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ПРАКТИКА ИНОЯЗЫЧНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)

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Материал пособия имеет страноведческую и коммуникативно-речевую направленность. Каждая глава включает тематический словарь, несколько базовых тематических текстов с набором заданий, способствующих детальному пониманию текста, а также большое количество коммуникативных лексических упражнений, направленных на отработку и усвоение тематической лексики в процессе развития и совершенствования навыков устной речи.

Для слушателей специальности 9-09-0231-01 «Переводческая деятельность (английский язык)» ИПКиП.

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UNIT I FAMILY LIFE

I. TOPICAL VOCABULARY

I.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. adopted / foster child | приемный ребенок |
| 2. be born | родиться |
| 3. be engaged with smb | быть помолвленным с кем-либо |
| 4. be married to smb | быть женатым на / замужем за |
| 5. be pregnant (with one's fifth child); carry a child; be in a family way; expect a baby | ждать ребенка; быть беременной |
| 6. be single | быть не женатым / не замужем |
| 7. cousin | кузен / кузина |
| 8. descend / come from | происходить из, быть родом из |
| 9. divorce | развод |
| 10. divorce / get divorced | развестись |
| 11. engagement | помолвка |
| 12. extended family | расширенная семья |
| 13. foster mother / father | приемная мать / отец |
| 14. get on well together | хорошо ладить с кем-либо |
| 15. give birth to a child, have a child | родить ребенка |
| 16. honeymoon | медовый месяц |
| 17. inherit smth | унаследовать что-либо |
| 18. marriage | брак, супружество |
| 19. marry smb; get married to smb | жениться / выйти замуж |
| 20. niece / nephew | племянница / племянник |
| 21. nuclear family | нуклеарная семья (родители и дети) |
| 22. parents | родители |
| 23. raise / rear / bring up children | воспитывать детей |
| 24. relative | родственник |
| 25. single-parent family | неполная семья |
| 26. stepmother / stepfather | мачеха / отчим |
| 27. stepbrother / half brother | сводный брат |
| 28. stepsister / half sister | сводная сестра |
| 29. take after smb | пойти в кого-либо |
| 30. teenager | подросток |
| 31. the baby is due on | ребенок должен родиться |

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 32. uncle / aunt | дядя / тетя |
| 33. wedding | свадьба |
| 34. wedding day | день свадьбы |

II.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. adopt a child | усыновить ребенка |
| 2. age difference | разница в возрасте |
| 3. argue / have a row / quarrel | ссориться / спорить |
| 4. baby (new-born) | малыш, новорожденный |
| 5. bachelor | холостяк |
| 6. be distantly related | дальние родственники |
| 7. be jealous of smb | ревновать к кому-либо |
| 8. be (un)related to smb | быть (не) в родственных отношениях |
| 9. be the image / the copy of smb | быть копией кого-либо |
| 10. be head over hills / ears in love,
be up to ears in love | влюбиться по уши |
| 11. be lost in admiration of smb | заглядываться |
| 12. be of full age | быть совершеннолетним |
| 13. best-man | свидетель со стороны жениха |
| 14. bless the marriage | благословить брак |
| 15. bread-winner | кормилец |
| 16. bride / bridegroom | невеста / жених
(во время бракосочетания) |
| 17. bride's maids | подружки невесты |
| 18. bring dowry to one's marriage | получить приданое |
| 19. church wedding | венчание |
| 20. civil marriage | гражданский брак (зарег. в ЗАГСе) |
| 21. cohabitation | сожительство |
| 22. court smb | ухаживать за кем-либо |
| 23. courtship | сватовство, ухаживание |
| 24. distant relative | дальний родственник |
| 25. dowry | приданое |
| 26. earn one's living | зарабатывать на жизнь |
| 27. efficient housewife | хорошая хозяйка |
| 28. fiancé / fiancée | жених / невеста после помолвки |
| 29. file / sue for a divorce | подать на развод |
| 30. for family reasons | по семейным обстоятельствам |
| 31. generation gap | проблема отцов и детей |
| 32. get widowed | овдоветь |
| 33. go dating / date smb / go out
with smb | встречаться с кем-либо |

34. golden anniversary	золотая свадьба
35. grown up son/daughter	взрослый сын/дочь
36. have a strong resemblance to	быть очень похожим на
37. have a son (daughter) by former (present) marriage	иметь сына (дочь) от предыдущего брака
38. in-laws (n., pl.)	родственники со стороны мужа или жены
39. keep house	вести хозяйство
40. keep / support the family	содержать семью
41. live on one's parents	быть на содержании родителей
42. live apart	жить отдельно
43. love match	брак по любви
44. make acquaintance of smb	познакомиться с кем-либо
45. make a date	назначить свидание
46. matrimony	брак, супружество
47. marriage bonds	брачные узы
48. marital bliss	семейное счастье
49. marital status	семейное положение
50. marry off a son (daughter)	женить (выдать замуж)
51. marry into the family	войти в семью после замужества
52. marry for love / money	жениться по любви/расчёту
53. marry for convenience	жениться по расчёту
54. marry low	вступить в неравный брак
55. marriage of convenience	брак по расчёту
56. marriage certificate	свидетельство о браке
57. misalliance	неравный брак
58. newly-weds / just-married	молодожены
59. on one's mother's/father's side	со стороны отца/матери
60. pass the age, be too old for smth, exceed the age limit (for); be over age	выйти из возраста
61. parenthood	отцовство (материнство)
62. prenuptial agreement	брачный контракт
63. propose to smb / make a proposal to smb	делать предложение (о браке)
64. remote kinsman (woman)	«десятая вода на киселе»
65. resemble	быть похожим
66. resemblance	сходство
67. second / distant cousin	троюродный брат (сестра)
68. share the household duties	разделять домашние обязанности

69. son (daughter) by one's first marriage	сын (дочь) от первого брака
70. spinster / old maid	незамужняя женщина
71. split up with smb / break the relations	порвать отношения, поссориться
72. spouse	супруг / супруга
73. the only living relative	единственный здравствующий
74. the only child in the family	единственный ребенок в семье
75. wedding service / ceremony	церемония бракосочетания
76. wedding anniversary	годовщина свадьбы
77. widow / widower	вдова / вдовец

II. READING and DISCUSSION

Read the text and be ready to speak about yourself.

TEXT 1. LET ME INTRODUCE MYSELF

From the very start I should say that it is not an easy thing to speak about myself as it is hard to have a look at yourself from aside, but at the same time who knows you better than you yourself do?

I am 32. When I look at myself in the mirror I see a blond girl with short straight hair, dark eyes and a slender figure. As to my appearance I'm rather tall and slim. I have never thought I'm a beauty, I wish I were more beautiful. I think that I'm even tempered, rather reserved, calm and modest. But sometimes I can lose my temper and become either angry or sad. I like staying alone and sometimes I retreat into my shell. But at the same time I like my friends, I like to laugh and joke. I have got a sense of humour. It means I understand humour and appreciate it.

There are many things in our life I like and some I dislike. I like when everything is OK. Being happy is one way of being wise. I like to study because knowledge is useful sometimes. I'm fond of reading as it gives not only knowledge, but also wonderful moments of joy and pleasure. I am neither short nor tall, so I like to wear high-heeled shoes, trousers or jeans.

I was born on the 25th of April 1992 in Gomel where I live now together with my parents and my younger sister. My early years, which I remember badly, were typical of a child living in a town. I was born into a family of a teacher and a doctor. I was sent to a kindergarten at the age of three as both my parents were working. As all the children of Belarus I went to school at the age of six. There I got a proper training in such subjects as English, Russian and

Belarusian, literature and world culture. I usually did a lot of home preparation for them and I liked everything I was doing in them. I really tried hard in them. But despite my efforts I was not good at Maths.

School for me was not only lessons and learning, I had a lot of friends there. We organized extraclass activities such as parties and other social activities. I actively participated in most of them.

I am sociable, so I have got a lot of friends among my schoolmates. As for me, I appreciate people's honesty, kindness, sense of justice and intelligence. I don't like when people are rude and aggressive.

I am stubborn at times. But to my mind being persistent is not always a bad thing. That means if I have an aim I never leave things half done. At times I feel dissatisfied with myself, especially when I fail to do something or can't do things the way they should be done. At the same time I think I am hardworking and diligent. My greatest problem at school was talking in front of the class. I always blushed.

This year I have passed my final exams at school and after a farewell party at the end of June I said goodbye to my teachers who are very well-educated people with broad outlook and deep knowledge of the subjects. They encouraged me in my desire of choosing my future career. School meant a lot to me and it wasn't just learning and studying. I made good friends there and met many interesting people. I faced a new life without school with a mixed feeling of sadness and joy.

I asked myself a lot of times what I wanted to be when I left school. A few years ago it was difficult to give a definite answer. As years passed I changed my mind several times. But it was only in my last year at school that I finally made up my mind what profession I would most like to have in the future. I realized that my strongest desire was to continue specializing in Management/Engineering and I entered the Gomel State Technical University named after P.Sukhoi.

And now a few words about my inclinations. I haven't got any special hobby, like collecting something, but I'm fond of reading books. They give me more knowledge of their people's lives and feelings and broaden my outlook. In my opinion, books are a source of emotional inspiration and romantic feeling. Besides, books help me to continue my own education. The time spent on a good book is never wasted. Reading is a rewarding pastime.

And of course I like music! I'm fond of music of the 60-s, like the Beatles, the Rolling Stones and Elvis Prestly. The songs of the Beatles give me a lot of delight and pleasure. Besides, I am a great theatregoer. Whenever I have some time to spare, I go to the theatre. I'm not keen on television. Sometimes I play different sport games for health and pleasure. I usually play such games as volleyball, basketball, tennis, and sometimes football.

Go through the text and choose the most suitable heading for each passage of the text from the list below. There is one extra heading not to be used. Give a summary of the text according to these items.

TEXT 2. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY

1. The family is important for every person, young and old. It is only a warm dry place to live and enough food to eat. The family gives you a sense of stability, understanding and support, makes you feel secure comfortable. Here you feel loved for being special and unique to the people you feel close to.

2. The roots of the family date back to prehistoric times. The family changed a lot ever since but preserved its essence. Families can be made many different types of relationships that result from such factors as divorce, remarriage, job mobility, and changing social attitudes.

3. In its traditional understanding family is a group of people who are closely related. Psychologists usually refer to a family consisting of mother, father and their children, who are either twins or siblings, as a *nuclear* family. Some of them are one-parent or single-parent families. A family which includes aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, grandparents other distant relatives is called *extended* family. Relatives keep in touch but they see less of each other than they used to.

4. These days the word "households" has appeared to describe a group of people living together. In most cases household consists of parents and children, too. But there may be other relationships, such as single mother or father, divorced or remarried parents, young couples with no children, adult children who live on their own, etc.

5. Mothers play a special role in the family. They bring up children and create a friendly home atmosphere. Children are more often attached to their mothers and feel a great deal of confidence to them. Mothers encourage children to greater efforts, point out mistakes for the progress to be made. They are caring, loving,

generous, overprotective and ambitious about the adorable children. Sometimes it's a very delicate task demanding tact and patience because teenagers are very radical in their opinions.

6. Fathers are usually the main breadwinners in the family and stay less time at home. Still there exists the strongest human relation between father and child. While we turn to our mothers for love and support, we often need our fathers for approval. Many famous men and women have talked about the importance of their fathers to them. They always try to follow their fathers' advice and this helps them to be the best at whatever they do.

7. Many people have happy memories of their grandparents. Their grandparents, especially grandmothers, loved them, gave them special treats, toys and sweet. Sometimes, grandparents even helped them when they had problems with their parents. It seems that for many people, their grandparents were a very happy part of their childhood. Today, many children do not live with their grandparents. However, grandparents still have an important role in their grandchildren's lives. They still love and care for their grandchildren, and make their lives happier, too.

8. I'd like to say that there are times in our lives when everything seem to be going badly. You feel depressed and suffer from despair and can't cope with problems. In this case a fatherly manly hug or a mother's loving embrace can really restore you from ashes. In this case you understand that even if the whole world turns its cold shoulder on you, there'll still be a family to turn to for love, compassion and understanding. And as every great masterpiece the family will remain in your soul forever.

1. Choose the headings:

- a) A special role of mothers
- b) "Households"
- c) A very happy part of our childhood.
- d) To be important to everybody.
- e) Problems of mixed families.
- f) A means for restoring you from ashes.
- g) Psychological types of families.
- h) Factors of family making up.
- i) The main breadwinners.

2. Ask the following questions to your partner to find out about his/her family. Then, tell the class about your partner's family.

1. What is a "family" in your understanding?
2. Is the family an important social institute? Why?
3. Who has the greatest influence on you in your family?
4. Can you talk freely and openly on different things with your family people?
5. Have you got any secrets from your mother/father?
6. What may create a cordial/hostile family atmosphere in a family do you think?
7. Do you agree that discipline must be used in the family when necessary?
8. Who disciplined and took care of you when you were a child?
9. What is your idea of a united family?
10. What family traditions are there in your family?
11. What has changed in the family organization of late?
12. What is an "ideal family" in your opinion? What role would each member play in such a family?
13. Would you bring up your children differently than you were brought up? How?
14. Is it important for your family to eat meals together? What does your family talk about during meals or when they are together?
15. What memories do you have of your grandparents from your childhood?
16. Do you always find support among your relatives?

III. CULTURE CONNECTIONS

Read the text and do the tasks after it.

TEXT 3. THE AMERICAN FAMILY

Most American families consist of a mother, a father and three or four children living at home. There may be relatives - grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, and in-laws in the same community, but American families usually maintain separate households. This familial structure is known as the "nuclear family". It is unusual for members of the family other than the husband, wife, and children to live together. Occasionally an aging grandparent may live with the family, but this arrangement is usually not considered desirable. Although the nuclear family unit is economically independent of the rest of the family, members of the whole family group often maintain close kinship ties. Visiting between parents and their married children and between married sisters and brothers is

frequent when they live close to each other. If they live in different communities, they keep in touch by writing letters and by telephone.

Marriage in the United States is considered a matter of individual responsibility and decision. Young people frequently fall in love and marry even if their parents disapprove of their choice. Most American men marry by the time they are 25, and the husband is usually two or three years older than his wife.

But the traditional American family consisting of a husband, wife and children is becoming less and less frequent. More people who are not legally married and living together. More and more children are being raised in single-parent families, by both poor women and by women who are professionally employed. Others postpone marriage and childbirth and as a consequence bear fewer children than women who marry earlier. Among the educated more and more couples are deciding to have fewer and fewer children. An exception to this trend occurs among blacks, Hispanics, and among the very poor.

Marriage is preceded by dating, that is, young men and young women going out together. Casual dating usually begins in the early teens, and by the late teens a pattern of steady dating develops. Steady dating is often followed by marriage or by a formal engagement, which is, in effect, a public statement of the intention to marry. If the engaged couple change their minds, the engagement is broken. Broken engagements are not unusual and are completely acceptable.

Although serious dating with a commitment to marriage is the familiar style of courtship in many cultures, what seems unusual to many foreign observers is the casual American dating system. Very often young Americans who hardly know each other go out on dates. For example, it is perfectly respectable for a young man to call up a young woman, introduce himself by telephone and arrange a date. Usually they have a friend in common. It is equally acceptable for friends to arrange a "blind date", that is, a date between two young people who have not met before.

Marriages are either civil or performed in the church. Marriage has a legal foundation which means that a registry office has a record of it and it carries certain economic rights. When getting married both parties sign the document of marriage, that is, a marriage certificate.

After their marriage the young couple is free to decide where to live and when to start a family. They plan the number of children they are going to have and when their children will be born. Birth - control information is easily available in most states, and the practice of limiting the size of families has general approval. The birth rate has been declining steadily in recent years.

If the couple finds that their marriage was a mistake, they are free to get a divorce. The divorce rate has almost doubled in the past fifty years, and current statistics indicate that one of every three marriages will end in divorce. Many people view these figures with alarm. They fear that the institution of marriage is disintegrating - falling apart. A number of sociologists, on the other hand, say that this increase in divorce does not indicate more unhappy marriages. Instead, they point to changes in the laws that have made divorce easier and to changes in attitudes that have made divorce more acceptable than it had been years ago. They also claim that since more than two-thirds of all divorced people marry again, divorce marks a temporary, rather than a permanent, break in marital relations. In cases of divorce the financial support required from the breadwinner will vary from case to case and if agreement is not possible between the two parties the court will decide. The cheapest way of getting a divorcer is through the no-fault system, that is, two parties come to an agreement between themselves about the distribution of property. A case of signing a prenuptial agreement by the newly-weds at the very beginning simplifies the matter considerably. If there is no agreement then each hires a lawyer and the divorce will be very costly up to 25 000\$ and more for legal fees alone.

In the American family the husband and wife usually share important decision making. When the children are old enough, they participate as well. Foreign observers are frequently amazed by the permissiveness of American parents. The old rule that "children should be seen and not heard" is rarely followed and children are often allowed to do what they wish without strict parental control. The father seldom expects his children to obey him without question and children are encouraged to be independent at an early age. Some people believe that American parents carry this freedom too far. Young people are expected to break away from their parental families by the time they have reached late teens or early twenties.

Indeed, not to do so is often regarded as a failure, a kind of weak dependence.

This pattern of independence often results in serious problems for the aging parents of a nuclear family. The job-retirement age is usually 65. The children have left home, married and set up their own households. Elderly couples feel useless and lonely with neither an occupation nor a close family group. Many communities and church groups sponsor social centres for "senior citizens". At these centres older men and women can make friends and participate in a variety of planned activities, including games, trips, lectures, and discussion groups. These programs may help some old people, but they do not provide the complete solution to the problems of an old age.

1. Find in the text English equivalents to the following words and expressions:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. одна и та же местность | 13. ходить на свидания |
| 2. жить отдельно | 14. не одобряют выбор |
| 3. структура семьи | 15. откладывают брак |
| 4. близкие связи | 16. ЗАГС |
| 5. поддерживают связь | 17. свидетельство о браке |
| 6. дело личной ответственности | 18. церковный обряд бракосочетания |
| 7. встречаться с кем-либо | 19. брачный контракт |
| 8. помолвка | 20. молодожены |
| 9. разорвать помолвку | 21. кормилец |
| 10. помолвленная пара | 22. оторваться от родителей |
| 11. намерение жениться | 23. получить развод |
| 12. ухаживание | 24. пенсионный возраст |

2. Explain the meaning of the following words and expressions:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. the nuclear family | 8. a civil marriage |
| 2. steady dating | 9. a registry office |
| 3. casual dating | 10. a prenuptial agreement |
| 4. "a blind date" | 11. newly-weds |
| 5. courtship | 12. a marriage certificate |
| 6. an engagement | 13. permissiveness of parents |
| 7. a broken engagement | 14. senior citizens |

3. *Answer the questions to the text:*

1. At what age do most women get married? And men?
2. How do most people meet their future husbands/wives: through the family, at parties, discos, clubs, at work or university?
3. Do parents have to approve the choice of partner?
4. Do parents ever choose the partner for their sons/daughters?
5. Do people get engaged? If so, how long do engagements last?
6. How long do weddings last?
7. Are there any interesting features of wedding ceremony in our country?

4. *Explain the difference between the two notions:*

1. civil marriage – church wedding
2. nuclear family – extended family
3. marriage certificate –prenuptial agreement
4. casual dating – steady dating
5. a bride – a fiancée
6. marriage of convenience – love match

a) *Read the texts about typical American and British families and do the task that follows.*

TEXT 4. THE AMERICAN FAMILY

Most Americans identify their families as one of the most important aspects of their lives. It is becoming difficult, however, to describe what a typical American family is. The most common type of family in the United States is the nuclear family, which is normally made up of two generations - parents and their still-dependent children. The typical family is middle class, and there is generally some degree of equality between the husband and wife. Each family lives in its own separate residence, and it is not usual to share a house with one's grandparents or in-laws. American families are very mobile and are continually changing jobs and moving to other neighbourhoods. It is estimated that the average American family moves about once every five years. Child care in an American family is exclusively the responsibility of the parents, and children are taught to be independent at an early age. When they become adults, most children leave their parents' house and set up their own households even though they are not married.

The American family today is undergoing real change. For example most families have fewer children today, and some choose to have none. In addition, more than 50 per cent of mothers work outside the home due to a combination of economic reasons and the changing social climate. Divorce

is quite common, and one of the most significant changes is that millions of children are being brought up by only one parent, usually the mother. Nevertheless, most divorced people remarry, and many of these remarriages include at least one child from a former marriage. Therefore, many new patterns of family life are emerging in the United States as well as in many West European countries.

THE BRITISH FAMILY

A "typical" British family used to consist of mother, father and their children, but in recent years there have been many changes in family life.

Some of these have been caused by new laws, and others are the result of changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier to get divorced, the number of divorces has increased. In fact one marriage in every three now ends in divorce. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Society is now more tolerant than it used to be of unmarried people, unmarried couples and single parents.

Another change has been caused by the fact that people are living longer nowadays, and many old people live alone following the death of their partners. As a result of these changes in the pattern of people's lives there are many households which consist of only one person or one adult and children (the same as in the USA).

You might think that marriage and the family are not so popular as they once were. However, the majority of divorced people marry again, and they sometimes take responsibility for a second family.

People in Great Britain move away from their home town to work, and so the family becomes scattered. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions. Although the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together.

In general, each generation is keen to become independent of parents in establishing its own family unit, and this fact can lead to social as well as geographical differences within a larger family group.

b) Look through the texts again and compare the American and the British family with the typical Belarusian one according to the points.

	The American family	The British family	The Belarusian family
A typical family			
Mobility of the family			
Child care			
Changes in family life			

IV. THINKING and DISCUSSION

1. *Answer the questions, discuss in small groups:*

1. What is a nuclear family / an extended family? Which type of a family is typical for the USA, for Belarus?
2. What is a marriage considered to be? Why is marriage becoming not so popular today as it used to be?
3. At what age do people usually marry in the USA and in our country?
4. What changes are happening to the traditional American family?
5. What is an engagement? Does such a thing exist in our country?
6. What kinds of marriage do you know?
7. Why has the number of divorces increased in recent years? Does it mean more unhappy marriages?
8. Are the American parents strict or permissive to their children? What can you say about the Belorussian parents?
9. When do the American young people leave their parents and start living separately? What can you say about young people in our country?
10. How should parents bring up their children? Should they be strict or permissive?
11. Should the household duties be shared by all the members of the family? Why?
12. Should women work and make their own career or should they keep house and bring up children only?
13. What is a generation gap? Why do problems in relationships between parents and their teenage children appear? How to solve them?
14. Why do marriages break down? What are the rules for a happy marriage?
15. Family life and an institute of marriage are less important in the modern world than they were in the past. Do you agree? Why? / Why not?
16. Youth is said to be the best time of life. Others think that it is childhood. Which stage of life is the best in your opinion?
17. What advantages and disadvantages are there in being a child / a teenager / a young person / a grown-up person?
18. What are the main advantages and disadvantages of
 1. living single
 2. having children
 3. being married
 4. living with parents
 5. being the only child in the family
 6. having many sisters or brothers
 7. being a teenager
 8. having an arranged marriage
 9. having children when you are very young
 10. strict up-bringing and punishment for children

2. Comment on the following quotations.

1. "Many men can make a fortune, but very few can build a Family".
J. C. Bryan.
2. "Without a family, man, alone in the world, trembles with the cold."
Andre Malraux.
3. "To us family means putting your arms around each other and being there."
Barbara Bush
4. "The happiest moments of my life have been the few which I have possessed at home in the bosom of my family."
Thomas Jefferson.
5. "Every family has a skeleton in the cupboard."
John Galsworthy

3. Comment on the following sayings.

1. Home is where the heart is.
2. All happy families resemble one another, each unhappy family is unhappy in its own way.
3. Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut after.
4. We never know the love of our parents until we become parents ourselves.

UNIT II APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER

I. TOPICAL VOCABULARY

I.

1. absent-minded	рассеянный, невнимательный
2. arrogant / haughty / insolent / presumptuous / overbearing	заносчивый, высокомерный, надменный
3. attentive	внимательный
4. attractive	привлекательный
5. bald	лысый
6. be dressed in smth	быть одетым во что-либо
7. broad-shouldered	широкоплечий
8. calm	спокойный
9. capable of smth / able	способный
10. confident	уверенный
11. considerate	внимательный; отзывчивый
12. consistent	последовательный
13. courageous / brave / bold	храбрый, отважный, смелый
14. courage / bravery	храбрость, смелость, мужество
15. curious	любопытный, любознательный
16. curly	кудрявый, вьющийся (о волосах)
17. dark-haired	темноволосый
18. determined / resolute	решительный, твёрдый, стойкий
19. emotional	эмоциональный
20. envious	завистливый
21. envy	зависть
22. even-tempered	уравновешенный
23. fair-haired	светловолосый
24. frank / honest	откровенный, честный
25. generous	великодушный / щедрый
26. gentle	мягкий, добрый / нежный
27. gifted / talented	одаренный, талантливый
28. gloomy	мрачный, угрюмый, унылый
29. good-looking	красивый
30. grey-haired	седой
31. greedy	жадный
32. honest / frank	честный, откровенный
33. handsome	красивый (о мужчинах)
34. hot-tempered / quick-tempered	вспыльчивый

35. hypocritical	лицемерный
36. indifferent	равнодушный
37. industrious / hard-working / diligent	трудолюбивый, усердный
38. inquiring / inquisitive	любопытный, пытливый
39. intelligent	умный
40. jealous	ревнивый
41. jealousy	ревность; зависть
42. look one's age	выглядеть на свои годы
43. look old/young for one's age	выглядеть старым/молодо
44. mild	тихий, мягкий
45. moderate / temperate	спокойный, сдержанный
46. modest / shy / humble	скромный
47. narrow-minded	ограниченный, с предрассудками
48. narrow-shouldered	узкоплечий
49. naughty	непослушный, шаловливый
50. nervous	нервный / взволнованный
51. nosy / curious	любопытный
52. patient	терпеливый
53. polite / impolite	вежливый / невежливый
54. pragmatic	прагматичный, практичный
55. reserved / close	сдержанный, замкнутый
56. red-haired	рыжий, рыжеволосый
57. responsible (for)	ответственный
58. sensible / reasonable	благоразумный, здравомыслящий; здравый;
59. sensitive	впечатлительный, обидчивый; чувствительный
60. serious	серьезный
61. stubborn / obstinate	упрямый, упорный
62. straight	прямой
63. wavy	волнистый (о волосах)
64. well-built	хорошо-сложенный
65. well-cut	красиво очерченные (губы)

II.

1. add to one's attraction	делать более привлекательным
2. almond ['a:mənd] / almond-shaped	миндалевидные (глаза)
3. appeal to smb.	привлекать
4. aquiline	орлиный (о носе)

5. beard [brɛəd]	борода
6. to behave / to con'duct	вести себя
7. behaviour / 'conduct	поведение
8. bear no resemblance to smb.	быть непохожим на кого-либо
9. be characteristic of smb.	быть характерным для
10. be dressed up	быть разодетым
11. be in the habit of doing smth.	иметь привычку что-л. делать
12. be in one's mid/late 30s, 40s	быть в возрасте за 30, 40
13. be the perfect type of smb.	быть воплощением кого-либо
14. be very much the same in appearance	быть очень похожим внешне
15. beauty	красавица / красота
16. bulbous nose	нос картошкой
17. capricious [kə'prɪʃəs]	капризный, раздражительный; непостоянный, неустойчивый очаровательный
18. charming	близко посаженные (о глазах)
19. close-set	неуклюжий
20. clumsy	грубый
21. coarse / rude	жалостливый, сострадательный
22. compassionate	цвет лица
23. complexion	общительный
24. communicative / sociable	добросовестный
25. conscientious [kɒn(t)ʃɪ'en(t)ʃəs]	телосложение
26. constitution	сердечный, радушный
27. cordial	смуглый, темнокожий
28. dark-skinned	глубоко посаженные (о глазах)
29. deep-set	хрупкого телосложения
30. delicately built	с ямочками (о щеках) / ямочки
31. dimpled / dimples	одеваться со вкусом/ элегантно
32. dress tastily/cleanly/smartyly	обладать отменным здоровьем
33. enjoy good health	выразительный (взгляд, лицо)
34. expressive	сумасбродный / расточительный
35. extravagant	веснушчатый / веснушки
36. freckled / freckles	челка
37. fringe	суетливый, беспокойный
38. fussy (about smth)	великодушие / щедрость
39. generosity	нарушать слово
40. go back on one's words	добродушный, добрый;
41. good-humoured / good-natured / good-tempered	жизнерадостный, весёлый

42. good looks	хорошие внешние данные
43. good mixer	общительный человек
44. have a high opinion of oneself	быть о себе высокого мнения
45. have a way with smb.	располагать к себе, иметь подход к кому-либо
46. have smth. one's own way	поступать по-своему
47. hazel	карий (о глазах)
48. honesty	честность, правдивость, прямота
49. hooked	крючковатый (о носе)
50. hypocrisy	лицемерие, притворство
51. ill-bred	плохо воспитанный
52. ill-mannered	с плохими манерами
53. ill-tempered	с плохим характером
54. insincere / artificial / false	фальшивый, неискренний; искусственный, поддельный
55. intellectual	интеллектуальный, умный
56. intelligence	ум, смыслённость
57. lavish	щедрый; расточительный
58. listless / indifferent	равнодушный, безразличный
59. long-legged	длинноногий
60. look like smb.	быть похожим на кого-либо
61. morose / sullen / gloomy	замкнутый, сердитый, мрачный, угрюмый, печальный
62. moustache [mə'sta:ʃ]	усы
63. (of) medium height	среднего роста
64. (dis)obedient	(не)послушный, (не)покорный
65. open-handed	щедрый
66. open-hearted	открытый, чистосердечный; добрый, великодушный
67. patience	терпение
68. pensive / dreamy	задумчивый, мечтательный
69. plump	полный, толстый, пухлый
70. pointed	острый (о подбородке)
71. precocious	развитый не по годам
72. quarrelsome	вздорный, драчливый
73. responsive	отзывчивый, чувствительный
74. scrooge	скряга
75. scrupulous	добросовестный; тщательный
76. self-assured / self-confident	самоуверенный, самонадеянный
77. selfish	эгоистичный

78. sense of humour	чувство юмора
79. silky	шелковистый (о волосах)
80. snub-nosed	курносый
81. sympathetic	сочувственный; сочувствующий
82. sincere	искренний
83. sincerity	искренность
84. shrewd / witty	проницательный, остроумный
85. skinny / scrawny	тощий
86. slanting	раскосый (о глазах)
87. slender	стройный
88. slim	тонкий, изящный, стройный
89. solidly-built	крепкого телосложения
90. spendthrift	мот, транжира
91. specific feature	особенность, черта
92. stingy	скупой, жадный
93. sympathetic	сочувственный, сочувствующий
94. the very image of smb.	точная копия кого-либо
95. thrifty	экономный, бережливый
96. thoughtful	думающий, мыслящий
97. timid	скромный, робкий
98. tolerance	терпимость
99. tolerant	терпимый
100. ugly	уродливый
101. up-turned / turned-up nose	курносый / вздёрнутый нос
102. weak-willed	слабовольный
103. willful / strong-willed / self-willed	решительный; твёрдый, волевой, своевольный; упрямый
104. well-bred / well-brought up	хорошо воспитанный
105. wicked ['wɪkɪd]	злой, злобный / безнравственный
106. wrinkled / wrinkles	морщинистый / морщины

Conversational Formulas:

He is always the heart and soul of the company.

She has lost her good looks.

She is the picture of health.

They are as like as two peas.

They get along well with each other.

Он всегда — душа компании.

Она подурнела.

Она — кровь с молоком.

Они похожи как две капли воды.

Они хорошо ладят друг с другом.

II. READING and DISCUSSION

Read the text and make up questions to it in pairs, do the tasks after the text.

TEXT 1. CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE

Appearances are deceptive. It is a common truth; practically everyone has met at least someone whose character and appearance differ radically.

When one sees a tall, broad-shouldered youth, one expects him to be strong-willed and brave. One thinks: a model to follow! How often a good looking individual turns out to be petty, weak-willed or even cowardly. Then one thinks: a mediocrity!

At the same time everyone knows that a lot of great people were of a poor build: short and fragile. It didn't stop them from displaying intelligence and courage. Ingenuity does not depend on one's complexion or constitution.

Plump or fat people create an impression of generous and kind personalities. Strangely enough, rarely they may be thrifty, even greedy. One usually thinks: a scrooge!

On the other hand, thin or slim nervous ladies tend to be lavish. They like to buy and never think twice when they pay.

Has it ever happened to you that you come to an important office and see an important boss? You immediately evaluate his looks: round-faced, small narrow eyes, dimples on the cheeks and an upturned nose. What a kind-hearted person! A simpleton! You tell the boss of your troubles and expect immediate help. But the boss appears to be rude, harsh and wilful. You never get your help and think: a stone heart and an iron fist.

When someone sees a delicately built pretty blonde with curly hair, blue eyes, a straight nose and a high forehead, one is inclined to think that the beauty is intelligent and nice. It may be disappointing to think later: what a stupid, capricious, impolite bore!

On the contrary, when one sees a skinny brunette with ugly irregular features – a hooked nose, a pointed chin, close-set eyes and thin lips, strange thoughts come to one's head; because it is the image of evil people – cruel and cunning. It may be a relief some time later to find her a clever, gentle and good-mannered lady.

Nature likes to play tricks on us. But don't you think it is a present on the part of nature? Life becomes not a boring routine, but a brilliant kaleidoscope of characters and appearances which often clash.

1. In the list given below find antonyms and synonyms for each word in the box.

self-assertive, sincere, sensitive, willful, well-brought up, shy, temperate, generous, risky, cruel, overbearing, honest, monotonous, strong, nosy, greedy, hesitating, sullen, bold, weak-willed, kind, curious, close, gentle, exciting, open-handed, reserved, even-tempered, humble, severe, strong-willed, good-humoured, nervous, modest, pragmatic, hot-tempered, compassionate, obedient, uncertain, misleading, self-willed, cowardly, delicate, generous, courageous, haughty, mild, sociable, stingy, extravagant, gloomy, morose presumptuous, unconsidered, fussy, determined, solidly-built, weak, moderate, naughty, well-bred, reasonable, thrifty, good mixer, inquiring, quick-tempered, hypocritical, indifferent, uncommunicative, good-tempered, self-assure, ill-tempered, frank.

	<i>Adjective</i>	<i>Synonym</i>	<i>Antonym</i>
1.	arrogant		
2.	boring		
3.	fragile		
4.	harsh		
5.	brave		
6.	deceptive		
7.	lavish		
8.	resolute		
9.	tolerant		
10.	capricious		
11.	inquisitive		
12.	sensible		
13.	communicative		
14.	good-natured		
15.	self-confident		
16.	sympathetic		

2. Look at the words in the box and match them to the questions which aim to decide whether a person is like that.

Example: If you arrange to meet at 7 p.m., do you arrive at 7 p.m.?

Punctual

polite	lavish	brave	capricious	cunning
strong-willed	kind	intelligent	wilful	generous

1. Is it easy for you to read sophisticated science magazines?
2. Are you always willing to give money and presents to other people?
3. Are you willing to suffer pain and danger if it helps someone?
4. Do you always remember to say “please” and “thank you”?
5. Do you often change your mind?
6. Are you clever in deceiving people?
7. Will you buy something unnecessary just because it’ll look nice in your room?
8. Is it difficult to make you change by argument; to make you obey?
9. Are you willing to help people, to make them happy?
10. Are you always resolute when you make decisions?

3. Complete the sentences by describing the person’s appearance.

1. He is the kind of man you go for at once
2. Richard is quite good-looking ...
3. She is nice to look at ...
4. Her husband is over 50, but he doesn’t look his age.
5. When you meet him, the first thing you notice is ...
6. Little Cathy is as cute as a doll.

4. Pick out the necessary words and word-combinations which you would choose to describe people in the pictures below.

- 1) good-looking / plain / attractive / handsome / ugly / beautiful;
- 2) to be of medium height / tall / short;
- 3) slim / slender / stout / plump / fat / stooping / narrow-shouldered / broad-shouldered / long-armed / long-legged;
- 4) round / oval / pale / red / sallow / pretty / freckled face;
- 5) close-set / deep-set / slanting eyes;
- 6) upturned / fleshy / hooked / aquiline / straight nose;
- 7) finely-curved / thin / full / plump lips;
- 8) pointed / round / double / square chin;
- 9) grey / thin / wavy / curly / straight / short / long hair;
- 10) wear one's hair combed back / in plaits/done in a knot/ parted in the middle / on the right / left side.



5. Look at the students of your group and say:

- 1) who has the following type of hair:
 - a) straight, long, short, curly, wavy;
 - b) fair, dark, blonde, black, brown, grey.
- 2) whose constitution can be characterised as:
 - a) short, tall, of medium height;
 - b) slim, plump, very thin.
- 3) whose complexion is: pale, dark, pink.
- 4) who has: plump cheeks, hollow cheeks, cheeks with dimples.

6. Look at the models and try to understand how we use 1) look; 2) look like.

Note the difference between the questions 'How does he/she look?', 'What does he/she look like?'. Don't confuse these questions with 'What is he/she like?'

She looks gloomy.	1) How does she look?	mood, emotional state
She is slim, dark-haired, blue-eyed and wears her hair combed back.	2) What does she look like?	appearance
She is well-bred and intelligent, a bit shy and never lets you down.	3) What is she like?	character

Group the sentences in the following passages matching them with the proper question, as shown above. Translate the passages.

1. The girl was delicately-built, very slender, with full lips and deep-set eyes. They looked sad and made you feel sorry for her.
2. She was a lovely little girl of about five, plump, with an upturned nose and dimpled rosy cheeks. Her hazel eyes and silky long hair added to her attraction.
3. Melancholy and perplexed, the woman was sitting at the table. Her faded eyes were grave and she looked upset.
4. Cruel but very clever and shrewd, he was quite an extraordinary person.
5. Mark was dark-haired and romantically handsome, with his merry laugh and charm of the person who comes from this charming country, Spain.
6. Emily was full of anxiety. She was stubbornly British and didn't find India beautiful or exciting.
7. Rachel was a bit old-fashioned and she was sweet in a way. Her eyes were close-set and a little slanting but they didn't spoil her pale oval face.
8. He wasn't even that handsome: his proportions were wrong; he was too tall for his shoulders; his hair was too short; his arms were too long.
9. The immigration officer is wearing a dark-green uniform, like a soldier's, and there are two actual soldiers leaning against the wall beside him, in crisp blue shirts with short sleeves.
10. In front of Rennie there's a tiny woman, not five feet tall. She's wearing a fur coat and a black wool jockey cap tilted at an angle. She must be at least seventy but it's hard to tell.

7. Role-play the following situations.

- 1) Somebody had come to see you at home/in the office, etc. while you were away. Unfortunately s/he didn't introduce himself. You ask your mother/colleague several questions so that to guess who it was.
- 2) Your friend asks you to meet his/her aunt at the railway station and gives her description.

8. Work in small groups. Describe the following people: 1) one of your classmates;

2) one of your favourite film-stars, singers, musicians; 3) a well-known public figure.

Your partners should try to guess the name of the person you describe. Talk about the person's general appearance, face, clothes and anything

else that would help your partners to recognize him or her. Use the following expressions:

to have little make-up on the face;	to give somebody the impression of something;
to enjoy good health;	to be the perfect type of;
to be a picture of health;	to be dressed in something;
to lose one's good looks;	to wear/to be wearing something;
to look after one's appearance;	to have something on;
to have delicate features;	to be smartly/tastily/well dressed.
to be full of joy; to add to one's attraction;	

Read the text and answer the questions that are raised in it.

TEXT 2. PEOPLE'S CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

1) *What characteristics do you consider to be more attractive and less attractive in terms of intellectual ability?* There's no secret about the fact that every person has their merits (strengths and weaknesses) and what pleasure it is to be friends with someone whose positive traits of character dominate. On the one hand, contacting with a person alike is always interesting and fascinating, on the other hand it makes you strive for the ideal, to develop your own character so as to adjust to your friend.

A broad-minded personality, intelligent and well-read will undoubtedly attract anyone. Interlocution with them promises to enrich you spiritually, to broaden your knowledge. And an ill-read, unreasonable, shallow man or woman, on the contrary is hardly able to produce a good impression on you. Though in fact I consider innate qualities of a man to be of importance in comparison with intellectual abilities. A heart-to-heart talk, a friendly conversation with a cheerful, amiable but at the same time serious and rational person makes you forget about troubles, to escape the boredom of life, to soothe the pain. I consider more attractive such characteristics as faithfulness, gentleness, honesty, flexibility, politeness, responsibility. Those of a hypocritical, cruel, false, vigorous nature are more likely to repel and less likely to come in contact with someone. As for attitudes towards life: easy-going, light-minded people are considered to be less reliable.

2) *What qualities do you think are needed in a good friend?* In fact I consider it to be a sort of philosophical problem. I agree with the idea that a good friend is one ready to sacrifice his well-being for happiness of a close person. I appreciate such qualities as warm-heartedness, sense of humour, enthusiasm, ability of being in high spirits.

3) *How do you think your character has changed over the past 5 years?* In fact the five years of my life has been the most interesting. And I think that my character has changed and I hope for the best, though it's evidently not up to me to judge. When graduates we're supposed to be well-read, intelligent and broad-minded. And it is a step towards a further perfection of intelligent abilities. It goes without saying and is beyond all doubts that the 5-year period left a great imprint on our characters, on us as personalities & certainly as professionals.

4) *Are there any aspects of your character you still don't like?* Though over the past five years I've achieved a certain success, positive results in the sphere of acquiring the skills, abilities and qualities required of a teacher and of an ordinary man, representative of any profession still I admit that some of them need to be perfected. Sometimes I fly into extremes, either too bold or too hesitant, either cautious or too rash. It's also characteristic of me to be shy in some situation.

1. *List the most necessary and the most important to your mind qualities of character in*

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| a) a good parent | d) a good student |
| b) a good friend | e) a good specialist |
| c) a good wife / husband | f) a good teacher |

2. *Fill in the table with the qualities that describe your character and personality.*

Qualities that describe me	Qualities that might describe me sometimes	Qualities that can never describe me

3. *You've just joined a group of students at the University. Suppose the teacher asks you to introduce yourself to the other students, and to say something about yourself. What would you say? What adjectives do you think best describe your own character? How can you prove these characteristics?*

Pattern: Talkative — I'm talkative because I love to chat with my friends.

III. CULTURE CONNECTIONS

Make up questions to the text and answer them in pairs.

TEXT 3. THE ENGLISH CHARACTER

The national character of the English has been described in different ways, but most commentators agree over one quality, which they describe as a sense of superiority or “insular pride”. English patriotism is based on a deep sense of security. Englishmen as individuals may have been insecure, threatened with the loss of their job, unsure of themselves or unhappy in many ways. But as a nation they have been secure for centuries.

Foreigners have many ideas about what the English like. For example, some people say the English are always cold and reserved, this means that they don't talk much to strangers, and don't show much emotion. This apparent coldness of Englishmen has been almost universally noted by the foreigners. But they also confess that once one gets to know an Englishman better, he turns out to be a very companionable fellow.

Some believe the English eat porridge for breakfast and read The Times every day. The Welsh, Scottish and Irish also have a thing or two to say about what they think the English are like with reference to the British Empire. And, of course, the English themselves have plenty of ideas about what they are, such as being proud of having one of the oldest parliaments in the world.

English people are famous for their habit of politeness. The English are a well-disciplined people and it is probably no exaggeration to say that they have the best manners in the world. They all know how to hold their knife and fork and how to behave in society. Besides they are never rude. Coarse expressions are hardly ever used. You may be struck by the fact that life in Britain is less noisy. It is considered polite to give up one's seat to a woman who is standing, to open a door for her, carry things for her, and so on. Most British people expect the person in front of them to hold the door open for them. People think you are rude, if you don't do this. Most British people queue when they are waiting for a bus or waiting to be served in a shop.

The traditional love of English people for tea is well known. They like to drink tea with milk. They have their five-o'clock tea not only at home or in offices, but also in tea-rooms and tea-shops, which can be found in every town.

British people keep their old traditions and are very proud of them. They are famous for their sense of humour. And, of course, English people are fond of sports. Many continentals think life is a game; the English think

cricket is a game. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider something unfair, they say "That isn't cricket".

The typical feature of the English is their love of games. They love playing all of them. They play football and cricket; games are nowhere so popular as in England. But however childish at their games they are very serious in business.

The British have long been famous as a nation of animal-lovers. There is a pet in nearly every family and often the family dog or cat has a special chair near the fire, special food and a special place in the hearts of its owners. All this doesn't mean that the English differ from other human beings. They certainly feel the same emotions: jealousy, envy, joy and happiness as others— only their external reactions are different.

When one speaks of the English, one usually means all the nations living within the borders of the United Kingdom — Scots, Welsh or Irish. The difference between these nations is great enough for everyone who lives in Britain, but for the outside world it is less apparent.

A nation is born from its land, its history, its art, its traditions and its institutions. These things work together to make people what they are. But above all, a nation is made up of people, and although there are things they all share, all of those people are different. We can say there is still a "British nation," and one of the most characteristic features of Englishmen is their traditions, which they respect, and which they have kept for centuries. The traditions don't only accumulate the experience and wisdom of many generations, but they bring some stability into the rapidly changing world.

1. Prove the following statements:

- 1) The British are conservative, cool and reserved.
- 2) The British value their traditions.
- 3) The British are trend-setters in life styles.
- 4) The British are “a nation of shopkeepers”.

2. List the qualities that are typical for the English national character.

3. List the qualities that are typical for the Belarusian national character.

4. Is it true about stereotyped national characteristics?

IV. THINKING and DISCUSSION

1. Answer the questions, discuss in small groups:

1) Appearance

1. Did the notion of the ideal human form change over the centuries?
2. Who do you consider to be the most attractive man/woman of all time?
3. Do you think the build sometimes determines the character?
4. Do you think our appearance reflects the life that we have led? Can you think of examples from literature?
5. How do you solve your beauty problems? Do you watch your weight? Do you keep to a diet? Do you keep fit?
6. Do you go in for any kind of sport?

2) Character and Personality

1. What characteristics do you consider to be more attractive and less attractive (in terms of intellectual ability, attitudes towards life, attitudes towards other people)?
2. What qualities do you think are needed in a good friend / in a good parent / in a good specialist?
3. How do you think your character has changed or developed over the past five years?
4. Are there any aspects of your personality you still don't like and would like to change or even get rid of?
5. How would you say our national character is different from that of the British?
6. How much truth is there in stereotyped national characteristics?

2. Find the Russian equivalents for the following proverbs, explain their meanings and use them in sentences of your own.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. A good name is better than riches. | 6. He that is full of himself is very empty. |
| 2. Appearances are deceitful. | 7. Beauty lies in lover's eyes. |
| 3. A word is enough to the wise. | 8. You cannot judge a tree by its bark. |
| 4. All is not gold that glitters . | |
| 5. Handsome is as handsome does. | |

3. Translate the following quotations and comment upon them.

1. 'The better I get to know men, the more I find myself loving dogs'
Charles de Gaulle
2. 'I sincerely wish ingratitude was not so natural to the human heart as it is.'
Alexander Hamilton

UNIT III DWELLING. HOME AND HOUSE

I. TOPICAL VOCABULARY

I.

1. appliance	устройство, прибор
2. armchair	кресло
3. apartment	квартира
4. balcony	балкон
5. bathroom	ванная комната
6. basement	подвал, фундамент
7. bedroom	спальня
8. bedside table	тумбочка
9. bedspread / cover	покрывало
10. blind / curtain	штора
11. block of flats	многоквартирный дом
12. bookcase	книжный шкаф
13. building	здание
14. carpet	ковёр
15. ceiling	потолок
16. cellar	подвал, погреб
17. central heating	центральное отопление
18. chair	стул
19. chandelier [ʃændə'liːə]	люстра; канделябр
20. luster ['lʌstə]	люстра
21. chest of drawers	комод
22. china	фарфор
23. closet	стенной шкаф, чулан, кладовка
24. coffee table	журнальный столик
25. convenience	удобство
26. convenient	удобный
27. cosy	уютный
28. cooker	плита
29. corridor	коридор
30. cottage	коттедж, домик
31. country-house	загородный дом
32. crockery	фарфоровая и фаянсовая посуда
33. crystal	хрусталь
34. cupboard	шкаф, сервант
35. decorate	оформлять, украшать

36. dining room	столовая
37. double bed	двуспальная кровать
38. drawing room / sitting-room/ living room / lounge	гостиная
39. dressing-table	туалетный столик
40. fireplace	камин
41. floor	пол
42. fridge / refrigerator	холодильник
43. furniture	мебель
44. garage ['gærɑ:ʒ]	гараж; ставить в гараж
45. hall	прихожая; зал, холл
46. hangings	портьеры
47. kitchen	кухня
48. lamp	лампа
49. sofa	диван
50. vacuum cleaner	пылесос
51. wardrobe	шкаф-гардероб
52. washing machine	стиральная машина

II.

1. be crammed up with furniture	быть заставленным мебелью
2. be cramped for space	мало места
3. be short of light	мало света
4. blanket	одеяло
5. building society	строительное общество
6. bungalow	бунгало
7. bunk bed	двухъярусная кровать
8. camp bed	раскладушка
9. coat rack	вешалка
10. cooker hood	вытяжка
11. crammed up with things	забитый вещами
12. curtain rail	карниз
13. cushion	диванная подушка
14. cutlery	столовые приборы
53. detached house	отдельный дом
15. dinner set	столовый сервиз
16. dustbin / rubbish bin	мусорное ведро
17. entrance / exit	вход / выход
18. feel at home	чувствовать себя как дома
19. fence	забор
20. front of the house	фасад дома

21. furnish	меблировать, обставлять
22. hedge	изгородь
23. houseplant	комнатное растение
24. housewarming party	новоселье
25. interior	интерьер
26. know where things go	знать, где что лежит
27. lavatory/toilet/water closet/WC	туалет
28. let a flat	сдавать квартиру
29. look out onto ...	выходить на ... (об окнах)
30. mansion	особняк, большой дом
31. mantelpiece	каминная полка
32. modern accommodations / conveniences	современные удобства
33. move in/to	въезжать, переезжать
34. neighbor	сосед
35. nursery	детская комната
36. one/two/...-storeyed house	одно/двух/...этажный дом
37. oven	духовка
38. papered	оклеенный обоями
39. parquet	паркет
40. pillow	подушка
41. radiator	батарея
42. real estate agency	агентство недвижимости
43. repair	ремонт; ремонтировать
44. rent a flat	снимать квартиру
45. running water	водопровод
46. self-contained flat	отдельная квартира
47. semi-detached house	один из двух домов под общей крышей
48. share a room / a flat with smb	проживать в одной комнате / квартире с кем-либо
49. single bed	односпальная кровать
50. sink	раковина (на кухне)
51. sky-scraper	небоскрёб
52. spacious	просторный
53. standard lamp	торшер
54. stereo system	стереосистема
55. stool	табурет
56. storeroom	кладовая
57. stove	плита, печь

58. tap	кран
59. tea set	чайный сервиз
60. threshold	порог
61. tiled	покрытый кафельной плиткой
62. upholstered furniture	мягкая мебель
63. blinds/shutters/ jalousie	жалюзи
64. wall lamp	бра
65. wall-paper	обои
66. wall units	стенка
67. wash-basin	раковина
68. window-sill	подоконник
69. yard / back yard	двор
70. parking place/ parking lot	парковка, стоянка

II. READING and DISCUSSION

Read the text and be ready to describe your own house.

TEXT 1. MY HOME

Our family lives in a new block of flats in the suburbs. It is a new nine-storeyed building which is located in a quiet district. We live on the fifth floor. There is a shop on the ground floor. Our flat is large and comfortable. There are four rooms in the flat. It has all modern conveniences: running (cold and hot) water, electricity, gas, a lift, a rubbish chute and telephone.

The flat we live in is really lovely. Though there are four rooms in our flat the living-room we like best because in the evenings we gather here, have tea, watch TV, have a pleasant chat and rest. It is the largest and most comfortable room in our flat. The big window faces the lake. The curtains on the window match the wall-paper and it makes the room lovely. The living-room is well furnished. There are two comfortable armchairs and a sofa, a small coffee-table, a TV-set in the corner of the room, a wall unit and a folding table. There's an antique standard lamp between the sofa and the arm-chair. On the right there is a large aquarium with exotic fishes. On the floor there is a lovely Persian fitted carpet. On the walls you can see two pictures and some bookshelves. There is a nice modern chandelier on the ceiling.

We have two bedrooms: one is for our parents and another one is for children. Our bedrooms are a bit smaller than the living-room and not so light. The bedrooms' windows are also smaller. They look out onto the yard. In my parents' room there is a double-bed, two bedside tables, a built-in wardrobe and some pictures on the walls. An alarm-clock and a small lamp

with a pink lamp-shade are on the bedside table. At the opposite wall there is a dressing-table with a dressing stool near it.

My bedroom serves me as a study, too. There isn't much furniture in it. Here you can see a single bed, a desk with a computer on it. A desk-armchair is standing before it. There are thick blinds on the window. There are books on the shelves all round the walls of the room. In the right-hand corner there is a bookcase full of many books. Among them you can find classical and contemporary literature, detective and historical novels, lyric poems, professional and technical literature. A small table with a TV-set is standing in the left-hand corner.

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 but it's also the main meeting place for family and friends. The kitchen is conveniently arranged. Here you can see a kitchen table, four stools, a cupboard for dishes, a fridge and a number of shelves for pans, frying-pans and other kitchen utensils. The gas stove is opposite the entrance door. We also have a dish washer and a microwave oven.

Then we have a bathroom. In it there is a bath with a shower and a wash basin with a mirror over it. To the right of the mirror there is a towel-rail, to the left of it there is a shelf to keep tooth-brushes, tooth-paste and soap on. The washing machine is also here.

The hall is not very large. There is a hall-stand, a wardrobe, a round mirror on the wall and a shag rug on the floor in front of the door. The telephone is on the small table under the mirror.

We try to do our best to keep our flat tidy, cosy and comfortable.

Read the text and be ready to describe the house of your dream.

TEXT 2. THE HOUSE OF MY DREAM

I think that everybody has imagined his dream house. Very few of us have such an opportunity to live in a house of their dreams. Sometimes I really feel bored with living in the block of flats because there isn't much space, we must get on well with our neighbours. For me, my home is the place where I can do what I want, feel safe, relax and enjoy spending my time with my family. If everyone could choose the house where he would like to live, I'm sure, it would be very different houses because we have different tastes, needs, and preferences.

Some day I would like to live in my own house, on the outskirts. There wouldn't be many houses in the neighbourhood, the place would be very calm and the landscape very picturesque. The house would be very beautiful, made of wood. It shouldn't be very big and not high. Near this

house there would be a small forest and a lake or a river. There would also be a beautiful and big garden near my house, where I would plant a lot of different flowers. The forest, lake and the garden would make this house very attractive and beautiful. There would be about eight rooms in my house. First of all, there would be a modern kitchen, a big living room, decorated traditionally. I would like to have a small library full of interesting books in my house. Of course, I would have my bedroom with a magnificent view through the window. I would like to see something very beautiful like a forest, lake or river.

That's the description of the house of my dreams. I hope that some day I will be able to afford myself to live in a house like this.

1. Insert "comfortable", "convenient" or "cosy".

- 1) Will it be _____ for you to start working tomorrow?
- 2) The whole atmosphere was _____.
- 3) My brother has a very _____ car.
- 4) Are you _____?
- 5) I never feel _____ with him.
- 6) This is a _____ tool for the job.
- 7) Your little room is very _____.
- 8) The flat is _____ and _____.
- 9) They are having a _____ chat.
- 10) Make yourself _____.
- 11) We must arrange a _____ time and place for the meeting.
- 12) Will the 4.30 train be _____ for you?

2. Insert "house" or "home". Comment on the proverbs above (1 – 6).

- 1) My _____ is my castle.
- 2) There is no place like _____.
- 3) East or West _____ is best.
- 4) Men make _____, women make _____.
- 5) Dried bread at _____ is better than roast meat abroad.
- 6) People who live in glass _____, shouldn't throw stones.
- 7) Mary, go and call the cattle _____.
- 8) When a child, I used to keep the _____.
- 9) San Francisco was _____ to them for years.
- 10) Gomel is my _____ town.

3. Expand the following statements. Make use of the prompts in brackets.

1. Robert says he is quite happy about his new cottage.
(to be located, to face smth, to be spacious, to be modern).
2. Jane is not fully satisfied with her new flat.
(to be situated, to be inconvenient, to look down on, to lack sunshine).
3. Bob is so glad they've moved into a new house.
(to overlook, to be close to, to be good-sized, to have modern conveniences, to have a room to oneself).
4. Claire dislikes her present home.
(to leave much to desire, to leak, to creak, to need decorating).
5. Richie is pleased with his parents' flat.
(to be situated in a quiet location, not to take much time to get to one's work, to be a well-planned flat, to have papered/tiled walls).
6. Maggie would like to move into the country and live in the sort of house she'd really enjoy living in.
(to be surrounded by fields and meadows, to catch a lot of sunshine, to be really old with lots of land, to have an open fire).

4. a) Read and translate the text.

The Randolf sisters, Sadie and Esther, live just a block away from each other. Sadie constantly complains that the people in town are cold and unfriendly, while Esther finds them warm and pleasant.

Although Sadie can't see it, the difference is in the way they approach those people. Sadie and her husband have a lovely house. It's filled with beautiful antique furniture and glassware that is so fragile it could easily be broken by a careless guest or adventurous child. Whenever someone is visiting, Sadie and her husband are constantly "straightening up". Their behaviour seems to indicate that they put more of an emphasis on the looks of their house than on the comfort of their guests. As a result, their nervous guests behave with excessive care — and they leave as soon as possible.

In contrast, Esther's house is not fancy at all. In fact, it's almost shabby. But she and her husband have a relaxed, friendly attitude toward visitors, who don't have to worry about an accident occurring with an expensive piece of furniture or vase. Esther's house is a place where people can drop in, put their feet up on the coffee table, and feel at home.

b) Answer the questions.

1. Whose house, Sadie's or Esther's, appeals to you? Why?
2. Which one would you drop in? Why?
3. In what houses do you feel at home? Why?

4. What do you think of those hosts who put more emphasis on the looks of their house than on the comfort of their guests?

5. What house would you call lovely?

6. What house would you call shabby?

7. What does home mean to you?

c) Make up dialogues:

1) between Sadie, her husband and their guests;

2) between Esther, her husband and their guests.

5. Speak about the flat where you live. Make use of the following questions and topical vocabulary.

1. Where do you live? How many floors does the house have? Is it a block of flats or not? How many rooms are there in your house / flat?

2. What modern facilities does your flat offer? Do you have electricity, running water, gas, a telephone, a radio, an air conditioner?

3. What furniture do you have at home?

4. How is your flat lighted?

5. What kind of curtains (hangings, blinds) do you have? Do they go well with the wallpaper?

6. Is your flat crammed with things?

7. What makes your flat look cosy?

8. Do you have a convenient working space or a desk at home? Where do you keep your books, documents and other things?

9. Do you have a convenient place for rest at home?

10. How is your own room furnished?

6. Ask your partner the following questions. Then summarize what his/her answers suggest about his/her ideas about home. Compare the answers with your ideas.

What is home for you?

1. Do you think a home is a place where ...

1. you are secure and warm?

2. you feel always comfortable and cosy?

3. you can be alone?

4. you can keep all your possessions?

5. you can bring up a family?

6. you can entertain your friends?

7. you can make a lot of noise?

8. you can do what you want?

9. you have most of your memories?

10. you always want to go back to?
2. *Do you think a home is something*
 1. you can make beautiful?
 2. you can keep clean?
 3. you can show off to your friends?
 4. that will give you financial security?
 5. that everybody needs?

7. *Describe some of your familiar places (the classroom, the library, your father's office, etc.) One of the descriptions is done for you.*

Our Classroom

Our classroom is on the first floor. It is not very large but rather cosy. It has two large windows, so it's very light here. There are three rows of desks in our classroom, each has 3-4 desks. One row of desks is in the middle of the room, the others are on the left and on the right of it. In front of the desks there is a teacher's table. The blackboard is just behind it. There's a piece of chalk and a duster on the blackboard. On the walls there are some pictures. The pots with flowers stand on the window-sills.

8. *Discuss in small groups. What are the advantages and disadvantages of sharing a flat?*

SHARING A FLAT

Sharing a flat is certainly has some advantages. To begin with, it should be cheaper, and if you're sharing it with people that you get on well with, it's nice to have some company at home, rather than being alone and all on your own.

Also, the household chores are shared and that's very important, particularly when you're younger and living apart from your parents for the first time, it can be very enjoyable to live with people of your own age, who's interests and lifestyle you share. However, sharing a flat does have some distinct disadvantages. And the main one is that the flat is not your own. So you can't do what you want in it. What happens if your flatmate wants to play music? To certain extent you have to be unselfish. What is more – there can be little privacy. I want to say as you get older, it's probably better to live on your own. Having had my own flat for a few years, I would not like to have to share again.

Advantages	Disadvantages

Read the text and make a description of your favourite place from childhood. Make use of the italicized words and phrases.

TEXT 3. MY OLD ROOM

I remember many places from my childhood, but there is one place I remember best. It is my room in my old granny's house. My parents, my brother, and I lived in that house for ten years. My room was on the second floor.

I remember many details about that room. It was rectangular *in shape*, and the ceiling was very high. The walls were white. The floors were wooden. I remember it as a large room but it was probably *of normal size*. *On the outside wall*, there was a large window. Through the window, we were able to see the lights of the city at night. *On the other side of the window*, there was a bed, one for my twin brother and one for me. It was actually "our" room, we shared it. Under the window, there was a writing desk with two chairs. This is where we did our homework. *On the adjacent wall*, there were two doors. One opened into a closet, and the other led to a bathroom. *On the wall opposite* the window, there was a chest of drawers with several pictures above it. One picture was of my mother and father. Another was my brother and me in childhood. *On that wall*, there were also awards that my brother and I had earned for being good students in elementary school.

Many beautiful memories go with that room. One time, Mayor of the city came to visit my father who was a veteran of war. I was in my room doing my homework, and my father brought him into my room to meet me. I will never forget that! I also remember the times when I woke up hungry in the middle of the night. I would get up and head *out of my room to the kitchen* for a snack. Often, I would run into my father coming out of my parents' room across the hall. He *was on his way* to the refrigerator, too. Oh, I wonder if I will ever see that room again.

III. CULTURE CONNECTIONS

Skim the text to raise your cultural awareness of a typical house of an Englishman. Then, describe a typical English house using the vocabulary and style of the reading.

Make up questions to the text and answer them in pairs.

TEXT 4. THE HOUSE OF AN ENGLISHMAN

Many families in London live in flats, but most people live in their own houses in the suburbs. Most of London's suburban houses consist of

two floors, the ground floor and the first floor. All in all there are six or seven rooms in the house.

On the ground floor there's usually a dining room, a lounge, a kitchen and a hall. In the hall you can see a stand for hats, coats and umbrellas. A staircase leads from the hall to the landing on the first floor. On this floor there are three or four bedrooms, a bathroom and a lavatory. On the top of the roof there are three chimneys. In front of the house they have a small garden, in which they grow flowers: roses, tulips and so on. At the back of the house there's a much larger garden with a lawn and some fruit trees. They can grow vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions and tomatoes. At the side of the house there is a garage, where they can keep their car. The garden is enclosed by a fence, with a gate in it.

Scan the text for some particular information about the most traditional types of houses in Great Britain.

TEXT 5. DWELLING IN BRITAIN

In Great Britain families prefer to live in houses rather than flats. Over 70% of people live in houses and only about 20% live in flats. About 35% of people own the houses they live in or buy them with money borrowed from a bank or building society.

There are different types of housing in Britain.

Terraced house is a type of house which resembles our blocks of flats. The difference is that each entry usually belongs to one family. A number of entries are attached to each other in a long row under one roof. Terraced houses are usually found in towns and cities and many were built in the 19th or early 20th century as houses for workmen. Today, Victorian terraced houses are very popular city homes. In earlier times, terraced houses were also called town houses. These have three or four stories and very large rooms, and town houses are now very expensive and fashionable.

In the 1930's a large number of semis were built. They share a central wall, which divides the house into two parts. Typically, a semi has a small garden in front of it and a fence divides a larger garden at the back. Semis are still built where land is expensive.

A detached house is a separate building with land round it. More and more modern homes are detached, although in areas where building land is expensive, the houses may be very close to each other.

Country cottages are often old stone buildings which were part of a farm. Some country cottages are very old and they may have a thatched

roof. Today many people who work in the cities buy cottages so that they have a place to go for the weekend.

A bungalow is a house where all the rooms are on the ground floor. As there are no stairs, many older people dream of going to live in a bungalow when they retire.

A block of flats. In the 1950s and 1960s local councils cleared a lot of slums in the inner city areas and knocked down terraced houses in very poor areas. They built blocks of flats or tower blocks which can vary from 3-5 storeys high up to 10-20 storeys high. Each storey contains 5 or 6 flats for families. But people don't like to live in them because there are many social problems.

The country mansion. Very few of the British live in country mansions. Today many mansions are used as restaurants, hotels, old people's homes, etc.

Many British people are lucky enough to live in their own homes, and the great majority of these have a small garden. However, housing is a problem in many cities. Many young people have to live in, or share, small one-room flats called bedsitters, and the homeless are still a problem.

IV. THINKING and DISCUSSION

1. Answer the questions, discuss in small groups:

1. What do you like and what don't like about the place where you live?
2. What things would you like to have done to improve your room, flat or house?
3. What is your dream house: location, style, the interior decoration, furnishings and fittings and the garden?
4. What are the advantages and drawbacks of living in a block of flats / in a private house?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of living alone / with parents / with a flatmate?

2. Highlight the meanings of the proverbs, making up short situations. Tell them in class.

1. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
2. Do not burn your house to get rid of the mice.
3. As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.
4. Charity begins at home.
5. Home is where the heart is.
6. East or West — home is best.
7. Men make houses, women make homes.
8. A man's house is his castle.

3. Translate the following quotations and comment them.

1. "A man travels the world over in search of what he needs and returns home to find it."
George Moore

2. "Where we love is home - home that our feet may leave, but not our hearts."
Oliver Wendel Holmes

3. "Human beings are the only creatures on earth that allow their children to come back home."
Bill Cosby

4. "Home is the place we love best and grumble the most."
Billy Sunday

5. "Charity should begin at home, but should not stay there."
Phillips Brook

4. Match the idioms in the left column with their Russian equivalents in the right column. Think of the situations where you can use these idioms.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. to build one's castle upon the sand | A. выступать (перед аудиторией) |
| 2. to build castles in the air | B. указать кому-либо на дверь |
| 3. room at the top | C. припереть кого-либо к стенке |
| 4. to do something under the table | D. создавать что-либо непрочное |
| 5. to be in the chair | E. ковёр-самолёт |
| 6. to take the floor | F. захлопнуть дверь перед носом |
| 7. a window on the world | G. председательствовать |
| 8. to camp on somebody's doorstep | H. верхняя ступенька социальной лестницы |
| 9. to shut the door in somebody's face | I. ломиться в открытую дверь |
| 10. to show somebody the door | J. строить воздушные замки |
| 11. to force an open door | K. окно в мир |
| 12. to call somebody on the carpet | L. у стен есть уши |
| 13. a magic carpet | M. дать кому-либо нагоняй |
| 14. walls have ears | N. делать что-либо секретно |
| 15. to drive somebody to the wall | O. обивать пороги |

UNIT IV
MEALS. EATING OUT. TABLE MANNERS

I. TOPICAL VOCABULARY

I.

1. appetite	аппетит
2. appetizer / starter	закуска
3. bake	печь
4. beef	говядина
5. beefsteak / steak	бифштекс
6. beverage / drink	напиток
7. biscuit	печенье
8. boil	варить, кипятить
9. book the table	заказать столик
10. breakfast	завтрак
11. buffet ['bufeɪ]	буфет
12. cafe ['kæfeɪ]; Am.[kæ'feɪ]	кафе
13. cafeteria	кафетерий
14. cake	пирожное, кекс
15. canteen	столовая (фабричная, заводская)
16. chop / cutlet	отбивная котлета
17. cocoa	какао
18. coffee	кофе
19. cook	готовить
20. course	блюдо
21. cuisine [kwɪ'zi:n]	кухня, кулинарное искусство
22. delicious / tasty	вкусный
23. dessert [dɪ'zɜ:t]	десерт
24. dinner	обед
25. eat out	есть в ресторане, кафе и пр.
26. fried eggs	яичница
27. frying pan	сковорода
28. garnish	гарнир
29. gravy	мясной соус, подлива
30. hard-boiled /soft-boiled eggs	яйца, сваренные вкрутую / всмятку
31. have a sweet tooth	быть сладкоежкой
32. have breakfast / lunch	завтракать
33. have dinner	обедать
34. have supper	ужинать
35. have meals	есть, принимать пищу
36. keep / stick to a diet	соблюдать диету

37. be on a diet	быть на диете
38. lay the table	накрывать на стол
39. mutton	баранина
40. oven	духовка
41. overdone / underdone / raw	пережаренный / недожаренный / сырой
42. pan	сковорода, кастрюля, противень
43. pastry	выпечка, кондитерские изделия
44. pie	пирог
45. pizzeria	пиццерия
46. porridge	жидкая овсяная каша
47. refectory	столовая (в колледже)
48. roast / fry	жарить, запекать
49. sandwich	бутерброд
50. sauce [sɔ:s]	соус, подливка
51. saucer	блюдец
52. saucepan	кастрюля
53. snack bar	закусочная
54. soft drink	безалкогольный напиток
55. specialty	фирменное блюдо
56. spicy / hot	острый
57. supper	ужин
58. taste smth	попробовать что-либо
59. waiter	официант

II.

1. a la carte menu [ala'ka:t 'menju:]	меню на выбор
2. aperitif	аперитив
3. baking pan	форма для выпечки
4. be overweight	иметь лишний вес
5. be ready for dinner ...	быть готовым пообедать
6. be seated at the table	сидеть за столом
7. bring to the boil	довести до кипения
8. bun / roll	булочка
9. calorie/calory	калория
10. casserole	запеканка / кастрюля
11. chew	жевать
12. condiment	приправа, специя
13. continental breakfast	континентальный завтрак
14. corn flakes	кукурузные хлопья

15. crust	корка (хлеба), корочка (пирога)
16. delicatessen [delɪkə'tesn]	деликатесы; гастроном; кулинария
17. drink to smth.	пить за что-либо
18. dough [dəu]	тесто
19. doughnut	пончик, пышка
20. dumpling	клецка
21. eat with a fork/fingers	есть вилкой/руками
22. eclair [eɪ'kleɪə]	эклер
23. fast food restaurant	ресторан быстрого обслуж.
24. fattening products	продукты, от которых полнеют
25. fillet ['fɪlɪt]	филе
26. firm / stiff dough	густое тесто
27. fish and chips	рыба с жареным картофелем
28. flaky dough / puff pastry	слоёное тесто
29. glutton	обжора
30. gourmand ['guəmənd]	лакомка, гурман
31. go Dutch	платить свою долю
32. groan with food	ломиться от еды
33. home-made preserves	домашние консервы
34. hot drink	горячительный напиток
35. inedible	несъедобный
36. jelly	желе
37. lard	сало, жир
38. lay the table for two	накрыть стол на двоих
39. lose weight / put on weight	худеть / набирать вес
40. marmalade	апельсиновый джем
41. meat balls	тефтели; фрикадельки
42. meat/fish/sweet course	мясное/рыбное/сладкое блюдо
43. mince	крошить, рубить / фарш
44. mix	смешивать
45. muffin	горячая булочка / оладья / кекс
46. mustard	горчица
47. pancake	блин
48. paste	паста / паштет / пастила / халва
49. pasta [pæstə]	паста, макароны
50. pickles	соленья, маринады
51. portion	порция
52. powdered sugar	сахарная пудра
53. raise a glass	поднять бокал

54. recipe ['resɪpɪ]	рецепт
55. rind / peel	очищать кожицу, кожуру плода
56. roll out	раскатать (тесто)
57. rusk	сухарь
58. Russian beet salad	винегрет
59. spronounce / propose a toast	произнести/ предложить тост
60. shortcrust	песочное тесто
61. shrimps	креветки
62. simmer	кипеть, закипать
63. souffle ['su:fl]	суфле
64. spaghetti	спагетти
65. stuff	начинять, фаршировать
66. substantial (meal)	плотный (о завтраке, обеде)
67. swallow	глотать
68. table d'hote [ta:bl'dəʊt]	комплексный обед
69. tableware / china / pottery	столовая посуда / фарфоровая / фаянсовая посуда
70. take milk in one's coffee/tea	пить кофе/чай с молоком
71. takeaway food	блюдо, отпускаемое на вынос
72. waffle	вафля
73. wait on smb.	обслуживать кого-либо
74. whipped cream	взбитые сливки

1. Translate and remember the following conversational phrases.

1. What's on the menu?
2. to tip a waiter
3. Bon appetit!
4. breakfast/lunch/brunch/high tea/ dinner/supper consists of / includes.....
5. the menu includes (consists of...)
6. for the first /second course/dessert
7. Where can we get a quick meal?
8. Can you tell me if there's a restaurant around here?
9. I am hungry/starving/thirsty.
10. Can I reserve a table for two for 2 o'clock today?
11. What's the house specialty/speciality?
12. What shall we start with?
13. What wine do you recommend to go with meat?
14. Would you like a refill?
15. Help yourself to some more ...

16. Please, pass me ...
17. The meal is delicious/tasty/gorgeous/splendid
18. May I have the bill?
19. I'll treat you/ it's on me.
20. Let's go Dutch.
21. To your health / Cheers!
22. I don't care for fish in any shape or form.
23. I leave the choice to you
24. I am an immense/great/small eater.
25. Would you like some more gravy/dressing?
26. How is it prepared?
27. The cake is fattening/filling
28. I'll die from overeating.
29. I have a sweet tooth.
30. This dish makes my mouth water.
31. I'd like to have a bite/snack.
32. Let's go to the snack-bar/buffet/cafeteria/restaurant/pub/luncheonette.
33. Do they serve dishes a la carte or table d'hote?

a la carte [ala'ka:t] -- предлагаемый на выбор (обычно о еде в ресторане)

a la carte menu — меню на выбор

table d'hote [ta:bl'dəut]

1) табльдот (общий обеденный стол в гостиницах, ресторанах)

2) комплексный обед (обед из нескольких блюд, предлагаемый по фиксированной цене)

a three-course seasonal table d'hote dinner — комплексный обед из трёх сезонных блюд.

II. READING and DISCUSSION

Read the texts and be ready to tell about the British meals.

TEXT 1. THE BRITISH CUISINE

British cuisine varies widely, depending on what part of the country you're visiting. The cuisine of London, for example, is far different from the cuisine of Yorkshire, or the cuisine of tiny, unfamiliar regions scattered across the country and virtually unknown to Americans and the rest of the world. Many hold the opinion that the true cuisine of the British is not what is found in the big cities, but the unknown treasures of the table that are hiding in the farmlands and countrysides and old villages across the U.K.

If you wander the British countryside, and you stop at a local pub or restaurant for breakfast, prepare yourself for an experience. As discussed above, the classic British breakfast is a large meal, bigger than what we're used to as Americans, and most of it tends to be fried (terrible for your health). Fried bacon and eggs, fried bread, and fried tomatoes are standards in country cooking.

Asking for coffee with your breakfast in the UK is a big no-no. Give tea a try. British cuisine leans heavily on tea, served with milk and sugar, the latter of which is usually coarse, brown, and unrefined. Tea is served for any meal and any time in between. It's just as quintessentially British as it sounds.

Any typical British meal, whether it's breakfast, lunch or dinner, tends to have some form of potatoes. The British rely heavily on potatoes in the countryside, and they serve them in very traditional manners. A wonderful British treat is something called a pasty. Meat, potatoes, vegetables and warm gravy are wrapped in a flaky bakery crust and sold ready to eat. Pasties are treated like take-out sandwiches or fast food, as you can walk down the street with a paper cone or napkin wrapped around them. They keep your hands warm too, which is a must during the cold winters or rainy days.

The other major staple of typical British country food is fish and chips. Fish and chip shops abound in all cities in England. British fish and chips are amazingly crackly, cooked until the coating is rich brown and salty, and the meat inside tender, white, and flaky. Chips, or potato wedges, are served hot and crispy on the side, and generally the whole thing is smothered in as much vinegar and salt as the consumer's mouth and stomach can stand. There is something distinctly British about malt vinegar, which sits on the tables at restaurants like American ketchup.

The smells and flavours of traditional English cuisine are well worth experiencing. If you find yourself in Britain, take time out to explore the sites, the back pathways and rolling fields. And stop at a bakery for a pasty, stop at a shop for fish and chips. Order tea instead of coffee, if you drink that horrible stuff.

The British experience just isn't the same if you miss out on the marvelous tradition of authentic British food.

TEXT 2. THE BRITISH MEALS

The usual British meals are breakfast, lunch, tea and supper. Breakfast is generally bigger than you have on the Continent, though some English people like a “continental” breakfast of rolls and butter and coffee.

But the usual English breakfast is porridge or corn flakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade with buttered toast, and tea or coffee. For a change you can have a boiled egg, cold ham, or perhaps fish.

We generally have lunch at about one o'clock. The businessmen in London usually find it impossible to come home for lunch, and so they go to a cafe or a restaurant; but if I am making lunch at home I have cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner, the so-called leftovers), potatoes, salad and pickles, with a pudding or fruit to follow. Sometimes we have a mutton chop, or steak and chips, followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

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

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. We sometimes begin with soup, followed by fish, roast chicken, potatoes and vegetables, a sweet, fruit and nuts.

In my house as in great many English homes we make the midday meal the chief one of the day, and in the evening we have the much simpler supper – an omelette, or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs and sometimes just bread and cheese, a cup of coffee or cocoa and fruit.

But Uncle Albert always has "high tea". He says he has no use for these "afternoons teas" where you try to hold a cup of tea in one hand and a piece of bread and butter about as thin as a sheet of paper in the other. He's a Lancashire man, and nearly everyone in Lancashire likes high tea, they have it between 5 and 6 o'clock. They have ham or tongue and tomatoes and salad, or sausages, with good strong tea, plenty of bread and butter, then stewed fruit, or a tin of pears, apricots or pineapple with cream or custard and pastries or a good cake. And that's what they call a good tea.

1. Insert the right word (meal, food, course, dish).

1. We have three _____ a day: breakfast, dinner and supper.
2. I like to cook my _____ myself.
3. This _____ tastes bad. Don't eat it.
4. Breakfast in England is generally a bigger _____ than they have on the continent.
5. The most common third _____ at our canteen is compote.
6. Why don't you take a _____ of meat and vegetables?
7. Dinner consists of several _____.

8. I like to have a nice hot _____ in the evening.
9. Which _____ is tastier: boiled or fried?
10. Yesterday I tried to prepare a very special _____ from a French cookery book.

2. *Translate and remember the idiomatic expressions and make up your situations with them.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. After meat mustard | 5. Bread and butter |
| 2. Apple of discord | 6. It's not my cup of tea |
| 3. The apple of one's eyes | 7. As easy as pie. |
| 4. Bite off more than one can chew | |

3. *Complete the sentences with the proper verbs given below: to stir, to enjoy, to boil, to add, to leave, to pour, to put, to warm, to fill.*

How to make a cup of tea

1. the water.
2. the teapot.
3. the tea in the teapot.
4. the pot with boiling water.
5. the tea.
6. the tea for five minutes.
7. the tea into the cup.
8. milk and sugar.
9. your cup of tea.

4. **a)** *Make up an advertisement for the food you enjoy. Use the adverts below as a guide.*

1) For over 40 years, Original Minute Rice has been America's favourite instant rice. Because it's Light and fluffy. Perfect every time — in just 5 minutes.

2) Imagine tender, juicy pork drizzled with a silky, rich sauce. This one is worth serving on a special occasion.

3) Experience two of autumn's most treasured harvests, sweet apples and pears, baked in a pastry crust.

b) *Read your adverts in turn. Each student should find fault with the food advertised. Pattern:*

a) The ice-cream you advertise may be tasty, but I'm sure it's too cold for me. I hate having a sore throat.

b) Peanut butter is certainly very nourishing, but I don't like the way it smells.

c) It sounds like a great thing to eat, but I'm afraid it will stick to my teeth. Besides, it's too fattening.

5. Work in pairs. Imagine that you are going on a picnic. Make up dialogues discussing the food and utensils that you are going to take. You can use the following expressions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Why don't we take ... | 5. We are sure to need ... |
| 2. We can't do without ... | 6. ... will be of use, no doubt. |
| 3. ... is a must. | 7. It could be a good idea to |
| 4. We'll certainly need ... | take ... |

TEXT 3. THE BELARUSIAN CUISINE

Modern Belarusian cookery is based on old national traditions which have undergone a long historical evolution. But the main methods of traditional Belarusian cuisine are carefully kept by the people.

Common in Belarusian cuisine were dishes from potato which is called among people "the second bread". The Belarusians bring fame to their beloved potato in their verses, songs, dances. There are special potato cafes in the country where you can try various potato dishes. Potato is included into many salads, it is served together with mushrooms, meat; different pirazhki (patties) and baked puddings are made from it. The most popular among the Belarusians are traditional draniki, thick pancakes, prepared from shredded potatoes. A wide spread of potato dishes in Belarusian cuisine can be explained by natural climatic conditions of Belarus which are propitious for growing highly starched and tasty sorts of potatoes.

A lot of place in the diet of the Belarusians belongs to meat and meat products, especially to the pork and salted pork fat. One of the people's proverbs says: "There is no fish more tasty than tench, as well as there is no meat better than pork". The Pyachysta is one of the traditional holiday dishes. This is boiled, stewed or roasted sucking pig, fowl or large chunks of pork or beef. Dishes prepared from meat are usually served together with potatoes or vegetables such as carrot, cabbage, black radish, peas, etc. It is characteristic that many vegetable and meat dishes are prepared in special stoneware pots.

Among dishes from fish the Belarusians prefer yushka, galki and also baked or boiled river-fish without special seasonings. In general, what concerns the most common seasonings such as onions, garlic, parsley, dill,

caraway seeds, pepper, they are used very moderately in Belarusian cookery.

The choice Belarusian food are fresh, dried, salted and pickled mushrooms, and also berries such as bilberry, wild strawberries, red whortlberry, raspberries, cranberry and some others.

Of flour dishes the most popular is zacirka. Pieces of specially prepared dough are boiled in water and then poured over with milk.

The Belarusians prefer to use whole milk which affected some methods of making yoghurt and the so called klinkovy cottage cheese. In Belarusian cuisine the milk is widely used for mixing in vegetable and flour dishes. Myadukha, berezavik, kvas, beer are traditional Belarusian drinks.

1. Find English equivalents in the texts.

подавать традиционным образом;	измельченный картофель;
нечто недозволенное (табу);	тонкие блинчики;
чудесное лакомство;	приправленный луком и чесноком;
настоящая британская еда;	лучшая белорусская еда;
белорусская кулинария;	мучные блюда;
попробовать различные блюда;	глиняные горшочки.

2. Answer the questions.

1. What does the variety of British food depend on?
2. Where can you find British cuisine which is considered to be true?
3. What does the classical British breakfast consist of?
4. Is coffee a typical drink in Britain?
5. What is a pasty?
6. What is modern Belarusian cookery based on?
7. Why are potatoes called the second bread?
8. What are the most famous fish dishes?
9. How is zacirka cooked?
10. What are the traditional Belarusian drinks?

3. Speak about British and Belarusian food.

4. Answer the questions and do the tasks that follow.

- 1) What is your specialty? Can you share the recipe with the class?
- 2) Make a list of foodstuffs you hate and say why.

- 3) Which cuisine is the best in the world? Rank the following cuisines in order of preference and explain your choice. Russian, Mexican, Georgian, English, French, German, American, Chinese, Italian, Indian.
- 4) Prepare a report about some national cuisine, describe how some national dishes are cooked.

Read the text and be ready to speak about places to eat out in Great Britain.

TEXT 4. EATING OUT

Eating out in Britain is no problem at all. There are many places to eat. Their names are so different – a restaurant or café, cafeteria or coffee shop, pancake house or steakhouse, pizza place or sandwich shop, eatery or simply grill.

Some of them have proper names like «The Pines». Others are named after their owners like «Marie's» or former owners if the place has earned a good reputation. You can also eat at a take away place. When you buy something they ask “Here or to go?”. The competition is so strong that you can always find a good meal you can afford. From time to time nearly all restaurants make «Special offers» of cheaper meals. On Sunday one can find in the local paper and take advantage of a «Sunday brunch special».

All restaurants in Britain serve *table d'hote* and *a la carte* dinners. Table d'hote dinners are cheaper than a la carte ones. When you dine a la carte you order course by course, as you desire. But table d'hote dinner consists of several dishes, the choice is limited, and it is served at a fixed price.

In the middle of the day when employees or workers have a short break for lunch, they find it impossible to get home for this meal and so they take it in a self-service café, or a fast food restaurant as they just want to eat up quickly and are not much interested in its quality. There are a lot of such places to suit every taste and purse.

There are quite a large number of vegetarians in Britain and an even larger number who are concerned about their health. For them “Health food shops” are abundant in the country as well as delicatessens, or deli for short.

We can't but mention the so-called fish-and-chips shops, which serve this traditional English dish (fish is deep fried in oil and served with chips). Housewives find it convenient to buy it in the evening and take the meal home thus avoiding the process of cooking.

And, of course, the British pub (short for a «public house»). It is unique. This is not because it is different in character from bars and cafes

in other countries. It is because it is different from any other public place in Britain itself. Without pubs, Britain would be a less sociable country. A pub with forty customers in it is nearly much noisier than a café or restaurant with the same number of people in it. Pubs used to sell almost nothing but beer and spirits. These days you can get wine, coffee and some hot food as well. At one time it was unusual for women to go to pubs. These days parents can even take children with them if there is a garden at the back and the pub has a special children's certificate. One of their notable aspects is that there no waiter service. In pubs you have to go and fetch your drinks yourselves, you can get up and walk around – it is like being in your own house. Unlike other eating or drinking place, the staff are expected to know the regular customers personally and chat with them if they are not serving someone. It is also helped by the availability of pub games and, frequently, a television. It is notable that very few pubs have tables outside because the Victorians thought it was somehow not proper for people to be seen drinking.

Study the list of British table manners and do the tasks after the text.

TEXT 5. TABLE MANNERS

Although rules regarding table manners are not very strict in Britain, it is considered rude to eat and drink noisily. At formal meals, the cutlery is placed in the order in which it will be used, starting from the outside. The dessert spoon and fork are usually laid at the top of your place setting, not at the side.

After each course, the knife and fork should be laid side by side in the middle of the plate. This shows that you have finished and the plate can be removed. If you leave the knife and fork apart, it will show that you have not yet finished eating.

It is considered impolite to smoke between courses unless your hosts say otherwise. It is polite to ask permission before you smoke in people's homes.

In Britain smoking is now forbidden in many public places, e.g. in the underground, at the stations, in shops, in theatres and in cinemas.

The list of Do's and Don'ts

1. Do not attract undue attention to yourself in public.
2. When eating, take as much as you want, but eat as much as you take.
3. Do not eat too fast or too slowly, cut as you eat.
4. Take a little of every dish that is offered to you.
5. Sit up straight and face the table, do not put your elbows on the table while eating.

6. Do not reach across the table – simply say: “Would you please pass the salt”.
7. At a small party do not start eating until all are served. At a large party it is not necessary to wait for all. The hostess gives a signal to her guests by saying: “Start eating, please (your food will get cold)”.
8. There is no rule about eating everything on your plate, to indicate that you have had enough place knife and fork together, not criss-cross.
9. When refusing a dish simply say: “No, thank you”, when accepting – “Yes, please”.
10. Do not leave the spoon in your cup, when drinking tea or coffee.
11. Do not empty your glass too quickly.
12. Take a slice of bread from the bread-plate by hand, don't harpoon your bread with a fork.
13. Do not bite into the whole slice, break it off piece by piece.
14. Never spoil your neighbour's appetite by criticising what he is going to eat or telling stories which are not conducive for good digestion.
15. Chicken requires special handling. First cut as much as you can, and when you can't use a knife and fork any longer, use your fingers.
16. Never read while eating (at least in company).
17. When a dish is placed before you, do not eye it suspiciously as though it is the first time you have seen it, and do not give the impression that you are about to sniff it. No matter how surprised you are, take all in your stride.
18. Don't use a knife for fish, cutlets or omelettes.
19. In between courses don't make bread-balls to while the time away and do not play with the silver.
20. When you are being served, don't pick. One piece is as good as the next.
21. Don't lick your spoon. If you really feel that way about it, ask for a second helping.
22. Don't use a spoon for what can be eaten with a fork. The forks are placed at the side of the dish in the order in which they are to be used (salad fork, fish fork, meat fork).
23. When eating stewed fruit use a spoon to put the stones on your saucer.
24. Vegetables, potatoes, macaroni are placed on your fork with the help of your knife.
25. If your food is too hot, don't blow on it as though you were trying to start a campfire on a damp night.
26. Your spoon, knife and fork are meant to eat with, they are not drumsticks and should not be banged against your plate.
27. Don't sip your soup as though you wanted the whole house to hear.
28. Don't pick your teeth in company after the meal even if tooth-picks are

provided for the purpose.

29. And, finally, don't forget to say "Thank you".

1. Which of the following habits do you consider rude and why? Which of them, if any, do you consider acceptable only at home, and which do you consider completely unacceptable?

1. Helping yourself to food without asking;
2. Starting to eat before everyone is served;
3. Picking at food with your hands;
4. Reading at the meal table;
5. Resting your elbows on the table;
6. Reaching across the table in front of people;
7. Leaving the table before other people have finished;
8. Not thanking the cook;
9. Wiping your plate with bread.

2. Role-play the following situation: You've invited your friends to dinner but you're afraid that your little brother (sister) will break table manners. Explain to him (her) what s(he) should do to follow table manners.

3. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct place in the passages below.

a) Bill, take away, fast food, cookery books, ingredients, waiter, eat out, snack, dish, tip, menu, recipe.

I'm a terrible cook. I've tried hard but it's no use. I've got lots of ..., I choose a ... I want to cook, I read the ..., I prepare all the necessary ... and follow the instructions. But the result is terrible, and I just have a sandwich or some other quick So I often ... I don't like grand restaurants. It's not the expense, it's just that I don't feel at ease in them. First the ... gives me a ... which I can't understand because it's complicated and has lots of foreign words. At the end of the meal when I pay the ... I never know how much to leave as a ... I prefer ... places, like hamburger shops where you pay at once and sit down and eat straightway. And I like ... places, where you buy a meal in a special container and take it home.

b) Cutlery, vegetarian, diet, crockery, entertaining, sink, starter, side dish, napkin, main course, washing up, dessert.

Maureen often gives dinner parties at home. She loves ... She lays the table: puts the ... in the right places, sets out the plates and puts a clean white ... at each place. For the meal itself, she usually gives her guests

some kind of ... first, for example soup or melon. Next comes the ..., which is usually meat unless her guests are ... or if they're on a special ... with a ... of salad. For ... it's usually fruit or ice-cream, and then coffee. When everyone has gone home, she must think about doing the ..., as in the kitchen the ... is full of dirty

4. *You are going out for a meal. Put the following events into the correct order:*

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. look at the menu | 8. have the main course |
| 2. give the waiter a tip | 9. decide to go out for a meal |
| 3. have dessert | 10. sit down |
| 4. have the starter | 11. order the meal |
| 5. pay the bill | 12. leave the restaurant |
| 6. go to the restaurant | 13. ask for the bill |
| 7. book a table | |

5. *Complete each sentence with one of the endings*

- a) Dinner's nearly ready. Can you lay
- b) There's some meat in the fridge. Just warm
- c) Keep an eye on the milk or it might boil
- d) Jack likes his steak rare but I prefer mine well
- e) When we finish lunch, I'll do the washing
- f) I always cut roast beef with an electric carving
- g) Mary bought a lovely set of cups and
- h) They serve a very cheap three course
- i) I really enjoyed that freshly ground
- j) If you have finished eating I'll clear

- 1. ... up if you dry and put the dishes away.
- 2. ... it up in the microwave oven for a few minutes.
- 3. ... coffee you made for me this morning.
- 4. ... meal at the pub opposite the supermarket.
- 5. ... knife as it makes really thin slices.
- 6. ... the small table in the dining room?
- 7. ... saucers in the sales last week.
- 8. ... done, but not burnt if you see what I mean.
- 9. ... away the plates and bring the next course.
- 10. ... over and make a mess on the cooker.

III. CULTURE CONNECTIONS

TEXT 6. EATING OUT – SOME RULES FOR DINERS

If you don't very often eat out in a restaurant, you may need some advice — as the latest issue of the *Good Food Guide* points out. Several rules for people eating out are given, some of which seem perhaps to favour restaurant staff more than they are likely to help diners! For example the *Guide* tells its readers to be sure to phone up and cancel any booking they make which they can't keep. The restaurant may otherwise be holding a table and turning away customers at its busiest time. The *Guide* also advises you to ring up if you're going to be delayed by more than a quarter of an hour; if you don't, your table may be given to someone else and it's only polite according to the *Guide*.

Another rule they give is to let the restaurant know in advance if a member of your party has any special needs. So if you're eating with a small child, a very old person, a disabled person, a vegetarian or a Moslem let the restaurant know at least a day ahead so that you can all be sure of having better food and a happy time. A good restaurant owner will be only too happy to look after his guests' individual requirements.

Before you go inside the restaurant, make sure you spend some time reading the menu outside quite carefully. Try to notice what the prices include and what they don't include. In particular look for any mention of cover charges, service charge and VAT. You might be in for a nasty shock when the bill comes if you haven't budgeted for these 'extras' and not all the menus you're shown at table mention these items. Once inside and seated comfortably at a table that suits you (and if you want a table by the window or in a quiet corner, do say so when you book) look at the menu carefully and insist that you're allowed enough time to decide at leisure what to order and to discuss with your companions what you're each going to have. There's nothing worse than being rushed into making a choice you'll regret later. By the way, don't be afraid to order two different dishes and to swop with a companion half-way through.

Another rule is to ask the staff questions: how is this dish cooked? what goes with what? what's that rather tasty looking dish the people at the next table are having? and so on. The *Guide* stresses that the people at the next table deserve consideration, too. If you want to smoke, you should ask them if they mind. This is more than just a polite formality since many people do object to breathing in other people's cigarette or, worse, cigar smoke while they're trying to appreciate good food.

While you're eating, someone will probably ask you 'Everything all right?' and probably expect the answer 'Fine, lovely!' but experienced

diners should treat this as a serious enquiry and be prepared to offer compliments, criticisms (or both) honestly. Don't take any notice of companions who urge you not to 'make a fuss'. The trouble is, however, that you're usually asked this question when you have a mouth full of food which makes it difficult to do more than nod and go 'Mmm'.

Finally, at the end of the meal, when you've been given the bill and are ready to pay you should thank the staff. Giving the waiter a big tip is no substitute for a warm thank you and a smile — if you've been served professionally and cheerfully you should reward the waiter with both gratitude and money! And if the food was poor, don't blame the waiter (it probably wasn't his fault — he wasn't the one who cooked the food) and don't refuse to give him a tip, either. In this case ask to see the manager and tell him you didn't really enjoy the meal and make sure you explain why.

By following these rules and guidelines, says the *Good Food Guide*, you can help yourself and others to enjoy better food. And if you do have a really good meal locally, tell your friends about it and encourage them to go to the same place. If you have a disastrous one, tell them about that, too. After all, a good restaurant deserves to do good business and a bad one shouldn't be in business at all, perhaps.

1. Find the answers to these questions in the text.

Why should you...

- a) ring up to cancel a booking?
- b) ring up if you're going to be late?
- c) inform the restaurant if you're going to eat there with a young child?
- d) read the menu outside?
- e) spend plenty of time reading the menu at your table?
- f) ask the staff questions?
- g) worry about the other diners in the restaurant?
- h) criticise the way the meal was prepared, if it was poor?
- i) tip the waiter even if you had a bad meal?
- j) tell your friends about your eating experiences?

2. Do you (or would you) follow the rules suggested in the article? Why?

3. Describe the last meal you ate in a restaurant.

4. Complete the following dialogues using the words before them.

1.

For me, too; what would you like; I'd like; are you ready; soup of the day.

- (1)... to order now?
- Yes, I think so. (2)... to start with, Helen?
- What's the (3)... ?
- Vegetable, Madame.
- O.K. Vegetable soup for me, please.
- And (4)..., please.
- And for the main course, madam?
- (5)... roast chicken with mashed potato and peas, please.
- And I'll have spaghetti bolognese.

2.

What a pity; something to drink; thank you very much; how would you like it? I'm very sorry.

- (1)... but I'm afraid we haven't got any left, sir.
- Oh, dear. (2)... . Then I'll have the rump steak.
- (3)... , sir?
- Medium, please.
- And which vegetables would you like with that, sir?
- French fries and peas, please.
- Would you like (4)... ?
- A glass of red wine, please.
- And a bottle of mineral water for me, please.
- (5)... .

3.

Dessert, different dishes, black coffee, appetizer, the menu: order, choice of desserts, the regular dinner, will do nice.

- May I take your (1)... , sir?
- I haven't seen (2)... yet. May I have one, please?
- I'm sorry. Here is one, sir.
- There are so many (3)... that it's hard to decide. Well, I'll have (4)... . I'm pretty hungry.
- Yes, sir. The regular dinner includes (5)... , soup, salad, (6)... , tea or coffee.
- I'll try beefsteak with fried potatoes. And I think tomato salad (7)... .
- Very good, sir. Anything for (8)... ?
- No, thanks. Just (9)... .

5. What do we call places where people go to eat? Match the words in the left column with the definitions in the right column.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. snack bar | A. originally a British public house licensed to serve beer and other alcoholic beverages. Customers get their |
| 2. cafe/cafeteria | drinks from the counter and either stand there or sit at |
| 3. pizzeria | the tables. Some light snacks like pies and sandwiches |
| 4. refectory | are served. |
| 5. buffet | B. a counter where food and drink may be bought and |
| 6. night club | eaten (e.g. in a railway station or on a train) |
| 7. canteen | C. small restaurant mainly concentrating on cakes, |
| 8. pub | sandwiches, coffee and tea. Choice of food is often |
| 9. restaurant | very limited. |
| | D. a place where guests normally come fairly late and |
| | stay until the small hours. Always with dancing and |
| | often also with floor shows. Food is sometimes |
| | available. |
| | E. a place where students or workers have their lunch, |
| | usually connected with a school, office or factory. |
| | F. a nice place where meals are served to customers. |
| | G. a modest restaurant where customers collect their |
| | food on trays at counters and carry it to tables. Choice of |
| | dishes is based on convenience and speed, with food like |
| | hamburgers, sausages and sandwiches. |
| | H. a restaurant specializing in pizzas, and other Italian- |
| | type food. |
| | I. a university café. |

6. What types of restaurant would you recommend to the following people?

1. A young couple who want food and some entertainment late at night.
2. A man who wants a meal in a place where he can meet some local people.
3. Someone wanting a quick, cheap meal.
4. Someone at a railway station.
5. Someone who wants non-English food.
6. A student staying at the university all day.
7. A factory worker at lunch-time.
8. A family who wants to celebrate some special occasion

IV. THINKING and DISCUSSION

1. *Answer the questions, discuss in small groups:*

1. What are the basic characteristics of our country's cuisine?
How is it different from the cooking of GB?
2. What is the national British cuisine look like?
3. What is a balanced diet? How does a diet affect your health? Do you keep to a diet?
4. What do you consider to be "healthy" food and "unhealthy" food?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of fast food?
6. What food do you avoid because they are considered to be bad for you?
7. What places for eating out are there in our country and in GB?
8. Do you like to go out for having a meal? What places do you prefer? Why?
9. What is a pub? Why are pubs so popular in England?
10. What table manners do you know? What should / shouldn't you do at the table?
11. Do you observe table manners? Is it necessary to observe all of them all the time?

2. *Find out what the following English idioms mean matching the two parts. Make up the situations with them.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. to bite off more than one can chew | A. to have a lot of tasks |
| 2. to take something with a pinch of salt | B. extremely rich in producing food |
| 3. to have a lot on one's plate | C. to be sold out very quickly |
| 4. to know which side one's bread is buttered on | D. to make an unpleasant thing seem less so |
| 5. flowing with milk and honey | E. not to believe entirely |
| 6. to sell like hot cakes | F. to be an unwanted member of a trio |
| 7. a storm in a tea-cup | G. where one is in a position of advantage |
| 8. to sugar the pill | H. for certain |
| 9. to play gooseberry | I. to attempt to do more than one can |
| 10. as sure as eggs is eggs | J. disturbance over a trifling matter |

3. *Explain the meaning of the following proverbs. Make up the situations with them.*

1. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
2. You can't eat a cake and have it.

3. The appetite comes with eating.
4. Man does not live by bread alone.
5. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
6. First catch your hare then cook him.
7. You cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs.
8. Enough is as good as a feast.
9. Hunger is the best sauce.

4. Read the following proverbs. Match them with their Russian equivalents. Make short stories to illustrate some of them.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) The proof of the pudding is in the eating. | 2. На вкус и цвет товарищей нет. |
| b) First come, first served. | 3. Ешь вволю, а пей в меру. |
| c) It's no use crying over spilt milk. | 4. Как дважды два – четыре. |
| d) Eat at pleasure, drink with measure. | 5. Под лежащий камень вода не течет. |
| e) Hunger breaks stone walls. | 6. Поздно пришел, кости нашел. |
| f) Tastes differ. | 7. Нужда всему научит. |
| g) As sure as eggs is eggs. | 8. Слезами горю не поможешь. |
| h) No song, no supper. | 9. Поздний гость гложет и кость. |
| 1. Обед узнают по кушанью, а ум – по слушанью. | 10. Голод не тетка. |

5. Comment on the quotations:

1. 'Tell me what you eat and I will tell you who you are.'
2. "After a good dinner one can forgive anybody, even one's own relations."
3. "One cannot think well, love well, sleep well, if one has not dined well."
4. "Never work before breakfast; if you have to work before breakfast, eat your breakfast first."
5. An empty belly is the best cook.
6. When the belly is full, it says to the head, 'Sing, fellow!'
7. "All sorrows are less with bread."

UNIT V SHOPPING

I. TOPICAL VOCABULARY SHOPPING FOR FOOD

I.

1. afford smth	позволить себе что-либо
2. bacon	бекон
3. baker's / bakery	булочная
4. bargain ['ba:gin]	делка; выгодная покупка
5. basket (wire-, shopping ~)	корзинка
6. beef	говядина
7. beer	пиво
8. beet / beetroot	свёкла
9. bread roll	батон
10. brown / white bread	чёрный / белый хлеб
11. butcher's	мясной магазин
12. butter	масло
13. buyer / customer / shopper / purchaser	покупатель
14. cabbage	капуста
15. carrot	морковь
16. cart / trolley	тележка
17. cucumber	огурец
18. cash (pay in cash)	наличные деньги (платить наличными)
19. cash register	кассовый аппарат
20. cashier	кассир
21. cereals	крупяные изделия
22. champagne	шампанское
23. change	сдача / мелочь
24. check-out point	касса на выходе
25. cheese	сыр
26. chicken	цыплёнок
27. chocolates	шоколадные конфеты
28. confectionery	кондитерские изделия
29. dairy ['deəri] shop	молочный магазин
30. fishmonger's	рыбный магазин
31. flour	мука
32. food store	гастроном

33. foodstuffs	продукты питания
34. grapes	виноград
35. greens	зелень
36. greengrocer's / greengrocery	магазин «Овощи—фрукты»
37. grocer's / grocery	бакалея
38. ham	ветчина
39. honey	мёд
40. item / article / purchase	покупка / товар
41. melon	дыня
42. mushrooms	грибы
43. mutton	баранина
44. oatmeal	овсяные хлопья
45. onion	лук
46. pack	упаковывать
47. pasta	макаронные изделия
48. pear	груша
49. peach	персик
50. peas	горох
51. pineapple	ананас
52. plum	слива
53. pork	свинина
54. potatoes (pl)	картофель
55. poultry	птица (собир. сущ.)
56. salesgirl / shop-assistant	продавец
57. sausage	колбаса, сосиска
58. sell by weight / by the piece	продавать на вес / поштучно
59. shopping list	список покупок
60. sold by weight	развесной
61. strawberry	клубника
62. sugar	сахар
63. sweet	леденец, конфета
64. veal	телятина
65. wine	вино

II.

1. add up prices	складывать стоимость
2. bargain bins	корзины с уценённым товаром
3. bar-code	штрих-код
4. be laid out	быть оборудованным
5. carrier bag	хозяйственная сумка
6. cauliflower	цветная капуста

7. cognac ['kɒnjæk]	коньяк
8. collect smth. from the racks	брать что-либо с полок
9. conveyor belt	лента конвейера
10. counter	прилавок
11. cream	сливки
12. cut in front of smb.	влезть в очередь перед кем-либо
13. display	располагать, раскладывать
14. expire	истекать (о сроке хранения)
15. expiry date	срок хранения
16. family-size	большой, на всю семью
17. have cash on smb.	иметь с собой деньги
18. herring	сельдь
19. lettuce ['letɪs]	салат
20. lobster	омар, лобстер
21. make out a bill/cheque	выписать счёт/чек
22. margarine [mɑ:dʒə'ri:n]	маргарин
23. marked prices	наклеенные ценники
24. mayonnaise [meɪə'neɪz]	майонез
25. patisserie [pə'ti:s(ə)rɪ] / pastry / confectionery	кондитерские изделия
26. per kilo	за килограмм
27. pick up from the rack	взять с полки
28. pile up	заполнить до верха
29. prepackaged / prepacked	расфасованный
30. pre-prepared goods / prepared food / convenience food	полуфабрикаты
31. purchase	покупка; покупать
32. queue [kju:] (jump the ~)	очередь (пройти без очереди)
33. quick till	экспресс-касса
34. radish	редис
35. raisins	изюм
36. salami	салями
37. salmon ['sæmən]	лосось / сёмга
38. shopping load	гора покупок
39. shopping trip/expedition	поход по магазинам
40. shrimps	креветки
41. skimmed milk	обезжиренное молоко
42. sole	камбала; палтус
43. sour cream	сметана

44. spaghetti	спагетти
45. special offer	товар со скидкой
46. spinach ['spɪnɪt], [-dʒ]	шпинат
47. tobacconist's	магазин «Сигареты-Табак»
48. tomatoes	помидоры
49. total up / sum up / count	подсчитать
50. trout	форель
51. water-melon	арбуз
52. weigh [wei]	взвешивать
53. weight	вес

SHOPPING FOR CONSUMER GOODS

I.

1. article of clothing / piece of clothing / garment	предмет одежды
2. bookshop	книжный магазин
3. changing room / fitting room	примерочная
4. check-out till	касса
5. choice / variety of goods	выбор / разнообразие товаров
6. costly / expensive	дорогой
7. customer	постоянный покупатель
8. cut / reduce prices / mark down	снижать цены
9. department store	универмаг
10. department	отдел, секция
11. discount / reduction / mark-down	скидка / уценка
12. display / shop window	витрина
13. display goods	выставлять товар на витрине
14. drapery department/draper's	отдел/магазин тканей
15. exchange for	обменивать на
16. fit	быть впору, подходить по размеру
17. florist's/flower shop	цветочный магазин
18. furniture shop	мебельный магазин
19. gift shop	магазин подарков
20. give / allow / grant a discount	предоставлять скидку
21. go well with smth.	подходить, гармонировать
22. haberdashery ['hæbədæʃ(ə)rɪ]	галантерея
23. hosiery department	отдел чулочных изделий
24. ironmonger's	магазин скобяных изделий

25. jeweller's / jewellery [dʒu:əlɪ]	ювелирный магазин
26. knitwear	трикотаж, вязаные вещи
27. leather	кожа / кожаный
28. leisurewear	одежда для отдыха и туризма
29. shopping mall / centre	торговый центр
30. match	подходить (по цвету, под пару)
31. measure	измерять
32. nightwear	ночное белье
33. optician's	оптика
34. pay in cash/by card/by cheque	платить наличными/картой/чеком
35. pet shop	зоомагазин
36. increase/raise price	поднимать цену
37. queue [kju:] / line (Am.)	очередь; стоять в очереди
38. rack	полка
39. range of goods	ассортимент товаров
40. record shop	магазин аудио- и видеозаписей
41. retail ['ri:teɪl] / sell by retail	розница; продавать в розницу
42. receipt [ri'si:t]	чек
43. run out of smth.	кончаться, распродавать
44. sale (be on sale / on offer)	распродажа (быть в продаже)
45. sell out	распродавать
46. sell wholesale	продавать оптом
47. size	размер
48. sports shop	магазин спорттоваров
49. stall	ларёк, киоск
50. stationer's / stationery	магазин канцтоваров
51. suit [sju:t]	быть к лицу, подходить
52. tight / loose	тесный / свободный, широкий
53. toy shop	магазин игрушек
54. trendy / fashionable	модный

II.

1. accessories [ək'sesərɪz]	аксессуары
2. advertise	рекламировать
3. advertisement	реклама
4. antique shop	магазин антиквариата
5. art shop	художественная лавка
6. article / item	предмет продажи; товар
7. bargain-hunter	завсегдашней распродаж
8. be good on smb.	хорошо сидеть на ком-либо
9. be loose on smb.	сидеть свободно (об одежде)

10. be of service	быть полезным
11. be on offer / on sale	быть в продаже
12. be two sizes too large /small	быть на два размера больше
13. boutique [bu:'ti:k]	бутик
14. browse through	рассматривать (товар)
15. come into / out of fashion	войти в моду / выйти из моды
16. courteous ['kɜ:tɪəs]	вежливый, любезный
17. devoted shopper	любитель/ница покупок
18. extravagant	расточительный
19. faulty goods	товары с дефектами
20. go cheap	дешеветь
21. go sky-high	повышаться (о ценах)
22. go window shopping	разглядывать витрины
23. hi-fi store	магазин аудио-видеотехники
24. lingerie department ['lænz(ə)rɪ], ['lɒn-]	отдел дамского белья
25. look around	рассматривать товар
26. manager/ess	заведующий/ая
27. mannequin ['mæni:kɪn]	манекен
28. merchandise (s) / goods (pl)	товары
29. millinery department	отдел дамских шляп
30. money spinner	прибыльное дело
31. photographic shop	магазин фототоваров
32. pinch	жать (об обуви)
33. real bargain / value for money	выгодная покупка
34. refund	возмещение расходов; возмещать расходы
35. run	линять (о цвете, краске)
36. shop around	присматриваться (к ценам)
37. shop counter	прилавок
38. shrink	садиться (об одежде)
39. spendthrift / big spender	транжир(ка)
40. stock (be / have in stock)	ассортимент товаров; быть/иметь в продаже/в наличии
41. substandard goods	нестандартный товар
42. try smth. on	примерять
43. wait on smb.	обслуживать
44. window shopping	разглядывание витрин

Idiomatic Expressions

to pay through the nose – платить бешеные деньги
to cost the earth – стоить бешеные деньги
to pay the devil – поплатиться за что-то
to pay for one's whistle – дорого заплатить за свою прихоть
to pay smb in his own coin – отплатить той же монетой
into the bargain – к тому же, в придачу
a bargain is a bargain – уговор дороже денег
no bargain (sl) – не бы весть что (о непривлекательном человеке)
I don't buy it (coll) – не верю (объяснениям), разг.
sell one's saddle – впасть в нищету
to sell smb short – подводить, продавать кого-то
to sell one's rival short – недооценивать противника
to buy a pig in a poke – купить кота в мешке

II. READING and DISCUSSION

Read the text, do the tasks after it and be ready to tell about London stores.

TEXT 1. THE BIG STORES OF LONDON

One of the features of London is the number of big stores, most of which are to be found in or near the West End. These stores are a mixture of tradition and modernity.

They developed in the nineteenth century; they maintain the dignity of that century, yet they are always ready to follow new trends.

The big stores of London are vast buildings, many storeys high, equipped with speedy lifts and escalators, with well-planned lighting, ventilation and heating.

Departments are carefully named; “Budget Dresses” are really cheap dresses – but no customer likes to be thought of as a “cheap” shopper. The same applies to “Ready-to-wear”; it used to be used for the garments that were not made-to-measure, though now off-the-reg clothes are the rule rather than the exception. “Mother-to-be” or “Lady-in-Wait-ing” will often be found instead of the conventional “Maternity Wear”. Then there are newer words for the new trends in fashion – “Mix-and-Match”, “Unisex”, which are used alongside the more old-fashioned names: “Haberdashery”, “Millinery”, “Gowns”, and sometimes still the words derived from the French – “Mantles” for coats, “Layette” for baby-wear. Another feature of London’s shopping life is the chain-stores, in which the goods are displayed on open counters. A wide variety of goods is offered – chiefly

foodstuffs, household goods, clothing and stationery. These chain-stores have branches in most British towns of importance.

One very well-known firm of chemists has shops in many parts of London (and elsewhere); here you may buy not only medicines but also cosmetics and toilet supplies.

Dairy firms have shops in various parts of London, too, and in these you may buy not only dairy produce but also groceries, soap and household articles.

Most of the food stores, called supermarkets, operate on the self-service system: you go in, pick up a basket, walk round the shop and choose what you want. At the exit there is a check-out point; a cash-desk where you pay for all your goods together.

1. Comprehension questions.

1. What kinds of stores are the features of London's shopping life?
2. Why are the big stores of London called a mixture of tradition and modernity?
3. Why are the departments in the stores carefully named?
4. Which stores have branches in most British towns of importance?
5. What is characteristic of the British chemist's and dairy shops?
6. How do supermarkets operate?

2. Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases.

- 1) Характерная черта; 2) сочетание старого и нового; 3) новые направления в моде; 4) многоэтажные здания; 5) продуманно названные; 6) «экономичное платье»; 7) общепринятый; 8) старомодный; 9) выставлять; 10) широкий выбор товаров; 11) филиал, значительные города; 12) молокозаводы; 13) фармацевтическая фирма; 14) туалетные принадлежности; 15) хозяйственные товары; 16) работать по принципу самообслуживания; 17) контрольный пункт.

3. Make up questions to which the following sentences might be the answers.

1. These are stores where a wide variety of goods is offered-displayed on open counters.
2. You may also find it at the local chemist's.
3. Most of the big department stores are to be found in or near the West End.
4. They sell cheap dresses there.
5. You pay for all your goods together at the exit.

6. In this department they sell clothes suitable for both sexes.
7. I think you should try the local chain store. They have the same supply as in London.

4. Match the definition in column A with the terms in column B

- | A | B |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. available immediately for sale | a) a mark-down |
| 2. sheltered shopping area | b) sales tax |
| 3. lovely outing with much spending of money | c) bargain |
| 4. reduction of price | d) impulse shopping |
| 5. thing acquired on terms advantageous for buyer | e) shopping spree |
| 6. sudden tendency to buy without reflection | f) shopping mall |
| 7. small fee added to the cost of purchases | g) (in stock) / to be in (full) stock |
| | h) out of stock |
| | i) stall |
| | j) booth |

5. Fill in the blanks with the corresponding words (from the list below).

Price (2), cheaper, purchase, regular, discount (2), compare, advertise, shop, expensive, sale(s) (4), bargain (2) impulse, bargain(s) (2).

A word of caution about ... stores and Some ... stores are not actually any ... than other stores in the area. In others, the merchandise may not be less ..., but shoddy and not worth the ... charged. Some stores perpetually advertise ..., even though they never have sold the merchandise at the "regular" A store may ... something at a low price in the hope that if you come into the store, you will not only ... that item but other items at ... prices as well. To avoid this kind of trap, ... prices at different stores to be sure you are actually getting a Do not buy something you do not need or want if you are shopping where some items are on Avoid ... buying. It does not mean that you cannot find real ... at ... stores or at ... ; it means that you must ... carefully at all items.

Read the text, do the tasks after it and be ready to speak about the departments and things you can buy at the Department Store.

TEXT 2. AT THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT STORE

My friend will have a birthday party in a week, so I have decided to look for a birthday present for her. I went to the Central Department Store which is situated in the centre of our city. It's a multistoreyed building where one can get everything in the way of food and manufactured goods.

I must confess it was so difficult to make a suitable purchase in such a huge shop with a lot of counters and shelves. When I arrived at the Central Department Store I first admired the window dressing. Then I went along the ground floor and looked into the shop – windows of the grocery, where I could see all kinds of food stuffs: meat, fish, tinned food, sausage, fruit, wine, sweets, chocolates, etc. There were some commercial counters on the ground floor and I found myself in a fantastic motley city of different things.

Then I went upstairs to the first floor, where I couldn't help admiring at seeing various goods. There were a lot of goods on sale: haberdashery, stationery, hosiery, leather-wear, knitwear. To tell you the truth, I was impressed by a great choice of silk skirts and shirts, different kinds of frocks and coats, leather boots and shoes, woolen pullovers and sweaters, jeans and suits, jackets and blouses, bags and wallets. There one can get everything in the way of clothes wanted by men, women and children: footwear, knitwear, ready-made clothes, furs, and what not. I admired the cut and the style of a light summer frock. It was the latest fashion and I made up my mind to try it on. A pleasant-looking shop-assistant proposed me to put the frock on and look in the mirror. But unfortunately it was a bit loose on me and did not suit me perfectly.

On the second floor of the Department Store I could see all kinds of household utensils: crockery, china, electric appliances, cutlery, pots and pans, vacuum-cleaners, washing-machines, cameras, radio and television sets, computers, stereo cassette recorders and many other things one may want in the house. Besides, there were perfumery, florist's gift and souvenir departments. The shop-assistant suggested looking at a beautiful water-colour. I liked that nice picture very much and I was sure my friend would like it too. The price of the present was not very high, I must admit.

So I have paid the money at the cash-desk. The cashier gave me a receipt and I came up to the shop-assistant with it again. I produced my receipt and obtained a wrapped parcel with a shirt. She thanked me and added they were always glad to see me at their shop. I felt very excited at the thought that I had bought a very nice birthday present and left the shop.

On my way home I suddenly remembered that my mother had given me a few errands. We've run out of bread and I had to drop in at the baker's to buy a loaf of white bread, a loaf of brown one, five rolls and half a dozen small cakes. There was a long queue at the grocer's, but I had nothing to do but stand in the line for half an hour to buy a kilo of sugar and some sausage. Then I bought some fruit (bananas and apples) at the

vegetable stall near the bus stop. I was lucky to buy everything I wanted. Frankly speaking, I like to go shopping.

1. Fill in the missing words.

1. It's a multistoreyed building where one can get everything in the way of _____ and _____ goods.
2. I must confess, it was so difficult to make a suitable _____ in such a huge shop with a lot of _____ and shelves.
3. Then I went along the ground floor and looked into the _____ of the grocery, where I could see all kinds of _____.
4. There were some _____ counters on the ground floor and I found myself in a fantastic _____ city of different things.
5. I was impressed by a great _____ of silk skirts and shirts, _____ boots and shoes, jeans and _____ pullovers and sweaters, jackets and blouses, bags and _____.
6. It was the latest _____ and I made up my mind to _____ it _____.
7. But unfortunately, it was a big _____ on me and didn't _____ me perfectly.
8. The shop – assistant suggested looking at a beautiful _____.
9. The _____ of the present was not very high, I must admit.
10. So I paid the money at the _____.
11. The cashier gave me a _____ and I came up to the _____ with it again.
12. On my way home I suddenly remembered that my mother had given me a few _____.
13. We were _____ of bread and I had to drop in to the _____ to buy a _____ of white bread a loaf of brown bread, five _____ and a half a _____ small cakes.
14. There was a long _____ at the grocer's.
15. I bought some _____ bananas and apples at the _____ near the bus stop.

2. Arrange all the goods according to the departments.

Soap, caps, socks, sweaters, shampoo, linen, necklaces, pencils, velvet, shirts, scarves, aprons, costumes, trouser suits, umbrellas, mixer, trainers, berets, eye shadow, mittens, dinner-set, jackets, bathing suit, rulers, handkerchiefs, skirts, high-heeled shoes, nylon, thread, blouses, collars, shaving-sets, face cream, trousers, silk, chandelier, lipstick, bathing suit, perfume, nail polish, bracelets, cotton, pullovers, sports shoes, earrings,

brooches, two-piece suits, cups and saucers, brief-cases, stockings, handbags, coats, gloves, rings, wallets, boots, kerchiefs, straw hats, shoes, raincoats, sandals, paper.

1. Stationery	
2. Electric appliances	
3. Crockery and glassware	
4. The millinery department	
5. The hosiery	
6. The drapery	
7. Jewellery	
8. Haberdashery	
9. The shoe department	
10. The ready-made clothes	
11. Sports goods	
12. Perfumery, cosmetics	
13. Leather goods	

Confusing verbs SUIT/FIT/MATCH

Suit 1) Clothes, colours, etc. that suit you make you look attractive.

2) If something suits you, it is convenient for you or is the best thing for you in the circumstances.

Fit -- if something fits, it is the right size and shape to go onto a person's body or onto a particular object.

Use *fit* to say that clothes are not too big or too small. Use *suit* to say that clothes look attractive on someone: *The dress fits, but it doesn't suit me.*

Match – if two things match, or if one thing matches another, they have the same colour, pattern, or style and therefore look attractive together.

3. Fill in *suit*, *fit* or *match* in their forms.

1. That coat really Paul.
2. If we met at 2, would that you?
3. The kimono, and other garments were made to ... a child.
4. For every outfit, Stephanie seemed to have a handbag and shoes to
5. She has to go to the men's department to find trousers that at the waist.
6. Red you.
7. Her nails were painted bright red to her dress.
8. There's a range of restaurants to all tastes.
9. His clothes did not him very well.
10. The earrings her eyes.
11. The new hairstyle really
12. The uniform her perfectly.
13. The jacket's fine, but the trousers don't
14. I work part time, which me fine.

15. I can't find clothes to me. 16. All the chairs 17. You don't have to your lipstick exactly to your outfit... 18. The doors were painted blue to the walls. 19. I'm looking for a rug to my bedroom curtains. 20. Blue you. You should wear it more often. 21. That jacket well. 22. Dark colors her best. 23. In the lounge everything the curtains, the sofa, the carpet and the cushions. 24. This lipstick your blouse exactly. 25. I tried the dress on but it didn't 26. If you want to go by bus, that me fine.

4. *Imagine you are a shop assistant. What would you do:*

1. if the customer was impolite to you?
2. if the customer could not choose a present for his friend?
3. if the customer could not remember the title of the book he'd like to buy?
4. if the customer forgot to pay for his purchase? if the customer was too long in choosing a hat?
5. if the customer chose a coat which was too loose for him?

5. *Make up dialogues on the following situations:*

- a) You are going to do some shopping. You are not sure whether there is enough food in your refrigerator.
- b) You are doing some shopping at the butcher's, grocer's etc.
- c) Have a talk with your friend about the latest fashion and style in clothes and shoes.
- d) Act as an interpreter and help an Englishman in his talk with a shop-assistant at the ready-made clothes' department.

Read the text, do the tasks after it and be ready to speak about your attitude towards shopping.

TEXT 3. SHOPPING: A MUST AND A PLEASURE

Shopping can be both a "must" and a pleasure. Those who hate shopping place their orders by telephone and it saves them a lot of time. Ordering food products by telephone is therefore growing more popular. Some make a hobby of shopping tours, whether they actually buy any things or are just window-gazing. Besides, most housewives would like to see what they are getting for their money and do their shopping out themselves.

Different as people's feelings about shopping are, you somehow couldn't think of shopping for provisions in terms of pleasure, you always think of it in terms of necessity. In case you're not a gourmand, you

certainly feel happier just merely window-shopping at an expensive jeweller's than actually buying a joint of beef from your butcher's, with all your folks at home hoping for a good dinner after their day's work at an office, school or college.

My friend Alice Turner and me, we both do our shopping together, generally on Saturday morning. Last Saturday I went to the butcher's for a small joint of beef and then to the greengrocer's, which is also a fruiterer's, for some eating apples and cooking apples, a dozen oranges, beans, potatoes and a good-sized head of cabbage.

Then we went together to the baker's and paid for the bread that we had had, two brown loaves, two white loaves and six rolls, and bought some fruit-cake and half a dozen small cakes (he's a confectioner as well as a baker) – and then went home feeling rather tired.

I am also a regular customer at one of the big London stores. I went there today and enjoyed myself very much wandering from one department to another, looking at various articles on the counters. I thought the assistants were very helpful. There must have been hundreds of salesmen and saleswomen and dozens of different departments including china, haberdashery, confectionery, hardware and even provisions.

We all wear clothes, and that is another necessity next to provisions. We all do our shopping for clothes in that same big department store. Last month we bought a nice summer frock for myself. The assistant showed me a green frock which I liked very much, and all the more so when I tried it on and admired myself in the dressing-booth mirror. What a darling it was! It said I'd wear it then and there, so there was no trouble changing again. My husband suggested we also buy a hand-bag to match which we did.

1. Insert prepositions.

1. Those who hate shopping place their orders ... telephone and it saves them a lot ... time. 2. Different as people's feelings ... shopping are, you somehow couldn't think ... shopping ... provisions ... terms ... pleasure, you always think ... it ... terms ... necessity. 3. ... case you're not a gourmand, you certainly feel happier just merely window-shopping ... an expensive jeweller's than actually buying a joint ... beef ... your butcher's ... all your folks at home hoping ... a good dinner ... their day's work ... an office, school or college. 4. I went ... one department ... another, ... and ..., ... lifts and ... escalators. 5. I am also a regular customer ... one ... the big London stores. 6. I went ... the butcher's ... a small joint ... beef.

2. *Make up sentences of your own using the following word combinations.*
a “must” and a pleasure; window-gazing; shopping tours; industrial goods;
a summer frock; salesmen and saleswomen; another necessity; to match
with; to do shopping; to think of smth in terms of necessity; to get smth for
one’s money

3. *Find English equivalents for the following (see Text 3 and Vocabulary).*
хождение по магазинам; витрина; любоваться витринами; о закупке
провизии невозможно думать как о чем-то приятном; глазеть на
витрины; магазин дорогих ювелирных изделий; гастроном;
универсам; большой кочан капусты; продавец; продавщица; продавцы
были очень внимательны; «Всегда в продаже»; отдел верхней
одежды.

4. *Answer these questions:*

1. Is shopping a “must” or a pleasure? 2. Can shopping tours be made a
hobby? Why? Why not? 3. Would you like to see what you are getting for
your money? 4. Which shop windows do you find most interesting? Why?

5. *Discuss your shopping habits:*

What do you look for when you shop? Why? What factors are important
for you when you go shopping? List the factors below in order of
importance.

- friendly service
- low prices
- the quality of goods
- the design of the shop interior
- the size of the shop
- brand name goods on sale
- shops that aren't crowd
- nearby entertainment/cafe

III. CULTURE CONNECTIONS

TEXT 4. FASHION

Fashion is an entirely unnecessary and yet delightful detail of human
life. No one could contend that a person who did not follow the fashion
was lacking in any great mental or moral quality; yet to be in the fashion
has given joy in age after age, not only to the women who are thus up-to-
date in the costume, but to the men who behold them.

As a rule, men’s attitude towards women’s fashion is one of amused
tolerance. They pretend that they are unable to detect the nice distinctions
between the latest model from Paris and a dress that is hopelessly out of

date. But they are in reality just as eager to conform to the popular idea of what is and what is not worn.

But men's fashions change slowly, and men, unlike women, like to be the last to leave an old fashion rather than the first to embrace a new. They have no desire either, that their womenfolk should be in the very front rank of fashion. It would make them embarrassed to be seen in public with a woman who was wearing something which caused every eye to be turned upon her. But they like their wives to be dressed as most other women are dressed.

Fashion is an arbitrary mistress to whom most women are slaves, but though her mandates are often unreasonable and not seldom absurd, she is followed willingly, for the reward she offers is that sense of adventure and variety which is the spice of life.

1. Find English equivalents to the following:

Совершенно бесполезная и все же восхитительная деталь, никто не смог бы утверждать из поколения в поколение; созерцать; не в состоянии различить; подчиниться мнению; первыми броситься в объятия новому; их женщины; быть в первых рядах моды; приводить в смущение; притягивать к себе каждый взгляд; капризная владычица; награда; ощущение приключения и разнообразия; изюминка жизни.

2. Say whether these statements are true or false.

1. No one would contend that a person who followed fashion was lacking in any great mental or moral quality.

2. To be in fashion is always tiresome.

3. As a rule men's attitude towards women's fashions is one of the amused impatience.

4. The men are eager to conform to the popular idea of what is and what is not worn.

5. Men's fashions change slowly and that is why they are always the first to embrace a new fashion.

6. It would make them embarrassed to be seen in public with a woman who was wearing something which is out-of-date.

7. They like their wives to be dressed as most other women are dressed.

3. Compare men's and women's attitude towards fashion itself and changing fashion. What does fashion mean: a) for men; b) for women; c) for you. Give your reasons.

IV. THINKING and DISCUSSION

1. Answer the questions, discuss in small groups:

1. Do you like going shopping? Why? (Why not?) Is shopping a boring necessity or a pleasure for you?
2. What shops do you visit frequently when you go to buy food? How often do you go to buy food?
3. When do you find it necessary to draw up a shopping list? Do you keep to it?
4. Do you prefer to do your shopping at the small local shops or the big stores and supermarkets? Explain your preference.
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of large self-service supermarkets?
6. Do you prefer self-service or counter service? Why?
7. Is there any supermarket or department store near your house? Do you often go there? What can you buy there?
What departments can you find in a supermarket / Central Department Store?
8. Do you ever go to buy food at the market? Why do many housewives prefer to buy food (vegetables and fruit especially) at the market?
9. What is your attitude towards shopping online? Is it convenient?
10. Do you think that shop assistants should act according to the principle "The customer is always right"? How should customers treat shop assistants? Do you find that shop assistants are, in general, polite and helpful? If not, why do you think this is so?
11. Do you like to go shopping alone or do you prefer to have a friend with you? Why?
12. Do you follow fashion? Is it important or necessary to follow fashion? Do men try to follow fashion as well as women do or not?
13. What does fashion mean: a) for men; b) for women; c) for you. Give your reasons.
14. State the difference between men's and women's attitude towards fashion.

2. Highlight the meanings of the English proverbs and make up situations to illustrate them.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Forbidden fruit is sweet. | 2. Tastes differ. |
| 3. Honey is sweet but the bee stings. | 4. Take it or leave it. |

3. Match the English idioms in the left in the right column.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. to put a hole in one's pocketbook | A. любой ценой |
| 2. to go to pot | B. сбыть с рук |
| 3. to go for a song | C. ни за какие деньги |
| 4. at all costs | D. обойтись в копеечку |
| 5. to jack up the price | E. вылететь в трубу |
| 6. to flood the market | F. пойти за бесценок |
| 7. to feather one's nest | G. быть не по карману |
| 8. not for love or money | H. платить втридорога |
| 9. to cost a pretty penny | I. нагреть руки |
| 10. to pay through the nose | J. наводнить рынок |
| 11. to get something off one's hands | K. набить цену |

4. Comment on the following quotations.

1. "Shopping is really complicated if you are a girl." *Helen Salter*
2. Whoever said money can't buy happiness simply didn't know where to go shopping. *Bo Derek*
3. When women are depressed, they eat or go shopping. Men invade another country. It's a whole different way of thinking. *Elayne Boosler*
4. A bargain ain't a bargain unless it's something you need. *Sidney Carroll*
5. Shopping is the fine art of acquiring things you don't need with money you don't have.
6. The quickest way to know a woman is to go shopping with her.

UNIT VI WEATHER. SEASONS

I. TOPICAL VOCABULARY

I.

1. breeze; gentle wind	бриз, лёгкий ветерок
2. bright	яркий; блестящий
3. chilly	холодный; прохладный
4. clear	светлый, ясный; безоблачный
5. cloud	облако; туча
6. cloudy / cloudless	облачный / безоблачный
7. cold	холод; холодный
8. drizzle	мелкий дождь, морось; моросить
9. drizzly	моросящий
10. dull / gloomy	пасмурный, хмурый, угрюмый
11. fog	туман
12. foggy	туманный
13. forecast / predict weather	предсказывать погоду
14. freeze	замерзнуть, обледенеть
15. freezing / frozen	замерзающий / замерзший
16. frost	мороз; иней; заморозки
17. hail	град; идти (о граде)
18. haze / hoar	иней, изморозь; дымка, туман
19. heat	жара, зной
20. hot	жаркий, горячий
21. hurricane	ураган
22. indoors / outdoors; inside / outside	в помещении / на улице
23. lightning	молния
24. pour (with ran)	лить (о дожде)
25. rain	дождь; идти, литься (о дожде)
26. rainy	дождливый
27. shine / glow / glitter	сияние, свет, блеск, сверкание; светить, сиять, блестеть, сверкать
28. shower	ливень
29. showery	дождливый, проливной
30. sleet	дождь со снегом; мокрый снег; гололёд; идти (о дожде со снегом)
31. slippery	скользкий
32. slushy	слякотный

33. slush	слякоть, талый снег, грязь
34. snow	снег; идти (о снеге)
35. snowy	снежный
36. snowstorm	буран, вьюга, метель
37. storm	буря, гроза, ураган, шторм
38. stormy	штормовой, грозовой
39. stuffy / suffocating	душный, удушливый
40. sunshine	солнечный свет
41. thunderstorm	гроза
42. thunder	гром
43. weather forecast / outlook	прогноз погоды
44. wet / humid / damp / moist	мокрый, влажный, сырой
45. windy	ветренный
II.	
1. at sunrise / at dawn / at the break of dawn	на рассвете
2. at sunset / at sundown	на закате
3. at twilight / at dusk	в сумерках
4. be in for a spell of smth	быть в ожидании перемен к
5. be in full bloom / blossom	быть в полном расцвете
6. bloom / blossom (out)	расцветать, цвести
7. blizzard	снежная буря, буран, пурга
8. blustery / gusty wind	порывистый ветер
9. blust / gust of wind	порыв ветра
10. break into bloom	зацветать, расцветать
11. breezy	продуваемый ветром
12. bud	давать почки, расцветать
13. current	течение
14. damp	дымка, туман (уст.)
15. downpour / pelter /	ливень, проливной дождь
16. soaker / torrent /	
17. deluge / cloudburst / waterspout	
18. deluge / deluges of rain	ливень; наводнение; поток; град;
19. dew	роса; увлажнять; орошать
20. drought [draut]	засуха
21. flood	наводнение, потоп, паводок;
	разлив; прилив; поток
22. flood into	заливать, затоплять; подниматься (об уровне реки); разливаться
23. fluffy snowflake	пушистая снежинка

24. gale; strong wind	сильный ветер
25. go sledging	кататься на санках
26. go tobogganing	кататься на санях
27. hailstone	градина
28. haze over / with (clouds)	затуманиваться, заволакиваться, покрываться пеленой, дымкой
29. hoar-frost / rime / white frost	иней, изморозь
30. humidity / damp / moisture	влажность, сырость
31. ice-drift	движение льда, дрейф льда
32. icicle	сосулька
33. Indian summer	бабье лето
34. melt	таять
35. mild climate	мягкий, умеренный климат
36. mild weather	безветренная, тихая, спокойная, ясная погода
37. mist	лёгкий туман; дымка; мгла
38. moderate climate	умеренный климат
39. monsoon	муссон
40. monsoon season	сезон дождей
41. oppressive	гнетущий, тягостный
42. precipitation	осадки
43. raindrop	дождевая капля
44. rainbow	радуга
45. rainfall	осадки; ливень, дождь
46. rainforest	тропический лес
47. scorching	палящий, жаркий, знойный
48. snowfall / snow showers	снегопад
49. snowdrift	сугроб
50. spell	перемена
51. sultry / stifling / close	спёртый; жаркий, знойный
52. thaw	оттепель
53. the average temperature	средняя температура
54. tornado / twister	торнадо, смерч, ураган
55. tropic cyclone	тропический циклон
56. typhoon	тайфун
57. waterspout	водяной смерч; ливень
58. whirlpool	вихрь, водоворот, воронка

III. PHRASES DESCRIBING WEATHER

1. to slip on the ice — поскользнуться на льду
2. ice forms — лёд замерзает
3. ice is melting — лёд тает
4. the flood subsides — вода спадает
5. ice-crusted ground – гололедица
6. icy conditions of the roads – гололёд на дорогах
7. long-term observations – долговременные наблюдения
8. It looks like we're in for rain – похоже, мы попадем под дождь
9. to splash with mud – обрызгать грязью
10. to be in / out of season – быть по сезону / не по сезону
11. Scotch mist -- густой туман; изморось, мелкий моросящий дождь
12. the oppressive weather — душная, знойная погода
13. the fair weather -- хорошая погода
14. dense / thick fog – густой туман
15. possible showers – возможны ливни
16. occasional showers -- временами ливни
17. occasional sunshine -- временами солнечно
18. sunny spells, sunny periods, bright intervals, bright periods -- временами солнечно
19. rainy spells -- временами дожди
20. fog patches – туман местами
21. It is sleeting. — идёт мокрый снег
22. a prolonged rain -- длительный, затянувшийся, продолжительный дождь
23. a brief downpour -- короткий ливень
24. a steady downpour -- затяжной ливень
25. a sudden downpour -- внезапный ливень
26. a torrential downpour -- проливной дождь
27. get caught in the rain / shower – попасть под дождь / ливень
28. to walk in the rain – гулять под дождем
29. a raging / striking blizzard -- свирепствующий буран, неутихающая пурга, выюга
30. a blizzard rages / strikes -- буря свирепствует
31. a blizzard blows itself out -- буря, выюга затихает
32. the weather features -- особенности погоды
33. clap / peal / roll of thunder -- удар, раскат грома
34. deafening clap of thunder -- оглушительный раскат грома

35. thunder booms / reverberates / roars / rolls -- гром гремит, отдаётся, раскатывается
36. a storm is brewing -- гроза собирается
37. brew up -- надвигаться, назревать, приближаться
38. be on the point of starting, be about to start -- начинаться
39. keep a close eye on the weather forecast -- следить за прогнозом погоды
40. the weather has cleared up – распогодилось, прояснилось

PHRASES DESCRIBING WEATHER

1. Translate the following phrases and add them to your active vocabulary.

1. it is cold/ warm/ hot/ cool/ chilly/ slippery/ sloppy / gloomy/ frosty/ foggy/ rainy/
2. snowy/ windy/ sunny / sultry / suffocating / stuffy / stifling / close
3. the sky is overcast / hazed with clouds
4. a nasty-looking cloud
5. the clouds promise rain
6. the sun is trying
7. the sun's come out
8. it is coming on to pour
9. it's raining heavily (hard)
10. the scorching heat
11. the sky is veiled itself since the morning
12. I've got wet to the bone / I've got soaked to the skin
13. my clothes are dripping wet (soaked wet)
14. a flash of lightning
15. it sounds like thunder
16. it is sleeting
17. hard frost is expected at night
18. the ground is covered with hoarfrost
19. we are having a bitter frost
20. What a severe (mild) winter we are having this year
21. How bitterly cold it is!
22. the snow is half a meter deep
23. there's a nip in the air
24. I am chilled to the bone
25. my teeth are chattering with cold
26. the temperature is 5 degrees below (above) zero
27. the temperature rises (goes up)

28. the temperature falls (goes down)
29. the snow is beginning to melt
30. the thaw sets in
31. the sun is scorching mercilessly
32. the weather is improving
33. it's too good to last
34. it's going from bad to worse
35. it's dawning / the day is breaking
36. it's getting dark
37. The night is drawing on.
38. We are in for a spell of fine weather
39. There is no bad weather, there are bad clothes.
40. After rain or cloud comes fair weather
41. Everybody talks about weather, but nobody does anything about it.
42. Other countries have a climate; in England we have weather.

WEATHER IDIOMS

2. Translate the following idioms and add them to your active vocabulary. Use a dictionary if necessary. Choose 10 idioms and make up situations with them.

1. Once in a blue moon

If something happens once in a blue moon, it occurs very rarely.

"Bill has very little contact with his brother. They see each other once in a blue moon."

2. Like a bolt from the blue

To refer to something as a bolt from the blue means that it happened completely unexpectedly. "The chairman's resignation came as a bolt from the blue!"

3. On cloud nine

A person who is on cloud nine is very happy because something wonderful has happened. "When the boss announced my promotion, I was on cloud nine!"

4. Come rain or shine

If a person does something come rain or shine, they do it regularly, whatever the circumstances. "He goes to the gym club every day, come rain or shine."

5. In the dark

If someone is kept or left in the dark about something, they are not informed about it. "The personnel were kept in the dark about the merger until the last minute."

6. Fair-weather friend

Someone who acts as a friend when times are good, and is not there when you are in trouble, is called a fair-weather friend.

"I thought I could count on Bill, but I've discovered he's just a fair-weather friend."

7. The heavens open

When the heavens open, it suddenly starts to rain heavily. "As soon as the race started, the heavens opened and the runners were soaked."

8. The lull / calm before the storm

This expression refers to a period of unnatural calm before a difficult time or violent activity. "The sales start on January 1st. The quiet period before that is just the lull before the storm."

9. Reach for the moon / sky

If you reach for the moon, you are very ambitious and try to achieve something even if it's difficult. "Jenny is talented and ambitious; she always tends to reach for the moon."

There is no point in reaching for the sky. -- Reach for the sky!

10. Chasing rainbows

Someone who is chasing rainbows is trying to get something they will never obtain. "She's trying to get into Harvard but I think she's chasing rainbows."

11. Wait for a raindrop in the drought

When someone is waiting for a raindrop in the drought, they are waiting or hoping for something that has little chance of happening. "For many people finding a job these days is like waiting for a raindrop in the drought!"

12. It's raining cats and dogs / It's nice weather for ducks!

If it's raining cats and dogs, it's raining very heavily. "We'll have to cancel the picnic I'm afraid. It's raining cats and dogs."

13. It never rains but it pours

This expression is used to comment on the fact that when something bad happens, other bad things often happen too, and make the situation even worse. "First he forgot his briefcase, then he lost his wallet, and when he reached the car park, his car had been stolen - it never rains but it pours!"

14. A storm is brewing

To say that a storm is brewing means that the atmosphere indicates that there is going to be trouble, probably with outbursts of anger or emotion.

"As soon as we saw Pete's face, we knew there was a storm brewing." There's trouble brewing up at the meeting.

15. A storm in a teacup

To refer to something as a storm in a teacup means that you think that people are making a lot of unnecessary fuss or excitement about something unimportant. Quarrel about such trifles was just a storm in a teacup.

16. Any port in a storm

When you are in difficulty, any port in a storm refers to a solution you accept, which in normal circumstances you would find unacceptable. "The hotel was substandard, but it was a case of any port in a storm; all the others were full."

17. In the eye of the storm

If you are in the eye of the storm you are deeply involved in a situation which is difficult or controversial and affects a lot of people. "The minister was often in the eye of the storm during the debate on the war in Iraq."

18. Weather the storm

If you weather the storm, you succeed in surviving a difficult period or situation. "Given the current recession, the company is weathering the storm better than some others."

19. Make hay while the sun shines

This expression is used as an encouragement to take advantage of a good situation which may not last. Successful sportsmen are advised to make hay while the sun shines. I've got a few hours to finish the housework before the kids come home so I might as well make hay while the sun shines.

20. Snowed under

Someone who is snowed under has so many things to do, usually work, that they feel unable to cope with it all. "With the 'flu epidemic, doctors and nurses are completely snowed under." I had to stay downtown and work late last night because we were snowed under at the office. If you go on at a steady rate you won't get snowed under.

21. Teeth chattering

If your teeth are chattering, you are extremely cold. "Was I cold? My teeth were chattering!"

22. Face like thunder

If someone has a face like thunder, they look very angry. "When Dad is really angry, he has a face like thunder!"

23. Tide has turned

When a trend has changed from one thing to another, the tide has turned. "Before, people wanted to live in residential suburbs; now the tide has

turned and warehouses are being converted into fashionable loft apartments."

24. Under the weather

If you are under the weather, you are not feeling very well. I'm feeling a little under the weather. I think I may have caught a cold.

25. Know which way the wind blows

This expression means that it is advisable to know how a situation is developing in order to be prepared for the changes that are likely to happen. "Before we decide on anything, we need to know which way the wind is blowing."

26. As right as rain

Perfectly all right, completely well "Mr Brown was as right as rain when he said that Helen would return home when all her money came to an end".

27. Keep / Save for a rainy day

It means to keep something (esp., money) until one needs it or in case one may need it. It was all her money that she kept for a rainy day, and she gave it to a poor old woman without any hesitation.

28. Put the wind up somebody

It means to make someone feel anxious about their situation. Say to him that you'll take him to court if he doesn't pay up – that should put the wind up him. He was trying to put the wind up him with stories of how hard teaching was.

29. A drop in the bucket

A very small amount of something. What we were paid for our work was a drop in the bucket compared to what the company earned.

II. READING and DISCUSSION

Read the text, do the tasks after it and be ready to tell about English weather.

TEXT 1. THE ENGLISH WEATHER

When two English people meet, their first words are : " How do you do?" or "How are you?" And after the reply: "Very well, thank you. How are you?" the next remark is almost certain to be about the weather.

For good weather the remarks are: "Lovely day, isn't it?", "Isn't it beautiful?", "Wonderful, isn't it?". "It's so nice and hot". "Nice day, isn't it?", "Isn't it lovely?". And the other person will reply: "Yes, it's wonderful weather we are having". "I hope it will keep fine. "It seems almost too good to last".

For bad weather when the day is dull, or a thick fog is spreading over the city, one says: "Nasty day, isn't it?", "Isn't it dreadful?", "The weather is beastly today, isn't it"

When it is raining) one says: "It's raining cats and dogs", "I hate the rain" "I'm wet through", "I am wet to the skin", "It's lovely weather for ducks".

On the continent the people who want to describe someone as exceptionally dull remark: "He is a type who would discuss the weather with you". In England discussing the weather is an ever interesting, even thrilling topic.

Now observe a very important rule: never contradict when discussing weather. If someone remarks: "Nice day, isn't it?" when the weather is rainy, answer without hesitation: "Isn't it lovely?"

Most of the days it is raining in London, and everyone is wearing or carrying an umbrella. As the cars and busses go along the street, they splash the water and mud on the passers-by.

The foggy weather is even dangerous in London. A thick fog is spreading over London. As one friend meets another, he says: "Isn't it beastly day?" "Yes", replies the other, "You can hardly see a yard in front of you".

In winter there are sometimes heavy snowfalls, sometimes it is a hard frost. It is just the day for a good country walk. The ground is like iron and rings under your feet. When it is freezing hard the ponds are frozen over. It is a good time for sliding and skating. There are crowds of people on the ponds sliding and skating.

The last month of the calendar year, December, is the month when winter officially begins. Traditionally associations with December are the Christmas holidays. Nostalgic references to days gone by, to past December, and to Christmases spent with loved ones make of December a month when sentiment and romanticism can reign unchecked.

1. Complete the following sentences.

1. We'd better stay at home. There's a thunderstorm approaching. Look...
2. It's pouring. What a pity I've left my umbrella at home, now...
3. I don't like autumn because...
4. The air is wonderfully fresh because...
5. What is the weather forecast for tomorrow? They say ...
6. When the thaw sets in, it's extremely unpleasant to walk because...
7. How fresh the air is! It comes from the orchards...
8. What nasty weather! It has been drizzling since morning, and....

2. *Express your opinion on the following statements:*

1. Talking about the weather is a way of reaching agreement.
2. Remarks about the weather are a safe way of opening communication with a stranger.

Read the text, do the tasks after it, be ready to speak about the British climate.

TEXT 2. THE CLIMATE IN GREAT BRITAIN

The climate in Great Britain is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The south-western winds carry the warmth and moisture into Britain. The climate in Britain is usually described as cool, temperate and humid. British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather."

The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. Therefore it is natural for the people to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. The weather is the favourite topic of conversation in Britain. When two Englishmen are introduced to each other, if they can't think of any thing else to talk about, they talk about weather. When two people meet in the street they will often say something about weather as they pass, just to show their friendliness.

Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say "It's raining cats and dogs".

Rainfall is more or less even throughout the year. In the mountains there is heavier rainfall than in the plains of the south and east. The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January. The average range of temperature (from winter to summer) is from 15 to 23 degrees above zero. During a normal summer the temperature sometimes rises above 30 degrees in the south. Winter temperatures below 10 degrees are rare. It seldom snows heavily in winter, the frost is rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings the whirlwinds or hurricanes. Droughts are rare.

So, the three things that chiefly determine the climate of England are: (1) the position of the island in the temperature belt; (2) the fact that the prevailing winds blow from the west and southwest; (3) the warm current - the Gulf Stream that flows from the Gulf of Mexico along the western shores of England.

We may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. That means that it is never too hot or too cold. Winters are extremely mild. Snow may come but it melts quickly. In winter the cold is humid cold, not the dry one. The winters are never cold enough to freeze the rivers and the summers are seldom hot.

The coldest part of the country is the Highlands of Scotland. It is as frosty in Scotland as in St. Petersburg. In January south-western England is the warmest part in Great Britain. The snow is rare and it never lies for long. In summer the south-eastern part of England is the warmest.

1. Guess the words according to their definitions.

1. Any wind that changes its direction with the seasons
2. The falling to the earth of any form of water – rain or snow, hail, sleet, mist.
3. A storm with thunder and lightning.
4. A localized and violently destructive windstorm occurring over land, characterized by a funnel-shaped cloud extending toward the ground.
5. Downpour, pelter, soaker, torrent, cloudburst, deluge, waterspout.
6. The time in the morning when the sun appears or full daylight arrives.
7. A thick tropical forest in a region where it rains a lot.
8. It is raining lightly / a little.
9. A mixture of rain and snow or hail.
10. An arch of colors formed in the sky in certain circumstances, caused by the refraction and dispersion of the sun's light by rain in the atmosphere.
11. The thin icy coating that forms on branches of trees when rain or sleet freezes.
12. A natural electric discharge in the atmosphere.
13. A great flood of water.
14. A light current of air, a gentle wind.
15. A hanging, tapering piece of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.
16. A long period of dry weather.
17. A thick cloud of tiny water droplets suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface that obscures or restricts visibility.

18. A high wind and blinding snow.
19. A tornado occurring over water that forms a column of water & mist extending between the surface and the clouds above.
20. Tiny drops of water that form on cool surfaces at night, when atmospheric vapor condenses.

2. *Explain the meaning of the idioms and make up your own sentences with them.*

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. feel under the weather | 9. the eye of the storm |
| 2. a drop in a bucket | 10. come rain or shine |
| 3. a fair-weather friend | 11. put the wind up somebody |
| 4. to skate on thin ice | 12. after rain comes fair weather |
| 5. on cloud nine | 13. keep / save / put by for a rainy day |
| 6. any port in a storm | 14. get one's second wind. |
| 7. a storm in a teacup | |
| 8. like a bolt from the blue | |

Read the text and think of more nature signs predicting weather.

TEXT 3. WEATHER FORECASTING

A region's weather may change greatly from day to day. People tried to predict the weather for thousands of years. A correct prediction was of paramount importance to sailors and soldiers, airmen and fishermen, travellers and farmers.

Nowadays scientists with their ultra-modern equipment can make weather forecasting somewhat more accurate, but in the past, people in rural Ireland, who depended so much on the weather for sowing, reaping and harvesting of crops had a fairly reliable system of their own to predict the weather. They understood that all life on earth depended on the sun so they looked at the sun and planets, wind and water, bird and beast which all depended on the sun, for guidelines. The heavenly bodies were studied very carefully by our forefathers for any changes in the weather.

Everyone is acquainted with the St. Swithin's day story which says that rain on that day brings forty days of similar weather, but another prophesy, which may not be so well known, foretells that the twelve days before St. Swithin's day are a guideline for the twelve months which follow.

When studying weather you will remember, of course, that the direction of the wind will help you to forecast what weather is on the way. You know that the wind from West or South-West is likely to bring the rain and the unsettled weather. The east wind is colder, but in summer it

generally brings fine days. In winter the east wind is a prophet of frost and snow storms. The north-eastern is the coldest wind we know.

On a summer night, if the stars seem brighter than usual, then wind and rain are on the way. In winter, when wind blows from North or East and the stars blaze and twinkle, then the weather will turn colder and earth will be gripped with great frosts.

When the moon shines clear without a misty rim it will be fine weather. When it is compassed round with a halo, the wind or rain follows soon.

When the sun arises red and fiery, wind and rain are on the way. If at sun-rising it is cloudy and the clouds vanish as the sun rises, it will be a fine day.

A red sunset foretells fine weather, unless it is muddy and misty, then rain will follow.

1. Find the word with the strongest meaning in each of these groups of words.

- 1) unpleasant – bad – beastly – wretched – nasty;
- 2) breeze – squall – gust – storm – hurricane;
- 3) cold – chilly – cool – frosty – freezing;
- 4) downpour – rain – shower – drizzle;
- 5) evening – twilight – sunset – dusk – night;
- 6) stuffy – warm – close – sultry – hot;
- 7) waterfall – flood – stream – whirlpool;
- 8) splendid – glorious – fine – pleasant – nice
- 9) haze – dim – fog – mist – smog.

2. Ask questions the answers to which are given below.

1. – I think it will keep fine.
2. – Yes, it's a sin to stay indoors.
3. No, I don't think it will rain tomorrow.
4. It rained most of the time, we had to stay indoors.
5. It was very quiet and cool in the country.
6. It has been raining for a fortnight at least.
7. I don't expect it'll be long.
8. Well, I'm so glad we're in for spell of fine weather.

3. What kinds of weather do you think caused the following to happen?

Write a sentence which could go before each of these.

1. We had to sit in the shade every afternoon.

2. The sweat was pouring out of us.
3. I can hardly breathe; I wish it would rain to cool us down.
4. Cars were skidding out of control.
5. They had to close the airport; the snow was a meter deep.
6. We were able to sit in the garden in the middle of the winter.
7. The earth became rock-hard and a lot of plants died.
8. It blew the newspaper out of my hands.
9. A row of big trees had been uprooted like matchsticks.
10. I could hardly see my hand in front of my face.

Read the text and be ready to speak about your favourite season.

TEXT 4. SEASONS

In my opinion the most beautiful season in Europe is spring. In May the weather is finest, and all nature is loveliest. The trees put forth little buds and new leaves: the meadows grow green again. The first spring flowers snowdrops, primroses make their appearance. The sky is blue, the sun is bright and the air is fragrant with the sweet scent of lilacs and jasmine.

The trees break into blossom, the flowers begin to bloom, the busy bees are at work. The first birds, rooks and starlings build their nests, and every morning there is loud singing of the nightingales in the trees.

I like summer, in fact I prefer it to any other season. In June the trees, the flowers are in full blossom, I like "Leafy June", "the Month of Roses". A sweet smell rises from the blooming roses, daisies and green grass. A warm soft breeze stirs the leaves of birch-trees. How beautiful are the fields around! The wheat is golden, the grass is green.

If the heat gets too oppressive, we enjoy bathing in the river. What a pleasure it is to lie on the sandy beach and get suntanned or splash in the water and swim. August is the very crown and perfection of summer. The hot sun ripens the corn and the fruit, and the collective farmers get ready for the harvest. There are plenty of strawberries, cherries, gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, plums, apricots, peaches which are ripe and afford a treat for old and young.

And what pleasure can be compared with that of watching the glorious sunrise and sunset! It's a real delight!

Strange as it may seem, I like autumn. Is there anything more beautiful than Indian Summer!

Nature looks beautiful then. The golden trees change their colour from green to dark brown and bright yellow. It is usually cool and sunny.

In rainy weather there's nothing more pleasant for me than to sit comfortably in my armchair and read a book.

When autumn is over, winter sets in. It is the season of snowstorms and ice, of frozen rivers and ponds, and of slippery streets, but I don't mind it all. I enjoy skating on the ice, or skiing in the woods. In snowy weather tobogganing is my favourite pastime. Then think of the joy of the children. At the first snowfall they are out making snowmen, building snowhuts, and playing snowballs of course. If the winter is severe, one must take care not to get snow-bitten. To me, winter has its own peculiar beauty, and there's no reason to feel bored when there is such a lot of books, theatres, cinemas and concerts.

1. Give English equivalents to these Russian proverbs and idioms.

куй железо, пока горячо	отложить на черный день
когда рак на горе свистнет	играть с огнем
затишье перед бурей	беда не приходит одна
как снег на голову	семь пятниц на неделе
нет худа без добра	льет как из ведра
много шума из ничего	достать звезду с неба

2. Complete the sentences by choosing the best alternative:

1. They saw ... of snow falling slowly to the ground,
blocks piles flakes
2. We drove very slowly because the ... was so thick,
sunshine lightning fog
3. The heavy rain caused ... all over the country.
drought flooding tides
4. The tree fell to the ground after... struck it.
lightning thunder wind
5. Those ... in the sky meant it was going to rain.
frosts mists clouds
6. That... should dry my washing.
gale gust breeze
7. The top of the mountain was ... in mist
covered vaporized drenched
8. The ... destroyed several buildings,
wind hurricane thunderstorm
9. Look how white the grass is! Is that snow or ...
dew mist hoarfrost

10. When the sun came out, the ice slowly
frozen dried melted
11. The gale ... all night.
poured blew puffed
12. Be quiet! This is the weather ... for the weekend
forecast broadcast horoscope
13. It's only ... so I won't take my umbrella.
pouring drizzling hailing
14. It's ... outside, so take your overcoat.
mild stuffy chill

3. Replace the words in brackets by their English equivalents.

When I think about weather I realize it's a surprising and miraculous thing. It can promise everything but you never know what (ожидать) next. Let's think how many variants of weather we have. A day may be (жаркий, дождливый, штормовой, мрачный, ветренный, пасмурный, душный). Sometimes we are having (невыносимая жара) and (нечем дышать). The air is (сухой) and the sun is so (палящее). But then the weather can become (отвратительная). The sky (затягивается облаками), it begins to (лить как из ведра), (отдаленные раскаты грома) are heard, there goes (вспышка молнии). It's easy to (промокнуть насквозь) in such weather. In winter (устанавливается холодная погода). (Мягкие, пушистые снежинки) are covering the ground. The thermometer (показывает 0 градусов). The frost (сковал реку), people (дрожат от холода). In spring (солнце пробивается) and fine weather (устанавливается). Nights in spring are so (звездные, безоблачные и великолепные). Sometimes (идут кратковременные дожди) and after that we can see (великолепную радугу). Isn't it a miracle?

IV. THINKING and DISCUSSION

1. Answer the questions, discuss in small groups:

1. What are the peculiarities of the English climate? What influences the English climate?
2. Why do the Englishmen say: "Every country has a climate, in England we have weather"?
3. Is weather a really interesting and even favourite topic for discussion in England? Why do they speak about weather so often?
4. With whom and when do you usually discuss weather?

6. Some people believe that weather along with politics and religion is not a proper topic for discussion. Do you share this opinion? Why?
7. Would you like four seasons to be substituted by one? Which and why?
8. What is your favourite season? Why? Would you like to live in a country with one definite and constant season all year round? Why?
9. Do you believe in weather forecasts?
10. What weather signs / natural predictions do you know? Do you believe in them?

2. Explain the proverbs:

- 1) If there were no clouds, we should not enjoy the sun.
- 2) After rain comes fair weather.
- 3) It never rains, but pours.
- 4) Every cloud has a silver lining.
- 5) Make hay while the sun shines.
- 6) Save for a rainy day.
- 7) Know which way the wind blows.
- 8) Wait for a raindrop in the drought.
- 9) Like a bolt from the blue.
- 10) Small rain lays great dust.
- 11) Behind the clouds, the sun is shining.
- 12) For everything there is a season.

3. Comment on the following quotations.

1. "Everyone talks about the weather, but no one does anything about it."
Mark Twain
3. "When all is said and done, the weather and love are the two elements about which one can never be sure."
Alice Hoffman
4. Climate is what we expect, weather is what we get.
Mark Twain
5. Conversation about the weather is the last refuge of the unimaginative.
Oscar Wilde
6. In the Spring, I have counted 136 different kinds of weather inside of 24 hours.
Mark Twain
7. It is only in sorrow bad weather masters us; in joy we face the storm and defy it.
Amelia Barr

UNIT VII LONDON. SIGHTSEEING TOUR

I. TOPICAL VOCABULARY

1. Dome – a round roof with a circular base
the dome of St. Paul's
2. Glimpse – (n) a look for a very short time
To catch a glimpse of smth/smb
We got a glimpse of the history of an English town.
Syn: look, glance
(v) to see smb/smth for a moment but not very clearly
I have read your letter and glimpsed at your beautiful sonnet.
3. Landmark – smth that you can see clearly from a distance
The Empire State Building is a familiar landmark on the New York skyline.
4. Luxurious – smth that is magnificent and very expensive
Luxurious cars/hotels
5. motley – consisting of many different types
syn: mixed, diverse
a motley group/collection/crew
6. sights – interesting places that are visited by tourists
syn: scenes, views
to do/see the sights
You may go and see sights the whole day
7. site – a place where a building, town, etc. is/was situated
the site of a 16th century abbey
the site of the battle
a camping site
8. skyline – the outline of buildings, trees, hills, etc. seen against the sky
on the London skyline
dominate the skyline
9. stroll – (v) to walk in a slow relaxed way
to stroll through the park
to stroll along the beach
(n) to go for a stroll, to take a stroll
10. throng – to be thronged with = to be full of smth
The streets were thronged with people.
11. tomb – a large grave , especially one made of stone
the tombs of the pharaons

12. attraction – 1) an interesting or enjoyable place to go or thing to do
a tourist attraction
2) a feature, a person that makes smth interesting or enjoyable
City life holds little attraction for me.
13. boast – 1) to talk with too much pride about smth
to boast of/about smth
2) to have smth that is impressive and you can be proud of
The town boasts a grandeur castle.

1. Complete the sentences using the words from the vocabulary.

1. The streets were _____ with Christmas shoppers.
2. The hotel suite looked very _____ in the brochure.
3. She took the children for an evening _____.
4. I only caught a _____ of the thief, so I can't really describe him.
5. His friends were a _____ crew.
6. Famous _____ like St. Paul's Cathedral, the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament will always be popular tourist _____.
7. Nearby is Tower Bridge, one of the river Thames most famous _____.
8. Richmond _____ elegant mansions which are open to the public.

2. Give the words and word combinations synonymous to the given ones.

1. to go for a walk
2. to look briefly at the baby
3. the grave of the Unknown Warrior
4. a habit requiring lots of money
5. to be full of people
6. the location of an ancient town
7. a diverse collection
8. the views of the city

II. READING and DISCUSSION

Read the text and be ready to tell about London sights. What attractions of London would you like to visit and why?

TEXT 1. A DAY TRIP TO LONDON

It's hard to imagine a journey more guaranteed to please than a day trip to London, with all the excitement and variety that one of the world's greatest capital cities has to offer.

There's so much to see in London that it is well worth planning your day carefully before you set off.

The tour departs from **Piccadilly Circus**. It's difficult to say what is the real centre of London, but many people would choose Piccadilly Circus. This is because it is not only central but also the heart of London's entertainment world. Within a few hundred yards of it we find most of London's best known theatres and cinemas, the most famous restaurants and the most luxurious night-clubs.

In the middle of Piccadilly Circus there is a statue said to be of Eros, the god of love. Few people know that it really represents the Angel of Christian Charity. On New Year's Eve it is boarded up to prevent over-enthusiastic travellers from climbing onto it.

It is particularly in the evening that Piccadilly Circus is thronged with people going to the theatre or the cinema, or perhaps to a restaurant. Many others have come to an evening stroll. The crowd is a motley one, for it is composed of people of many nationalities. The atmosphere is distinctly cosmopolitan, and one hears around a great variety of languages. It has been said that if you listen carefully, you may even hear English!

It is out of the question to tour London without catching a glimpse of Nelson standing high over his **Trafalgar Square**, anything from 167 – 185 feet high. What is certain, however, is that the column was built during the early part of the 19th century to commemorate Nelson's victory in 1805, and there's no doubt that this national hero still draws the crowds. Crowds of tourists as well as those famous pigeons still flock there in all seasons, and at Christmas time a vast tree stands there surrounded every evening by scores of carol singers.

You don't have to search for history in London, there is history around virtually every corner. The most obvious landmarks are the **Tower of London, Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament**.

The Tower of London is an open history book of England. It has been a fortress, palace, home of the Crown Jewels and national treasures, arsenal, mint, prison, observatory and tourist attraction.

The Tower of London was started by William the Conqueror who invaded Britain in 1066. He built the White Tower to impress and frighten the English. The Tower of London brings to the visitor's mind a vision of imprisonment, torture and violent death at the hands of a masked executioner with an axe. Many prisoners laid their heads on the chopping block. Among the victims were noblemen, politicians, traitors and two of Henry III's wives.

The men who guard the Tower are Beefeaters. They can tell you everything about its history. Their clothes are the uniform of royal guards of the year 1500.

The ravens with their clipped wings are another famous sight. Legend says “Only as long as the ravens stay, will the White Tower stand”. Kings and queens have come and gone, some even lost their heads on Tower Green, but the Tower of London has survived them all.

Happy ghosts haunt the aisles of the superb Gothic **Westminster Abbey**, where a succession of English monarchs from William I have been crowned and many are buried in magnificent tombs recently restored to their original colours. But it’s not only the crowned heads that are worthily remembered here. George Frederick Handel, Sir Walter Scott and Oliver Goldsmith are elaborately commemorated in the Poets’ Corner. Over a thousand monuments are crowded into the building; they not only commemorate prominent men and women from every walk of life, but also give a breathtaking view of English monumental sculpture. However, it is perhaps the simple grave of the Unknown Warrior, which is the most poignant. His tomb symbolizes the sacrifice of more than a million British who lost their lives in World War I.

The Houses of Parliament and **Westminster Abbey** face each other across Parliament Square, where statues of Sir Winston Churchill, Abraham Lincoln and several other statesmen stand.

Every day when people in the UK and overseas switch on their radio to listen to BBC news, they can hear one of the most famous sounds in London. On the hour, the bells of Big Ben ring loud and clear. Many people think that Big Ben is the clock or the whole tower next to the Houses of Parliament. In fact, it is the largest of the five bells at the top of the tower.

No visit to London would be complete without a look at **St. Paul’s Cathedral**, which was built after the Great Fire of 1666. It stands in the heart of the City. The architect was Sir Christopher Wren. It took him thirty-five years to finish St. Paul’s. Wren designed St. Paul’s to give a feeling of space and light. You can climb 627 steps to the dome, which houses the famous Whispering Gallery. If you whisper close to the wall on one side of the dome, you can be heard on the other side.

St. Paul’s was the burial place of Wren, who died at the age of 91, having changed London’s skyline with some 50 exquisite churches.

To make sure you make the most of London, go to **Buckingham Palace**, the London home of the kings and queens of Britain, and watch the Changing of the Guard, one of the most popular tourist sights. First the band marches through the Gates of the Palace. The job of the police is to keep the tourists from following the guards! The guardsmen wear their

traditional uniform: a tweed coat and a black helmet. The helmet is called “bearskin” and it’s made of fur.

If you want to look deep into the essence of things, be sure to visit at least one of London’s museums and galleries.

The British Museum is an incomparably rich treasure-chest, brimming with things of world historical importance. It was founded in 1753 and, since then, has grown to include every conceivable kind of artifact from all over the world.

The Victoria and Albert Museum is equally impressive, with an outstanding collection of fine and applied arts housed in a grand building opened in 1909 by Edward II. Just next door, and especially popular with children, is **the Natural History Museum**. Within this vast and elegant building unsuspecting visitors may come face to face with anything from huge dinosaurs to working displays of their own insides!

London is equally rich in art galleries, from **the National Gallery** in Trafalgar Square, which houses one of the world’s finest collections of European art, to the smaller galleries, such as **the Wallace Collection**, with its unrivalled representation of 18th century French art. **The Tate Gallery** houses the national collection of British painting and modern sculpture. It’s necessary to mention **the National Portrait Gallery** with its fine collection of portraits spanning six centuries.

If you’d like to see a bit of London greenery, you can enjoy the delights of London’s parks, green islands of peace and quiet in the middle of the noisy sea.

The best-known parks are, of course, the central ones: St. James’s Park, Hyde Park, Regent’s Park, and Kensington Gardens. They have many attractions. **Hyde Park** has the Serpentine, a little lake, where, if one feels inclined, one may take a swim or go for a row, and Speaker’s Corner where one gets up and says anything (or almost anything!) one wishes. **Kensington Gardens** has the Round Pond where “dry land sailors” of all ages sail every kind of yacht. **St. James’s Park** boasts a truly elegant lake on which lives a great variety of wild ducks.

As evening falls, shops and museums close, but restaurants open. So it’s time to hop on the first sightseeing bus at the nearest bus stop and it will bring you to Piccadilly Circus, your starting point. London’s entertainment scene is colourful and diverse. All tastes are catered for in theatre, music and dance. Whether classical music, Shakespearean theatre, raucous comedy or disco are your preference, London has something for everyone.

There is so much to see in this, the largest city in Europe that is sure to exhaust you before you exhaust its possibilities.

1. Say in other words:

1. a political and government figure, especially one who is respected as being wise, honorable and fair;
2. to speak in a very quiet voice;
3. to be very full of something;
4. an object that was made in the past and is historically important;
5. extremely beautiful and very delicately made;
6. to start something, such as an organization, city, etc;
7. to contain;
8. someone who is having fun, singing, dancing, etc. in a noisy way;
9. a place where coins were officially made;
10. the spirit of a dead person that some people think they can see in a place.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is the best way to see London?
2. Why is Piccadilly Circus called the centre of London?
3. What is there in the middle of the Circus?
4. Why are there so many people in the Circus in the evening?
5. What makes Trafalgar Square so popular with tourists?
6. Why is the Tower of London called an open history book?
7. What legend is associated with the Tower of London?
8. What people are commemorated in Westminster Abbey?
9. What is Big Ben?
10. What is St. Paul's Cathedral famous for?
11. Where does the ceremony of the Changing of the Guard take place?
12. Why is the Natural History Museum especially popular with children?
13. Where are London's best-known parks situated?
14. Why do you think are the parks sometimes called London's lungs?
15. What do people use the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens for?

Read the texts, do the tasks and be ready to tell about London sights.

TEXT 2. SIGHTSEEING TOUR AROUND LONDON

You are welcome to London. As you know, London stands on the river Thames. London, the capital of Great Britain, is a very ancient city. It is *2 thousand years old*. It grew up around the first point where the *Roman invaders* found the Thames narrow enough to build a bridge. They

found a small **Celtic** settlement then known as **Londinium** and by **300 A. D.** they had turned into a sizable port and an important trading centre with a wall which enclosed the homes of about 50 000 people. Now London is a big port and a beautiful city with large squares and parks. About 7 million people live here.

We start our tour from **Tower Bridge**. Tower Bridge is near the Tower of London. It is one of the most famous bridges in the city and first opened in **1894**. Even today Tower Bridge regulates a large part of the impressive traffic of the Port of London.

The Tower of London is also a real attraction for tourists. It is one of the first and most impressive castles built in **1087**. *William the Conqueror* built it to protect the City of London. People say that London is the key to England and the Tower is the key to London. The Tower has been used as a fortress, a royal palace, an observatory, an arsenal, a royal treasury, a state prison where many famous people have been executed. Now it is a museum where one can see the Crown Jewels. A lot of ancient traditions and customs are carefully kept in the Tower.

Opposite the Houses of Parliament **Westminster Abbey** is situated. Westminster Abbey is more than 9 hundred years old and is a very famous London church. It's a national shrine where the kings and queens are crowned and famous people are buried. It was founded by *Edward the Confessor* in **1050**. The construction lasted **300** years. The memorials to G.G. Byron, R.Burns, W.Shakespeare, W.M.Thackeray, W.Scott attract tourists to the *Poets' Corner*.

Londoners have a particular affection for **St. Paul's Cathedral**, the largest Protestant Church in England. It is an architectural masterpiece of the eminent architect *Sir Christopher Wren*. It stands on the site of the former Saxon and Norman churches destroyed in the Great Fire of London in **1666**. The building was completed in **1710**. Ch.Wren is buried under the roof of his own great work. «If you want to see his monument, look around», is written on his tomb.

The Houses of Parliament, a symbol of London, spread magnificently on the north bank of the Thames. This structure is a remarkable example of Gothic architecture. The Houses of Parliament, called officially **the Palace of Westminster**, together with **Victoria Tower** and **the Clock Tower** - which houses the most famous clock in the world, **Big Ben** - form an architectural complex. The Palace of Westminster was formally a palace for kings and queens. Until the 16th century it was used both as a royal residence and as a parliament house.

After the royal family moved to Whitehall Palace, the Westminster Palace was occupied by the Parliament and became its permanent home.

The Clock Tower called «**Big Ben**» is known the world over. **Big Ben** is really a bell. You can hear the sound of Big Ben every hour. The clock and the bell got their names after Sir Benjamin Hall. He was a tall man, whose nickname was Big Ben. So people know the clock as Big Ben.

Trafalgar Square is one of the most popular meeting points in London. In the middle of the square we can see **Nelson's Column** with the statue of Nelson at the top. This monument was erected to commemorate Nelson's victory at *the Battle of Trafalgar* in **1805** where he defeated the French and Spanish fleets. Four bronze lions look at the square from the monument.

Now we are at **Buckingham Palace**. With its architecturally defined profile, this is one of London's most popular historical buildings. Buckingham Palace was built in **1703** for the *Duke of Buckingham*. At the west end of the Mall, Buckingham Palace is the London residence of the Queen. If you see the Queen's flag above the building, you will know she is staying at the palace. The ceremony of the Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace is a great tourist attraction. The **Royal Mews** and the **Queen's Gallery** are also situated at Buckingham Palace.

TEXT 3. BEAUTIFUL LONDON

Every year many people come from different countries to visit London. They go to the theatres, museums, they look at interesting old buildings, they sit or walk in the parks. Yes, London is a big and beautiful city with lots to see and do. «*When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life: for there is in London all that life can afford*», wrote **Samuel Johnson** in 1777.

The largest park in London is **Hyde Park**. It is one of the most popular places of Londoners on hot summer days. Hyde Park is famous for its *Speaker's Corner*. Another attraction of Hyde Park is the horse-riding lane known as *Rotten Row*. The large green expanse of **Kensington Gardens** with its many trees and flowers, its gracious *Round Pond* and the lovely *statue of Peter Pan* also constitutes a most attractive spectacle.

Regent's Park is the home of **London Zoo**. London Zoo is said to be one of the oldest and most famous Zoological Gardens in the world. The Zoo has thousands of birds and animals from all over the world. Visitors of the Zoo admire the animals' magnificence and beauty. There is also the theatre in the park.

Among lots of London's museums of different types there is one of special interest. It is **Madam Tussaud's Museum of Waxworks**, named after its founder - a French woman, Madam Marie Tussaud who started the museum in **1835**. This famous Waxworks Museum has models of famous people from pop stars to prime ministers, displays of battles and Chamber of Horror.

The first theatre appeared in London on the bank of the river Thames in **1599**. It was **the Globe**, the theatre built by the actor **Richard Burbage** and favoured by **William Shakespeare** whose most plays were performed at this theatre. The Globe is known to be a round summer building, on the front door of which everybody could read "All the world is a stage", the words written by W. Shakespeare.

There are many shops in London. The main shopping centre is **Oxford Street**. Many people from different countries shop in Oxford Street. You can buy clothes, shoes and toys in it. **Fleet Street** is situated between the City and the West End. It is famous as the centre of Britain's national newspapers and the centre of journalists. Offices of most English daily and evening papers can be found in Fleet Street. "The Daily Telegraph" and "The Daily Express" have their offices here, and "The Times", "The Gardians" and many others are nearby.

Piccadilly Circus is the centre of night life in the West End. It's called "a circus" because the square is round. This is one of the most popular meeting points of London, probably second only to Trafalgar Square. Five important streets meet at Piccadilly Circus. There is a figure of a boy with a bowl and arrow in the centre of the square. They call it Eros, the Greek god of love. Londoners like a night out in the West End. They take underground to Piccadilly Circus, and there they are in the middle of the West End. They can eat in one of the restaurants near Piccadilly Circus, can go to a theatre in the West End, or to a concert, to an opera or a ballet, or to a cinema. There are fifty cinemas near Piccadilly Circus.

1. Answer the questions.

1. How often can you hear *Big Ben*?
2. What is the symbol of London?
3. Who founded *Westminster Abbey*?
4. Where does the Queen stay when she is in London?
5. Where does the coronation of all British Kings and Queens take place?
6. What was the *Tower of London* in the past?
7. How old is London? Who founded the city?

8. What are the main parts of London?
9. What does London offer the visitors?
10. Where are the Houses of Parliament situated?
11. Why is the Clock Tower called «Big Ben»?
12. Does the Queen of Britain live in the Tower of London?
13. Is the Palace of Westminster a royal residence or a parliament house?
14. When was Buckingham Palace founded?
15. Who was the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral?
16. What is the natural centre of London?
17. What is there in the middle of Trafalgar square?
18. Who built the Tower of London and when?
19. Continue the quote: “When a man is tired of London...” Who do these words belong to?

2. Define if the statements are true or false.

1. Big Ben is a square.
2. Tower is a clock.
3. There are a lot of places to visit in London.
4. The country's leaders speak in the Tower of London.
5. Trafalgar Square is the main square of London.
6. The Queen lives in the Bloody Tower.
7. The Royal Mews and the Queen's Gallery are situated at Buckingham Palace.
8. The architect of St. Paul's Cathedral was Sir Christopher Wren.
9. Westminster is the commercial and financial centre of the country. The West End is the industrial part of London.
10. Westminster Abbey is a national shrine where the kings and queens are crowned and famous people are buried.
11. Tower was founded by Edward the Confessor in 1050.
12. William the Conqueror built Buckingham Palace in 1087 to protect the City of London.
13. Buckingham Palace was built in 1703 for the Duke of Buckingham.
14. Nelson's Column, with the statue of Admiral Lord Nelson on top, rises in the centre of Piccadilly Circus.

3. Imagine that your friends live in London and you have just arrived there on your holidays. Plan your sightseeing tour of London. What places will your friends suggest you for visiting? What would you like to see and why? Make up a conversation in a small group.

IV. THINKING and DISCUSSION

1. Comment on the following quotations.

1. "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life; for there is in London all that life can afford." *Samuel Johnson*

2. "London is a bad habit one hates to lose." *Anonymous popular saying*

3. "I've been walking about London for the last thirty years, and I find something fresh in it every day." *Walter Besant*

4. "By seeing London, I have seen as much of life as the world can show." *Samuel Johnson*

5. "London is a modern Babylon." *Benjamin Disraeli*

6. "London is a splendid place to live in for those who can get out of it." *George Bruce*

7. "London goes beyond any boundary or convention. It contains every wish or word ever spoken, every action or gesture ever made, every harsh or noble statement ever expressed. It is illimitable. It is Infinite London."

Peter Ackroyd

UNIT VIII
HIGHER EDUCATION
I. TOPICAL VOCABULARY

I.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. applicant / prospective student | абитуриент |
| 2. be good at smth / do well in smth / be at home in | хорошо разбираться, преуспевать в чем-либо, быть как рыба в воде |
| 3. be a success in smth / with smb. | иметь успех в чем-л. / у кого-л. |
| 4. be keen on / be fond of smth | увлекаться |
| 5. be in one's first / last year | быть на первом / последнем году обучения |
| 6. be sociable / communicative / easy-going / a good mixer | быть общительным / хорошо ладить с кем-либо |
| 7. compulsory education | обязательное образование |
| 8. dead line / closing date | крайний срок |
| 9. department / faculty / college | факультет университета |
| 10. diligent / industrious | усердный / трудолюбивый |
| 11. dismiss / expel / send down from the university | отчислять из университета |
| 12. drill / training | подготовка / обучение |
| 13. enter the university | поступать в университет |
| 14. entrance exams | вступительные экзамены |
| 15. extra-mural department | заочный факультет |
| 16. faculty | факультет; кафедра; проф.-препод. состав (амер.) |
| 17. fail an exam | провалить экзамен |
| 18. final exams / finals | выпускные экзамены |
| 19. free / free of charge education | бесплатное образование |
| 20. freshman ['freʃmən] | студент 1 курса |
| 21. sophomore ['sɒfəmə:] | студент 2 курса |
| 22. junior student | студент 3 курса |
| 23. senior student | студент 4 курса |
| 24. undergraduate student | студент 5 курса |
| 25. full-time department | дневное отделение |
| 26. full-time / internal student | студент дневного отделения |
| 27. get / acquire knowledge | приобретать знания |
| 28. give / deliver a lecture | читать лекцию |
| 29. graduate (grad) student | студент-выпускник; аспирант |
| 30. graduate from | закончить |

31. graduation	окончание, выпуск
32. have / take a degree in smth	иметь / получить научную степень по
33. higher / university / college education	высшее образование
34. hostel	общежитие
35. inexperienced / unskilled	неквалифицированный
36. make a report	сделать доклад
37. make the best of the time	проводить время с пользой
38. make good / poor progress in	преуспевать / не делать успехов в чем-либо
39. mark / grade	оценка
40. part-time / external student	студент заочного отделения
41. part-time department	заочный факультет
42. pick up a language	овладеть языком
43. post-graduate student	аспирант; студент магистратуры
44. (post-)graduate course	аспирантура
45. qualified / well-experienced / well-trained	квалифицированный / опытный
46. secondary education	среднее образование
47. sit for / study for / read up for an exam	готовиться к экзамену
48. stay away from smb / smth	воздерживаться от участия
49. take a course in smth	изучать курс по
50. take / have / pass an exam / a credit	сдать экзамен / зачет
51. term / semester	семестр
52. tutor	преподаватель / руководитель
53. tutorial	консультация; семинар; учебное пособие
54. waste time	тратить время попусту

II.

1. academic / practical subjects	теоретические / практические предметы
2. academic staff	проф.-препод. состав
3. academic vice-president	первый проректор университета
4. admission procedure / enrolment	зачисление; регистрация; приём, набор
5. all-round education	всестороннее образование

6. assistant dean	замдекана факультета
7. be expelled / dismissed / sent down from	быть отчисленным из
8. Campus	Кампус (тер-рия университета)
9. chancellor / president / rector of the university	ректор университета
10. compulsory / optional	обязательный / дополнительный
11. con / cram (for an exam) / hit the books	зубрить перед экзаменом
12. confer a degree (on); award / grant a degree	присуждать учёную степень
13. core / foundation subjects	основные предметы
14. course paper	курсовая работа
15. curriculum / programme	программа обучения
16. dean	декан факультета
17. dean's office	деканат
18. defend a thesis	защитить диссертацию
19. diploma thesis / paper	дипломная работа
20. diploma with honours	диплом с отличием
21. give a detention	оставлять после занятий
22. grant / scholarship / allowance / stipend / fellowship	стипендия
23. (group) supervisor	куратор группы
24. (group) monitor	староста группы
25. have a good command of smth	хорошо владеть чем-либо
26. head of (sub)department	заведующий кафедрой
27. library card	читательский билет
28. maintain an interest in studies	поддерживать интерес к учебе
29. miss lectures / practical classes	пропускать лекции / практические занятия
30. play truant	прогуливать занятия
31. problem student/dead weight	проблемный студент
32. promote to a higher class	переходить в следующий класс
33. select classes/courses	выбирать курсы / дисциплины
34. thesis (theses) / paper / dissertation	диссертация / научная работа
35. truant	прогульщик
36. truancy	(постоянный) пропуск / прогул занятий
37. (tuition) fee	плата за образование

38. sandwich course	комбинированное обучение; курс, чередующий теорию и практику
39. selective / non-selective system	избирательная / неизбирательная система
40. senior teacher	старший преподаватель
41. specialized subjects	специализированные предметы
42. student's record book	зачетка
43. student card / ID (Identification Document)	студенческий билет
44. syllabus / timetable	расписание / программа
45. vocational training	профподготовка, профобучение / проф.-техническое образование

DIALOGUES

1. Read the dialogues and add words in bold type to your active vocabulary.

1.

- Have you written your composition, Ben? *It's due today.*
- Of course. And what about you?
- Not yet. I didn't think it would be so difficult and started it only yesterday.
- Well, *it will teach you a lesson. Never put till tomorrow what you can do today, you know.*

2.

- Paul wouldn't like to *fail his exam*, would he?
- Of course he wouldn't. Who would?
- But he hasn't been working very hard. He thinks he is clever enough to *pass his exams* without much work, doesn't he?
- Yes, he relies too much on his memory but I doubt it can *carry him out* when doing physics.

3.

- *As sure as eggs is eggs*, Bob won't *do well at the exam*.
- Why do you think so?
- He has missed much and doesn't *attend the extra lessons* now.
- No fear. He's *quite at home* in the subject.

4.

- How about *reading up for the entrance exams* together?
- Fine. And let's ask Jane to join us too, she has *passed her finals with honours*.

- I don't mind. But she thinks too much of herself, doesn't she?
- Not in the least. She is a good friend and never refuses to help anybody.

5.

- What form are you in now, Robert?
- I'm not in a form yet. I'm in class three. Next year we'll have our *eleven plus exams*. If I'm lucky, I'll get good marks and I'll enter a *grammar or technical school*.
- And which would you prefer?
- I'd better go to a secondary technical school.

6.

- *Playing truant* again, Jim?
- Yes, I *feel like staying away from* Mr. West's lesson. He's very strict and *keeps picking at me* all the time.
- Well, well. Isn't it wiser to learn lessons better and be present in class?

7.

- Hello, Harry! Why didn't you come to us yesterday? We had a nice table-tennis game.
- You see, my brother *took me to a lecture* on higher mathematics.
- Was it interesting?
- *Frankly speaking*, not. *It was all Greek to me* and *went over my head*.

8.

- You know, Nick was asked to leave the room at the lesson in chemistry.
- Was he really? What did he do to *deserve such a severe punishment*?
- He struck a match and burnt a piece of paper at his desk.
- Well, I never expected that of him. *Was he reported to his parents*?
- Surely. The teacher *demanded his day-book*. I think *he'll get it hot*.

9.

- Why doesn't Jim work harder?
- You know that very well – because he's lazy.
- Do you think the teacher will *put up with* that very long?
- I'm afraid he won't, and Jim will have to *repeat the class*.

II. READING and DISCUSSION

TEXT 1. BRITISH UNIVERSITIES

There are now 47 universities in the United Kingdom and over 700 technical colleges, of which 36 are in England, 8 in Scotland, 2 in Northern Ireland and 1 in Wales. The two oldest universities in England are Oxford (1167) and Cambridge (1209). These date from the Middle Ages. Oxford is the oldest of these two universities, it is more philosophical, classical, theological.

British universities can be divided roughly into **3 main groups**: *the old universities*; *the “redbrick” universities*, which include all the provincial universities of the period 1850-1930, as well as London University; *the new universities*, founded after the Second World War.

All British universities are private, that is not state-controlled institutions. Every university is independent, autonomous and responsible only to its own governing council. Although they all receive financial support from the state, the Department of Education and Science has no control over their regulations, curriculum, examinations, appointment of staff, or the way they spend money. The number and type of faculties differ from university to university. Each university decides each year how many students it supposes to admit. The admission to university is by examination or selection (interviews).

The students receive grants. They have to pay fees and living costs but every student may receive from the local authority of the place where he lives a personal grant which is enough to pay the lodging and food – unless his parents are rich. Most students take jobs in the summer for about six weeks, but they do not normally do outside work during the academic session.

Students who pass examinations at the end of three or four years of study get a *Bachelor’s degree*. The first postgraduate degree is normally that of *Master* conferred for a thesis based on at least one year’s fulltime work. Universities are centres of research and many postgraduates are engaged in research for higher degree, usually *Doctorates*.

The British government does not think to build more new universities. There is a tendency to expand the older ones. The most interesting innovation is the Open University.

The Open University was founded in 1964 by the Labour Government for those people who, for some reasons, had not had a chance to enter any of the other universities, especially those above normal student age. It takes both men and women at the age of 21 and over. No formal academic qualifications are necessary for entry to those courses, but the standards of its degrees are the same as those of other universities. In teaching the university uses a combination of television and radio broadcasts, correspondence courses and summer schools, together with a network of viewing and listening centres. Lecturers present their courses on one of the BBC’s television channels and by radio. They have also produced a whole library of short course-books, which anyone can buy at bookshops. Students write papers based on the courses and discuss them

with tutors at meetings or by correspondence once a month. The time of staying on at the Open University is unlimited.

1. Choose the most suitable word or phrase in each sentence.

1. Jack decided to take a *course / lesson* in hotel management.
2. Sheila always got good *marks / points* in algebra.
3. After leaving school, Ann *studied / was trained* as a teacher.
4. Peter decided not to *go in / enter* for the examination.
5. Jack decided to take a *course / lesson* in hotel management.
6. My sister *learned / taught* me how to draw.
7. I can't come to the cinema. I have to *read up / study for* a test.
8. In history we had to learn a lot of dates *by hand / heart*.
9. I hope your work will improve by the end of the *course / term*.
10. Martin *failed / missed* his maths exam and had to sit it again.
11. If you have any questions, *raise / rise* your hand.

2. Complete each sentence with a word from the list. Use each word once only.

Cheat, copy, memorize, pay, revise, concentrate, divide, pass, punish, underline.

1. Our teacher used to us by making us stay behind after school.
2. The teacher saw Jerry trying to in the test.
3. Try to the most important rules.
4. It is difficult to attention in a noisy classroom.
5. Pauline tried her best to the end of the year examinations
6. Your work is the same as Harry's. Did you his work?
7. Your mind is wandering! You must more!
8. Helen decided to all her work at the end of every week.
9. It is a good idea to important parts of the book in red.
10. If you twenty seven by nine, the answer is three.

3. Match each person from the list with a suitable description. Use each name once only.

*Classmate examiner learner principal pupil coach graduate
lecturer professor tutor*

1. Someone who teaches at a university.
2. Someone who has a college degree.
3. The head of a school.
4. Someone who studies at primary or secondary school.
5. The most important teacher in a university department.
6. Someone who teaches one student or a very small class.
7. Someone in

the same class as yourself. 8. Someone who trains a sports team. 9. Someone who writes the question papers of an examination. 10. Someone who drives but it is not yet passed a driving test.

4. Complete each sentence with a word beginning as shown.

1. Charles has a good k..... of the subject.
2. These children are badly behaved! They need more d.....
3. Maths is easy if you are allowed to use a c.....
4. Everyone agrees that a good e..... is important.
5. Keith spent four years studying at u.....
6. Some apes seem to have as much i..... as humans!
7. I find listening c..... tests rather difficult.
8. At the age of eleven I went to s..... school.
9. I enjoyed doing e..... in the laboratory.

TEXT 2. HIGHER EDUCATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

A university in Great Britain is a place of higher education to which young men and women may go after finishing the course at a high school, that is, when they are about 18 years old.

It is true that most students go to a university to study some special subject or group of subjects, a knowledge of which will make it possible for them to earn their living as doctors, lawyers, engineers, teachers, etc. But it is recognized that a university must do more than supply the facts of medicine, law, engineering or whatever a man may have to do or teach: it must train its students in such a way that they themselves will always be eager to search for new knowledge and new ideas.

Of the full-time students now attending English universities *three quarters are men and one quarter women*. Nearly half of them are engaged in the study of *arts subjects* such as history, languages, economics or law, the others are studying *pure or applied sciences* such as medicine, dentistry, technology, or agriculture.

The University of London, for instance, includes *internal and external students*, the latter coming to London only to sit for their examinations. Actually most external students at London University are living in London. The colleges in the University of London are essentially teaching institutions, providing instruction chiefly by means of lectures, which are attended mainly by day students. The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, however, are essentially residential institutions and they mainly use a tutorial method.

This tutorial system began at Oxford and Cambridge, where each college is a world of its own, with the students in residence, and they can easily appoint tutors to look after each student individually. The system is also used to some extent in the other universities to supplement lectures. Generally speaking there's one member of the teaching staff for every eight students in the universities. The tutorial system brings the tutor into the close and personal contact with the student. The colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, being residential, are necessarily far smaller than most of the colleges of the University of London.

Education of University standard is also given in other institutions such as colleges of technology and agricultural colleges, which prepare their students for degrees or diplomas in their own fields.

The three terms into which the British University year is divided are roughly **8 to 10 weeks**. Each term is crowded with activity. The students have vacations between the terms.

A university usually has longer holidays than a school, and in England, in addition to the long summer holiday, which lasts three or four months, there are a few weeks at Christmas and Easter during which the students can go home. Many of them arrange to travel in July, August and September, partly for pleasure and partly for study. The students of some universities, who have to earn the money to pay for their education, spend the summer in doing various kinds of work. But it is not always easy to find employment.

If a person has a London degree, that means he has graduated from the University of London. A person studying for a degree at a British university is called an undergraduate; one who has taken a degree is called a graduate. **B.A.** or **B.Sc.** stands for **Bachelor of Arts, or of Science**, the first degree. **M.A.** or **M.Sc.** denotes **Master of Arts, or of Science**. One can become a **B.A. after 3 years** of hard study, and an **M.A. at the end of 5 years**.

Life at a university is not all hard work. In fact at some universities in England and America success in sports and games seems almost as important as success in studies and it is considered a high honour to be chosen to play for one's university at cricket or football. Students of Oxford and Cambridge meet at almost every kind of sport, including tennis, running and jumping. And sometimes there are sports meetings between American and British universities.

1. Answer the questions to the text.

1. Where do English young men and women get higher education? 2. At what age do they enter a university? 3. What is the proportion of men and women attending English universities? 4. What subjects are considered to be arts subjects? 5. What do they call pure and applied sciences? 6. What do you understand by internal and external students? 7. How do teaching institutes provide instruction to English students? 8. Why are the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge called residential institutions? 9. What is understood by tutors and the tutorial method? 10. Is it characteristic only of England? 11. At what colleges did it begin? 12. Why was it easy to appoint tutors there? 13. Do tutors look after each student individually or after a small group of students? 14. Is the tutorial system used in other universities of England? 15. At what other institutions can Englishmen get education of University standard? 16. How many terms is the University year divided into? 17. How long do they last? 18. What vacations (or holidays) have English students? 19. How long do Christmas and Easter holidays last? 20. What do they call the long summer holidays? 21. What do many English students do during their long summer holiday? 22. What do they call a person studying for a degree at a British university? 23. What do they call a person who has taken a degree? 24. What do the terms B.A., B. Sc., M.A. or M. SC. Stand for? 25. How do English students rest? 26. What role does sport play in the life of an English student?

2. Use the words given below to form words which fit in the spaces.

(1) *introduce*, (2) *success*, (3) *attend*, (4) *read*, (5) *fail*, (6) *revise*, (7) *mistake*, (8) *absent*, (9) *punish*, (10) *gift*.

School Report

Margaret started English literature this term, and I am afraid that her (1) to the subject has not been entirely (2) She has not shown much enthusiasm, and does not always pay (3) in class. Her assignments are often (4), because she is so untidy, and because of her (5) to check her work thoroughly. She failed to do any (6) before the end of term test, and had poor results. She seems to have the (7) idea that she can succeed without studying. She has also had many (8) and has frequently arrived late for class. This has resulted in several severe (9) Also Margaret is a (10)..... student in some respects, She has not had a satisfactory term.

3. Complete each sentence a) to j) with one of the endings 1) to 10). Use each ending once only.

- a) Joy was absent most of the time ...
- b) Sue wanted to do the experiment for herself ...
- c) James was a very gifted pupil
- d) Lucy couldn't find a duster to clean the board ...
- e) Dave could pick up languages very easily ...
- f) Brenda wanted to leave space for corrections ...
- g) Tony didn't pay attention in class ...
- h) Helen was educated at home by her parents ...
- i) Brian attended evening classes in photography ...
- j) Cathy wanted to get into university ...

- 1. ... so he didn't have any problems passing his exams.
- 2. ... so he started talking in French after only a few days.
- 3. ... so she had to study for the entrance examinations.
- 4. ... so his name was removed from the register.
- 5. ... so he didn't go out with his friends much during the week.
- 6. ... so she wrote her answers in the corner.
- 7. ... so she didn't have many friends of her own age.
- 8. ... so she wrote everything on internet lines.
- 9. ... so she went to the science laboratory.
- 10. ... so he could never remember what the teacher said.

4. Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence.

- 1. Helen's parents were very pleased when they read her school
a) report b) papers c) diploma d) account
- 2. Martin has quite a good ... of physics.
a) result b) pass c) understanding d) head
- 3. In Britain children start ... school at the age of five.
a) kindergarten b) secondary c) nursery d) primary
- 4. Edward has a ... in French from Leeds University.
a) certificate b) degree c) mark d) paper
- 5. My favourite ... at school was history.
a) topic b) class c) theme d) subject
- 6. It's time for break. The bell has ...
a) gone b) struck c) rung d) sounded
- 7. Our English teacher us some difficult exercises for homework.
a) set b) put c) obliged d) made
- 8. Before you begin the exam paper, always read the ... carefully

- a) orders b) instructions c) rules d) answers
9. If you want to pass the examination, you must study ...
a) hardly b) enough c) thoroughly d) rather
10. Most students have quite a good sense of their own ...
a) grasp b) ability c) idea d) information

IV. THINKING and DISCUSSION

1. Answer the questions, discuss in small groups:

1. What groups of universities are there in GB?
2. Are British universities state or private institutions?
3. Do British students receive any grants?
4. At what age do English young people enter a university?
5. What subjects are considered to be arts subjects? What do they call pure and applied sciences?
6. What do you understand by internal and external students?
7. How do teaching institutes provide instruction to English students?
8. Why are the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge called residential institutions?
9. What is understood by tutors and the tutorial method?
10. How many terms is the University year divided into? How long do they last?
11. What do many English students do during their long summer holiday?
12. What is the Open University? What are the peculiarities of the Open University?

UNIT IX LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

I. TOPICAL VOCABULARY

1. language – a system of communication by written or spoken words, which is used by the people of a particular country or area
It took him several years to master the Chinese language.
She had lived in Italy for years, and her command of the language was excellent.
2. tongue – literary a language
Anton lapsed into his own tongue when he was excited.
mother/native tongue (= the language you learn as a child)
She felt more comfortable talking in her native tongue.
3. multilingual – using, speaking, or written in several different languages
the problems of a multilingual classroom
a multilingual phrasebook
4. dictionary – a book that gives a list of words in alphabetical order and explains their meanings in the same language, or another language
a German-English dictionary
5. vocabulary – a) all the words that someone knows or uses
Reading is one of the best ways of improving your vocabulary.
b) all the words in a particular language
English has the largest vocabulary of any language.
c) the words that are typically used when talking about a particular subject
Most technical jobs use a specialized vocabulary.
6. learn – to gain knowledge of a subject or skill by experience, by studying it, or by being taught
What's the best way to learn a language?
I learnt to drive when I was 17.
7. study – 1) to spend time reading, going to classes etc in order to learn about a subject
I can't study with that music playing all the time.
I've been studying English for 6 years.
2) to watch and examine something carefully over a period of time, in order to find out more about the subject
He was studying the behavior of chimpanzees in the wild.
8. interact – if people interact with each other, they talk to each other, work together, etc

Lucy interacts well with other children in the class.

9. communicate – 1) to exchange information or conversation with other people, using words, signs, writing, etc

We communicated mostly by e-mail.

2) if two people communicate, they are able to talk about and understand each other's feelings or desires

Many couples make themselves miserable by not communicating.

10. socialize – to spend time with other people in a friendly way

People don't socialize with their neighbours as much as they used to do.

1. Complete the sentences using the words from the vocabulary.

1. Russian is my mother _____.
2. His speech is immature, his _____ limited.
3. They are _____ how to dance.
4. My brother is _____ to be an accountant.
5. Did you have to use a _____ while translating this article?
6. I didn't speak much Japanese, and I was worried that the _____ barrier might be a problem.
7. Most people in the world are _____.

2. Discuss the following questions in small groups:

1. How long have you been learning English?
2. Have you passed any examinations in English? If so, which ones?
3. Are you going to take any examinations? If so, when?
4. Have you ever visited an English-speaking country?
5. Do you ever use your English? If so, on what occasions?
6. Have you read any books in English?
7. Have you ever seen any films in English?
8. Have you heard any records in English?
9. How would you describe your own English?
- fair - quite good - good - very good - fluent
10. Is your written English better than your spoken English, or vice versa?
11. What do you hope to achieve by studying?
12. How important are these things to you?
- Listening comprehension - Writing in English
- Reading comprehension - Oral fluency
13. Do you use a dictionary? If so, is it monolingual or bilingual?
14. How useful do you find it?
15. Do you enjoy learning English? If so, why? If not, why not?

II. READING and DISCUSSION

TEXT 1. LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Learning a foreign language takes time and dedication. The reasons below may help to convince you to take the plunge, if such persuasion is needed. Some reasons are practical, some intellectual and others sentimental, but whatever your reasons, having a clear idea of why you're learning a language can help to motivate you in your studies.

If your work involves regular contact with speakers of foreign languages, being able to talk to them in their own languages will help you to communicate with them. It may also help you to make sales and to negotiate and secure contracts. Knowledge of foreign languages may also increase your chances of finding a new job, getting a promotion or a transfer overseas, or of going on foreign business trips.

You may find that information about subjects you're interested in is published mainly in a foreign language. Learning that language will give you access to the material and enable you to communicate with fellow students and researchers in the field.

Maybe you're interested in the literature, poetry, films, TV programs, music or some other aspect of the culture of people who speak a particular language and want to learn their language in order to gain a better understanding of their culture.

Most people in the world are multilingual, and everybody could be; no one is rigorously excluded from another's language community except through lack of time and effort. Different languages protect and nourish the growth of different cultures, where different pathways of human knowledge can be discovered. They certainly make life richer for those who know more than one of them.

Sometimes learning a foreign language helps you understand your own language and culture better through comparison, or through the relationship between the foreign language and your mother tongue.

Language is an aspect of humanity, and learning what a fellow human speaks teaches you more about humankind as a whole. The more languages you know, the more you understand our species, and that is beneficial no matter what the situation is.

Language influences culture, so learning a language helps you to understand how other people think, and it also helps you to get a general understanding of our world and the many people and cultures that inhabit it.

My reasons for learning foreign languages is because I just love to do it, it's all the different ways people express themselves, and it shows that

there really are other people out there. It's also a way to learn how people interact and socialize with each other, and how each society works. Learning languages to me is much more than making myself able to communicate with others. To me it's like getting some nice new surprise and a whole new level of understanding.

Learning a foreign language is not a matter of reading some grammar rules and memorizing some vocabulary words – although those are important activities, not to be ignored. Acquiring a language is learning a skill, not a body of information. It's as much like learning to swim or ride a bike as it is like learning about the Revolutionary War. That is, you must not only understand the ideas and concepts, have information at hand, but you must also make your body accustomed to using that information in physical activity: in this case the physical activity involved is speaking, listening, writing and reading.

The most difficult thing for a person who learns a foreign language is that a foreign language is very different from his own. A person's native language has a powerful influence on him, as he has been speaking his language since before he can remember. Under such circumstances it is natural that a person has the feeling that his language is the most beautiful, the most perfect, the most logic of most languages. Therefore the first thing that one must learn as he begins to study a foreign language is that each language is the best possible language for the people who use it.

There are some other things which have to be accepted in order to learn a language successfully. The most important for these is that learning a foreign language requires constant practice. You must not think that if you have seen or heard a word or phrase one time or even five times, you really know how to use it. You must be ready to repeat new words again and again until you can really use them automatically without having to think about them. Some people have the idea that if they memorize long lists of vocabulary they will learn the language. Learning a language is much more than that. In the early stages of studying a language we must learn more important things such as pronunciation and grammar. After you can use grammatical structures, you can enrich your vocabulary. Learning new vocabulary without knowing the grammatical structures of the language is something like when you try to build a house without a plan.

And the most important thing of all in learning a foreign language is patience. If you keep working steadily, day after day, constantly practicing the language and using it as every opportunity, you are sure to learn to speak a language well.

1. Find English equivalents in the text.

Сделать решительный шаг; добиться лучшего понимания; получить продвижение по службе; дает возможность общаться с ...; поддерживать развитие различных культур; запоминать новые слова; овладение языком; требует постоянной практики; обогатить словарный запас; постоянно работать.

2. Comment on the following:

1. You live a new life for every new language you speak.
2. If you know only one language, you live only once.
3. Language is the archives of history.
4. Those who know no foreign language know nothing of their mother tongue.
5. The limits of my language are the limits of my universe.

3. Speak on the topic "Learning a Foreign Language".

III. THINKING and DISCUSSION

1. Answer the questions, discuss in small groups:

1. Why is it important and even necessary to know a foreign language / English nowadays?
2. Why is English so popular today?
3. Why did you take up studying English?
4. How long have you been learning English?
5. Have you ever been abroad? Did you have an opportunity to speak English there? What was it like?
6. Have you ever learnt any other foreign language?
7. What other foreign languages would you like to study and why?
8. Do you agree that if you know one FL rather well (e.g. English), it'll be easier for you to pick up another FL (e.g. German)? What does it depend on?
9. Do you think that schoolchildren should have an opportunity to study other FL at school besides English?
10. Do you ever use your English in everyday life? If so, on what occasions?
11. Have you read any books in English? Have you seen any films in English? Have you heard any records in English?
12. How would you describe your own English? fair/ quite good /good /very good /fluent
13. What aspects of knowledge of English would you like to improve?
14. Is your written English better than your spoken English, or vice versa?

15. What do you hope to achieve by studying?
16. How important are these things to you?
Listening comprehension / Reading comprehension / Oral fluency / Writing in English.
17. Do you enjoy learning English? If so, why?
18. Comment on the following:
 1. You live a new life for every new language you speak.
 2. If you know only one language, you live only once.
 3. Those who know no foreign language know nothing of their mother tongue.

2. Comment on the following quotations.

1. If you talk to a man in a language he understands, that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language, that goes to his heart.

Nelson Mandela

2. To learn a language is to have one more window from which to look at the world.
3. When you travel without knowing English, you have an idea of what it's like to be deaf, dumb and stupid.

Philippe Bouvard

Зайцева Ирина Александровна

**ПРАКТИКА ИНОЯЗЫЧНОГО ОБЩЕНИЯ
(АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)**

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