

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«КЕРЧЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МОРСКОЙ
ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»**

СУДОМЕХАНИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ

Цикловая комиссия гуманитарных и социально-экономических дисциплин

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ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

Практикум
для студентов 1 курса специальности
38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям)

Часть 1

профиля: социально-экономического

очной формы обучения

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ.....	4
UNIT 1 MEETEING PEOPLE.....	5
UNIT 2 PEOPLE. APPEARANCE.....	10
UNIT 3 FAMILY AND RELATIONS.....	15
UNIT 4 A PLACE TO LIVE. TYPES OF DWELLINGS.....	20
UNIT 5 HOBBY. ACTIVITIES.....	25
UNIT 6 DAILY ROUTINE.....	31
UNIT 7 GETTING ABOUT TOWN. ASKING THE WAY.....	35
UNIT 8 SHOPPING.....	44
UNIT 9 FOOD AND MEALS.....	53
СПИСОК ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ.....	62

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящий практикум подготовлен на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта в соответствии с типовой программой по английскому языку для средних специальных учебных заведений. Он предназначен студентам 1 курса, владеющим грамматическим и лексическим материалом в объёме средней общеобразовательной школы.

Основная цель – обеспечение студентов очной формы обучения специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям) необходимым материалом для практических занятий в 1 и 2 семестрах по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» (английский). Практикум охватывает все темы, указанные в рабочей программе. Он состоит из введения, 9 разделов (Units), списка литературы и электронных источников.

Разделы включают в себя списки лексических единиц по теме, лексико-грамматических упражнения, тексты для чтения, а также упражнения, которые могут служить основой развития монологической или диалогической речи. В практикуме можно найти задания разного уровня сложности, что позволяет включить в учебную деятельность обучаемых с разным уровнем подготовки. Предлагаемый учебный материал представляет общекультурный и профессиональный интерес для аудитории, так как отражает современные аспекты социальной и культурной жизни общества.

Разделы снабжены словарями, полезными словосочетаниями и комментариями. Предложенные задания имеют репродуктивный, реконструктивный и творческий уровни. Работа над темой проходит поэтапно с постепенным повышением уровня сложности, что отвечает требованиям методики преподавания дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

Практикум будет полезен как для работы в аудитории, так и для самоподготовки обучающихся по темам, предусмотренным программой.

UNIT 1 MEETING PEOPLE

1. 1 WORD LIST:

- First name – имя
Surname – отчество
Last name – фамилия
Come from – родом из
Enjoy – наслаждаться, нравится
To be keen on – увлекаться
To bring up – воспитывать
To support – поддерживать
To meet – знакомиться, встречаться
To introduce – знакомить, представлять
Occupation – занятие, род деятельности
Look like – быть похожим
Experience – опыт
Part-time job – работа по совместительству

1. 2 ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

- I'm going to – Я собираюсь
To take after father in character – пойти характером в отца
To get along with – ладить, уживаться
To be on friendly terms with – быть в дружеских отношениях с
To take care of – заботиться о

<u>Hobbies – Free time activities</u>	<u>Because</u>
-reading, painting, drawing	- ... I like it a lot
-playing computer games	- ...I think it's important
- surfing the internet	- ... there are many things to see and do
- collecting coins	- ... I have to
- going to the cinema	- ... I can relax there
- meeting friends	- ...it's relaxing/popular/nice
- plying with my dog	- ... it's the last day of the week
- going to the park, beach	- ... I'm good at English / Maths...
- listening to music	
- shopping, singing, dancing	
- travelling, camping, hiking	

EXERCISE 1. 3 Read the text about Rob, a student in England.

Hello! My name is Rob Fellows. I come from Dundee, a town on the east coast of Scotland, but I'm a student at Durham University, in the north of England. I'm studying French and German, and I can speak the languages quite well. I also know a little Spanish, so I can speak four languages. I'm enjoying the course a lot, but it's very hard work!

I live in Durham Castle, because it's the part of University, with about thirty other students. The course started two years ago, and I'm in my third year. After the course I'm going to work in France, but I don't know where yet.

EXERCISE 1. 4 This is Maxim. He is a student. Ask questions about him to get similar information. Use *he* and *his*.



- What's _____ name?
- _____ come from?
- What _____ studying?
- Is _____ enjoying _____?
- _____ live?
- _____ live with?
- _____ course start?
- What _____ after the course?

EXERCISE 1. 5 Match the questions and the answers.

<p>1 Where were you born? 2 Are you married? 3 What do you do? 4 How many children do you have? 5 How do you come to school? 6 Why are you learning English?</p>	<p>a. By bus b. I'm a teacher. c. Three. d. In Australia. e. because I need it for my job. f. No, I'm single.</p>
---	--

EXERCISE 1. 6 Match a line A with a line B.

A	B
<p>Hello, Jane! How are you? See you tomorrow!</p>	<p>Sleep well! Yes. Can I help you! Good morning!</p>

Good night!	Fine, thanks.
Good morning!	Not at all. Don't mention it.
Cheers!	Thanks.
Excuse me!	Thanks! Same to you!
Bless you!	That's very kind. Thank you.
Have a good weekend!	Bye!
Thank you very much indeed.	Hi, Peter!
Make yourself at home.	Good health!

EXERCISE 1. 7 Read the dialogues and act them out.

Greetings

1

- Hi, what's up, Mark! I haven't seen you for ages! Where have you been, I wonder?
- Hello, Frank! I've returned from Finland. What's new here?
- Well, nothing interesting. Everything is just fine. And I'm happy to see you.

2

- Good morning, Mr. Goldsmith. It's been a long time since we met. How nice to see you again.
- How do you do, Mr. Brown. I'm glad to see you too. How are you?
- Not bad, thank you.

3

- Miss Jones, hello. I'm Mary, your neighbor. It's good to see you.
- Oh, really? Hello, Mary! I've heard much about you. And I'm pleased to see you too. How are you doing?
- Very well, thanks. And you?
- I'm all right, thank you.

4

- Hello, Tom. What a nice surprise! I'm glad you are back to school. How are you feeling today?
- Good morning, Mr. Watson. I'm much better today, thank you.
- Good to hear that.

Saying good-byes

1

- Sorry, but I've got to rush off. I have another appointment in half an hour, so I am afraid I have to go. Good bye, Frank. See you tomorrow.
- It was a pleasure meeting you. Talk to you later. Have a nice day.
- You too. Bye.

2

- It's quite late, Mum. Thank you for dinner. It was lovely. I have to leave now.
- OK. Take care, Robin. See you soon.
- Bye-bye, Mum. Good night, Dad.

3

- I must be going, Anna. It's time to board the plane.

- Have a good vacation in Africa! I will be looking forward to your phone-call.
- Sure. Stay in touch.

Meeting people

1

Mr Cox: Mr Dawes, I'd like to introduce David Lloyd, a colleague of mine. (To

Mr Lloyd: Mr Dawes, from Bristol University.

Mr Lloyd: How do you do?

Mr Dawes: How do you do?

Mr Lloyd: Are you finding the conference interesting?

Mr Dawes: Yes, there have been some very good papers. I find the discussions very useful, too.

2

Mr Briggs: Good morning, Mr Ward. How are you?

Mr Ward: Very well, thank you. How are you?

Mr Briggs: Fine, thanks. I don't think you've met my secretary. (To his secretary)

This is Mr Ward. This is Miss Cromby.

Mr Ward: How do you do?

Miss Cromby: How do you do?

3

Mr James: Mr Jones, may I introduce Mr Brown to you? He is an old friend of mine.

Mr Jones: How do you do, Mr Brown. I am very glad to meet you.

Mr Brown: How do you do, Mr Jones. How do you find our event?

Mr Jones: I have a good time.

4

Ben: Hi, Ann. This is Tom, my roommate.

Ann: Hi, Tom. How are you doing?

Tom: Fine, Ann. And how are you?

Ann: Not bad, thanks. Nice meeting you.

Tom: Same here. How do you like it here?

Ann: I like it on the whole, although there are some things I find rather strange.

Tom: Don't worry. You'll soon get used to it.

EXERCISE 1. 8 Fill in the gaps.

1

nice	hi	I'm	thanks	welcome
------	----	-----	--------	---------

Tom: Hello. Tom Field.

Sally: I'm Sally Winters.

Tom: to meet you, Sally. to New York.

Sally:

2

I'm	you're	he's	she's	we're	they're
-----	--------	------	-------	-------	---------

Joe: hello everyone. This is Claire Martin. from IBM. Claire, this is Paul Sampson. from ZY Communications.

Paul: Hello Claire.

Joe: And this is Anne Pol and David Tarn. from ZY Designs.

David: Nice to meet you.

Anne: Hello.

Sam: And Sam Pick and this is Lara Kay. from ZY Holdings. So, from New York, Claire?

Claire: Yes. Nice to meet you, everyone.

EXERCISE 1. 9 Match the questions and answers.

- 1 What do you do?
- 2 What company do you work for?
- 3 Where do you work?
- 4 Do you live in Boston?

a Irex Chemicals.

b I'm an accountant.

c Yes.

d In a factory in Boston.

EXERCISE 1. 10 Word formation. Read the text and complete gaps 1-6 with the correct derivative of each word in capitals. Then translate the text into Russian.

Pleased to Meet You

Do you find it difficult to build friendships? Are you shy when you meet someone for the first time? If so, then don't worry. Studies show that very few people are naturally gifted when it comes to making friends. So for those of us who have a problem, here is a quick and simple SUM of what the experts have to say.

First of all, don't forget to smile. Smiling makes everyone appear more ATTRACT. It also helps the other person to relax. First impressions are important, so try to remember the name of the person you have just met and use it in your CONVERSE. Doing this sends a signal that you want to get to know the person. Above all, experts stress the IMPORTANT of showing a genuine interest in the other person. If you ask questions to find out what he or she likes, you will find that your popularity will increase. A lot of people experience NECESSARY anxiety when meeting new people. Try following these HELP tips and don't forget that the other person probably wants to make friends just as much as you do!

UNIT 2 PEOPLE. APPEARANCE

2. 1 WORD LIST:

Height – рост

Hair (волосы):

Built – телосложение	Fair – светлые
Complexion – цвет лица	Dark – темные
Face – лицо	Blond – блондин(ка)
Hair – волосы	Golden – золотистые
Forehead (лоб):	Black – черные
Broad – широкий	Brunette – брюнет(ка)
Narrow – узкий	Red - рыжие
Low – низкий	Grey – седые
Lips (губы):	Thick – густые
Well-cut – хорошо очерченные	Thin – тонкие
Mouth – рот	Bald – лысый
Chin (подбородок):	Straight – прямые
Massive – тяжелый	Curly – вьющиеся
Pointed – острый	Medium length – средней длины
Firm – твердый	Spiky – колючий
Cheeks (щеки):	Moustache – усы
Hollow – впалые	Beard – борода
Rosy – румяные	Thin – худой
Stubby – небритые	Fat – толстый
Clean-shaven – чисто выбриты	Tall – высокий
With dimples – с ямочками	Short – низкий
Cheekbone – скула	Slim – стройный
Wide – широкий	Plump – пышный
Jaw – челюсть	Skinny – худощавый
Eyeбrow – бровь	Old – пожилой, старый
Eyelashes – ресницы	Young – молодой
Face shape (форма лица):	Pretty – симпатичная (о женщине)
Round – круглый	Handsome – привлекательный
Thin – худой	Ugly – некрасивый
Freckled – с веснушками	Nose:
Wrinkled – морщинистое	Straight – прямой
Eyes:	Long – длинный
Dark – темные	Hooked – крючком
Grey – серые	Upturned – курносый
Hazel – карие	Teeth:
Sunken – запавшие	Perfect – идеальные
Sparkling – блестящие	Even – ровные
Sad – грустные	Large – большие
Expressive – выразительные	False – искусственный
Lively – живые	
Piercing – пронзительные	

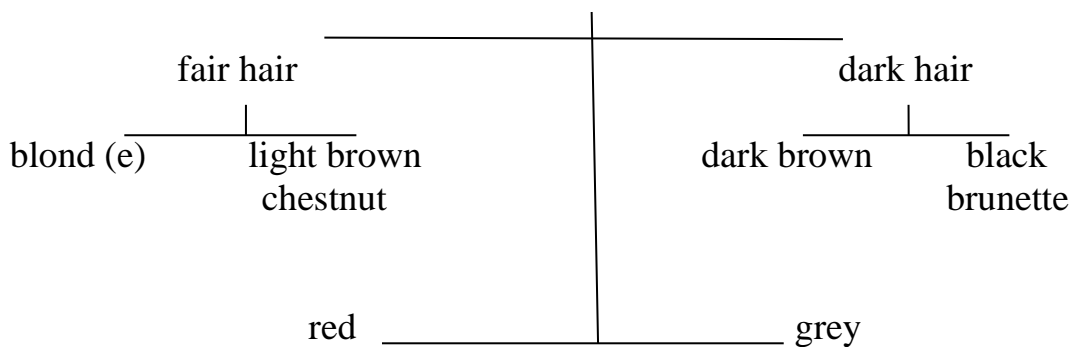
2. 2 ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

Round face shape – форма лица - круглая
 An oval face – овальное лицо
 A square-shaped face – лицо квадратной формы
 A long-shaped face – вытянутое лицо
 Beautiful symmetry – красивая симметрия
 He / She is lop-eared – Он / Она лопухий (ая)
 To have high cheekbones – иметь высокие скулы
 A high, deep forehead – высокий, мощный лоб
 A red-head – рыжий человек
 He / She turned thirty – Ему / Ей исполнилось 30
 He / she middle-aged – Он / Она – среднего возраста
 A good-looking woman – привлекательная женщина
 It's the latest fashion – это последняя мода
 To look more manly – выглядеть более мужественно
 It is considered beautiful – это считается красивым
 Long straight hair worn loose – длинные прямые распущенные волосы
 Shoulder-long wavy hair – волнистые волосы средней длины
 A parting in the middle – пробор по середине
 Closely cropped – стриженный
 Wear a beard or a moustache – носить бороду или усы
 A ponytail – высокий хвост
 A haircut - стрижка
 A new hairstyle – новая прическа
 She looks quite a different person – она на себя не похожа
 He is rather attractive – он очень привлекательный
 His cousin is pretty – ее сестра милая
 He is handsome – он привлекательный
 Her eyes are charming – ее глаза очаровательны
 Neither tall nor short – ни высокий ни низкий
 Broad-shouldered - широкоплечий
 Long-legged (armed) – длинноногий (длиннорукий)
 With slender legs – с изящными ногами
 She / He has a pleasant expression on her / his face – у нее / него приятное лицо
 I find him / her very attractive / pretty – я нахожу его / ее очень привлекательной(ым)
 She / He is easily seen – ее / его легко заметить
 What does he look like? – Как он выглядит?
 Who does he look like? – На кого он похож?
 There is something fine about him – В нем есть что-то приятное.
 He has a heart of gold – У него золотое сердце.

2. 3 SOME USEFUL PHRASES

Hair colour

цвет волос



EXERCISE 2. 4 Focus on phonetics.

Chin, oval, stepson, eye, moustache, handsome, tall, straight, before, invent, portrait, head, nickname, predict, mouth, body.



Chin

.....



Oval

.....



Moustache

.....

EXERCISE 2. 5 Match these words with their meanings.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. It is used for breathing and smelling. | eyes |
| 3. It grows on a person's head. | a beard |
| 4. People wear these to help them see well. | lips |
| 5. This grows on a man's chin. | a nose |
| 7. A pair of organs of sight. | hair |
| 8. We can use them for kissing. | spectacles |

EXERCISE 2. 6 Guess the meaning of the following word combinations:

- The hair on a man's face between the nose and the mouth _____
- The end of a human arm _____
- It grows on a man's head _____
- We hear sounds with it _____
- The thin line of hair above the eye _____
- The part of face between the nose and the ears _____
- The part of face above the eyebrows _____
- The part of face between the cheeks _____
- The front of the head _____

ear	face	beard	eyebrow	hand	moustache
	forehead	nose	cheekbone		

EXERCISE 2. 7 Find word partnerships. Put the words in the box in the correct column.

face	forehead	cheeks	eyes	lips

broad	oval	rosy	hazel	well-cut	square	long	
green	full	grey	hollow	high	thick	sunken	low

EXERCISE 2. 8 Complete the sentences. Use the words given in CAPITALS at the end of each line to form a word which fits the space.

1. She is a red-head and as all red-heads she hascheeks and nose. (FRECKLES)
2. Molly turned seventy last year, but she is still a good-looking woman though.....with age. (WRINKLE)
3. Jack hasn't shaved for three days, he has cheeks and chin, he says it's the latest fashion. (STUBBLE)
4. Robert wears a beard, he wants to look more manly, he hates his..... chin. (POINT)
5. Women with.....cheekbones and full lips are considered beautiful. (HIGHLY)

EXERCISE 2. 9 Grammar: The comparison of adjectives. Make comparisons. Follow the example.

1. Monika is pretty. (Jane/among people I know)
 Monika is prettier than Jane.
 She is the prettiest among the people I know.

2. Her eyes are charming. (Her mother/in her family)

3. My boyfriend is handsome. (His friend/in our school)

4. His hair is dark. (His father's hair/in his family)

5. My little sister is very attractive. (Her friend/in the kindergarten)

EXERCISE 2. 10 Give English equivalents to the following.

- Высокие скулы -
Тонкие губы -
Ровные зубы -
Острый подбородок -
Морщинистое лицо -
Круглое лицо -
Маленький курносый нос -
Тонкие брови -
Прямой нос –
Необычная внешность –
Выразительные глаза –
Нос крючком –

EXERCISE 2. 11 Reading for specific information. Read the passages. Match the headings below to the passages 1-4. Underline the words in the text to prove your point of view. One heading is extra.

- A. Red-heads always stand out. C. Ms. Perfect
B. A very neat woman. D. A photographer's model.
E. Not slim, but nice to look at.

1. "She had heard there was a Mr Lynch coming from their branch. He had obviously arrived. He wasn't tall, about her height. He was handsome, and he had blue eyes and straight fair that fell into his eyes. He had a smile that lit up the room."

2. "What does she look like, this Polly?" Ria asked Gertie. "Mid-thirties, I imagine. Red hair, very smart, keeps herself well. She comes in about once a month. You'll like her, she's really nice."

3. "Barney's wife was a large, comfortable looking woman. Mona moved with ease and confidence amongst guests. She wore a navy wool dress and had what must have been real pearls around her plump neck. She was probably in her mid-forties, like her husband."

EXERCISE 2. 12 Talk about people: your relatives, your friends, the famous people. Use the words and phrases of the unit to describe.

UNIT 3 FAMILY AND RELATIONS

3. 1 WORD LIST

Relatives – родственники	Widow – вдова
Parents – родители	Widower – вдовец
Grandparents – бабушка и дедушка	An unmarried man – неженатый мужчина
Grandchildren – внуки	To bring up – вырастить
Grandson – внук	To baby-sit – оставаться с детьми
Granddaughter – внучка	To marry somebody – пожениться
Husband – муж	To be divorced –
Wife – жена	To fall in love – влюбиться
Maiden – девушка	To look like – быть похожим
Son-in-law – зять, муж дочери	
Daughter-in-law – жена сына, невестка	
Mother-in-law – теща, свекровь	
Father-in-law – тесть, свекор	
Brother-in-law – шурин, деверь	
Sister-in-law – золовка	
Twins – близнецы	
Aunt – тетя	
Uncle – дядя	
Cousin – кузина, кузен	
Nephew – племянник	
Niece – племянница	
Family:	
A nuclear family – малая семья	
An extended family – большая семья	
A childless family – семья без детей	
A single-parent family – неполная семья	
Stepfather – отчим	
Stepmother – мачеха	
Stepson – приемный сын	
Stepdaughter – приемная дочь	
Half-brother – сводный брат	
Half-sister – сводная сестра	

3. 2 ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

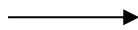
A traditional extended family – Традиционная большая семья
 She lives on her own – Она живет одна
 She is divorced – Она в разводе

He is the head of the family – Он глава семьи
 He is in his mid-thirties – Ему между 30-40 годами
 She is in her late forties – Ей около 40
 He is retired – Он пенсионер
 They are both 24, they are of the same age – Им по 24, они одного возраста
 I can't believe she is 60, she doesn't look her age – Не могу поверить, что ей 60, она не выглядит на свой возраст
 My brother is 5 years older/younger than me – Мой брат на 5 лет старше/младше меня
 Generation gap – Проблема поколений
 Share problems – Делиться проблемами
 I get much love and support – Я получаю много любви и поддержки
 We get along well – Мы хорошо ладим
 I'm the only child in the family – Я единственный ребенок в семье
 My sister backs me up when I am in trouble – Моя сестра поддерживает меня, когда у меня неприятности
 Marriages are made in heaven – Брак заключатся на небесах
 Love makes the world go round – Любовь правит миром
 I took after my father – Я пошел/пошла в отца
 I am a copy of my mother – Я копия мамы
 They called me after my grandmother/grandfather – Меня назвали в честь бабушки/дедушки
 The daughter and the mother look very much alike – Дочь и мама очень похожи
 We are close to each other – Мы близки друг с другом
 We have close relationships – У нас близкие отношения
 I help around the house – Я помогаю по дому
 We do things together – Мы делаем некоторые вещи вместе
 She has much love and support – Она получает много любви и поддержки
 The generation gap leads to misunderstanding – Проблема поколений ведет к недопониманию
 I baby-sit my younger sister/brother – Я сижу со своей младшей сестрой/братом

3. 3 SOME USEFUL PHRASES

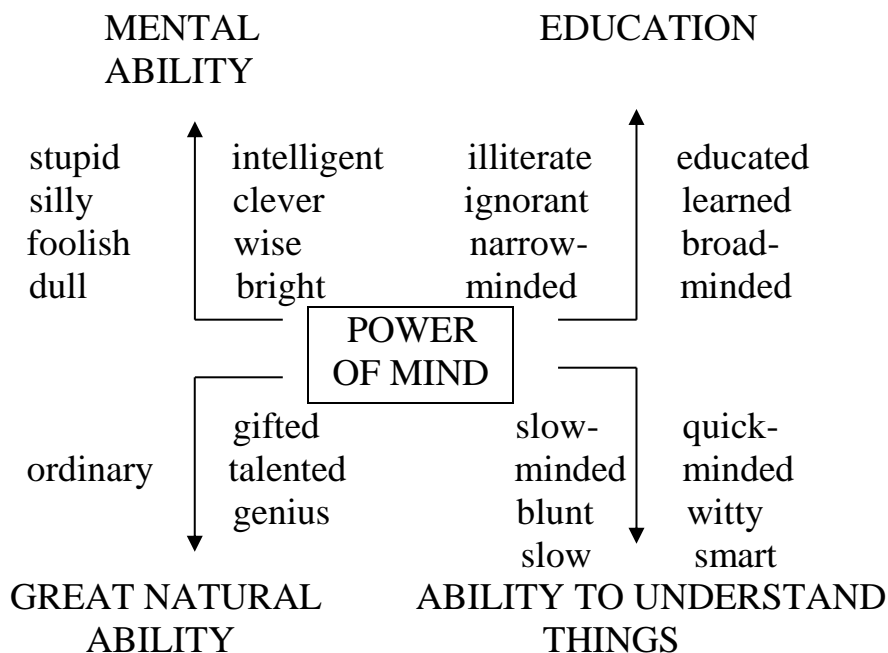
Separate from each other	—————>	break up
Start living in a quiet way	—————>	settle down
Be seen frequently in the company of a person, usually of the opposite sex	—————>	go out with
Find a husband or wife for one's son or daughter	—————>	marry off

Be fond of



care for

A WORD MAP “POWER OF MIND”



EXERCISE 3. 4 Fill in the gaps with am/is are/my/his/her/our.

This is our family, the Millers

Hello, I Sally. I David Miller’s sister. We really a large family! This brother David and son Tim. And this Bob, husband. Here children: daughters, Vanessa and Sarah, and son Edward. Vanessa youngest, she five, Sarah the eldest, she eleven.

And this father Albert and Jenny, second wife. She step-mother. mother died when we were still at school. Oh, at the head of the table grandmother Emily.

EXERCISE 3. 5 Write down the questions (read the answers to the questions first).

1. (how old?) _____ How old is she? _____ She is 48.
2. (a widow or divorced?) _____ She is divorced.
3. (British?) _____ No, she is not.
4. (where from?) _____ From Denmark.
5. (a housewife?) _____ No, she is a nurse.
6. (a nice person?) _____ Yes, she is very nice and kind.
7. (her name?) _____ She is called Sally.

EXERCISE 3. 6 Write the male/female equivalent.

1 stepfather - , 2 brother-in-law - , 3 nephew - , 4 half-sister - ,
5 mother-in-law - , 6 grandson - , 7 great-grandfather - , 8 ex-husband -
... .. , 9 widow - , 10 twin sister -

EXERCISE 3. 7 Read the text, learn the new words and expressions.

Before I start talking about my family **let me introduce myself**. I am Sveta Petrenko. I am 17. I left school this year. I was born in Kerch, so I have been living in Kerch since my childhood.

And now I am going to talk about my family. **We are a family of five**. We think we are a large and friendly family. So we are happy to be living together.

To begin with I am going to talk first about my father. His name is Sergey Petrovich, he is 45. He works as a surgeon in a hospital. He is **a good-looking man, handsome**, rather thin with dark brown hair just beginning to grey. He is a very **sociable** person. What I don't like about my Dad is that he is always busy. Very often he **works overtime**. He is **a bread-maker** in our family. He is fond of going to the country at week-ends, because he enjoys working in the garden.

My mother's name is Galina Nickolaevna. She is three years younger than my farther. She works as a teacher at a nursery school. My mother is rather **slim and pretty**, she is always elegant and **smart**. She is a **pleasant-looking woman about 40**. She is fond of her work and spends a lot of time there. But she has to cook food for all the family at home. But my granny and I **are in the habit of** helping her about the house.

Boris is my elder brother. He is six years **senior to me**. So he is 25 already. He has graduated from the University and he is **an economist by profession now**. Boris is married. His wife is a journalist. **They are three in a family**. They have got a child, my nephew.

And finally a few words about my Granny. **To tell you the truth**, she is my best friend. She always listens to my endless stories about my friends and my school life. She is **retired on pension** now but in her youth and her older age she worked as a teacher in a school. **I must admit**, she is a very understanding person.

Put it into a few words, we are a united and friendly family.

EXERCISE 3. 8 Fill in the missing words.

1. I was born _____ .
2. We are a family of _____.
3. We are happy _____.
4. My father is a very _____ person.
5. My father often works _____.
6. He is a _____ in our family.
7. My mother is rather _____ and _____ , she is always elegant.
8. She is a _____ woman of about 40.
9. She _____ her work.
10. I have a habit of _____ her about the house.

11. Boris is my _____ brother.
12. He has already _____ the University.
13. They have got a child, my _____.
14. My Granny is _____ on pension.
15. I must admit, she is a very _____ person.
16. Put it into a few words, we are a _____ and friendly family.

EXERCISE 3. 9 Change the expressions with the words from the text.

1. I want to tell you about myself.
2. There are four of us in our family.
3. We live friendly happily.
4. My father is in his middle ages.
5. He likes to communicate with people.
6. My father has to work too much.
7. He earns money for our living.
8. My mother always wears modern clothes.
9. My brother is elder than me.
10. My Granny often understands me.

EXERCISE 3. 10 Use these words and expressions in the sentences of your own: before I start talking, to begin with, what I don't like about, in short, to tell the truth, put it into a few words.

EXERCISE 3. 11 Pair work. Ask your friend about his family. Make up dialogues. For example,

Jane: What is your name and where are you from?

Sarah: I am Sarah and I'm from Canada.

Jane: What are you and how old are you?

Sarah: I'm a student and I'm twenty.

Jane: Sarah, do you have a family?

Sarah: Certainly. I have my parents and a younger sister Jennifer. She is seventeen. She goes to senior high school. I also have grandparents on my mother's side. So, I have a big family.

Jane: What does your father do?

Sarah: My father has a café. It is our family business. He runs this café for more than twenty years. He was born in Milan and his café is a pizzeria.

Jane: How old is he now?

Sarah: My father is fifty-six.

Jane: And what about your mother?

Sarah: My mother is fifty-one and she is a painter. She is painting beautiful landscapes.

Jane: What is your mother's origin?

Sarah: She is Irish. And she can't forget the beauty of her native land.

Jane: Do you have any relatives in Italy and in Ireland?

Sarah: Yes, I have them. My grandpa on my father`s side lives in Brescia. And my grandparents of my mother`s side live in Dublin. They are very old now and I try to visit them more often.

Jane: And what about your younger sister which is seventeen now? Is she doing well?

Sarah: Yes. She is a very clever and self-sufficing girl. I suppose she will succeed in life.

Jane: Do you like to be a senior sister?

Sarah: It is not difficult and it is very nice. My younger sister is independent and she doesn`t need to rely on me much. But I always wanted to be the youngest child in my family.

Jane: Is your relationship with your younger sister friendly?

Sarah: When I was a little girl my sister used to follow me everywhere. She always wanted to do that what I was doing. Then I didn`t want her to follow me. Now I enjoy her company and I like our conversations.

Jane: Does your sister show her respect to you?

Sarah: She enjoys being together with me.

Jane: You are happy.

UNIT 4 A PLACE TO LIVE. TYPES OF DWELLINGS

4. 1 WORD LIST

rural – деревенский	a dishwasher – посудомоечная машина
countryside – сельская местность	an oven – духовой шкаф
construction – строительство	an electric cooker – электроплита
dwelling – жилище	a sink – раковина
residence – резиденция, квартира	stairs – лестница
premises – помещение, дом	bedroom – спальня
detached house – частный дом	a wardrobe – гардероб
semi-detached house – двухквартирный дом	bedside cabinet – прикроватная тумбочка
terraced house – дом «стенка к стенке»	a double bed – двуспальная кровать
bungalow – одноэтажный дом с верандой	hall – прихожая
cottage – небольшой дом	a mirror – зеркало
country house – деревенский дом	a coat rack – вешалка
block of flats – многоэтажный дом	an umbrella stand – подставка для зонта
skyscraper – небоскреб	a chest of drawers – комод
bedsit – арендуемая квартира	living room – гостиная
lawn – лужайка	curtains – занавески
	blinds – жалюзи
	a TV set – телевизор

gate – ворота, калитка
 kitchen garden – огород
 front garden – палисадник
 driveway – въезд в гараж
 hedge – изгородь
 patio – терраса
 storey/floor – этаж
 two-storey building –
 двухэтажное здание
 ground floor – цокольный этаж
 upper floor – верхний этаж
 top floor – последний этаж
 chimney – труба
 balcony – балкон
 front door – входная дверь
 back door – боковая дверь
 front steps – парадное крыльцо
 porch – подъезд, крыльцо
 roof – крыша
 attic – мансарда
 veranda – веранда
 bathroom – ванная
 a shower – душ
 a towel roll – держатель для
 полотенец
 a mixer tap – кран
 a washbasin – раковина
 a bath/tub – ванная
 a toilet – унитаз
 study – рабочий кабинет,
 рабочее место
 bookshelves – книжные полки
 a chair – кресло
 a desk – стол
 kitchen – кухня
 a kitchen cupboard – кухонный
 шкаф
 a refrigerator – холодильник

a stereo system – стерео
 система
 a carpet – ковер
 a coffee table – кофейный
 столик
 an armchair – кресло
 a sofa – диван
 clean – чистый
 expensive – дорогой
 convenient – удобный
 inconvenient – неудобный
 noisy – шумный
 spacious – просторный
 tidy – чистый
 untidy – грязный
 remote – удаленный
 residential – населенный
 apartment – квартира
 furniture – мебель
 walls – стены
 wallpaper – обои
 ceiling – потолок
 tile – кафель

4. 2 ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

To remain in good condition – оставаться в хорошем состоянии

Live on the ground/top/ first floor – жить на цокольном/последнем/первом этаже

Live in the city centre – жить в центре города
Live in the suburbs – жить на окраине
Live on the outskirts – жить в пригороде
Live in a residential area – жить в жилом районе
Live in a very quiet area – жить в очень тихом районе
Live near the station – жить возле вокзала
Live in a main road – жить возле главной дороги
Have a view over the sea – иметь вид на море
Look out on the park – с видом на парк
Condition of the house – состояние дома
Be in good repair – с хорошим ремонтом
One-bedroom furnished flat – однокомнатная квартира с мебелью

4. 3 SOME USEFUL PHRASES

In front of/opposite – перед/напротив
Behind – позади
At the back of – позади
Next to/near (to)/close to/by/nearby – около/возле/у/рядом с
Round – за (поворотом)
Outside – снаружи, вне
In the centre of the city – в центре города
On the outskirts – на окраине
In a residential area – в жилом районе
In a very quiet area – в очень тихом районе
Have a view of the sea – из окна видно море
Look out on the park – с видом на парк

EXERCISE 4. 4 Match the paragraphs A-B with pictures 1-2.

1



2



A. I enjoy rural lifestyle. There isn't much pollution if you live outside a town. We see much construction in the countryside nowadays. And I'm not surprised with such terrible prospects within towns.

B. I like dig cities. I always find there is nothing to do in the countryside. Urban areas, even with their problems, offer people much better life than in rural areas.

EXERCISE 4. 5 Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B.

A	B
1. gate	a) лужайка
2. lawn	b) подъездная дорожка
3. kitchen garden	c) внутренний дворик
4. hedge	d) огород
5. front garden	e) цветник перед домом
6. driveway	f) живая изгородь
7. patio	g) ворота

KEY TERMS:

Place – a building or area of land used for living.

House – structure meant for living in.

Dwelling- a formal substitute for “house”.

Building – can also refer to structures used not only as living space.

Residence – a house especially a large one.

Premises – a house or building with its out buildings, land, etc.

EXERCISE 4. 6 What do we call?

1. a house in a row of houses which are all joined together
2. a house that stands alone
3. a very tall building
4. a row of bushes
5. roofed and floored open space, along the sides of a house
6. a house with only one storey

bungalow	skyscraper	hedge	balcony
terraced house	detached house		

EXERCISE 4. 7 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

kitchen garden	house	dwelling	lawn	view	gate
driveway	veranda	the front door	roof	front steps	
attic	garden	two-storey			

We took a bus to get to our friends' house. It was sixteen miles outside Oxford. The bus turned off the main road and stopped. We had to walk the last two miles. Ten minutes later we came to the (1)..... to the private property. The place was so quiet, so beautiful. We could see the (2)..... across a big green (3)..... . The house rose like a tower on the hill. The (4)..... was very old, but in good repair. It was a (5)..... , from the windows you could see the entire valley. It was a (6)..... building with an (7)..... it had a red tile (черепичный) (8)..... and a big

(9)..... which ran along its front. There was a gravelled (10)..... to the garage. One could see a wonderful (11)..... and a small (12)..... near the house. Nobody was in sight. So, we climbed the (13)..... and rang (14)..... bell.

EXERCISE 4. 8 Find pairs of antonyms in the list.

clean	small	expensive	convenient	luxurious	noisy
not that clean	dirty	light	a real bargain	spacious	simple
tidy	quiet	untidy	affordable	inconvenient	dark

What are they like?

+	-

EXERCISE 4. 9 Read the description and tick whether the sentences below are right (R) or wrong (W). Correct the wrong sentences.

My favourite room is the room I have under the house, in the cellar, which is where I listen to music. It's quiet a big room, and it's got hardly any furniture – just an old carpet, a bookshelf full of CDs and a stereo system with two big speakers. I can sit there and play music very loud, and no one else can hear it. It's great!

1. My favourite room is the attic.
2. It is a small room.
3. There is a stereo system with two speakers there.
4. The shelf is full of books.
5. I can play music very loud in this room.

EXERCISE 4. 10 Read the text.

In the country the English like to live in a detached or a semi-detached house of two storeys.

Each country house usually has its name, for example «Three Oaks» or something else.

Downstairs are the front rooms: the drawing-room and the sitting-room. There may be large bay windows on either side of the front door (см. прим.) They look out on to

the front garden with flowers in it. A path from the front door leads to the gate and to the garage.

The other rooms downstairs are the hall, the dining-room, the study and the kitchen. The dining-room usually has large French windows leading into the back garden. In the hall the stairs lead to the first floor.

The bedrooms and the bathroom are upstairs. There is an attic under the roof and cellars under the ground floor.

EXERCISE 4. 11 Ask questions using the following words and word-combinations. Describe your “house/flat of dream”.

1. the house/detached or semi-detached,
2. the drawing-room /downstairs or upstairs,
3. the sitting-room/upstairs,
4. the bay windows/ the front or back garden,
5. the country house /a name,
6. the kitchen/downstairs,
7. the dining-room/large French windows,
8. the dining-room,
9. the study and the kitchen/on the ground floor.

UNIT 5 HOBBY. ACTIVITIES

5. 1 WORD LIST:

an amateur	любитель
a professional	профессионал
reading	чтение
writing poems	написание стихов
painting	живопись
drawing	рисование
knitting	вязание
sewing	шитье
embroidery	вышивание
quilting	лоскутное шитье
singing	пение
dancing	танцы
travelling	путешествия
swimming	плавание
diving	дайвинг
running (jogging)	бег
doing sports	занятия спортом
doing yoga (fitness, boxing, karate)	занятия йогой (фитнесом, боксом, карате и т.д.)
taking pictures (photography)	фотографировать
doing arts and crafts	

ikebana	мастерить поделки
origami	икебана
pottery	оригами
doing crosswords	гончарное дело
doing puzzles	разгадывание кроссвордов
learning foreign languages	собирать пазлы
fishing	изучение иностранных языков
hunting	рыбалка
martial arts	охота
playing chess (football, tennis ...)	боевые искусства
playing the piano (the violin, the guitar, the cello, the saxophone, the flute)	играть в шахматы (футбол, теннис и т.д.)
playing board games (cards)	играть на фортепиано (скрипке, гитаре, виолончели, саксофоне, флейте)
riding a bike (cycling)	играть в настольные игры (в карты)
driving a car	кататься на велосипеде
riding a horse	вождение автомобиля
sailing	верховая езда
mountain climbing	парусный спорт
camping (hiking)	альпинизм
gardening	туристические походы
looking after pets	садоводство
fishkeeping	ухаживать за домашними питомцами
flying a kite	разведение аквариумных рыбок
voluntary work	запускать бумажного змея
to entertain	волонтерская работа
to amuse oneself	развлекать
to be keen on	забавляться
	очень любить, увлекаться

5. 2 ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

In my free time/in my spare time/at leisure — в свободное время, на досуге

Popular / common / wide-spread / favourite pastime – популярное, распространенное, любимое времяпровождение

Choose a hobby (occupation) according to their tastes — выбрать хобби (занятие) по вкусу

Used to collect — когда-то собирал

Take pleasure in — находить удовольствие в чем-то

Never be a waste of time — никогда не будет пустой тратой времени

Spend all day doing smth. — проводить весь день за каким-то занятием

Get interested in smth. — заинтересоваться чем-то

Find this activity very entertaining — находить это занятие очень занимательным

Improve one's mood — улучшать настроение

Never get bored — не бывает скучно

Take up photography / give up photography — заняться фотографией/ бросить

5. 3 SOME USEFUL PHRASES

Enquiring about likes and dislikes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you like/enjoy... (-ing)? • What sort of things do you like... (-ing)? • What do you like/dislike about ... (ing)? • What do you think of... (-ing)? 	
Expressing likes	Expressing dislikes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I like/love it. • It's cool/great/brilliant • I find it relaxing/enjoyable. • I'm crazy about it. • I'm really into it. • I like/love... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's terrible. • I don't like/enjoy it (very much/at all). • I hate it. I find it really boring. • I hate/can't stand... • I don't fancy it. • It's awful/boring.

For example,

A: Do you like chatting online?

B: Yeah ... I love it.

A: Really? I don't enjoy it very much. I like listening to music.

EXERCISE 5. 4 Teen activities. Which of these activities do teens in your country enjoy doing? What about you? Follow the model:

Most teens enjoy hanging out with friends. I enjoy chatting online.

- Hang out with friends
- Go clubbing
- Send text messages
- Play computer games
- Go window shopping
- Chat online
- Listen to music
- Watch TV
- Surf the Net
- Do extreme sports
- Go on trips
- Do voluntary work

EXERCISE 5.5 Which of the activities you do/play/go? Add more activities to each category.

- gardening *do gardening*
- white water rafting
- fishing
- skydiving
- martial arts
- football
- tennis
- board games
- snowboarding
- archery
- aerobics

What kinds of people usually enjoy these activities? Make sentences.

- adventurous
- cautious
- creative/imaginative
- fit/strong/active
- brave/ambitious
- relaxed
- quiet/reserved
- outgoing/sociable
- shy/sensitive
- boring
- determined

Adventurous people enjoy skydiving or white-water rafting.

EXERCISE 5.6 Guess the meanings of the word "keen" from the sentences below. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. He had a keen ear.
2. He was keen on sports.
3. He had keen sight.
4. He is keen to help us.
5. He is not very keen on poetry.
6. He is very keen to see his birthplace again.

EXERCISE 5.7 Match the words with their meanings

	A. a feeling of happy satisfaction and enjoyment;
	B. an activity that someone does regularly for enjoyment rather than work, a hobby
1. singing	C. an activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment;
2. cooking	D. the activity of making musical sounds with your voice
3. pleasure	F. bring or gather together (a number of things);
4. television	G. a system for converting visual images (with sound) into electrical signals, transmitting them by radio or other means, and displaying them electronically on a screen;
5. favourite	H. a person or thing that is preferred to all others of the same kind or is especially well liked;
6. collecting	I. the process of preparing food by heating it;
7. sport	
8. pastime	

EXERCISE 5. 8 Read the text and fill in the prepositions.

There are a lot _____ leisure activities. They are: theatre, cooking, learning foreign languages, collecting stamps, knitting, guitar, walking, cycling and many others.

We all have free time. That's why all members _____ our family have leisure activities. Our leisure activities are different. My Dad enjoys collecting stamps. He has a large collection. He exchange stamps _____ his friends. My Mum thinks it's boring. She likes cooking English dishes. She cooks well and has many cookery books _____ different countries.

My sister Karen likes making clothes and knitting. She reads magazines on fashion and designs clothes _____ her friends and our mother.

As _____ me, I like modelling. I make models of old and modern planes. I have modelled plenty _____ them. I also like playing football and swimming.

My grandparents enjoy collecting flowers, horse riding and walking. They have a lot of exotic flowers _____ their garden.

EXERCISE 5. 9 Insert an appropriate word given in brackets.

1. They all day swimming and sunbathing at the beach. (used, spent, occupied)
2. Some years ago she got interested sewing and knitting. (in, at, of)

3. Johnny very much likes putting together the pieces of a (puzzle, crossword, mosaic).
4. Kate goes jogging every morning to keep (exercised, trained, fit).
5. I'm afraid I don't find volleyball (interested, very interesting, of any interest).
6. Collecting matchbox labels is Brenda's favourite (leisure, business, pastime).
7. People get bored when I talk about my stamp (album, collection, collecting).
8. Bring your racket and I will meet you at the tennis (field, gym, court).
9. She aerobics (goes in for, trains, takes).
10. Have you ever in winter sports? (played, done, taken part)
11. Clare has been keen (on, at, about) flower arranging since she was ten years old.
12. Playing computer games is the most popular hobby (among, with, about) young people.

EXERCISE 5. 10 Read the text about hobbies. Give the title to the text. Answer the questions.

As a rule, in their free time people like to entertain or amuse themselves.

They can arrange a party or go out, for example, go to a disco or some club. Generally they do it to have fun or to have a good time.

When people have nothing to do they easily get bored. As a rule, boredom is an awful state which can lead to depression. That is why it is necessary to get yourself occupied.

Nowadays the most common activity to get rid of boredom is surfing the Internet. This mass media offers a lot of opportunities for entertainment. Socializing in social networks is the most popular activity not only for the young but also for the grown-ups. Using the Internet helps you to kill your time browsing, sharing your pictures in Instagram or chatting with «friends». Gossips or «yellow press» (tabloids) do you more harm than good as they make your brain work in the wrong direction.

Well, sometimes concerned parents try to make their children be occupied all time. That is why schoolchildren don't have much free time. But if they have, they usually spend it indoors playing computer games or chatting in the net. They can do it for hours.

Some years ago people had a lot of hobbies. Have a look at the list of hobbies of your parents.

- What is the most popular hobby nowadays?
- What do you enjoy doing in your free time?
- Do you prefer spending your free time with your friends or alone? Why?
- What would you do if you had more free time?

UNIT 6 DAILY ROUTINE

6. 1 WORD LIST:

wake up

просыпаться

get up

вставать (с кровати)

take a shower	принимать душ
brush my teeth	чистить зубы
floss my teeth	чистить зубы нитью
Shave	бриться
get dressed	одеваться
wash my face	умываться
put on makeup	делать макияж
comb my hair	причесываться
fix my hair	поправлять прическу
make the bed	заправлять кровать
get undressed	раздеваться
take a bath	принимать ванну
go to bed	идти спать
Sleep	спать
sit around	сидеть без дела
make breakfast	готовить завтрак
Cook	готовить (еду)
Eat	есть
have breakfast	завтракать
clean the apartment	убираться в квартире
sweep the floor	подметать пол
Vacuum	пылесосить
wash the dishes	мыть посуду
Microwave	подогревать в микроволновке
do the laundry	стирать
iron the shirt	гладить рубашку
feed the baby	кормить ребенка
feed the cat	кормить кошку
walk the dog	выгуливать собаку
watch TV	смотреть телевизор
be online	сидеть в интернете
surf the internet	лазить в интернете

listen to music	слушать музыку
play videogames	играть в видеоигры
be on the phone	висеть на телефоне
Workout	заниматься спортом
go to work	идти на работу
get back from work (return from work)	возвращаться с работы
daily routine	распорядок дня (повседневные дела)

6. 2 ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

Set the alarm clock (for 6 o'clock) – установить будильник на

Get up – встать с постели

Oversleep – проспать

Get dressed – одеться

Leave for work – уйти на работу

Catch a bus – успеть (сесть) на автобус

Do the housework – делать работу по дому

Help about the house – помогать по дому

6. 3 SOME USEFUL PHRASES. “SLEEPING PHRASAL VERBS”

Stop sleeping – wake up

Let yourself sleep later than usual in the morning – sleep in

Get out of bed – get up

Not go to bed at the usual time – stay up

Stay in bed late in the morning – lie in

EXERCISE 6. 4 Insert get / go / have / come / iron / watch / buy / do / listen / take / read to make up phrases.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ the laundry | 9. _____ a book |
| 2. _____ up | 10. _____ to music |
| 3. _____ dinner | 11. _____ a shower |
| 4. _____ to bed | 12. _____ shopping |
| 5. _____ TV | 13. _____ a newspaper |
| 6. _____ home | 14. _____ the clothes |
| 7. _____ breakfast | 15. _____ dressed |
| 8. _____ to work | 16. _____ lunch |

EXERCISE 6. 5 The translation of the phrases in the box has got mixed up. Put the Russian phrases in the right order.

1. arrive at the office at ... /5 minutes later	... пить кофе на рабочем месте
2. be/come on time	... пойти на ланч в столовую/ кафетерий
3. be/show up (5 minutes late)	... болтать с друзьями
4. turn on the computer	... прийти на работу в.../на 5 минут раньше
5. look through the mail	... пойти на прогулку
6. check the e-mail	... пойти на ланч куда-либо
7. have lunch break at ...	... выскочить за бутербродом
8. go out for lunch	... приходить вовремя
9. go down to the canteen/ cafeteria for lunch	... проверить электронную почту
10. go out to get oneself a sandwich	... опоздать на 5 минут
11. have coffee at one's desk	... просмотреть почту
12. chat with the friends	... перерыв на ланч в...
13. go out for a walk	... включить компьютер

EXERCISE 6. 6 What does Marry think about her work? Complete the sentences with MUST or HAVE TO. Sometimes both variants are possible.

I must come to my office on time. I don't want to lose the job. I get up at 7 o'clock to come five minutes earlier. I finish reading the mail before lunch, I want it to be ready by Mr Watson's arrival. When I have much work, I go out for lunch an hour later. The boss says you look impeccable (безупречно) at the office. I type the letters carefully, I hate to make mistakes. I eat my lunch at my desk today, we expect an important call from our partners. Sometimes when we have a meeting I stay at the office longer. The weather is so nice today, I'd like to go out for a walk. I be through with the mail before lunch.

EXERCISE 6. 7 Complete the sentences using Present Simple.

1. Roberto (start) his day at 8.00. He (have) breakfast in the kitchen with all the family. Roberto (like) orange juice, toast and milk. He always (have) an apple. After breakfast Roberto (make) his bed and (tidy) up his bedroom. He (get) ready for lessons. He mustn't be late, as mother (be) very strict.

2. At 9.00 the Hanson kids (start) their lessons. At midday they (have) lunch. Then it's sport time: they (love) playing basketball, in-line staking and skate-boarding.

3. Roberto and his brothers (not/have) dinner with their parents as their father is always late. Their mother (not/like) it very much. So, at weekends they (be) always together.

4. Mary (wake) up at 7.00. Then she (get) up at 7.30 and she (go) to the bathroom. She (have) a shower, (brush) her teeth and (comb) her

hair. Afterwards she (have) breakfast. Ten minutes later she (take) her bag, (kiss) her mother and (catch) a bus to school with her friend Diana. They (start) school at 9.00. They (not/have) lunch at the school canteen. At three o'clock they (return) home.

In the afternoon, she (study) her lessons and (ride) her bicycle. In the evening she (help) her mother prepare the dinner. After dinner she (watch) TV, her mother (read) a magazine and her father (go) to bed earlier since he (be) always the first in the family to get up.

EXERCISE 6. 8 Read the text twice.

Greg's Daily Routine

Greg is an American boy. He lives in Arlington, Texas. He lives with his family in a modern house. He is eleven years old and he has got an older brother, Alex, and a younger sister, Emma.

He starts his day at about half past six. He gets up, goes to the bathroom, takes a shower, brushes his teeth and get dressed. Then he has breakfast and at a quarter to seven he leaves home and catches the bus to school.

Classes begin at half past seven. He usually has lunch at the school canteen at half past twelve. After school, at a quarter past five, he goes home. There he does his school homework and when he finishes it he helps his Mum laying the table. At half past seven the family dines together.

Greg is a very helpful boy, so he helps his mother cleaning up everything after dinner.

He usually watches TV for a while after dinner and at about ten o'clock the most he brushes his teeth again, puts on his pyjamas and goes to bed. His parents always kiss him good night before he gets asleep. Greg is a very happy boy!

EXERCISE 6. 9 Match the antonyms.

Modern	enters
older	alone
starts	end
leaves	old-fashioned
begin	unhappy
together	younger
helpful	finishes
happy	unhelpful

EXERCISE 6. 10 Answer the questions.

1. Where does Greg live?
2. What's his sister's name?
3. What time does he wake up?
4. Does he have breakfast at home?
5. What time does he leave home?

6. Where does he have lunch?
7. When does he return home?
8. Does he do his homework at school or at home?
9. Is he a helpful boy?

EXERCISE 6. 11 What about you? What's your daily routine like? The following questions will help you.

1. What time do you get up?
2. Where do you have breakfast?
3. What do you have for breakfast?
4. Do you go to school in the morning or in the afternoon?
5. What time do you have lunch?
6. What do you do in the afternoon?
7. When do you do your homework?
8. Do you have a shower before going to bed?
9. Do you watch TV at night?
10. What is your favourite TV programme?
11. What time do you go to bed?

UNIT 7 GETTING ABOUT TOWN. ASKING THE WAY

7. 1 WORD LIST:

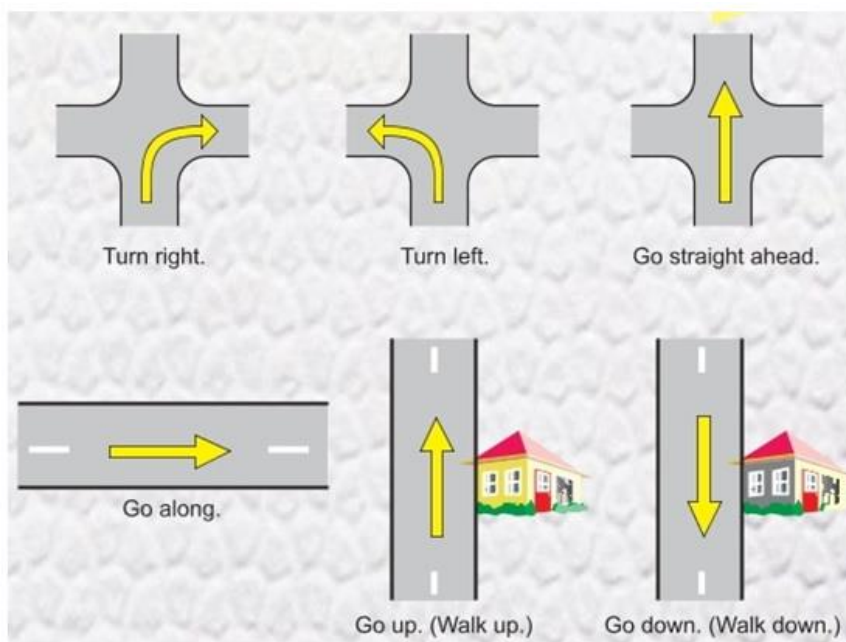
traffic – движение транспорта
 traffic jam – пробка в уличном движении
 in the rush hour – в час пик
 speeding – превышение скорости
 pedestrian – пешеход
 sign – вывеска
 road sign – дорожный знак
 bus – автобус
 trolley bus – троллейбус
 tram – трамвай
 underground, tube (Br), subway (Am) – метро
 taxi – такси
 request stop – остановка по требованию
 full up – заполнен
 passer by – прохожий
 attractions – достопримечательности
 cathedral – собор
 stadium – стадион
 monument – памятник
 obelisk – обелиск
 memorial – мемориал

plaque – мемориальная доска
exhibition – выставка
fountain – фонтан
schematic map – карта-схема
picture gallery – картинная галерея
burial-vault – гробница
bell-tower – колокольня
sightseer – турист
guide – гид
guide-book – путеводитель
folder – рекламная брошюра
route – маршрут
to stretch along – простираться
to encircle – окружать
get about town – ездить, ходить по городу
go sightseeing – осматривать достопримечательности
lose one's way – заблудиться
to go by bus – ехать автобусом
to take a bus – садится в автобус
to get off the bus – выходить из автобуса
taxi is engaged – такси занято
to take a taxi (to hire a taxi) – взять такси
get off at the next stop – сойти на следующей
change buses – пересесть на другой автобус
go back – возвратиться
straight on the block – идти прямо один квартал
turn to the right / left – свернуть направо / налево
cross the street – перейти через улицу
go on foot – идти пешком
change the line – сменить линию метро
turn around the corner – повернуть за угол
go this way – идти сюда
go that way – идти туда
buy a ticket – купить билет
near (from here) – близко (отсюда)
far (from here) – далеко (отсюда)
three blocks away – за три квартала
around the corner – за углом
over there – вон там
on the right / left-hand side – на правой / левой стороне
near the square – рядом с площадью
beyond the traffic light – за светофором

7. 2 ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

What would you like to see first? – Что бы вы хотели прежде всего посмотреть?
 There is heavy (a lot of) traffic. – Здесь большое уличное движение.
 There isn't much traffic here. – Здесь не большое уличное движение.
 Traffic keeps right / left here – Здесь правостороннее / левостороннее уличное движение.
 How do I get to the centre of the city? – Как добраться в центр города?
 Where is the nearest bus (trolleybus, tram) stop? – Где ближайшая остановка автобуса?
 What bus must I take to reach...? – На какой автобус нужно сесть, чтобы добраться...?
 Please, tell me where to get off? – Скажите, пожалуйста, где мне выйти?
 It's four stops after this one. – Через четыре остановки после этой.
 How long will it take to get there? – Сколько нужно времени, чтобы туда добраться?
 It's not far from here. – Это недалеко отсюда.
 It's quite a distance. – Это довольно далеко.
 Go straight ahead. – Идите прямо.
 First (second) street to the right. – Первая (вторая) улица направо.
 It's around the corner. – Это за углом.
 How much does it cost to get to...? – Сколько стоит доехать до...?
 How many stops until...? – Сколько остановок до...?
 Where do I get off? – Где мне выходить?
 Which is the line that goes to...? – По какой линии можно доехать до...?

7. 3 SOME USEFUL PHRASES.





EXERCISE 7. 4 Choose the right preposition or adverb of place and direction from the box.

in at here straight left/right outside around on along

1. I keep my car ... the garage, not ... the street.
2. ... you can see the Houses of Parliament.
3. Turn ... just after the school.
4. Go ... , don't make any turns!
5. They remove trees ... highways that are dead or diseased.
6. Is it legal to ride your bike ... the tunnel?
7. "The Shop ... the Corner" is an American romantic comedy.
8. The administration plans to open a waterpark just ... the street.
9. Am I allowed to drive ... Canada with my US car?

EXERCISE 7. 5 Read the short dialogues & dramatize them.

Getting about town and asking the way

1

- "Shall I accompany you?"
- "No, thank you. I know the way. Besides, St. Paul's Cathedral is quite near, isn't it?"
- "Yes."

2

- "Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to Whitehall?"
- "I'm afraid not. Ask the policeman over there."

3

- "Is it far to the Tower?"
- "Oh, yes. It's very far. You'd better take a bus."

4

- "Excuse me. How can I get to Downing Street?"
- "Go down this street, pass the traffic lights, then take the first turning on the right."

5

- "Which is the shortest way to Piccadilly Circus?"
- "Go up the street, turn to the left, then go straight ahead."

6

- "Am I right for the National Gallery?"
- "No, it's in the opposite direction."

7

- "Excuse me. Where is the nearest bus stop?"
- "Turn round the corner and there it is, at Victoria Station."

8

- "Does this bus go to Trafalgar Square?"
- "No, take the tube. I think it's the best way."

9

- "How much is it to Hyde Park Corner?"
- "Ask the conductor."

10

- "Is there a bus stop near here?"
- "Yes, two blocks down the street, at Washington Square."

11

- "Will this bus take me to Rockefeller Centre?"
- "No, you should take a cross-town bus."

12

- "How do I get to the Stock Exchange?"
- "Bus 4 will take you right to the Stock Exchange."

13

- "Conductor, will you put me down at Wall Street? I'm afraid I'll miss my stop."
- "Yes, certainly."

14

- "Am I right for Times Square?"
- "No, you'll have to change at 23rd Street"

EXERCISE 7. 6 Match the words and word-combinations with the appropriate sentences. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. traffic light	a) Please, your car in the corner over there.
2. intersection	b) Don't lose your Without it, you won't get your car back.
3. look	c) When the turns green, you can go.
4. crosswalk	d) I've been ... ..-ing for that souvenir shop, but I can't find it.
5. stop sign	e) You always have to stop at the
6. ticket	f) In a, pedestrians have the right of way.
7. turn	g) You have to watch for traffic if you cross an
8. take	h) At the intersection , to Main Street.
9. back up	i) If you are hot, off your coat.

EXERCISE 7. 7 Match the questions with the answers.

Questions:	Answers:
1. Can you show me the way to the British Museum?	a) You turn left, and it is right there.
2. Excuse me. Where is the nearest post office here?	b) By the way, they have a special menu this week.
3. Is the bank around the corner?	c) Only ten minutes.
4. How long does it take you to get to the station?	d) No. It is at the right-hand corner of Darwin Street.
5. Where is the café here?	e) Yes, sure. It is over there. This way.
6. Can you see that bank machine?	f) It is on the left to the crossroads

EXERCISE 7. 8 Read the dialogues, choose the word-combinations for the topic "Asking for directions".

1

Customer: Do you sell maps?

Salesperson: No, I'm sorry, we don't.

C: Just my luck.

S: Maybe I can help you.

C: Well, can you tell me how to get to Stamford?

S: Sure. Follow the highway south for about ten miles and get off at Exit 30. At the end of the ramp, make a left on to Park Street.

C: Left at the end of the ramp?

S: Yes, then, at the traffic light, turn right on to Maple Lane. At the next intersection, turn left and you'll be in the center of Stamford.

C: Thanks a lot.

S: You're welcome.

2

Andrea: You can't park here! You'll get a ticket!

Attendant: I've had it! Parking in this city is no picnic. Let's look for parking lot.

Andrea: There is on right over there, and it's only two dollars an hour.

Attendant: Hi. Here's your ticket. Back up in that space next to the blue Honda. Just leave the keys in the car, but remember that we're not responsible for any valuables left in your car.

Andrea: In that case, I'll take my bag with me. By the way, could you tell us how to get to town hall?

Attendant: No problem. Walk two blocks east on Barrow Street, then make a right. You'll see a gas station on your left. Pass the gas station and make a left down Thompson Street. The town hall will be right in front of you.

Andrea: So, I take a left after the gas station, on to what street?

Attendant: Thomson Street.

Andrea: Thompson. Thanks.

Attendant: Any time.

3

Tourist: Excuse me, can you help me? I'm lost!

Person: Certainly, where would you like to go?

T: I'd like to go to the museum, but I can't find it. Is it far?

P: No, not really. It's about a five-minute walk.

T: Maybe I should call a taxi.

P: No, It's very easy. Really. (pointing) I can give you directions.

T: Thank you. That's very kind of you.

P: Not at all. Now, go along this street to the traffic lights. Do you see them?

T: Yes, I can see them.

P: Right, at the traffic lights, turn left into Queen Mary Ave.

T: Queen Mary Ave.

P: Right. Go straight. Take the second left and enter Museum Drive.

T: OK. Queen Mary Ave., straight on and then the third left, Museum Drive.

P: No, it's the second left.

T: Ah, right. The second street on my left.

P: Right. Just follow Museum Drive and the museum is at the end of the road.

T: Great. Thanks again for your help.

P: Not at all.

4

Tom: Could you go to the supermarket and buy some food? There's nothing to eat in the house!

Helen: Sure, but I don't know the way. We've just moved in.

Tom: I'll give you directions. Not to worry.

Helen: Thanks.

Tom: At the end of the street, take a right. Then drive two miles to White Ave. After that, it's another mile to...

Helen: Let me write this down. I won't remember it!

Tom: OK. First, take a right at the end of the street.

Helen: Got it.

Tom: Next, drive two miles to White Ave.

Helen: Two miles to White Ave. After that?

Tom: Take a left onto 14th Street.

Helen: Left onto 14th Street.

Tom: The supermarket is on the left, next to the bank.

Helen: How far is it after I turn on to 14th Street?

Tom: It's not far, maybe about 200 yards.

Helen: OK. Great. Is there anything special you want?

Tom: No, just the usual. Well, if you could get some beer that would be great!

Helen: OK, just this once!

EXERCISE 7.9 Read the dialogue and get ready to act it out in class. Draw the route from the students' hostel to the Royal Botanic Garden.

Nick: Excuse me.

Policeman: Yes? Can I help you?

Nick: Is this the Royal Botanic Garden?

Policeman: No. I'm afraid it's not. This is Princess Street Gardens. On the left is Edinburgh Castle.

Nick: Hm... I think we have lost our way. We want to go to the Royal Botanic Garden. We started from our hostel in High Street and walked along Cockburn Street, then straight on over Waverley Bridge for about 500 meters and then turned left.

Policeman: Oh! I see. Don't turn left at the end of Waverley Bridge. Carry on straight along St. Andrew's until you reach the bus station.

Ann: But we don't want to go to the bus station. We want to see the Royal Botanic Garden.

Policeman: Well, it's a long way from here. If you want to get there quickly, you can take a bus from the bus station.

Ann: We would like to walk. How long does it take?

Policeman: Go straight along Hannover street and then, when you come to the park, carry on along Dundas Street. You will be there in about an hour. There is the National Portrait Gallery at the end of the Park. If you wish to see it, you will need more time.

Ann: That's a good idea but we don't have much time.

Nick: Thank you very much!

Policeman: You are welcome.

EXERCISE 7. 10 Translate the sentences into English.

- 1) Извините, не подскажете ли мне дорогу на железнодорожный вокзал?
- 2) Скажите, как мне пройти к центральному стадиону?
- 3) Скажите, пожалуйста, я пройду так к гостинице «Космос»?
- 4) Идите прямо вдоль этой улицы, затем поверните направо.
- 5) Пройдите прямо 3 квартала по этой улице, затем поверните налево.
- 6) Идите прямо, дойдете до высотного здания, а там спросите у кого-нибудь.
- 7) Вам надо сесть на 18 номер автобуса и проехать... дайте подумать.. и проехать 4 остановки.
- 8) Поезжайте на автобусе до метро (это конечная остановка), затем на метро к центру 4 остановки.
- 9) Я доеду на этом автобусе до Трафальгарской площади? – Боюсь, что нет. Этот автобус вообще идет в противоположном направлении.
- 10) На чем удобнее всего добираться до Вашего учреждения? – Из отеля, где Вы остановились, лучше всего идти пешком или взять такси. – Спасибо.

EXERCISE 7. 11 Reading comprehension.

London Traffic

London is so large that visitors must learn to use buses and the underground to get about. London taxis are too expensive for any but the rich. You can get a map of the underground and the bus routes at any ticket office. The word "Underground" across a large circle shows you where the stations are. The London underground is called the "tube".

Bus stops are marked clearly. In the suburbs buses do not stop unless there are passengers who wish to get on or off. These stops are marked "Request Stops". Inside some buses you see the notice: "Please, state your destination clearly and have the exact fare ready." It is easy enough to tell the conductor where you want to go to, but not always possible to have the exact fare. The conductor will always give you the change.

The London buses are very large. They have seats both upstairs and downstairs. English children like to sit on the front seats of a big London bus. They can see everything that is happening in the streets. Here are some of the things you may hear on a bus in London:

"Fares, please."

"Four pence, please."

"Full up inside; plenty of seats on top."

"Standing room only."

"No, sir, this bus does not go to Victoria Station."

"You want a number 11."

"No more seats on top; five seats inside."

In Great Britain traffic keeps to the left. Motor-cars, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the road. In most other countries traffic keeps to the right. There is heavy traffic in London and you must observe traffic rules.

Answer the questions:

1. Why should visitors of London learn to use the buses and underground to get about?
2. What is called the “tube”?
3. What stops are marked "Request Stops"?
4. Do London buses have seats both upstairs and downstairs?
5. In Great Britain traffic keeps to the right, doesn't it?
6. Why must we observe traffic rules in London?

UNIT 8 SHOPPING

8. 1 WORD LIST:

Supermarket – универсальный магазин
Corner shop/local shop – небольшой магазин
Hats – магазин головных уборов
Ready-made Clothes – магазин готовой одежды
Footwear – обувной магазин
Perfumery – парфюмерия
Sporting Goods Store – спорттовары
Jewelry – ювелирные изделия
Gifts and Souvenirs - подарки, сувениры
Toys – игрушки
A department – отдел
A counter – прилавок
A customer /shopper – покупатель
To be on sale – быть в продаже
A sale – распродажа
Discount – скидка
A shop-assistant/salesman/woman – продавец
Cash – наличные деньги
Currency – валюта
Currency exchange – обмен валюты
Change – сдача, мелочь
Coin – монета
Cheap – дешевый
Expensive – дорогой
Price – цена
Fixed prices – устойчивые цены
Consumer goods – товары народного потребления
Florist's – цветочный отдел
A purchase – покупка

Shop-window – витрина
A window dressing – убранство витрины
Foodstuffs – пищевые продукты
To stay in line – стоять в очереди
To drop in at smth – заглянуть куда-то
Cash-desk – касса
To sell – продавать
To supply – поставлять
A consumer – потребитель
Shop window – витрина
Booth – ларек
Shopping queue – очередь
At a supermarket:
Aisle – проход в магазине
Shopping cart/trolley – тележка для покупок
Shelves – полки
Ready-packed/packed goods – товары в потребительской упаковке
Tinned/packed food – консервы
Quick frozen food – быстрозамороженные пищевые продукты
Fresh produce – свежие продукты
Cheese counter – сырный прилавок
Fresh meat counter – мясной прилавок
Nonfood items – непродовольственные товары
Checkout – кассовый терминал
Cash desk – операционная касса
Self-service – самообслуживание
Grocery store – продуктовый магазин
Wide range/selection/choice of – широкий выбор
Display goods – выставлять товары
Impulse purchase – незапланированная покупка
Special offer – специальное предложение
Receipt – чек
Small shops:
Confectioner's – кондитерский магазин
Sweet-shop – магазин сладостей
Fruiterer's – фруктовый магазин
Florist's – цветочный магазин
Baker's – хлебный магазин
Butcher's – мясной магазин
Dairy – молочные товары
Greengrocer's – свежие овощи, зелень
Fishmonger's – рыба
Smart shopping:
Shopping list – список покупок

Overbuying – излишние покупки
 Charge high prices – назначать высокие цены
 Low prices – низкие цены
 Average price – средняя цена
 Advertise – рекламировать
 Advertisement – реклама
Baby Clothes – одежда для младенцев
 Sleeveless – майка
 Playsuit – ползунки
 Hood – шапочка
 Rompers – детский комбинезон
 Jumper, sweater – джемпер, свитер
 Skirt – юбка
 Tights – колготы
 Blouse – блуза, кофточка
 Slacks, trousers – брюки
 Coat – пальто
 Shirt – рубашка
 Knee length socks – гольфы
 Belt – пояс
 Raincoat – плащ
Women's Clothes (Ladies Wear) – женская одежда
 Trousers (slack) suit Брюки
 Suede jacket Куртка замшевая
 Fur jacket – меховая куртка, полушубок
 Fur coat – шуба
 Sheepskin – дубленка
 Two- piece dress – платье-костюм
 Pleated skirt – плиссированная юбка
 Jeans, denims - джинсы
 Cardigan – джемпер
 House frock – домашний халат
 Short-sleeved jumper – джемпер с короткими рукавами
 Vest – майка
 Nightgown – ночная рубашка
 Underwear – нижнее белье
 Panty-house – колготы
 Bathing suits – купальник
 T-shirt – футболка
Men's Clothes (Men's Wear) – мужская одежда
 Suit – костюм
 Dinner dress (evening suit) – вечерний костюм
 Denim suit – джинсовый костюм
 Tracksuit – спортивный костюм

Short-sleeved shirt – рубашка с короткими рукавами
 Shorts – шорты
 Swimming trunks – плавки
Ladies shoes (Footwear) – женская обувь
 High (low) heel – каблук высокий (низкий)
 Sandals – босоножки
 Evening sandals – босоножки на высоком каблуке
 Trainers, sneakers – кроссовки
 Ladies boot – сапоги женские
 Sabots – туфли без задника на высокой платформе
 Platform shoes – туфли на “платформе”
 Slippers – тапочки комнатные без задника
 Fur coat – шуба
 Raincoat – плащ
 Anorak – куртка с капюшоном
Men’s Shoes (Footwear) – мужская обувь
 Moccasins – мокасины
 Tie (laced) shoes – туфли на шнурках
 Casual shoes – повседневные туфли
 Hiking shoes – ботинки (туристические)
 High leg boots – сапоги мужские
 Shoelaces – шнурки
 Shoe polish – крем для обуви

The names of some clothes in English are usually singular

Examples

A shirt a jumper

Some are usually plural, because there are two parts

Examples

Shoes – a shoe socks – a sock gloves – a glove

Some are always plural, although there is only one thing.

They are all things that you put your legs into.

Examples

Jeans trousers shorts

Knickers tights

We can also say:

A pair of pyjamas/pants

8. 2 ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

Can I help you? – Чем могу помочь?

Do you have any...? – У Вас есть...?

What can I show you? – Что Вам показать?

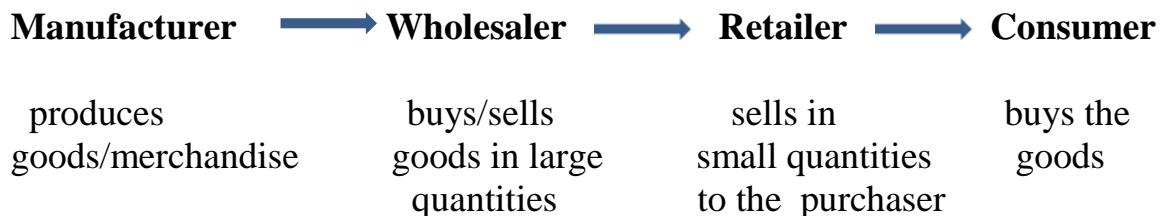
Can you show me... – Покажите, пожалуйста...

Are you being served? – Вас обслуживают?
 Is there anything in sale? – Есть что-нибудь в распродаже?
 ...in a different style – другого фасона
 ...in a different cut – другого покроя
 Show me something cheaper – Покажите мне что-нибудь дешевле
 ...one size smaller/larger – меньшего размера
 I don't like the cut (the colour) – Мне не нравится цвет (покрой)
 What about this one? – Как насчет вот этого?
 What size are you? – Какой Вы носите размер?
 What's wrong with it? – Чем он Вам не нравится?
 It's not my size – Это не мой размер
 It's too long (short, narrow, loose) – Он слишком длинный(короткий, узкий, свободный)
 Where is the fitting room? – Где примерочная?
 I'd like to try it on – Мне бы хотелось примерить
 It fits you like a glove – Вам как раз впору
 It suits you perfectly – Вам как раз впору
 How much is it? – Сколько это стоит?
 Do you give a discount? – Вы даете скидку?
 It's too expensive for me – Это слишком дорого для меня
 It's really cheap – Это действительно дешево
 It's a real bargain – Это выгодная покупка
 I'll take it – Я возьму это
 Can you wrap it up? – Заверните, пожалуйста.
 Here you are – Вот, пожалуйста
 Anything else? – Еще что-нибудь?
 I'll have the poor salesman worn out – Я совсем замучил продавца
 I can drop in again – Я зайду опять
 Do you exchange it or do you get a refund? – Вы меняете это или возвращаете?
 I'd like to ask you to hold it till I get back – Отложите это, пожалуйста
 Any time – Всегда рады Вам помочь
 In fashion – В моде
 Out of fashion – Не в моде
 Old-fashioned – Старомодный
 To wear (wore, worn) – носить, быть одетым в...
 To be dressed in smth – носить, быть одетым в...
 To have smth on – носить, быть одетым в...
 To become – идти, быть к лицу
 To fit – сидеть, быть впору
 To match – подходить по цвету
 To go with – подходить, соответствовать
 To suit – быть к лицу
 To do shopping – делать покупки
 To go shopping – делать покупки

To go window shopping – ходить по магазинам, не делая покупок

8. 3 SOME USEFUL PHRASES:

The Supply Chain



EXERCISE 8. 4 In the box below choose the right word for the given definition. Think of Russian equivalents for these words.

Consumer Retail ~~Supply~~ Merchandise Wholesale

1. Provide something which people need – *supply* (снабжать)
2. Selling of goods especially in large quantities –
3. Sale of goods usually in small quantities to the general public –
4. Goods bought and sold –
5. Person who uses goods –

EXERCISE 8. 5 Read the text and underline the words denoting types of shops.

Shopping for Food

The food market in Britain is represented by different types of shops. Most are owned by national “chains” of stores, such as Sainsbury’s or Tesco. Sainsbury’s supermarkets are the leaders in food and drink selling in Britain, while Tesco has the “cut of price” image. A few small shops are owned by local people. Some towns also have street markets where fresh food and cheap goods can be bought. Away from the town centre, small “corner shops” provide groceries to local customers.

EXERCISE 8. 6 how do the British call the food shops described below? Find in the box the words and phrases for the following definitions.

• a supermarket • a market • a “corner” shop • a general store
• a street market • a grocery store

1. A big store stocking different kinds of goods
2. A store which sells most goods needed, typically in a rural area
3. A small shop that provides groceries to local customers
4. An open place where fresh food and cheap goods are sold

5. A very large self-service grocery store offering a wide variety of food and household merchandise
6. It is mostly a city square where on certain days traders set up stalls and buyers browse for different kinds of foods

EXERCISE 8. 7 Match the kinds of places where you can buy things with their definitions.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. department store 2. shopping arcade 3. boutique 4. kiosk 5. mobile shop 6. stall 7. shopping mall 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a small shop selling articles of the latest fashion b) a table or a small open-fronted shop, especially outdoors, where goods are sold c) a large shop where many kinds of goods are sold in different departments d) a very big shopping area under one roof e) a covered passage between two streets with shops on each side, or a large building with many shops f) a small open-fronted hut, where newspapers, sweets, etc. are sold g) a shop in a vehicle, driven from place to place
--	--

EXERCISE 8. 8 Complete the text. Translate the words/phrases in brackets.

A supermarket is a form of **1** (продуктовый магазин самообслуживания)
 ... offering a wide variety of **2** (продовольственных) and household **3**
 (товаров), organized into **4** (отделы) It is larger in size and has a
 wider selection than a traditional **5** (гастроном)

The supermarket typically comprises **6** (мясной, молочный, хлебобулочных
 изделий) departments and fresh produce department along with shelf space
 reserved for **7** (консервы и упакованные товары) as well as for various **8** (не
 продуктовые товары) such as household products and cleaners, pharmacy
 products and pet supplies.

The traditional suburban supermarket occupies a large amount of floor space,
 usually on a single level, and is situated near **9** (жилой район) in order to be
10 (удобный для покупателей) Other advantages include **11** (места для
 парковки) and, frequently, the convenience of **12** (время работы) –
 far into the evening or even 24 hours a day. A supermarket is often a part of **13**
 (торговой сети)

EXERCISE 8. 9 Listen to the dialogue. What are the girls buying?

1

- Isn't it fully? The shortest dresses are always the most expensive. Do you like those dresses over there?

- No, I want something more modern. Mmm, I like this. What do you think, Kam?
- But it's \$50. There must be something less expensive here.
- I want the best. And now I need some perfume, make up, a pair of new shoes, a pair of black tights and a handbag... hmm maybe not, but I must go to the hairdresser's.

2

- How would you like to pay, sir?
- By credit card, if that's ok.
- Yes, that's fine. We accept cards. If you could just sign here, please. This is your copy and here is your receipt. Keep the receipt, sir, because it's also your guarantee.
- Oh, okay, how long is it guaranteed for?
- Two years.
- Right. Thanks then.

3

- Hello
- Hello, Anna. This is Igor.
- Hi. How are things going?
- In general not bad. Thanks. But at the moment I'm at a loss, and frankly, need your help.
- Oh, what's up? If there is a problem you can count on me.
- You know, I am leaving the country the day after tomorrow and I haven't bought any souvenirs for my family and friends. To tell you the truth I hate shopping. I forgot about the shopping list my wife had given me. Now, when I 'm looking at it I'm afraid there's not enough time to get anything.
- Oh, dear, don't worry. We'll do our best. As regards shopping, women know best, certainly. I have some spare time today and would love to accompany you to Macys, Stern's or wherever you like. I'll be there, say... in 45 minutes, OK?
- Great! It's so kind of you.
- A friend in need is a friend indeed.

4

- Can I help you?
- Yes, I'm looking for a jacket to match these trousers.
- We have very good jackets of the latest fashion. Let me show you.
- That one is OK. Have you got it in size 10?
- Here you are.
- Thank you. Where are the fitting rooms, please?
- This way, please. On the left of the cash desk.
- I've tried it on but the jacket is a size too big. Have you got any smaller ones?
- What size is it?
- It's medium.
- I'm afraid we've sold out all the smaller ones.

EXERCISE 8. 10 You are in a department store. Decide what to say and have the conversation.

Shop Assistant	Customer	.....
Hello/help you?	Try/dress on	.....
What size/color/like?	Medium/blue	.....
Fitting rooms/over there	Thank you	.....
Look good	a bit dig/smaller	.....
This one/better	yes, fit perfectly	.....
	How much	.....
35.99	take it	.....
How/pay	credit card	.....
Yes/here/receipt	thanks	.....
Thank/bye		.....

EXERCISE 8. 11 Read the article about the best places to go and things to buy. Match the headings A-F to the extracts 1-5. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| A. The Longest Shopping Street in London | E. The Big Sales Time Has Come |
| B. The Shopping Centre of the World | F. Welcome to Shopper’s Heaven |
| C. Incredible Places to Go Shopping in London | |
| D. The Symbol of British | |

Shop Till You Drop

1. London has a lot to offer the shopper from the large department stores to exclusive boutiques. There are many areas to go on shopping trips, such as Oxford Street, Covent Garden, Soho and Knightsbridge. And , of course, London has many street markets to browse around.

2. Harrods in Knightsbridge is the world’s most celebrated store. Its name means the best of British quality. When you visit Harrods with its 300 departments spread over seven floors you enter a different world. Today 35,000 people visit Harrods every day.

3. Oxford Street, running west to East, is said to be the busiest shopping street in Europe with over 300 shops, from leading department stores to cheap high street fashion shops. It is the place where most shopping occurs. Here you will find all the famous British trademarks and chains: John Lewis, Marks and Spencer, Boots, Littlewoods, Wallis, Selfridges and many others.

4. Even with all the attractions and events in New York, nothing beats a day of shopping at the fine shops in New York City.

New York is believed to be the customer capital of the world. Everything is available here from high fashion, state-of –the-art electronics to exotic foods. Whether

you have \$50,000 or \$5, New York is the place to spend them. “You can shop till you drop”, as Americans say.

5. Don't miss the chance to go shopping in Paris – a shopper's paradise with plenty of large department stores, as well as thousands of delightful small shops, the trendiest boutiques and fantastic antique shops. Book collectors can find rare books on the bookstalls, lining the banks of the River Seine. There is always something to suit everyone's taste and pocket.

UNIT 9 FOOD AND MEALS

9.1 WORD LIST:

Meals – пища, питание

Basic foods – основные продукты питания

Fruit and vegetables – фрукты и овощи

Cherries – вишни/черешни

Date – финик

Papaya – папайя

Mango – манго

Avocado – авокадо

Grapefruit – грейпфрут

Japanese persimmon – хурма

Fig – инжир

Plum – слива

Lemon – лимон

Orange – апельсин

Pear – груша

Banana – банан

Apple – яблоко

Apricot – абрикос

Peach – персик

Grapes – виноград

Pineapple – ананас

Tangerine – мандарин

Pomegranate – гранат

Kiwi fruit – киви

Water melon – арбуз

Melon – дыня

Sweetcorn – кукуруза

Peas – горох

Cabbage – капуста

Cauliflower – цветная капуста

Broccoli – брокколи

Brussels sprouts – брюссельская капуста

Tomatoes – помидоры м
Cucumbers – огурцы
Potatoes – картофель
Radish – редис
Egg-plant/aubergine – баклажан
Beets – свекла
Lettuce – салат
Capsicum/sweet pepper – сладкий перец
Hot pepper – перец чили
Fennel – укроп
Garlic – чеснок
Onion – лук
Leek – зеленый лук
Vegetable marrow/zucchini/squash – кабачок
Pumpkin – тыква
Sauerkraut – кислая капуста
Parsley – петрушка
Berries – ягоды
Strawberry – клубника
Raspberry – малина
Gooseberry – крыжовник
Blackberry – ежевика
Currant – смородина
Blueberry – голубика
Cranberry – клюква
Meat – мясо
Ham – ветчина
Bacon – бекон
Pork – свинина
Beef – говядина
Veal – телятина
Mutton – баранина
Mince/minced meat – фарш
Sausage – колбаса
Hot-dogs – хот-дог
Chop – котлета
Beef stroganoff – бефстроганов
Roast beef – ростбиф
Frankfurters/franks/wieners – сосиски
Paste/liver paste – паштет
Salami – салями
Stew meat, braised meat – тушенное мясо
Roasted meat – жаренное мясо
Boiled meat – варенное мясо

Baked meat – запеченное мясо
Grilled meat – мясо-гриль
A hamburger – гамбургер
A meat dish – мясное блюдо
Fish – рыба
Cod – треска
Mackerel – скумбрия
Crabs – крабы
Shrimps – креветки
Lobster – лобстер
Oysters – омары
Mussels – мидии
Lox – семга
Pike-perch – судак
Herring – сельдь
Plaice, flounder – камбала
Bullhead – бычок
Pike – щука
Perch – окунь
Trout – форель
Salmon – лосось
Khamsa – хамса
Sprats – шпроты, килька
Carp – карп
Crucian – карась
Sheat-fish – сом
Grey mullet – кефаль
Caviar – икра
Fish dish – рыбное блюдо
Fried fish – жареная рыба
Smoked fish – копченая рыба
A loaf of bread – булка хлеба
Fresh bread – свежий хлеб
Stale bread – черствый хлеб
A slice of bread – кусочек хлеба
White bread/wheat bread – пшеничный хлеб
Brown bread/rye bread/whole wheat bread – ржаной хлеб
A rusk – сухарь
A pie – пирог
Baking – выпечка
Biscuits/ cookies – печенье
A sponge cake – бисквитный пирог
Croissant – круасан
A cake – пирожное

A tart – торт, сладкий пирог
Dairy products – молочные продукты
Cream - сливки
Whipped cream – взбитые сливки
Sour cream – сметана
Cottage cheese, curds – творог
Cheese – сыр
Boiled egg – вареное яйцо
Hard-boiled egg – яйцо вкрутую
Soft-boiled egg/lightly-boiled egg – яйцо всмятку
Fried eggs – жареные яйца
Scrambled eggs – яичница-болтунья
Yoghurt – йогурт
Butter – масло
Mayonnaise – майонез
Margarine – маргарин
Grocer's – бакалея
Cereal – крупа
Sugar – сахар
Lumps of sugar – кусочки сахара
Buckwheat – гречка
Corn flakes – кукурузные хлопья
Semolina/cream of wheat – манная крупа
Oats – овсяные хлопья
Rice – рис
Pasta – макаронные изделия
Vermicelli – вермишель
Spaghetti – спагетти
Macaroni – макароны
Noodles – лапша
Flour – мука
A packet of salt – пачка соли
Sauce – соус
Ketchup/catchup – кетчуп
Mustard – горчица
Spices – специи
Vinegar – уксус
Pepper – перец
Vanilla – ваниль
A packet of tea – пачка чая
Black coffee – кофе
Instant coffee – растворимый кофе
Cocoa – какао
Olive oil – оливковое масло

Vegetable oil – растительное масло
Tomato paste – томатная паста
Baking soda – сода
Canned food – консервы
Soft drinks – безалкогольные напитки
Lemonade – лимонад
Juice – сок
Mineral water – минеральная вода
Boil – варить
Fry – жарить
Bake – запекать
Roast – поджарить
Overdone – переваренный
Underdone – недожаренный, недоваренный
Sour – кислый
Bitter – горький
Uneatable – несъедобный
Sugary – сладкий
Tasteless – безвкусный
Greasy – жирный

9.2 ADDITIONAL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS:

For breakfast – на завтрак
At breakfast – за завтраком
Go out for a meal – есть вне дома
High tea – ранний ужин с чаем
Light supper – легкий ужин
Invite somebody to dinner – пригласить на обед
Suit one's taste – по чьему-либо вкусу
At a reasonable price – по разумной цене
Keep to a diet – придерживаться диеты
Fast food restaurant – закусочная
Coffee house – кафе
Canteen – столовая
Takeaway – ресторан, продающий еду на вынос
Reserve a table – заказать столик
Have a drink at the bar – выпит в баре

9.3 SOME USEFUL PHRASES:

I'm hungry – Я голоден
I'm thirsty – Я хочу пить
Is the service at this restaurant good? – В этом ресторане хорошо обслуживают?
Can I reserve a table for two? – Я могу заказать столик на двоих ?

What would you recommend to go with meat? – Что бы Вы порекомендовали к мясу?

Help yourself - Угощайтесь

The meal is delicious – Блюдо вкусное

May I have a bill? – Можно счет?

I'll treat you – Я угощу Вас

It's on me – За мой счет

I'd like to have a bite (a snack) – Я бы хотел(а) перекусить

I'm not a gourmet – Я не гурман

EXERCISE 9. 4 Write the countable and uncountable nouns into two columns:

- | |
|--|
| • poultry • duck • cake • nut • bread • water • beef • banana
• breakfast • ham • cream • cucumber • salami • egg • shrimp
• milk • cheese • pear • juice • jam • coffee • apple |
|--|

Countable	Uncountable
.....
.....
.....

EXERCISE 9. 5 Singular or plural? Fill in the nouns from the list into the spaces.

- | |
|--|
| • chicken • food • carrot • potato • onion |
|--|

1. She doesn't eat red meat, she eats only In summer mother usually bought us five yellow to take care of. 2. Eating is good for the eyes. You should eat at least a a day. 3. I cut out sweets and fatty Most Europeans use twelve basic, such as meat, fish, cereals, vegetables, etc. 4. I always "cry" when I chop Did you remember to put an into the soup? 5. We've run out of, I found only one in the basket.

EXERCISE 9. 6 Sally is unhappy. To understand her problem match the phrases in column A with those in column B.

A

1. My husband eats like a wolf,
2. I eat like a bird but
3. I can't eat anything
4. My aim is
5. Some national cuisines
6. I live on
7. I have to avoid things

B

- a) like potatoes, pasta, cakes.
- b) make you too fat.
- c) to lose weight.
- d) without looking it up in the Calorie Chart
- e) but he doesn't have to keep to a diet.
- f) I'm constantly putting on weight.
- g) I eat to live

8. I don't live to eat

h) vegetable and fruit

EXERCISE 9.7 Complete the dialogue with the words and phrases from the memory box.

Ask somebody out	Have a reservation
Book/reserve a table	Table for two
Have a drink at the bar	Show to the table

A: Good evening! We would like to have (1)....., please.

B: Good evening! Do you (2).....?

A: No, we don't. Are there any tables free?

B: Unfortunately not, we are all packed tonight. But if you would like to wait for 10-15 minutes, we would be able to offer you that table by the window.

A: Thank you, it sounds good. We'll (3)..... and wait.

B: You are very welcome.

EXERCISE 9.8 Use the words from the box to complete the text.

waiter/waitress	have the bill straight away
wine steward	pay the bill
order	on the house
supervise the meal	tip
refill the glasses	It's my round.
bill	The dinner is on me.
heavy bill	It's my treat.

Fiona said she would meet him at the restaurant. She looked stunning.

Mrs Brennan, who was in charge, welcomed them in as warmly as if they had been the captains of industry or ambassadors. She offered them a glass of Champagne (1)..... and wished them a pleasant evening. The waiter wondered what they would like to (2).....

Brenda Brennan (3)..... from a far. She never interrupted their conversation, but she was always nearby to (4)..... the water glasses, the coffee cups, the dread basket. The meal was over before they realised it.

EXERCISE 9.9 You are taking your friend to your favourite Steak House. She has no idea how to order steak to her liking. Teach her the words she should use. Match the words in the box to the definitions below.

1. Cooked too much.

.....

2. Cooked very quickly and still red.

.....

3. Not completely cooked throughout.
.....
4. Not pink at all but soft and tender.
.....
5. Partly cooked but still slightly pink inside.
.....

rare	medium	well-done	underdone	overdone
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EXERCISE 9. 10 In the text below underline all the meals an Englishman has. Complete the Box with these phrases.

An Englishman's Diary

An Englishman's day begins when he sits down to breakfast with his morning newspaper. As he looks through the headlines there is nothing he likes better than his favorite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar, porridge, fried bacon and eggs, marmalades on toast and tea (with milk) or coffee.

After breakfast, except on Saturdays and Sundays he goes to work. He leaves home at about 7:30. At offices or factories there is tea or coffee break at eleven. Then at mid-day everything stops for lunch. Most offices and shops close for an hour from one to two.

Englishmen are fond of good plain food, and they usually want to know what they eat. They like beefsteaks, chops, roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, fried fish and chipped potatoes. There are usually two courses in the mid-day meal – a meat course with a lot of vegetables, a sweet dish, perhaps fruit pudding and custards with tea or coffee to finish.

Then back to work again with another break in the middle of the afternoon, once again for tea or coffee, sometimes with a cake or biscuit.

The working day finishes at any time between four and six. When an Englishman gets home he likes to inspect his garden before the evening meal: tea, high tea, dinner or supper.

When his evening meal is over, the Englishman may do a little gardening and then have a walk to the "local" (the nearest beerhouse) for a "quick one" (a drink). Then at any time between 10 and 12 he has his "night-cap" – a drink with a snack – and then off to bed ready for tomorrow.

a meal brunch – перекусывать перед завтраком и ланчем supper a snack/bite – перекусить

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