

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
«САХАЛИНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК  
ДЛЯ НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ  
ПОДГОТОВКИ**

*Учебно-методическое пособие*

3-е издание, переработанное

Южно-Сахалинск  
СахГУ  
2019

УДК 372.8:811.111  
ББК 74.268.1  
А647

*Печатается по решению учебно-методического совета  
Сахалинского государственного университета, 2018 г.*

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**А647 Английский язык для неязыковых направлений подготовки :**  
учебно-методическое пособие / сост. Т. Г. Пиляева. – 3-е изд., пере-  
раб. – Южно-Сахалинск : СахГУ, 2019. – 112 с.  
**ISBN 978-5-88811-581-7**

Учебно-методическое пособие содержит англоязычные тексты гуманитарной направленности, а также комплекс заданий, направленных на пополнение словарного запаса студентов, повышение уровня учебной автономии, формирование способности к самообразованию.

Цель пособия – развитие навыков работы с англоязычными текстами гуманитарной направленности, совершенствование навыков чтения, устной речи, развитие общеучебных умений студентов.

Адресовано студентам неязыковых специальностей и направлений подготовки очной и заочной форм обучения, а также всем желающим совершенствовать знания в области английского языка.

УДК 372.8:811.111  
ББК 74.268.1

*Учебное издание*

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**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ДЛЯ НЕЯЗЫКОВЫХ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ  
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Подписано в печать 21.03.2019. Бумага «IQ Есопому».  
Гарнитура «Minion Pro». Формат 60х84<sup>1</sup>/<sub>16</sub>. Объем 6,51 усл. п. л.  
Тираж 500 экз. (1-й завод 1–200 экз.). Заказ № 845-18.  
Сахалинский государственный университет  
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университет, 2019

**ISBN 978-5-88811-581-7**

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## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данное учебно-методическое пособие подготовлено для студентов неязыковых направлений подготовки очной и заочной форм обучения.

Целью пособия является овладение студентами необходимым уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях бытовой, культурной, профессиональной и научной деятельности при общении с зарубежными партнерами.

Пособие также призвано обеспечить:

- повышение уровня учебной автономии, способности к самообразованию;
- развитие когнитивных и исследовательских умений;
- развитие информационной культуры;
- расширение кругозора и повышение общей культуры студентов;
- воспитание толерантности и уважения к духовным ценностям разных стран и народов.

Пособие построено по тематическому принципу и состоит из основной части и приложения.

Основная часть содержит 12 лексических уроков, включая тексты и подборку упражнений. Каждый урок имеет в своей структуре две части. Первая часть направлена на расширение лексического запаса, активизацию употребления лексики, на тренировку умения передать содержание прочитанного, анализ и синтез различных видов информации. Английские пословицы и поговорки, устойчивые фразы, крылатые выражения, представленные в начале урока, способствуют погружению в культуру страны изучаемого языка. Вторая часть урока содержит тематический вокабуляр и диалоги, направленные на формирование коммуникативных навыков, связанных с реальными жизненными ситуациями. К каждой теме подобраны фразы и выражения, которые встречаются в диалогах. Они внесены в раздел «Word combinations».

Приложение содержит русско-английский ситуативный словарь, краткий перечень устойчивых выражений с глаголами “to be”, таблицу неправильных глаголов и список часто употребляемых предлогов.

Пособие составлено в соответствии с программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык» и способствует формированию компетенций, предусмотренных ФГОС ВО.

## UNIT 1 ABOUT MYSELF

### *Proverbs and sayings*

A good face is a letter of recommendation.	Глаза – зеркало души.
Beauty is but skin-deep.	С лица воду не пить.
Never judge by appearance.	Никогда не суди по внешности.
Good clothes open all doors.	По одежке встречают, по уму провожают.
Full of courtesy, full of craft.	На устах мед – на сердце лед.
Custom is a second nature.	Привычка – вторая натура.

**Read and translate the text.**

### TEXT ABOUT MYSELF

My name is Polina Fomichenko. I am 18. I was born on the 23rd of February 1995 in Kholmsk, Sakhalin Region.

I am a first-year student of Sakhalin State University. I study at Physics and Mathematics Institute. I'm sure I'll master the knowledge at the University. In 4 years I'll get a Bachelor Degree. I hope I'll be a Bachelor of Science.

My family is not very large. We have five people in our family. I live with my parents, my younger brother and my grandmother. My father's name is Alexander. He is forty-four years old. He is a doctor and he works at a hospital. My mother's name is Olga. She is forty-two years old. She is a housewife. My younger brother Anton is a pupil. He is in the first form. My grandmother lives with us. She doesn't work. She is a pensioner. I love my family. We are all friends and we love each other.

We live in a big flat in a new house. There are five rooms in our flat: a living room, a study, three bedrooms, a kitchen, and a bathroom. We have all modern conveniences: gas, hot water, running water, electricity and telephone.

I have my duties about the house. I must go shopping, clean the rooms. It's not difficult for me. I want our home to be clean and tidy. I think there

is no place better than home. But my house is in Kholmsk that is why I rent a flat in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. My Mum doesn't want me to live in a dormitory.

Last year I finished school number two. We had many well-educated teachers at our school. I was good at Math, Biology, Physics and Chemistry. My favourite subjects at school were Mathematics, Physics and English. Now I'm a first-year University student. At the University we have lectures in different subjects. Usually I don't miss my classes because I want to pass my exams successfully. Lunch is my favourite time. That is the time to share the latest news and to gossip.

As a rule, I don't have free time on week-days, because of hectic schedule and a lot of classes. So by the end of the week I get very tired. But as my Mum says: "Students' life is the best time in your life". That's why I enjoy it a lot.

I have many friends. Most of them are my group-mates. We spend much time together, go for a walk or to a disco, talk about lessons, music and discuss our problems in the nearest "Pizza-bar". Sometimes on weekends we go out to the City Mall to enjoy having some special food or watching movies in 3D. It's great!

I'm fond of reading. I like detective stories but sometimes I prefer to read science fiction. I like to listen to modern pop and rock music. I haven't much time to watch TV but sometimes I spend an hour or two watching an interesting film or a news programme. In the evening I'm on-line, surfing the Internet and downloading music and films. I spend much time checking my e-mail and being on Skype. I have unlimited access to the Internet at home, that's why I'm busy as a bee up tonight. I like fresh air and exercises, but I don't have much time for doing sports. It's easy to understand why.

### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to be a first-year University student	быть первокурсником университета
to master the knowledge	овладеть прочными знаниями
to be sure	быть уверенным
to be a Bachelor of Science	быть бакалавром наук
dormitory, hostel	общежитие
to rent a flat	снимать квартиру
to miss classes	пропускать занятия
to pass exams successfully	сдать экзамен успешно
housewife	домохозяйка

pensioner ['penʃənə]	пенсионер
living room	жилая комната
study	кабинет
modern conveniences	современные удобства
hectic schedule ['fedju:l]	напряженное расписание
running water	холодная вода
electricity	электричество
group-mates	одногоруппник
tidy ['taidi]	опрятный
educated ['edjukeitid]	образованный
to share the latest news	поделиться последними новостями
to gossip	сплетничать
as a rule	как правило
the best time	лучшее время
to enjoy smth.	наслаждаться чем-либо
to be good at	удаваться, получаться
favourite pastime	любимое развлечение
to go in for sports	заниматься спортом
Physics and Math Institute	Физико-математический институт
Bachelor Degree	степень бакалавра
to go out on weekends	выходить по выходным
science fiction ['saəns fikʃn]	научная фантастика
to be tired of ...	быть уставшим
to be fond of ...	любить, увлекаться чем-то
to be on Internet	быть в интернете
to be on-line	быть в Сети
to surf the Internet	«гулять» в интернете
to download	скачивать
to be busy as a bee	быть занятым, как пчела
to have unlimited access	иметь безлимитный доступ

### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where do you live? / Where does your family live?
4. How large is your family?
5. What are your father and mother?

6. What conveniences have you got?
7. What are your duties about the house?
8. What were you good at school?
9. What books do you like to read?
10. What music are you fond of?
11. What is your hobby now?
12. Do you go in for sports?
13. Where do you study?
14. What are you going to be?
15. What is your favourite pastime?

**Exercise 1. Make up a story about yourself.**

1. My name is ... I am ... years old. I was born on ... in ...
2. We have ... people in our family. I live with ...
3. My father's name is ... He is ... years old. He is a ... and he works ...
4. My mother's name is ... She is ... years old. She is a ...
5. I have a (younger / elder sister / brother). He / She is a ...
6. We live in a ... There are ... rooms in our flat: ... , ... , ... and a ...  
We have all modern convenience: ... ..
7. I have my duties about the house. I must ... I always help my ...  
about the house.
8. I finished school number ... My favourite subjects at school were  
... and ... Now I'm a ...
9. I'm fond of reading. I like to read ... I think I'm good at ...
10. I like to listen to modern music. My favourite groups are ...
11. I like to surf the Internet. My favourite sites are ...
12. Now I'm a student of ... My favourite subjects are ... My hobby  
is ...

**Exercise 2. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Холмск находится на побережье Японского моря.
2. У семьи Бетти много друзей, некоторые живут за границей.
3. Мери хорошо занимается по всем предметам.
4. Бабушка Бетти очень добрая. Она – пенсионерка, но интересуется интернетом.
5. Бетти окончила школу в мае, сейчас она первокурсница.
6. Мери много танцует и слушает современную музыку.
7. Сестру Бетти зовут Джейн. Джейн – ее младшая (старшая) сестра.
8. Друзья Мери говорят, что она красивая.

9. Через пять лет Алекс будет бакалавром физико-математических наук.
10. Бетти очень интересуется изучением английского языка.
11. Какое у Алекса хобби? Какие его любимые интернет-сайты?

**Exercise 3. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:**

Bachelor of, first-year, subjects, friendly, programmer, profession, to be good at, education, interested.

1. Nick is a ... student of Sakhalin State University.
2. Will she be a ... Science?
3. My favourite ... at school were Computer Science and English.
4. Pete's family is not large, but ...
5. Is your sister a ... ?
6. What is your father by ... ?
7. Pete's mother is ... computing, isn't she?
8. What is your mother's ... ?
9. What are you ... in?

**Exercise 4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English, using the following set expressions:**

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| • to be busy with ...  | • to worried about ...    |
| • to be in / out       | • to be surprised at ...  |
| • to be always smiling | • to be tired at ...      |
| • to be good at ...    | • to be married smb.      |
| • to be proud of ...   | • to be interested in ... |

1. Чем интересуется твой отец?
2. Что твоя маленькая сестра хорошо умеет делать?
3. Твоя мама хорошо готовит?
4. Бабушка Гарри беспокоится о нем – уже поздно, а его нет дома.
5. Я знаю, что она права, о вкусах не спорят.
6. Я была удивлена, когда узнала, что она не замужем.
7. Вы гордитесь своей семьей? Почему вы гордитесь своим питомцем?
8. Моя младшая сестра всегда улыбается и смеется.
9. Мой папа очень занят всю неделю, вот почему он очень устает к концу недели.
10. Кто-нибудь есть дома? – Никого нет.

**Exercise 5. Match the words:**

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. to be good at               | a. быть занятым, как пчела        |
| 2. to be fond of               | b. как правило                    |
| 3. to be on Internet           | c. быть умелым, удаваться         |
| 4. to enjoy smth.              | d. получать удовольствие          |
| 5. to gossip                   | e. делиться последними новостями  |
| 6. science fiction             | f. быть в интернете               |
| 7. to be busy as a bee         | g. сплетничать                    |
| 8. to go out on weekends       | h. увлекаться, любить что-то      |
| 9. as a rule                   | i. научная фантастика             |
| 10. to rent a flat             | j. сдать экзамены успешно         |
| 11. to pass exams successfully | k. снимать квартиру               |
| 12. to share the latest news   | l. выходить куда-либо по выходным |

**Exercise 6. Discuss in the group the following problems.**

1. The problem of living in the dormitory.
2. How to overcome first-year studying difficulties.

**Exercise 7. Speak on the topics "About myself".****Exercise 8. Learn the following words and word combinations and use them in your dialogues.**

General expressions	Общие фразы
What's your name / first name?	Как ваше имя?
What's your surname / last name?	Как ваша фамилия?
What are you?	Кто вы по профессии?
What do you do?	Чем вы занимаетесь?
How old are you?	Сколько вам лет?
I am 18.	Мне 18.
When were you born?	Когда вы родились?
I was born on the 23 <sup>rd</sup> of January, 2000.	Я родился 23 января 2000 года.
Have you got any sisters or brothers?	Есть ли у вас братья или сестры?
Is your sister younger or older than you?	Ваша сестра младше или старше вас?

I am the only child in the family.	Я единственный ребенок в семье.
I have neither a brother nor a sister.	У меня нет ни брата, ни сестры.
She is like her mother.	Она похожа на свою мать.
She is an attractive girl.	Она привлекательная девушка.
He is a handsome man.	Он красивый мужчина.
What does he look like?	Как он выглядит?
She has a fascinating smile.	У нее очаровательная улыбка.
Bachelor of Science	бакалавр физико-математических наук
Bachelor of Art	бакалавр искусств
tastes differ	вкусы различаются
to look more mature and sophisticated	выглядеть более зрелым и опытным
to be always smiling and laughing	всегда улыбаться и смеяться
to have a really sunny disposition	иметь жизнерадостный характер
to be attractive, graceful	быть привлекательным, изящным
to keep fit	поддерживать форму
to be crazy about sport	очень увлекаться спортом
to look smb's age	выглядеть на свои годы
to be remote kinsman	быть отдаленным родственником
to say hello to smb.	передавать привет кому-либо

**Exercise 9. Read, translate and act out the dialogues.****Dialogue 1**

- A: How old is your younger brother?  
 B: But I have no brothers.  
 A: Isn't this kid your brother?  
 B: Oh, no, he's my nephew.

**Dialogue 2**

- A: Have you sent greetings to our relatives?  
 B: Only to grandparents.  
 A: And what about aunts, uncles and cousins? Christmas is only a week away.  
 B: I think I'll still manage. I'll write them in the afternoon.



**Dialogue 3**

A: What relationship is Mark to you?  
 B: Well, he's my **remote kinsman**.  
 A: Oh, really? But he always says you are close relations.  
 B: If he likes to say that, let him do it. In fact I've got some new relations of late since I starred in that successful film.

**Dialogue 4**

A: Good afternoon, is your wife in?  
 B: No, Jane isn't at home yet. Won't you sit down?  
 A: Thank you. It's a fine day, isn't it?  
 B: Oh, yes, it's very warm and sunny. While waiting would you like to have a look at our family album?  
 A: Sure. Who are these people?  
 B: They are our parents. This man and woman are Jane's parents, my mother-in-law and my father-in-law. And here are my parents.  
 A: I see. Your mother is very young and beautiful in this picture.  
 B: And father? **He is still a very handsome** man, isn't he?  
 A: How old is he now?  
 B: He is 67, but he is still very handsome. And this is our son Martin. He is nineteen. He is a student.  
 A: What a lovely face! Who's this?  
 B: This is Jane's cousin, my sister-in-law. Her mother, Jane's aunt, is a famous actress, and her uncle is an artist, and a very good one. His son is also an artist.  
 A: This is a very old photograph... Who's this funny little baby? A boy, isn't it?  
 B: Yes, and a very big boy now.  
 A: Oh! It's not you, is it?  
 B: It is!

**Dialogue 5**

A: Yesterday I met your cousin in the cinema and I didn't recognize her at once.  
 B: She has changed a lot lately.  
 A: Five years ago she was **exceedingly well-fed**. And now she is so slim and beautiful.  
 B: **She is like her mother**, so **attractive** and graceful.  
 A: Does she go to the gym **for keeping fit**?

B: Yes, **she is crazy about sport**.  
 A: It seemed to me she has a strong figure.  
 B: You are right. She goes into figure skating.  
 A: I think it will help to **look more mature and sophisticated**.  
 B: She doesn't **look her age** even now.  
 A: **Say hello to her!**  
 B: I will. Bye. See you

**Exercise 10. Make up your own dialogues with the following proverbs and expressions.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| • Never judge by appearance.                 |  |
| • Custom is a second nature.                 |  |
| • to be like smb. (in manners, in character) | быть как кто-то (манерами, характером) |
| • to look like ...                           | выглядеть как ...                      |
| • to have a fascinating smile                | иметь очаровательную улыбку            |
| • to keep fit                                | поддерживать форму                     |
| • to be remote kinsman                       | быть отдаленным родственником          |
| • to be alike                                | быть похожим друг на друга             |
| • to take after smb.                         | быть похожим лицом, внешностью         |

## UNIT 2

### ENGLISH FAMILY

#### *Proverbs and sayings*

Like father, like son.	Какой отец, такой и сын.
Spare the rod and spoil the child.	Пожалеешь розги – испортишь ребенка.
Marriages are made in heaven.	Браки заключаются на небесах.
A good wife makes a good husband.	Хорошая жена – хорош и муж.
Every family has its black ship.	В семье не без урода.

**Read and translate the text.**

#### TEXT<sup>1</sup>

#### ENGLISH FAMILY<sup>1</sup>

Years ago it was important to have large families. The best Victorian mother was the mother who had the most children. The best Victorian father was the father who had the most sons. It was important to have many children. If you were rich, you needed sons to help you with your work. Rich or poor, you needed daughters to help you with a large household.

Not only children were important. Everybody in the family was important. The large family gave people a sense of stability.

Now things are different. Young people leave the place where they lived with their parents and take their own families (wife and children) with them. Their own family becomes more and more important as they forget their other relatives.

In Britain, families are getting smaller and smaller. People have fewer children because children are expensive. Who can afford more than three children? Who can afford a large house for them? Many people believe that two children will be ideal for an English family. There is another prob-

<sup>1</sup> Щербина, Т. И. *English 50+50, 100 уроков английского* / Т. И. Щербина, А. В. Баранов. – Тверь : Тверской полиграфический комбинат, 1995. – С. 37.

lem now. Britain is a small country where 59 million people live. 12 million of those live in London. People can't have big families when they live in a small country.

Now people get more and more isolated. Sometimes they live very close to other people but don't know them. They have only each other to talk to. What is the future of the family?

#### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to be important	быть важным
to be rich	быть богатым
to be poor	быть бедным
household	домашнее хозяйство
sense of stability	ощущение стабильности
to leave [li:v]	оставлять, покидать, уезжать
to live	жить
to become	становиться
relatives	родственники
to get smaller	зд. становиться меньше
fewer children	меньше детей
to be expensive	быть дорогим
to afford	позволять себе
to get isolated	быть изолированным
to live close to...	жить по соседству

#### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What kind of Victorian parents were the best?
2. Why was it very important to have many children?
3. What gave people a sense of stability?
4. Are things the same or different now?
5. Why do young people leave the place where they lived with their parents?
6. Why do English people have fewer children now?
7. How many people live in Britain?
8. Do people get more isolated or communicative?
9. What are the reasons of people getting isolated?
10. What kind of family would you like to have?

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

- браки заключаются
- иметь больше всего детей



- помогать по хозяйству
- чувствовать стабильность
- забывать своих родственников
- становиться меньше
- не могут иметь
- жить по-соседству
- быть богатым
- каждый был важен
- уезжать из родительского дома
- становиться более важным
- будет идеально
- становиться более уединенным
- будущее семьи
- родственники

**Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments.**

1. Years ago only children were important.
2. Britain is a large country where 150 million people live.
3. Young people leave the place where they lived with their parents and take their own families with them.
4. Sometimes people live very close to other people and communicate with them.
5. Many people believe that four children will be ideal for an English family.
6. In Japan people have a lot of children.
7. Nowadays the situation is the same, as it was before.

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

1. Большая семья дает ощущение стабильности.
2. Люди не могут иметь большие семьи, когда живут в маленькой стране.
3. В Великобритании семьи становятся все меньше и меньше.
4. Могут ли люди иметь большие семьи, когда живут в маленькой стране?
5. Люди становятся все более изолированными, особенно когда они переезжают жить за границу.
6. Сын моей сестры – мой племянник. Он любит кататься на роликах.
7. Моей старшей сестре 25 лет, она не замужем.
8. Не только дети важны в семье, каждый важен.
9. Кто может позволить себе иметь много детей?

10. Иногда люди даже не знают своих соседей.

11. Бабушки и дедушки очень важны. Они дают много любви и доброты всей семье.

**Read and translate the text.**

**TEXT 2  
BETTY SMITH<sup>2</sup>**

I am Betty Smith. My full name is Elizabeth Louise Smith. I am twenty-two. I am a college graduate. I am a writer, just a beginner, you know. I have a lot of friends. Most of them are my former school-mates. My best friends are two girls. They are very kind, jolly and well-bred.

My brother-in-law, Henry Sandford, is married to my elder sister Helen. I am a member of her family. My brother-in-law is a doctor. He has a mother, but he has no father. My sister is a house-wife. They have only one child, Benny. Benny is my nephew, he is four. Sometimes he is naughty. He is fond of birds and animals. We have white mice, a hedgehog and a parrot in the house. Now Benny is eager to have a rabbit. But his mother is against it, we have no peace because of all Benny's animals and birds. Pets are his passion, but not his Mum. Everybody knows it's not easy to take care of pets, it takes a lot of time and patience.

**ACTIVE VOCABULARY**

I am twenty-two.  
a college graduate  
I'm a college graduate.  
just a beginner  
former  
school-mate  
a group-mate  
jolly  
well-bred  
elder / older  
house-wife

Мне 22 года.  
выпускник колледжа  
У меня высшее образование.  
новичок  
бывший  
одноклассник  
одногоруппник  
веселый, славный  
хорошо воспитанный  
старший (о членах семьи) / старше  
домашняя хозяйка

<sup>2</sup> Аракин, В. Д. Практический курс английского языка: 1 курс : учебник для студ. пед. вузов / под ред. В. Д. Аракина. – 5-е изд., испр. – М. : Гуманит. изд. центр «ВЛАДОС», 2002. – С. 69.

naughty	непослушный, шаловливый
to be fond of smth; to like	любить, нравиться
to be eager	очень хотеть
to be against	быть против
peace	зд. покой
passion ['pæʃən]	страсть, сильное чувство
a pet	домашнее животное
it is not easy	нелегко
to take care of ...	заботиться, ухаживать
patience [peɪʃəns]	терпение
perception [pə'sepʃən]	восприятие, понимание

### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What's Betty Smith's full name?
2. What is she?
3. Are her companion's kind and jolly?
4. Who is Betty's elder sister Helen married to?
5. Does Doctor Sandford have parents?
6. Is Helen a doctor?
7. How old is Betty's nephew?
8. Is he a good child?
9. What's he fond of?
10. Is Benny eager to have a dog?
11. What pets do they have in the house?

**Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:**

to be fond of, companions, to help, afford, talk, household, to be married, to be eager, kind and jolly

1. Who ... to have a rabbit?
2. Who can ... more than three children?
3. Rich or poor, you needed daughters to help you with a large ...
4. My best ... are two girl-friends.
5. They have only each other to ... to.
6. If you were rich, you needed sons ... you with your work.
7. Is Betty's sister ... to Doctor Sandford?
8. Their son ... of birds and animals.
9. Are Betty's school-mates ... and ... ?

### Exercise 2. Translate sentences into English.

1. Кто муж твоей сестры? – Он врач.
2. На ком женат твой брат? – Он женат на моей подруге.
3. Мой племянник иногда бывает непослушным.
4. Кто любит птиц и животных?
5. Кто твои лучшие товарищи?
6. Почему его мама против змеи в доме, но не против ежика?
7. У нас в доме нет покоя из-за всех животных моей младшей сестры.
8. Моя старшая сестра очень хочет завести белку или хомяка, это ее мечта.
9. Друзья моего сына – веселые и хорошо воспитанные ребята.
10. Вы против животных в квартире?

### Exercise 3. Discuss in the group the following problems.

1. Family life is never an endless celebration.
2. Parents and children have different perceptions of the family.

### Exercise 4. Speak on the topic "My family".

**Exercise 5. Learn the following words and word combinations and use them in your dialogues.**

#### Members of a family

uncle / aunt  
nephew  
niece  
cousin  
husband / wife  
father-in-law  
mother-in-law  
son-in-law  
daughter-in-law  
to be married  
to get married  
to be single  
flesh and blood  
to be related to smb.  
second cousin

#### Члены семьи

дядя / тетя  
племянник  
племянница  
двоюродный брат / сестра  
муж / жена  
тесть / свекр  
теща / свекровь  
зять (муж дочери)  
невестка (жена сына)  
быть женатым  
жениться / выйти замуж  
не женат / не замужем  
родственник  
быть в родстве с кем-либо  
троюродный брат

an only child	единственный ребенок
five-year-old	пятилетний
far-away	дальний, далекий
in the North of	на севере
as far as	так же далеко, как
come along	пойдем
it's just the time	как раз пора

**Exercise 6. Read, translate and act out the dialogues.**

**Dialogue 1**

Jane: Hello, Mary. I haven't seen you for ages. How are you?

Mary: Hello, Jane. Not bad. I am going **to get married** next month.

Jane: It's good news. Have you already got acquainted with your **future husband's family**?

Mary: Oh, yes. We had dinner with my father-in-law and mother-in-law last week.

**Dialogue 2**

A: **Are you related to** Mary?

B: Yes, I am. She is my **niece**.

A: **Is she married**?

B: No, she is not. She is **single**.

A: Let me introduce her to Mike. He is my **second cousin**. He is **single**, too.

B: **How old is he**?

A: **He is thirty-two**.

**Dialogue 3**

Benny: Granny, have I any cousins?

Granny: Yes Benny! You have two.

Benny: Whose children are they? How old are they? Are they boys or girls?

Granny: Not so many questions at once, please, Benny! Your cousins are: a **five-year-old** boy, Georgie, and a four-year-old girl, May. They are your Aunt Emily's children. They are in Canada now with their parents: your Aunt Emily, my daughter, and her husband, Mr. Thomas Brown.

Benny: In Canada? What's Canada, granny? Where is it?

Granny: Canada is a **far-away** country. It is **in the North** of America.

Benny: In the North of America? Where is it? Is it **as far** as London?

Granny: Oh, no Benny! It's much farther.

Benny: But, granny...

Granny: **Come along**, my dearest. **It's just the time** for your midday milk.

**Dialogue 4**

A: And who is this elderly woman?

B: This woman is my grandmother. She is a very nice, kind and loving grandmother.

A: And whose photo is this? Who is this man?

B: This man is my grandfather.

A: In this photo, your grandfather is young and he's riding a horse. Is he alive?

B: No, he isn't. He is dead.

A: I'm sorry. And your grandmother, where is she now?

B: With us, in St. Petersburg.

A: And who's this pretty girl?

B: This is Helen, my girlfriend. She is very, very beautiful.

A: How old is she?

B: She's 19. She's a ballet dancer.

A: Oh, I see. And who are these people?

B: They're Helen's parents. Helen's mother is a very nice woman and very kind. And Helen's father is a very good person, too. He is kind and generous.

A: Helen's mother is your future mother-in-law, isn't she?

B: Yes, I hope so.

**Exercise 7. Make up your own dialogues with these proverbs and expressions:**

- Family life is never an endless celebration.
- Like father, like son.
- a good wife makes a good husband.
- to get into casual conversation with your parents
- to give a sense of stability
- single-parent family
- to be communicative and friendly
- traditional two-parents family
- to take care of themselves
- to have stable relationship
- to be important for the whole family
- not to forget parents' family
- divorce consequences

- to be happily married
- to cope with difficulties
- to be worried much about
- to have different perceptions

## UNIT 3

### DAILY ROUTINE

#### *Proverbs and sayings*

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.	Никогда не откладывай на завтра.
A whole good hour	Битый час
In the dead of night	Глубокой ночью
To twiddle one's thumbs	Бить баклуши
Better to do well, than to say well.	Меньше слов, больше дела.
Everything is good in its season.	Всему свое время.

**Read and translate the text.**

#### TEXT

#### DAILY ROUTINE<sup>3</sup>

I'm in the first year at the university, where I'm studying English. My elder sister, Betty, is studying history at the same university. Betty can organise her time wisely, whereas I do not know what order I should do things in. I find it hard to get up on time, and usually I do not get enough sleep. I have to wind two alarm-clocks to make sure I do not oversleep.

My sister, an early riser, is awake by 7 o'clock, refreshed and full of energy. While I'm wandering round the kitchen, fighting the urge to go back to bed, my sister manages to have a quick shower, make her bed, put on make up, do her hair, eat a full breakfast and set off to the university. It takes me an hour and a half to get ready. I have a hasty bite and rush out of the house. Even if I catch a bus at once I still arrive at the university 15 minutes late, which always makes me feel guilty.

My studies keep me busy all day long. I have 14 hours of English a week. I also have lectures and seminars. At lunchtime I meet up with my

<sup>3</sup> Меркулова, Е. М. Английский язык для студентов университетов. Чтение, письменная и устная практика. Серия «Изучаем иностранные языки» / Е. М. Меркулова, О. Е. Филимонова, С. И. Костыгина [и др.]. – СПб. : изд-во «Союз», 2000. – С. 29.

sister and we have a snack at the university cafe. After classes I make myself go to the library where I spend about six hours a week reading for my seminars.

My sister and I come home tired. I always find excuses to put my homework off. Unlike me, my sister manages to do the housework and get down to homework. I like the idea of going to bed early, but quite often I have to sit up late, brushing up on my grammar and vocabulary, though I feel sleepy. My sister says that keeping late hours ruins one's health. Of course, I agree.

As my sister and I do not get any time off during the week, we try to relax on the weekends. One of my greatest pleasures is to lie in bed and read my favourite books. My sister is a sporty person. To keep herself fit, Betty goes for a run in the park; from time to time she works out in the gym.

I hate staying in, and sometimes on Saturday night my sister takes me out to a concert or a play. Sometimes we go to a party or to a disco. But more often than not I end up catching up on my studies and my sister goes out. I wonder how I manage to spoil my leisure time.

Every Monday when I awaken I think I should start a new life. I honestly think that I must become well-organised and correct my daily routine. I make plans to go to keep-fit classes, to do shopping with my sister, to do the cleaning and to do a hundred other good things. But then I remember that I have to call on my school friend in the evening, and I put off my plans till next Monday. It is always better to start a new life in a week.

### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

daily routine	ежедневная рутина
organize one's time wisely	организовывать время с умом
to get up on time	вовремя просыпаться
get enough sleep	хорошо выспаться
to wind an alarm-clock	заводить будильник
to oversleep	проспать
an early riser	жаворонок
to be refreshed	быть отдохнувшим
to full of energy	быть полным энергии
to wonder round	слоняться без дела
to fight the urge	бороться с сильным желанием
to make the bed	заправлять кровать
to put on make up	наносить макияж

to have a hasty bite	перекусить на бегу
to catch a bus	поймать автобус
to feel guilty	чувствовать себя виноватым
to find excuses to put smth off	находить оправдания, чтобы откладывать что-либо на потом
to sit up late	засиживаться допоздна
to brush up grammar and vocabulary	освежить знания лексики и грамматики
to keep late hours	поздно ложиться и поздно вставать
to work out	тренироваться (в спортзале)
to end up doing smth	заканчиваться чем-либо

### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Where do the author and his sister study?
2. Why does the author wind two alarm-clocks?
3. What is the author's sister typical daily routine?
4. Is the author's daily routine the same as his sister's?
5. How many hours of English does the author have during the week?
6. Where does the author have lunch?
7. Is the author's sister a sporty person?
8. How do the author and his sister usually spend their weekends?
9. What are the consequences of keeping late hours?
10. What does the author think about every Monday?

**Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:**

an early riser, find excuses, feel guilty, organize, find it hard, a hasty bite, meet up, have to sit up late, greatest pleasures, well-organised

1. Betty can ... her time wisely, whereas I do not know what order I should do things in.
2. I ... to get up on time, and usually I do not get enough sleep.
3. My sister, ..., is awake by 7 o'clock, refreshed and full of energy.
4. I have ... and rush out of the house.
5. Even if I catch a bus at once I still arrive at the university 15 minutes late, which always makes me ...
6. At lunchtime I ... with my sister and we have a snack at the university cafe.

7. I always ... to put my homework off.
8. I like the idea of going to bed early, but quite often I ... , brushing up on my grammar and vocabulary, though I feel sleepy.
9. One of my ... is to lie in bed and read my favourite books.
10. I honestly think that I must become ... and correct my daily routine.

**Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments.**

1. Author's elder sister, Betty, is studying biology at Oxford university.
2. Betty is an early riser.
3. The author wakes up refreshed and full of energy.
4. It takes the author 20 minutes to get ready.
5. At lunchtime the author meets up with his sister and they have a snack at the university cafe.
6. The author spends about two hours a week at the library reading for his seminars.
7. As author's sister and the author get some time off during the week, they do not relax on the weekends.
8. Betty is a sporty person that's why she Betty goes for a run in the park; from time to time she works out in the gym.
9. The author and his sister never go to a party.
10. Every Monday the author tries to change his life.

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

1. Каждое утро я трачу много времени на нанесение макияжа и укладку волос.
2. Мой брат никогда не заправляет кровать в своей комнате.
3. Я всегда опаздываю на занятия и чувствую себя виноватым перед учителем.
4. Перед экзаменом очень важно освежить знания лексики и грамматики.
5. После выходных я всегда чувствую себя отдохнувшим и полным энергии.
6. Тебе необходимо организовывать время с умом, и тогда ты будешь все успевать.
7. Каждое утро я борюсь с сильным желанием не пойти в университет и остаться дома.
8. На моего одногруппника невозможно положиться, он всегда

находит оправдания, чтобы мне не помогать.

9. Почему ты слоняешься без дела?
10. Если ты будешь поздно ложиться и поздно вставать, ты не будешь ничего успевать.

**Exercise 4. Discuss in the group the following problems.**

1. How to plan your day effectively?
2. Is it important to study time management at universities?

**Exercise 5. Speak on the topic "My daily routine".**

**Exercise 6. Read, translate and act out the dialogues. Make up your own dialogues.**

**Dialogue 1**

- A: Hello, Mag. Haven't seen you for ages. How are you getting on?  
 B: Hello, Sam. Frankly speaking, so-so.  
 A: Why? Has anything happened? You look really tired.  
 B: I say, the problem is I have to get up very early these days and as you know I'm not an early riser. I can't awake at 6 a.m. by myself, so I set my alarm clock and get nervous all night.  
 A: Have you changed your job? I remember you didn't have to get up at such an early hour of the morning.  
 B: Oh, no, certainly, not. But my boss has asked me to start my office hours at 7.45 this month. So I'm looking forward to the end of the month.  
 A: Cheer up, dear. There are only 6 days left to the end of it.

**Dialogue 2**

- Hi, John, glad to see you. Where are you going with such a heavy bag? Are you leaving for anywhere?  
 – Hi, George, nice to meet you too. This heavy bag is full of books and I'm carrying them to the University library.  
 – Well, on foot. Why not take a bus?  
 – It's a fine day today. And then I usually walk to the University. It takes me about 20 minutes to get there and I'm always in time.  
 – Oh, it takes me three quarters to get here by bus. And buses start getting on my nerves.  
 – Why don't you go by metro?  
 – It's not very convenient for me as there's no station near my place.



## UNIT 4

### HOUSEHOLD CHORES

#### *Proverbs and sayings*

The house is a fine house when good folks are within.	Не красна изба углами, а красна пирогами.
East or West, home is the best.	В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.
Every bird likes its own nest.	Всяк кулик свое болото хвалит.
If you want something done right, you have to do it yourself.	Если хочешь что-то сделать хорошо, сделай это сам.
A cat in gloves catches no mice.	Без труда не вынешь и рыбку из пруда.

**Read and translate the text.**

#### TEXT

#### DOMESTIC CHORES<sup>4</sup>

Have you ever met a woman who never touched a broom or a floor-cloth in her life? Nearly all women but a queen has to put up with the daily routine doing all sorts of domestic work. But different women approach the problem differently.

The so-called lady-type women can afford to have a live-in help who can do the housework. She is usually an old hand at doing the cleaning and washing, beating carpets and polishing the furniture. She is like a magician who entertains you by sweeping the floor in a flash or in no time making an apple-pie with one hand. Few are those so lucky as to have such a resident magician to make them free and happy.

Efficient housewives can do anything about the house. Tidying up is not a problem for such women. An experienced housewife will not spend her afternoon ironing or starching collars; she gets everything done quickly and effortlessly. She keeps all the rooms clean and neat, dusting the

<sup>4</sup> Меркулова, Е. М. Английский язык для студентов университетов. Чтение, письменная и устная практика. Серия «Изучаем иностранные языки» / Е. М. Меркулова, О. Е. Филимонова, С. И. Костыгина [и др.]. – СПб. : изд-во «Союз», 2000. – С. 41.

furniture, scrubbing the floor, washing up and putting everything in its place. She is likely to do a thorough cleaning every fortnight. She removes stains, does the mending, knits and sews. What man doesn't dream of having such a handy and thrifty wife?

The third type of woman finds doing the everyday household chores rather a boring business. You can often hear her say that she hates doing the dishes and vacuuming. So you may find a huge pile of washing in the bathroom and the sink is probably piled high with plates. A room in a mess and a thick layer of dust everywhere will always tell you what sort of woman runs the house. What could save a flat from this kind of lazy-bones? Probably a good husband.

Finally, there are housewives who do not belong to any group. They like things in the house to look as nice as one can make them. But they never do it themselves. They'd rather save time and effort and they do not feel like peeling tons of potatoes or bleaching, and rinsing the linen. It is simply not worth doing. They persuade their husbands to buy labor-saving devices – a dish-washer, a vacuum-cleaner, a food processor or... a robot-housewife. Another way for them to avoid labor-and-time-consuming house chores is to send the washing to the laundry, to cook dinner every other day, or at least make their husbands and children help them in the home.

In the end, there exist hundreds of ways to look after the house. You are free to choose one of them. What kind of housewife would you like to be?

#### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

household chores	работа по дому, домашние дела
a broom	метла
a floor-cloth	тряпка для мытья пола
live-in help	помощница с проживанием
to be an old hand at smth.	быть знатоком своего дела
to beat the carpets	выбивать ковры
to polish the furniture	полировать мебель
to sweep the floor	подметать пол
to make an apple pie	готовить яблочный пирог
to tidy up	делать уборку
to iron	гладить белье
to starch collars	накрахмалить воротники
clean and neat	чистый и опрятный

to dust the furniture	вытирать пыль с мебели
to scrub the floor	тщательно вымыть пол
to wash up	мыть посуду
to put everything in its place	класть все на свои места
thorough cleaning	генеральная уборка
to remove stains	удалять пятна
to do the mending	штопать, чинить одежду
to knit	вязать
to sew	шить
handy	умелый
thrifty	хозяйственный
to do the dishes	мыть посуду
to vacuum	пылесосить
a sink	раковина
a thick layer of dust	толстый слой пыли
to run the house	вести хозяйство
a lazy-bone	лентяй
to save time and effort	экономить время и силы
to peel	чистить кожуру
to bleach	отбеливать
to rinse the linen	полоскать белье
labor-saving devices	трудосберегающие устройства
laundry	белье для стирки
a dish-washer	посудомоечная машина
a food-processor	кухонный комбайн
a vacuum-cleaner	пылесос

### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What does the word "live-in help" mean?
2. What types of women are described in the text?
3. Do efficient housewives get everything done quickly and effortlessly?
4. How do the third type of women find doing the everyday household chores?
5. What can save the flat from a lazy-bone type of women?
6. How do the fourth type save the time and effort?
7. What household chores are you responsible for?
8. Do you share the household chores with all family members?
9. What labor-saving devices do you have at home?
10. Do you belong to any type described in the text?

### Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:

Laundry, sweeping the floor, domestic work, collars, live-in help, thorough cleaning, labor-saving devices, tidying up, clean and neat, piled high with plates

1. Nearly all women but a queen have to put up with the daily routine doing all sorts of... .
2. The so-called lady-type women can afford to have a ... who can do the housework.
3. She is like a magician who entertains you by ... in a flash or in no time making an apple-pie with one hand.
4. ... is not a problem for such women.
5. An experienced housewife will not spend her afternoon ironing or starching... .
6. She keeps all the rooms ... , dusting the furniture, scrubbing the floor, washing up and putting everything in its place.
7. She is likely to do a ... every fortnight.
8. So you may find a huge pile of washing in the bathroom and the sink is probably ... .
9. They persuade their husbands to buy... — a dish-washer, a vacuum-cleaner, a food processor or... a robot-housewife.
10. Another way for them to avoid labor-and-time-consuming house chores is to send the ... washing to the, to cook dinner every other day, or at least make their husbands and children help them in the home.

### Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments:

1. The lady-type women always do all the house work by themselves.
2. Efficient housewives can do anything about the house.
3. An efficient housewife is unlikely to do a thorough cleaning every fortnight.
4. The third type of woman finds doing the everyday household chores rather an interesting business.
5. You may find a huge pile of washing in the bathroom and the sink is probably piled high with plates if you will come to a live-in help.
6. A room in a mess and a thick layer of dust everywhere will always tell you what sort of woman runs the house, it's a lazy-bone type of woman.

7. Women that belong to the fourth group like to peel tons of potatoes or bleach, and rinse the linen.

8. The fourth-type women persuade their husbands to buy labor-saving devices – a dish-washer, a vacuum-cleaner or a food processor.

9. There are five different types of women described in the text.

10. Household chores are the everyday activities that you have to do at your workplace.

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

1. В нашей семье мама готовит еду, а мы с братом моем посуду.
2. У меня нет стиральной машины, поэтому я отношу белье в прачечную.
3. Тебе нужно погладить рубашку, она вся мятая.
4. Не мой посуду, у нас есть посудомоечная машина.
5. Сними грязную обувь, мама недавно пылесосила ковер.
6. Я делаю генеральную уборку раз в неделю.
7. Мой брат – настоящий лентяй, он никогда не убирается в своей комнате.
8. Моя тетя очень обеспеченная, и у нее есть домработница, которая живет у них дома.
9. Я ненавижу мыть полы, это так утомительно.
10. Нам нужно купить посудомоечную машину, она экономит время и силы.

**Exercise 4. Discuss the following problems in the group:**

1. Sharing domestic chores with all family members.
2. Helping about the house is not men's work.

**Exercise 5. Speak on the topic "Household chores".**

**Exercise 6. Read, translate and act out the dialogues. Make up your own dialogues.**

**Dialogue 1.**

- A: You said you'd do the dishes, didn't you?  
 B: Only if you clear the table.  
 A: Listen, I made dinner, didn't I?  
 B: Yes, and it was delicious. All right, I'll do the dishes.

A: Thanks. And while we're talking about chores, the light in the basement burned out.

B: I'll replace the bulb in a minute.

A: No, no, I already tried that. It still doesn't work.

B: Maybe there's a short. Did you try the fuse box?

A: Yes, and that didn't help either.

B: Then we should call an electrician, shouldn't we?

A: Do you have his number?

B: It's on the bulletin board. You'll call him tomorrow, won't you?

A: Sure, if I remember.

**Dialogue 2**

Sarah: Mum, Jason dropped his juice. Can you help?

Mom: Can you ask your brother to clean it up?

Sarah: He did. He tried to use the broom to clean it up, but it didn't work.

Mom: You can't clean up the juice with a broom! You need a sponge.

Jason: Oh, no! I spilled the juice on my white shirt!

Mom: that's ok. You can get the juice out with a little bleach.

Jason: Oh, great! How do I do that?

Mom: Mix one cup of bleach into a basket of hot water and leave your shirt in it overnight. Jason: That's easy. I'll try that tonight.

## UNIT 5

### BRITISH CHARACTER

#### *Proverbs and sayings*

Custom is a second nature.	Привычка – вторая натура.
There is no place like home.	Нет лучшего места, чем свой дом.
My house is my castle.	Мой дом – моя крепость.

#### TEXT

#### BRITISH CHARACTER<sup>5</sup>

Every nation has its own features of character. As for the British, for centuries they were considered to be superior, insular, snobbish, hypocritical and aloof. Is that really so?

Foreigners have many ideas about what the British are like. For example, some people say the British are cold and reserved, which means that they don't talk much to strangers and don't show much emotion. A reserved person never tells you anything about himself.

The character of British people has been misjudged for many centuries. One of the most striking features of British life is the self-discipline and courtesy of people of all classes. There is little noisy behaviour, and practically no loud disputing in the streets. People do not rush excitedly for seats in buses or trains, but take their seats in queues at bus stops in a quiet manner.

British people are famous for their habit of politeness. They are naturally polite and are never tired in saying "Thank you", "I'm sorry", "Beg your pardon". Many foreigners have commented on a remarkable politeness of the British people.

The British don't like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic situations, and ordinary people seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties. They don't like boasting or showing off in manners, dress or speech.

Englishmen are very conservative. They are attached to their old familiar things. They dislike any possible changes in life. They respect their usual way of life and their habits. On a national scale this conservatism

may be illustrated by reference to the public attitude to the monarchy. Besides, conservatism exists on a local scale. Different corporations, universities, schools have their own private traditions. Englishmen attached to a fire-place despite of the fact that it causes troubles.

England is the country of law and order. Englishmen are rather law-abiding. They know not only their rights, they respect their duties. Englishmen have a strong sense of privacy. They are practical and realistic.

"There is no place like home" say the British. This adage best expresses an Englishmen's traditional love of his home. About 70 percent of British people have their own houses. Most homes have a garden in which the British spend a lot of time growing flowers and looking after the lawns. The English are prudent and careful. Their lawns are closely cropped, their trees are neatly pruned.

The British not only love their homes but also their pets. Many people keep cats, dogs and other animals at home. They are completely crazy about pets and obsessed with the conditions in which animals live.

The English are very devoted to animals. Besides, animals are protected by law. For instance, you cannot leave a cat to starve in an empty house. If you can, prison is possible punishment. Englishmen are fond of their pets and can speak of their favorite dogs or horses for hours. There are even special cemeteries for dogs. More over there is the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Britain. It is a charitable foundation in which the Royal Family is the celebrity supporters. It is RSPCA, one of the Britain's oldest charities.

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". Fox hunting and horse racing are the great national sports. Top social event in Ascot is called Ascot Royal Racing. It also attracts much attention of the Royal Family and the British top establishment.

It is not easy to decide on the typically British characteristics. Not all British people are aloof, uncommunicative or boring. Not all of them are crazy about lawns or animals. Still there is a "British nation", and one of the most characteristics features is their traditions, which they respect, and which they have kept for many generations, because they bring some stability into the rapidly changing world.

<sup>5</sup> [www.engmaster.ru/topic/1951](http://www.engmaster.ru/topic/1951)

## ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to be reserved	быть сдержанным, необщительным
nation	нация
the most striking feature	наиболее поразительная черта
features of character	черты характера
superior	высокомерный
insular	ограниченный, узкий во взглядах
snobbish	снобистский
hypocritical	лицемерный
unsociable	необщительный
aloof	равнодушный, холодный
self-discipline	самодисциплина
courtesy	вежливость, учтивость
to rush excitedly	возбужденно спешить
to take seats in queues	занять место в очереди
habit of politeness	привычка вежливости
remarkable	замечательный, особенный
to remain good-tempered	оставаться в хорошем настроении
don't like boasting	не любят хвастать
to misjudge	неверно оценивать
to be attached to something	быть привязанным к чему-то
national scale	национальный уровень
reference	ссылка, упоминание
public attitude	общественное отношение
local scale	местный уровень
fire-place	камин
law-abiding	законопослушный
privacy	частная жизнь
to be completely crazy about	зд. любить без ума
to be obsessed with	овладевать, обують (о страхе)
wisdom	мудрость
to accumulate the experience	обобщать опыт
prudent	благоразумный
to crop lawns	подстригать газоны
to prune trees	подстригать деревья
to be devoted to something	быть преданным чему-либо
to starve	умирать от голода
prison	тюрьма
punishment	наказание
cemetery	кладбище
The Royal Society for the	королевское Общество предотвра-
Prevention of Cruelty	щения жестокости к животным
to Animals (PSPCA)	

to be celebrity supporters	зд. быть знаменитыми благотвори- телями
"That isn't cricket"	«Это не по правилам»
to be unfair	быть неверным, нечестным, не- правильным
fox hunting	охота на лис
horse racing	лошадиные бега
top social event	светское мероприятие высшего уровня
Ascot Royal Racing	Королевские бега в Аскоте
the Brittan's oldest charity	старейшее благотворительное Бри- танское общество

## ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What can you say about the misjudgment of the British character?
2. Are the Englishmen conservative? Why do you think so?
3. How can you illustrate English conservatism on a national and local scale?
4. England is the country of law and order, isn't it?
5. What are the other features of the Englishmen?
6. What is their attitude to the animals?
7. What remarkable habit are the Englishmen famous for?
8. Why are they completely crazy about pets?
9. Do they like displaying their emotions?
10. What do traditions bring the British?

**Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below.**

Low and order, unfair, misjudged, boasting, features, low-abiding, snobbish, devoted, attached, rush, privacy, hypocritical

1. Every nation has its own ... of character.
2. For centuries the British were considered to be superior, insular, ... and ... .
3. The character of British people has been ... for many centuries.
4. Englishmen are ... to their old or lovely things.
5. England is the country of ... .
6. Englishmen are rather ... .
7. Englishmen have a strong sense of ... .
8. Animals are ... by law.



9. They don't like ... or showing off in manners, dress or speech.
10. People don't ... excitedly for seats in buses or trains.
11. When they consider something ..., they say "That isn't cricket".

**Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments.**

1. The character of British people has been misjudged for many centuries.
2. Englishmen have a strong sense of privacy.
3. Every nation has its own features of character.
4. England is the country of law and order.
5. The English aren't very devoted to animals.
6. Englishmen are not very conservative.
7. They respect their traditions as the wisdom of many generations.
8. Not every nation has the Animals Charity Foundation.
9. One of the most popular game in Britain is football.
10. Fox hunting is the great sport in England.

**Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences. Put special questions to them.**

1. Foreigners have many ideas about what the English like.
2. English humour is a little bit dry and ironic, it helps people to relax and release repression.
3. English people are fond of sports, fox hunting and horse racing are the great sports in Great Britain.
4. Most British people queue when they are waiting for a bus or waiting to be served in a shop.
5. The traditional love of English people for tea is well known.

**Exercise 4. Match the words and phrases.**

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. the most striking feature | a. замкнутый, сдержанный           |
| 2. to make seats in queues   | b. серьезный                       |
| 3. to be obsessed with       | c. наиболее поразительная черта    |
| 4. to rush excitedly         | d. благотворительный фонд          |
| 5. to be self-discipline     | e. многие европейцы                |
| 6. earnest                   | f. оставаться в хорошем настроении |
| 7. to be devoted to smth.    | g. возбужденно спешить             |
| 8. to be low-abiding         | h. занимать место в очереди        |
| 9. reserved                  | i. быть законопослушным            |
| 10. to boast                 | j. нетактичный                     |

- |                             |                                |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11. charity foundation      | k. выходить из себя            |
| 12. tactless                | l. испытывать страх            |
| 13. to remain good-tempered | m. быть преданным чему-то      |
| 14. to be protected by      | n. быть защищенным             |
| 15. to lose one's temper    | o. хвастаться                  |
| 16. many continentals       | p. быть самодисциплинированным |

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

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| • общественное отношение   | • стандарт поведения                         |
| • черты характера          | • считать что-то несправедливым              |
| • неверно оценивать        | • являться знаменитыми благо-<br>творителями |
| • быть преданным чему-либо | • охота на лис                               |
| • быть привязанным         | • знаменитые Королевские бега в<br>Аскоте    |
| к чему-либо                | • высший правящий класс                      |
| • национальный уровень     | • «Это не по правилам»                       |
| • местный уровень          | • объединять опыт и мудрость                 |
| • частная жизнь            | • приносить чувство стабильности             |
| • подстригать газоны       |  |

**Exercise 6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Наиболее очевидные черты англичан – стабильность и постоянство.
2. Англичане законопослушны, они не только знают свои права, но и уважают свои обязанности.
3. Британское общество сохранило свои традиции с давних времен.
4. Важнейшая черта национального характера – владение собой.
5. Животные в Великобритании защищены законом. Существует Королевское общество предотвращения жестокости к животным (RSPCA).
6. Открытое раскованное проявление чувств считается невоспитанностью.
7. Никакой шум и крик не собьют с толку истинного англичанина.
8. В стране, обуреваемой свирепыми ветрами, дождями и туманами, созданы условия, в которых человек больше, чем где бы то ни было, уединен в своем жилище.
9. Думаю, что традиции не только сохраняют и передают опыт поколений, но и дают чувство стабильности.
10. Не удивительно, что королевская семья является членом благотворительного фонда защиты животных.



11. Запрет традиционной охоты на лис в Великобритании не раз обсуждался парламентом.

12. Знаменитые королевские бега в Аскоте собирают весь британский истеблишмент.

**Exercise 7. Use the following expressions for making dialogues.**

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| • British establishment                      | • to be devoted to animals           |
| • to be invited to the Royal Racing in Ascot | • fox hunting is more political      |
| • to be famous for its traditions            | • to wear top fashion hats           |
| • to be respectful                           | • to be excited and full of emotions |
| • Ascot is the place where...                | • public attitude                    |
| • to be snobbish                             | • to be published in tabloids        |

**Exercise 8. Discuss the following problems in the group.**

1. The British have the famous empire mentality.
2. Fox hunting is a serious problem for discussion in the British society. Why so?

**Exercise 9. Speak on the topic "English Character".**

**Exercise 10. Learn the following words and word combinations and use them in your dialogues.**

boarding house	пансионат
a full board	полный пансионат
a half board	полупансионат (только завтрак)
the Access course	подготовительные курсы
to be well bred	быть хорошо воспитанным
more particular	более особенное
to be incredibly supportive	оказывать невероятную поддержку
60 years of service	60 лет служения
the accession to the thrones	восшествие на престол
queen regnant	глава, царствующая королева
sovereign states	суверенные государства
the start of her reign [rein]	начало царствования
the only other monarch of Commonwealths	верховный правитель содружества
the Commonwealth Heads of Government	главы государств содружества нации

to be awarded	быть учрежденным
to be handed out	были вручены
the Diamond Jubilee Pageant [ˈpædʒənt]	Королевская юбилейная процессия
The World Comes to Windsor	весь мир у Виндзоров
a maritime parade	морской парад
a reception solely for beacons	прием исключительно для салют
fabulous	фантастически
habit of politeness	привычка к вежливости
it's common knowledge	общеизвестно
to be connected	быть связанным
old wisdom	древняя мудрость
to be notorious	быть известным
thrifty	экономный, бережливый
antique [ænˈti:k]	старинный, античный

**Exercise 11. Read, translate and act out the dialogues.**

**Dialogue 1**

A: Ann, I haven't seen you for ages!

B: I'm so glad to see you, Tom! Don't you know I'm studying and living in London now?

A: Really? How do you like it?

B: I'm really happy to live and study in London.

A: Where do you live in London?

B: I rent a room in a large boarding house in the suburbs of London. It takes me about one hour to get to Kensington and Chelsea College, West London, where I'm studying now.

A: Do you have a full board or a half board here?

B: Oh, I've chosen a half board, because I can get a snack in the cafe, there are a lot of them everywhere.

A: How do you like studying there?

B: Of course I like it. When I started studying here I was extremely nervous about college life, but I made some good friends and enjoyed the Access course.

A: How were your tutors like?

B: Oh, the tutors were incredibly supportive and were always there to help me.

A: How lucky you are!

B: Yes, I may say I love being in London!

A: And what about Londoners?

B: Oh, they are very polite, well-bred, rather reserved and are fond of speaking about the weather.

A: Why do they like speaking about the weather?

B: I think it's because the weather means something more particular for them. Conversation about the weather is a special part of their life, everything depends on it. No conversation ever starts in England without a comment on the weather. If you are a foreigner, you should study some words and expressions describing the weather or you are considered not to be a polite person.

A: Is it really true?

B: Surely, my dear. Nice day today, isn't it?

A: Yes, it's rather warm and there is no wind!

B: What a nice day!

**Exercise 12. Make up your own dialogues with the following proverbs and expressions.**

- East or West, home is best.
- My home is my castle.
- To be cold and reserved
- striking features
- habit of politeness
- don't like boasting
- Their attitude to the monarchy
- To be prudent and careful
- To be fond of sports
- Not to show much emotion
- do not rush
- don't like to display their emotions
- to respect their habits
- to have a strong sense of privacy
- To be devoted to animals
- To be the national of traditions

## UNIT 6 APPEARANCE

### *Proverbs and sayings*

Appearances are deceptive.	Внешность обманчива.
He wouldn't hurt a fly	И мухи не обидит.
Handsome is as handsome does.	О человеке судят не по словам, а по делам.
The wolf may lose his teeth, but never his nature.	Горбатого могила исправит.
A little body often harbours a great soul.	Мал золотник, да дорог.

### TEXT CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE<sup>6</sup>

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 did not 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, not rarely they may be thrifty or even greedy. One usually thinks: 'A scrooge!'

On the other hand, thin or slim nervous ladies often tend to be lavish. They like to buy and never think twice when they pay. One thinks: 'I would call her open-handed and Mother would call her a spendthrift'. Yes, mothers are always stricter in judgements.

<sup>6</sup> Меркулова, Е. М. Английский язык для студентов университетов. Чтение, письменная и устная практика. Серия «Изучаем иностранные языки» / Е. М. Меркулова, О. Е. Филимонова, С. И. Костыгина [и др.]. – СПб. : изд-во «Союз», 2000. – С. 112.

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 willful. 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, 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 and think: 'What charm! A heart of gold!'

Another general misconception lies in the fact that children are always expected to resemble their parents. And parents like it when children take after them. Relatives like to compare moles, the shape of noses, etc. The greatest compliment is: "They are as like as two peas". The greatest disappointment is to find nothing in common. We want to deny people their exclusiveness, we don't want to admit that nature has selected other options from an enormous genetic fund developed over generations. Why do we like our copies? Who knows!

### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

broad-shouldered	широкоплечий
strong-willed	решительный, волевой
brave	храбрый
good-looking individuals	личность с приятной внешностью
petty	посредственный
weak-willed	слабовольный
cowardly	трусливый, подлый
mediocrity	заурядный, бездарный
fragile	хрупкий, уязвимый
intelligence	ум, интеллект
courage	храбрый
ingenuity	изобретательность, мастерство
complexion	цвет лица
constitution	комплексия

plump	полный
generous	щедрый
thrifty	расчетливый
greedy	жадный
scrooge	скряга, брюзга
slim	стройный
lavish	расточительный
open-handed	щедрый
spendthrift	транжира
strict in judgements	строгий в суждениях
evaluate	оценивать
round-faced	круглолицый
narrow eyes	узкие глаза
dimples	ямочки (на щеках)
upturned nose	вздёрнутый нос
kind-hearted	добродушный
simpleton	простак, глупец
rude	грубый
harsh	жесткий
willful	упрямый, своенравный
stone heart	ледяное сердце
iron fist	ежовые рукавицы
curly hair	кудрявые волосы
high forehead	высокий лоб
capricious	капризный
bore	зануда
pointed chin	острый подбородок
close-set eyes	близко посаженные глаза
cruel	жестокий
cunning	коварный
resemble/take after parents	быть похожим на родителей
mole	родинка
They are as like as two peas.	Они похожи как две капли воды.
to have nothing in common	не иметь ничего общего
genetic fund	генетический фонд

### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Do you agree that appearances are deceptive?
2. Does ingenuity depend on complexion or constitution?

3. Are you a spendthrift?
4. What are slim and nervous ladies tend to be according to the text?
5. What is the image of evil people?
6. What do relatives like to do?
7. Do you take after your parents?
8. Are you strict in your judgements?
9. What impression do plump or fat people create?
10. Is your teacher a harsh person?

**Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:**

Ingenuity, good-mannered, judgements, strong-willed, thrifty, willful, capricious, poor build, on the cheeks, resemble.

1. When one sees a tall, broad-shouldered youth, one expects him to be ... and brave.
2. At the same time everyone knows that a lot of great people were of a... : short and fragile.
3. ... does not depend on one's complexion or constitution.
4. Strangely enough, not rarely plump people may be ... or even greedy.
5. Mothers are always stricter in ... .
6. Round-faced, small narrow eyes, dimples ... and an upturned nose.
7. The boss appears to be rude, harsh and ... .
8. 'What a stupid, ... , impolite bore!'
9. It may be a relief some time later to find her a clever, gentle and ... lady.
10. Another general misconception lies in the fact that children are always expected to ... their parents.

**Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments.**

1. You will never meet someone whose character and appearance differ radically.
2. When one sees a tall, broad-shouldered youth, one expects him to be selfish and rude.
3. Everyone knows that a lot of great people were of a poor build: short and fragile.
4. Plump or fat people create an impression of harsh and cunning personalities.

5. Slim nervous ladies often tend to be economical.
6. When you come to the office you never evaluate your boss looks.
7. 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.
8. The image of evil people – kind and open-hearted.
9. Relatives do not like to compare moles, the shape of noses, etc.
10. The famous proverb says: "They are as like as two carrots".

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

1. Твоя сестра – личность с приятной внешностью.
2. Ты не должен быть таким слабовольным человеком.
3. Том – очень скромный парень, он никогда не показывает свой интеллект.
4. Чтобы работать пожарным, ты должен быть храбрым и мужественным.
5. Мистер Скрудж был известен своей жадностью и расчетливостью.
6. Моя сестра – настоящая транжира, она уже потратила все деньги, которые родители подарили ей на Рождество.
7. На собеседовании всегда оцениваю ваш внешний вид.
8. Я думаю, что ямочки на щеках, это очень мило.
9. Характерная черта внешности азиатских народов – это узко посаженные глаза.
10. Этот ребенок очень непослушный, тебе следует держать его в ежовых рукавицах.

**Exercise 4. Discuss the following problems in the group.**

1. Is appearance more important than personal qualities?
2. Is it true that appearances are deceptive?

**Exercise 5. Speak on the topic "character and appearance".**

**Exercise 6. Read, translate and act out the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues.**

**Dialogue 1.**

- Have you seen our new assistant?
- Not yet. Why?
- She is a very pretty girl.
- Really?

– She is tall, slim and I would say she has a very good constitution. Her long hair is dark. Her eyes are brown. She has a straight nose and full lips.

- What is her name?
- Sarah Johnsen. She is about twenty years old.
- Is she married?
- That is what I would like to find out.
- What kind of person is she?
- She has been working here for about two days. They say she is qualified for the job, has good manners, very intelligent and efficient.
- I see... Is Sam White her boss?
- Exactly. Do you know him?
- He is a friend of mine. I have been on friendly terms for about ten years.
- What do you think of him?
- Sam is a nice man. He is very honest and kind, well read and open-handed. Sometimes he is a bit stubborn. Nevertheless, he is pleasant to deal with.
- He is a handsome man, is not he?
- Sure. He is of middle height, neither slim nor stout. His hair is fair. He wears a beard and moustache. He has large blue eyes, a straight nose and thin lips.
- Is he married?
- He is divorced. He has a son by first marriage.
- Have you seen the Boy?
- Of course. His name is Max. He is ten years old. A very gifted boy. He learns to play the piano and makes good progress.
- I see.

## UNIT 7

### TRADITIONAL MEALS IN BRITAIN

#### *Proverbs and sayings*

Appetite comes with eating.

You are what you eat.

An apple a day keeps the doctor away.

Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.

A hungry belly has no ears.

Аппетит приходит во время еды.

О вас судят по тому, что вы едите.

Ешь по яблоку в день, и врачу не будет работы.

Ешь вволю, а пей в меру.

Голодное брюхо к учению глухо.

#### TEXT

#### TRADITIONAL MEALS IN BRITAIN<sup>7</sup>

The usual meals in Britain are: breakfast, lunch, tea and supper. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent, though some English people like a continental breakfast of rolls, butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or cornflakes with milk or cream and sugar, bacon and eggs, marmalade made from oranges with buttered toasts and tea or coffee. For a change, you can have a boiled egg, cold ham or, perhaps, fish.

People in Britain generally have lunch about one o'clock. A businessman in London usually finds it impossible to come home for lunch, and so he goes out to a café or restaurant; but if he is making lunch at home, he has cold meat (left over probably from yesterday's dinner), potatoes, salad and pickles with a pudding of fruit to follow. Sometimes people have a mutton chop or beefsteak and chips followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.

Afternoon tea you could 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 with cake or biscuit. It will probably surprise you that the mistress of the house may ask you: "Would you like Russian or English tea?" "Russian tea" means tea with a slice of lemon in it. "English tea" means very strong tea with milk in it.

In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day. In a great many

<sup>7</sup> Занина, Е. Л. 95 устных тем по английскому языку / Е. Л. Занина. – 8-е изд. – М. : Айрис-пресс, 2008. – С. 215.



English homes people make the midday meal the chief one of the day and in the evening they 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.

Some people also have “high tea”. They say there is no use for these afternoon 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. They have it between five and six o'clock, and have ham or tongue and tomatoes and salad or sausages with good strong tea, plenty of bread and butter, then stewed fruit, with cream or custard and pastries or a good cake. And that's what an Englishman calls a good tea.

When evening meal is over, the Englishman may do a little gardening and then have a walk to the “local” (the nearest beerhouse or pub) for a “quick one”. There are a lot of people in the “local” and he can play darts, dominoes, billiards or discuss the weather or the local events.

### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

a traditional meal	традиционная еда
a continental breakfast	континентальный завтрак
a roll	булочка
porridge	овсянка
cornflakes	кукурузные хлопья
cereal	зерновые хлопья
cream	сливки
a buttered toast	обжаренный кусок хлеба с маслом
a boiled egg	вареное яйцо
ham	ветчина
a restaurant	ресторан
left over from yesterday's dinner	оставшийся от вчерашнего обеда
pickles	маринованные овощи
a pudding of fruit	фруктовый пудинг
a mutton chop	отбивная из баранины
beefsteak	бифштекс
biscuits	печенье
a sociable sort of thing	зд.: повод для общения
an omelette	омлет
sausages	колбаса
bacon and eggs	яичница с беконом
“high tea”	плотный ужин с чаем
tongue	язык
strong tea	крепкий чай
stewed fruit	консервированные фрукты

custard	сладкий заварной крем
pastries	печенье
to have a walk to the “local”	пройтись до местного паба
“quick one”	пинта пива, т. е. кружка пива

### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What do people eat for breakfast in Britain?
2. When do people generally have lunch? What do people eat for lunch?
3. What is afternoon tea?
4. What is the main meal of the day? What does it consist of?
5. What do people in Britain eat for the midday meal and supper?
6. What is “high tea”?
7. Is there any difference between Continental and English breakfast?
8. What does “local” mean?
9. What do usually Englishmen do in “local”?
10. What is the latest English meal?

**Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:**

dinner, beefsteak, an Englishman, sociable sort of thing, steak, a boiled egg, beer, drink, “high tea”, mutton chop, lemon

1. Some people also have ...
2. Sometimes people have a ... or ... and chips followed by biscuits and cheese, and some people like a glass of light beer with lunch.
3. Afternoon tea you could hardly call a meal but it is a ... as friends often come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea with cake or biscuit.
4. For a change, you can have ... , cold ham or, perhaps, fish.
5. And that's what an ... calls a good tea.
6. How do Englishmen call tea with...?
7. The main meal is ..., it is between 6 and 7 p.m.
8. The most common ... served is ..., called ale, bitter or stout.

**Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments.**

1. The Englishmen never have tea with lemon.
2. You may go out for lunch with your colleagues.
3. People in Britain generally have lunch about one o'clock.
4. Bacon and eggs is traditional English breakfast.



5. In some houses dinner is the biggest meal of the day
6. Now people do not have enough time to eat so much at breakfast and they usually just have a bowl of cereal and toasts.
7. Dessert is usually served at the beginning of a meal.

**Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences and put special questions to them.**

1. In common with other West European countries the British diet has changed over the last 20 years.
2. At breakfast time it is usual to expect cereal and toast with jam.
3. British are more prepared to experiment with different styles of cooking.
4. The main family meal of the week tends to be on Sunday lunch.
5. This is an occasion for the family to get together to talk and relax in comfortable, friendly atmosphere.

**Exercise 4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Континентальный завтрак состоит из булочек с маслом и кофе.
2. Традиционный английский завтрак состоит из каши или кукурузных хлопьев со сливками, яичницы с беконом и тостов с маслом.
3. Лондонский бизнесмен идет на обед в кафе примерно в час дня, поскольку не может поехать домой обедать.
4. На обед англичане обычно едят котлету или бифштекс с жареной картошкой, салатом и маринованными овощами.
5. Вечером после обеда англичане любят посидеть в пабе и выпить пива.
6. Послеобеденный чай – скорее повод для общения, чем трапеза.
7. Обед или плотный ужин с чаем – главная трапеза английского дня.
8. С кофе или чаем англичане обычно съедают тост с маслом и сыром или джемом, печенье или пирожное.
9. Англичане не пьют чай с лимоном. Такой чай они называют «русский чай».
10. В пабе не только пьют пиво. Там можно вкусно поесть, поиграть в домино, шахматы или в бильярд.

**Exercise 5. Discuss the following problems in the group.**

1. Vegetarians have found the secret of long and healthy leaving.
2. Are old traditions in having meals worth keeping?

**Exercise 6. Speak on the topic “Russian meals”.**

**Exercise 7. Learn the following words and word combinations and use them in your dialogues.**

<b>Eating at home</b>	<b>Еда дома</b>
(not) to feel much like cooking	(не) любить готовить
to lay the table	накрывать на стол
to put on a little weight	прибавлять в весе
to eat for dinner (breakfast, supper)	есть на обед (завтрак, ужин)
to put it in the refrigerator	положить в холодильник
to be too expensive to eat out	слишком дорого, чтобы есть вне дома
to do smb. any harm	наносить вред кому-либо
it's time for high tea	время для вечернего чаепития
a proper meal	основной прием пищи
What's for breakfast?	Что на завтрак?
Help yourself (to some more).	Угощайтесь!
<b>Eating out</b>	<b>Еда вне дома</b>
I don't feel much like cooking.	Я не люблю готовить.
to be sick and tired of restaurant food	быть сытым ресторанной едой
spicy ['spaisi]	острый, пряный
to eat out	есть не дома
it's my treat	я угощаю
lunch is on me	ланч за мой счет
to book a table	заказывать столик
to use chopsticks	пользоваться палочками
to have a snack	перекусить
What food would you like to have?	Что бы ты хотел?
I'm starving!	Я умираю от голода!
How about having dinner together?	Поедим вместе?
to have a wide choice of smth.	иметь широкий выбор чего-либо
What would you like to order?	Что бы вы хотели заказать?
What's today's special?	Какое сегодня фирменное блюдо?
Enjoy your meal!	Приятного аппетита!
Today's main course is ...	Главное блюдо сегодня...
Would you like to have a starter?	Вы хотели бы перекусить?

**Exercise 8. Read, translate and dramatize the dialogues.**

**Dialogue 1**

Mother: Good morning.

Son: Morning. **What's for breakfast?**

Mother: The usual. Eggs, toast, and cereal. Juice, if you want.

Son: I think I'll just have cereal for a change.

*Mother: Help yourself.* The cereal and sugar are on the table. The juice is in the refrigerator.

### Dialogue 2

*Mother:* I wonder what we should have for dinner.

*Daughter:* Are you asking me?

*Mother:* Yes, I am. I really don't **feel much like cooking**, but the family must eat.

*Daughter:* Well, you know me. I can always eat pizza or spaghetti.

*Mother:* So I've noticed. You're putting on a little weight, aren't you?

*Daughter:* I know. Don't remind me! I'm starting a new diet day after tomorrow.

### Dialogue 3

*Donald: Let's eat out*, shall we?

*Debra:* I'm broke. I've gone through my paycheck for the week already.

*Donald:* Don't worry about it. **It's my treat.**

*Debra:* You are sure? You're so generous!

*Donald:* And nice, too.

*Debra:* So, where are you taking me?

*Donald:* Some place you've never been before. Donald's Kitchen.

### Dialogue 4

*Ned:* I think we should get something to eat.

*Linda: Are you hungry?*

*Ned:* Hungry? I'm starving.

*Linda:* There is an Italian restaurant near here.

*Ned: Is the food very spicy?*

*Linda:* It's kind of spicy, but it's very tasty.

### Dialogue 5

*Kato: How about having dinner together* after work?

*Mori:* Fine.

*Kato:* Should we have Japanese or American food?

*Mori:* Whatever you say!

*Kato:* There is a good steak house around the corner.

*Mori:* That's a good idea. Let's go to the steak house.

*Kato:* Are you keen on American food?

*Mori:* Truly speaking I am not good at **eating with chopsticks!**

*Kato:* Next time I'll study you how to use them! It's easy, believe me.

### Dialogue 6

*A:* The table is laid. Come along and let's start. It's high time to have dinner.

*B:* I'm ready. I feel quite hungry. I could eat a horse.

*A:* So am I. I haven't got a horse for you but your favourite dishes will be served today.

*B:* What are they? I've got so many.

*A:* For the first course we'll have chicken soup and cutlets with mashed potatoes for the main.

*B:* And for the dessert?

*A:* I've made cherry pie and stewed fruits.

*B:* Oh, that's wonderful. Let's sit at the table as soon as possible.

**Exercise 9. Make up your own dialogues with the following proverbs and expressions.**

- Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.
- A hungry belly has no ears.
- to eat like a horse
- apple of discord
- not to have junk food
- Would you like another...
- to enjoy fast food
- to keep to a diet
- to eat like a bird
- it's my treat
- to be overweight
- I would recommend you...
- new food court is already opened
- to lose weight

## UNIT 8

### GOING SHOPPING

#### *Proverbs and sayings*

It's not worth a penny.	Не стоит и копейки.
Buy a pig in a poke.	Купить кота в мешке.
The customer is always right.	Покупатель всегда прав.
Advertising is the mother of commerce.	Реклама – мать коммерции.
Lend your money and lose your friend.	Хочешь потерять друга – одолжи ему денег.
Look after the pennies, and the pound will look after themselves.	Копейка рубль бережет.

#### TEXT SHOPPING<sup>8</sup>

People do shopping almost every day. When people want to buy something, they go to shops where various goods are sold. Through the shop-window we can see what is sold in this or that shop. Big supermarkets are self-service shops. Customers can buy all the necessary food-stuffs there: bread, milk, meat, fish, grocery, sausages, sweets, vegetables and fruit. When customers come into shop, they take a food basket and choose the products they want to buy. When they put everything they want into the basket they come up to the cashier's desk. There is a computer with a laser scanner that reads and sums up the prices on packed goods at the cashier's desk. The saleswoman tells how much to pay. The customers pay the money and leave the shop.

At the grocer's you can buy sugar, tea, coffee, salt, pepper, ham, bacon, sausages, and frankfurters and so on. Bread is sold at the baker's, meat at the butcher's. We go to the greengrocer's for vegetables and fruit. Cakes and sweets are sold at the confectioner's. When we want to buy clothes, we go to men's and ladies clothes shop. We buy boots and shoes at the footwear shop. We buy jewelry at the jeweler's. We buy books at the bookseller's.

Some shops may have many departments. These shops are called su-

<sup>8</sup> Агабекян, И. П. Английский язык для ссузов : учебное пособие / И. П. Агабекян. – М. : Проспект, 2010. – С. 61–62.

permarkets. Supermarkets are self-service stores with departments for different food products. Supermarkets sell thousands of food products: meat, fresh fruits and vegetables, dairy products, canned groceries, bakery items, delicatessen items, and frozen foods. Some supermarkets also have seafood and alcohol. The supermarkets are located in shopping centers or malls and along main roads. Supermarkets are popular because they save time, have low prices and provide variety of products in one place. There you can buy almost everything you need. These shops are called self-service shops because there are no salespersons there but only cashiers at the cash desks. The customers choose the goods they want to buy and pay for them at the cash desk.

There is another shop that we always visit. It is the department store where we can buy different things: linen, stationery, fabrics, hosiery, crockery, leather goods. My mother likes to go to the department with cosmetics and jewelry. My father likes electric appliances, so you can guess what department he likes. As for me, the ready-made-clothes department is my favourite one. I go there very often, as I like the clothes that is the latest fashion. There is a fitting room and the seller always let me try on any article of clothing, as I like my clothes fits perfect, but not too loose or tight on me.

Besides, very often these departments can be divided into the small shops where we can find a large selection of all kinds of goods.

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. The department stores that are most popular: Harrods, Selfridge, Fortnum & Mason. Shopping in London is exciting, especially for tourists from other countries.

#### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to do one's shopping	делать покупки
to go shopping	ходить по магазинам
shopping spree	«прогулка» по магазинам
shopping mall	крытый торговый центр
cannot do without	не могу без
to buy / to purchase	купить, покупать
various ['veəriəs]	различный
impulse buying	незапланированная покупка
department store	универсальный магазин
goods	товары
boutique [bu'tɪk]	маленький магазин модной одежды

the grocer's	бакалея
the baker's	булочная
the butcher's	мясной магазин
the greengrocer's	овощной и фруктовый магазин
the confectioner's	кондитерский магазин
footwear shop	обувной магазин
the jeweler's	ювелирный магазин
cashier [kæʃɪə]	кассир
bookseller's	книжный магазин
salesgirl / saleswoman	продащица
salesman / shop assistant	продавец
self-service shop	магазин самообслуживания
city mall	городской торговый центр
all the vogue	крик моды
stylish	модный
up-to-date	современный
to be attended / to be served	обслуживать кого-то
cosmetics	косметика
crockery	посуда
dairy shop	молочный магазин
department	отдел
electric appliances	электроприборы
fabrics	ткани
to fit perfect	подходить по размеру
fitting room	примерочная
food-stuffs	продовольственные продукты
to go past	проходить мимо
a great choice of food	большой выбор продуктов
to haggle	торговаться
hosiery	чулки, носки
jewelry	драгоценности
leather goods	кожаные вещи
linen	белье
to be the latest fashion	последний писк моды
large selection of goods	большой выбор
to play an important role	играть важную роль
ready-made-clothes department	отдел готовой одежды
reasonable price	доступная цена
stationery	канцелярские товары
to try on	примерять
one of the features	характерная черта
mixture of tradition and modernity	сочетание старого и нового

## ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What role do the shops play in our life? Why?
2. Where do people go when they want to buy anything?
3. What can you see through the shop-window?
4. What can we buy at the grocer's?
5. Are you fond of doing impulse buying or shopping spree?
6. Who does shopping in your family?
7. What shops do you prefer to go to?
8. Do you like to go to the big department store or to the small shop? Why?
9. Why is it necessary to try on the clothes?
10. What is a supermarket?
11. Are you a shopaholic?

**Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:**

malls, choose, greengrocer's, ready-made-clothes, cashier's, confectioner's, crockery, saleswoman, stationery, cashiers, electric appliances.

1. When they put everything they want into the basket they come up to the ... desk.
2. These shops are called self-service shops because there are no salespersons there but only ... at the cash desk.
3. The ... tells how much to pay.
4. We go to the ... for vegetables and fruit.
5. The supermarkets are located in shopping centres or ... and along main roads.
6. Cakes and sweets are sold at the ... .
7. The customers ... the goods they want to buy and pay for them at the cash desk.
8. My father likes ..., so you can guess what department he likes.
9. It is the department store where we can buy different things: linen, ..., fabrics, hosiery, ..., leather goods.
10. As for me, the ... department is my favourite one.

**Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments.**

1. People don't do shopping every day.
2. Supermarkets are popular because they save time, have low prices and variety of products in one place.

3. The customers choose the goods they want to buy and pay for them at the cash desk.
4. The Department Store is not the place for haggling.
5. City Mall is a place where you can have much fun and pleasure.

**Exercise 3. Use the following expressions for making the dialogues with your partner.**

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| • May I help you?              | • Could I help you with anything? |
| • Excuse me, I'm sorry, but... | • Yes, I'd like to look at...     |
| • I'm looking for...           | • Could you assist me, please?    |
| • Can you advise me, please?   | • We have very good...            |
| • Here you are, have a look... | • How about this one?             |
| • Shopping is my passion.      | • I can't stand going shopping.   |

**Exercise 4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Когда мы хотим что-то купить, мы идем в магазин.
2. Универсальный магазин состоит из многих отделов.
3. Существуют магазины самообслуживания, где покупатель ходит от прилавка к прилавку, выбирает и кладет в корзину то, что он хочет купить.
4. Покупки – часть нашей повседневной жизни.
5. Если вы зайдете в молочный магазин, там вы можете купить молоко, сыр, йогурт, масло и другие продукты.
6. В отделе косметики продаются крем для лица, пудра, помада, лосьоны и шампуни.
7. В больших универмагах есть эскалаторы, которые доставляют посетителей на разные этажи.
8. Мне нравится делать покупки в больших универсальных магазинах и супермаркетах.
9. Вы платите деньги кассиру, а он дает вам сдачу.
10. Служба охраны – это обычное явление для каждого большого супермаркета.
11. В магазинах самообслуживания ведется видеонаблюдение, чтобы исключить воровство и контролировать безопасность клиентов.

**Exercise 5. Translate the following sentences and put special questions to them.**

1. In London's chemists you may buy not only medicines but also cosmetics and toilet supplies.

2. Another feature of London's shopping life is the chain-stores, in which the goods are displayed on open counters.

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

4. Most of the food store, called supermarkets, operate on the self-service system: you go in, pick up a basket, walk around the shop and choose what you want.

5. The big stores of London are vast buildings, many storeys high, equipped with speedy lifts and escalators.

**Exercise 6. Give the English equivalents for:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| • молокозаводы                            | • брать корзину                           |
| • туалетные принадлежности                | • система самообслуживания                |
| • филиал торговой фирмы                   | • огромные, многоэтажные здания           |
| • характерная черта                       | • хозяйственные товары                    |
| • быть оборудованными скоростными лифтами | • быть выставленным на открытых прилавках |

**Exercise 7. Discuss the following problems in the group.**

1. Shopping helps people to overcome stress.
2. Going shopping is the stress for most of men.
3. Ladies can't live without spending spree, can they?
4. A holiday rush in shops before Christmas.

**Exercise 8. Speak on the topic "Shopping".**

**Exercise 9. Learn the following words and word combinations and word combinations in your dialogues.**

Style	Стиль
to look nice	замечательно выглядеть
to be more attractive that...	быть привлекательнее, чем...
in the latest style	в новом стиле
to be quite unfashionable	быть совсем немодным
General expressions	Общие выражения
to be in this section	быть в этой секции
to be sold out / be out of stock	быть распроданным
a clearance sale	дешевая распродажа
to be overrated	быть переоцененным
a very great demand for...	очень большой спрос на что-то



Can I help you?	Могу ли я вам помочь?
Are you being helped?	Вас уже обслуживают?
Excuse me, could you show me...?	Извините, вы не могли бы показать...?
I'm looking for...	Я ищу...
I'm interested in...	Меня интересует...
How about this one?	А как насчет этого?
If you need any help, just let me know.	Если вам будет нужна помощь, просто дайте мне знать.
Did you find something you like?	Вы нашли что-то, что вам нравится?
This is a very good brand.	Это очень хорошая марка.
What a bargain!	Какая выгодная покупка!
Do you have an account with us?	У вас есть счет в нашем банке?
Do you want large or small bills?	Вы хотите мелкими или крупными купюрами?
<b>Being on the point of buying</b>	<b>Собираться что-то купить</b>
to make a shopping list	составлять список покупок
to run out of smth.	исчерпать запас чего-либо
to look at the catalogue	смотреть каталог
to go to the store	идти в универмаг
a workaholic / a job addict	трудоголик
a shopaholic	шопоголик
a real addict	наркоман
a passion	страсть
to spend spree	проматывать большие деньги

**Exercise 10. Read, translate and act out the dialogues. Make up your own dialogues.**

#### Dialogue 1

Jack: What are you doing?

Mary: **Making a shopping list** for today.

Jack: Do we need so many things?

Mary: We haven't got much tea or coffee left, and we have **run out of** sugar and jam. So I must go to the **grocer's**.

Jack: What about vegetables?

Mary: I'll ask George to go to the **greengrocer's** after school. We haven't got any tomatoes. But we still have a lot of potatoes. And I must go to the **butcher's**. We haven't got any meat at all.

#### Dialogue 2

Shop assistant: **May I help you?**

Mary: No thanks, I'm just looking. Oh, maybe you can help. **I'd like two nice pairs of jeans for my teenage children.**

Shop assistant: How old are they?

Mary: The boy is fifteen, and the girl is thirteen.

Shop assistant: Do you know their sizes?

Mary: I think **14 for the boy and 12 for the girl.**

Shop assistant: We **have a very good choice of** jeans. Size 14 is **on this rack**, and size 12 is over there. You see, **they are available in various colors.**

Mary: They're indeed very nice. My son is tall for his age but the daughter's small. These jeans will be too long for her.

Shop assistant: No problem. You can **have them shortened.**

Mary: All right, I take them. Where's **the cashier's desk?**

Shop assistant: Over there, please.

#### Dialogue 3

A: Have you heard anything about **workaholics**?

B: Of course, everybody knows about such a notion. Many of us are **job addicts** without realizing it. When we can't work for whatever reason, we show similar signs to **real addicts** – we become irritable and lethargic.

A: And what about shopaholics?

B: Well, it is just the same.

A: What? Do you mean it is really just the same?

B: Truly speaking, I think so. Because all these people are joined by one thing – it is a **passion**.

A: Wait a moment, please. A passion to what?

B: In the first case it's a passion to work, such people can't live without it.

A: And in the second one?

B: It's a passion to shopping. They can't live and feel themselves happily without buying anything.

A: They are fond of **spending spree** all the time.

B: Yes, poor things!

A: Who?

B: Guess yourself!

#### Dialogue 4

A: Are you being helped to?

B: No. I'm trying to find a navy blue raincoat, size 42.

A: I can do the size, but not the colour.

B: Do you think you could get one for me.



A: Yes, of course. Look again next week or you might be lucky at our High Street branch.

### Dialogue 5

Cashier: Can I help you?

Mary: I'd like **to exchange \$200 for rubles. What's the rate for the dollar today?**

Cashier: **60 rubles to the dollar.**

Mary: Good.

Cashier: What denomination?

Mary: **It tens and fifties**, please.

Cashier: Here you are. That'll be 6000 rubles.

Mary: Thank you.

Cashier: Anytime.

## UNIT 9 HOBBIES

### *Proverbs and sayings*

So many people, so many hobbies.	Сколько людей, столько и увлечений.
Feast and fast tomorrow.	Сегодня банкет, а завтра пост.
Work done, have your fun.	Кончил дело – гуляй смело.
The busiest man finds the most leisure.	Самый занятой человек находит больше всего досуга.

### TEXT HOBBIES<sup>9</sup>

A hobby is a favourite pastime of a person. Hobbies differ like tastes. If you have chosen a hobby to your liking, lucky you are: you have made your life more interesting.

Today people have more time for leisure activities than they did in the past, mainly due to shorter working hours. People also have higher incomes and more paid holidays, so they are now able to follow a wider range of interests and activities in their spare time.

As a result, the leisure industry has become very commercialized and caters to a wide range of tastes. Mass entertainment, including spectator sports, television, music, computer games and the cinema, the travel industry and "do-it-yourself" industry are now very big businesses.

Numerous hobbies can be subdivided into four large classes: doing things, making things, collecting things, and learning things.

The most popular of all hobby groups is doing things. It includes a wide variety of activities, everything from gardening to travelling and from chess to volleyball. Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies, especially in some countries (Britain, for example). A relatively new hobby which is becoming more popular is computer games.

Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, and handicrafts. Some hobbyists write music. Two of the

<sup>9</sup> Занина, Е. Л. 95 устных тем по английскому языку / Е. Л. Занина. – 8-е изд. – М.: Айрис-пресс, 2008. – С. 259–260.

most famous hobby painters were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.

Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: stamps, coins, matchboxes, books, records, postcards, toys, watches. Some collections have no real value. Others become so large and so valuable that they are housed in museums and galleries. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items. People with a good deal of money often collect paintings, rare books and other art objects. Often such private collections are given to museums, libraries and public galleries so that others might take pleasure in seeing them.

No matter what kind of hobby a person has, he always has the opportunity of learning from it. By reading about the things he is interested in, he is adding to what he knows. Learning things can be the most exciting aspect of a hobby.

Among young people extreme sports become more widespread. Parachuting and mountaineering have been popular with people looking for thrills and adventure. It is a chance to express their individuality, it is also an alternative to traditional sports. Such hobbies are rather dangerous, but very attractive.

### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

mainly due to	главным образом, благодаря...
higher income	более высокий доход
paid holiday	оплаченный отпуск
a wide range	широкий круг
spare time	свободное время
leisure ['leɪʒə] activities	досуг, занятие в свободное время
a favourite pastime	любимое времяпрепровождение
to one's liking	по чьему-либо вкусу
numerous	бесчисленные
to be subdivided into	подразделяться на
to include smth	включать что-либо (в состав)
a wide variety of activities	широкий круг занятий
a computer game	компьютерная игра
to make sculpture	заниматься скульптурой
to design a costume	разработать модель костюма
handicrafts	рукоделие, ручная работа
a hobbyist	человек, имеющий хобби
a hobby painter	художник-любитель
to have no real value	не иметь реальной ценности
valuable	ценный

to be housed in museums and galleries	размещаться в музеях и галереях
a world-famous collection	всемирно известная коллекция
to start in a small way	начинать с малого
an item	предмет, пункт
to collect paintings	собирать картины
a rare book	редкая книга
an art object	предмет искусства
a private collection	частная коллекция
to take pleasure in doing smth	получать удовольствие от занятий
to have the opportunity of doing smth	иметь возможность сделать что-либо
to be interested in	интересоваться чем-либо
to add to smth	прибавлять, увеличивать
the most exciting aspect of smth	наиболее увлекательная сторона
mass entertainment	массовые развлекательные программы
to become widespread	становиться широко
mountaineering	распространенным скалолазанием
leisure industry	индустрия отдыха
to cater	обслуживать
spectator sports	зрелищные виды спорта
amateur ['æmətə]	любитель

### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Why do people have more time for leisure activities now?
2. What is a hobby?
3. What classes can hobbies be divided into?
4. What activities does doing things include?
5. What do hobbyists who prefer making things do?
6. What do hobbyists who prefer collecting things do?
7. What do people collect?
8. How do people learn from his or her hobby?
9. What plays the most important role in choosing leisure activities?
10. What is your hobby?

**Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:**

pastime, stamps, adding, doing, world-famous, painters, especially, matchboxes, higher incomes, relatively, collecting, handicrafts.

1. Making things includes drawing, painting, making sculpture, designing costumes, and ...
2. Many ... collections started in a small way with one or two items.
3. Gardening is one of the oldest man's hobbies, ... is some countries.
4. Numerous hobbies can be subdivided into four large classes: ... things, making things, ... things and learning things.
5. Almost everyone collects something at some period in his life: ..., coins, ..., books, records, postcards, toys, watches.
6. A ... new hobby which is becoming more popular is computer games.
7. By reading about the things he or she is interested in, he or she is ... to what hobby.
8. Two of the most famous hobby ... were President Eisenhower and Sir Winston Churchill.
9. A hobby is a favourite ... of a person.
10. Paid holidays and ... are allowed to follow wide range of activities.

**Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments.**

1. Less popular of all hobby groups is doing things.
2. Collectors prefer to collect only brands.
3. Leisure time is the time for relaxation.
4. A relatively old hobby which is becoming more popular is computer games.
5. Mass entertainments are now very big businesses.

**Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences and put special questions to them.**

1. City dwellers usually like to spend their holidays in the country.
2. Numerous hobbies can be subdivided into four large parts: doing things, making things, collecting things and learning things.
3. Mass entertainment, including spectator sports, television, the travel industry are now very big business.
4. Nowadays a lot of new hobbies have appeared.
5. Many world-famous collections started in a small way with one or two items.
6. Leisure industry has become very commercialized.

**Exercise 4. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Хобби – это времяпрепровождение, которое человек выбирает по своему вкусу.

2. Четыре класса, на которые подразделяют хобби, – это делать что-либо, создавать что-либо, собирать что-либо и узнавать что-либо новое.
3. Люди, имеющие хобби создавать что-либо, рисуют, создают скульптуру, костюмы и т. д.
4. Коллекции могут не иметь реальной ценности.
5. Коллекции картин, редких книг и других предметов искусства могут быть настолько ценными, что их размещают в музеях и художественных галереях.
6. Люди получают радость, осматривая коллекции, переданные в музеи.
7. Индустрия отдыха стала предлагать и обслуживать разные виды отдыха, которые уже стали хобби.
8. Некоторые виды искусства, такие, как составление икебаны, стали популярными хобби во всем мире.
9. Хобби моей подруги – украшение своей квартиры. Ее дом, как музей.
10. Британцы считают, что спорт – это хобби. Вы можете быть фанатом футбольной команды, посвящая много времени и средств своему хобби.
11. Возможность узнавать новое – это самая увлекательная сторона хобби.

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| • заниматься украшением своего дома   | • индустрия отдыха предлагает                               |
| • некоторые виды искусства стали популярными хобби  | • экстремальный спорт как альтернатива традиционному спорту |
| • хобби делятся на: создание чего-то, само коллекционирование или осуществление какой-либо деятельности | • садоводство – очень популярное хобби в Великобритании     |
| • хранится в музеях и галереях  | • быть фанатом футбола – это грандиозное хобби              |
| • широкое разнообразие интересов и деятельности   | • не иметь реальной ценности                                |
|   | • экстремальный спорт может быть очень опасным              |

**Exercise 6. Discuss the following problems in the group.**

1. Party animals. Hobby or real addict?

2. Football fans emotions. Aggression or passion?
3. Free of charge museum nights week in St. Petersburg. What for?

**Exercise 7. Speak on the topic "Hobbies".**

**Exercise 8. Learn the following words and word combinations and learn them in your dialogues.**

Leisure	Отдых
to spend time outdoors	проводить время на свежем воздухе
to have a pleasant rest	приятно отдыхать
to enjoy oneself	хорошо проводить время
in the open air	на свежем воздухе
holidaymaker / vacationer	отдыхающий
to let off steam	расслабиться (отдохнуть)
to play chess on computer	играть в шахматы на компьютере
to go karaoke singing	петь караоке
to go out	выйти из дома (в гости, погулять)
It must be interesting pastime.	Это, наверное, интересное развлечение.
What is your favourite pastime?	Какое ваше любимое развлечение?
How do you usually spend your evening?	Как вы обычно проводите вечера?
It's lovely day!	Чудесный день!
It's a shame not to take advantage of such lovely weather.	Стыдно не воспользоваться такой замечательной погодой.
Why don't go for a walk?	Почему бы не пойти на прогулку?
Hobby	Хобби
common hobby	обычное хобби
What is your hobby?	Какое у вас хобби?
to collect hand-made dolls	коллекционировать куклы ручной работы
It's the process of collecting itself that matters (that interests me).	Собственно сам процесс коллекционирования имеет значение.
a curio [k'juriəʊ]	шкаф-витрина
I can't say with certainty.	Я не могу сказать определенно.

**Exercise 9. Read, translate and act out the dialogues.**

**Dialogue 1**

A: What is your hobby, Helen?

B: I collect hand-made dolls, I always buy them in the country and abroad.

A: It is very interesting! Have you got a lot of in your collection?

B: There are almost one hundred of them.

A: Quite a number I should say! I wonder whether you manage to show them all.

B: I can't say with certainty, but showing is not essential. It's the process of collecting itself that interests me.

A: Where do you keep them all?

B: Oh, I have some special curios. And not so long ago there was an exhibition in the Art Gallery. It lasted 2 months.

A: Really? It sounds exciting! It must be interesting pastime! Why don't have a look at it just now?

**Dialogue 2**

A: What is your favourite pastime, Boris?

B: Fishing. I enjoy fishing very much.

A: Do you often go fishing?

B: Well, yes. I make it a point of spending a few hours by the river every weekend.

A: Do you usually catch much?

B: Well, it depends. Last Sunday, for instate, I caught so many fish that my wife cooked a fish dish for the whole family.

**Dialogue 3**

A: What are the most common hobbies of Englishmen?

B: Well, it isn't an easy question. Many British like sports and games, others, gardening or collecting different things. I, for one, enjoy carpentry, just making shelves, boxes, stools and so on.

A: Your hobby seems to be both interesting and useful for the house. Your wife must like your pastime, eh?

B: Oh yes. When I come home after work she's ready to give some "orders" to repair this or that.

**Dialogue 4**

A: What do you usually do after work, Susan?

B: Oh, a lot of things. There's always a lot of work to do about the house, washing up, doing the rooms, mending clothes.

A: No, I don't mean that. What's your favourite pastime?

B: Again—nothing very special. Sometimes I read a little, watch TV or listen in. When Jane calls, we go to the cinema, very seldom, though, to the theatre.

A: I see. What about dancing? Do you like it?

B: Oh, very. Actually I'm crazy about dancing. Do you mean to say we'll go to a dance?

A: Yes, I'd like to. There's a very good band at the College Club.

**Exercise 10. Make up your own dialogues with the following proverbs and expressions.**

- The best man finds the most leisure.
- So many people, so many hobbies.
- mass entertainment
- spectator sports
- to be housed in...
- to play many sports that are un
- known except Britain
- to be a hobby paint
- a private collection
- to collect smth.
- an art object
- to have valuable collection
- to be fond of doing smth.
- to have no real value
- leisure industry
- to be crazy about...

## UNIT 10 TRAVELLING

### *Proverbs and sayings*

When you are abroad live according to the customs of the place.	В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.
When you are at Rome do as Romans do.	В Риме делай по-римски.
He travels the fastest who travels alone.	Тот путешествует быстрее, кто путешествует в одиночестве.
In sports and journeys men are known.	Люди познаются в соревнованиях и странствиях.
East or West, home is best.	В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.

### TEXT TRAVELLING<sup>10</sup>

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places, or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms.

Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries, looking at shop windows and dining at exotic restaurants. City dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.

Most travellers and holiday-makers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them - the sights of a city, old churches and castles, views of mountains, lakes, valleys, plains, waterfalls, forests; different kinds of trees, flowers and plants; animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, they will be reminded by the photos of the happy time they have had.

People travel by air, train, by boat and by car. Of course, travelling by

<sup>10</sup> Занина, Е. Л. 95 устных тем по английскому языку / Е. Л. Занина. – 8-е изд. – М.: Айрис-пресс, 2008. – С. 257.



air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive, too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.

Speed, comfort, and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them for business trip to all other means of travelling.

Many people like to travel by car. It is interesting too, because you can see many places in a short time, you can stop anywhere you wish and spend as much time as you like at any place.

Nowadays a very popular method of travelling is hiking. It is travelling on foot. Walking tours are very interesting.

All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

If we are fond of travelling, we see and learn a lot of things that we can never see or learn at home, though we may read about them in books and newspapers, and see pictures of them on TV. The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand the people is to meet them in their own homes.

### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to spend one's holidays travelling	проводить отпуск в путешествии
the ruins of ancient towns	развалины древних городов
to enjoy picturesque places	наслаждаться живописными местами
for a change of scene	для смены обстановки
to discover different ways of life	открыть для себя разные стили жизни
to try different food	попробовать разную пищу
to listen to different musical rhythms	послушать разные музыкальные ритмы
to spend one's time doing smth.	проводить время за чем-либо
to visit museums and art galleries	посещать музеи и картинные галереи
to look at shop windows	рассматривать витрины магазинов
to dine at exotic restaurants	обедать в экзотических ресторанах
a city dweller	городской житель
to laze in the sun	нежиться на солнце
a traveller	путешественник
a holiday-maker	отдыхающий, отпускник
a camera	фотоаппарат

to take pictures of smth.	делать снимки чего-либо
a sight	достопримечательность
a church	церковь
a castle ['kʌs(ə)l]	крепость
views of valleys, plains, waterfalls	виды долин, равнин, водопадов
to be reminded by the photos of smth.	вспоминать, глядя на фотографии
means of travel	способы путешествовать
advantages and disadvantages	преимущества и недостатки
according to their plans and destinations	в соответствии со своими планами и конечным пунктом путешествия
to be fond of travelling	любить путешествия
to get to know people	знакомиться с людьми
local cuisine [lokəl kwizi:n]	местная кухня
business trip	деловая поездка, командировка
hiking	пеший туризм
walking tour	пешая экскурсия
to get air-sick	чувствовать себя плохо на борту самолета
to hitch-hike	путешествовать автостопом

### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. What do people travel for?
2. How do people living in the country spend their holidays?
3. What do city dwellers usually like?
4. What for do most travelers and holiday-makers take a camera with them?
5. Why do people choose different means of travel?
6. What are the advantages of travelling by plane?
7. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car and train?
8. Why do many people prefer to travel by car?
9. How do you prefer to travel and why? Tell about your last travelling.
10. What Internet services do you use while planning your future holidays?

**Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:**

take pictures, camps, by the sea, views, skills by air, local cuisine, sight, holidays, holiday-makes, combined, hiking, safety, ideal solution, advantages

1. City dwellers usually like a quiet holiday ... or in the mountains, with nothing to do but walk and bathe and laze in the sun.



2. People travel ..., by train and by car.
3. Millions of people all over the world spend their ... travelling.
4. Most travellers and ... take a camera with them and ... of everything that interests them.
5. ... in Southern Asia is very special.
6. Nowadays a very popular method of travelling is ... .
7. Speed, comfort and ... are the main ... of modern ways of travelling.
8. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure ... .
9. Most of ... offer traditional activities such hiking, riding and singing round the camp fire.
10. Holiday camps are the ... for many families, because many social ... are taught here.

**Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments.**

1. The best way to study geography is to watch films about it.
2. Books you've bought travelling around the world remind you of the happy time.
3. Most holiday-makers forget their cameras at the hotels.
4. City dwellers often prefer crazy parties all nights long.
5. To my mind travelling by air can't have any disadvantages.
6. Nowadays a very popular method of travelling is hiking.
7. Many people don't like to travel by air, because they have air phobia.

**Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences and put special questions to them.**

1. Travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way of travelling.
2. There are some advantages of travelling by train, because with a track you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined.
3. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars that make even the longest journey enjoyable.
4. Nowadays a very popular method of travelling is hitch-hiking.

**Exercise 4. Complete the following sentences.**

1. My idea of a good rest is ...
2. In my spare time I usually ...
3. My hobby is ...
4. When I had a holiday camp last year ...

5. Last year I did not rest well as ...
6. Jim said he had enjoyed his holiday, because ...

**Exercise 5. Use these expressions for making dialogues in English:**

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| • to travel by air             | • to have some advantages or disadvantages |
| • the first journey of mine    | • hitch-hiking trip might be dangerous     |
| • to be invited to visit smb.  | • to get airsick                           |
| • to arrive from               | • to have camp holidays                    |
| • the social skills are taught | • to enjoy travelling by sea               |

**Exercise 6. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Многие люди любят путешествовать.
2. Проводя свой отпуск в путешествиях, люди видят разные страны и континенты.
3. Люди путешествуют, чтобы увидеть новые живописные места, познакомиться с новыми людьми, попробовать национальную еду или просто ради смены обстановки.
4. Сельские жители предпочитают проводить время в больших городах – посещать музеи и обедать в экзотических ресторанах.
5. Городские жители обычно проводят отпуск у моря или в горах.
6. Туристы и отдыхающие обычно берут с собой фотоаппарат, чтобы делать фотографии достопримечательностей в городах, виды гор, долин, водопадов.
7. Путешественники выбирают тот или иной способ путешествия в зависимости от их преимуществ и недостатков, места назначения и своих планов.
8. Путешествие поездом дает вам скорость, комфорт и удовольствие сразу.
9. Принято считать, что путешествие по воздуху – самый быстрый, но не самый безопасный способ путешествия.
10. Путешественникам рекомендуют начинать свое турне с обзорной экскурсии по городу.

**Exercise 7. Match the words and phrases:**

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. sea voyage         | a. купить путевку          |
| 2. travel agency      | b. расписание              |
| 3. buy a package tour | c. туристическое агентство |
| 4. booking office     | d. провожать кого-либо     |
| 5. departure          | e. сесть на самолет        |

- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 6. timetable         | f. билетная касса             |
| 7. to be sea sick    | g. иметь несчастный случай    |
| 8. have misadventure | h. морское путешествие, круиз |
| 9. board a plane     | i. страдать морской болезнью  |
| 10. see smb. off     | j. отправление                |

**Exercise 8. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Летом люди много путешествуют, чтобы увидеть разные города и страны. Я люблю путешествовать.
2. Можно купить туристическую путевку и поехать за границу.
3. Наша семья любит природу, мы часто отправляемся в двух-трехдневные походы.
4. Это очень хороший отдых, не нужно заказывать билеты на самолет или поезд, а просто купить билет на электричку.
5. Я всегда мечтала о морском путешествии, чтобы увидеть экзотические острова и страны, но я страдаю от морской болезни.
6. Во время отдыха мы живем в палатках на берегу реки или озера.
7. Мне кажется, это более романтично, чем жить в отеле. И это, конечно, дешевле.
8. Мы с друзьями часто ходим в походы. Мы любим осматривать окрестности, ловить рыбу.
9. Отдых – эта полная перемена обстановки. Я обожаю купаться и загорать, кататься на лодке.
10. Летом наша семья всегда живет на даче. Мы ходим в лес, собираем грибы и ягоды, катаемся на велосипедах. Я люблю лето, особенно если погода хорошая.

**Exercise 9. Discuss the following problems in the group.**

1. The most exciting adventure is camping holiday.
2. From winter to summer trip is one of the most popular winter holidays tour in Russia.
3. All ecotourism versions focus on environmental protection.

**Exercise 10. Speak on the topic "Travelling".**

**Exercise 11. Learn the following words and word combinations and use them in your dialogues.**

Travelling by air	Путешествие на самолете
a round trip ticket	билет в оба конца
economy / first class ticket	билет эконом / первого класса

a window / an aisle seat	место возле окна / боковое место
boarding pass	посадочный талон
How does one get to the airport?	Как проехать в аэропорт?
Is there bus service to the airport?	Есть ли автобусное сообщение с аэропортом?
When must I be at the airport?	Когда я должен быть в аэропорту?
Meals and refreshments are served on the flight.	Еда и напитки подаются во время полета.
Could I make a reservation...?	Могу я забронировать...?
How would you like to pay?	Как бы вы хотели оплатить?
flying time	полетное время
Can I have your ticket, please?	Можно ваш билет?
Would you like smoking or non-smoking?	Вы хотели бы для курящих или для некурящих?
Do you have any baggage?	У вас есть багаж?
I have to get my car fixed.	Я должен подготовить машину.
We can have turns driving.	Мы можем вести машину по очереди.
When is there a plane leaving for...?	Когда вылетает самолет...?
Where does it land on the way?	Где самолет делает посадку?
Where's the next landing?	Где следующая посадка?
I've got a seat on the three o'clock flight.	У меня билет на рейс в три часа.
Can I see your passport?	Можно ваш паспорт?
I'm looking forward to seeing...	С нетерпением ожидаю увидеть...

**Exercise 12. Read, translate and act out the dialogues.**

**Dialogue 1**

Travel agent: Can I help you?

B.: I want to fly to London next week. I'd like to make reservations for a **round trip ticket**.

T. A.: What day are you planning to leave for London?

B.: On the 12th of March.

T. A.: There are three flights to London on that day – at 10 am, at 8:30 and 9 pm. Do you have any preference about the time of the day?

B.: I'd rather leave at 9 pm I want to get to London early in the morning.

T. A.: I can **make a reservation** for a TWA flight. Are you going to travel first class or economy?

B.: I prefer economy. How much will it be?

T. A.: 440 dollars.

B.: **Are meals and refreshments served on the flight?**

T. A.: Yes, they are.

B.: What's **the flying time**?

T. A.: Six hours.

B.: What's the London airport we'll arrive at?

T. A.: Heathrow Airport. How many days are you planning to stay in London?

B.: Seven days.

T. A.: When would you like to fly home from London?

B.: March 22nd.

T. A.: All right.

### Dialogue 2

A: Friday is a holiday. Let's take advantage of the long weekend. Do you want to go to New York? We could leave Thursday night.

B: OK. But I'd rather go on Friday. **I have to get my car fixed.**

A: All right. **We can take turns driving.**

B: Fine. We won't get so tired that way.

A: **I'm looking forward to seeing** New York. I've never been there.

B: I haven't either. Let's make the most of our weekend.

A: We can go sightseeing during the day. In the evening we can go to a play. Do you think we can get tickets?

B: I don't think we stand a chance. It's hard to get tickets on weekend. Anyway, we can try.

### Dialogue 3

A: It took us a lot of time to get our luggage through the Customs, didn't it?

B: Oh, yes. I hate the Customs formalities.

A: Now let's forget all about it and have a good rest. Do you mind sitting in these desk-chairs?

B: Not at all. I generally prefer to stay on desk. It's always so stuffy in those cabins.

A: Sure. Is this your first trip to France?

B: No, I've been there before.

A: I'm afraid the crossing might be rough.

B: I don't think so. The sun is shining brightly and there is no wind.

**Exercise 13. Make up your own dialogues with the following proverbs and ideas.**

- In sports and journeys men are known.
- When you are in Rome do as Romans do.

**Dialogue 1:** You are planning to fly to the south in summer. Discuss with your friend the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air and by train.

**Dialogue 2:** You've just arrived from London. Your friend has come to meet you at the airport. Talk to her about your flight and stay at London.

## UNIT 11

### GLOBAL PROBLEMS

#### *Proverbs and sayings*

Better late than never.	Лучше поздно, чем никогда.
Never cast dirt into that fountain of which you have sometime drunk.	Не плюй в колодец, пригодится воды напиться.
We know not what is good until we have lost it.	Что имеем, не храним, потерявши, плачем.
As you sow, so shall you reap.	Что посеешь, то и пожнешь.
Never put off till tomorrow what you can do (can be done) today.	Никогда не откладывай на завтра то, что можешь сделать сегодня.

#### TEXT

#### GLOBAL PROBLEMS<sup>11</sup>

People have lived in our planet Earth for centuries and global problems have always existed. In ancient times the biggest global problem was wars. People have been fighting with each other since beginning of the civilization mostly to get new territories and more land.

Today, there are more global problems which can be divided into two categories: ecological problems and social, economic and political issues.

The first category includes issues relating to ecological destruction, pollution and global warming as the result. The climate is changing and many people agree that climate change may be one of the greatest threats facing the planet. Global warming has already killed off some types of animals and plants. Rising sea levels are threatening whole nations on islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The second category of global problems deals with social, economic and political issues. They include global terrorism, poverty, human rights, health issues, racism and many others. We are faced with the problem of global terrorism. And more and more countries are suffering from it. It is difficult to catch terrorists and prevent their acts. The most terrible terrorist attack took place on September 11, 2001 in the USA. The World Trade Centre, one of the symbols of New York City, was destroyed completely and thousands of people died. The world was shocked and most countries

<sup>11</sup> [www.native-english.ru](http://www.native-english.ru)

decided to fight against terrorism. However, new terrorist attacks have been committed.

Poverty is another global problem. The worst situation is in Africa where people (mostly children) die every day of hunger. The poor also have less access to health, education and other services. Incurable diseases and epidemics also are global challenge for humanity.

Another global problem is racism, when people of different races and different skin colour are humiliated and even killed. There are many organisations that fight social global problems, but this battle has lasted for a long time and it will take much time for the solution of all of them.

We live in the 21st century and humanity has made a great progress in technology, so it is strange that we still have global problems, especially the ones that deal with social, economic and political issues.

#### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

global problems	глобальные проблемы всего человечества
ancient times	древние времена
ecological destruction	разрушение экологической среды
pollution	загрязнение
global warming	глобальное потепление
rising sea levels	увеличение уровня моря
poverty	бедность
human rights	права человека
health issues	медицинские проблемы
to suffer from	страдать от
to prevent	предотвращать
poverty	бедность
hunger	голод
to have less access to	иметь ограниченный доступ к чему-либо
incurable diseases	неизлечимые болезни
global challenge	глобальный вызов
humanity	человечество
races	расы
to be humiliated	быть оскорбленным, униженным

#### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. How many categories of global problems are mentioned in the text?

2. What does the first category of global problems include?
3. What are the consequences of global warming?
4. What does the second category of global problems include?
5. Where did the most terrible terrorist attack take place?
6. What were the consequences of such a terrible attack?
7. What continent suffer most from the poverty?
8. What are global challenge for humanity?
9. Do you know any organisations that fight social global problems?
10. What is the most serious global problem? Give your personal opinion.

**Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:**

Climate, social, racism, rising, global problems, wars, hunger, human rights, less access, organisations.

1. People have lived in our planet Earth for centuries and ... have always existed.
2. In ancient times the biggest global problem was ... .
3. Today, there are more global problems which can be divided into two categories: ecological problems and ... , economic and political issues.
4. The ... is changing and many people agree that climate change may be one of the greatest threats facing the planet.
5. ... sea levels are threatening whole nations on islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.
6. The second category includes global terrorism, poverty, ..., health issues, racism and many others.
7. The worst situation is in Africa where people (mostly children) die every day of ...
8. The poor also have ... to health, education and other services. Incurable diseases and epidemics also are global challenge for humanity.
9. Another global problem is .., when people of different races and different skin colour are humiliated and even killed.
10. There are many ... that fight social global problems.

**Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments.**

1. Nowadays the biggest global problem is wars.
2. There are more global problems which can be divided into four cat-

egories: ecological, problems and social, economic and political issues.

3. The first category includes issues relating to ecological destruction, pollution and global warming as the result.
4. Global warming has only killed off some types plants.
5. Rising sea levels are threatening whole nations on islands in the Atlantic Ocean.
6. The second category of global problems deals with social, economic and political issues.
7. It is not difficult to catch terrorists and prevent their acts.
8. The worst poverty situation is in Asia.
9. The poor have less access to health, education and other services.
10. There are very few organisations that fight social global problems.

**Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English.**

1. Сегодня терроризм является одной из самых серьезных глобальных проблем.
2. Массовая вырубка лесов ведет к уничтожению мест обитания большого количества животных и растений.
3. Использование бумажных пакетов и тряпичных сумок снижает количество пластиковых пакетов в природе.
4. Результатом многочисленного запуска ракет в космос являются озоновые дыры.
5. Одним из последствий глобального потепления является таяние ледников.
6. В таких странах, как Китай, политика государства направлена на сокращение рождаемости.
7. В то время как люди развитых стран выкидывают огромное количество еды, люди в Африке умирают от голода.
8. Использование солнечных батарей является отличным способом экономии и сохранения электроресурсов.
9. Самым экологически чистым способом получения энергии являются атомные электростанции.
10. Взрыв на Чернобыльской атомной станции стал всемирной катастрофой.

**Exercise 4. Speak on the topic "Global problems".**

**Exercise 5. Read, translate and act out the dialogue. Make up your own dialogues.**



**Dialogue 1.**

**Nadya:** Daniel, what day is it today?

**Daniel:** The 3rd of November.

**Nadya:** It's unnaturally warm outside for this season, don't you think?

**Daniel:** It's all the result of global warming.

**Nadya:** What do you mean by global warming?

**Daniel:** I mean climate is changing worldwide. Due to rapid technological progress many things have changed. The world glaciers are gradually melting and the weather is getting warm even in winter.

**Nadya:** I see. So, it's the rise in temperature of Earth's climatic system. That's not good at all.

**Daniel:** Moreover, the weather in some parts of the world is becoming unnatural. For example, it has never snowed in Africa, today it occasionally does. Speaking about our country, each year I feel that it's getting a bit warmer and less snowy.

**Nadya:** How terrible! I like the snow. Winter is my favourite season. How are we going to celebrate New Year in the future?

**Daniel:** We'll see. Perhaps, without any snow.

**Nadya:** Why is this global warming happening anyway?

**Daniel:** It is primarily a problem of too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. It acts as a blanket, which traps the heat and warms the planet. It's also called the greenhouse effect. As you can guess, it is happening because of irresponsible human actions. As we burn fossil fuels or burn vast spaces of forest, carbon overloads our atmosphere.

**Nadya:** I could never understand why people use fossil fuels, such as oil or coal, and why they burn whole forests.

**Daniel:** Well, you see, they need fuel for energy and forests are cut down or burn to create new space for pastures or plantations. While we try to grab more land or to get more energy, we harm our planet. Everything is interconnected.

**Nadya:** That's sad indeed. I believe that global warming is not the only problem on our planet.

**Daniel:** You're right. There are plenty of environmental problems nowadays, such as pollution, deforestation, overpopulation, natural resource depletion, acid rains, etc.

**Nadya:** And it's all the result of human careless behavior. Can't there be anything done about it?

**Daniel:** Of course, it can. However, most people are too lazy to include some simple rules in their life.

**Nadya:** What can we do to prevent global warming?

**Daniel:** First of all, we should start recycling paper, plastic and glass. Choosing reusable products instead of disposables would be also good. Secondly, we should drive less cars and start using bicycles. Thirdly, it is highly recommended to use less heat, hot water and air conditioning. And, as my father says, we should plant more trees instead of cutting them down.

**Nadya:** These are good tips. Are there any other rules?

**Daniel:** We can also change the light bulbs in our houses. Regular bulbs should be replaced by fluorescent light bulbs. They are a bit more expensive, but they last much longer. We can start buying other energy-efficient products. There are many home appliances today that come in a range of energy-efficient models. And, finally, we can encourage others to follow these rules.

**Nadya:** It would certainly be beneficial for our planet if everyone followed these rules.



## UNIT 12

### SCIENCE

#### *Proverbs and sayings*

Live and learn	Век живи, век учись.
It's never too late to learn.	Учиться никогда не поздно.
Knowledge is power	Знание – сила.
To know everything is to know nothing	Знать всё – значит, ничего не знать.
Money spent on the brain is never spent in the vain	Деньги, потраченные на образование, всегда окупаются.

#### TEXT

#### SCIENCE<sup>12</sup>

Science is important to most people living in the modern world for a number of reasons. In particular, science is important for world peace and understanding, to the understanding of technology, and to our understanding of the world.

Science is important to world peace in many ways. On one hand, scientists have helped to develop many of the modern tools of war. On the other hand, they have also helped to keep the peace through research which has improved life for people. Scientists have helped us understand the problem of supplying the world with enough energy; they have begun to develop a number of solutions to the energy problem – for example, using energy from the sun and from the atom. Scientists have also analyzed the world's resources. We can begin to learn to share the resources with the knowledge provided to us by science. Science studies the Universe and how to use its possibilities for the benefit of men.

Science is also important for everyone who is affected by modern technology. Many of the things that make our lives easier and better are results of advances in technology and, if the present patterns continue, technology will affect us even more in the future than it does now. In some cases, such as technology for taking salt out of ocean water, technology may be essential for our lives on Earth.

<sup>12</sup> Занина, Е. Л. 95 устных тем по английскому языку / Е. Л. Занина. – 8-е изд. – М. : Айрис-пресс, 2008. – С. 233–234.

The study of science also provides people with an understanding of natural worlds. Scientists are learning to predict earthquakes, are continuing to study many other natural events such as storms. Scientists are also studying various aspects of human biology and the origin and development of the human race. The study of the natural world may help improve life for many people all over the world.

A basic knowledge of science is essential for everyone. It helps people find their way in the changing world.

In recent years, scientific and technological developments have drastically changed life on the planet as well as our views both of ourselves as individuals in society and of the Universe as a whole.

Today, science and technology are closely related. Many modern technologies such as nuclear power and space flights depend on science and the application of scientific knowledge and principles. Each advance in pure science creates new opportunities for the development of new ways of making things to be used in daily life.

Satellite dishes and navigation, computerization, excimer lasers used for eye and plastic surgery, weather satellites and cancer investigation causes into space have become the reality of everybody's life, without being surprised at nobody.

#### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to be important for world peace and understanding	иметь большое значение для достижения мира и понимания
to develop the modern tools of war	создать современное оружие
to keep the peace	сохранять мир
to improve life	улучшать жизнь
the problem of supplying the world with enough energy	проблема обеспечения мира энергией
to develop a number of solutions to the energy problem	разработать ряд решений энергетической проблемы
to analyze the world's resources	анализировать мировые ресурсы
to share the resources	сообща пользоваться ресурсами
knowledge provided to someone by science	знания, предоставляемые кому-либо наукой
the Universe	Вселенная
to use possibilities for the benefit of men	использовать возможности на благо человека

to be affected by modern technology	быть связанным с современной техникой
a result of advances in technology	результат технических достижений
to be essential for one's life	иметь огромное значение для чьей-то жизни
to provide people with an understanding of	давать людям понимание чего-либо
to predict earthquakes	предсказывать землетрясения
to study various aspects of human biology	изучать различные аспекты биологии человека
the origin and development of the human race	происхождение и развитие человеческого рода
a basic knowledge of science	элементарное знание науки
to find one's way in the changing world	ориентироваться в меняющемся мире
scientific and technological developments	научно-технический прогресс
drastically changed life	резко изменить жизнь
to be closely related	быть тесно связанным
application of scientific knowledge	применение научных знаний
an advance in pure science	прогресс в чистой науке
satellite dish	спутниковая тарелка
excimer laser eye surgery	лазерная глазная хирургия
cancer investigation causes	исследование причин рака
weather satellites	метеорологический спутник

### ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. Why is science so important for the majority of the people living in the modern world?
2. For what is it necessary to study the natural world?
3. What helps people to find the way in the changing world?
4. How does science help keep peace in the world?
5. How does science help solve the energy program?
6. What proves that the study of science is important for understanding of the natural world?
7. What creates new opportunities for the development of modern technologies?
8. What kind of highly-technological equipment do you use or do you have at home?
9. What modern hi-tech devices would you like to obtain?

### Exercise 1. Choose the necessary words from the box and put them in the sentences below:

satellite, natural world, eximer is important, earthquakes, to share, to use, world's resources, to everyone, is essential, drastically

1. Science ... to most people living in the modern world for a number of reasons.
2. Scientists study the Universe and how ... its possibilities for the benefit of men.
3. Scientist is also important ... who is affected by modern technology.
4. Scientists are learning to predict... , to study many other natural events such as storms.
5. Basic knowledge of science ... for everyone.
6. Scientists have also analyzed the world's ... .
7. Studying of the ... may help to improve life for many people all over the world.
8. What have ... changed life on the planet?
9. Why is ... navigator necessary nowadays?
10. We began ... the resources had got from the nature.

### Exercise 2. Are the following sentences true or false? Give your arguments.

1. Science is important to most people living in the modern world for a number of reasons.
2. Scientists can't to predict earthquakes.
3. Science is an integral part of the person's life.
4. Science cannot give answers to plenty of questions yet.
5. There are a lot of talented scientists in Skolkovo Scientific Center.

### Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences. Put special questions to them.

1. The largest Electron-Positron Collider has been designed in Switzerland this year.
2. Scientists have improved the life for people.
3. Scientists are studying various aspects of human biology.
4. A basic knowledge of science is essential for everyone.
5. Sakhalin Energy LNG plant is one of the highly equipped construction in the Russian Far East.
6. The science has helped to develop the modern tools of war.

**Exercise 4. Match the words and phrases:**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. to develop the modern tools of war        | a. изучать различные аспекты биологии человека |
| 2. to improve life                           | b. прогресс в чистой науке                     |
| 3. to share the resources                    | c. геновая инженерия                           |
| 4. to be affected by modern technology       | d. быть связанным с современной техникой       |
| 5. to study various aspects of human biology | e. развивать современные виды вооружения       |
| 6. a result of advances in technology        | f. эксимер-лазерная хирургия                   |
| 7. a basic knowledge of science              | g. исследование причин рака                    |
| 8. cancer investigation causes               | h. улучшать жизнь                              |
| 9. an advance in pure science                | i. сообща пользоваться ресурсами               |
| 10. excimer laser surgery                    | j. элементарное знание науки                   |
| 11. gene engineering                         | k. результат технических достижений            |

**Exercise 5. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.**

1. Наука – неотъемлемая часть человеческой жизни.
2. В XX веке произошло множество научных открытий.
3. На рубеже XX и XXI века ученые расшифровали генетический код человека.
4. Самый большой электронно-позитронный коллайдер был создан в Швейцарии.
5. В России немало талантливых ученых.
6. Научная деятельность показывает уровень образованности населения.
7. Чтобы стать хорошим специалистом, нужно усердно учиться.
8. Современный мир только прогрессирует.
9. С помощью современных технологий мы хотим улучшить жизнь человека.
10. Нередко новые технологические изобретения вредят окружающей среде.
11. Завод по сжижению газа на Дальнем Востоке России, который принадлежит компании “Sakhalin Energy”, – одно из современных достижений науки.

**Exercise 6. Discuss the following problems in the group.**

1. Fukushima nuclear power station disaster consequence. Why so? How long?

2. Gene engineering advantages and disadvantages. Is it dangerous?

**Exercise 7. Speak on the topic “Science”.****Exercise 8. Learn the following words and word combinations and use them in your dialogues.**

to study at the university	учиться в университете
to be eager to resume one's studies	очень хотеть продолжения занятий
to fit a solar panel	устанавливать солнечную панель
to use the heat of the sun	использовать солнечное тепло
little trails	слабые следы
space junk	космический мусор
to keep tabs	вести учет
to whizz [wiz]	проноситься с шумом, рассекать воздух
to jog on a circular track	бежать трусцой по беговой дорожке
slightly faster runner	чуть более быстрый бегун
to wander ['wɒndə]	бродить
kind of like	как будто, похоже на то...
torturous ['tɔ:tjuəs]	уклончивый, неясный
blotches	пятнышки
to figure out	выяснять, высчитывать

**Exercise 9. Read, translate and act out the dialogues.****Dialogue 1**

*Ruth:* What are those workmen doing on the roof of the house across the street?

*Janet:* I talked to one of them when they arrived this morning. They're fitting a solar panel.

*Ruth:* What's it for?

*Janet:* It's for heating water **using just the heat of the sun.**

*Ruth:* Can you really get enough heat from the panel to do that?

*Janet:* Well, it depends on the weather of course, but he told me that it can provide from 30 to 70 % of an ordinary home's needs for hot water per year.

**Dialogue 2**

*Ben:* Twenty years ago, a young astronomer named Robert Jedicke had a job working at a telescope on Kitt Peak in Arizona. Six nights a week he sat at the telescope and watched the night sky went by.

*Robert:* As I'm watching the sky go by, I often see these **little trails**.

*Polly:* These little trails are usually made by objects traveling fairly close to the Earth. Every once in a while, one of them looked like it was actually orbiting the Earth. So Robert reported to the center that he had **kept tabs** of small planets and asteroids.

*Ben:* And they'd always told him he was seeing some space junk from an orbiting satellite.

*Robert:* And what would they say if it had been a natural object in orbit around the Earth? But they say, there are no natural objects in orbit around the Earth.

*Polly:* Now, he's an astronomer at the University of Hawaii, and with colleagues in Finland and France, he decided to look for a better answer. Astronomers know that asteroids are passing by the Earth all the time. Mostly they go **whizzing** by, not even slowing down to wave.

*Robert:* And so these objects, when they go by the Earth, come by very slowly, **kind of like** when you're **jogging on a circular track** and a **slightly faster runner** passes you.

### Dialogue 3

*Robert Siegel:* Hi! And I'm Robert Siegel. Cats come with a variety of distinctive coat patterns. Some have stripes, some **blotches** and some come in solid colors. Well, now scientists have **figured out** that some of the genetic pathways that explain how that happens.

*Polly:* Scientists have identified 37 different species of cats living on Earth today. And a few years ago, they worked out the genetics of where those cats all had come from.

*Stephen:* The modern cats descended from a middle size cat, weighed about 20, 30 pounds that **wandered** around Asia 10 million years ago.

*Polly:* O'Brien and some of his colleagues at the Hudson Alpha Institute for Biotechnology in Huntsville, Alabama, decided to try **to figure out** which genes are involved in making these color patterns.

*Stephen:* Often when you're asked to justify it in terms of some medical benefit or something like that, it's a very **torturous** exercise.

*Polly:* Different skin colors, different hair colors. And Stephen says the way genes related to coloration have evolved suggest they may be important for something more fundamental than outward appearance.

**Exercise 10. Make up your own dialogues with the following proverbs and expressions.**

- |                          |                                    |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • energy problem         | • Knowledge is power               |
| • to keep peace          | • Live and learn                   |
| • have never known...    | • to improve life                  |
| • I have used...         | • to have modern hi-tech equipment |
| • to use wind power      | • to desire the latest iPad        |
| • to be important for... | • satellite dish                   |
|                          | • solar panel                      |
|                          | • space flights                    |

## ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

### Приложение 1

#### РУССКО-АНГЛИЙСКИЙ СИТУАТИВНЫЙ СЛОВАРЬ

I	
ЗНАКОМСТВО И ПРИВЕТСТВИЕ	INTRODUCTIONS AND GREETINGS
Познакомьтесь, пожалуйста, с Билом.	Let me introduce you to Bill.
Я бы хотел, чтобы вы познакомились с Аней.	I'd like you to meet Ann.
Познакомьте меня с ним.	Introduce me to him.
Разрешите представиться (или познакомиться с вами).	Let me introduce myself
Вы знакомы?	Have you met before?
Вы не знакомы с моим другом Джоном?	Have you met my friend John?
Выражения, сопровождающие знакомство и приветствия	Expressions accompanying introductions and greetings
Я здесь впервые.	This is my first visit here.
Я очень рад, что приехал сюда.	I'm very happy to be here.
Мне здесь очень нравится.	I like it very much here.
Проходите и чувствуйте себя как дома.	Come in and make yourself at home.
«Как вы поживаете?» – «Спасибо, хорошо. А вы?» – «Нормально. (Неплохо), спасибо». (Не очень хорошо. По-разному. Не могу пожаловаться.)	“How are you?” – “Fine, thanks. And you?” – “Okay. (Not too/bad), thanks.” (Not so good, really. Oh, up and down. Well, mustn't grumble.)
«Как дела?» – «Спасибо, хорошо».	“How are you getting on?” – “All right, thank you.”
«Что нового?» – «Ничего».	“What's new?” – “Nothing.”
«Что-нибудь случилось?» – «Нет, ничего».	“Is anything the matter?” – “Everything is okay.”
«Из какой вы страны?» – «Я из России».	“Where are you from?” – “I'm from Russia.”

II	
ФОРМЫ ОБРАЩЕНИЯ Привлечение внимания	FORMS OF ADDRESS Attracting attention
Извините, пожалуйста. Не могли бы вы показать мне дорогу к центру города?	Excuse me, please. Could you show me the way to the city centre?
Можно вас на минутку?	Can you spare me a few minutes?
Скажите, пожалуйста, который час?	Could you tell me the time, please?
Не могли бы вы сказать, когда уходит поезд?	Could you tell me when the train leaves?
Прошу вашего внимания (к группе людей).	Can I have your attention, please.
Послушай (те)!	Look here!
Чем могу быть вам полезен?	Can I help you?
«Можно задать вам вопрос?» – «Да, конечно».	“May I ask you a question?” – “Yes, please.”
III	
ЯЗЫК И РЕЧЬ	LANGUAGE AND SPEECH
У него хорошие способности к языкам.	He is good at languages.
Её родной язык шведский, но она свободно говорит по-английски.	Swedish is her mother tongue, but she speaks English fluently.
Он говорит на местном диалекте.	He speaks a local dialect.
В фильме много сленга, что затрудняет понимание.	The film is full of slang which makes it difficult to understand.
У них была очень дружеская беседа.	They had a very friendly talk.
У нас был долгий телефонный разговор.	We had a long telephone conversation.
У меня ограниченный запас слов.	I have a limited vocabulary.
Что значит это слово?	What's the meaning of this word?
IV	
ПРОЩАНИЕ	LEAVE TAKING
До свидания!	Goodbye.
А сейчас до свидания!	Goodbye for now.
Всего хорошего! \Счастливо!	Cheerio!
Пока!	So long!
До (скорой) встречи!	See you.
До завтра \ вечера \ понедельника.	See you tomorrow / tonight / on Monday.



ПРОЩАНИЕ	LEAVE TAKING
Увидимся позже (в театре, на концерте). До свидания. До встречи у Браунов. Значит, приходится расставаться! До следующего раза. Спокойной ночи.	See you later (at the theatre, at the concert). Goodbye for now. See you at the Browns. So we have part! Until next time. Good night.
Выражения, сопровождающие прощание	Expressions accompanying leave-taking
Я должен идти. Мне пора идти. Я, пожалуй, пойду. Пока. Мне надо бежать. К сожалению, мне надо идти. Надеюсь, что еще увижу вас. Я еще увижусь с вами. Увидимся как-нибудь. Жаль, что вы уходите так быстро. Приходите к нам. Звоните! Дайте о себе знать. Береги себя. Был рад повидать вас. Я скоро приду.	I must be off. It's time I was going. I'd better be off. Cheerio, I must rush now. I'm afraid I have to leave now. I hope to see you again. I'll be seeing you. I'll see you around. I'm sorry you're leaving so soon. Come over. Remember to call me. Let me hear from you. Take care. It was nice to see you. I won't be long.
V	
ПОЗДРАВЛЕНИЯ	CONGRATULATIONS
Она получила работу, не так ли? Я должен пойти поздравить её. Я поздравил его с победой (с победой на соревнованиях). Можешь меня поздравить – я получил пятёрку на экзамене. Передай ему мои поздравления. С праздником! С Новым годом! Всего хорошего в новом году! С Рождеством! Христос воскрес! С Днём Победы!	She got the job, didn't she? I must go and congratulate her. I congratulated him on his victory (on winning the competition). You can congratulate me – I've got excellent for my exam. Give him my congratulations. Congratulations! Happy New Year! All the best for a New Year! Merry Christmas! Happy Easter! Victory Day greetings to you!

ПОЗДРАВЛЕНИЯ	CONGRATULATIONS
С приездом! С днём рождения! Примите, пожалуйста, мои самые тёплые поздравления с годовщиной свадьбы. Поздравляю с успехом (со сдачей экзамена). От всех (от всех присутствующих) поздравляю вас. «С Новым годом, с новым счастьем!» – «Спасибо, и вас тоже».	Welcome! Happy birthday! Please, accept my warmest congratulations on your wedding anniversary. Congratulations on your success (on passing your exam). On behalf of everybody (of all present) I congratulate you. “Happy New Year and my very best wishes!” – “Thank you and the same to you.”
VI	
ПОЖЕЛАНИЯ	WISHES
Передай ему наилучшие пожелания на будущее. Всего наилучшего! Желаю вам всего доброго (больших успехов, всего самого хорошего). Желаю вам исполнения всех ваших желаний. Желаю сдать экзамен. Желаю хорошо провести время. Удачи тебе! Желаю вам всяческих успехов. Удачи тебе в следующий понедельник. Счастливого пути! Чувствуйте себя как дома. Пожелай мне удачи – она мне очень нужна на экзамене по английскому. Приятного аппетита!	Give him my best wishes for the future. All the best! I wish you will (every success, all the best). I hope all your wishes will come true. Good luck with your exam. Have a good rest. Good luck! I wish you every success. Best of luck for next Monday.  Have a good trip! Make yourself at home. Wish me luck – I'll need it for my English exam. Enjoy the food!
VII	
ПРОСЬБЫ	REQUESTS
У меня скромная просьба. Если вам когда-нибудь нужна будет помощь, просто попросите.	I have a modest request to make. If you ever need any help, just ask.



ПРОСЬБЫ	REQUESTS
Умоляю тебя, не делай этого. Я с радостью исполню вашу просьбу. Сделайте это ради меня. Сделайте мне одолжение? «Помогите мне, пожалуйста». – «С удовольствием». «Не могли бы вы дать мне эту книгу?» – «Пожалуйста». «Можно вас попросить об одном одолжении?» – «Да, конечно. А в чем дело?»	I beg you, don't do it. I'll gladly do what you ask.  Do it for my sake. Would you do me a favor? "Will you help me, please?" – "Of course." "Could you give me this book?" – "Here it is." "I wonder if you could do me a favor?" – "Yes, of course. What is it?"
VIII	
ОБЕЩАНИЯ	PROMISES
Я обещал позвонить им. Уж если я обещал, то я это сделаю. Я не гарантирую успех. Я ручаюсь за верность информации. Это так, уверяю вас. Я дал обещание помочь ей, и я это сделаю. Ты должен выполнить свое обещание. Обещаю. Даю слово, что сделаю всё, что смогу. Я сделаю всё, что в моих силах. Поверьте моему слову. Он сделал больше обещанного. Он уверяет меня, что не виновен. Он обещал, что никому не скажет о нашей тайне. Это далеко не то, что вы обещали мне. Тебе гарантировали место в команде? Я ручаюсь, что он не слышал ни слова.	I promised to phone them. If I've already promised then I'll do it. I can't guarantee a success. I guarantee the truth of the information. It's so, I assure you. I made a promise to help her, and that's what I'm going to do. You must keep your promise.  I promise. I give you my word I'll do everything I can. I'll do everything in my power. Take my word for it. He did better than his word. He assures me of his innocence. He promised me that he wouldn't tell anyone about our secret. This is far from what you promised me. Have you been guaranteed a place in the team? I will undertake that he has not heard a word.

IX	
СОВЕТ	ADVICE
Послушайтесь моего совета. Он всегда даёт мне хорошие советы. Я последовал его совету. По его совету... Можно дать вам маленький совет? Я дам тебе маленький совет. Он сможет посоветовать вам, где получить помощь.	Take my advice. He always gives me good advice.  I followed his advice. On his advice... May I give you a bit of advice?  I'll give you a tip. He will be able to advice you on where to get help.
Как попросить совета	Asking for somebody's advice
Могу попросить у вас совета? Мне нужен ваш совет касательно покупки компьютера. Подскажите мне, что делать.  Вы думаете, мне нужно подстричься? Как вы думаете, что мне надо делать?	Can I ask your advice? I need your advice on buying a computer. Give me some guidance as to what I should do. Do you think I should have my hair cut? What do you think I should do?
Как дать совет	Giving advice
Позвольте дать вам совет. Дать вам хороший совет?  Я бы посоветовал вам купить этот словарь. Я бы не советовал вам делать это. Если бы я был на вашем месте, я бы сделал это немедленно. Почему бы не сделать это сейчас? Тебе бы лучше отдохнуть. Поступай, как знаешь. На вашем месте я бы хорошенько подумал. Не беритесь за то, что вам не по силам. Не волнуйтесь. Расслабьтесь.	Let me give you a word of advice. Shall I give you a good piece of advice? My advice would be to buy this dictionary. I wouldn't advise you to do this. If I were you I'd do it right away.  Why not to do it now? You'd better have a rest. Do as you think best. I'd think better of it if I were you.  Don't attempt too much.  Take it easy. Relax.

Как дать совет	Giving advice
Сохраняйте хладнокровие! Не впадайте в панику. Не принимайте это близко к сердцу. Не надейся на авось. К сожалению, ничего не могу вам посоветовать.	Keep cool! Don't panic. Don't take it too much to heart.  Don't count on luck. Unfortunately I can't give you any advice.
<b>X</b>	
ПРИГЛАШЕНИЯ	INVITATIONS
Вы получили приглашение на вечер? Он отклонил их приглашение. Спасибо за приглашение. Я бы хотел пригласить вас на концерт (в гости). Не хотите пойти с нами пообедать? Не сходить ли нам на выставку? Пойдем погуляем. Придешь ко мне? Где мы встретимся? Давай встретимся у входа.	Did you get an invitation to the party? He declined their invitation. Thank you for your invitation. I'd like to invite you to the concert (to my home). Would you like to join us for lunch?  How about going to the exhibition? Let's take a walk. Will you be coming? Where shall we meet? Let's meet at the entrance.

## СПИСОК НЕПРАВИЛЬНЫХ ГЛАГОЛОВ

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
arise	arose	arisen	arising	возникать
awake	awaked	awaked	awaking	будить
be	was/were	been	being	быть
bear	bore	born	bearing	носить
beat	beat	beat	beating	бить
become	became	become	becoming	становиться
begin	began	begun	beginning	начинать
bend	bended	bended	bending	гнуть
bet	bet	bet	betting	держаться пари
bind	bound	bound	binding	связывать
bite	bit	bitten	biting	кусаться
blend	blended	blended	blending	смешивать
bless	blessed	blessed	blessing	благословлять
blow	blew	blown	blowing	дуть
break	broke	broken	breaking	ломать
breed	bred	bred	breeding	плодиться
bring	brought	brought	bringing	приносить
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast	broadcasting	транслировать
build	built	built	building	строить
burn	burnt	burnt	burning	гореть
burst	burst	burst	bursting	взрываться
buy	bought	bought	buying	покупать
cast	cast	cast	casting	бросать
catch	caught	caught	catching	поймать
choose	chose	choosing	choosing	выбирать
clothe	clad	clad	clothing	одевать
come	came	come	coming	приходить
cost	cost	cost	costing	стоить
creep	crept	crept	creeping	ползть
cut	cut	cut	cutting	резать
deal	dealt	dealt	dealing	иметь дело

## Продолжение таблицы

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
dig	dug	dug	digging	копать
do	did	done	doing	делать
draw	drew	drawn	drawing	рисовать
dream	dreamed	dreamt	dreaming	мечтать
drink	drank	drunk	drinking	пить
drive	drove	driven	driving	водить машину
dwelt	dwelt(ed)	dwelt(ed)	dwelling	проживать
eat	ate	eaten	eating	есть
fall	fell	fallen	falling	падать
feed	fed	fed	feeding	кормить(ся)
feel	felt	felt	feeling	чувствовать
fight	fought	fought	fighting	бороться
find	found	found	finding	находить
fit	fit	fit	fitting	приспосабливать
fly	flew	flown	flying	летать
forbear	forborne	forborne	forbearing	воздерживаться
get	got	got	getting	получать
give	gave	given	giving	давать
go	went	gone	going	идти
grow	grew	grown	growing	расти
hang	hung	hung	hanging	вешать
have	had	had	having	иметь
hear	heard	heard	hearing	слышать
hide	hid	hidden	hiding	прятать
hit	hit	hit	hitting	ударять
hold	held	held	holding	держать
hurt	hurt	hurt	hurting	обидеть
keep	kept	kept	keeping	держать
knit	knitted	knitted	knitting	вязать
know	knew	known	knowing	знать
lay	laid	laid	laying	класть
lead	led	led	leading	вести
leap	leaped	leaped	leaping	прыгать

## Продолжение таблицы

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
learn	learned	learned	learning	изучать
leave	left	left	leaving	покидать
make	made	made	making	делать
mean	meant	meant	meaning	иметь в виду
meet	met	met	meeting	встречать
mistake	mistook	mistaken	mistaking	ошибаться
mow	mowed	mown	mowing	косить
overcome	overcame	overcome	overcoming	превозмочь
overdo	overdid	overdone	overdoing	преодолеть
oversleep	overslept	overslept	oversleeping	проспать
pay	paid	paid	paying	платить
put	put	put	putting	класть
quit	quitted	quitted	quitting	сдаваться
read	read	read	reading	читать
remake	remade	remade	remaking	переделывать
retell	retold	retold	retelling	пересказывать
ride	rode	ridden	riding	кататься
ring	rang	rung	ringing	звонить
rise	rose	risen	rising	вставать
say	said	said	saying	сказать
see	saw	seen	seeing	видеть
seek	sought	sought	seeking	искать
sell	sold	sold	selling	продавать
send	sent	sent	sending	посылать
set	set	set	setting	ставить
sew	sewed	sewn	sewing	шить
shake	shook	shaken	shaking	трясти
shave	shaved	shaved	shaving	брить
shine	shone	shone	shining	светить
shoot	shot	shot	shooting	стрелять
show	showed	shown	showing	показывать
shut	shut	shut	shutting	затворить
sing	sang	sung	singing	петь
tell	told	told	telling	рассказывать
think	thought	thought	thinking	думать

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle	Present Participle	Translation
thrive	throve	thriven	thriving	процветать
throw	threw	thrown	throwing	бросать
understand	understood	understood	understanding	понимать
upset	upset	upset	upsetting	опрокидывать
wear	wore	worn	wearing	носить
weave	wove	woven	weaving	ткать
wed	wed	wed	wedding	жениться
weep	wept	wept	weeping	плакать
wet	wetting	wetted	wetting	намочить
win	won	won	winning	выиграть
write	wrote	written	writing	писать

## УСТОЙЧИВЫЕ ВЫРАЖЕНИЯ С ГЛАГОЛОМ “TO BE”

to be able to	быть способным на
to be absent from	отсутствовать (где)
to be accustomed to	быть привыкшим к
to be acquainted with	быть знакомым с
to be afraid of	бояться (кого/чего)
to be ashamed of	стыдиться (кого/чего)
to be available to	быть доступным (кому/чему)
to be busy with	быть занятым
to be critical of	относиться критически к
to be different from	отличаться от
to be engaged to	быть помолвленным с
to be excited about	быть возбужденным из-за
to be faithful to	быть верным, преданным
to be familiar with	быть знакомым с (чем)
to be famous for	быть известным (чем)
to be free of	быть свободным от
to be frightened	быть испуганным
to be full of	быть полным (чего)
to be fond of	нравиться, увлекаться
to be good at	удаваться, быть способным к
to be good to	хорошо относиться к (кому)
to be glad	быть обрадованным
to be grateful to/for	быть благодарным (кому/за что)
to be happy about/with	радоваться чему/чем, быть счастливым
to be hungry	хотеть есть (что)
to be ignorant about	не знать (чего)
to be in/out	быть/не быть (где-то)
to be ill/to be well	быть больным/здоровым
to be in a hurry	спешить
to be interested in	интересоваться (чем)
to be jealous of	ревновать к (кому-то), завидовать
to be kind to	хорошо относиться к (кому)
to be known as/for	быть известным как/чем
to be keen on	страстно увлекаться
to be eager	очень хотеть

to be late for	опаздывать куда-то
to be loyal to	быть преданным (кому)
to be married to	быть женатым на
to be on time	приходить вовремя
to be over	быть завершённым
to be pleased with	быть довольным
to be popular with	быть популярным у
to be prepared for	быть подготовленным к
to be proud of smb./smth.	гордиться (кем-то/чем-то)
to be ready for	быть готовым к
to be responsible for	быть ответственным за (что-то)
to be satisfied with	быть довольным (кем/чем)
to be scared of	бояться (кого/чего)
to be situated	быть расположенным
to be similar to	быть подобным (кому/чему)
to be successful in	преуспевать
to be suitable for	подходить для
to be sure of/about	быть уверенным в чем-то
to be surprised at	быть удивленным
to be suspicious of	подозревать (что/кого)
to be tired of/after	устать (от/после)
to be upset about	быть расстроенным (чем)
to be used to	быть привыкшим к
to be useful for	быть полезным для
to be worried about	волноваться, беспокоиться о
to be wrong	быть неправым

## ТАБЛИЦА ПРЕДЛОГОВ

## ПРЕДЛОГИ МЕСТА И НАПРАВЛЕНИЯ

## где? – on

on the table – на столе  
on the snow – на снегу  
on the chair – на стуле  
on the grass – на траве  
on the bridge – на мосту  
on the ice – на льду

## где? – in

in the wood – в лесу  
in the garden – в саду  
in the house – в доме

## где? – at

at the tree – у дерева  
at the map – на карте  
at the river – у реки  
at the lesson – на уроке  
at the shop – в магазине  
at work – на работе  
at the Institute – в институте

## куда? – on

on the ground – на землю  
on the roof – на крышу  
on the ice – на лёд  
on the wall – на стену  
on the sofa – на диван  
on the bridge – на мосту

## куда? – into

into the water – в воду  
into the lake – в озеро  
into the pocket – в карман

## куда? – to

to the door – к двери  
to the river – к реке  
to me – ко мне  
to the port – в порт  
to the stadium – на стадион  
to the office – в офис  
to the Institute – в институт

## где? / куда?

in the north – на севере / to the north – на север  
in the south – на юге / to the south – на юг

## ПРЕДЛОГИ ВРЕМЕНИ

## at

at the weekend – на выходных  
at 5 o'clock – в 5 часов  
at noon – в полдень

at midnight – в полночь  
at sunrise – на восходе

at Easter – на Пасху  
at Christmas – на Рождество

## on

on Sunday – в воскресенье  
on the 1<sup>st</sup> of May – первого Мая  
on Christmas Day – в рождествен-  
ский день

on holidays – на каникулах (в от-  
пуске)

on my birthday – на мой день рож-  
дения

on Monday afternoon – в поне-  
дельник после обеда



**in**

in the morning – утром  
 in the afternoon – днём  
 in winter – зимой  
 in summer – летом  
 in the country – за городом

**in a**

in an hour – через час  
 in an year – через год  
 in a few days – через несколько дней  
 in a few minutes – через несколько минут

**через**

in an hour – через час  
 across the road – через дорогу  
 across the field – через поле  
 through the wood – через лес  
 across the river – через реку (вплавь, на лодке)  
 over the river – через реку (по мосту)  
 over the fence – через забор

**since**

since last summer – с прошлого лета  
 since morning – с утра  
 since 2010 – с 2010 года  
 since last term – с прошлого семестра  
 since 5 o'clock – с пяти часов

**by**

by 7 p.m. – к 7 часам вечера  
 by 2016 – к 2016 году  
 by tomorrow – к завтрашнему дню  
 by this time – к этому времени

**по**

along (down) the street – по улице  
 down (up) the river – по реке  
 across the sea – по морю  
 about the town – по городу  
 about the room – по комнате  
 along the corridor – по коридору  
 about the country – по стране

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