was a good restaurant in the High Street.

2. I didn't like living in the village. There was nothing to do there.

3. I'm sorry I'm late. There was a lot of traffic.

4. When we got to the café, there were no people there.

5. There will be a lot to do tomorrow.

6. I have two sisters, so there're three children in my family.

7. The meeting took a long time. There was a lot to discuss.

8. A few days ago there was a heavy rain here.

9. There is nothing interesting on TV. I'll switch it off.

Ex. 11. Ask and answer in turn. Give short answers and some comments.

e.g. Are there any people in the room? – Yes, there are. There are 3 people. / No, there aren't. There's nobody there.

1. Are there any photos of your friends in your phone?

2. Is there a TV in your bedroom?

3. Is there any good café near this place?

4. Is there any parking nearby?

5. Were there many people in the bus in the morning?

6. Will there be any lectures tomorrow?

7. Was there anything interesting on TV last night?
8. Is there anything to eat in your bag?
9. Are there two bedrooms in your flat?

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

ABOUT WORKING DAYS and DAYS OFF

Ex. 12. Listen, read and memorize the vocabulary.

On weekdays – в будние дни

working day – рабочий день

at the weekend – в выходные

spare time - свободное время

in one's spare time (= free time) – в чье-л. свободное время

to spend one's time doing smth. - проводить время, делая что-л.

day off – выходной (нерабочий) день

to relax = to chill out - отдыхать, расслабляться

chill-out - расслабление, отдых; предназначенный для отдыха

to have a good time = to enjoy oneself - хорошо проводить время, развлекаться

Ex. 13. Answer the questions. Extend (расширьте) your answer.

e.g. - How long does it take you to get to the university?

*- About 5 minutes by bus. **I live not far from it.***

- Do you get up early enough to have breakfast at home on weekdays?
- How do you get to the university?
- Where do you have lunch on weekdays and at the weekends?
- How much free time do you have on weekdays?
- Do you work part time?
- Do you have time to relax?
- Do you enjoy shopping?
- Do you go clubbing?
- Do you cook for friends?
- Do you like to chat online?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 14. Learn the vocabulary from Ex. 7 by heart.

Ex.15. Describe your best and your worst day of the week in writing (10-15 sentences).

Ex. 16. Get ready to ask and answer the following questions in English.

1. В твоём телефоне есть фотография твоей семьи?
2. Есть ли странные имена в твоей семье?
3. В твоём доме есть музыкальные инструменты?
4. В твоей семье есть музыканты?
5. В кафе много людей?
6. В твоём телефоне много фотографий твоих друзей?
7. Сколько человек с именем Аня в вашей группе?
8. Есть ли что-нибудь (anything) интересное в новостях (**on** the news)?
9. Много студентов было вчера на лекции?

Unit 6. LIFE IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT

Participle 1. Present Continuous. Everyday life

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Describe your best and your worst day of the week.
2. Ask and answer the questions in English (Un. 5, Ex. 16).
3. Transform the sentences.

*e.g. There **isn't anybody** here. – There **is nobody** here.*

1. I don't see anybody. 2. There was not any information about it. 3. I don't have any hobby. 4. I can't find my passport anywhere. 5. We didn't do anything interesting. 6. He didn't ask anything. 7. She didn't say anything about her new boyfriend.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

(Настоящее продолженное время глагола)

Part 1.

Am / is / are V+ing

<i>positive</i>	<i>negative</i>	<i>question</i>
<i>I am making...</i> <i>He / she / it is making...</i> <i>You / we / they are making...</i>	<i>I am not making...</i> <i>He / she / it is making...</i> <i>You / we / they are not making...</i>	<i>Am I making...?</i> <i>Is he /she / it making...?</i> <i>Are you / we / they making...?</i>

Note: *I am = I'm; he is = he's; she is = she's; you are = you're; we are = we're; they are = they're*

Употребление Present Continuous указывает на то, что:

- действие происходит в момент речи;
- действие происходит сейчас, но не обязательно в момент речи;
- ситуация меняется;
- состояние или ситуация временные;
- подразумевается упрек или критическое замечание;
- действие планируется на ближайшее будущее;

Типичные обстоятельства времени:

Now, at the moment, these days, at present, tomorrow (подчеркивается, что это запланированное действие) и т.д.

Ex.1. Translate into Russian.

а) действие происходит в момент речи

- 1) Please, don't make so much noise. I'm trying to work.
- 2) 'Where's Ann?' 'She's having a shower.'
- 3) Let's go out now. It isn't raining any more.
- 4) (at a party) Hi, Mark. Are you enjoying the party?
- 5) What's all that noise? What's going on?

b) Действие происходит сейчас, но не обязательно в момент речи.

- 1) Helen wants to work in Italy, so she's **learning** Italian now.
- 2) They don't need their car any more. They're **trying** to sell it.
- 3) I want to live on my own. So, I'm **looking for** an apartment.
- 4) It isn't true what she said. She's **lying**.
- 5) Sorry, your dentist **isn't working** this month. He's on holiday.
- 6) My parents are on holiday so I'm looking after my younger sister.

c) Какие-то изменения происходят в настоящее время, особенно выраженные следующими глаголами:

get, change, become, increase, rise, fall, grow, improve, begin

- 1) Is your English getting better?
- 2) The population in towns is increasing.
- 3) At first I didn't like my job, but I'm beginning to enjoy it now.
- 4) The world is changing. Things never stay the same.
- 5) The cost of living is rising. Every year things are more expensive.
- 6) My English is improving step by step.

d) Ситуация временная.

- 1) I'm **living** with some friends until I find a place of my own.
- 2) - 'You're **working** hard today.'
- 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
- 3) I'm looking for a part-time job.

e) Как упрек, что что-то происходит слишком часто.

- 1) - I can't find my phone again.
- Not again! You're **always losing** your phone!
- 2) - Oh, I don't know where my key is.
- Typical! You're **always leaving** it at home.

f) планы на ближайшее будущее.

- 1) I'm going to the cinema tonight.
- 2) My relatives are coming in two days.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

EVERYDAY LIFE

Ex. 2. Translate into Russian.

1. We had a great time at the club. 2. There is a chill-out room for those who want just to sit and chat. 3. She can't work full time. She wants to find a part-time job. 4. Ann has only one day-off and it's on Monday. She has no time to enjoy herself. 5. I live in a hostel and it's not a good place to relax. I share the room with two more students who like loud music and parties. 6. I'm always busy. I have no spare time. 7. At the weekends I prefer to chill out at home. 8. What I like best about my work is holidays and days off.

HOMEWORK

Ex. 3. Translate into English (in writing).

1. Погода не улучшается (не становится лучше).
2. Скоро я поеду в Германию, поэтому сейчас я учу немецкий язык.
3. У нас новая квартира и мы покупаем новую мебель.
4. Темнеет. Пора идти домой.
5. Что происходит? Почему ты плачешь?
6. Ситуация меняется к лучшему.
7. Малыш уже начинает говорить.
8. О, нет! Ты всегда забываешь свой телефон!
9. Количество (the number of) машин растет, а количество парковок не меняется.
10. Я ищу работу на лето.

Unit 7. HOBBY THAT MAKES YOU HAPPY

Present Continuous. Part 2. Hobby.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Homework revision

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

Part 2.

Глаголы, описывающие *чувства, понимание, восприятие, эмоции*, **НЕ употребляются** в продолженных (continuous) временах.

e.g. See, hear, feel, taste, agree, believe, know, forget, remember, think (думать, считать, полагать), understand, like, love, hate, belong, look like, need, want, wish и некоторые другие.

НО в других значениях некоторые из вышеперечисленных глаголов имеют продолженную форму:

SEE - в значении **встречаться**,

HAVE - как часть устойчивого сочетания, например, **have lunch**

SMELL – нюхать

THINK – думать в значении **размышлять и планировать**

e.g. What are you thinking about? I'm thinking about what happened.
I often think of it.

Глаголы **LOOK** (выглядеть), **HURT** (вызывать боль), **ACHE** (болеть), **FEEL** (чувствовать себя) употребляются и в простых (**Simple**), и в продолженных (**Continuous**) временах без разницы в значениях.

- e.g.** 1. *You look well today.* = *You're looking well today.*
2. *Your sister looks tired.* = *Your sister is looking tired.*
3. *How do you feel now?* = *How are you feeling now?*

Ex.1. Put the verbs in brackets into appropriate form (present simple or present continuous).

1. What (you / look at)? 2. Where is Sam? – He (speak) to Sally. 3. What time (you / go) to University? 4. That house (belong) to a rich businessman. 5. He (not / like) reading. 6. You can switch off the TV. I (not / watch) it. 7. I (see) my friend tomorrow. 8. Your perfume (smell) very nice. 9. He (have) a new car. 10. Come in and join us. We (have)

lunch. 11. I can't walk. My leg (hurt). 12. What (you / do)? – I (think) about my problems. 13. Where are they? I (not / can / see) them). 14. I (not / know) her mobile number.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

HOBBY

Ex.2. Listen and read. Give the appropriate heading to each paragraph.

1. *Animal rights activist.* 2. *Learned from his grandmother.* 3. *Like everyone else.* 4. *Unique and interesting for girls.*

a) Nearly everyone has a hobby in one form or another. It can be anything: making art, playing an instrument, collecting antiques, or participating in sports. Hobbies are things that people do in their free time for their own happiness.

Though celebrities may be very busy people, that doesn't mean that they don't do things for themselves. Many celebrities have hobbies just like everyone else, but some of them stand out more than others. Take a look at which celebs* have hobbies that are a little bit out of the ordinary.

***celeb** (разг.) = celebrity – знаменитость, звезда

b) While the public may think that Paris Hilton's dogs are the only animals in her life, she secretly loves catching amphibians and reptiles around her ranch, especially frogs. Known for being an animal rights activist, Hilton has made it clear that her method for catching frogs is totally humane, and that she always releases them back into the wild.

c) Johnny Depp has a massive Barbie doll collection and says that playing with them is "one of the things I'm good at." Of course, he doesn't just have any regular old Barbie collection. His collection is large and very unique. He has doll versions of Beyonce, Paris Hilton, Marilyn Monroe, and of course special edition and customized (сделанный на заказ) Barbies.

When his kids were younger, he would use his collection as a way to interact with his daughter, as well as test out new character while they were playing with each other. It was an effective form of practice for him until his daughter became too old for it.

d) Some people may view knitting as a hobby for older women who make scarves that their grandson will never wear. But not David Arquette. Arquette is quite open about his passion for knitting. He learned to knit from his grandmother when he was younger and hasn't stopped since. There are pictures of him all over the Internet knitting while on vacation or to kill a few hours in his free time.

Ex.3. Read Ex.2 again and answer the questions.

1. What hobbies are mentioned in the text?
2. Why are the hobbies described as 'out of the ordinary' in the text?
3. Does David Arquette feel shy about his hobby?
4. What kinds of dolls are there in Johnny Depp's collection?

Ex.4. Find the English equivalents for the following in the text (Ex. 2).

делают что-то для себя; это не значит, что; как и любой другой; немного необычные; единственные животные в ее жизни; защитник прав животных; уникальная; взаимодействовать с дочками; стали слишком взрослыми для этого; никогда не будет носить; вязание – это хобби для пожилых женщин; страстное увлечение чем-л.; в отпуске; несколько часов.

HOMEWORK

Ex.5. Choose the appropriate adverbial modifier of time (обстоятельство времени).

1. I usually cook dinner (in the evenings / now).
2. It isn't raining (at the weekend / at the moment).
3. Are you having the English lesson (now / every Monday)?
4. Do you go out (at present / at the weekend)?
5. We often visit our grandparents (on Sundays / at the moment).
6. I am knitting a hat (every day / at the moment).

Ex.6. Get ready to give a talk about your (or somebody's) hobby (5 – 7 sentences).

*e.g. I like knitting. It helps me to relax and it's a creative **pastime** (времяпрепровождение, развлечение). I knit clothes for my family and myself. It's hard to find time for it but I use every spare minute to do what I like. Now I'm knitting a jumper for my younger sister...*

Unit 8. HOME, SWEET HOME

Present Continuous v/s Present Simple. Home.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

- 1. Homework revision (Un. 7, ex. 5).**
- 2. Give a talk about your hobby.**

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

*Глаголы see, hear, smell (пахнуть; чувствовать запах), taste не имеют продолженного времени, поэтому, чтобы подчеркнуть связь с моментом речи, часто используют сочетание с 'can': Do you see that man? = **Can you see that man?***

Ex.1. Choose the appropriate form of the verb.

1. I (see / am seeing) you're wearing a suit. You (look / are looking) very smart in it. – Thank you. I (see / am seeing) my boss in the afternoon. 3. What (do you smell / are you smelling)? – A new perfume. It (is smelling / smells) fantastic! 4. I (am thinking / think) of going to Egypt on holiday. – I (think / am thinking) it's a very good idea. 5. Something is burning. It (is smelling / smells / can smell) awful!

Ex. 2. Put the verb into the correct form, present continuous or present simple.

1. Let's go out. It (not / rain) now.
2. Hurry up! Everybody (wait) for you.
3. Rose is in New York now. She (stay) at the Park Hotel. She always (stay) there when she's in NY.
4. Can we stop walking soon? I (get) tired.
5. I (feel) hungry. Let's go and eat.
6. He is industrious. He (work) hard most of the time.

Ex. 3. Translate into Russian.

1. What do you mean?
2. This soup tastes awful!
3. Why don't you believe me? I'm telling the truth. I always tell the truth!
4. Something is burning. Can you smell?
5. Are you listening to me? Do you hear my words?
6. Are you going to buy this T-shirt? It fits you.

Information

Present continuous to speak about future

1) План на будущее: be going to + глагол – собираться сделать что-то.

- What **are** you **going to do**? – Что ты **собираешься** делать? / Что ты будешь делать?

- Where **is** he **going to spend** his holiday? – Где он собирается провести отпуск?

- It **is going to rain**. – Похоже, пойдет дождь. / Дождь собирается.

2) Глагол в Present Continuous может выражать запланированное на ближайшее будущее действие. В русском языке тоже есть такая форма: 'Я иду в кино сегодня вечером'. ('иду' вместо 'пойду')

Сравните:

- What **are** you **doing now**? – Что ты делаешь?

- What **are** you **doing in the evening**? – Что ты делаешь (собираешься делать) вечером?

- She **is going** to Italy *in June*. – Она едет (планирует поехать) в Италию в июле.

Ex.4. Translate into Russian.

1. I'm going to talk to you.
2. We are going to a birthday party on Sunday.
3. I'm checking my mail, so I can't talk to you.
4. Go home. It's going to rain.
5. Ann left 5 minutes ago. She's meeting somebody in a café.
6. Dogs are her passion. She's going to buy one more dog.
7. What time are you coming home today?

Ex. 5. Translate into English.

1. Что вы собираетесь делать вечером?
2. Ты идешь в бассейн после занятий?
3. Они собираются переехать ближе к центру.
4. Дождь собирается. Останься дома.
5. Я собираюсь навестить родственников.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

HOME

Ex.6. Listen, read and memorize the words to speak about a place of living.

a) types of dwellings:

Dwelling — дом, жилище, жилье; **house** — дом, жилище (как постройка); **detached house** — отдельно стоящий дом; **semidetached house** — двухквартирный дом с двумя отдельными входами; **country house** — дом в деревне; **town house** — городской дом, квартира, особняк; **block of flats = apartment house** (*амер.*) — многоквартирный дом; **multistory apartment house / multistory building** (*разг.* — *multistory*) — многоэтажный жилой дом; **multistory tower block** — высотный односекционный дом; **hostel** — общежитие; гостиница по типу общежития.

b) Location (местонахождение)

to live **on the outskirts** (of the town) — жить на окраине (города).

There is a café **nearby**. — **Поблизости** есть кафе.

In my area – в моем районе
In the center of town – в центре города
(not) far from – (не) далеко от

c) Home

home – дом, жилище
at home – дома, у себя
to visit home – съездить домой
Make yourself at home! = Feel at home! – Будьте (чувствуйте себя) как дома!
flat (*брит.*), **apartment** (*амер.*) - квартира
one's own (room / flat) – собственная (комната / квартира)
on the ... floor – на ... этаже
to rent a flat / a room – снимать комнату / квартиру
to share the room with – жить в одной комнате с
to tidy the room – прибираться в комнате
to be a mess | **to be messy** – быть в беспорядке
upstairs – наверху (вверх по лестнице)
downstairs – внизу (вниз по лестнице)

d) neighbors - соседи

to live next door to... жить рядом, по соседству
to be in good / bad terms with – быть в хороших / плохих отношениях
to get on well / badly – ладить хорошо / плохо

Ex.7. Translate into Russian.

1. I live on the outskirts. There're only multistory buildings in my area. They all look the same. There're no parks or squares there. But our flat is nice and comfortable.

2. Many years ago there were a lot of small old detached houses in this street. Now you can see only multistory buildings and tower blocks here.

3. I live in the area of semidetached houses with nice backyards. There're about 70 houses here with a fence (забор) around and security

(охрана). We have a kitchen dining room on the ground floor and bedrooms upstairs.

4. It's my first year at university. I live in a small town, but now I'm far from my family and home. I'm living in a hostel and sharing the room with a person who is very untidy. So, our room is always a mess. I hope I'll rent a flat soon. I'm looking for some job to pay the rent.

5. I'm a lucky man. I live on my own in a block of flats. My flat is on the 4th floor. And my parents live next door to me. But they never poke their nose into my life. We're in very good terms.

HOMEWORK

Ex.8. Translate into English (in writing).

1. Какой фильм ты смотришь? Тебе он нравится?
2. Я не знаю этого человека. Почему он машет (wave) мне?
3. Что ты предпочитаешь?
4. Ты видишь нашу машину?
5. На что ты смотришь? Ты видишь там что-то интересное?
6. Кто-то есть в комнате. Я слышу голоса. Они обсуждают что-то.
7. Опять ты меня спрашиваешь об этом! Я не помню ничего.
8. Что ты готовишь? Пахнет очень хорошо.
9. Я не понимаю тебя. Что ты имеешь в виду?
10. Что ты делаешь завтра?
11. Он идет с нами в кино?
12. Что ты собираешься смотреть?

Ex.9. Learn the vocabulary by heart.

на окраине (города) - **on the outskirts** (of the town)

поблизости - **nearby**

(не) далеко от - **(not) far from**

съездить домой - **to visit home**

Будьте (чувствуйте себя) как дома. - **Make yourself at home. = Feel at home.**

квартира - **flat** (*брит.*), **apartment** (*амер.*)

собственная (комната / квартира) - **one's own (room / flat)**
на третьем этаже - **on the second floor** (*брум.*)
снимать комнату / квартиру - **to rent a flat / a room**
жить в одной комнате с - **to share the room with**
прибираться в комнате - **to tidy the room up**
быть в беспорядке - **to be a mess / to be messy**
наверху (вверх по лестнице) - **upstairs**
внизу (вниз по лестнице) - **downstairs**
соседи - **neighbors**
быть в хороших / плохих отношениях с - **to be in good /bad terms with**
ладить хорошо / плохо - **to get on well / badly**

Unit 9. WHERE DO YOU LIVE?

Past Continuous. Home.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision. (Un. 8, Ex.8).

2. Answer the following questions in two sentences.

e.g. - Do you live on the outskirts?

– No, I don't. I live not far from the center.

1. Do you live on the outskirts?
2. Is it better to live in the town center or on the outskirts? Why?
3. Does your friend live nearby? Where?
4. What floor do you live on?
5. Do you have your own room or do you share it with anybody?
6. How often do you tidy your room up?
7. Are you in good terms with your neighbors?

3. Read aloud and translate into Russian.

1. Her home town is far from here and she seldom visits her home. 2. Come in and feel at home! 3. Sorry, it's such a mess in my room! I have no time to tidy it up. 4. I live on the fourth floor and there's no elevator in the

house. It's OK if I'm going downstairs but I hate going upstairs. 5. What a mess! How can you find anything here? 6. I live in a student hostel and share the room with two girls. We always argue who should tidy up the room. Next year I'm going to rent a room on my own.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

THE PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

(Прошедшее продолженное время глагола)

I / he / she / it WAS V+ING

We / you / they WERE V+ING

***Note:** I was not = I wasn't; he was not = he wasn't; you were not = you weren't*

1. Past Continuous употребляется если:

a) действие в процессе в конкретный момент в прошлом:

- 'Yesterday I called you **at 10 a.m.**' – 'Sorry, I **was sleeping** at 10.00'
- It was **10.30** in the morning when I entered the classroom. The teacher **was explaining** grammar. The students **were listening**.

b) действие совершалось в определенном отрезке времени и не обязательно непрерывно.

- What **were you doing between 7 and 9 o'clock** last night?
- **This time** last year I **was studying** at school.

2. Past Simple и Past Continuous употребляются в одном предложении или в разных, чтобы подчеркнуть, что одно действие было в процессе, когда произошло другое действие.

- It **was raining** when I got up.
- I **saw** you at the bus stop. You **were talking** to somebody.
- When Tom **arrived**, we **were having** dinner. – Когда Том приехал, мы обедали. (т.е. Том приехал во время нашего обеда.)

3. Для последовательных действий в прошлом употребляется Past Simple.

- When Tom **arrived**, we **had dinner**. – Когда Том приехал, мы **пообедали**. (т.е., сначала Том приехал, а потом мы сели обедать.)

Ex.1. Ask and answer (in turn) what you were doing: at 6 o'clock last Monday; at 9 o'clock yesterday evening; half an hour ago.

*e.g.- What **were** you **doing** at 8 in the morning?*

*- I **was having** breakfast.*

Ex.2. Complete the sentences. Use the verbs in brackets in past continuous.

1. Ann phoned while we... (watch TV). 2. I saw him when he ... (buy something). 3. Somebody called you when you... (have a shower). 4. I didn't hear the phone call because I ... (listen to music). 5. I entered the room when the guests ... (dance). 6. We stayed at home because it ...(rain). 7. The boy fell down when he ... (ride a bike). 8. Mum broke a cup when she ... (wash the dishes). 9. I didn't know why she ... (cry).

Ex.3. Put the verb into the correct form, past continuous or past simple.

*e.g. My husband (**wait**) **was waiting** for me when I (**arrive**) **arrived**.*

1. What (you / do) at this time yesterday? 2. '(you / go out) last night?' – 'No, I was too tired.' 3. We (sit) in the kitchen when the telephone (ring). Nobody (hear) it. 4. She (talk) to my neighbor when I (see) her. 5. When I (share) the room with my younger sister, it (be) always a mess. 6. He collected toy cars. They (be) everywhere in his room. 7. It (be) a warm summer morning. I (sit) in the rocking chair on my balcony with a cup of latte. Life (seem) wonderful. 8. They (be) going to watch TV in the evening. 9. I (not know) that you (wait) for me. 10. When I (meet) her, she (wear) a beautiful red dress. 11. I (not go) to the gym because I (prepare) for the test.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

HOME

Ex. 4. Listen, read and memorize the words to speak about a place of living.

cozy - уютный

comfortable – удобный, комфортный

convenient – удобный (о времени, расположении)

furniture – мебель

kitchen – кухня

bedroom – спальня

living room – гостиная, общая комната

bathroom – ванная комната

toilet – туалет

modern - современный

Ex. 5. Work in pairs. Choose the correct answer and dramatize the following short dialogues.

1. What's your flat like?

a) It's quite old, but it's very cosy. b) I like it.

2. How big is it?

a) Yes, it is pretty big. b) About 75 square meters.

3. How many rooms are there?

a) Two bedrooms. b) A kitchen-diner, a living room, and a bedroom.

4. What size is the kitchen?

a) It's square. b) Four meters by two.

5. Which floor is it on?

a) Wooden. b) The fourth.

6. Which part of town is it in?

a) It's north of the river. b) I get the 22 bus.

7. How far is it to the shops?

a) Just a ten-minute walk. b) It takes 15 minutes.

HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. Learn the vocabulary from Ex. 4.

Ex.7. a) Read the text ‘My favorite room’.

My Favourite Room

The room in our house I like best is our kitchen. Maybe, the kitchen is the most important room in many houses, but it is particularly so in our house because it's not only where we cook and eat. I have so many happy memories of times spent there: ordinary daily events such as having breakfasts before leaving for school; or special occasions such as homecomings or cooking Christmas dinner. Whenever we have a party, people come with their drinks to the kitchen. It always ends up the fullest and noisiest room in the house.

So what does this room look like? It's quite big with a round table in the center. There is a large window above the sink. There is a cooking stove at one end and a huge fridge at the other end. There are also different kitchen appliances there. Nice furniture makes the kitchen really cosy and comfortable.

b) Read the text again and write out the equivalents to the following.

1) я люблю больше всего, 2) самая важная комната, 3) не только, 4) обычные повседневные случаи (события), 5) особенные события, 6) возвращение домой (после долгого отсутствия), 7) самая людная и шумная комната, 8) над раковиной, 9) кухонные приборы, 10) делает кухню уютной.

c) What can you say about your kitchen?

Unit 10. HAVE A NICE JOURNEY!

Speaking about the future. Travelling.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Un. 9, Ex. 7 b, c).

2. Describe your home in writing (10-15 sentences for 20 min.)

- a type of dwelling
- its location
- number of people living there
- size
- favorite room description
- your attitude to your place

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

SPEAKING ABOUT THE FUTURE

(Как сказать о будущем действии)

FUTURE SIMPLE, PRESENT SIMPLE, PRESENT CONTINUOUS
TO SPEAK ABOUT THE FUTURE

1. FUTURE SIMPLE (*простое будущее время*)

I WILL DO (I'll do) / I WILL NOT DO (I won't do):

Используется:

1) если решение о действии принято в момент речи (не планировалось заранее):

- 'What would you like to drink?' – 'I'll (I will) have an orange juice, please.'

- 'Did you phone Anna?' 'Oh, no, I forgot. I'll phone her now.'

2) когда речь идет о действии в будущем и не подчеркивается, что оно ранее запланировано.

- When **will** you **get** your exams result?

- She **won't come** to your party. She'll **be** on her business trip.

3) с глаголами think, probably, be sure etc.:

- I think I'll have something to eat. I'm hungry.

- Probably he'll come back soon.

- I'm sure you'll do something and help her.

4) для предложения / согласия / обещания сделать что-то:

- That bag looks heavy. I'll **help** you with it.
- 'Come and see us on Sunday.' 'Sure, I **will**.'
- I **won't tell** anyone what happened. I promise.

5) как вежливая просьба:

- **Will you** please turn the music down? I'm trying to concentrate.

2. FUTURE SIMPLE OR PRESENT SIMPLE

После *hope* возможно использование как **Present Simple**, так и **Future Simple**:

- I **hope** she **passes** the exam. = I **hope** she'll **pass** the exam.
- I **hope** it **doesn't rain** tomorrow. = I **hope** it **won't rain** tomorrow.

Когда речь идет о **расписаниях, программах (телевидения и др.), обычном распорядке (работы и др.)** для выражения действия в **будущем времени** используется *Present Simple*.

- My train **leaves** at 10.35, so I need to be at the station by 10.20.
- What time **does** the film **start** this evening?
- **It's** Monday tomorrow. / Tomorrow **is** Monday.

3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS: BE V+ING

Если **будущее действие запланировано**, используется **Present Continuous**.

We're **going** to Italy on holiday.

I'm **having** a date tonight.

Ex.1. Work with your partner: your friend is planning to go on holiday soon. Ask her (him) about her (his) plans (use Present Continuous).

Use the words in brackets to make up your questions.

1. (where / go?) – To Turkey.
2. (how long / go for?) – For ten days.
3. (when / leave?) – Next Saturday.
4. (go / alone?) – No, with my relative, Ann.

5. (travel / by plane?) – Yes, of course.

6. (where / go / stay?) - In a hotel.

Ex.2. Put the verb into the most suitable form, present continuous, present simple or future simple. Comment your choice.

1. 'I (meet) you outside the hotel in 10 minutes, OK?' – 'Yes, that's fine.'

2. (the film / start) at 7. 00 or at 7.30?

3. We (have / a party) next Sunday. Can you come?

4. Sam: 'My mother-in-law (come) to see us tomorrow. She (travel) by train and her train (arrive) at 11.00 in the morning.'

5. 'Are you (go) with us?' – No, I think I (stay) here.

6. I'm too tired to walk home. I think I (take) a taxi.

7. (I / go) to the cinema this evening.

8. I don't want to go to the café alone. (you / come) with me?

9. I (have) a birthday party next Saturday. I hope you (come).

10. 'I need some money.' – 'OK, I (lend) you some. How much do you need?'

Ex.3. Write questions using *Do you think ... will* + the following:

be back / cost / end / get married / happen / like / rain

e.g. It's a present for Ann. Do you think she'll like it?

1. The weather doesn't look very good. Do you _____?

2. The excursion is still going on. When do you _____?

3. I'm going to rent a flat at the seaside. How much _____?

4. Helen and Jim are in love. Do _____?

5. 'I'm going out now.' 'OK. What _____?'

6. The future situation is uncertain. What _____?

Ex.4. Make up a dialogue (questions and answers) using

- '*Where will you be...?*' and time expressions: *next Monday evening at 5 / at 10.30 tomorrow morning / next Saturday afternoon at 4.15 / this time next year.*

- '*I'll be...*' '*I'll probably be...*' or '*I don't know where I'll be...*'

e.g. - Where will you be in June?

- I'll probably be in Moscow.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

TRAVELLING

Ex.5. Listen, read and memorize.

abroad – за границей

go abroad – ездить за границу

by (air / road / sea / rail) – по (воздуху, дороге, морю, железной дороге)

arrivals area – зона прилета (в аэропорту),

luggage (UK) = **baggage** (US) - багаж,

cab = **taxi**,

coach - сидячий вагон или автобус (часто междугородний),

check-in – регистрация (по прибытии),

checkout – время выписки из гостиницы

customs - таможня

departure - отправление

flight - полет, авиа рейс

gate – выход в аэропорту

hand luggage –ручная кладь

return ticket – билет туда и обратно

single ticket (one-way ticket) – билет в один конец

station – станция, вокзал

Tube (only in London), **Underground** (UK), **subway**(US), **metro** (Fr) – метро

suitcase – чемодан

travel - путешествовать

HOMEWORK

Ex.6. Learn the words from Ex. 5 by heart.

Ex.7. a) Read the text. Write out and learn the vocabulary in bold.

What a Day!

Mike had a terrible day yesterday. It was a day of his travel to Spain but it was **a nightmare** (*кошмар*). He left the house at 10 o'clock in the morning and caught a taxi to the airport.

In the airport Mike went to the check-in with his luggage. It was a very big suitcase. When the man who worked for the **airline** (*авиакомпания*) asked for his passport, Mike became very upset. He realized he didn't have his passport with him.

He took a taxi to go back home. The driver drove quickly and Mike **arrived at** (*прибыл / подъехал к*) his house in twenty minutes. He ran into the house and went into his bedroom. He found his passport on the bedside table and left the house again. But the taxi wasn't there!

He ran down the street and looked for another taxi. After a few minutes, Mike found another taxi and told the driver **to take him to** (*отвезти его в*) the airport as quickly as possible. The **traffic** (*движение; транспорт*) on the road was very bad and unfortunately, Mike's taxi arrived at the airport too late. His plane left for Spain at 11.30 and Mike **missed it**. He was very sad and went to speak to the airline. They promised to get him a seat on an **evening flight** (*вечерний рейс*) and Mike went home by another taxi to wait.

b) write out of the text the English equivalents to the following:

1) поездка в Испанию; 2) вышел из дома; 3) поймал такси; 4) пошел на регистрацию; 5) со своим багажом; 6) сотрудник авиакомпании; 7) попросил паспорт; 8) расстроился; 9) У него с собой не было паспорта; 10) поехать назад домой; 11) искал другое такси; 11) нашел другое такси; 12) отвезти его в аэропорт; 13) как можно быстрее; 14) движение на дороге было ужасным; 15) прибыл в аэропорт; 16) улетел в Испанию; 17) опоздал на него (самолет); 18) место (в самолете); 19) вечерний рейс; 20) на такси. 21) опоздал на него.

Unit 11. AWAY FROM HOME

Shall I ...? Shall we ...? Travelling.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision. (Ex. 7 b, Unit 10)

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

SPEAKING ABOUT THE FUTURE

will you / shall I, shall we – для просьбы, предложения, совета

Shall как и will – вспомогательный глагол будущего времени. Но используется shall в основном в вопросах **shall I ...? / shall we..?**, чтобы предложить что-либо сделать или попросить совета:

- *Shall I open the window? (= Do you want me to open the window?)*

- *I've got no money. What shall I do? (= What do you suggest?)*

- *Shall we go? = Пошли? / Пойдем?*

- *Where shall we have lunch? (= Решай, где мы будем обедать.)*

Сравните значение 'shall I ...' и 'will you...':

- *'Shall I open the window?' – 'Yes, please.'*

- *'Will you please open the window?' - 'Yes, sure.'*

Will в вопросительных предложениях может использоваться для вежливой просьбы:

e.g. Will you bring me some tea? = Will you please bring me some tea?

Ex.1. Say it in English (use *shall I, shall we, will you*).

1. Я готова. Идем?
2. Поедем на поезде или полетим на самолете?
3. Отдохнем?
4. Я иду в магазин. Купить тебе что-нибудь?
5. Закрой дверь, пожалуйста.
6. Подойдите, пожалуйста, поближе.
7. Говорите, пожалуйста, громче.
8. Нам садиться в автобус?
9. Остановимся здесь?
10. Нужно ли покупать билет заранее?
12. Нужно ли брать зонт?

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

TRAVELLING

Ex. 2. a) Read the letter ‘Away from home’ and get ready to answer the questions.

Away From Home

These are e-mails from Tim Robinson to his friend. Tim lives in New York but now he is going to spend a year in London.

Tuesday, September 3.

I am still sitting in the airport in NY. It’s my first trip abroad **except for** (за исключением) a week in Mexico last year. I’m going to stay with my buddy Dan for a few days in London before I meet my **host family** (семья, принимающая иностранца для проживания).

Wednesday, September 4.

It’s fun here. Dan’s **folks** (родители) have a large apartment in a big old house. They **call** (называть) it a ‘flat’. I asked for the ‘bathroom’ and they thought I wanted a bath. I’m learning fast!

Thursday, September 5.

Dan and I are **hanging out** (тусоваться) together today. We’re on a bus! Upstairs! OMG! They drive on the wrong side of the road here. Crazy! Also people say ‘cheers’ all the time. Isn’t that for making toasts? A guy just said it to me because I let him pass.

Friday, September 6.

First night with my host family, the Nelsons. They seem very nice, but their house is a million-mile walk to subway. (They call it the ‘Tube’ here.)

b) answer the questions.

1. Where does Tim come from?
2. How long is Tim going to stay with Dan?
3. What does Tim say about Dan’s house?
4. Is there an underground near the Nelsons’ house?
5. Why does Tim say, that ‘they drive on the wrong side of the road’?
6. What differences in American and British English are mentioned in the e-mail?
7. What does ‘OMG’ mean?

8. When do the English say 'Cheers.'?
9. When do the Americans say 'Cheers!'

Ex. 3. Translate into English.

1. Я все еще сижу в кафе. 2. Это моя третья поездка за границу. 3. В прошлом году она посетила все крупные города Германии, за исключением Дрездена. 4. Семья, в которой я жил, была очень дружелюбной. 5. Я быстро учусь. 6. Я здесь на несколько дней. 7. Мы тусуемся вместе все время. 8. Я хочу произнести тост. 8. Они все время говорят 'cheers'. Что это означает?

Ex. 4. Listen, read and memorize the vocabulary.

trip – путешествие, поездка

epic – впечатляющий, грандиозный

to rest and refresh – отдохнуть и восстановить силы

insect repellent – средство от комаров

highway – шоссе

to consider – принимать во внимание; рассматривать (возможность)

HOMEWORK

Ex.5. Learn the words from Ex.4 by heart.

Ex.6. a) Read the text.

Top Tips For Travelling In Australia

- Road trips can be epic here You can stop regularly to rest and refresh. And of course, you'll need a hat, sunglasses, strong sunscreen cream and insect repellent. Don't forget to wear sturdy walking shoes.
- Don't drive late at night. Besides the car-wrecking kangaroos and other nocturnal (ночной, способный видеть в темноте) animals, there are also large trucks on the roads.
- If you are short of time, you can go by air rather than spend too much time on the highways.

b) Answer the questions.

1. Why should you wear sunglasses? 2. Why is it better to wear walking shoes? 3. What can you meet on the roads at night? 4. What ways of travelling are suggested in the text?

Ex. 7. Translate into English.

1. Поездка была грандиозной! 2. Мы регулярно останавливались отдохнуть и полюбоваться (admire) природой. 3. «У меня нет средства от комаров.» - «Я дам тебе мое.» 4. Давай рассмотрим разные способы (ways of...) путешествия. 5. «Что у тебя в сумке?» - «Солнцезащитные очки, средство от комаров и обувь для прогулки.»

Unit 12. TRAVELLING IS FUN

Future Continuous. Travelling.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Ex. 6 b, Ex.7, Unit 11).

2. Translate into Russian.

1. The trip was epic! 2. We need to stop, rest and refresh. 3. Our tent is full of mosquitoes. Will you please give me an insect repellent? 5. Going by air is not very expensive. We'll spend a little more money and much less time. 6. There is a traffic jam on the highway. I'm afraid we'll be late. 7. We must consider different things: prices, distances and so on.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

will be V+ing = 'll be V+ing

Использование future continuous означает, что действие будет в процессе в конкретный момент или отрезок времени в будущем:

- What will you be doing tomorrow at 10 o'clock?

- At 10 o'clock tomorrow I'll be working.

- **Will they be watching TV at 7.30?**
- ***Between 7 and 8 they'll be having* dinner.**
- Tomorrow morning **I won't be jogging** in the park *from 6 till 7 o'clock*.

Ex. 1. Put the verb into the correct form.

1. Please, don't phone me between 8 and 9. We (have) dinner.
2. Tomorrow at 4 o'clock I'll be busy. I (write) an essay.
3. My child (sleep) from 2 till 4 in the afternoon, so I'll call you and we'll talk.
4. 'Shall we go out?' – 'Oh, no. I (watch) TV the whole evening. I'm too tired.'
5. 'Can we meet tomorrow?' – 'Yes, but not in the afternoon. I (work).'
6. If you want to see me, I (stay) at my parents' place until Sunday.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

TRAVELLING

Ex. 2. Work with a partner. Imagine that you've arrived in Sydney or Melbourne or Brisbane airport. Your hotel is in the city center. Work with your partner and make up a dialogue with a 'local person' to find out how to get there.

Use the following:

- **Where is...**
- **What kind of transport...**
- **How often**
- **How much**
- **What would you...**

'Local person' should use the information from one of the texts given below.

Sydney Airport: Airport Link trains run to the city center every 10 minutes from around 5am to 1am (20 minutes). Pre-booked shuttle buses service (обслуживать) city hotels. A taxi into the city costs approximately \$55 (30 minutes).

Melbourne Airport Sky Bus services run to the city (20 minutes), leaving every 10 to 30 minutes 24 hourly. A taxi into the city costs around \$50 (25 minutes).

Brisbane Airport Air Train trains run to the city center (20 minutes) leaving every 15 to 30 minutes from 5am (6am weekends) to 10 pm. Pre-booked shuttle buses service city hotels. A taxi to the city costs \$35 to \$45 (40 minutes).

Ex. 3. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the features of an ideal travelling companion?
2. When and where did you go sightseeing last time?
3. What do you think about **hitchhiking** (путешествие на попутных машинах)?
4. What thing do you miss most about home when you travel?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 4. Read the following texts and answer the questions (in writing).

1. Which place is more attractive to you?
2. What can tourists do in Vista Verde Guest Ranch?
3. What can tourists do in the Chilko Experience?
4. How to get to the places?
5. How far are the places from the cities?
6. How much is it to stay there?
7. Which place is more expensive?

Vista Verde Guest Ranch, USA

Nestled in northwest Colorado's Elk River Valley, upscale dude ranch Vista Verde isn't only for serious horse riding enthusiasts. Novice (новички) horse riders are welcome, plus there's mountain biking, rafting, photography, cooking classes and, in winter, Nordic skiing and sleigh rides (all included in the rate). Communal dining and quality wine lists ensure

easy mingling with other guests. Ride across the plains on horseback then come back to a log cabin with a hot bath...ranch life sure is tough.

Seven-night winter stays start at US \$3,025 per person (US \$4,525 in summer). Driving from Denver takes about 3½ hours.

The Chilko Experience, Canada

Do you want to leave humanity behind for a while? Go to Chilcotin, a favorite place of grizzly bears (and only around 1000 humans). Everywhere you look from The Chilko Experience there are evergreen forests, alpine lakes and serrated mountain peaks. Along with accommodation in cosy timber-frame and log dwellings, prettily decorated with antiques, the rate includes gung-ho activities from kayaking and lake cruises to **ATV** (от All Terrine Vehicle -**вездеход**) riding and axe-throwing. Ideal timing is mid-September into October, when bears travel from miles around to eat salmon at the Chilko River.

Three-night stays from US\$2950 per person. Flights from Vancouver to Williams Lake land within a three-hour drive of the resort.

Unit 13. ACCOMODATION

‘if...’ and ‘when...’ to speak about the future. Travelling.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Homework revision (Unit 12, Ex. 4)

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

TYPE 1 CONDITIONALS. REAL CONDITION.

(Условные предложения первого типа. Реальное условие.)

Если речь идет о будущем, то в придаточных предложениях **условия и времени** глагол-сказуемое имеет форму **настоящего времени**:

- **If it rains, we'll stay** at the hotel. **Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся** в отеле.

- **If the weather is bad, we won't go** to the beach. - Если погода будет плохой, мы не пойдем на пляж.

- **You'll see grizzly bears when you come** to Chilcotin. – Вы увидите медведей гризли, когда приедете в Чилкотин.

- **Don't worry, if I'm late.** – Не волнуйся, если я опоздаю.

Ex.1. Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets. All the sentences are about the future.

1. When (you / be) in Moscow again, come and see us. 2. Call me when (you / know) what time you're going to leave. 3. I'm going out now. (you / be) here when (I / get) back? 4. I think everything will be fine, but if (there / be) any problems, (I / call) you, OK? 5. My aunt looks very different now. When (you / see) her again, (you / not / recognize) her. 6. I don't want to go without you. (I / wait) for you until (you / be) ready. 7. When (I / find) where to live, (I / give) you my address. 8. (I / call) you when (I / arrive). 9. If (she / want), (she / go) there by bus. 10. If (the price / be) good, I think (I / buy) some souvenirs. 11. What are you going to do when you / be) on holiday? 12. Where is she going to stay when (she / arrive) in Rome?

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

TRAVELLING

Ex. 2. Listen, read and memorize the vocabulary.

Where to stay? – Где остановиться?

accommodation – жилье, размещение

to book a hotel – забронировать гостиницу

to stay at a hotel – останавливаться в отеле

to stay in a city – останавливаться в каком-либо городе

my stay – мое пребывание

Three-star hotel – трехзвездочный отель

hostel – дешевый отель, похожий на общежитие

all-inclusive / full board – все включено

half board – полупансион

Bed and Breakfast (B&B) – ночлег с завтраком в гостинице, частном доме и т.д.

package holiday / tour – турпутевка, включающая проезд, проживание, питание, экскурсии.

buffet - шведский стол

(hotel) room – номер в гостинице

single room (SGL) – одноместный номер

double room (DBL) – двухместный номер

suite – номер из нескольких комнат

room service – обслуживание номеров

Ex. 3. Read about hotel packages (предложения отеля) and translate the advertisements.

1. The HE & SHE package includes 4-night stay; accommodation in a double room on half board with buffet breakfast and dinner; sauna; spa-treatment; outdoor tennis court.
2. The Honeymoon package includes chilled champagne for all married couples on arrival, full board, deep sea fishing, sunset cruises, romantic dinners.
3. The Treatment (лечение) package includes buffet breakfast, medical check-up, thermal bath with ozone, use of bathrobe and swimming pool towel.

Ex. 4. Translate into English.

1. Мне очень понравилось мое пребывание в Риме.
2. Мы остановились в четырех-звездочном отеле.
3. Они остановятся в хостеле, т.к. у них мало денег.
4. В отеле есть интересные предложения. Зачитать их тебе?
5. «Шведский стол» был грандиозный. Но мы не могли взять еду в номер.
6. Какой вид отеля

вы предпочитаете: полный пансион, полупансион, или только с завтраками (кровать и завтрак)? 7. Нам нужен двухместный номер.

8. В ванной нет полотенец. Позвони, пожалуйста, в отдел обслуживания номеров. 9. Мы вчера вернулись из поездки в Прагу. Это было грандиозно! Мы останавливались в недорогом трехзвездочном отеле на окраине, с завтраком «шведский стол» и гуляли по городу самостоятельно. Мы добирались до центра города на трамвае.

HOMEWORK

Ex.5. Learn the words from Ex. 2 by heart.

Ex. 6. a) Read the text.

Some universities across the US offer summer housing at a reasonable rate. This type of accommodation is not limited to just students. Most universities and colleges welcome everyone. The rates range in price depending on the University but are typically more than hostels but less than motels. Rooms can vary from being singles to triples. Some dorms* will also offer kitchens. Student life is eventful (насыщенная) and there are usually many things to do in University towns. Staying at a University offers a chance to meet and interact with a lot of people your own age. It's worth a try.

*dorm (пaзг.) = *dormitory – a college or university building containing living quarters for students.*

b) Answer the questions.

1. When do universities in the US offer accommodation to tourists?
2. Can only students stay there?
3. What does the price depend on?
4. What kind of rooms do they offer?
5. Why can it be interesting to stay in a dorm?

Unit 14. LIFE IS SHORT AND THE WORLD IS WIDE

Should. Present and Future Continuous. Travelling.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Unit 13, Ex. 5 b)

2. Translate into English.

1. Какой тип размещения вы можете предложить? 2. Я собираюсь забронировать гостиницу. 3. Мы не хотим останавливаться в отеле. 4. Мое пребывание в трехзвездочном отеле было ужасным. 5. Позвони в обслуживание номеров! 6. Двухместные номера намного дешевле, чем одноместные. 7. Они предлагают размещение по разумной цене.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

SHALL and SHOULD

Shall - эквивалент ***will*** для ***I*** и ***we***. Прошедшее время ***shall*** – ***should***.

Should ('d) используется:

1) как **вспомогательный** глагол для выражения будущего действия в придаточных предложениях, когда глагол главного предложения стоит в прошедшем времени, с местоимениями **'I'** и **'we'**.

- I said **I should be** glad to see him. – Я сказал, что буду рад видеть его.

2) как совет **should** используется с остальными местоимениями и означает «следует, следовало бы, должен, нужно, надо»;

shouldn't – не надо, не должен, не следует.

- You look tired. You **should go** to bed. – Ты выглядишь усталым. Тебе надо пойти в постель.

3) **should be** в значении «должно быть», как предположение.

- **It should be easy to find a place to stay.** – Должно быть, легко найти, где остановиться.
- **It shouldn't be easy...** - Должно быть, не легко ...

Ex.1. Translate into Russian.

1. 'Shall I leave now?' – 'No, you should wait a bit.'
2. 'Shall I throw these things away?' – 'No, you should keep them. You may need them.'
3. 'Shall I go and see my aunt?' – 'Yes, but you should phone her first.'
4. If you want to save your money, you should stay in a hostel, but not in a five-star hotel.
5. I think we should buy a package tour.
6. Don't call her now. She should be sleeping after that long walk.
7. I said I should visit her in some days.
8. You look tired. It should be difficult to drive a car so long and so far.
9. You shouldn't be so nervous. Everything will be fine.
10. It shouldn't be difficult to book a double room in B&B hotel.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE
TRAVELLING

Ex. 2. Listen, read and memorize the vocabulary.

to check - проверять

arrival – прибытие

departure – отъезд, вылет

restrictions – ограничения

insurance – страховка

to cover – покрывать

to provide – обеспечивать

valid - действительный

ID card – удостоверение личности

to cancel - отменить

to charge – назначать, взимать (плату)

special requests – особые (дополнительные) просьбы
conditions – условия

Ex. 3. Give an advice to somebody going abroad. Start the following sentences with ‘You should’.

- Make sure your passport is valid for at least six months past your arrival date.
- Check airline baggage restrictions.
- Check whether your travel insurance covers any adventure sports you plan to try.
- Buy a local SIM card when you arrive.

Ex. 4. a) Read the following advertisement. Refer to a dictionary if you need.

Surf City Hostel

Part 1

Your California dream vacation starts here, one minute from the beach! Surf City Hostel was opened in 1995 in Hermosa Beach, California and has been popular with both domestic and international travelers ever since. Our guests always return! It is a small, friendly hostel great for socializing and meeting people and our location is perfect, right by the beach, surf and nightlife.

FREE Breakfast from 8 – 11 AM

FREE Wi-Fi

FREE Luggage Storage

FREE Linen and Towels

FREE Beach Volleyballs

FREE Street Parking

Rooms are cleaned daily and we have a Laundry room on-site.

b) Translate the questions about Surf City Hostel into English and answer them.

1. Это большой хостел?
2. Где он расположен?
3. Чем там могут заняться молодые люди?
4. Там отдыхают только иностранные

туристы? 5. Какое питание (meals) включено? 6. Надо иметь свое полотенце? 7. Есть ли там камера хранения для багажа? 8. Сколько стоит хранение багажа? 9. Если я хочу поиграть в пляжный волейбол, мне нужно платить? 10. Парковка дорогая? 11. Там есть прачечная?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 5. Learn the vocabulary from Ex. 2 by heart.

Ex. 6. a) Read the text.

Surf City Hostel

Part II

Hermosa Beach

Hermosa Beach is a small beach city with a population of 20,000 situated within Los Angeles County. Hermosa Beach is a very safe and tolerant neighborhood with the beach, boardwalk (дощатый настил для прогулок на пляже), pier, bars and clubs, restaurants and stores right by the hostel. It is a place to experience the local South California beach culture, away from the more commercialized and touristy parts of Los Angeles.

The neighboring beach cities of Redondo Beach and Manhattan Beach are a short bike ride or skate trip away. Further north are Venice Beach and Santa Monica which are also within biking distance. Beyond that, central Los Angeles and Hollywood are accessible via car, public transport or special tour packages which the hostel can advise you about. Tours can also be arranged to Universal Studios, Disneyland and Six Flags.

b) Answer the questions.

1. Is Hermosa Beach a big city? 2. In what way is it different from Los Angeles? 3. Where can you spend time? Are these places far from the hostel? 4. How can you get to the neighboring beach cities? 5. How can you get to Hollywood? 6. What tours can be arranged? 7. Is Hermosa Beach a dangerous and unfriendly to guests place?

Unit 15. GO, SEE, ENJOY
Grammar revision (test). Travelling.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Un. 14, Ex. 6 b)

2. Translate the vocabulary.

To be situated within; to be safe; neighborhood; pier; right by the hostel;
away from; neighboring city; bike ride; accessible; via; to arrange a tour.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Ex. 1. Choose: a) / b) / c)

1. A new swimming pool ____ in June.
a) opens b) is going to open c) will open
2. Jerry and Carol ____ married next Saturday.
a) get b) are getting
3. I'm thirsty. I think I ____ a glass of water.
a) am having b) will have
4. We ____ for dinner at 3 p.m. today.
a) will meet b) meet
5. Our train ____ in Moscow at 6 tomorrow morning.
a) arrives b) is going to arrive
6. I promise I ____ to the party without you.
a) don't go b) won't go
7. What time ____? - At 9 in the evening.
a) does the performance begin b) is the performance beginning
8. You ____ cancel your reservation.
a) will b) shall c) should
9. They'll charge you if you ____ cancel.
a) shan't b) don't c) won't
10. You ____ find out about additional charges.
a) should b) will c) are going

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

TRAVELLING

Ex. 2. Work in pairs. Ask questions to get the following information about terms and conditions of staying in the Surf City Hostel. (The answers will help you.) Read aloud as a dialogue.

Note: по-русски мы часто задаем вопрос без подлежащего: «нужно ...? », «можно ли...», а в английском языке должно быть подлежащее, поэтому используется местоимение 'I': *Shall I ...? Can I ...?*

e.g. A: Какие документы нужно предъявить, чтобы зарегистрироваться? - *What document should I show to check-in?*

B: All guests must provide *a valid passport or government ID card* in order to check-in.

1. **A:** Когда можно отменить бронь?

B: Cancel at least 24-hours prior the arrival date, otherwise you will be charged for 1 night.

2. **A:** Какие карты принимаются?

B: Cards accepted: Visa, MasterCard, American Express.

3. **A:** Если в номере больше, чем один человек, сколько стоит номер?

B: For shared dorm rooms, the room price is based on 1 guest.

4. **A:** Какое максимальное количество людей в номере?

B: Maximum occupancy is 6 guests per room in the dorm rooms and 2 guests per room in the private rooms.

5. **A:** Когда можно зарегистрироваться?

B: Check-in is between 1:00 PM and 2:00 AM the next day.

6. **A:** Когда нужно выписаться?

B: Check-out is between 8:00 AM and 11:00 AM -11AM. If you need an early check-out, please come to the front desk.

9. **A:** Нужно ли оставлять залог?

B: There is a **key deposit** (залог за ключ) of \$10 which must be paid in cash. You'll get it back when you check out and return the key. If you lose the key, you lose the deposit.

Ex. 3. a) Work in turn. Match a line in ‘A’ with a reply in ‘B’.

A	B
1. What a lovely day it is today!	a. No, I didn't. I missed it.
2. Are you having a good time in Rome?	b. Yes, beautiful, isn't it?
3. Have a good weekend!	c. Nothing special.
4. Did you have a nice weekend?	d. Thank you! I bought them yesterday.
5. What are you doing tonight?	e. She's OK, thanks.
6. How's your sister these days?	f. Yes, I am. It's a very interesting city.
7. Did you watch "Comedy Club" last night?	g. Yes, I did. It was really good.
8. I like your trainers.	h. Thanks. Same to you.
9. If you have a problem, just ask me.	i. Thank you very much.

b) Make up your conversations, changing something in ‘A’ and adding more information in the reply.

e.g. A: What a cold day it is today!

B: Yes, very cold! It was much warmer yesterday.

HOMEWORK

Ex. 4. Answer the following questions to speak about travelling real or imaginary). Say more than one sentence to each question.

e.g. - Where did you go last time?

- I went to Moscow. It was last month.

1. Where did you go last time?
2. How did you travel?
3. Who did you go travelling with?
4. Where did you stay when you were on tour?
5. Did you travel with a lot of luggage or did you travel light?
6. Was there anything during your travel that you didn't like?

7. Which word could describe your travel best of all: great / boring / awful / epic?
8. What are popular tourist destinations in your country?
9. Do you watch TV programs about travelling? Why?
10. Which would you recommend if you could only recommend one program?
11. Do you prefer active or relaxing holiday? Why?
12. Which tour is better: a package tour or a tour you organize and book yourself?
13. Would you like to travel with your family, or friends, or alone?
14. Do you prefer hot places or cool places when you go on holiday?
15. If you could choose one place to go this weekend, where would it be?

Unit 16. MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Polite request (Вежливая просьба). Holidays.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Speak about travelling. Use questions from Ex.4, Un. 15 as a plan.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

1. Как вежливо попросить кого-то сделать что-либо:

a) Can or could

- **Can** you wait a moment please? = **Could** you wait a moment, please? – Подождите, пожалуйста. / Не могли бы вы немного подождать?

- Excuse me, **could** you tell me how to get to the airport? – Извините, не подскажете, как добраться до аэропорта? / Скажите, пожалуйста, как добраться до аэропорта.

b) Do you think you could (not can) ...?

- Do you think you could take me to the station?

c) **will** or **would** (используется реже, чем **can** или **could**).

- Would you please be quiet? I'm trying to concentrate.

2. Как вежливо попросить что-либо:

a) **Can I have..., please? / Could I have..., please? or Can I get..., please? or May I have...please?**

- (in a shop) Can I have this souvenir, please? = Can I get this souvenir, please?

- (during a meal) 'Could I have the salt, please?' – 'Here you are.'

- May I have these postcards, please? – Yes, sure.

3. Как попросить разрешения (согласия) сделать что-либо:

Can I ..., Could I ..., May I ... (**may** более официальное, чем **can** / **could**) или

Do you mind ...? Is it all right if I ...? Is it OK if I ...?

- (on the phone) 'Hello, **can** I speak to Helen, please?' – 'Sorry, she isn't in.'

- '**Could I** use your pen?' – 'Sure.' / 'Sorry, I need it myself.'

- '**May I** come in?' – 'Yes, please do.'

- '**Do you mind** if I use your charger (зарядное устройство)?' – 'No, I don't. Go ahead.'

- '**Is it all right if I** come at 10?' – 'Yes, of course.' / Sorry, I won't be at home.

Ex.1. Ask a person to do the following actions for you. Use *can* or *could* and *please* to be polite.

1. Open the door for me.
2. Leave a message for Kate.
3. Tell me how to get to the station.
4. Give me a lift (to give smb. a lift – подвезти, подбросить по пути).
5. Tell me the time.
6. Wait a minute.
7. Help me.
8. Pass me the salt.

Ex.2. Ask for the following things, using *Can I have...? / Could I have...? or Can I get...? or May I have...?*

1) a piece of cake, 2) a bottle of Cola, 3) some more coffee, 4) two tickets, 5) a cup of tea, 6) the bill (счет).

Ex.3. Work in pairs. Translate the sentences. Use *can, could, may* or *Do you mind ...? Is it all right if I ...? Is it OK if I ...?* to ask for permission (разрешение).

1. Можно, я возьму твое зарядное устройство? – Да, конечно. 2. Вы не против, если я открою окно? – Нет, не против. 3. Можно войти? – Входите, пожалуйста. 4. Ничего, если я позвоню тебе вечером? – Да, это нормально. 5. Я могу взять твою машину завтра? – Извини, она нужна мне самому.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

HOLIDAYS

Ex. 4. Listen, read and memorize the vocabulary.

Bank holidays = official holidays = public holidays – официальные праздники, являющиеся выходными днями

Easter - Пасха

event — событие, мероприятие

to wrap up - заворачивать, упаковывать

gift - подарок

present - подарок

to present smb with smth — дарить кому-л. что-л.

charity - милосердие, благотворительность

donation – пожертвование (денежное), дар

Ex. 5. a) Read aloud.

Holidays

There are three national holidays which are celebrated in many countries: Easter, Christmas, and New Year's Day. They are official days off. In Britain they are called Bank Holidays. Americans call them Federal

Holidays or legal holidays. The banks are closed and shop hours are limited to Sunday hours (11.00 – 16.00).

In the UK the bank holidays also are:

- Good Friday
- Easter Monday
- Early May bank holiday (first Monday of May)
- Spring bank holiday (last Monday of May)
- Summer bank holiday (last Monday of August)
- Boxing Day

b) Answer the questions.

1. How many official holidays are there in the UK?
2. Where and why are the official holidays called “bank holidays”?
3. How do Americans call their public holidays?
4. Are all bank holidays celebrated on fixed dates?
5. Do British people always have a day off on public holidays?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. Read the vocabulary to the text *Boxing day*.

Tradesman –ремесленник, collect – собирать, service – обслуживание, wealthy – богатый, leftovers – остатки еды (напр., еда, оставшаяся после праздничного ужина), church – церковь, donations – пожертвования, go for a stroll – пойти прогуляться,

Ex. 7. a) Read the text.

Boxing Day

Boxing Day- 26 December

In Victorian times, the next day after Christmas **tradesmen** came by and **collected** their boxes of gifts for their good **service**. It was also a day when **wealthy** landowners (землевладельцы) gave their servants (слуги) the day off with their families. They were given boxes and leftovers to take home with them. **Churches** collected **donations** and distributed them to the poor.

Now families often take this holiday as another day to spend together. They usually have a quiet meal and watch sports such as fox hunting or go for a stroll in the winter sun. Also, sales usually begin on Boxing Day so shops can sell off their Christmas stock (запасы).

b) Get ready to answer the questions.

1. When did Boxing Day appear?
2. What did the servants and poor people get on that day?
3. How do people celebrate Boxing Day nowadays?
4. Why do people like shopping on Boxing Day?

Unit 17. HOW DO THEY CELEBRATE IT?

Request, offer, invitation and permission. Holidays.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Answer the questions about Boxing Day.

1. When and where did Boxing Day appear?
2. What did the servants and poor people get on that day?
3. How do people celebrate Boxing Day nowadays?
4. Why do people like shopping on Boxing Day?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

1. Вежливое предложение помочь, принести что-то кому-то и т.д.:

- Can I help you?
- Can I get you a cup of tea?

Ответ на предложение может быть:

- Yes, please. / That would be nice.
- No, thanks.

2. Предложение чего-либо или приглашение к чему-либо.

Would you like...

- 'Would you like a cup of coffee?' – 'Yes, please.' / 'That would be nice.'

- 'Would you like to have dinner with us?' – 'I'd love to.' (= с удовольствием)

3. Вежливый способ сообщить, чего Вы хотите – начать с I'd like

- (at a tourist information office) I'd like some information about hotels, please.

- (in a shop) I'd like to try on this jacket, please.

Ex.1. Speak and respond in turn.

- offer (предложите) to do something for your partner;

- offer something;

- say what you want.

Use the following words.

A glass of juice, eat out, go to the gym, help to carry the bag, a sandwich, to give a lift, something to eat, see a new flat, pack a suitcase, book tickets, stay with us, drink something.

e.g. - Would you like to stay with us when you come to our city?

– That would be nice!

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

HOLIDAYS

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. How do you greet people: a) send one and the same text message of your own to everybody; b) send ready-made texts and pictures; c) make every text personal?

2. Do you make presents on New Year's Day? If yes, who to? What are they: something to eat, to wear, to read, to enjoy?

3. Do you give and get presents on Christmas?

Ex. 3. Read the texts and say a) which traditions co-inside (совпадают) with traditions in Russia, b) what the differences are.

Holidays In The USA

Christmas Day, December 25, is a Christian holiday. Decorating houses and yards with lights, putting up Christmas trees, giving gifts, and sending greeting cards have become traditions even for many non-Christian Americans.

New Year's Day, of course, is January 1. The celebration of this holiday begins the night before, when Americans gather to wish each other a happy and prosperous coming year.

Easter falls on a spring Sunday that varies from year to year. For Christians, Easter is a day of religious services and the gathering of family. Many Americans follow old traditions of coloring hard-boiled eggs and giving children baskets of candy. On the next day, Easter Monday, the president of the United States holds an annual Easter **egg hunt** (охота на яйца) on the White House lawn for young children.

Ex. 4. Listen, read and memorize the following vocabulary.

host - человек, принимающий гостей

hostess - хозяйка, принимающая гостей

national cuisine – национальная кухня

festive – праздничный

opportunity – возможность

to share – разделять (интересы и т.д.)

welcoming – гостеприимный, доброжелательный

to honor - чтить, воздавать почести

to hold (held, held) a parade – проводить парад

firework(s) – фейерверк, салют

to go outdoors – пойти на улицу

Ex. 5. Translate into Russian.

1. I'd like to have an opportunity to try different national cuisines. 2. When you go to Spain, you'll see how welcoming Spaniards are. 3. After

drinking to the New Year we went outdoors. There were a lot of people in the street and they were very welcoming. 4. Is it OK if I decorate the room with garlands? I think it'll look more festive. 5. Her husband doesn't share her idea to invite her relatives for the holiday dinner. 6. We went outdoors to launch (запускать) fireworks.

HOMEWORK

Ex.6. a) Read the text. Write down the underlined words and word combinations and translate them.

Uniquely American Holidays

Eight other holidays are uniquely American (although some of them have counterparts (аналоги) in other nations). For most Americans, two of these stand out above the others as they are connected with national origins. They are **Thanksgiving** and **the Fourth of July (Independence Day)**. The other six holidays are:

Martin Luther King Day: Martin Luther King, an African-American clergyman, is considered a great American because of his tireless efforts to win civil rights for all people through nonviolent means.

Presidents' Day is celebrated on the third Monday in February.

Memorial Day is celebrated on the fourth Monday of May. This holiday honors the dead.

Labor Day: The first Monday of September, this holiday honors the nation's working people, typically with parades. For most Americans it marks the end of the summer vacation season, and for many students the opening of the school year.

Columbus Day takes place on the second Monday of October. On 12, 1492, Italian navigator Christopher Columbus landed in the New World.

Veterans Day honors veterans of all wars in which the United States has fought. Veterans' organizations hold parades, and the president

customarily places a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery, across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C.

While not holidays, two other days of the year inspire colourful celebrations in the United States. They are: **Valentine's Day** and **Halloween**.

b) Answer the questions:

- Who is Martin Luther King?
- What does the name 'New World' mean?
- Which holidays are connected with the national origins?
- Which holiday marks the end of the summer vacations season?
- Who does the Veterans Day honor? What does the President do in the honor of veterans?
- Are Valentine's Day and Halloween bank holidays?

Unit 18. HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Offers and invitations. Holidays.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Un.17, Ex. 6 a) – words; b)

2. Translate into English (use the words from Ex. 6 (a)).

1. Этот праздник связан с началом весны. 2. В городах проводятся парады в честь победы. 3. Мне нравятся красочные празднества.

4. Каково происхождение этого праздника? 5. Масленица знаменует приход весны.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

HOLIDAYS

Ex. 1. Read the text aloud and translate it into Russian.

Some Interesting Facts About New Year Celebrations

1) In Thailand New Year celebrations are very funny. People throw water at each other, even at strangers! They walk in the streets with buckets of water, water guns or even **garden hoses** (садовые шланги). This custom is believed to bring good rains all year round.

2) New Year celebrations in China last 15 days. There are Dragon parades and lion dances in the streets. If the New Year falls on the year of any particular animal, the Chinese try not to eat that animal's meat.

3) In Japan people eat special noodles on the 31st of December. At midnight they listen to the bells that ring 108 times. According to their religion, sound of the 108 chimes drives away all the sins and gives birth to new life.

4) The Muslims have their own calendar which is based on the cycles of the moon. The calendar consists of twelve months but has only 354 days. It is 11 days shorter than the solar calendar, so the New Year date changes every year.

HOMEWORK

Ex. 2. What uniquely Russian holidays do you know? Name them and say when they're celebrated.

Ex. 3. Answer the questions.

1. What do you think is better: to decorate your home with an artificial or a natural New Year tree? Why?
2. How did you celebrate New Year's Day last year? Was it a family holiday or a party with your friends?
3. Was the celebration boring or joyful?
4. What time did you start celebrating and when did you go to bed?

5. What presents did you get?
6. What presents did you give?
7. When do Russians celebrate Christmas?
8. How do Russians celebrate Christmas?
9. What are the Easter traditions in Russia?

Ex. 4. Say it in English.

Крещение (Epiphany)

1. 19 января мы празднуем Крещение.
2. Церкви проводят праздничную службу.
3. Многие люди купаются (bathe) в специальной крестообразной проруби (cross-shaped ice hole).
4. Перед тем, как начинается купание, священник читает молитву (prays).
5. Люди берут в церкви «святую воду» (holy water) и несут ее домой.
6. Удивительно, что эта вода может очень долго храниться в бутылке и не портиться.

Unit 19. WHAT A PARTY!

Would. If I do... and If I did... Celebrations.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Homework revision.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

WOULD

1. Когда речь идет о действии в настоящем или будущем времени, Would соответствует «бы»:

- I **would choose** this hotel. – Я **бы выбрал** этот отель.
- I **wouldn't say** so! - Я бы так не сказал!
- How **would you do** it? – Как бы ты это сделал?

2. Unreal Condition: Type II Conditionals

Маловероятное условие: условные придаточные предложения второго типа

If + Past Simple, would + verb;

If + Past Simple, could + verb

a) В отличие от условных предложений первого типа, описывающих то, что реально может произойти (**If it rains, I'll stay at home.**), условные предложения **второго типа** описывают **воображаемые** или **маловероятные** ситуации в **настоящем** или **будущем** времени. Они соответствуют сослагательному наклонению в русском языке (глагол в прошедшем времени с частицей «**бы**»).

e.g. If I had more money and time, I would travel twice a year. – Если бы у меня было больше денег и времени, я бы путешествовал два раза в год.

If I had more money and time, I could travel twice a year. – Если бы у меня было больше денег и времени, я мог бы путешествовать два раза в год.

b) Глагол '**be**' в условных придаточных предложениях второго типа в британском варианте обычно имеет форму '**were**' для всех лиц, а в американском английском используют '**was**' или '**were**' как обычно.

- If **I were** not so busy, I **would stay** in Italy for two weeks.

- If **she were** more hard-working, she **would study** better. But she is so lazy!

c) Придаточное предложение '**If I were you**' переводится «**На твоём месте**»

Ex. 1. Read and translate into Russian.

1. If we go by bus, it will be cheaper. 2. We are going to travel by train. If we went by bus, it would be cheaper, but the train is quicker. 3. If I buy a ticket, I'll go by plain. 4. If I had more money, I'd travel only by plain. 5.

If she cut her hair short, she'd look much younger. 6. It would be nice if you could come. 7. I love him so much but he doesn't even look at me. If he noticed me, I'd feel happy. 8. If I knew her name, I would tell you. 9. If he were less hot-tempered, he wouldn't get into trouble. 10. If I were you, I would keep it a secret. 11. Would you fly first class? 12. Where would she go on holiday if she had more money? 13.' Are you crazy? It's six in the morning! What would you say if I called you that early?'

Ex. 2. Take turns to ask the following questions in English and give your answers.

1. Если бы ты мог(ла) выбирать, куда бы ты поехал(а) в отпуск?
2. Если бы у тебя были очень шумные соседи, что бы ты сделал(а)? 3. Если бы друзья пригласили тебя на костюмированную вечеринку в Хэллоуин, какой костюм бы ты выбрал(а)? 4. Если бы ты мог(ла) выбирать, где бы ты жил(а)?

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

PARTY

Ex. 3. a) Read and translate.

Party: birthday party; at a party; to arrange / give / have a party for; to host a party for; to attend a party; to have a good time at the party; surprise party; dinner party; tea party.

b) Read and memorize.

to crash a party – явиться без приглашения;

The party broke up at midnight. – Вечеринка закончилась в полночь.

Pajamas party – (амер.) вечеринка для детей и подростков, после которой гости остаются ночевать в доме хозяев.

Ex. 4. Take turns to ask and answer the questions.

1. When were you at a party last time?
2. Would you like to arrange a party for your school classmates?
3. Can you host a party for your friends on Women's Day?
4. Did you have pajamas parties when you were a child?

5. Did anybody arrange a surprise party for you? 6. What would you do to arrange a surprise party for your friend?

Ex. 5. Imagine a birthday party of your dream. What would it be like?

How many guests would you invite?

Who would your guests be?

Where would you celebrate?

What activities would you organize to entertain (развлекать) your guests?

What presents would you get?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. a) Read about two of American holidays.

1. Mother's Day (*Not a Federal Holiday*)

Mother's day is a holiday celebrated in honor of the important role of mothers in our lives. It is celebrated on the second Sunday in May. It began in the USA. It was organized by Women's peace groups from both sides during the Civil War, primarily by those who had lost sons during the conflict, and particularly Ann Jarvis who worked nursing soldiers from both sides and campaigned for better sanitation conditions. The first Mother's Day celebration was organized in 1908. Today, children show love to their mothers with flowers and handmade gifts. Families often have a celebratory meal, which they cook themselves, giving mother the day off. Older children might return home if they are able; we now live in a much more mobile world and it is very important to show respect and love to our parents by visiting them.

2. Father's Day (*Not a Federal Holiday*)

Father's Day is the day honoring the important role of fathers in our lives. It is celebrated on the third Sunday in June. It began in tandem with Mother's Day in the same year, and soon became an international celebration. Some people feel dads are **under-appreciated** (недооцененный) in the 21st century and want to show kind, hard-working, **supportive** (оказывающий поддержку) fathers what they mean

to them - especially when it is very easy these days to move to another part of the country or to the other side of the world.

b) find the English equivalents to the following words.

в честь (чего-л.), празднуется, празднование, гражданская война, праздничная еда, самодельные подарки, давая маме выходной, очень важно показать уважение, что они значат для, стал международным праздником.

Unit 20. MEALS

Perfect tenses. Meals.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Homework revision. Answer the questions.

1. When is Mother's Day celebrated?
2. When is Father's Day celebrated?
3. Who initiated Mother's Day?
4. How do Americans celebrate it now?
5. Is Father's day celebrated in other countries?
6. What holiday in Russia honors men and what traditions are connected with it?
7. What holiday in Russia honors women and what traditions are connected with it?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Ex. 1. Give the 3d form (Participle II) of the following irregular verbs.

Be, have, see, go, do, make, take, leave, tell, show, give, bring, choose, get, speak, buy, lose, send, lend, come, break, fall, write, read, cut, forget, grow.

Information

PRESENT PERFECT (Part 1)

Настоящее совершенное (перфектное) время глагола

HAVE / HAS V+ED (правильный глагол)

HAVE / HAS V3d form (неправильный глагол)

I have (I've) finished, he has (he's) done;

I have not (I haven't) finished, he has not (he hasn't) done

Have you finished? Has he done?

Употребление:

Present perfect показывает, что действие совершено **в прошлом** (не указано и не имеет значения, когда) и оно **связано с настоящим моментом**, т.е. сейчас виден результат.

e.g. - Ouch! I've cut my finger! (Ой, я порезал палец!)

- Where is your key? - I don't know. I've lost it. (Где твой ключ? – Я не знаю. Я потерял его.)

- He told me his name but I've forgotten it. (=I can't remember it now.) (Он назвал мне свое имя, но я забыл / не помню его.)

- Is Helen here? - No, she's gone out. (=she is out now) (Хелен здесь? – Нет, она ушла.)

Типичные обстоятельства времени:

just (только что),

already (уже),

yet (еще не...- в отрицательных предложениях или уже - в вопросительных предложениях)

Место обстоятельств времени в предложении:

1. Just (только что)

- Are you hungry? - No, I've just had breakfast.

- Hello. Have you just come?

2. Already

- Don't forget to buy milk. - I've already bought it.

- Call your granny! - 'I have already called her.

3. Yet

- **Has it stopped** raining yet (уже)?
- I've **written** the email, but I **haven't sent it yet** (еще).

Ex. 2. Read the situations and change them, using the following verbs in the present perfect tense.

Verbs: arrive / break / fall / go up / grow / improve / lose

e.g. Tim is looking for his key. He can't find it.

*– Tim... **has lost** his key.*

1. Anna can't walk and her leg is in plaster. – Anna ...
2. Last week the bus fare was lower. Now it is higher. - The bus fare ...
3. Lisa's English wasn't very good. Now it is better. – Her English ...
4. Nick didn't have a beard before. Now he has a beard. Nick ...
5. This morning I was expecting an e-mail. Now I have it. – The e-mail ...
6. The temperature was 15 degrees. Now it is 10. – The temperature ...

Ex. 3. Complete the sentences with been or gone. Translate them.

Note: Jim **has gone to** London Джим уехал в Лондон.

(он все еще находится там)

John **has been to** London. – Джон побывал (был) в Лондоне.

(он уже вернулся)

Liz **has been in** London **for 3 years**. – Лиз **находится** в Лондоне уже 3 года. (уже в течение трех лет к моменту речи)

1. Sam is on holiday. He's _____ to Italy.
2. Hello! I've just _____ to the shops. I've bought a lot of things.
3. Mum isn't at home at the moment. She's _____ to the shop to buy some food.
4. James has _____ out. He'll be back in about an hour.
5. 'Are you going to the supermarket?' 'No, I've already _____ to the shop.
6. Sally is absent. She's _____ in the hospital for a week.
7. Have you ever _____ to Paris?
8. Jill is not in. She's _____ to visit her parents.

Ex. 4. Complete B's sentences. Make sentences from the words in brackets.

1. **A.** Would you like something to eat?
B. No, thanks. _____ (I / just / have / lunch).
2. **A.** Do you know where Jane is?
B. Yes, _____ (I / just / see / her).
3. **A.** What time is Julia leaving?
B. _____ (she / already / leave).
4. **A.** Is Jane coming to the cinema with us?
B. No, _____ (she / already / see / the film).
5. **A.** Are your friends here yet?
B. Yes, _____ (they / just / arrive).
6. **A.** What does your dad think about your plan?
B. _____ (I / not / tell / him yet).
7. **A.** Oh, I'm so tired.
B. _____ (you / finish / your work / yet)?
8. **A.** Where are you going on holiday?
B. _____ (I / decide / yet).
9. **A.** Hurry up! The taxi is waiting.
B. _____ (I / yet / not / pack / my suitcase)

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

MEALS

- Ex. 5. a) Make a list of products and dishes you like (in Russian).**
b) Translate the words in your list into English.

Ex.6. Listen, read and remember what to say when you're having a meal with somebody.

a) еще (о добавке) - some more; передать - pass; угощайтесь - help yourself; очень вкусный - delicious, газированный или шипучий

напиток - **fizzy / fizzy drink**, (вода) с газом - **sparkling (water)**, вода без газа - **still water**, вода из-под крана - **tap water**, рецепт – **recipe**.

b) - Would you like some more ...? – Не хотите ли еще ...?

- Could you pass ..., please? – Передайте, пожалуйста, ...

- Can I have some ...? – Можно мне ...

- Please, help yourself (yourselves) to the ... - Угощайтесь, пожалуйста.

- Would anybody like some more ...? – Кто-нибудь хочет еще ...?

- How would you like your coffee? – Какой кофе вы хотите?

- This is delicious! Did you make it yourself? – Очень вкусно! Вы это сами приготовили?

Ex.7. What could be the questions or requests to the following responses?

- Black, no sugar. Have you got any decaf (без кофеина)?

- Do you want still or sparkling?

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

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

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

- Yes, I got the recipe online.

HOMEWORK

Ex. 8. Translate into English.

1. Хочешь еще риса? 2. Можно мне еще кусочек хлеба? 3. Можно мне еще кусок пиццы? 4. Передай, пожалуйста, сахар! 5. Я пью кофе без кофеина. 6. У него аллергия на некоторую еду. 7. Хочешь что-нибудь съесть? – Нет, спасибо, я только-что пообедал. 8. Можно мне воды? – Тебе с газом или без? 9. Угощайтесь! Я только-что приготовила это печенье. Оно еще теплое. 10. Я ничего не ел с утра. Ты уже приготовила что-нибудь на обед?

Unit 21. EAT WITH PLEASURE, DRINK WITH MEASURE

Present Perfect (Part 2). Talking about food.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Unit 20, Ex.8).

2. Work in pairs. Match amounts in 'A' with nouns in 'B'. Use a dictionary if necessary.

A.	B.
1) a piece of; 2) a loaf of; 3) a bottle of; 4) a can of; 5) a kilo of; 6) a liter of; 7) a packet of; 8) a slice of; 9) a bunch of; 10) a box of.	a) apples, b) bananas, c) beer, d) bread, e) cake, f) chewing gum, g) Coke, h) ham, i) milk, j) wine, k) chocolates, l) cookies.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

PRESENT PERFECT (Part 2)

Настоящее перфектное время используется, если указано, что действие произошло (или не происходило) в период *вплоть до момента речи* (**ever / never / recently / in the last few days / since breakfast / for ages / и т.п.**).

Ex. 1. Read a dialogue.

(Речь идет о местах, в которых собеседник 'В' был (побывал) за свою жизнь, что охватывает время *вплоть до момента речи*).

A - **Have you travelled** a lot?

B - Yes, I've **been to** lots of places.

A - Really? **Have you ever been to** France?

B - Yes, I've **been to** France twice.

A - What about Germany?

B - No, I **haven't been to** Germany.

Ex. 2. Read and translate.

1. Have you **ever** eaten caviar? 2. We've **never had** a car. 3. Helen really loves that film. She's **seen** it eight times! 4. What a boring film! It's the most boring film I've **ever seen**! 5. **Have** you **heard** anything from Tom **recently**? 6. I've **talked** to my friend 10 times **in the last few days**. 7. I'm hungry. I **haven't eaten** anything **since breakfast**. 8. It's good to see you again. We **haven't seen** each other **for a long time**.

Information

PRESENT PERFECT (Part 3)

Present Perfect используется с **today / this evening / this year** и т.д., если указанный период времени *еще не закончился*.

- *I've drunk five cups of coffee today.*
- *Have you had a holiday this year?*
- *I haven't seen Ann this morning. Have you?*
- *She hasn't worked very hard this term.*

НО: - Good afternoon! **Did** you **see** Ann this morning? **Past Simple** используется, т.к. утро уже прошло.

Ex. 3. Complete B's answers. Some sentences are positive and some negative. Use the following verbs in present perfect.

be (2) / eat / happen / have / meet / play / read / see / try / talk

e.g. A – *What's Ben's sister like?*

B – *I've no idea. I've never met her.*

1.

A: Is everything going well?

B: Yes, we (not) any problems recently.

2.

A: Are you hungry?

B: Yes, I (not) much today.

3.

A: Can you play the piano?

B: Yes, but ___(not)_____for ages.

4.

A: Are you enjoying your holiday?

B: Yes, it's the best holiday_____ for a long time.

5.

A: What's the book like?

B: I don't know. _____ it.

6.

A: Is Amsterdam an interesting place?

B: I've no idea. _____ there.

7.

A: I hear your car broke down some days ago.

B: Yes, it _____ the second time this month.

8.

A: Mike was late for work again.

B: Again? He _____ late every day this week.

9.

A: Who's that woman by the door?

B: I don't know. I _____(not)_____ her before.

10.

A: How is Jane? Is she getting better?

B: I Don't know. I _____ (not) _____to her since Monday.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

MEALS

Ex. 4. Read and translate the words. Use a dictionary if necessary.

Fast food, junk food, frozen food, healthy food, organic food, fresh food, plain food, fat food; light meal, heavy meal; healthy diet, balanced diet, fat-free diet; allergic to...; calories; dairy, decaffeinated, delicious, desert, homemade, portion, slice, tip, see food; eat out

Ex. 5. Translate the sentences.

1. I don't agree that fast food is a synonym to junk food. 2. I think those who eat only healthy food miss a lot. 3. She is *crazy about* (помешана на) organic food. 4. My brother is allergic to sea food. 5. I can't understand those who like decaffeinated coffee or tea. 6. Don't drink tap water. It's dangerous.

Ex. 6. Listen, read and memorize the words to speak about problems with food.

черствый - **stale**

подгоревший - **burnt**

спелый - **ripe**

кислый - **sour**

гнилой - **rotten**

(не) свежий - **(not) fresh**

что-то испортилось - something **is off** / **has gone off**

Ex. 7. Complete the following sentences with the words from Ex. 6.

1. I'm afraid I've done it again! The toast's _____. I'll make some more.
2. I wouldn't drink that milk if I were you. It doesn't smell very _____.
3. This milk tastes a bit _____. Did somebody forget to put it back in the fridge?
4. I can't believe it! I only bought this bread yesterday. It is _____ already.
5. Some of these apples are _____. And I only bought them at the weekend.
6. I'd leave these bananas for another day. They are not _____ yet.
7. This fish is _____. It smells awful!

Ex. 8. Match up the food on the left with the most suitable problem description.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. coffee or tea | a) a bit dry / stale |
| 2. steak | b) too many bones |
| 3. an Indian dish | c) too rich / thick / bland |
| 4. a sauce | d) too strong / weak / sweet |

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 5. fish | e) too hot / spicy |
| 6. a cake | f) a bit overdone / underdone |

Ex.9. Translate into Russian.

1. I can't eat this soup. It's too spicy. 2. When did you buy this bread? It's stale. 3. This fish doesn't smell fresh. I think it has gone off. 4. You've been cooking since morning and haven't finished anything yet! The guests will come soon. 5. Help yourselves with these biscuits. They're homemade.

HOMEWORK

Ex. 10. a) Read the text.

JAMIE OLIVER

Jamie Oliver is famous worldwide as a very successful chef, cookbook writer, restaurateur, and media personality. Since 2004, he has given a lot of time and energy to improving unhealthy diets in schools both in the UK and the US.

By the age of eight he had already started cooking at his parents' pub. It was an easy way to earn a few pounds of pocket money! After two years in catering college, and a short time in France, he started working in restaurants. He worked under three famous chefs in London before a TV producer spotted him. He was 21 then and his life changed. His first TV program featured him zipping about London on his scooter buying ingredients and cooking for his friends, all to a rock and roll soundtrack. The recipes didn't involve complicated cooking techniques and used plenty of fresh ingredients and herbs. It attracted a completely new audience that previously had no interest in food programs.

Jamie is married and has four children. His **recipe for success** is "A little bit of luck, a little bit of passion, and a little bit of knowledge!"

b) Ask 10 questions to get more information about Jamie Oliver (in writing).

e.g. Where does he live?

Ex.2. Write 5 sentences about what you've done (haven't done). Use today / this week / recently / for ... / this year / for a long time
e.g. I haven't called my friends today.

Unit 22. EATING OUT

Present Perfect Continuous. Meals. Eating out.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

- 1. Read your questions about James Oliver.**
- 2. Ask and answer questions about what you've done (or haven't done) today, this week, recently, for..., this year, for a long time.**

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

(Настоящее перфектное длительное время глагола)

HAVE / HAS BEEN V+ING

I have been doing / He has been doing

I have not been doing / He has not been doing

Have you been doing...? / Has he been doing...?

Используется, если действие началось в прошлом, какое-то время длилось и только-что (или совсем недавно) закончилось или еще продолжается, на что указывают слова **for an hour, for a month, for a long time, lately, since yesterday, since 3 o'clock, all day, all my life...** и т.д. Если этих слов нет, подразумевается и часто добавляется при переводе наречие «уже».

- **How long has it been raining?** – Как долго идет дождь?

- It **has been raining for** two hours. – Дождь идет уже два часа.

- Ben is very tired. He **has been working** very hard. - Бен устал. Он много работал. (процесс длился вплоть до момента речи)

- Where have you been? I've **been looking** for you everywhere. – Где ты был? (до того, как мы сейчас встретились) Я искал тебя везде. (подчеркивается, что это был длительный процесс)

Ex. 1. Read the situations and combine the sentences.

e.g. *It's raining. The rain started two hours ago. = It has been raining for two hours.*

1. We are waiting for the bus. We started waiting 10 minutes ago.
2. I'm learning French. I started classes in September.
3. She is cooking. She started cooking at 12 o'clock.
4. He is fishing. He started fishing in the morning.
5. They are talking on the phone. They started talking 20 minutes ago.

Information

РАЗНИЦА МЕЖДУ PRESENT CONTINUOUS И PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Present continuous употребляется, если нет указания на то, как долго или с какого момента совершается действие:

- What **are** you **doing**? – I'm **waiting** for my friend.

Present perfect continuous – если есть указание на то, как долго совершается действие, в том числе в вопросах с '**How long ...?**' '**Since when...?**':

- How long **have** you **been waiting** for your friend? – I've **been waiting** for him **for twenty minutes**.

Ex. 2. Put the verb into the present continuous or present perfect continuous.

1. I / watch / TV. I / watch / TV all day.
2. How long / you / learn / English?
3. Hello, Tom! I / look for you / for a long time.
4. Why / you / look / at me? Stop it!
5. Helen, what / you / do / here?

6. Hurry up! The bus / come /.
7. Since when / you / play / the piano?

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

MEALS. EATING OUT.

Ex. 3. Ask and answer the questions (in turn).

1. Have you eaten anything today? 2. How do you like your coffee?
3. What dish do you cook more often? 4. Do you like trying new recipes? Why? 5. What do you think of having pizza for dinner? 6. Are you hungry?

Ex. 4. Match these sentences with the follow-up comments given below.

1. Is dinner nearly ready?
2. I don't know what's wrong with me.
3. No more for me, thanks.
4. I'm glad we went for that walk.
5. I shouldn't really be eating this chocolate before dinner.

- a) I've lost my appetite.
b) It's really given me an appetite.
c) It'll spoil my appetite.
d) I'm starving.
e) I'm full.

Ex. 5. Listen, read and memorize.

Restaurant, café, coffee shop / coffee house (кофейня), pizzeria, pub, bar, cocktail bar, snack bar (закусочная), coffee bar (кафетерий (брит.); to drink **at** the bar (выпить в баре), to drop **into** a bar (заскочить в бар); Sounds good! (= «Звучит заманчиво!» или «Хорошая идея!»)

Ex.6. Dramatize the following dialogues in pairs.

- 1.A: Let's eat out tonight. I'm too tired to cook.
B: Ok. Where do you want to go?

A: To pizzeria.

B: But we can order pizza online.

2.A: Let's go out for dinner.

B: OK. Where do you want to go?

A: How about Japanese food tonight?

B: Sounds good to me!

3. A: Do you like Chinese food?

B: Not really! It has a lot of fat and grilled things.

A: What food do you prefer?

B: Mediterranean (средиземноморская). It has lots of greens, seafood and fruit.

HOMEWORK

Ex.7. a) Read 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".

b) Answer the questions.

1. Where does KFC come from?
2. What is the world's first largest restaurant chain?
3. Who founded KFC?
4. Who's 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 often go to McDonald's and KFC?
10. Which place do you and your friends prefer, McDonald's or KFC?

c) Write down the names of chicken products and other dishes on the KFC menu.

Unit 23. WHAT'S ON THE MENU?

Present Perfect Continuous and Present Simple. Eating out.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Homework revision (Un. 22, Ex.7 b, c)

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

PRESENT PERFECT AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Сравните:

a) действие завершено: Somebody **has eaten** all the chocolates The box is empty. (Кто-то съел все конфеты. Коробка пустая.)

b) действие не завершено: Ann **has been eating** too much recently. She should eat less. Эн в последнее время ест слишком много. Ей следует есть меньше.)

- **Present perfect continuous** используется, чтобы сказать, как долго (*how long*) что-либо происходит.

- **Present perfect** – чтобы сказать, сколько уже сделано или сколько раз к моменту речи (*how much, how many or how many times*).

Examples:

a) *How long have you been learning English? I've been learning English for 10 years.* (Как долго ты **изучаешь** английский? Я учу английский уже 10 лет.)

b) *How many words have you learnt? I have learnt a lot of new English words today.* (Сколько слов ты **выучил**? Я выучил много новых английских слов сегодня.)

C. Следующие глаголы обычно используются в **Present perfect simple**, но **не** используются в Present perfect continuous:

like, want, need, prefer, know, realize, suppose, understand, believe, remember, belong, fit, contain, consist, seem, have got/have
(за исключением устойчивых сочетаний *must have breakfast, have a shower, have a chat etc.*)

Ex.1. For each situation, ask a question using the words in brackets.

1. You have a friend who is learning French. You ask:
(how long / learn / French) _____?

2. You have just arrived to meet a friend. She is waiting for you. You ask:
(wait / long) Have _____?
3. You see somebody fishing by the river. You ask:
(catch / any fish) _____?
4. Some friends of yours are having a party next week. You ask:
(how many people / invite) _____?
5. A friend of yours is saving money to go to England. You ask:
(how long / save)
(how much money / save)

Ex. 2. Translate into English. Use the following expressions.

Have lunch, have breakfast, have a shower, have a rest, have a party, have a walk, have a talk, have a quarrel, have a chat.

1. Вы болтаете с начала урока. 2. Я еще не завтракал. 3. Они гуляют уже 2 часа. 4. У моего соседа вечеринка сегодня, поэтому музыка такая громкая. 5. Они ссорятся с утра. 6. Ты отдыхаешь уже больше часа. Пора работать. 7. Мы сегодня уже поговорили. 8. Я только что принял душ.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE
EATING OUT

Ex. 3. Make up dialogues. Ask your neighbor about his / her favorite place to eat out. Find out the following information.

- a favorite place for eating out
- its location
- best dishes on the menu
- expensive or cheap
- the atmosphere inside
- booking in advance

HOMEWORK

Ex. 4. Describe (in writing) your last eating out. The plan given below is to help you.

1. why you decided to eat out;
2. what kind of a place that was;
3. what sort of people were eating there
4. it was noisy or quiet there;
5. who you were there with;
6. what you ate;
7. what you drank;
8. how long you had to wait for your food;
9. whether you had a desert;
10. whether you enjoyed your meal;
11. the taste of food (delicious / not tasty/ awful etc.)
11. how much time you spent in the place;
12. whether the meal was expensive or cheap;
13. service (good / bad / so so);
14. who paid;
15. good or bad impression.

Unit 24. GOOD FOOD IS GOOD MOOD

Present Perfect Continuous or Present Perfect Simple. Buying food.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Homework revision (Un. 23, Ex. 4)

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS AND PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

A. Со словами **live** и **work** можно использовать как **present perfect continuous**, так и **present perfect**.

- I've **been living** here *for a long time*. = I've **lived** here *for a long time*.

- *How long* **have you been working** here? = *How long* **have you worked** here?

Но с **always** используется только **present perfect**:

- I've **always lived** in this town. – Я всегда **жил** (и сейчас живу) в этом городе.

- He **has always worked** here. – Он всегда работал здесь (и продолжает работать).

B. В отрицательных предложениях используется **present perfect**.

- I **haven't seen her since** Monday.

- He **hasn't phoned me for a long time**.

Ex. 1. Complete B's answers to A's questions.

e.g. A: *Paul is in hospital, isn't he?*

B: *Yes, he **has been** in hospital since Wednesday.*

1.

A: Do you see Ann very often?

B: No, I _____ her for three months.

2.

A: Is Alice married?

B: Yes, she _____ for ten years.

3.

A: Are you waiting for me?

B: Yes, I _____ for the last half hour.

4.

A: You know Milly, don't you?

B: Yes, we _____ each other a long time.

5.

A: Do you still play tennis?

B: No, I _____ tennis for years.

6.

A: Is Jon watching TV?

B: Yes, he _____ TV all evening.

7.

A: Do you watch TV a lot?

B: No, I _____ TV for ages.

8.

A: Do you have a headache?

B: Yes, I _____ all morning.

9.

A: Would you like to go to New York one day?

B: Yes, I _____(always/want) _____to go to New York.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

BUYING FOOD

Ex. 2. Listen and read the words and phrases that can help you to speak about shopping or do shopping.

торговый центр – **shopping mall / shopping center**

небольшой магазин (отдельно стоящий или являющийся частью торгового ряда) – **shop** (брит.) / **store** (амер.) супермаркет – **supermarket**

продовольственный магазин (небольшой магазин, где можно купить только еду) – **grocery store** (брит.) / **food store** (амер.)

отдел – **department**

делать покупки – **do the shopping**

пойти за покупками – **go shopping**

продавец – **shop assistant; seller**

тележка для покупок – **trolley** (брит.) / **shopping cart** (амер.)

покупки – **purchases**

итоговая сумма – **the total**

оплачивать наличными – **to pay (in) cash**

оплачивать (кредитной) картой – **to pay with (или by) (credit) card**

сдача; мелкие деньги, мелочь – **change**

чек со стоимостью покупок – **receipt**

чек – ответ из банка, что деньги сняты со счета – **payment slip**

Ex. 3. Read and translate.

1. Where is the nearest shopping center? 2. Let's drop into this shop and buy something to drink. 3. When I use a trolley I buy much more than if I use a basket. 4. Can I pay in cash? 5. We don't take cash. 6. You can't pay with your card. It is blocked. 7. When does the nearest grocery store open? 8. I prefer to buy vegetables at the market. 9. I've bought some frozen food. 10. "I'd like some tomatoes." – "The large ones or the small ones?" 11. "Anything else, madam?" – "That'll be all, thank you. How much?"

Ex. 4. Answer the questions.

1. Where's the nearest grocery store? 2. How can I get to a food market? 3. Where can I buy a shampoo near here? 4. What dairy products do you usually buy? 5. Have you ever bought frozen pizza? Why?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 5. Describe (in writing) your buying food. Use the questions below as a plan.

1. When did you go shopping? 2. What kind of shop did you go to? 3. Did you have a shopping list? 4. What did you want to buy? 5. How much money were you going to spend? 6. Did you buy everything you wanted? 7. What extra purchases did you make? 8. Did you put your purchases into a trolley or into a basket? 9. Did you pay with a credit card or in cash? 10. What was the total? 11. Did you spend more or less money than had planned?

Unit 25. BUYING CLOTHES

Past Perfect (Part 1). Shopping.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision. Describe your buying food.

2. Translate into Russian.

1. Can I pay in cash? 2. Take the receipt, please. 3. Keep the change. 4. Put your purchases into the trolley. 4. What is the total? 5. I've already done my shopping. We can go home. 6. There was a grocery store near the hotel. We bought very tasty cheese and other dairy products there. 7. 'I don't know what to choose.' – 'You should ask the shop assistant.'

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

PAST PERFECT

Прошедшее совершенное (перфектное) время

Part 1.

HAD V+ed (или 3-я форма неправильного глагола)

Характерные обстоятельства времени:

Before, after, already, just, till / until, when, by 5 o'clock, never

Past perfect используется:

1) если действие произошло до указанного времени в прошлом:

e.g. *I had finished cooking by 2 o'clock.*

2) если подчеркивается, что одно действие в прошлом произошло до другого действия в прошлом (более раннее действие в Past Perfect, а следующее за ним – в Past Simple).

e.g. *I had finished cooking right before the guests came.*

The flat was dirty. They hadn't cleaned it for weeks.

We weren't hungry. We'd just had lunch.

3) если действие произошло в прошлом и результат его ощущался в прошлом.

e.g. *I hadn't had breakfast so I was very hungry.*

Ex.1. Read the situations and write sentences from the words in brackets.

e.g. *I went to Ann's house but she wasn't there. (she / go / out)*

*- She **had gone out**.*

1. We went back to our home town after many years. (it / change / a lot)
2. I invited Sally to the restaurant, but she couldn't come. (she / arrange / to do something else)
3. He went to the cinema last night. He was late. (the film / already / start)
4. It was nice to see my friend after such a long time. (I / not / see / her for three years)
5. Mum offered me something to eat, but I wasn't hungry. (I / just / have / lunch)
6. The dish looked strange, but I decided to try it. (I / never / eat such food before)
7. Hellen suggested to go shopping together but I couldn't. (I / finish / my work yet)
8. Mum told me to buy a loaf of bread on my way home but I couldn't. (I / spend / all my money)
9. I bought some fruit at the market and was going to leave. Suddenly I remembered that (the seller / give / me the change).

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

SHOPPING

Ex. 2. Listen and read the words and phrases that can help you to speak about shopping or do shopping.

распродажа – **sale**

быть в распродаже – **to be on sale**

скидка – **discount** или надпись ...% **OFF**

примерочные кабины – **fitting rooms / changing rooms**

размер – **size**

примерять – **to try on something / try it on**

одежда – **wear, clothes**

женская одежда – **ladies' wear**

мужская одежда – **men's wear**

спортивная одежда – **sportswear**

повседневная одежда – **casual wear**

ПОЛЕЗНЫЕ ФРАЗЫ

Где я могу получить возврат налога? – **Where can I get a tax refund?**

Tax refund – при покупке за границей товара на сумму свыше, например, 200 евро, иностранцам выписывают квитанцию, с помощью которой можно сделать возврат налога НДС на добавленную стоимость (НДС = VAT).

Сохраняйте чек. – Keep the **receipt**.

(**Check** или cheque - это **чек в ресторане** или чек на получение денег.)

Я ищу... - **I'm looking for...**

Сюда, пожалуйста. – **This way, please.**

Сколько стоит... - **How much is (are)...**

Я возьму это. – **I'll take it.**

Думаю, я возьму это. – **I think I'll take it.**

Мне нужен больший/ меньший размер. – **I need a bigger/smaller size.**

Вот, пожалуйста! (когда подают что-л.) – **Here it is. / Here you are.**

Какой размер? – **What size?**

Это не тот размер. – **It's the wrong size.**

Я хочу обменять это. - **I'd like to exchange it.**

Красивое платье! Честно! – **That's a nice dress! I mean it!**

Я могу это померить? – **Can I try it on?**

Можно померить эти туфли? – **Can I try on these shoes?**

Ex. 3. Dramatize the following dialogues.

1.

A: I need to do some shopping.

B: What are you going to buy?

A: I need a new T-shirt and sandals.

2.

A: Where can I buy cheap souvenirs?

B: There is a souvenir shop nearby. They have a good variety of them.

3.

A: Excuse me, I need a bigger size of this blue skirt.

B: What was the size?

A: It was a 42. I'd like to try a 44.

B: Here it is. How does that fit?

A: It's fine. I think I'll take it.

4.

A: Could you help me, please?

B: Yes, ma'am.

A: I like these jeans. I'd like to try them on.

B: OK. The fitting rooms are over there.

5.

A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, please. I'm looking for shoes.

A: What size shoes do you wear?

B: Size

A: How about these shoes? Do you like them?

B: Oh, yes. I think I'll try them on.

6.

A: How would you like to pay?

B: I'll pay in cash.

A: Here's your dress and the receipt, please. Thank you and come again.

Ex.4. Translate into English.

1. Я ищу спортивную одежду. 2. Какого размера обувь Вы носите?
3. Где примерочная? 4. Мне нравится эта сумка. Я ее возьму. 5. Это слишком дорого для меня. 6. Это цена со скидкой? 7. Я могу получить возврат налога за эту покупку? 8. Эти джинсы в распродаже? 9. Не могли бы Вы мне помочь? 10. Простите, где здесь отдел женской одежды? 11. Это не тот размер. Эта футболка мне велика.

Ex. 5. a) Listen and read the texts.

A. Who doesn't like to shop? Buying new things is fun. I love shopping and I love new clothes. When I'm in a big department store, I really get crazy! I could leave a fortune at the shop. But I depend on my parents. I don't work, so I don't have my own money. I can't buy whatever I like.

But from time to time I ask my mum for money and if she likes what I've chosen, she pays.

B. Shopping takes so much time that it becomes more of a real **torture** (пытка) than a pleasure. I shop only when I need to. And I always want to get through it as fast as I can. If I buy something expensive, later at home I always think that I've wasted my money. I never try on clothes, only shoes. And I don't care about fashion trends. I just want to wear comfortable clothes like jeans and T-shirts.

C. When I need something new, I always ask my friend or my mum to go shopping with me. I can't make up my mind what to buy without somebody's help. I want to look up-to-date but I can't find my own style. Lately I've bought some clothes myself but I don't feel confident in them. I'm not sure they suit me.

D. I'm always short of money. That's why I often buy clothes in a second-hand shop. And you know, I often find things of good quality, not worn-out and very cheap. They are practically new and look expensive! People say I look stylish. In my wardrobe there are things for all occasions. As for fabrics, I prefer cotton and denim.

E. Now with online shopping and banking, you can buy anything from your home. Purchases are just a click away on the Internet—life has never been so easy! I'm happy I can shop over the Internet and have my goods delivered. I think E-bay and Amazon are the two most popular and trusted websites for shopping online. It's a pity that I can't afford to buy all those fabulous clothes which I see!

F. Since it's so easy to search and purchase different items online, many people end up becoming at-home shopaholics who buy things they actually don't need. I am sad to say that I think I am one of them! Online shopaholics think they are saving money because they can find such inexpensive products, when, in reality, it's actually a waste because you don't need most of those objects.

b) answer the questions.

1. Who is fond of shopping?
2. Why does Speaker B seldom go shopping?
3. Why does Speaker C need help when doing shopping?
4. Why does Speaker D like second-hand clothes?
5. What is speaker E's attitude to online shopping?
6. Why do people become online shopaholics (in speaker F's opinion)?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. Look through the above texts again and find the English equivalents to the following phrases.

1. Я схожу с ума.
2. Собственные деньги.
3. Оставить целое состояние.
4. Только когда мне очень нужно.
5. Я хочу покончить с этим как можно скорее.
6. Настоящая пытка.
7. Мне безразлично.
8. Удобная одежда.
9. Принять решение, что купить.
10. Мой собственный стиль.
11. Они подходят мне.
12. У меня мало денег.
13. Хорошего качества.
14. Не заношенный.
15. Выглядеть дорого.
16. Выглядеть стильно.
17. Вещи на все случаи жизни.
18. Что касается ткани.
19. Я не могу позволить себе.
20. Доставленный.
21. Популярный и заслуживающий доверия.
22. Классная одежда.
23. Искать и приобретать.
24. В конце концов.
25. Они экономят деньги.
26. Недорогие товары.
27. На самом деле, это ненужная трата.
28. Выглядеть современно.

Ex. 7. Write about your shopping habits (10 – 15 sentences). Use Exercise 4 as an example.

Unit 26. ONLINE SHOPPING

Past Perfect (Part 2). Shopping.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Revision of Un.25, Ex. 6.

Share your shopping habits with the class.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

PAST PERFECT

(part 2)

Past perfect указывает на **предшествующее** действие, когда предложения соединяются словами **when, after, before, although, until, as soon as, so, but**, и т.д.

e.g. I'd broken the heel, so I threw my shoes away.

Я сломала каблук, поэтому я выбросила туфли.

**Ex. 1. Join the pairs of sentences using the conjunction in brackets.
Change one verb into the Past Perfect.**

1. I read the letter. I threw it away. (when)
2. The guests went home. I washed the dishes. (after)
3. She cooked breakfast. Her children woke up. (before)
4. He earned a lot of money. He died a poor man. (although)
5. I didn't stop cleaning. I did every room in the house. (until)
6. I wrote my essay. I went to bed. (as soon as)
7. He was very rude to her. He rang and apologized. (so)
8. I ran to the bus stop. The bus already went. (but)

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

SHOPPING

Ex.2. Read aloud and translate the text. Write down and memorize the words in bold.

Advantages Of Online Shopping

1. Products are often cheaper online than they are in stores. Also, sometimes a product can be much cheaper in another country than in your country. In this case, it would be wise to shop online to save some money. It is also easier to compare prices and products.

2. Shopping online **saves time and energy**. You don't have to waste your time going to stores, dealing with crowds, and standing in lines. The whole process of shopping from a local store becomes even more time-consuming if you do not have your own car.

3. You have great freedom of choice when you shop online. The Internet provides a far wider range of products than that you would find in any local store.

4. Often online stores give good discount when they want to get rid of (избавиться от) their old **stocks** (*запасы*). You can search for those deals and save money.

5. Nowadays, shopping online is very reliable. You can read the **feedback** (*отзыв*) from other buyers and take decision whether to trust the seller. If you are not satisfied with any seller, you can send him a negative feedback. Usually positive feedback matters a lot to the seller, so they always do their best to satisfy the customer. If you are not happy with any of their product, you can just send them a message and they will come up with a **reasonable solution** (*разумное решение*).

6. There is buyer protection (*защита*). The website will give your money back if any seller fails to deliver the item or delivers an item that **does not match the description** (*не соответствует описанию*).

Note: decision – решение (сделать что-то);

to make a decision - принять решение

solution – решение / разрешение (проблемы и т.п.);

to find a solution – найти решение / выход

Ex. 3. Translate into English.

1. Эти ботинки дешевле на сайте, чем в магазине. 2. Она купила эту одежду на китайском сайте и сэкономила деньги. 3. Что ты делаешь? – Я сравниваю цены на такую куртку на разных сайтах. 4. Посмотри! Этот онлайн-магазин дает хорошую скидку! – Я думаю, что они просто хотят избавиться от старых запасов. 5. Когда моя подруга получила сумку, которую купила в этом онлайн-магазине, она совсем не соответствовала описанию. Я думаю, покупка сумки в реальном магазине – это более разумное решение. 6. Я прочитала отзывы других покупателей и думаю, этот онлайн-магазин надежный. 7. Я никогда до этого не покупала ничего онлайн, так что, это была моя первая покупка.

HOMEWORK

Ex. 4. Read the text. Write down and memorize the words in bold.

Disadvantages Of Online Shopping

1. The main disadvantage of online shopping is that there is no **instant delivery** (*моментальная доставка*). You have to wait a few days.

2. As you cannot hold the **item** (*отдельный предмет*) in your hands and look at it, you don't know the quality of the product. Sometimes the description or photograph of the product might be slightly different.

3. Though items are generally cheaper in online store, sometimes the addition of a **shipping charge** (*стоимость перевозки*) makes the total price similar or more expensive than that in your nearby store.

4. There's a danger of **scam** (*мошенничество*). As online shopping becomes more and more **common** (*распространенный, общепринятый, обычный*), the number of online scams is also increasing. This is why a

buyer should always buy from trusted websites only—trusted websites will take care of any **fraud** (*подделка, мошенничество; мошенник*) in order to maintain their reputations.

5. Some items are better to buy from the real store. For example, it's better not to buy clothing products online because you won't be able to know whether they will look good on you without first trying them on.

Ex. 5. Answer the questions.

1. What is the main advantage of online shopping for you?
2. What is the main disadvantage of online shopping for you?
3. Have you ever bought anything online?
4. If you want to buy something online or in a real store, do you compare (сравнивать) the prices before you make a decision?
5. Have you ever come across any fraud? If yes, what was that?
6. Is online shopping a common thing for your friends?

Unit 27. STYLE AND FASHION

Past Perfect Continuous. Clothes

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Un. 26, Ex. 5).

2. Translate into Russian.

1. Я предпочитаю моментальную доставку.
2. Доставка включена в стоимость.
3. На этом веб-сайте можно заказать разные предметы.
4. Ты не боишься мошенничества?
5. В интернете много мошенников.
6. Это не принято.
7. Будут ли эти вещи хорошо смотреться на тебе?
8. Это надежный сайт.
9. Они заботятся о репутации.
10. Доставка делает общую стоимость более дорогой.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

(Прошедшее перфектное длительное время глагола)

HAD BEEN V+ING

HADN'T BEEN V+ING

HAD ... BEEN V+ING?

Употребление означает:

a) Акцент на продолжительное действие до указанного момента в прошлом или до другого действия в прошлом.

e.g. 1. *She **had been playing** the piano for 8 years **by that time**.*

(К тому времени, она **занималась игрой на фортепиано** уже 8 лет.)

2. *They **had been dating** for two years **before they got married**.*

(Они **встречались** в течение двух лет, прежде чем поженились.)

b) Описание действия, которое **продолжалось** какое-то время в прошлом, и **результат** этого действия был ощутим в прошлом.

e.g. *It **had been raining** for a long time, so the ground **was wet**.*

(Долго шел дождь, поэтому земля была сырой.)

*I **had been waiting** for 15 minutes **before the bus came**.*

(Я прождал 15 минут до прихода автобуса.)

Характерные обстоятельства времени: *for, since, before, until; How long?*

Ex.1. Put the verbs in brackets into suitable form, past simple or past perfect continuous.

1. Jill (go) to a doctor as she (feel) unwell for three days.

2. I (look) for bigger size jeans for 20 minutes before I (find) a suitable pair.

3. They (get) really tired. They (shop) since morning.

4. It (snow) since morning, so the road (be) dangerous.

5. I (save) up money for a year and at last I (have) enough to buy what I wanted.

6. She (try) on different clothes for about 2 hours but (not buy) anything.
7. They (deliver) my purchase yesterday. I (wait) for it for 2 weeks.
8. I (wait) for sale for some time and then I (buy) my phone half-price.
9. How long (you / wait) before the bus (come)?
10. I (read) feedbacks for the whole evening before I (make) a decision to buy their product.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

CLOTHES

Ex. 2. Listen, read and memorize.

trousers – брюки / штаны

trainers / sneakers - кроссовки

up-to-date – современный, модный

smart clothes – элегантная одежда

casual clothes – повседневная одежда

to be in fashion – быть в моде

I have no idea – понятия не имею

I don't care (about smth.) – меня не волнует (что-либо)

neat – аккуратный, опрятный

to dress up – наряжаться

glamorous – эффектный

go with – подходить к (об одежде и т.д.)

Ex. 3. Read aloud and translate.

1. My favourite thing is my sweater. It goes with everything. 2. I wear smart clothes only on very special occasions. 3. My favourite clothes aren't the most expensive. I love my old T-shirt which I bought at the market in Turkey. 4. My favourite thing is my leopard-print fake fur coat. I got it from a second-hand shop and it looks fabulous with my high-heeled boots. 5. My gran (*пазг. бабушка*) sent me a beautiful scarf for Christmas and I love it. 6. I like baggy trousers, **loose-fitting** (свободный) tops and trainers. 7. My granny always looks up-to-date and wears fashionable clothes. 8. I have to be smart for work, but I wear casual clothes at the

weekends. 9. I've been wearing the same clothes for 5 years. I have no idea what's in fashion and I don't care. 10. He wears old jeans, **sweatshirts** (толстовки) and trainers, and he never manages to look neat. 11. My style would be different if I had more money. I'd buy designer labels, especially Gucci and Versace. I love dressing up in glamorous clothes.

Ex. 4. Think of an item of clothes you have bought recently. Tell the class about it, answering the following questions.

1. What is it? 2. How long have you had it? 3. Which shop did you buy it in? 4. Who was with you when you bought it? 5. Was it very expensive? 6. Do you think it was worth the money? 7. How often do you wear it? 8. Do you have any special memories associated with it? 9. What do you like best about it?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 5. Learn the vocabulary from Ex. 2 by heart.

Ex. 6. Translate into English (in writing).

1. Моя любимая вещь – джинсы. Они подходят ко всему. 2. Она носит элегантную одежду только на работе. 3. Моя любимая сумка – не самая дорогая. Я купила ее на рынке. 4. Мне нравится искусственный мех. 5. Эта шуба выглядит роскошно! 6. Обувь на высоких каблуках выглядит красиво, но она не удобная. 7. Мы хотим выглядеть современно и покупаем модные вещи. 8. Он выглядит неопрятным и его это не волнует. 9. Самая удобная одежда для меня – джинсы, толстовка и кроссовки. 10. Моя подруга любит наряжаться и всегда выглядит эффектно, а меня не волнует, как я выгляжу.

Unit 28. CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Future Perfect. Customs and traditions.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Homework revision (Un. 27, Ex. 6)

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

FUTURE PERFECT

(Будущее совершенное (перфектное) время глагола)

WILL HAVE V+ED (или 3-я форма неправильного глагола)

WON'T (=WILL NOT) HAVE V+ED (или 3-я форма неправильного глагола)

WILL ... HAVE V+ED (или 3-я форма неправильного глагола)?

Краткие ответы: Yes, ... will. No, ... won't.

Используется для описания действия, которое будет уже завершено (еще не завершено) до определенного момента в будущем.

Характерные обстоятельства времени: *before, by, by then, by the time, till / until* (в отрицательных предложениях)

e.g. We will have finished our test by the end of the lesson. – Мы закончим тест к концу урока.

Hurry up, or else (иначе) they will have started the rehearsal before you come! – Поторопись, иначе они начнут репетицию до твоего прихода!

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian.

1. Phone me at 9 o'clock. I'll have finished dinner by then.
2. Our classes won't have been over before 15.30.
3. He won't have finished his work till the end of the day.
4. Will you have gone on holiday by the end of June?
5. Stop buying everything what you see. You'll have spent all your money by the end of the week.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Ex.2. Listen, read and memorize the vocabulary.

custom – обычай,

it is customary for - принято

clubbing – посещение ночных клубов

night – ночь, вечер (время от заката до рассвета, темное время суток)

dress code – рекомендуемый стиль одежды

tend to – иметь тенденцию / склонность (можно перевести «обычно»)

in rounds – по кругу

ride (rode, ridden) *без предлога* – ехать в, на ...

cab (брит.) = **taxi**

to catch (caught, caught) – поймать, успеть, попасть на транспорт

by cab / taxi; in a cab – на такси

negotiate – договариваться, обсуждать условия

fare – стоимость проезда, плата за проезд

entrance fee – плата за вход

Ex. 2. Listen to the texts which end up with questions. Give your answers.

Customs and traditions illustrate not only what is important to the people living in the country, but also how they relax and have fun.

Clubbing in England is a good way to relax after the long hours of work. Clubbing at the weekends is the norm for most 18-25 year olds.

Do young people in your city go clubbing?

Do you do it? Why?

Most clubs in the UK have a dress code that means boys have to wear a nice shirt and smart shoes. No tennis shoes! Girls generally dress up in skirts and dresses.

Is it the same in your clubs?

What do you like to wear?

Drinks are expensive in the UK and most people tend to visit a pub first and then move onto the club. Drinks are often bought in rounds when out with friends and it is expected that if you do not buy this time round, you will do it next time.

It's cheaper to get in before 10:30 p.m. and on themed nights.

Do people drink much alcohol in your clubs?

When you're with some friends, do you buy drinks in rounds?

What do you usually drink?

Is entrance fee always the same?

At the end of the night, you might be looking for a ride home. In most towns in the UK, there are taxi ranks where you can catch a cab. If you are going a bit of a distance, you can sometimes negotiate the fare with the driver (do this before you get in). It is customary to tip the driver. Only use licensed taxis that have a registration number on their license plate (номерной знак на автомобиле).

Is it customary with you to tip a taxi driver?

Can you negotiate the fare?

HOMEWORK

Ex.3. a) Read the text and write down the words and phrases in bold. Translate them.

Time

In Britain, people make great effort **to arrive on time**. It is often **considered impolite** to arrive even a few minutes late. If you are unable **to keep an appointment**, it is expected that you call the person you are meeting. Some general tips (подсказки) follow.

You should arrive:

At the exact time specified – for dinner, lunch, or **appointments** with professors, doctors, and other professionals.

Any time during the hours **specified for** teas, receptions, and cocktail parties.

A few minutes early: for public meetings, plays, concerts, movies, sporting events, classes, church services, and weddings.

If you are invited to someone's house for dinner at half past seven, they will expect you to be there **on time**. An invitation might **state** "7.30 for 8", in which case you should arrive **no later than** 7.50. However, if an invitation says "**sharp**", you must arrive in time.

b) Answer the questions.

1. In what case should you arrive at the exact time?
2. In what case is it OK to come a few minutes early?
3. Is it polite to come in the middle of the cocktail party?
4. Are you always punctual? Why?

Unit 29. DROP IN ANY TIME

Conditionals. Customs and traditions.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Homework revision.

1. Read aloud the words and phrases from the text and translate them into Russian.

it is considered impolite; at the exact time; appointment; specified for; a few minutes early; on time; to state; no later than; sharp.

2. Answer the questions.

1. In what case should you arrive at the exact time? (in the UK / in Russia)
2. In what case is it OK to come a few minutes earlier? (in the UK / in Russia)
3. Is it polite to come in the middle of the cocktail party? (in the UK / in Russia)
4. Are you always punctual? Why?
5. Are things the same in Britain and in Russia?

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

CONDITIONALS

(Условные предложения)

1. REAL CONDITION (реалистичное условие) (см. Unit 13):

действие возможно в будущем при каком-то условии.

e.g. If it rains, I will stay at home.

– *Если пойдет дождь, я останусь дома.*

2. UNREAL CONDITION I (нереальное условное 1) (см. Unit 19)

относится к **настоящему** или **будущему** времени, описывая маловероятные, воображаемые, желательные ситуации, мечты.

e.g. If I knew her phone number, I would tell you.

– *Если бы я знал ее номер, я бы сказал тебе. (но я его не знаю, поэтому не скажу – нереальное условие)*

If I won the lottery, I could spend all the money on travelling.

– Если бы я выиграл в лотерею, я бы мог потратить все деньги на путешествия (условие выиграть в лотерею маловероятное, но возможное)

3. UNREAL CONDITION II (нереальное условное II)

Чтобы сказать, что что-то **могло бы быть** при каком-то условии **в прошлом**, используется следующая форма сказуемых:

If ... V in past perfect..., ...would / could V in present perfect

e.g. If I had known you were in hospital, I would have gone to see you. But nobody told me.

– *Если бы я знала, что ты был в больнице, я бы пришла навестить тебя. Но мне никто не сказал.*

I was so tired. I **could have slept** for a week. – Я был таким уставшим! Я *мог бы проспать* неделю.

Ex. 1. Translate into Russian. Pay attention to different conditionals.

1. a) I'm at home. If it stops raining, I'll go for a walk.

b) I'm at home. If it stopped raining, I'd go for a walk.

c) I was at home. If it had stopped raining, I'd have gone for a walk.

2. a) I am not hungry. If I'm hungry, I'll eat some soup.
b) I 'm not hungry. If I was hungry, I'd eat some soup.
c) I was not hungry. If I'd been hungry, I would have eaten some soup.
3. a) I'll give you a call if I decide to go out,
b) I'd give you a call if I decided to go out.
c) I'd have given you a call if I had decided to go out.

Ex. 2. Read and translate.

1. If I knew her better, I would invite her to my birthday party. 2. If I had more time, I would go to the gym. 3. I would get married if I met a man of my dream. 4. 'Do you really want to go to the party?' – 'If I didn't want to go to the party, I wouldn't go.' 5. There are many things I'd (I would) like to do if I had time. 6. I'd go for a walk if it were not so cold. 7. If I were you, I wouldn't trust this online shop. 8. I would put on something smart for the party if I were you. 9. If I were you, I'd first go to the pub and then to the club. 10. Don't ask me what medicine to take. If I were a doctor, I'd advise you something. 11. Stan got to the station just in time. If he had been late, he would have missed the train. 12. I wanted to send you an email, but I didn't have your email address. If I had had your address, I would have sent you an email. 13. The trip was OK, but we would have enjoyed it more if the weather had been better. 14. I wasn't tired after work last night. If I had been tired, I would have left the bar much earlier. 15. If he had prepared for the exam better, he would have got an excellent mark. 16. If I arrive early, I can wait for you. 17. If you arrive early, wait for me, please. 18. If you are going to Egypt for your holidays, I can recommend a great hotel. 19. If you haven't finished by six, you will stay alone in the office.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Ex. 3. Listen, repeat and remember the vocabulary.

Drop in **any time!** – Заходи в **любое время.**

Any time! – в ответ на благодарность = «Не за что!» / «Обращайтесь!»

Come see me soon = приходи ко мне как-нибудь.

to receive – получать

event – мероприятие

to respond (to) – отвечать (на) (вопрос, приглашение и т.д.), реагировать

to let smb. know – предупредить, дать знать

to attend – посетить

to accept an invitation – принять приглашение

to refuse an invitation – отказаться от приглашения

to let smb. know – сообщить, дать знать

in advance – заранее

gift = present – подарок

to give a gift / a present – подарить подарок

to appreciate – одобрять, ценить

to express one's appreciation – выразить признательность

to be invited for dinner – быть приглашенным на ужин

host – хозяин

hostess – хозяйка

Ex.5. 1) Read the text.

Invitations

“Drop in anytime” and “come see me soon” are idioms often used in social settings but seldom meant to be taken literally (буквально). It is wise to telephone before visiting someone at home. If you receive a written invitation to an event that says “RSVP”, you should respond to let the person who sent the invitation know whether or not you plan to attend.

The abbreviation RSVP comes from French – *repondez s'il vous plait*.

Never accept an invitation unless you really plan to go. You may refuse saying “Thank you for inviting me, but I will not be able to come.” If, after accepting, you are unable to attend, be sure to tell those expecting you as far in advance as possible that you will not be there.

Although it is not necessarily expected that you give a gift to your host, it is considered polite to do so, especially if you have been invited for a meal. Flowers, chocolate, or a small gift are all appropriate. A thank-you note or telephone call after the visit is also considered polite and is an appropriate means to express your appreciation for the invitation.

2) Answer the questions.

1. What are the Russian equivalents to “Drop in any time” and “Come see me soon”?
2. What does “RSVP” mean?
3. How to refuse an invitation politely?
4. What gift to hosts is appropriate if you’re invited for a meal?
5. Do you make a thank-you note or a telephone call after a visit? Why?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. Learn the vocabulary from ex. 4 by heart.

Ex. 7. Translate into English (in writing).

1. Считается невежливым звонить по телефону после 10 часов вечера.
2. Мы обычно приходим в театр или на концерт немного раньше.
3. Мы должны там быть не позднее чем в 10.30.
4. Если я не приду в назначенное (точное) время, это будет невежливо.
5. Я надеюсь, мы прибудем вовремя.
6. Принято оставлять чаевые официанту.
7. Мы можем поймать такси?
8. Есть ли дресс-код на это мероприятие?
9. Приходи в кафе в субботу ровно в 5 часов вечера.
10. Он пригласит музыкальную группу на вечеринку.

Unit 30. GOOD MANNERS

Conditionals. Customs and traditions (Part 3).

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Un. 29, Ex.7).
2. Work in pairs: check the vocabulary from Un. 29, Ex.6.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Ex. 1. Read and translate.

1. 'You have to work too hard!' – 'If I didn't work hard, I wouldn't have any money.'
2. If you were in my position, what would you do?
3. It's a pity I can't drive. It would be great if I could.
4. If I had a car, I'd give you a ride home.
5. Who would you call if you needed help?
6. If you're not busy on Saturday, I can drop in.
7. John will be working at 5 if nobody helps him. If somebody helps, he'll have finished by 4 o'clock.
8. I don't like eating out. If I could cook better, I would always have meals at home.
9. It would be nice if you could join us!
10. If I didn't know that he has no musical education, I would think he is a professional musician.
11. I love art. If I had more money, I'd collect art items.
12. Could you help me with my computer, please! – If I knew how to do it, I'd help you. But I'm not good at IT.

Ex. 2. Put the verbs into the correct form.

e.g. *I didn't see her when she passed me in the street. If (I / see) her, (I / say) hello.*
- If I'd seen her, I would have said hello.

1. If (you / make) a shopping list, (you / forget) to buy cucumbers!
2. 'You looked strange at the party.' – '(I / dress up) if (you / tell) me about the dress code.
3. If (she / know) him better, (she /not marry) him.
4. If (he / not tell) me "Drop in anytime", (I / not visit) him at 12 p.m.! And he really got angry. I think I took his invitation too literally.
5. 'I'm really hungry.' - 'If (you / eat) something for breakfast, (you / not / be) so hungry.'

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Ex.3. Read aloud and translate into Russian.

1. He sent flowers with his RSVP.
2. **A:** I appreciate your help so much!
B: Any time!
3. He wasn't able to accept his friend's invitation for dinner and he forgot to RSVP them.
4. I've bought a bottle of wine as a gift to the host. I hope he'll appreciate it.
5. **A:** Drop in anytime!
B: Thanks! I'll let you know in advance.
6. I can't refuse their invitation. They've done so much for me. It'll be impolite.
7. Come for a meal tomorrow evening!

Ex. 4. a) Read the following text.

A WORLD GUIDE TO GOOD MANNERS

How not to behave badly abroad

By Norman Ramshaw

Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier.
We live in a global village, but this doesn't mean that we all behave in the same way.

How should you behave when you meet someone for the first time? An American or Canadian shakes your hand firmly while looking you straight in the eyes. In many parts of Asia, there is no physical contact at all. In Japan, you should bow. In Thailand, the greeting is made by pressing both hands together at the chest as if you are praying and bowing your head slightly. In both countries eye contact is avoided as a sign of respect.

In Japan you should take off your shoes when entering a house or a restaurant. Remember to place them neatly together facing the door you came in. This is also true in China, Korea Thailand and Iran.

In Italy, Spain and Latin America, lunch is the biggest meal of the day, and it can last two or three hours. For this reason, many people eat a light breakfast and a late dinner. In Britain you can have business lunch and do business as you eat. In Mexico and Japan, lunch is a time to relax and socialize

b) Ask 8 questions to the text and answer them.

Ex. 5. Match a line with a reply (1-j).

1. I need to make an appointment. It's quite urgent.
2. A medium latte and a muffin, please.
3. I can't make the meeting. I'm stuck in traffic.
4. Can you put in your PIN number and press 'Enter'.
5. Sparkling or still? And do you want ice and lemon in it?
6. I don't think you've met Fred. He's joining us from our London office.
7. How many bags are you checking in?
8. The lift is on your left. Would you like someone to help you with your suitcases?
9. Please hold on. Your call is important to us. All our operators are busy at the moment, but one of them will be with you in a minute.
10. There are still tickets for the 6.00 performance, but we've sold out all the tickets for 8.00, I'm afraid.

- a. Just two.
- b. Never mind. We'll start without you.

- c. Hello! Nice to meet you. I've heard a lot about you.
- d. No, thank you. I'll manage.
- e. That's fine. We'll have two, please, one adult, one child.
- f. Have here, or take away?
- g. Oh, no! I can't remember my number for this card.
- h. If I have to listen to that again, I'll go mad!
- i. Sparkling, please. Ice but no lemon.
- j. Is 3 p.m. OK?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. Learn the vocabulary from Ex. 4 by heart.

Ex. 7. Write conditional sentences according to the prompts.

e.g. *You arrived early. I was not ready.*

- Ты приехал рано. Я не была готова.

– If you hadn't arrived early, I would have been ready.

– Если бы ты не приехал рано, я была бы готова.

- 1. I ate too much last night. I'm not feeling very well.
- 2. He went to university. He got a good job.
- 3. She's got a fast car. She got here in forty minutes.
- 4. You only had a sandwich at lunch time. You're hungry now.
- 5. I didn't see you. I didn't say 'hello'.
- 6. You didn't ask anyone for directions. We're lost.
- 7. He loves her a lot. He forgave her.

Unit 31. TOLERANT SOCIETY

Can / could / be able. Faith.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Un. 28, Ex.7)

2. Work in pairs and check the vocabulary from Unit 28, Ex.4, 5.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

CAN, COULD, BE ABLE

Can – could (прошедшее время) + инфинитив глагола без частицы ‘to’

- 1) мочь, уметь: *I **can** play the piano.*
- 2) мочь, т.е. иметь возможность: *I **can** help you.*
- 3) иметь право, разрешение (что-л. сделать): *You **can** go home.*
- 4) выражает просьбу (could – подчеркнуто вежливую просьбу): ***Could** you help me?*
- 5) может ли быть; возможно ли, чтобы; неужели: ***How could** he be so stupid?*
- 6) в отрицательных предложениях – не может быть, чтобы
- *Oh, you **couldn't** be so stupid!*
- 7) с глаголами типа see, hear, understand etc. (которые не употребляются во временах Continuous) указывает на действие в момент речи и на русский не переводится.
- ***Can** you see that car over there? – Видишь машину вон там?*

BE ABLE (I am able / You are able / He is able / He was able / We were able / They ‘ll be able)

a) be able to + глагол

- 1) мочь, быть в состоянии что-то делать, уметь: *You **are able to** do it yourself.*
- 2) мочь, т.е. иметь возможность: *She **is able to** clean the flat once a week.*

b) заменяет can в предложениях в сочетании с must, may, used to (раньше, когда-то), а также в некоторых временах, где требуется Past Participle:

- *If you want to work here, you **must be able to** speak French and Italian.*
- *I **haven't been able to** sleep recently.*
- *I **used to be able to** dance all night long, but I **can't** do it anymore.*

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences using *can / could* or *(be) able to*.

1. Greg has travelled a lot. He ____ speak four languages. 2. I haven't ____ sleep well recently. 3. Liza ____ drive but she doesn't have a car. 4. I ____ play football when I was a boy. 5. I can't see you on Wednesday, but I ____ meet you on Friday evening. 6. Ask mum about your problem. She might ____ help you. 7. I looked everywhere for my key, but I ____ not find it. 8. My grandmother loved music. She ____ play the piano very well. 9. I was feeling sick yesterday, so I ____ not eat anything. 10. ____ you speak a little louder? I ____ not hear you very well. 11. I have never ____ to cook tasty pizza. 12. How ____ she be so silly?

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE
CULTURE

Ex. 2. Listen, read and memorize the vocabulary.

Religion – религия

faith – вера в Бога, религиозная вера

represent – представлять

practice – деятельность, осуществлять деятельность

community – сообщество

mosque – мечеть

Christian church – христианская церковь

Catholic church – костел

Orthodox Church – православная церковь

Temple – храм, церковь

Cathedral – (кафедральный) собор

prayer – молитва, молящийся

pray – молиться

Ex.3. Read and translate the text.

What Faiths Are Represented In the UK?

The UK's official religion is Christianity, and churches of all denominations can be found throughout the UK, such as Catholic,

Protestant, Baptist and Methodist. With a history of multiculturalism dating back hundreds of years, there are well-established communities representing all major religions such as Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism, Judaism and Buddhism here.

In the larger towns and cities in the UK it's easy to find somewhere to practice your faith as well as a community of people there to welcome you, whether that be a church, mosque, temple or synagogue. In smaller towns, you may find only Christian churches. Having strong religious communities in the cities also makes it easy to find additional things such as foods that are a key part of your faith.

Most schools, colleges and universities have prayer rooms which anyone can use, as do most public places, such as hotels, hospitals and airports.

Most universities have multi-faith chaplaincy services, designed to provide spiritual support to all their students. **Chaplains** (священники при учебном заведении, больнице и т.д.) invite all students to drop-in and talk, as well as lead services and direct all aspects of the university's religious life.

Britons are proud to be a very tolerant society in every way, and it is against the law to discriminate against anyone because of their race, nationality, or religion.

HOMEWORK

Ex. 4. Learn the vocabulary from Ex.2 by heart.

Ex.5. Read the text 'What faiths are represented in the UK?' and write 10 questions based on the text.

Unit 32. LUCK

Must / have to / have got to. Superstitions.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Work in pairs. Check, how you know the vocabulary of Un. 31, Ex.2.

2. Ask and answer the questions (Un. 31, Ex. 5).

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

MUST – должен; должно быть (предположение с большой уверенностью).

e.g. *You must do it now.* – Ты **должен** сделать это сейчас.

You must be hungry. – Ты, **должно быть**, голоден.

'I've lost my key.' – *'You must have dropped it somewhere.'* – «Я потерял ключ» - «Ты, должно быть, выронил его где-то»

(**must have dropped** – действие относится к прошлому.)

HAVE TO / HAVE GOT TO – быть должным, обязанным, **вынужденным** что-то сделать

e.g. *I have to do it now.* = *I must do it now.* (Я **должен** / **вынужден** сделать это сейчас.

В прошедшем времени используется **had to ...**, т.к. **must** не имеет формы прошедшего времени.

В отрицательной форме **must not** и **don't have to** имеют разное значение:

Must not (mustn't) – нельзя, запрещено

don't (do not) have to / doesn't (does not) have to / didn't (did not) have to – не обязательно, не обязан

e.g. – *You mustn't go there!* – **Нельзя** ходить туда!

You don't have to go there. – Ты не обязан ходить туда.

You haven't got to go there. - Ты не обязан ходить туда.

Ex.1. Complete the sentences using *have to / has to / had to*.

1. Pam starts work at 8 a.m. ____ (she / get up) at 6 a.m.
2. 'I broke my leg last week.' – '____ (you / go) to hospital?'
3. It was cold outside, so ____ (we / close) the window.
4. I don't have much time. ____ (I / go) soon.
5. 'I'm afraid I can't stay long.' – 'What time ____ (you / go)?'
6. There was nobody to help me. ____ (I / do) everything by myself.

7. I'm not working tomorrow, so _____ (I / not / get up) early.
8. Jane didn't know how to download the film, so _____ (I / show) her.
9. I couldn't find the street I wanted. _____ (I / ask) somebody for directions.
10. I have a few things to do, but _____ (I / not / do) them now.

Ex. 2. Complete the sentences with *mustn't* or *don't have to / doesn't have to*.

1. I don't want anyone to know about our plan. You _____ tell anyone.
2. Helen _____ wear a suit to work, but she usually does.
3. I can sleep late tomorrow morning because I _____ go to work.
4. You _____ drive too fast. It's very dangerous.
5. You _____ forget what I told you. It's very important.
6. Don't make so much noise. We _____ wake the children.
7. I _____ eat too much. I'm on a diet.
8. You _____ be late for the classes.
9. You _____ park the car here. Can't you see the sign?
10. I want to ask you something, but you _____ answer.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

SUPERSTITIONS

Ex. 3. Listen, read and memorize the vocabulary.

superstitions – суеверия

superstitious – суеверный

sign – знак, примета

good luck – удача

Good luck! – Удачи!

bad luck – неудача, плохая примета

Bad luck! – Не повезло!

It's bad luck! – Это не к добру!

greeting card – поздравительная открытка

touch – касаться, коснуться

knock – стучать (on – по)

wood - дерево

stairs - лестница

drop – уронить

break – разбить, сломать

Ex. 4. Read and translate the information about general British superstitions.

General Superstitions

Good luck

It is lucky to meet a **black cat**. Black Cats are featured on many good luck greetings cards and birthday cards in England.

Touch wood for luck. We touch the wood or **knock on** wood, to make something come true.

It is lucky to find a **clover** (клевер) with **four leaves**.

A **horseshoe** (подкова) over the door brings good luck. But the horseshoe needs to be the right way up. The luck runs out of the horseshoe if it is **upside down** (перевернута).

Horseshoes are generally a sign of good luck and they are pictured on many good luck cards.

Cut (стричь) your **hair** when the moon is **waxing** (растет) and you will have good luck.

Putting money in the pocket of new clothes brings good luck.

Bad luck

Breaking a mirror brings seven years of bad luck.

It is unlucky to **spill** (рассыпать) **salt**. If you do, you must throw it over your shoulder to stop the bad luck.

It is unlucky **to open** an **umbrella** indoors.

Number thirteen is unlucky. Friday the thirteenth is a very unlucky day. Friday is considered to be an unlucky day because Jesus was crucified on a Friday.

It is unlucky **to put new shoes on the table**.

It is unlucky to **pass someone** (пройти мимо кого-то) on the stairs.

Table Superstitions

If you drop a **table knife** expect a male visitor, if you **drop a fork** - a female visitor.

Ex. 5. Speak about Russian superstitions connected with:

- 1) a black cat
- 2) number 13
- 3) a horseshoe
- 4) knocking wood
- 5) spitting over the left shoulder
- 6) breaking a mirror
- 7) breaking a cup or a plate
- 8) something else

HOMEWORK

Ex. 6. Learn the vocabulary from Ex. 3 by heart.

Ex. 7. Translate into English (in writing).

1. Ты суеверный? 2. Постучи по дереву. 3. Сегодня пятница, тринадцатое! Будь осторожен! 4. Это глупые суеверия. 5. Кто-то стучит в дверь. Я только-что уронила нож, **так что (so)** это должен быть мужчина! 6. Ты разбила зеркало? Это не к добру! 7. Ты только что купила это пальто? Положи монетку в карман на удачу. 8. Смотри, я нашел подкову. Если я повешу (place) ее над входом, она принесет мне удачу.

Unit 33. COME AND SEE

May / Might. Customs and traditions.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Homework revision (Un. 32, Ex.7.).

2. Work in pairs. Check, how you know the vocabulary from Un. 32, Ex.3.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Information

MAY / MIGHT (прошедшее время)

May:

- 1) выражает разрешение (обычно в официальном стиле)
- 2) предположение: может быть, возможно и т.д.

Might:

- 1) выражает предположение: может быть, возможно и т.д.

Может употребляться с глаголом в Present Perfect, Present Continuous.

- 2) мог бы: сослагательное наклонение; упрек.

e.g. – *May I come in?* – Yes, you *may*. No, you *can't*.

- *She might be having lunch now.* – Она, **наверное**, сейчас обедает.

- *She might have gone home.* – **Может быть**, она ушла домой.

- *It may be true.* = *It might be true.* – **Возможно**, это правда.

- *You might pay more attention to your lessons.* – Ты **мог бы** уделять больше времени урокам.

Ex.1. Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets. Use *might + V in present continuous or present perfect*.

1. I can't find Jane anywhere. I wonder where she is.

- a) (she / go / shopping)
- b) (she / swim)

2. I'm looking for your brother. Do you know where he is?

- a) (he / play / tennis)
- b) (he / go / out)

3. I can't find my mobile. Have you seen it?

- a) (it / be / in the car)
- b) (you / leave / in the office)

4. Why didn't Jeff answer the phone? I am sure he was at home at the time.
- a) (he / go / to bed early)
 - b) (he / not hear / the phone)
 - c) (he / have / a shower)

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

Ex. 2. a) You're going to England. Ask the following questions in English (in writing).

1. Нужно ли брать с собой теплую одежду?
2. Обязательно ли оставлять чаевые в пабе?
3. Надо ли давать чаевые таксисту?
4. Какие чаевые обычно оставляют в ресторане?
5. Можно ли обратиться к незнакомому мужчине «Мистер»?
6. Обязательно пристегиваться на заднем сидении автомобиля?
7. Как оплачивать проезд на транспорте в Лондоне?
8. Дорогой ли вход в музеи в Лондоне?
9. Что стоит посмотреть в Лондоне?
10. Можно ли курить в барах?

b) Read the text and find the answers to the questions above.

Note: tip – 1) – чаевые; 2) полезный совет, подсказка

Tips For Visitors To Britain

The weather. British weather is changeable. You should bring some warm clothes and some waterproof clothes whatever the season.

Food and drink. In a pub or bar you have to buy your drink from the bar, then carry your drink to a table. You are only served at a table in a café or restaurant.

Tipping is a problem. You don't have to leave a tip in a restaurant, but if the meal and the service have been good, you should leave about 10%. Similarly, you can tip a taxi driver if you want.

In a restaurant you mustn't say 'Give me the menu!' or 'I want a drink'. This is considered very rude. You should be polite and say 'Could I have the menu, please'.

People. You mustn't address people as 'Mr' or 'Mrs'. You should say 'Good morning', not 'Good morning, Mr'.

Transport. You have to drive on the left, and the law says you must wear a seat belt in the back seat as well as the front. You shouldn't drive if you've drunk alcohol.

Tourism. In London, you should buy an Oyster card. With this you can travel on the Underground, the busses, and some railways.

You don't have to pay to visit most museums and art galleries. Entrance is usually free.

You must see the London Eye, St Paul's Cathedral, and Westminster Abby. They are too good to miss.

General. You can get cash from ATM machines, which are everywhere.

You are not allowed to smoke in any public buildings. You can't smoke in pubs, bars, or restaurants.

c) Ask the questions from 'a' and answer them using the information from the text 'Tips for visitors to Britain'.

HOMEWORK

Ex. 3. Translate the word combinations literally and learn what they mean as idioms.

A couch potato (couch – диван) – бездельник, лентяй (о человеке, ведущем пассивный образ жизни, любящем лежать на диване перед телевизором).

Small potatoes - неважный

Big cheese – большая шишка, важный начальник

Piece of cake – проще пареной репы

Spill the beans – разболтать секрет

In the soup – влипнуть

As cool as a cucumber – спокойный, невозмутимый

Salad days – молодые годы

Chew the fat – пережевывать одно и то же, переливать из пустого в порожнее

To play second banana – быть на вторых ролях, играть вторую скрипку

To go bananas – (разг.) спятить, рехнуться, сходить с ума.

Ex.4. Translate into Russian.

1. I'm tired of playing second banana! 2. I think I can go bananas! 3. He behaves like big cheese. 4. He's always as cool as a cucumber. 5. Stop chewing the fat! 6. Don't worry! It's just small potatoes. 7. My brother is just a couch potato.

Ex. 5. Read the information and translate the sentences paying attention to the verbs in different meanings.

(Вы знаете, что глаголы, описывающие чувства, понимание, восприятие, эмоции, обычно не употребляются в продолженном (Continuous) времени, т.к. не могут указывать на процесс. Но некоторые глаголы имеют несколько значений и в других значениях употребляются в продолженном времени.)

1. The jeans don't fit me.
2. Peter is fitting the tap.
3. She has a very funny dog.
4. She is having lunch now.
5. I can't see the words from here.
6. Are you seeing Ann tomorrow?
7. The roses smell lovely.
8. The child is smelling the roses.
9. This juice tastes like water.
10. Customers are tasting different types of cheese now.
11. I think you're wrong.
12. I'm thinking of buying a designer jacket.

Unit 34. PHRASAL VERBS

Grammar revision. Phrasal verb 'get'.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

Homework revision (Un. 33, Ex. 4, 5)

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Ex. 1. Choose the appropriate adverbial modifier (обстоятельство времени) and add it to the sentence.

1. Helen usually works (on Saturday / now). 2. It isn't snowing (at the moment / at the weekend). 3. He has been abroad (now / often / never). 4. This is the worst meal I have tried (now / ever / seldom). 5. I've been practicing the piano (for an hour / now / often). 6. What are you having for lunch (now / since morning / usually)? What do you have for lunch (now / since morning / usually)?

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

PHRASAL VERB 'GET'

Ex. 2. Read and translate the sentences. Pay attention to different meanings of *get*.

1. Everybody had been waiting for the lecture. At last he **got started**.
2. Renting a house **gets** more and more **expensive**.
3. She is scared of **getting old**.
4. My younger sister really **gets on my nerves** sometimes.
5. I **get in touch with** my granny every weekend.
6. My step-brother and I **get on** so well.

Ex. 3. Read and translate the sentences. Mind different meanings of *get* as a phrasal verb.

1. You always **get out of** cleaning the room. It's not fair.
2. How did my secret **get out**? Everyone knows it now.
3. If news of this **gets out**, there'll be a huge scandal.

4. You are always **getting at** me! Leave me alone.
5. What are you **getting at**? Just say what you mean!
6. I can't **get at** the salt. It's at the back of the cupboard.
7. We **got up to** page 110 in the last lesson.
8. I had to **get up** at 6 a.m. to catch the train.
9. I couldn't **get through** to Ken. I don't think his phone's working.
10. I failed, but Joe **got through** the exam with flying colours.
11. When she was a kid, she could always **get round** her father and get exactly what she wanted.
12. I can't see how we can **get round** the problem. It's a difficult one.

Ex. 4. Answer the questions in two or more sentences.

1. How do you get on with your groupmates?
2. What have you got to do when you get home tonight?
3. How do you get to university?
4. How do you usually get in touch with your friends and family?
5. When did you last get angry? Why?
6. What are three things that always get on your nerves?
7. How often do you get your hair cut?
8. Are you worried about getting old?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 5. Read the text (use a dictionary if necessary). Write down and translate the words and word combinations given in bold.

Is It Time To Grow Up?

My name is Mary Flower. I'm thirty now. When my mother was my age, she was putting my six-year-old sister and eight-year-old me through school, and had another three-year-old daughter at home. My father had been running a business for ten years, he **owned a house** and had a pension.

I, **on the other hand**, live in a **rented flat** with my youngest sister. I have few **savings** to speak of. I certainly haven't got a pension. As for the idea of marriage and children, well, it's exactly that: **just an idea** – it's not so closer to being a reality than it was when I was 23. My **'life plan'** as my father so sweetly called it **goes as far as this weekend**. 'Don't you think you should start thinking about these things' he likes to ask. 'You're **not 20 anymore**.'

In many ways I am a fully paid up member of **adult society** – I **pay taxes**, cast my **vote** and **give money to charity** – in other ways, I am in denial about my age. I behave in much the same way I did ten years ago. **I'm not alone**. Last week, I read that there is a name for people such as me. We are the 'Peter Pan*' generation'; a **sizeable group of 25 to 40-year-olds** who **are avoiding the responsibility of marriage, mortgage, children for as long as possible**.

* - *Peter Pan* - имя героя одноименной пьесы Джеймса Барри (James Barrie), который не становился взрослым. Используется как имя нарицательное, когда говорят об инфантильном человеке.

Unit 35. PEOPLE WHO INSPIRE

Grammar revision. Speaking about future. Outstanding people.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Answer the questions to the text from Un.34, Ex. 5.

1. How old was Mary's mother when Mary was born?
2. How does Mary's life differ from hers then?
3. In what ways is Mary already a grown up?
4. How is 'Peter Pan generation' described?

2. What do the following words and word combinations mean?

to own a house; on the other hand; a rented flat; savings; just an idea; my 'life plan' goes as far as this weekend; not 20 anymore; in many ways; adult society; pay taxes; vote; give money to charity; I'm not alone; a

sizeable group of 25 to 40-year-olds; to avoid the responsibility of marriage, mortgage; as long as possible.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Ex. 1. Complete the pairs of sentences with the appropriate form.

1. 'm going to see / 'll see

I'm very excited. I _____ all my family this weekend.

I don't know if I have time to come this evening. I _____.

2. will you do / are you going to do

So you're off to France for a month! What _____ there.

I'm sure you will pass your exams, but what _____ if you don't?

3. 'll come / 'm coming

I _____ with you if you like.

I _____ with you whether you like it or not.

4. are you going to do / are you doing

Your essay is awful! What _____ with it?

What _____ this evening?

5. 's giving / going to give

He _____ up smoking. But he always says 'tomorrow'.

He _____ a presentation at 2.00 this afternoon.

6. leaves / is leaving

Sam! Granny _____ now. Come and say goodbye!

The coach _____ at 10.00, so don't be late!

7. 'll see / 'll be seeing

I _____ you outside the cinema at 8.00.

I _____ Tom this afternoon, so I'll tell him the news.

8. 'I'll see / 'I'll have seen

You _____ enough of me by the end of the holidays.

I'm going to make a success of my life. You _____.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

PEOPLE WHO INSPIRE

Ex. 3. Listen, read and memorize.

to hang about / hang around – слоняться

to sulk – пребывать в плохом настроении

to make the most of smth. – максимально использовать

against the odds – несмотря на трудности

founder - основатель

to found - основать

to create – создавать

app – приложение

to be in good (bad) mood – быть в хорошем (плохом) настроении

to download – загружать, скачивать

to attract - привлекать

to summarize – суммировать, подводить итог

entrepreneur – бизнесмен, предприниматель

Ex. 4. Read the text. Answer the questions below it.

Nick D'Aloisio - an inspirational teenager

Today's teenagers often get a bad press but they are not all hanging about street corners or sulking in their bedrooms. The ones featured here – like most of the UK's five and a half million teens – are ambitious, talented, and making the most of their lives, often against the odds.

Judith Woods and Fiona Holloway report.

Nick D'Aloisio is the founder of the London-based company *Summly*. He grew up in Perth, Australia. His dad is a banker and his

mother is a lawyer. The family moved to London when Nick was 7. At 9 he was given his own computer and started creating movies. At 12 he got an iPhone and began writing apps. He created Facemood, an app that looked at your friend's Facebook timeline and summarized what mood they were in. Nick wanted to summarize more.

So at just 16 he created Summly, which automatically summarizes webpages and news articles. It had 100,000 downloads in its first month. And attracted \$250,000 in funding from the Chinese billionaire Li Ka-Shing.

How does Nick reconcile his life as an entrepreneur with his other life as a student and a teenager?

'I like a load of things. I'm a keen fan of rugby and cricket. I enjoy studying and being with my friends. I'm learning Russian and Mandarin. Steve Jobs is an idol of mine.'

He has recently sold *Summly* to Yahoo for \$30 m.

Questions:

1. Where did Nick grow up? 2. What do his parents do? 3. Where does he live? 4. At what age did he start creating movies? 5. What was his first app? 6. What did he create when he was 16? 7. Did Summly have any downloads in its first month? 8. What company has bought Summly and how much did they pay? 9. What does Nick like doing besides his business? 10. Who is his idol?

HOMEWORK

Ex. 5. Read the text and answer the questions.

Jake Bugg - an inspirational teenager

Jake Bugg started playing the guitar at the age of 12 when his uncle gave him one as a present. By the time he was 14 he was writing his own songs and at 17 he took part in the Glastonbury Festival as one of the BBC introducing acts.

The day before he got the call from the BBC he had been for an audition for another festival and they'd turned him down. The next day the

BBC rang and said, 'Do you want to play at Glastonbury?' It was just so inspiring and has helped quite a lot.

Unlike a lot of his friends, Jake's musical tastes extend past the Top 40 and latest pop releases. His number one is the Beatles and a lot of older stars such as Donovan, Don McLean and Jimmi Hendrix.

Various BBC radio shows have played Jake's songs and one song called *Country Song* was used in a TV advertisement for beer.

Questions:

1. What is inspirational about Jake Bugg?
2. What do you know about his family and childhood?
3. What has influenced his life and career?
4. What do you know about his interests?

Ex. 6. Search for the information about Glastonbury Festival.

Unit 36. REVISION

Grammar Revision. Speaking.

CLASSWORK

REVIEW

1. Speak about Jake Bugg.
2. Share the information about Glastonbury Festival.

FOCUS ON GRAMMAR

Ex.1. Choose the correct verb to complete the sentences.

1. She doesn't get on with her boss. Do you think she *should* / *must* look for another job?
2. We're giving John a surprise birthday party. You *shouldn't* / *mustn't* tell him about it.
3. Please Mum, *can* / *must* I go to John's party? It'll be great.
4. You *should* / *must* drive on the left in Britain.
5. Do you *have to* / *must* wear high heels in the office?
6. Are you *can* / *allowed* to take mobile phones to the exams?
7. I *must* / *had to* go to bed early when I was a child.

8. You *mustn't* / *don't have to* go to England to learn English, but it's a good idea.

Ex.2. Complete the questions with the correct auxiliary (вспомогательный) verb and name the tense (Present Simple, Present Continuous etc.).

1. What time ____ you usually get up at weekends?
2. What time ____ you get up this morning?
3. How long ____ it usually take you to get from home to university?
4. Who ____ sitting next to you? What ____ he / she wearing?
5. How long ____ you known your teacher of English?
6. What ____ you doing when your teacher came into the room?
7. What ____ (not) you like doing in English lessons?
8. Which school subjects ____ (not) you like when you were younger?
9. How many students ____ there in your group?
10. ____ you had lunch yet?
11. What ____ we have for breakfast tomorrow?
12. What presents ____ you get on your last birthday?

Ex. 3. Ask and answer the questions from Ex. 2 in turn.

Ex. 4. Compare the use of tenses in these sentences. Say which tense is used and why:

- запланированное действие,
- действие, которое закончится до определенного момента в будущем,
- расписание,
- акцент на продолжительности действия,
- последовательные действия,
- акцент на завершенность одного действия к началу другого,
- придаточное предложение условия или времени,
- процесс в определенный момент (в прошлом или будущем),
- действие в момент речи,
- действие в настоящее время в противопоставление обычному,
- повторяющееся, обычное действие,
- состояние,
- эмоции,
- действие, которое произошло в прошлом,

- последовательные действия, которые произошли в прошлом.
- акцент на то, что в прошлом действие совершалось, а в настоящее время больше не совершается.

1. a) It *rained* all day yesterday.
b) It *was raining* when I woke up.
2. a) I *wore* a suit for my interview.
b) She *looked* great. She *was wearing* a dark blue top and tight jeans.
3. a) 'What *were* you *doing* when you lost your purse?' – 'Shopping'.
b) 'What *did* you *do* when you *lost* your purse?' – 'Bought a new one.'
4. a) When Tom arrived, we *were having* lunch.
b) When Tom arrived, we *had* lunch.
c) When Tom arrived we *'d had* lunch.
d) When Tom *arrives*, we *'ll be having* lunch.
e) When Tom *arrives*, we *'ll have* lunch.
5. a) She *got* to the cinema. The film *started*.
b) She *got* to the cinema. The film *had started*.
6. a) When I was a kid, I *used to* play football with my dad.
b) I *played* football with my friends last Saturday.

LANGUAGE IN PRACTICE

SPEAKING

Ex. 5. Talking about you.

Complete the sentences so that they are true for you.

1. I really enjoy ...
2. I'm not good at ...
3. I will always remember ...
4. I've just finished ...
5. I sometimes find it difficult ...

6. I've known ...
7. I'm looking forward to ...
8. I'd love to ...
9. I always celebrate ...
10. I've been studying ...

Ex. 5. Answer the questions.

e.g. If you weren't here, where would you like to be?

- *If I were not here, I'd like to be in London.*

1. If you could be someone else, who would you like to be?
2. If you could have a new first name, which one could you choose?
3. If you could choose your job, what would you be?
4. If you could have any car, which one would you have?
5. If you could eat anything you wanted tonight, what would you eat?
6. If you could meet anyone in show business, who would you like to meet?

ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

Цель изучения пособия – активизация коммуникативных навыков студентов. Простота и доступность изложения материала, разнообразные упражнения для практики, соответствие тематики возрастным интересам является залогом достижения студентами более высокого уровня в овладении английским языком.

LIST OF SOURCES

1. Державина, В. А. Английский язык. Времена глаголов. М., АСТ, 2019. – 64 с. – ISBN 978-5-17-116894-0.
2. Егорова, О.Р., Федорова, И. А. Customs and Traditions. Учебное пособие. Электронный ресурс. ВлГУ, 2018. – 21 с.
3. Черниховская, Р. О. Понятный английский. М., Эксмо, 2014. – 288 с. – ISBN 978-5-699-73437-5
4. Raymond Murphy. Essential Grammar in Use. A self-study reference and practice book for intermediate learners of English. Fourth Edition. Cambridge University Press, 2012.-ISBN 978-0-521-18906-4.
5. Bernard Hartley, Peter Viney. Streamline English. Teacher's Edition. Oxford University Press, 1997.- ISBN 0 19 432228.
6. John and Liz Soars. New Headway. Upper-intermediate Student's book. Oxford University Press, 2018. –ISBN 9780 19 477 182 5.
7. Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. English-language version of Wikipedia. – en.wikipedia.org.
8. Музланова, Е.С. Английский язык: 30 типовых вариантов заданий для подготовки к единому государственному экзамену / Е.С. Музланова. - Москва: Астрель, 2013. - 394 с. ISBN 978-5-271-45470-7
9. Dictionary of Hotels, Tourism and Catering Management. P.H.Collin, Peter Collin Publishing, 1994.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PARTICIPLE II
быть	be	was/were	been
бежать	run	ran	run
брать	take	took	taken
бросать	throw	threw	thrown
везти, ехать	drive	drove	driven
вести	lead	led	led
видеть	see	saw	seen
встречать(ся)	meet	met	met
выбирать	choose	chose	chosen
говорить	speak	spoke	spoken
гореть	burn	burnt	burnt
давать	give	gave	given
делать	do	did	done
делать	make	made	made
держать	hold	held	held
думать	think	thought	thought
дуть	blow	blew	blown
есть	eat	ate	eaten
забывать	forget	forgot	forgotten
закрывать	shut	shut	shut
звонить	ring	rang	rung
знать	know	knew	known
значить	mean	meant	meant
запрещать	forbid	forbade	forbidden
идти, ехать	go	went	gone
иметь	have	had	had
класть	put	put	put
кусать	bite	bit	bitten
лежать	lie	lay	lain
летать	fly	flew	flown
ловить	catch	caught	caught
ломать(ся)	break	broke	broken
мерзнуть	freeze	froze	frozen
мечтать	dream	dreamt; dreamed	dreamt; dreamed
начинаться	begin	began	begun
находить	find	found	found

носить (об одежде)	wear	wore	worn
оставлять, уезжать	leave	left	left
падать	fall	fell	fallen
петь	sing	sang	sung
писать	write	wrote	written
пить	drink	drank	drunk
плавать	swim	swam	swum
покупать	buy	bought	bought
получать	get	got	got
понимать	understand	understood	understood
приносить	bring	brought	brought
приходить	come	came	come
прятать(ся)	hide	hid	hid, hidden
позволять	let	let	let
платить	pay	paid	paid
подниматься	rise	rose	risen
продавать(ся)	sell	sold	sold
посылать	send	sent	sent
показывать	show	showed	shown
резать	cut	cut	cut
расти	grow	grew	grown
рассказывать	tell	told	told
рвать	tear	tore	torn
сидеть	sit	sat	sat
слышать	hear	heard	heard
спать	sleep	slept	slept
сражаться	fight	fought	fought
становиться	become	became	become
стоить	cost	cost	cost
стоять	stand	stood	stood
строить	build	built	built
терять	lose	lost	lost
тратить	spend	spent	spent
трясти	shake	shook	shaken
учить	teach	taught	taught
учиться	learn	learned, learnt	learned ,learnt
хранить	keep	kept	kept
чувствовать	feel	felt	felt
читать	read	read	read

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ.....	3
Unit 1. NICE TO MEET YOU!	4
Unit 2. NEAREST AND DEAREST	8
Unit 3. PARENTS AND CHILDREN	14
Unit 4. PEOPLE IN OUR LIFE	17
Unit 5. TIME FOR WORK, TIME FOR FUN	22
Unit 6. LIFE IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT	28
Unit 7. HOBBY THAT MAKES YOU HAPPY	31
Unit 8. HOME, SWEET HOME	35
Unit 9. WHERE DO YOU LIVE?	40
Unit 10. HAVE A NICE JOURNEY!	44
Unit 11. AWAY FROM HOME	49
Unit 12. TRAVELLING IS FUN	53
Unit 13. ACCOMODATION	56
Unit 14. LIFE IS SHORT AND THE WORLD IS WIDE	60
Unit 15. GO, SEE, ENJOY	64
Unit 16. MERRY CHRISTMAS!	67
Unit 17. HOW DO THEY CELEBRATE IT?	71
Unit 18. HAPPY NEW YEAR!	75
Unit 20. MEALS	81
Unit 21. EAT WITH PLEASURE, DRINK WITH MEASURE.....	86
Unit 22. EATING OUT.....	91
Unit 23. WHAT'S ON THE MENU?	95
Unit 24. GOOD FOOD IS GOOD MOOD	98
Unit 25. BUYING CLOTHES	102
Unit 26. ONLINE SHOPPING	108
Unit 27. STYLE AND FASHION	111
Unit 28. CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS	114
Unit 29. DROP IN ANY TIME	118
Unit 30. GOOD MANNERS.....	123
Unit 31. TOLERANT SOCIETY	126
Unit 32. LUCK	129
Unit 33. COME AND SEE	133
Unit 34. PHRASAL VERBS.....	138
Unit 35. PEOPLE WHO INSPIRE	140
Unit 36. REVISION	144
ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ	147
LIST OF SOURCES	148
LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.....	149

Учебное издание

UPGRADE YOUR ENGLISH

Авторы-составители:

ЕГОРОВА Оксана Ройдовна

ФЕДОРОВА Ирина Анатольевна

Учебное пособие по английскому языку
для студентов-бакалавров первого курса неязыковых специальностей

Издается в авторской редакции

Подписано в печать 08.07.20.

Формат 60х84/16. Усл. печ. л. 8,84. Тираж 60 экз.

Заказ

Издательство

Владимирского государственного университета
Имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых.
600000, Владимир, ул. Горького, 87.