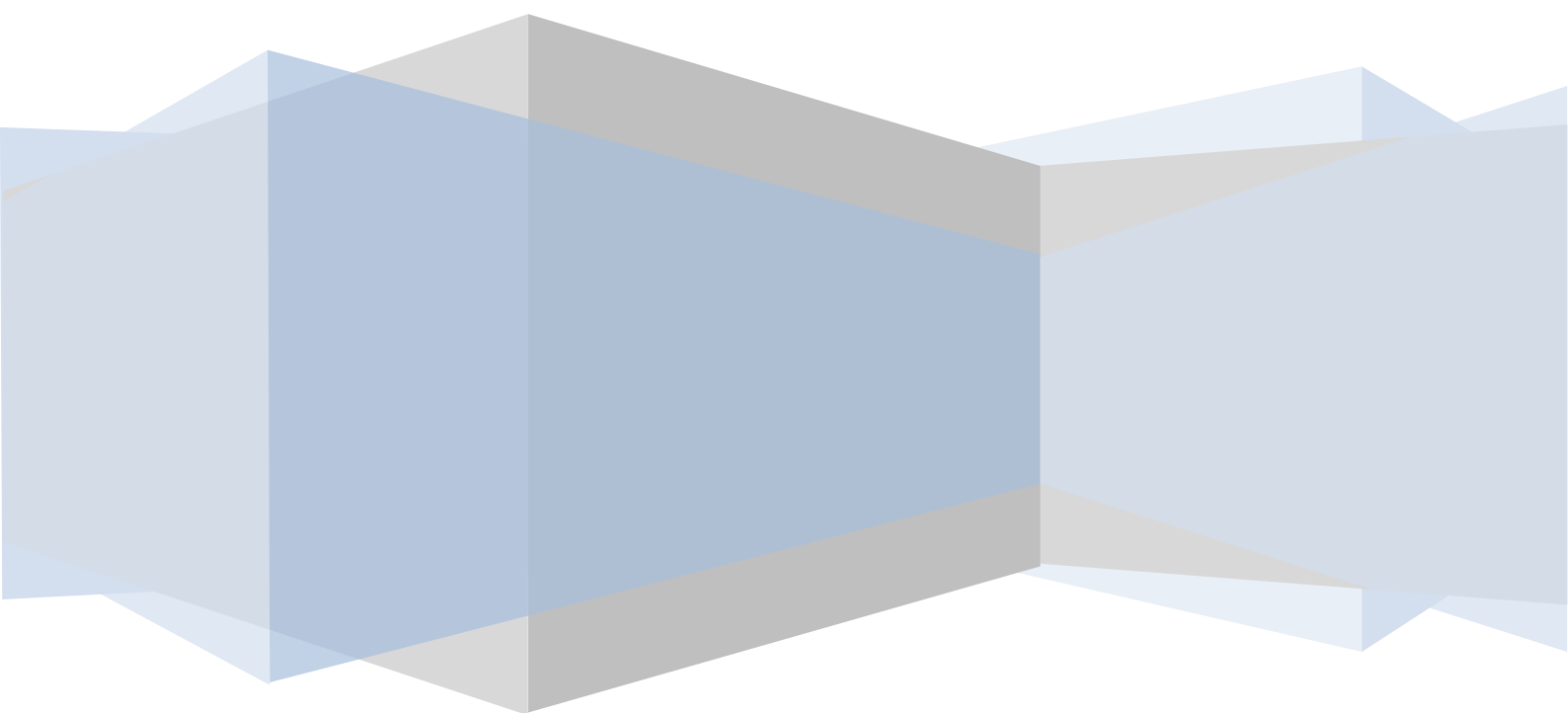


**ФГБОУ ВО «Оренбургский государственный  
педагогический университет»**

# **Практический курс английского языка: учебное пособие**

**Эпштейн О.В.**



УДК 811.111 (075.8)  
ББК 81.2

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Настоящее пособие предлагает комплексный подход к изучению английского языка. Современный аутентичный текстовый материал, списки активного вокабуляра и система упражнений помогут студентам в развитии и совершенствовании практических навыков понимания и общения на изучаемом иностранном языке. Пособие предназначено для студентов младших курсов языковых вузов и факультетов иностранных языков по направлениям подготовки «Педагогическое образование» и «Лингвистика».

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## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Предлагаемое пособие “Практический курс английского языка” предназначено для студентов младших курсов языковых вузов и факультетов иностранных языков по направлениям подготовки «Педагогическое образование» и «Лингвистика», главным образом для бакалавров изучающих английский язык как второй профиль.

В основе процесса обучения лежит компетентностный подход, обеспечивающий подготовку специалиста, способного решать определенный класс профессиональных задач, что предполагает наличие совокупности интегрированных качеств личности: знаний, умений, навыков, способов деятельности.

Целью данного пособия является развитие навыков устной и письменной речи студентов, изучающих английский язык для практического использования в профессиональной деятельности. Предлагаемый курс содержит богатый аутентичный текстовый материал, представленный как художественными текстами, так и публицистическими. В основе представления материала в пособии лежит топиковая система. Пособие состоит из пяти тем: Relations, Houses and Homes, Daily duties and activities, Food, Shopping. Каждый раздел (unit) рассматривает заданную тему с трех разных аспектов, выделенных в три подраздела. Каждый последующий подраздел рассчитан на увеличение уровня сложности, что позволяет преподавателю выбирать материал с учетом уровня языковой и интеллектуальной подготовки аудитории. Помимо текстового материала пособие содержит тщательно отобранный активный словарь и систему упражнений к нему. В специальных разделах дается грамматика: краткие модели грамматических структур (так называемые грамматические образцы) и упражнения на их отработку. Каждый тематический раздел пособия завершается блоком «Говорение», где студентам предлагается проверить и развить свои навыки разговорного английского языка.

Все разделы пособия предполагают работу по развитию навыков устной и письменной речи в системе «аудиторное занятие – самостоятельная работа».

# UNIT 1

## RELATIONS

### 1A Introduce yourself

**Task 1. Read the dialogues. Number the pictures 1–4.**

A.



B.



C.



D.



E.



1. – Hi! I am Bob. And what is your name?  
– Hello there! My name is Steve. Nice to meet you!  
– Are you new to our neighborhood?  
– Yeah... We moved here last week.  
– Welcome! Do you want a piece of sandwich?  
– Thanks!
2. – Good morning! Mind if I join you?  
– Morning! I do not own this park, so you may jog wherever you want.  
– I am John, by the way! And you are?  
– Linda!  
– Nice to meet you, Linda!  
– You too, John.  
– Do you like jogging?  
– I like keeping silent while exercising!

3. – Hello, I am Tim! How are you?
  - Hey, Tim! My name is Mia. Nice to meet you!
  - Nice to meet you too! Do they serve good coffee here?
  - I like it. It's a bit strong, you know, but tasty.
  
4. – Good evening, madam. I am Professor Goodman, George Goodman. Your brother asked me to show you the town.
  - Good evening, Professor. I am Elisabeth Tredwill. Oh, I am so pleased to meet you! My brother told me so much about you!
  - The pleasure is all mine. What shall we start with? Well, let me tell you about Bath...
  
5. Good afternoon, sir. Let me introduce myself. I am Nick Perkins, LLC DORIX deputy director.
  - Good afternoon, Mr. Perkins. I am Stanly Cooper, a senior officer. Nice to meet you! Welcome to our company!

**Note!**

Good morning → 12.00  
 Good afternoon 12.00 – 6.00 p.m.  
 Good evening 6.00 p.m. →

**Grammar**    *1. Verb be in Present Simple*  
                   *2. Let sb. do sth.*

- Complete the sentences with correct forms of the verb “to be” and personal pronouns.

I \_\_\_\_ Tom.

My name \_\_\_\_ Janet.

\_\_\_\_ he your neighbour?

Let \_\_\_\_ introduce myself.

This \_\_\_\_ my new friend, Bill.

These \_\_\_\_\_ my brothers. Let \_\_\_\_ have fun.

\_\_\_\_ you from Russia? – Yes, I \_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_ you Kate? – No, I \_\_\_\_ not. I \_\_\_\_ Sonya. I \_\_\_\_ from Bulgaria. I \_\_\_\_ 22. And who \_\_\_\_ you? What country \_\_\_\_ you from?

- Introduce yourself to five other students in the group.

**Task 2. Read and translate the ways to say goodbye.**

Goodbye.

Bye.

Goodnight.

See you.

See you on Monday. (*recollect all days of the week*)

See you tomorrow.

See you in a week. (*preposition of time meaning “через какое-то время”*)

- How do you usually greet people and say goodbye. Suggest all possible variants (*shake hands, kiss sb. on the cheek, nod, etc.*)

**Task 3. Countries and nationalities.**

- How do you say your country/your language in English? Name at least two countries near you.

**Vocabulary bank 1**

Country	Nationality	Language
	<b>-ish</b>	
England	English	English
Scotland	Scottish	English
Wales	Welsh	English
Ireland	Irish	English/Irish Gaelic
Poland	Polish	Polish
Spain	Spanish/Spaniard	Spanish
Sweden	Swedish	Swedish
Denmark	Danish	Danish
	<b>-an</b>	
Germany	German	German
The United States (the USA)	American	English
	<b>-ian</b>	
Russia	Russian	Russian
Italy	Italian	Italian
Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
Argentina	Argentinian	Spanish
Norway	Norwegian	Norwegian
	<b>-ese</b>	
China	Chinese	Chinese
Japan	Japanese	Japanese

Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
	<b>other</b>	
France	French	French
Thailand	Thai	Thai
Switzerland	Swiss	German, French, Italian, Romansh

**Note!** Use CAPITAL letters for countries, nationalities and languages.  
 Use THE definite article with the United **Kingdom**, the United **States** of America, the Russian **Federation**, the Irish **Republic**, the Soviet **Union**.

➤ Underline the stressed syllable. Read the words.

Japan – Japanese

Germany – German

Italy – Italian

China – Chinese

Brazil – Brazilian

Malta – Maltese

Iceland – Icelandic

#### **Task 4. Read and translate the text.**

Hello. My name's Fernanda Diaz. I'm 37 years old and I am from Spain. I live in Grenada in the south of Spain. I am an accountant and I work for a company that makes office furniture. I am married. My husband, Marcus, works in a hospital as a surgeon. We've got two children – a son and a daughter. My son, Tobias, is 8. He is interested in sport, but mainly football. My daughter, Zara, is 5. She is fond of dancing and dreams to become a flamenco dancer. In my free time I do yoga, play tennis and read books. I like listening to classical music and watching soap operas on TV.

**Note!** To be fond of / to be interested in / to be keen on / to be crazy about / to be hooked on / to be in love with  
 I am a teacher = I work as a teacher = I am employed as a teacher.  
 I like singing, drawing and dancing / I like to read English classics.  
 In the north of Russia / in the south-west of France

➤ Answer the questions about Fernanda.

1. What is her full name?



2. How old is she?
3. Where does she live?
4. What does she do?
5. Is she married?
6. What does her husband do?
7. Have they got any children?
8. What is her son interested in?
9. What is her daughter fond of?
10. What does she do in her free time?

- Pair up. Interview a partner, using the questions after the text to help you.
- Tell a partner about Fernanda. Use the information in the text.

**Task 5. *Getting to know each other.***

1. Home and family.
  - Where \_\_\_\_ you from?
  - Where \_\_\_\_ you live?
  - \_\_\_\_ your family big?
  - Do you \_\_\_\_ any brothers and sisters?
2. Studies
  - What do you \_\_\_\_?
  - What school/university do you \_\_\_\_ to?
  - What year \_\_\_\_ you in?
  - Do you \_\_\_\_ your university?
  - Do you \_\_\_\_ any foreign languages? Which?
3. Free time
  - What kind of music do you \_\_\_\_ to?
  - Do you \_\_\_\_ any musical instrument? Which?
  - Do you \_\_\_\_ TV? What programs?
  - Do you \_\_\_\_ any sport or exercise? What?
  - What books or magazines do you \_\_\_\_?
  - What hobbies do you \_\_\_\_?
4. The future
  - Where are you \_\_\_\_ after the classes?
  - \_\_\_\_ you going to the cinema tonight?
  - What are you going to \_\_\_\_ this weekend?
5. The past

- Where \_\_\_\_ you born?
- Did you \_\_\_\_ English before? Where?
- What did you \_\_\_\_ last summer?

### **Grammar 1. Word order in questions.**

➤ Re-order the words to make questions.

1. You where from are
2. Do TV watch you
3. To music you what kind of listen do
4. English where you before did study
5. Are do what you weekend going this to
6. You a do have car
7. Older is brother your you than
8. You live where do
9. Often he how to write does you
10. This time start does what class
11. Last go where you summer did
12. Languages how you many do speak
13. See you are going to evening her this
14. For waiting who you are
15. Are interested you in what
16. Movie see you did Sunday last what
17. Mary Scotland from is
18. Did he arrive London when in
19. I leaving tomorrow am
20. How people consist family your of does many

➤ Put the word or phrase in the right place in the question.

1. How are you? (old)
2. You going to go out this evening? (are)
3. Where does your work? (sister)
4. What music are you listening? (to)
5. Does finish at 8.00? (the class)
6. Why you write to me? (didn't)
7. Do you often to the cinema? (go)
8. What this word mean? (does)

9. What time did arrive? (your friends)
10. When you bringing it? (are)
11. Where are you your friends? (meeting)
12. Where he come from? (did)
13. They leaving tomorrow? (are)
14. Your brother married? (is)
15. Are single? (you)

## **2. Present Simple / Present Progressive / Past Simple**

➤ Write sentences and questions with present simple.

1. Jane/like music?
2. She/have a lot of hobbies (+)
3. I/get on very well with my sister (-)
4. My brother/know me very well (-)
5. They/have any children?
6. The film/finish late?
7. He usually/get up late (+)
8. She/go out twice a week (+)
9. We/often talk about politics (-)
10. Tom/is a pilot?
11. Robert and Mary/are very happy together (-)
12. He/have many true friends (-)

➤ Complete with a verb in Present Simple

get on	not have	listen	live	open	not talk	not work
--------	----------	--------	------	------	----------	----------

1. He \_\_\_\_ in a flat.
2. \_\_\_\_ the banks \_\_\_\_ in the afternoon?
3. My sister \_\_\_\_ many friends.
4. We usually \_\_\_\_ to the news in the car.
5. She is quite shy. She \_\_\_\_ much.
6. \_\_\_\_ Jane \_\_\_\_ well with her boss?
7. My cooker's new, but it \_\_\_\_ very well.

➤ Write sentences with Present Progressive

1. It/raining (-)
2. Hey! You/stand on my foot! (+)
3. They/act very well today (-)
4. What/you study at the moment?

5. We/worry about you (+)
6. She/wear make-up?
7. They/arrange a big party (+)
8. Your father/work in Moscow now?
9. She/talk to her friend at the moment (-)
10. The boy in the photo/play the violin (+)

➤ Complete the sentences with Present Simple or Present Progressive.

1. Every day Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (to get up) at 7.30. 2. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) Gordon? He \_\_\_\_\_ (to write) a letter at the moment. 3. Yes, the match is on TV now, but we \_\_\_\_\_ (to lose). 4. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a special ticket every month, because it's cheaper. 5. \_\_\_\_\_ Christine \_\_\_\_\_ (to listen) to the radio, or is that the TV I can hear? 6. How \_\_\_\_\_ the match \_\_\_\_\_ (to go)? \_\_\_\_\_ our team \_\_\_\_\_ (to win)? 7. Right now Margaret \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a shower. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (to want) to call later? 8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to lie)! It's true! I did see Madonna at the market! 9. In the evening I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) my friends for coffee. 10. This evening I \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) my friends for coffee. 11. You can turn off the radio. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not listen) to it. 12. Be careful! The baby \_\_\_\_\_ (put) that button in his mouth! 13. \_\_\_\_\_ you usually \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) on Sundays? – No, we usually \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) out. 14. Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) sunglasses? It \_\_\_\_\_ (rain)! 15. My dog is not dangerous. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not bite).

➤ Give the Past Simple form of the following irregular verbs.

Bite, draw, sit, see, wear, tear, find, blow, think, buy, take, give, get, feed, ring, put, drink, eat, speak, show, let, lie, lay, meet, keep, hold, write, read, bring, fight, leave, win.

➤ Complete with a verb in Past Simple

Refuse	give	go	have	know	make	buy	take
--------	------	----	------	------	------	-----	------

1. I got to the shop just before it closed and \_\_\_\_\_ the dress.
2. We invited Kate to the party, but she \_\_\_\_\_ to come.
3. John lost his job because he \_\_\_\_\_ too many mistakes.
4. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ that it was Bill's fault, but nobody said anything.
5. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ the book from the shelf and curled in the armchair.
6. I was bored, so Mum \_\_\_\_\_ me some money to go shopping.
7. Do you remember the time we \_\_\_\_\_ to Europe on holiday?

8. It started raining, but luckily I \_\_\_\_\_an umbrella in my bag.

## **1B Describing yourself**

### **Vocabulary bank 2**

#### Appearance

head

face (round, oval, square, long, freckled, handsome, ugly, wrinkled, pimpled)

hair (fair, dark, blonde, red/ginger, straight, curly, wavy, to wear one's hair combed back, long/short, in plaits, in a ponytail)

forehead (broad, narrow, steep, high, low)

eyes (deep-set, close-set, slanting, narrow, hazel, green, grey, blue)

eyebrows

eyelids

eyelashes

nose (straight, aquiline, upturned, hooked)

lips (plump, thin, thick, heart-shaped)

chin (double, pointed, split, protruding)

cheeks (dimpled)

shoulders (broad-shouldered, narrow-shouldered)

waist (small)

figure (slim, slender, stout, plump, fat, skinny, long-legged)

skin

complexion

constitution

gait (awkward)

#### Useful words and expressions for a description

to resemble sb.

to be alike

to appeal to sb.

to be attractive

clumsy

delicately built

to dress cleanly/tastily

good-looking

good looks

to look one's age

to look old/young for one's age

**Ex. 1.** Read and translate the following passages.

1. The girl was delicately-built, very slender, with full lips, straight nose and hazel eyes. They looked sad and made you feel sorry for her.
2. She was a lovely girl of five, plump, with an upturned nose and dimpled cheeks. Her ginger hair and green eyes added to her attraction.
3. He was dark-haired and romantically handsome. However, his gait was a little bit awkward, though it didn't make him less attractive.
4. His appearance was strange, he was not ugly, but you wouldn't call him handsome, his arms were too long, legs were too short, shoulders too broad.
5. The woman was more stout than plump, she had a double chin, thick lips, round cheeks, her waist could hardly be found.
6. These sisters are very much alike, oval faces, blonde hair usually combed back, heart-shaped lips, pale complexion. You would never think that Rosy is ten years older than Lily, she looks young for her age.

**Ex. 2.** Describe several people using the patterns from the previous exercise (your group mates, friends, family members)

**Ex. 3.** Choose a famous person, give his or her full description with a few hints as to his/her main activity and achievements for your group mates to guess who it is.

**Task 6.** *Can you match the books and movie characters 1-5 with their descriptions a-e.*

1. Harry Potter
  2. Tony Stark, the Iron Man
  3. Mary Poppins
  4. Belle from Beauty and the Beast
  5. Mad Hatter
- 
- a. She is **kind**, **curious** and **smart**. She loves books while other girls in the village are focused on their appearances in order to land a man. She is **strong** and **determined**. All that makes her a bit of a cast out. She loves her father dearly and is willing to sacrifice her freedom for him.
  - b. He is really **arrogant** and has a huge ego. His superpower is his brains as he is highly **intelligent** and **inventive**. Behind his sarcasm and insolence there is a big kind heart, **brave** enough to protect the world.
  - c. He is **clever**, kind, **honest** and **generous**. He used to be very **lonely** and **shy** in his early childhood. With a huge burden on his shoulders he shows enough strength and braveness to save the world from evil.

- d. She is usually **serious**, **stern** and **confident**, but also very kind, **polite** and **patient**. She is practically **perfect** in every way.
- e. He is very **funny**, **fussy** and, for the lack of a better word, **mad**. He is obsessed with tea time and tea parties. He is **talkative**, displays poor manners and a desire to confuse guests with riddles.

➤ Complete the pairs of opposites, using the personality adjectives from Task 6.

mean	
dishonest	
rude	
sane	
quiet	
cowardly	
impatient	
stupid	
weak	
uninquisitive	
malicious	

- Choose your favourite movie or TV characters. What adjectives can you use to describe their character?
- Describe yourself or a person you like (your friend f.ex.) to the class.

**Task 7. Read the profiles below. Which information do both of the profiles contain?**

1. home town
2. family
3. personality
4. type of people they like
5. type of people they don't like
6. hobbies
7. ambitions

### **Daniel**

My name is Daniel. I'm 16 years old and I live in Sydney, Australia. My parents are divorced. I'm my mom's only child, but my dad has one more son, Erik. He is eight years younger, so I can't say that I have common interests with my half-

brother. I'm quite a friendly person and rather sensitive. At least I think so! My mom says I'm a bit lazy about schoolwork, and my friends say that sometimes I talk too much, but I can't help it. I like being around people, especially confident ones, as they inspire me. I enjoy outdoor activities. Most days you will find me surfing, roller-skating or cycling. Actually, I'm pretty good at surfing, so I'm sure that by the age of 20 I'm going to become a worldly acknowledged surfer.

### **Alessandra**

Hi! I'm Alessandra. That's an Italian name. I was named after my grandmother, who was from Italy. Now, my family lives in California, my home is San Francisco and I love it. I live with my parents and my two younger brothers. I'm 19 years old and I study medicine at university. I'm quite an ambitious person, and I think that if you want to become a professional in the sphere you like, you should be at least a bit ambitious. I'm pretty hard-working, so I am not tolerant of lazy people. I'm quite extravert and friendly. I'm interested in books and music. My boyfriend plays in a rock band, so I'm crazy both about him and rock music. I'm currently taking guitar lessons, so I'm pretty focused on my hobby too.

### **Note!**

#### **Modifying adverbs**

We use modifying adverbs to make the meaning of adjectives stronger or weaker.

Very      slightly      a bit      quite      pretty      rather

- Find phrases in the profiles to talk about hobbies and interests. Use the prepositions below.

**In                  on                  at                  about**

- Give English equivalents to the following:

Вдохновлять, наслаждаться, быть в кругу людей, общие интересы, слишком много разговаривать, уверенный в себе, всемирно признанный, по крайней мере, нетерпим к кому-либо, оба, брать уроки игры на гитаре.

- Make up your own sentences with the vocabulary from the previous exercise.
- Write a personal profile about yourself. Use the following plan:

- 1) Basic information about yourself (name, age, etc).
- 2) Some information about your family.
- 3) Some information about your personality (use adjectives).



- 4) What type of people you like or don't like.
- 5) Information about your hobbies and interests.

## 1C Talking about family relations

### Note!

Family – (count.) 1. One's parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, and other relatives. Ex.: *Our family usually come to visit us at Christmas. Is the Brown family going to be there? He grew up in a large working-class family.* The noun can be followed by a singular or plural verb: *My family is big. My family are all tall.*

### Vocabulary bank 3

#### Family:

**Nuclear family** – a family which consists only of parents and their children, without grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.

**Close-knit family** – a very friendly family

**Single-parent/two-parent family:**

**Start/have a family (= have children):** *They want to get married and start a family.*

**Bring up/raise a family:** *It's difficult to raise a family on one salary.*

**Family-man** – a man who likes spending time at home with his family

**Family-name (= surname, last name)** – the part of your name that all the people in your family have.

**Family tree** – a drawing that contains the names of everyone in a family over a long period of time and shows the relationship between them.

A family starts when a man and a woman **get married**.

**Be married/get married/marry sb.:** *My brother is married. He got married last year. He married Helen. They work together. So he is married to his co-worker, Helen.*

#### Relatives:

Your parents' parents

Your brother or sister (one word)

Your parents' brother and sister

Your aunt's/uncle's children

The father and mother of the person you marry

The brother and sister of the person you marry

All the relatives of the person you marry

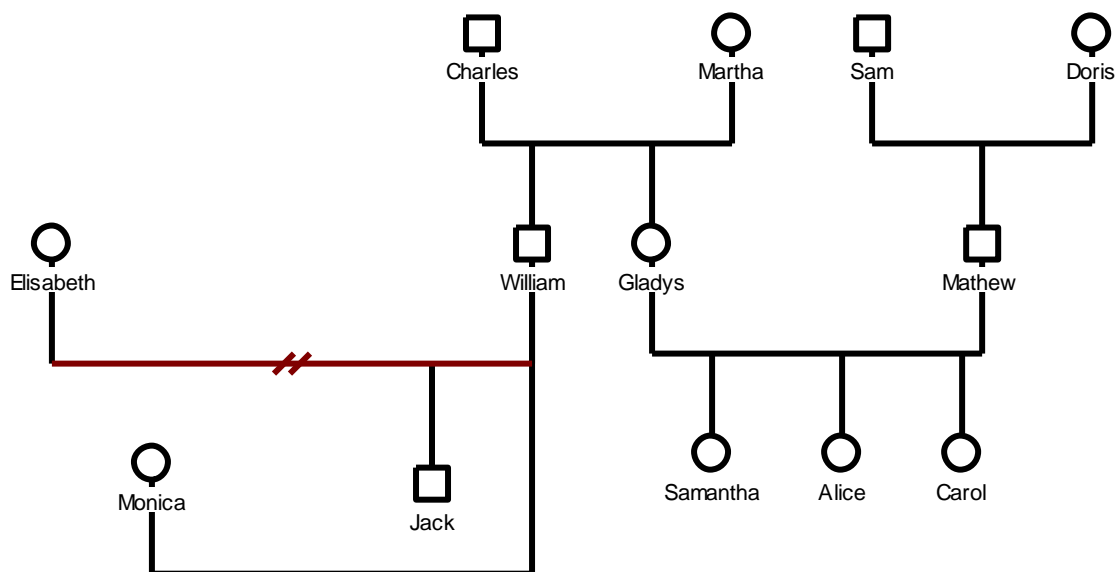
Your brother's/sister's children (a boy and a girl)

The person you marry dies, so you are a ...

Your mother or father marries, so you have a ...

You marry a person who has kids, they are to you...

- Look at Carol Johnsons' family tree. Make a story about her family.



- Make your own family tree and describe it to your group-mates.

### Task 8. Vocabulary work. Exercises.

**Ex. 1.** Match the words in the box with a suitable definition (a-l). Use each word once.

Adult	colleague	nephew	toddler	best man	fiancé
niece	twin	bride	neighbour	sister-in-law	widow

- The son of your brother or sister
- A woman on the day of her marriage
- A young child who is learning to walk
- What a woman calls the man she is engaged to
- One of two children born at the same time
- A person who lives near you
- The daughter of your brother or sister
- A person who is fully grown
- A woman whose husband has died
- At a wedding, the friend of the bridegroom
- The sister of the person you marry
- A person you work with

**Ex. 2.** Complete the sentences with the words **foster**, **strict**, **single-parent**, **extended**, **biological**, **adoptive**.

1. Living far from all their relatives, their children were isolated from the ..... family.
2. The boy's ..... parents decided to adopt him and raise him as their own son.
3. John was brought up in a(n) ..... household. His mum raised him all by herself.
4. His uncle and aunt became little Danny's ..... parents when he lost his own parents in an accident.
5. Even though he's not his ..... father, his stepfather treats him like his own son.
6. Marion had a(n) ..... upbringing and wasn't allowed to go to parties or stay out late.

**Ex. 3.** Complete the phrasal verbs by choosing the correct postposition.

1. Jerry was nervous about **asking** Paula **out/over** on a date.
2. The couple realized they had many differences and decided **to break up/down**.
3. My mum always **takes care with/of** everyone in the family.
4. They **brought along/up** their children to become decent citizens.
5. Jenny **gets along/around with** her in-laws very well.
6. These days, both parents usually work in order **to get through/by** every month.
7. The brothers had a close relationship as teenagers, but they **grew apart/away** as they got older.
8. You shouldn't **look down to/on** people just because they don't think the same as you.

**Ex. 4.** Complete each sentence with one suitable word.

- a) After a few days they realized they were \_\_\_\_ love.
- b) I went \_\_\_\_\_ with a very interesting girl last week.
- c) After two years, their marriage broke \_\_\_\_\_
- d) John discovered that he was related \_\_\_\_\_ his next-door neighbour.
- e) My parents keep treating me \_\_\_\_\_ a child, but I'm not one!
- f) I was brought \_\_\_\_\_ by my aunt after my parents died.
- g) It was very kind \_\_\_\_\_ you to give me a lift.
- h) Teachers should be patient \_\_\_\_\_ small children.
- i) James was very disappointed \_\_\_\_\_ his new job.
- j) It's very \_\_\_\_\_ of character for Bill to behave like that.
- k) Most famous people behave quite normally \_\_\_\_\_ private.

**Ex. 5.** Replace the words in *italics* with a verb from the box. Use each verb only once.

Call in	fall out	give away	put up with	turn down	count on
get on well with		look up to	take after	turn up	

- a) The wedding was cancelled when the bride failed to *arrive*.
- b) Susan feels that her boss is someone to *respect*.
- c) I'm sorry, but I just can't *stand* your behaviour any longer.
- d) My brother and I really *have a good relationship with* our parents.
- e) Why don't you *visit my house* on your way home from the shops?
- f) Tony felt that he could *rely on* his friend Mary.
- g) The millionaire decided to *make a present* of his money to the poor.
- h) Paula and Shirley are good friends but sometimes they *quarrel*.
- i) Jean decided to *refuse* Chris's offer of marriage.
- j) All three children *behave like* their father and are very sociable.

**Ex. 6.** Translate the sentences using the verbs in brackets and making them phrasal

- 1. Пригласи меня на свидание. (ask)
- 2. Они решили расстаться из-за множества разногласий. (break)
- 3. Мамы обычно заботятся о каждом члене своей семьи. (take)
- 4. Дженни хорошо ладит со своими родственниками со стороны мужа. (get)
- 5. Со временем братья близнецы отдалились друг от друга. (grow)
- 6. Не смотри свысока на людей, даже если их мнение отличается от твоего. (look)
- 7. Свекровь настаивала на вмешательстве в семью сына. (insist)
- 8. Молодожены обычно не задумываются над тем, что они могут расстаться а потом и вовсе развестись. (split)
- 9. Постоянное давление со стороны сверстников может легко отбить желание ехать в летний лагерь. (look)
- 10. Он женится в 7 раз и каждый раз он устраивает настоящий пир. Он явно испытывает нездоровую любовь к свадебным банкетам. (be addicted)

### **Task 9. Reading.**

**Able, Baker, Charlie, Dog**  
(adapted and abridged)

*by Stephanie Vaughn*

When I was twelve years old, my father was tall and awesome. I can still see him coming home across the parade ground, his hands out of his pockets. I stood at the kitchen door and watched him through a hole in the steamy glass.

My grandmother and mother expected him earlier, so they had been trying to keep the food warm for a long time.

“You want to know what this chicken looks like?” said my grandmother. “It looks like it died last year”.

My grandmother believed my mother should have married a minister, not an Army officer. Once my mother went out with a minister, and now he was on the radio every Sunday. My grandmother thought my father was not a religious man. There was a story my mother told about their first date. They went to a restaurant and my father told her he was going to have twelve sons and name them Peter, James, John, et cetera. “And I thought, Twelve sons!” said my mother. “Boy, do I pity your poor wife.” But instead they had only me. My father named me Gemma, which my grandmother believed was not even a Christian name.

“Always speak in sentences”, my father once told me, “You have developed a habit of speaking in fragments. Learn to complete an idea.”

“You know, Dad,” I said, “I don’t think my friends are going to notice it”

He winked at me.

“And don’t say ‘you know’,” he said.

He never said “you know”, never spoke in fragments. He taught me the alphabet, when I was four years old. **A**ble, **B**aker, **C**harlie, **D**og. He liked the music of it, the way it sounded in his fine voice.

“**A**ble, **B**aker, **C**harlie, **D**og. Can you say it, Gemma?” he asked, “**E**asy, **F**ox, **G**eorge, **H**ow”

We moved back to the States when I was six, and he taught me how to play chess, checkers, dominoes. He taught me how to plant tomatoes and load a gun. He read many books and never forgot a fact or a description.

When I was in elementary school, he was sent abroad to Turkey and then to Greenland. I wanted to, but I couldn’t write him letters. His came to me every week, but without his voice the words seemed pale and flat. He did not write about his work, his work was secret. He did not send advice. He wrote about small things – white rocks in Turkey, the first fresh egg he ate in Greenland.

When I reread the letters after he died, I was struck by their grace and invention. But when I read them as a child, I looked through the words and there was nothing but the great vacuum of his missing voice.

My mother made me write to him once.

“Dear Dad,” I wrote. “I am taking tap lessons. I am also taking ballet. And I hope you have a Happy Birthday next month”, I finished, hoping it will not be necessary to write him again in three weeks.

**Ex. 1.** Transcribe the words from the story and practice their pronunciation. Check the transcription in the dictionary.

Awesome, parade, hole, steamy, officer, radio, religious, restaurant, et cetera, poor, Christian, habit, fragment, complete, idea, notice, wink, alphabet, checkers, dominoes, tomatoes, load, description, elementary, abroad, Turkey, Greenland, pale, flat, secret, advice, grace, invention, through, vacuum, ballet, necessary.

**Ex. 2.** Find in the story the English for:

Учебный плац/полигон, просвет в запотевшем окне, постоянно подогревать еду, сходить на свидание, выступать по радио, верующий человек, первое свидание, и так далее, приобрести привычку, говорить отрывисто, закончить мысль, подмигивать кому-то, знаешь ли, нравится как что-то звучит, мягкий голос, заряжать пистолет, начальная школа, отправить/послать за границу, изящество и фантазия, тусклый, скучный/невыразительный, мелочи, сырое яйцо, перечитывать, пустота, заставить кого-либо что-то сделать, урок чечетки.

➤ Comprehension and discussion tasks.

**Ex. 3.** State true or false.

1. The story is told by a little girl named Gemma.
2. Gemma lived with her father, mother and grandmother.
3. Gemma's father was a minister.
4. Gemma's father wanted twelve daughters.
5. The grandmother believed Gemma was not a Christian name.
6. Gemma's father taught her to speak in fragments.
7. Gemma's father taught her to plant cucumbers and load a rifle.
8. The father was sent to Turkey.
9. Father's letters were full of grace and invention.
10. Gemma willingly wrote to her dad.

**Ex. 4.** Questions for discussion.

1. Why does the story have such a title?
2. What family relations are described in the story?
3. Did Gemma appreciate her father in her childhood and adulthood?
4. What morale does the story have?

**Ex. 5.** Retell the text.

## Vocabulary bank 4

Be born – родиться

generation – поколение

generation gap – проблемы отцов и детей, разница поколений

head of the family – глава семьи

breadwinner – кормилец

husband/wife – муж / жена

spouse – супруг/а

first / middle / last name – имя / отчество / фамилия

to adopt sb. – усыновить/удочерить

to bring sb. up – воспитать, вырастить

orphan – сирота

bachelor / spinster – холостяк / старая дева

problem teenager – трудный подросток

be pregnant – быть беременной

distant relative – дальний родственник

godfather / godmother – крестный отец / мать

an only child in the family – единственный ребенок в семье

to baby-sit – сидеть с ребенком, нянчить

baby-sitter / nanny – няня

stepson / stepdaughter – приемный сын / дочь

twins – близнецы

half brother / sister – сводный брат / сестра

to resemble sb. = to take after sb. – быть похожим на кого-либо

to be the image of – вылитая копия кого-либо

a date – свидание

to date sb. = to go out with sb. – встречаться с кем-либо

to court sb. – ухаживать за кем-либо

to be/fall in love with – влюбиться в кого-либо

to propose to sb. – сделать предложение кому-либо

proposal – предложение руки и сердца

to be engaged to sb. – быть помолвленным с кем-либо

engagement – помолвка

wedding – свадьба

to set a wedding date – назначить день свадьбы

to break off the engagement – разорвать помолвку

to call off the wedding – отменить свадьбу

marriage – брак

marriage certificate – свидетельство о браке

bride / groom – невеста / жених (на свадьбе)  
 fiancé / fiancée – жених / невеста (после помолвки)  
 bridesmaid – подружка невесты (на свадьбе)  
 best man – шафер / свидетель (на свадьбе)  
 newly-weds – молодожены  
 honeymoon – медовый месяц  
 to divorce sb. – развестись с кем-либо  
 divorcee – разведенный/ая  
 to get a divorce – получить развод

**Note !**

be twenty years old / a twenty-year-old (man)  
 to age fast (low) / be (come) of age / be under age / a middle-aged ed man  
 to call sb. by the (first/last) name / to call sb. nameses / to call sb. after sb.

**Task 10. Vocabulary work. Exercises.**

**Ex. 1.** Choose the most suitable word or phrase to complete each sentence. Add new words to your vocabulary list.

- a) You can't tell what someone is like just from their **B**  
 A) character    B) appearance    C) personality    D) looking
- b) I was born in Scotland but I \_\_\_\_\_ in Northern Ireland.  
 A) grew up    B) raised    C) brought up    D) rose
- c) Edward was named after one of his father's distant \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) family    B) brothers    C) members    D) relations
- d) Jane and Brian got married a year after they got \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) divorced    B) proposed    C) engaged    D) separated
- e) Graham works well in class, but his \_\_\_\_\_ could be better.  
 A) rudeness    B) behaviour    C) politeness    D) acting
- f) Julie had a terrible \_\_\_\_\_ with her parents last night.  
 A) row    B) discussion    C) argue    D) dispute
- g) I got to \_\_\_\_\_ Steve well last year when we worked together.  
 A) introduce    B) know    C) meet    D) sympathise
- h) Is Brenda married or \_\_\_\_\_ ? I don't like to ask her.  
 A) spinster    B) alone    C) bachelor    D) single
- i) Parents have to try hard to understand the younger \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) generation    B) people    C) adolescents    D) teenagers
- j) My father likes to be called a senior citizen, not an old age \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) person    B) relative    C) gentleman    D) pensioner



**Ex. 2.** Complete the sentences with the words from the active vocabulary.

1. Sara got a divorce a month ago. Now she is a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My fiancé cheated on me, so I am going to \_\_\_\_\_ the engagement!
3. My Mom married my best friend's Dad, so we are \_\_\_\_\_ now.
4. September is a very beautiful month – little rain, colourful leaves, the sun is still bright. I think we shall \_\_\_\_\_ the wedding in early autumn.
5. Mary is our new \_\_\_\_\_. Our children adore her.
6. Dan is her second cousin, so you may consider him a \_\_\_\_\_.
7. My grandmother and I cannot find common language, and not because I am a \_\_\_\_\_ teenager. I guess it's because of a big \_\_\_\_\_.
8. She is as responsible as her Dad, she \_\_\_\_\_ him in many respects.
9. He lost his parents when he was three and became an \_\_\_\_\_, but at the age of five he was \_\_\_\_\_ by his godfather.
10. There is a mistake in our \_\_\_\_\_. My husband's name is misspelled.
11. When you lose your wife, you are not a bachelor again, you are a \_\_\_\_\_.
12. They are \_\_\_\_\_, sometimes you can differentiate them only by the pitch of the voice.
13. In Russia you never call your teacher by his or her \_\_\_\_\_. You should always add a \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Tom and Marissa are \_\_\_\_\_. They are currently on their \_\_\_\_\_.
15. My wife is \_\_\_\_\_. We are expecting our fifth child.

**Ex. 3.** Make small dialogues with the following starters. Use active vocabulary.

1. Did she break off the engagement? How come?
2. How can he marry her? Isn't she his cousin?
3. It is strange. But your son doesn't look like you.
4. Generation gap? I have never had this problem with my parents.
5. Honeymoon in the North Pole? Are you serious?
6. Why are all bridesmaids in jeans?

**Ex. 4.** Translate the sentences into English.

1. Где ты родился? 2. Я не верю, что он помолвлен с ней. 3. Он сирота. 4. Не торопитесь разводиться, у вас еще всё может наладиться. 5. К нам приезжают дальние родственники, нужно готовить прием. 6. Она прекрасно выглядит, несмотря на возраст. Она стареет медленно. 7. Я не разрешаю вам звать меня по имени! 8. В сорок лет начинается кризис среднего возраста. 9. Они называли

своего первенца в честь деда, он был полковник и прошел всю войну. 10. Ты уже выбрал шафера на свадьбу? 11. Все подружки невесты были в платьях одинакового цвета. 12. Он сделал ей предложение через две недели после знакомства. 13. Вы единственный ребенок в семье? 14. Мы планируем провести медовый месяц на Гавайях. 15. Моя сестра попросила меня стать крестной матерью ее сына.

### **Task 11. *Wedding traditions***

➤ Read and translate the text

#### **Marry Old England: British Wedding Traditions**

*by Michael Kabel*

If you have ever seen the British comedy “Four Weddings and a Funeral” with Hugh Grant and Andie MacDowell, you should have a pretty good idea of what a traditional British wedding is. No one throws a wedding like the Brits! Lots of flowers, people, extravagant hats, big old beautiful churches and great old castles. Although this movie was a comedy, the British people are strict followers of tradition.

**The Proposal:** Although proposals of marriage were the responsibility of the men, believe it or not, women were traditionally allowed to propose to men once every 4 years on leap year, February 29th. Keep that in mind ladies...

**The Hen and Stag Parties:** In the U.K. there is no rehearsal dinner, but rather the bride will hold a “Hen Party” the night before. The groom will reunite with his friends who will cheer his good luck with a “Stag Party”.

**Surnames:** It was thought unlucky for a woman to marry a man whose surname began with the same letter as hers. Now the bride should not practice writing her new name before the wedding as this is thought to bring bad luck.

**The Bride and Bridesmaids:** As in the U.S. and the rest of Europe a traditional English wedding ceremony starts with a little flower girl throwing daisies or flower petals along the path to the church followed by the bride and her bridesmaids. The flowered path and symbolic walk mean that the bride will be happy.

**Good Luck Charms:** Old English tradition calls for the bride to carry a horseshoe for good luck. The groom must carry a lucky mascot in his pocket.

**The Wedding Cake:** A Traditional English wedding cake is a “fruit cake”, usually made of raisins, nuts, cherries and other sweet ingredients.

**Shoes:** Wedding guests often tie objects, usually shoes to the wedding car; this is a tradition which originated in England during the Tudor period. Originally,

wedding reception guests threw shoes at the newlyweds as they left the church for good luck.

**The Honeymoon:** The term “honeymoon” originates from the times when a man captured the bride. The couple remained in hiding for the next cycle of the moon after the wedding. During this period they drank honey wine.

These are just a few English traditions and superstitions, there are many more which are all very charming.

**Ex. 1.** Transcribe the words from the story and practice their pronunciation. Consult the dictionary.

Funeral, extravagant, church, castle, proposal, responsibility, allow, leap, rehearsal, bridesmaid, ceremony, daisy, symbolic, horseshoe, mascot, raisin, ingredient, originate, reception, newlyweds, honeymoon, capture, superstitions, charming.

**Ex. 2.** Find English equivalents in the text.

Похороны, устроить свадьбу, экстравагантные шляпки, замок, строго следующий традициям, делать предложение кому-либо, високосный год, помнить о чем-либо, устраивать вечеринку, предсвадебный обед, девичник, мальчишник, приносить неудачу, свадебная церемония, цветочница/девочка, держащая букет во время венчания, маргаритки, лепестки, посыпанная цветами дорожка, талисман на удачу, подкова, талисман/амулет, изюм, орехи, привязывать, брать начало/происходить, Тюдоры, свадебный прием, бросить чем-либо в кого-либо, выкрасть, прятаться/скрываться, лунный цикл, медовое вино, суеверие/предрассудок, очаровательный.

**Ex. 3.** Give the opposites to the given words

Hen Party, groom, divorce, misfortune, forget, to loosen, to disclose.

**Ex. 4.** Find an odd word.

Honey wine, cognac, cork, whiskey

Ceremony, wedding, funeral, baptizing

Castle, temple, palace, dome

High boots, horseshoe, loafers, slippers

Star, satellite, planet, honeymoon

The Tudors, the Stewarts, the Romanovs, the Windsors

Mascot, lucky charm, joss, omen

- Choose a country and make a report about its wedding traditions

### Task 12. *Speaking.*

- Choose topics for discussion

1. How important is your family to you?
2. Do you like or dislike when your distant relatives come? Give your reasons.
3. Tell about your parents/grandparents.
4. Show your family album to your friend.
5. An only child in the family and lots of siblings. Pros and cons.
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of big and small families?
7. People should marry only for love.
8. Age difference of spouses.
9. Duties of a husband and a wife.
10. How important is family life in Russia?
11. You are good at history. Tell about our last tsar's family – the Romanovs.

## UNIT 2 HOUSES AND HOMES

### 2 A Spatial issue

#### Grammar 1. *There is/are/was/were/will be*

**Note!**

There ***is*** a chair and two tables in the room  
There ***are*** two tables and a chair on the room  
There was ***a*** book on the table

There ***are*** many apples in the vase  
There ***is*** much sugar in the tea  
There ***were*** few people in the street  
There ***was*** little light in the street  
There ***are*** a few boys in our group  
There ***is*** a little time left

**Ex. 1.** Insert articles where necessary.

1. There is \_\_\_ beautiful carpet on \_\_\_ floor. 2. There are \_\_\_ beautiful roses in \_\_\_ vase. 3. There is \_\_\_ air in \_\_\_ room. 3. There will be \_\_\_ new cinema house on \_\_\_ corner. 4. There will be \_\_\_ new school in \_\_\_ our district. 5. There are \_\_\_ twenty flats in \_\_\_ house. 6. There were \_\_\_ many shops in \_\_\_ your street. 7. There was \_\_\_ hard rock festival in \_\_\_ out town last year. 8. There will be \_\_\_ test tomorrow. 9. There are \_\_\_ few vegetables on \_\_\_ shelf. 10. There is \_\_\_ underground in \_\_\_ this city.

**Ex. 2.** Insert the correct form of the verb “be” in Present Simple tense.

1. There \_\_\_ many things in this room. There \_\_\_ a chair, a table and a sofa here. 2. There \_\_\_ little tea in the cup. 3. There \_\_\_ a telephone on the table. 4. There \_\_\_ 50 pages in this book. 5. There \_\_\_ a vase with flowers on the piano. 6. There \_\_\_ a bookcase in the study. 7. There \_\_\_ 10 sweets in my bag. 8. There \_\_\_ a bar and three restaurants in this street. 9. There \_\_\_ pens, pencils and only one copy book on the shelf. 10. There \_\_\_ few mistakes in your test. 11. There \_\_\_ a few Japanese books in his home library. 12. There \_\_\_ much work to do. 13. There \_\_\_ much oil in the salad. 14. There \_\_\_ too many olives in your salad.

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

1. В этой комнате много света и воздуха. 2. В углу круглый стол. У окна рояль. На рояле лежат ноты. 3. Вчера я получил письмо от брата. В нем были две фотографии его дочери. 4. На этой фотографии много студентов нашего института. 5. В кувшине мало молока. 6. В пустыне мало воды. 7. На стенах несколько картин. 8. В твоём письме было много ошибок. 9. Недалеко от магазина есть аптека. 10. В конце книги есть список слов. 11. В этом тексте нет новых слов. 12. В пирожках было много изюма. 13. В нашем городе будет много новых школ и детских садов. 14. В этом ресторане много вкусной еды. 15. На столе лампа. 16. В вашей группе 20 или 22 студента. Я точно не помню. 16. На стене муха. 17. В нашем доме много детей. 18. В их саду много красивых цветов. 19. В шкафу много тетрадей. 20. В комнате мало мебели.

**Note!**

Is there a lipstick in your bag?

Will there be new shops in our street?

**Ex. 4.** Make the sentences interrogative.

1. There are 10 girls and 8 boys in our group. 2. There are butterflies in the picture. 3. There will be enough time to talk later. 4. There was a gym and a swimming pool in this mall. 5. There are many boutiques in your street. 6. There is much salt in the soup. 7. There were lots of lemons on sale. 8. There is a piano and two violins on the stage. 9. There were many misprints in the book. 10. There will be a disco party at Nick's tomorrow.

**Ex. 5.** Translate the sentences into English.

1. Сколько чашек с кофе было на столе? 2. Рядом с вашим домом будет большой парк? 3. Что стоит у окна? 4. В середине сада большой памятник? 5. В этом доме квартиры продаются? (on sale – в продаже) 6. В этой комнате мало мебели? 7. На нашей улице скоро будет китайский ресторан? 8. Какой ресторан скоро будет на этой улице? 9. В этом диктанте не было ошибок? 10. Сколько комнат в твоей квартире? 11. Что было на тарелке? – На тарелке была курица, картошка и салат. 12. В сумке была записная книжка? 13. Какие фрукты лежат в вазе? 14. Какого цвета розы растут в твоём саду? 15. В холодильнике было много мороженого?

**Note!**

There is not **any** book on the table = There is **no** book on the table

There aren't **any** books on the table = There are **no** books on the table

**Ex. 6.** Make the sentences negative.

1. There are new words in this unit. 2. There are books in the bookcase. 3. There are boys in our class. 4. There was a garden near our house. 5. There were many trees in our street. 6. There will be many new jobs in Russia next month. 7. There is a cake in the fridge. 8. There was a fashion magazine in her bag. 9. There is a rifle on the wall. 10. There is water in the well. 11. There are mice in the basement of the house. 12. There are envelopes on sale in the post office.

**Note!**

Mind the difference

В доме много квартир – There are many flats in the house

У них две квартиры – They have two flats

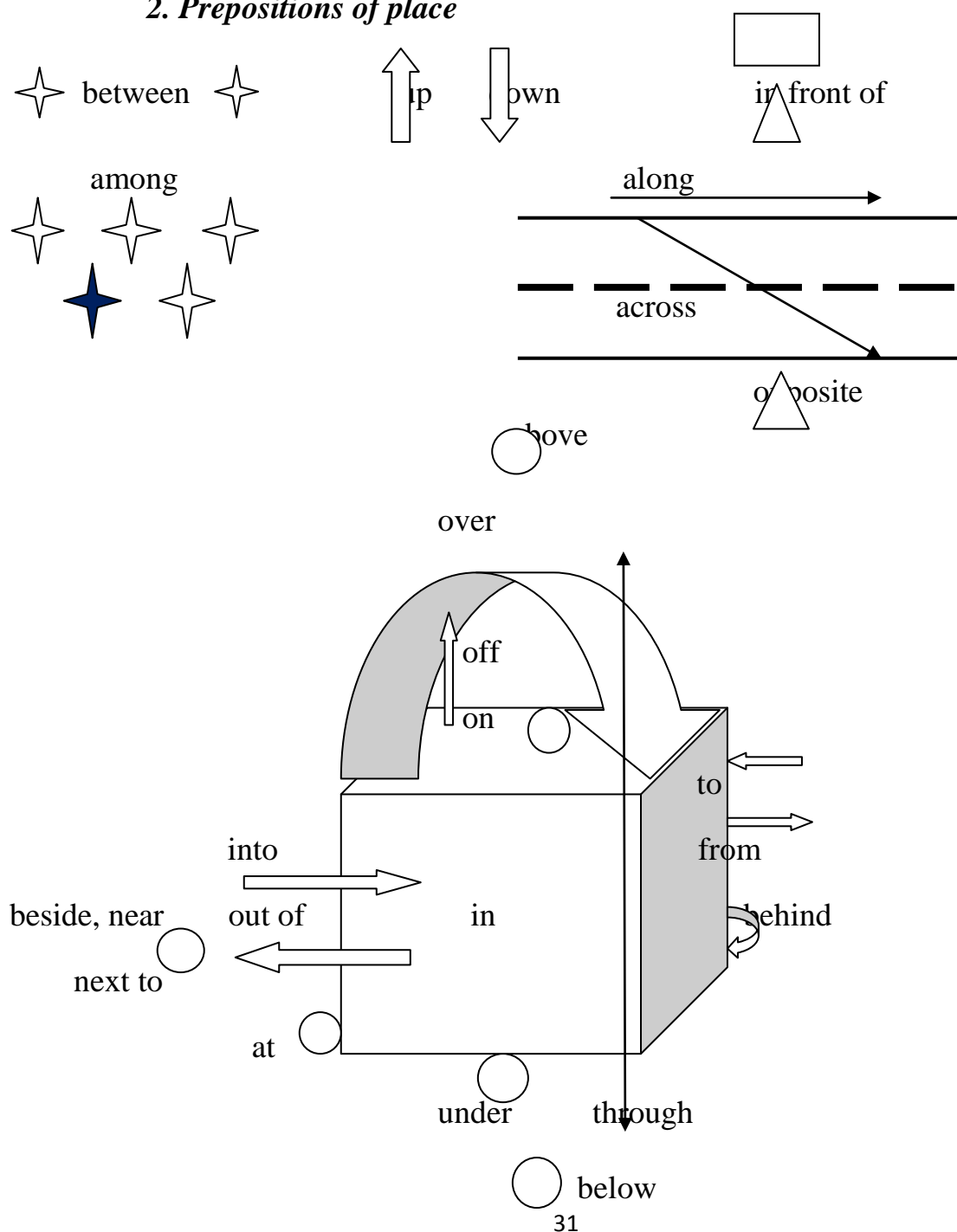
Квартиры находят на первом этаже – **The** flats are on the ground floor

**Ex. 7.** Translate the sentences into English.

1. Опечатка во втором предложении. 2. Во втором предложении есть опечатка. 3. Сумка на том стуле. 4. На том стуле сумка. 5. В посылке нет яблок. В посылке есть банан, десять слив и ананас. 6. В этом разделе учебника нет новых слов. Новые слова на доске. 7. В комнате диван и рояль. 8. В мире много

любви и ненависти. 9. На столе хрустальная ваза. Хрустальная ваза на столе. А у вас есть хрустальная ваза? 10. Сколько девочек в этом классе? – У них в классе мало девочек. 11. Недалеко от нашего дома есть старая церковь. Новая церковь находится в другом районе. 12. В центре Грозного есть огромная красивейшая мечеть. 13. На верхнем этаже Си-Эн башни в Торонто есть ресторан. 14. Какие абрикосы в холодильнике?— В холодильнике сладкие абрикосы. 15. В моей голове много мыслей. 16. В комнате нет мебели. 17. У них пять детей. 18. На окнах нет цветов. 19. В нашей комнате нет телевизора. 20. У Мэри есть два кота и три собаки.

## 2. Prepositions of place



**Ex. 1.** Fill in the description of a room with prepositions **between (3), on (2), above, in, across, under, into, down, behind, up.**

The room looks modern and stylish. The walls are painted light blue which goes well with the navy blue colour of the floor and the sofa. The sofa is \_\_\_\_ a standard lamp



and a small cabinet. There are two red cushions \_\_\_\_ it. There is a red vase \_\_\_\_ the cabinet with an artificial flower \_\_\_\_ it.

Somebody has put three books \_\_\_\_ the cabinet. On the wall \_\_\_\_ the sofa there are two shelves, one positioned \_\_\_\_ the other, and two pictures hanging asymmetrically. The pictures demonstrate some

modern pattern with lines going \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The two bookshelves have not only books on them. The upper one has a small vase and a pot flower with a framed photo in \_\_\_\_\_. Right \_\_\_\_\_ the mentioned frame there is another one on the lower shelf only smaller in size, it is placed \_\_\_\_\_ the books.

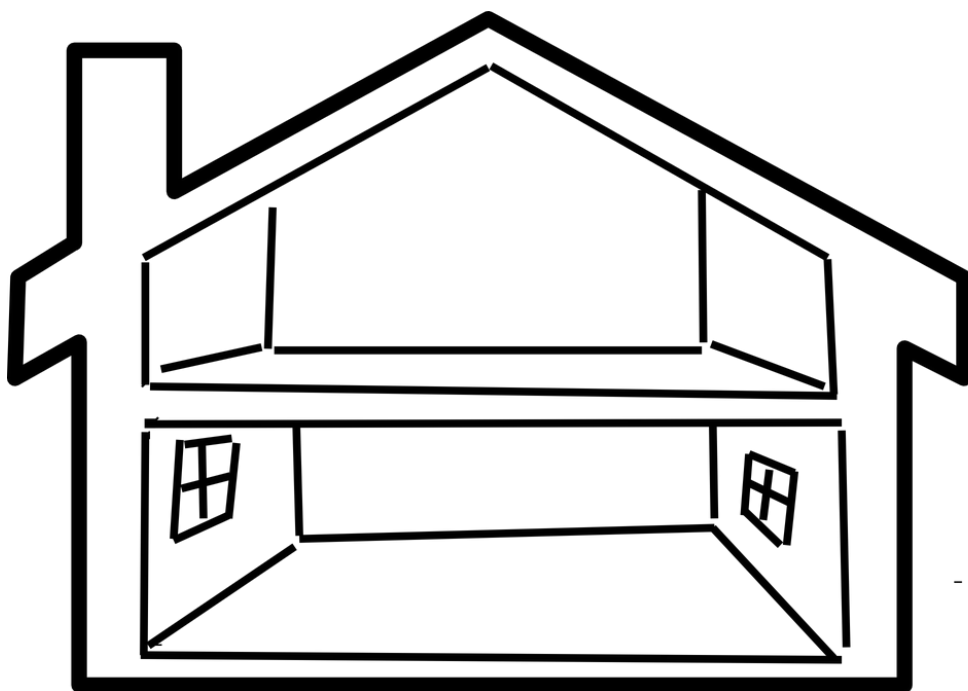
**Ex. 2.** Describe the picture using prepositions of place.





You may use the vocabulary from the list: a console mirror, a pillow, a blanket, a pocket mirror, a lipstick, a drawer, a toy car on remote control, a notepad, a bracelet, a racket, a clothesline, a peg, a waster bin, a Teddy bear, striped knee socks, a bowl foe cat food, a purse, a mousehole.

**Ex. 3.** Fill the picture with the furniture you want, designing the two rooms and positioning the items in the given space. Then, describe the picture you will get.



## 2 B Dwelling

### Vocabulary bank 1

#### Dwelling

mansion / country mansion

cottage

house (a two-storey(ed) house/building )

detached house

semi-detached house

block of flats

flat (Br.E.) / apartment (Am.E.) (one-room flat)

communal flat

barn

hut

castle

palace

bungalow  
trailer

Parts of the building

entrance  
exit  
stairs  
staircase  
emergency exit / back door  
floor (ground floor, second floor)  
attic/loft  
basement (Am.E.) / cellar (Br.E.) (wine)  
wall  
ceiling  
floor  
window  
window-sill

Amenities

central heating  
running water  
refuse-chute  
air-conditioning  
parking/garage

Rooms

hall  
living-room / lounge  
bedroom  
dining-room  
kitchen  
nursery  
study  
bathroom  
toilet  
closet / storeroom  
guest room  
laundry

### Furniture

- Living-room: sofa, armchair, wall unit, bookcase, book shelf, TV set, stereo system, coffee table, fireplace, mantelpiece, rocking-chair, etc.
- Dining-room: dining table, chair, cupboard, etc.
- Kitchen: kitchen furniture, utensils (cutlery, crockery, china), refrigerator/fridge, freezer, dishwasher/dishwashing machine, cooker (electric/gas), cooker hood, oven, microwave oven, dish drainer, etc.
- Bedroom: bed (single, double, bunk), wardrobe, chest of drawers, bedside cabinet/table, dressing-table, standard lamp, wall lamp, etc.
- Bathroom: sink, hot and cold taps, bath, shower cabin/box/cubicle, flush-toilet, washing machine, etc.

### Design

parquet floor

linoleum

tiles

wallpapers

whitewash

paint

curtains

blinds

luster

chandelier

cushion

pillow

blanket

cover

bedspread

carpet

mat

rug

houseplant

towel

### **Task 1. Vocabulary work. Exercises.**

**Ex. 1.** Match the term and its definition.

<b>barn</b>	<b>form</b>
-------------	-------------

<b>brick</b>	a small house made of logs
<b>concrete</b>	an area on the edge of a large town or city where people who work in the town or city often live
<b>pipe</b>	characteristic of a town or city
<b>footing</b>	a large farm building in which you have crops or keep animal
<b>cottage</b>	a tube through which water or gas can flow
<b>decorate</b>	a house that you can pull with a car from one place to the other
<b>electricity</b>	the bricks and stones that are under a building and hold it to the ground
<b>entrance</b>	someone who repairs water pipes, baths, toilets etc.
<b>log cabin</b>	a very expensive and comfortable apartment on the top floor of a building
<b>mobile home</b>	a material that you get when you mix sand, stones, water and cement together
<b>penthouse</b>	to paint the inside of a room and make it look more attractive
<b>plumber</b>	a person who lives or stays in a certain place
<b>resident</b>	a small house in the country
<b>rural</b>	a door to get in
<b>urban</b>	characteristic of the countryside
<b>shape</b>	a hard block of baked clay used for building walls and houses
<b>suburb</b>	the power that travels through wires and cables; it gives us light and heat and runs machines

**Ex. 2.** Make up sentences with the suggested groups of active vocabulary.

1. Living-room, parquet floor, polished.
2. Bathroom, walls, tiled, towels, blue.
3. Window-sill, houseplant, decorate, country mansion.
4. Castle, air-conditioning, ancient.
5. Chandelier, ceiling, whitewashed.
6. Central heating, electricity, modern conveniences, running water.
7. Blinds, kitchen, curtains.
8. Bedspread, pillows, double bed.

**Ex. 3.** Choose one of the words from the box to complete the sentences below.

wardrobes	concrete	barns	residents	built-in	bricks	storage	rural
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1. Many suburban \_\_\_\_\_ live in single-family houses with their own yards and gardens.
2. In \_\_\_\_\_ areas farmhouses usually stand alone, surrounded by fields, \_\_\_\_\_ and huts.
3. In the south-western part of the United States the Indians used sun-dried \_\_\_\_\_ to build their houses.
4. Steel rods are often put into the \_\_\_\_\_, to hold it together when buildings get higher.
5. Many basements have extra rooms that are used for the house's heating or for \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Actually, all apartments have \_\_\_\_\_ closets with doors, which are used instead of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex. 4.** Fill in the blanks with the proper article.

We have ... nice flat with ... modern conveniences. It is on ... fifth floor of ... nine-storeyed house in ... Green Street. As ... building is tall it has ... lift. ... lift can take you to ... floor you like. In our flat there is ... balcony, ... telephone and, of course, ... central heating, ... electricity, ... cold and ... hot water. ... rooms are square. ... largest is ... sitting-room. In ... evening we all gather there to watch ... television. Sometimes we sit down around ... table which stands in ... middle of ... room and talk about ... events of ... day. All ... members of ... family like to be at ... home together.

**Ex. 5.** Complete the sentences with correct prepositions.

for	at	in	on	of	into	with
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- 1) She wanted a place \_\_\_\_ her own.
- 2) He'll move \_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- 3) He'll move \_\_\_\_\_ his new flat tomorrow.
- 4) I share the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ three other people.
- 5) The landlord asked the tenant \_\_\_\_\_ more rent.
- 6) My flat is \_\_\_\_\_ the top floor.
- 7) My flat is \_\_\_\_\_ a modern block.

- 8) The house is \_\_\_\_\_ good condition.  
9) I looked \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper.  
10) She pays a rent \_\_\_\_\_ £ 90 a week.

**Note!**

Have to – приходится делать что-либо, вынужден

I have to share my room with my sister.

Do you have to share your room?

I don't have to share my room with anyone.

**Ex. 6.** Complete the sentences.

1. This house was ours, so we didn't have to .... 2. The house we bought was too old. So we had to ... 3. There was no electricity, so we had to ... 4. There was no running water, so we had to ... 5. There was no central heating, so we had to ... 6. We didn't have enough money to buy a detached house, so had to ... 7. All the houses in this district are log ones, so people have to ... 8. The wall-papers were peeling off, so we had to ... 9. The renting fee was too high, so I had to ... 10. The flat I have bought does not have a balcony, so I guess I will have to ... 11. My mother-in-law brought her old cushions and curtains to decorate my new flat, so I will have to ...

**Task 2. Reading 1**

**Homes We Live In**

Home styles around the world are different because of culture and tradition. In big cities where there is not enough space people often live in apartments. They appear in all kinds of sizes and forms – from one-room apartments to apartments with balconies or terraces or even penthouses. This type of accommodation has all modern conveniences: central heating, running water, electricity, gas, a refuse-chute. Town houses or row houses are often found in cities. They have separate street entrances but often share the same walls.

Many suburban residents live in single-family houses with their own yards and gardens. Sometimes they are built in groups that are owned and sold by a company. In rural areas farmhouses usually stand alone, surrounded by fields, barns and huts.

In some parts of the world people don't always live in the same place. They move their homes constantly. Mobile homes are becoming more and more popular,

especially in America. They can be loaded onto a truck and moved from one place to another.

Three factors usually decide the kind of a house we have. They are: climate, available materials, and lifestyle. People build homes to protect themselves from bad weather and to enjoy good weather. In very wet countries like Thailand, they build houses high off the ground to protect them from floods. In very hot climates, as in the deserts of Australia, or in very cold climates, as in the Arctic, people sometimes live underground. If the weather is mild, as in Spain, homes often have open yards. In Iran they build houses with thick walls to keep people warm in winter and cool in summer.

Houses are built from materials that are easily available. In hot, dry places people often use mud because wood is hard to find. The Eskimos often live in houses made of snow when they go hunting.

People's lifestyles can be seen in the type of housing. Mobile or boat houses for those who don't think of home as a permanent place, tents to carry them whenever the owners want, or mansions where the family and sometimes even lots of relatives can live together.

Your home, whether it is a country mansion, a modest detached house, a flat in a block of flats or just a room in a communal flat, is the place where you move in, start furnishing and decorating it to your taste. It becomes a part of your life. Owners of small flats love their homes no less than those who live in palaces.

**Ex. 1.** Transcribe the words from the story and practice their pronunciation. Consult the dictionary.

Culture, enough, terrace, penthouse, accommodation, convenience, refuse-chute, row, entrance, suburban, load, climate, available, flood, desert, mild, easily, mud, Eskimo, hunting, housing, mobile, permanent, communal, furnish.

**Ex. 2.** Find the words in the text. Explain what is meant.

Accommodation, row houses, suburban residents, mobile homes, boat house, flood, desert, hunting, permanent.

**Ex. 3.** Find antonyms to the following words in the text.

Temporary

Wet

Draught

Urban

## Discharge

**Ex. 4.** Make all possible derivatives of the given words from the text. Define the part of speech.

Convenience, electricity, refuse, available, mud, modest, furnish, own, permanent, warm, taste.

**Ex. 5.** Answer the questions.

1. Why are the home styles around the world different?
2. What types of apartments can you name?
3. What modern conveniences are there?
4. What type of accommodation can be often met in cities?
5. Where do suburban residents usually live?
6. What is the difference between a suburban house and a farmhouse?
7. Where are mobile homes most popular?
8. What are the factors to decide the kind of a house?
9. How does the weather influence the choice of a dwelling place?
10. What material do the Eskimos use to build their houses?
11. How is lifestyle reflected in the type of housing?
12. Who loves their homes more?

**Ex. 6.** Prepare the text for retelling.

## Vocabulary bank 2

### Useful verbs and expressions

to move in/out – въезжать/выезжать

to furnish – обставлять мебелью

to decorate – украшать

to renovate – обновлять

to repair – ремонтировать

to do smth. to one's own taste – делать что-либо по своему вкусу

to move the furniture around – передвигать мебель

to block out the light – загораживать свет

to be short of light – мало света

to be crammed up with furniture – быть заставленным мебелью

to fail to operate – сломаться

to feel at home – чувствовать себя как дома

to let a flat – сдавать квартиру



to rent a flat – снимать квартиру  
to share a room with smb. – проживать в одной комнате с кем-либо  
to paint – красить  
to whitewash – белить

### Additional vocabulary

adjacent – примыкающий, смежный  
housewarming party – новоселье  
real estate agency – агентство недвижимости  
radiator – батарея  
spacious – просторный  
owner – владелец  
neighbour - сосед  
cosy – уютный  
convenience - удобство

### **Task 3. Vocabulary work. Exercises.**

**Ex. 1.** Fill in the gaps with the words and expressions from Vocabulary bank 2.

1. If you want to buy a flat or a house you must apply to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Before the New Year holiday all people usually \_\_\_\_\_ their houses.
3. The loaders are carrying much furniture into the opposite house, I guess our new neighbors are \_\_\_\_\_ (use Present Progressive).
4. I see yellow stains on the ceiling. When are you going to \_\_\_\_\_ it?
5. You should either find lighter curtains or lift them at all, this room is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I need you to help me move this bookcase away from my desk, it \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ are lukewarm, no wonder that we are freezing here.
8. Finally, I have found a \_\_\_\_\_ flat, I love air and light and much room for everything I need.
9. The washing machine has \_\_\_\_\_ (use Present Perfect), we need to take it to the repairs again.
10. I have recently bought an apartment, so next weekend I am arranging a \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex. 2.** Translate the sentences into English. Use the vocabulary from Vocabulary banks 1 and 2.

1. Наша гостиная заставлена мебелью. Здесь три стола, двенадцать стульев, два серванта и пять тумбочек. 2. В моей спальне мало света, нужно поменять люстру. 3. Кухня в нашем новом доме очень просторная. 4. В этом загородном доме есть все современные удобства, а также два гаража, небольшой бассейн и сауна. 5. Я хочу поставить кресло-качалку возле камина, чтобы отдыхать в нем зимними вечерами. 6. Я не люблю цветастые обои, я предпочитаю однотонные. 7. Этот онлайн магазин предлагает все виды линолеумов, плитки и паркета. 8. Мне кажется, после такого новоселья придется покупать новую квартиру! 9. Он купил квартиру, чтобы потом сдавать ее. 10. Давай покрасим стены в ванной в красный цвет. 11. Владелец этого отеля мой сосед. 12. В детскую мы решили купить двухъярусную кровать. 13. Мама купила всем новые покрывала на кровати и пледы. 14. Проходите, почувствуйте себя как дома! 15. Всю квартиру обставляла Мэри на свой вкус.

#### **Task 4. Speaking.**

##### **Ex. 1. Questions for discussion.**

1. Where do you live?
2. Do you prefer living in a house or a flat?
3. Do you prefer living in a city or a country? Why?
4. How many rooms are there in your house? Name them.
5. What is there in your living room/bedroom/kitchen/bathroom? Name as many things as you can.
6. How many times did you move house? Do you enjoy it?
7. Are you in favour of renting or buying a house? Explain why.
8. How many kinds of houses can you name?
9. Where would you choose to live if you were: a young couple with children/a couple without children/a retired couple/a young person living alone/an old person living alone? Give reasons for your choice.

##### **Ex. 2. Communication tasks.**

###### Monologues:

Describe your house or flat. Both inside and outside.

Give reasons why people can become homeless.

Make a list of important things to do when buying or renting a house.

Imagine that you are going to rent a house or a flat. Make a checklist of questions for your lodger to interview him or her about your future dwelling place.

Dialogues:

Make a dialogue: 1) Newlyweds at a real estate agency;

2) An owner of an old house with many problems and flaws with a prospective buyer

3) A family preparing to renovate their house

**Task 5. Reading 2.**

**The House at Riverton aka The Shifting Fog**

(adapted and abridged)

*By Kate Morton*

While the other servants were preparing for the arrival of the guests, I was responsible for the nursery. The owners were too old to need a nursery and would probably never use it, but it was tradition, so I was to air and clean the large second-floor room in the east wing and replace flowers daily.

I can describe the room, but I fear any description will pale against the impression it had on me. The room was large, rectangular and gloomy. It gave the impression of a spell in an ancient tale. It slept the sleep of a hundred-year curse. The air hung heavily, thick and cold and suspended; and in the doll's house by the fireplace, the dining table was set for a party whose guests would never come.

The walls were covered in paper that once was blue and white stripe, but time and moisture turned it grey, spotted and peeling in places. Faded scenes from Hans Christian Andersen hung along one side: the brave tin soldier, the pretty girl in red shoes, the little mermaid weeping for her lost past. It smelled not of children but of long-settled dust. Vaguely alive.

There was a fireplace and a leather armchair at one end, huge windows on the adjacent wall. Out of the window one could see a courtyard where two bronze lions stood guard, surveying the estate.

Despite the smell of slow decay, the peeling paper – the nursery became my favourite room. Day after day I found it empty. I rushed through my regular duties so that I could have a few spare minutes to linger there alone. Away from other servants that made me feel I had so much still to learn. I stopped holding my breath, began to take the solitude for granted. To think of it as my room.

And then there were the books, so many books, more than I had ever seen in one place at the one time: adventures, histories, fairytales. Once I pulled one down, selected it for its pretty spine. I opened it and turned the thick pages, breathed dust, and was transported to another place and time.

And for a time the nursery was my room, the books my books.

**Ex. 1.** Transcribe the words from the story and practice their pronunciation. Check the transcription in the dictionary.

Arrival, guests, nursery, owner, daily, describe, description, impression, rectangular, gloomy, ancient, tale, curse, heavily, suspended, stripe, moisture, spotted, peeling, faded, scene, soldier, pretty, mermaid, weep, dust, vaguely, alive, leather, huge, adjacent, courtyard, bronze, lion, guard, survey, estate, despite, empty, rush, through, linger, breath, solitude, spine, breathe.

**Ex. 2.** Find in the story the English for:

Приезд гостей, комната на втором этаже, в восточном крыле, ежедневно, поблекнуть по сравнению с, произвести впечатление на, прямоугольный, заклинание, заклятье, подвешенный, кукольный домик, накрыть стол, покрытый обоями, в сине-белую полоску, сырость/влажность, покрытый пятнами, отслаиваться, поблекший, оловянный солдатик, русалочка, плакать о чем-либо, пахнуть чем-либо, давно осевшая пыль, едва живой, кожаное кресло, прилегающий, стоять на стреме/охранять, осматривать/наблюдать, разложение, торопиться выполнить обязанности, несколько свободных минут, задержаться где-то, затаить дыхание, воспринимать как должное, красивый книжный переплет, переворачивать страницы, перенестись в другое время и место.

**Ex. 3.** Work with the text.

- Find and write out all the adjectives describing the nursery, categorize them as to colour, size, shape, smell, atmosphere.
- Find beautiful comparisons and metaphors in the text that help to create a fairy like image of the room.
- What furniture items were there in the room? Describe them.

**Ex. 4.** Find synonyms in the text to the given words.

- Indistinct, blurry, undefined

- Sullen, dark, dim
- To inhale, to blow in and out
- Humidity
- To cry, to sob
- Beloved
- Vacant, unoccupied
- To hang around, to stay, to detain
- Loneliness, privacy, retreat
- Antique, old
- Rot, decomposition

**Note!**

The owners were **too old** to need a nursery.

Away from other servants that **made me feel** I had so much still to learn.

I **stopped holding** my breath.

**Ex. 5.** Translate the sentences into English following the grammar pattern in the Note above.

1. Ты слишком мал, чтобы жить отдельно от родителей. 2. Перестаньте курить, в комнате и так мало воздуха. 3. Мама заставила меня убратсья в комнате. 4. Она не переставала мечтать о собственном доме на берегу моря. 5. Этот ковер слишком дорогой, чтобы стелить его в прихожую. 6. Запах яблочного пирога на кухне заставил меня вспомнить детство и каникулы у бабушки. 7. Не заставляй меня звонить риелтору, лучше скажи честно, сколько стоила эта квартира! 8. Девочка перестала плакать, когда увидела кукольный домик на столе в своей спальне. 9. Я думаю, вы слишком умны, чтобы покупать такую хижину по цене дворца. 10. Радужные хозяева, уютные комнаты и бесплатная еда помогли мне чувствовать себя как дома.

## 2 C Outside the house

### Vocabulary bank 3

roof – крыша

chimney – дымоход, дымовая трубы

rainwater pipe/down pipe – водосточная труба

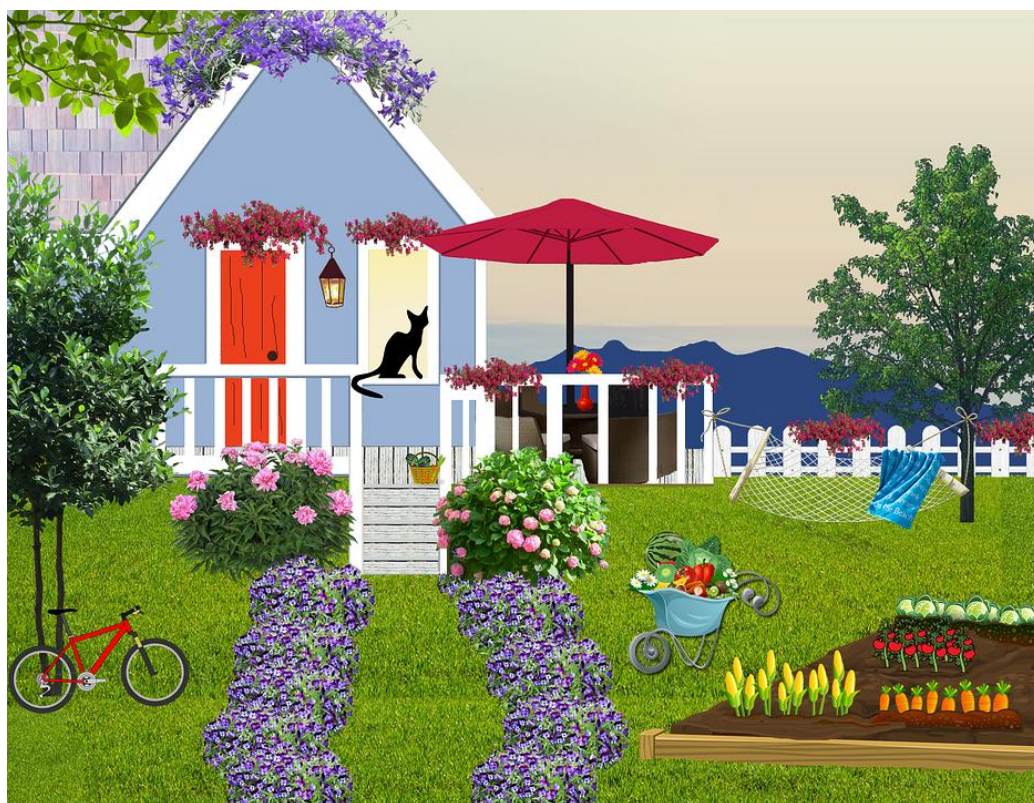
balcony - балкон  
French window – балконная дверь  
double casement window – двустворчатое окно  
single casement window – одностворчатое окно  
rolling shutters – рол ставни (опускающиеся жалюзи)  
window shutters (folding shutters) – ставни  
terrace – терраса, веранда  
steps – ступеньки  
fence – забор  
hedge – изгородь  
bush/shrub - куст  
rock garden – сад с декоративными каменными горками  
lawn – лужайка  
lawn sprinkler – машина для полива газонов  
paddling pool – лягушатник, детский бассейн  
deck chair – шезлонг  
sunshade – зонтик от солнца  
front garden – сад перед домом  
street lamp – уличный фонарь  
lantern - фонарь  
pavement (sidewalk) – тротуар  
litter bin (basket) – мусорный ящик (на улице)  
front door – парадный вход  
front steps – парадные ступеньки  
threshold – порог  
canopy – навес, тент (над входом)  
pergola, alcove – беседка  
hammock – гамак  
flower bed – клумба  
garden-bed/vegetable patch – грядка  
shed – сарай для инструментов

**Ex. 1.** Guess the word by its definition

- a type of bed made from a net or from a piece of strong material, with ropes at each end that are used to hang it between two trees, posts, etc.
- a lamp in a transparent case, often a metal case with glass sides, that has a handle, so that you can carry or fix it outside
- a structure through which smoke or steam is carried up away from a fire, etc. and through the roof of a building; the part of this that is above the roof

- an area of ground covered in short grass in a garden/yard or park, or used for playing a game on
- a structure made of wood or wire supported with posts that is put between two areas of land as a boundary, or around a garden/yard, field, etc.
- a platform that is built on the upstairs outside wall of a building, with a wall or rail around it.
- a row of bushes or small trees planted close together, usually along the edge of a field, garden/yard or road

**Ex. 2.** Describe the picture using the words from Vocabulary bank 3.



### **Task 6. Reading.**

My name is Catherine. My family and I live in a brick mansion in Highgate, to the north of London. Highgate is one of the most expensive London suburbs. It used to be a village until late Victorian times. The area has three ancient woods, many green parks, and even slopes. Highgate village has a collection of shops, pubs, restaurants and residential streets.

My house is located on a private road. It was originally built in 1901. It has five rooms downstairs. They are a living-room, a dining-room, a kitchen, a study and a guest room. Upstairs there are four bedrooms. Previous owners, my great grandparents, created a unique home that offers spacious living across two floors.

Outside of the house there is a back garden and a front garden with lots of rose bushes. The front garden is the face of the house, of course, however my true love is the back garden. It is my domain. I created a true English garden there. The classic English garden dates back to the first century A.D. when the Roman conquerors invaded Britain. It included symmetrical gravel walkways, carefully planted short hedges, park-like open lawn space, and a small kitchen garden with herbs and vegetables. Nowadays, it still retains most of these features. My garden has a big lawn with a walkway around it, raised flower beds close to the house for roses, hibiscus, lupine and herbs, a few apple-trees, a small cherry orchard in one of the corners and tall perfectly manicured hedges surrounding the garden. I even made my husband build a kitchen garden with an adjacent shed to store spades, rakes, watering pots, planting hatchets, garden shears, wellingtons and rubber gloves. On the left we have built a swing set for our children and in the far end of the garden we have an alcove with a tiny pond full of water lilies.

Though in the Middle Ages the shape of the garden rooms and planting beds was more rectangular and square, currently, the fashion is for soft lines and winding paths. However, I still want to add pyramid-shaped shrubs near the entrance for a more formal look.

Anyway, no matter what shapes, plants and flowers you choose for your English garden, you may be proud of the fact that you are carrying on a centuries-old tradition in your own backyard.

**Ex. 1. Comprehension task.**

1. Where does Catherine's family live?
2. What have you learnt about Highgate?
3. Where is Catherine's house located?
4. When was it built?
5. Who owned it then?
6. How many rooms are there in her house?
7. How many gardens does Catherine have?
8. What is the difference between the front and the back garden?
9. How old is the English garden tradition?
10. Describe the first English gardens.
11. What does Catherine have in her English garden?
12. What did she make her husband build in the garden?
13. What does she keep in the shed?
14. What do they have for their children in the garden?



15. What was the Middle Ages tendency of trimming plants and how is it different from the current trends?

16. Why does Catherine want to make pyramid-shaped shrubs near the entrance?

**Ex. 2.** Find English equivalents for the following in the text above.

Кирпичный особняк; холмы; жилая улица; уникальное жилье; просторный; кусты; «епархия»/владение; классический английский сад; дорожка, посыпанная гравием; аккуратно посаженный; травы; сохранить черты; вишневый сад; идеально постриженная живая изгородь; грабли; резиновые сапоги; садовые ножницы/секатор; качели; беседка; пруд; кувшинка; прямоугольный; квадратный; сглаженные очертания; извилистая тропинка; в форме пирамиды; продолжать традицию; задний двор.

- Innumerate the flowers mentioned in the text. Add at least five more names.
- Innumerate the trees planted in Catherine's garden. Add at least five more names.
- Innumerate the tools Catherine keeps in her shed. Translate them into Russian. What else can you have there?
- Prepare the text for summary and then retelling.

**Task 7. Speaking.**

- Describe your ideal garden.
- Prepare the project "A house of my dream".

## UNIT 3

### DAILY DUTIES AND ACTIVITIES

#### 3 A Household chores

**Grammar 1.** *Subordinate clauses of real condition. Subordinate clauses of time (If/When sb. + Verb in present tense, sb./sth. + Verb in present or future)*

**Ex. 1.** Make up sentences with clauses of condition according to the model.

**Model: Household chores/necessary.....we/want/comfort**

Household chores are necessary if we want to live in comfort.

**Books/interesting..... bring/joy**

If books are interesting, they bring us joy.

1. You/drive/fast....dangerous. 2. You/high temperature.....call/doctor. 3. Somebody/ring the doorbell....dog/bark. 4. She/help.... I/thank. 5. You/give advice...I/grateful. 6. You/wash the floor... I/a lollipop. 7. She/tell the truth... she/know. 8. We/call/a mender... a washing machine/fail to function. 9. You/assign/children/task...give/pocket-money. 10. I/help/garden... granny/be hurt.

**Ex. 2.** Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense form.

1. She (buy) the dress if she (not spend) all the money. 2. As soon as mom (get) home, she (start) making dinner. 3. What your mom (do) when she (come) home? 4. The servant (clean) the room as soon as the masters (be) out. 5. Granny (make) a cake if I (help) her with the flowers. 6. If we (be) at home tomorrow, we (watch) the program on TV. 7. My family (go) to the seaside as soon as my brother (pass) all the exams. 8. You (call) us if she (not come)? 9. She (not discover) the truth if you (hold) your tongue. 10. If you (help) me with the chores now, we (have time) to go to the cinema.

**2. Passive Voice with modal verbs (*Can be done/may be written/must be accomplished/should be read*)**

**Ex. 3.** Choose the verbs in the right column to suggest what must be done with the things in the left column.

Shirts	paper
Eggs	wash
Water	water
Meat	punish
Floors	walk
Watch	sweep
Letter	starch
Mistakes	roast
Car	paint
Door	fix
Picture	boil
Criminal	write
Walls	correct
Dog	take
Flowers	fry

**Ex. 4.** Change the sentences into Passive.

1. You must obey the traffic rules. 2. Bill must pay the bill. 3. They can give some information about the accident. 4. Tom must read a lot of books before school starts again. 5. He may not pass the exam today. 6. The children can draw beautiful pictures. 7. Sara must learn biology. 8. Poor people cannot spend a lot of money. 9. We may solve the problem. 10. You should teach the dog to fetch the bone. 11. You shouldn't make fun of the crippled. 12. We must put an end to this quarrel. 13. Firemen must rescue people from fire. 14. She can afford to buy this dress. 15. You may use your phone only after the exam.

**Vocabulary bank 1**

Household chores/duties/responsibilities

to sweep the floor  
to wash/mop the floor  
to vacuum  
to dust the furniture  
to take out the garbage  
to set the table  
to clear the table  
to wash/do the dishes  
to clean up/tidy up the room  
to make the bed  
to do the laundry  
to iron clothes  
to hang up/out the washing  
to mow the lawn  
to do the cleaning  
to do the repairs  
to water the plants  
to take care of pets  
to go shopping  
to prepare a meal

Labour-saving devices and cleaning equipment

washing machine  
vacuum cleaner  
dish-washer

sewing machine  
mower  
broom  
floor-cloth  
mop  
dustbin  
ironing board  
cleanser  
powder

Useful verbs and expressions

to fulfill chores  
to share responsibilities  
to clear up a mess  
to get out of order/to fail to operate/function  
to help sb about the house  
to put sth in its place  
thorough cleaning

**Task 1. Vocabulary work. Exercises.**

**Ex. 1.** Match the names of household objects with the given household chores. Use the matched pairs in the sentences, following the grammar pattern.

Pattern: *A carpet beater must be used for beating carpets*

a vacuum cleaner	washing up
a sewing machine	ironing
a mower	refrigerating food
a refrigerator/fridge	mixing foodstuffs
a boiler	mowing the grass/lawn
an electric iron	making and mending clothes
a dish washer	heating a flat
a mixer	vacuuming

**Ex. 2.** Choose one of the words from the box to complete the sentences below.

broom	chore	laundry	mow	litter	water	dustbin
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1. Unlike my sister who is a shopaholic, shopping is a real \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ the lawn every week in summer.
3. My new boss is setting new rules, hiring and firing lots of people. Well, you know what they say – a new \_\_\_\_\_ sweeps clean.
4. My neighbour went on holiday and left me the key to feed her cat and \_\_\_\_\_ the houseplants.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ day is the only exciting day in the life of clothes.
6. The first three times I cooked my special cake you threw it in the \_\_\_\_\_, and now you are saying that you love it!
7. I don't want to find myself one day in an orange uniform picking up \_\_\_\_\_ along the highway.

**Ex. 3.** Read the sentences and choose the right words.

1. Mum cleans the car / flowers. 2. Dad prepares a good lunch / carpet. 3. My sister likes to make the beds / dishwasher. 4. I often clear the table / hamster cage and then I load / feed the dishwasher. 5. Can you please water the plants / cupboard? 6. My brother often vacuums the dog / carpets. 7. My father is a good homekeeper, he can cook good meals / tables and he goes shopping / skiing very often. 8. "Paul, please hang up the beds / washing!" 9. "Paula, please walk the dog / hamster!" 10. In winter we like to shovel the floor / snow.

**Ex. 4.** Use the given word combinations to finish the sentences.

1. My bother hates ... (clean the bathroom). 2. My mom never ... (prepare breakfast), it's my dad's job. 3. Who... (water the plants) in your family? 4. I ... (go shopping) with my friends today, so I won't have time for ... (tidy up). 5. My wife and I always share household duties, I ... (empty the dustbin) and she does everything else. 6. I have run out of quarters, so now I ... (do the laundry), will you lend me a few? 7. ... (mop the floor) you need a floor-cloth, a mop and a bucket with water. 8. My mom has asked me ... (lay the table) for the guests. 9. I am a waitress, my job is just ... (clear the tables) and get food orders for the clients. 10. You have spilled juice, so you ... (vacuum the carpet).

## **Task 2. Reading1**

### **Sharing responsibilities in a family**

People all over the world know that household chores are necessary if they want to live healthily and in comfort. There is a stereotype that it is the wife's responsibility to do all the housework, while a typical husband as a typical breadwinner goes to work and earns money. Occasionally, he makes his contribution

by cleaning his car or fixing the furniture over the weekend, literally by driving in a nail. However, I think, that the responsibility must be shared, like we do it in our family.

My name is Nina. My family moved to Britain more than fifteen years ago. I was two years old at the time and my baby brother, Nicolas, was not yet born. We changed sunny Bulgaria for foggy Britain, but it was worth it.

The British are all into DIY, meaning do-it-yourself way of living. They try to make furniture for their houses, put tiles themselves and so many other things. My parents willingly followed the pattern and taught their children to act likewise.

Mama goes shopping and makes food for the family. She is a great cook. When I have time after studies I help her in the kitchen. She is also responsible for ironing; she says she just doesn't trust us to do it well enough. Papa vacuums the carpets and washes the dishes. His main responsibility is the technical stuff. My duty is to wash the floor, while my brother, who is fourteen now, sweeps the floor and dusts the furniture. Cleaning the bathroom is the worst of chores, so we do it in turns. When it's my turn or my brother's, we may toss a coin and try our luck. Usually, he gets lucky more often than I do.

Luckily, we live in a flat and not in a country mansion, so no garden – no digging, planting and weeding. However, we have a dog, Potter. Technically, it's my brother's dog as he asked our parents to buy it for him. Back then he was crazy about Harry Potter books, so that explains the choice of the name. So, he is responsible for feeding and walking, though Dad steps in, when Nicolas refuses to get up early in the morning.

My point is, when chores are divided between many people they can be accomplished much faster. Our parents assign chores to us so that we can learn new skills and become more independent. Moreover, this routine helps to build trust and make our family happy.

**Ex. 1.** Read the text and find the sentences with the grammar constructions as in Grammar 1 and 2.

**Ex. 2.** Transcribe the words from the story and practice their pronunciation. Consult the dictionary.

Healthily, stereotype, typical, earn, contribution, nail, foggy, likewise, ironing, stuff, worst, toss, digging, weeding, explain, choice, accomplish, routine.

**Ex. 3.** Find in the story the English for:

Жить в комфорте, работа по дому, зарабатывать деньги, вносить свой вклад, чинить мебель, забить гвоздь, переехать в (страну), младший брат, это того стоило, жить по принципу сделай всё сам, мастерить мебель, класть плитку, поступать так же, технические вопросы, по очереди, бросать жребий, попытать удачу, копать, полоть сорняки, формально, выгуливать собаку, отказываться, приходить на выручку/вмешиваться, я считаю, давать задание, выполнить (задание), приобрести навыки, повседневная работа.

**Ex. 4.** Derive nouns and adjectives where possible from the given words.

Choose, contribute, depend, assign, occasion, responsible, luck, refuse, skill.

**Ex. 5.** Look at these pairs of words, state the difference in their meaning and pronunciation.

Stuff, staff

Chore, choir

Born, burn

Luck, lark

Weed, weird

Buy, bye

**Ex. 6.** Answer the questions.

1. Why are the household chores necessary?
2. What stereotype is there about household responsibilities?
3. When did Nina's family move to Britain?
4. Is she glad that they changed sunny Bulgaria for foggy Britain?
5. How does Nina describe British attitude towards household activities?
6. What are her mother's/father's/brother's duties?
7. What are Nina's duties about the house?
8. What is the worst chore according to Nina?
9. Why do Nina and her brother toss a coin?
10. Do they have a pet?
11. Whose pet is it? Who is responsible for it?
12. Why was it named Potter?
13. What is Nina's opinion about the division of duties?

**Ex. 7.** Retell the text.

### Task 3. *Speaking*

Talk about your household chores:

- 1) Who does what in your home? Who does the most chores in your family?
- 2) What are your duties? Say, how often you do different chores (always – often – sometimes – seldom – never).
- 3) What chores do you dislike the most?
- 4) Are there any chores that you actually like doing?
- 5) What are the typical family duties for a teenager?
- 6) Who will fulfill chores in your future family?
- 7) What is an ideal situation with chores in a family?
- 8) At what age can a child be assigned chores?
- 9) Did you have to do chores when you were a child? If yes, which ones?
- 10) Should a child be given pocket money for doing chores?
- 11) Do you sometimes avoid doing chores?
- 12) Do you ever hire someone to help you with chores?

### Task 4. *Developing creativity.*

- Find a few rhymes for the following words:

Broom

Bed

Drawer

Chore

Mop

Basket

- Read the children's poem by Jane Yolen and Mark Teague. Practice its good reading.

#### **How do dinosaurs clean their rooms?**

*by Jane Yolen and Mark Teague*

How does a dinosaur clean up his room?  
With a big **bucket loader**, or **shovel**, or broom?  
Does he **stick** all his teddy bears under his bed,  
Or **shove** them all into his **closet** instead?  
Does he put **dirty socks** in the back of his drawers?  
Does he hide his old **jammies** behind bathroom doors?



No, a dinosaur doesn't. He does all his chores.  
He picks up his toys, and he puts them **in rows**,  
And into the **hamper** he throws dirty clothes.  
And all the **ripped** paper goes into the **basket**  
Before either Mama or Papa can ask it.

- Translate the words in bold type.
- Try to make a poetic translation of the poem in Russian. (See the example)

### **ПОРЯДОЧНЫЙ динозаврик**

Как динозаврик порядок наводит?  
Метлой или тряпкою по полу водит?  
Прячет игрушки себе под кровать?  
Или в чулан, чтоб потом поискать?  
Грязные вещи бросает не в таз,  
А прям на виду всем напоказ?  
Конечно же нет. Динозаврик опрятный,  
Порядок наводит он невероятный:  
Игрушки в рядок, носки сразу в стирку,  
Всё будто навье, хоть наклеивай бирку.  
И мусор он даже сразу выносит,  
Прежде чем мама об этом попросит

## **3 B Daily routine**

### **Vocabulary bank 2**

to wake up  
to lie in bed  
to get up  
to do morning exercises  
to go for a run/to go jogging  
to take a shower  
to comb/do one's hair  
to brush one's teeth  
to apply make-up

to get dressed  
to make/have breakfast  
to go to school  
to set off to work  
to take/catch the bus  
to have lunch  
to have a snack  
to take a nap  
to study for exams  
to chat with friends  
to hang out with friends  
to listen to music  
to play sports  
to practise running/swimming  
to attend keep-fit classes  
to do the homework  
to watch TV  
to surf the Internet  
to stay up late/to keep late hours  
to go to bed  
to fall asleep  
to sleep like a log

**Task 4. Vocabulary work. Exercises.**

**Ex. 1.** Read the sentences and choose the right words.

1. She usually does the dishes/her hair after breakfast. 2. I never have lunch/wake up before 5 am. 3. My brother is in a soccer team. He attends/practises soccer every day. 4. Every morning I set off/away to work at about 8 am. 5. Good parents should teach their kids how to pull out/brush teeth properly. 6. In order to look fresh in the morning you should apply little make-up/wake-up. 7. I overslept and now I am afraid I will not be able to find/catch my bus to get to work in time. 8. I feel a little bit hungry. Why not have a snack/snake? 9. After the alarm-clock goes off I like to lay/lie in bed for awhile. 10. The party is in three hours, so I am going to the hairdresser to comb/do my hair.

**Ex. 2.** Make up sentences in Present Simple Tense using the given doers and actions.

**Model:** *Mike/go jogging*

*Mike goes jogging every morning before breakfast.*

1. Sara/wake up. 2. Mom and Dad/set off to work. 3. I/go to bed. 4. My sister/lie in bed. 5. A good neighbour/listen to music. 6. A student/stay up late. 7. My son/sleep like a log. 8. Granny/take a nap. 9. Students of our faculty/have a snack. 10. My baby brother/fall asleep.

**Ex. 3.** You are given the beginning and the ending of a story. Make up a story in Past Simple Tense about Paddington. Use the active vocabulary.

**One morning Paddington got out of bed on the wrong side...**

**... That was a very close call.**

### **Task 5. Reading 2**

#### **A day in the life of The Queen – her daily routine**

(adapted and abridged)

*By Victoria Howard*

Queen Elizabeth II, who is the longest-reigning British monarch in history, is busy from morning until midnight. Rising at around 8.30 am, Her Majesty is greeted by the sounds of the bagpipes each morning at nine, as a piper plays on the terrace beneath her apartment at Buckingham Palace. She usually takes a bath before having breakfast in her apartment alone, and it is usually Cornflakes and fresh or dried fruit.

Before any of the fun starts, The Queen takes her time to read the daily newspapers. Then it's down to the 'fan mail'. Her Majesty can receive over 300 letters from the public every single day, and she makes it her personal mission to choose a few which she would like to reply to each morning, usually taking a random sample.

Then, it is time to open the contents of the famous 'Red Boxes' full of important Cabinet documents, telegrams and state papers, which The Queen must read, approve and sign.

In contrast to a morning sat at her desk, The Queen often spends her mornings out in the UK, undertaking engagements. She is usually accompanied by her husband, The Duke of Edinburgh. The couple visit venues across the country, sometimes this is up to three visits before lunch!

When the clock is only reading 11, it's time for Her Majesty to attend meetings. The Queen dedicates one-on-one time with special guests, such as overseas

ambassadors, High Commissioners, and senior members of the British and Commonwealth Armed Forces. These usually last no more than 20 minutes.

On some occasions, she will attend award ceremonies to hand out prizes and awards. After all that hard work, it's time for a lunch break, which The Queen often chooses to take privately. A typical lunch, served at 1pm, would be fish and vegetables.

Once lunch is over, it is often time for The Queen to go out and about. The Queen manages to attend hundreds of Royal engagements each year ranging from visits to schools, military units, newly opened hospitals, and charity headquarters.

When travelling outside of London, The Queen will use the Royal helicopter, or RAF aircraft for the ease and speed. If a visit is to be an entire day, Elizabeth will use the Royal Train, which functions as a portable palace.

Family visits will be booked in advance – there is no ‘dropping by’ at Buckingham Palace because mummy, granny or auntie is The Queen!

Afternoon tea is usually taken at 4pm, and the kitchens send up Earl Grey tea, scones, and a few varieties of sandwich. This gives a much needed break from a busy schedule, but it is not long before she is working again.

The Queen also finds time to look after her canine friends. As an animal lover since childhood, The Queen currently owns four dogs! Her Majesty likes to travel with the corgis as much as possible, looking after them herself, despite sometimes a busy schedule.

But dogs are not The Queen's only love, as she is a keen owner and breeder of racehorses. At the weekend, when the Sovereign is at Windsor, she can ride one of her favourite horses through Windsor Great Park. This is another way The Queen ‘gets away’ from the stresses of her job and relax.

As the day comes to an end, The Queen still has much to do. Once a week, usually on a Wednesday at 6:30pm, Elizabeth will meet with The Prime Minister. This confidential meeting is held in private.

At 7:30pm, The Queen will take the time to read the report of the day's parliamentary proceedings. Perhaps it is now that she has her favourite drink – gin and dubonnet.

The dinner again is usually eaten on her own. Her Majesty prefers a carb-free dinner: no potatoes, rice or pasta. For dessert, she is fond of Windsor-grown white peaches.

It's now around 9pm, and it's party time for The Queen, as her evenings are regularly used to host official receptions, alongside the members of the Royal Family, at Buckingham Palace.

We know Her Majesty watches TV, and Downton Abbey was one of her favourites, where she tried to spot mistakes. So, it seems The Queen is just like us, and sits down to watch the latest series, when she can, to relax.

The Queen manages the balance between her public and private duties.

**Ex.1.** Transcribe the words from the story and practice their pronunciation. Consult the dictionary.

Reign, monarch, Majesty, bagpipe, beneath, Buckingham, cornflakes, receive, public, single, mission, random, sample, contents, approve, sign, contrast, engagement, accompany, Duke, Edinburgh, couple, venue, dedicate, overseas, ambassador, commissioner, senior, Commonwealth, award, privately, range, charity, headquarter, helicopter, aircraft, ease, entire, day, royal, portable, advance, earl grey, scones, variety, sandwich, schedule, canine, sovereign, Windsor, confidential, parliamentary, proceedings, dubonnet, pasta, dessert, peach.

**Ex. 2.** Find in the story the English for:

Полночь, волынщик, сухофрукты, случайный выбор, государственные документы, подписать, выполнять обязательства, сопровождать, место проведения мероприятия, посещать мероприятия, посвящать время личным встречам с кем-либо, зарубежные послы, верховный комиссар, Британское содружество наций, церемония награждения, раздавать/вручать награды и призы, перерыв на обед, заниматься делами вне дома, варьироваться с... до..., военная часть/подразделение, BBC Великобритании, целый день, дворец на колесах, обговаривать встречу заранее, заглянуть в гости, тетушка, бергамот, плотное расписание, собаки, рьяный/любящий, коннозаводчик/коневод, кататься верхом на лошади, снять стресс, конфиденциальная встреча, заседания парламента, безуглеводный, персик с белой мякотью, заметить ошибки, соблюдать баланс.

**Ex. 3.** Complete this table. Include all possible forms you can think of, including negative forms.

Verb	Noun	Adjective	Adverb
	monarch		
		daily	
choose			
approve			
sign			

	engagement		
	company		
dedicate			
			privately
	charity		
		royal	
		portable	
	variety		
		busy	
			currently
own			
		possible	
	sovereign		
proceed			
		favourite	
receive			

**Ex. 4.** Find the equivalents for the missing titles.

**Monarch**, царь, царица, король, королева

**Duke**, герцогиня, граф, графиня, виконт, барон, баронесса, князь, княгиня

**Prime-minister**, президент, вице-президент, министр, заместитель министра, посол

### Note!

#### Обращения к титулованным особам:

Монарх – Your Majesty!

Супруг(а) монарха и наследники престола – Your Royal Highness! (Ваше Королевское Высочество!)

Герцог(иня) – Your Grace! (Ваша Светлость!)

Архи(епископ) – My Lord! (Ваше Высоко(Преосвященство)!)

Посол – Your Excellency! (Ваше Превосходительство!)

**Ex. 5.** Summarize the text about Queen Elizabeth II in 20-25 sentences.

**Ex. 6.** Ask 10-15 sentences to the text for your group-mates to answer.

**Ex. 7.** Retell the text.

## **Task 6. *Speaking***

- Look at the daily schedule of two famous people. Use the information to tell about Alan Brazil's and Mark Wahlberg's usual day.

### **1) Alan Brazil – a Scottish broadcaster and former football player**

3.40am – Alarm goes  
3.45am – Jill goes down and gets his Frosties (sometimes a toasted roll)  
5.30am – 'Billy the cab' arrives  
6.00am – Starts work  
7.30am – Sausage sandwich  
10.30am – Thinks about lunch  
11.00am – Visits The Wheatsheaf in Borough Market  
1.00pm – Heads to the city, second bottle of wine  
3.30pm – Food, wine, sing-song  
7.30pm – Quick stop in Sports Bar and Grill/Marriott  
8.30pm – Watch the news and sport, bed

### **2) Mark Wahlberg – a Hollywood actor**

2.30am – Wake up  
2.45am – Prayer time  
3.15am – Breakfast  
3.40am-5.15am – Workout  
5.30am – Post-workout meal  
6.00am – Shower  
7.30am – Golf  
8.00am – Snack  
9.30am – Cryochamber recovery  
10.30am – Snack  
11.00am – Family time/meetings/work calls  
1.00pm – Lunch  
2.00pm – Meetings/work calls  
3.00pm – Pick up kids at school  
3.30pm – Snack  
4.00pm – Workout  
5.00pm – Shower  
5.30pm – Dinner/family time  
7.30pm – Bed

- Make up your own schedule and tell the group about your daily routine.

### 3 C    Leisure time

#### Vocabulary bank 3

##### Phrasal verbs:

take up – become interested in a particular activity and spend time doing it

take to – start to like sth/sb; start doing sth as a habit

join in – participate, take part

give up – stop doing sth you do regularly

eat out – eat at a restaurant

carry on – continue

##### Word patterns:

bored with

crazy about

interested in

keen on

popular with

good at

feel like

listen to

take part in

##### Word formation:

entertain – entertainment – entertaining

music – musical – musician

please – pleasure – pleased – pleasant

play – player – playful

gamble – gambler – gambling

compete – competition – competitive – competitor

rival – rivalry

##### Prepositional phrases:

for fun

on the radio

on TV/CD

on the Internet

at the concert/cinema/movies/theatre

on stage



## Task 7. Vocabulary work. Exercises.

**Ex. 1.** Read the sentences and decide which answer best fits each gap.

1. Last year my granny taught me knitting and I decided to take it \_\_\_\_\_ as a hobby.  
A. off                      B. up                      C. away
2. If you want to play with other children, just ask and they will let you join \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in                      B. out                      C. up
3. Many people were leaving the concert, but the musician carried \_\_\_\_\_ playing.  
A. in                      B. out                      C. on
4. I have decided to give \_\_\_\_\_ hang gliding as a dangerous hobby.  
A. up                      B. away                      C. out
5. My boyfriend asked all my family to eat \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. off                      B. in                      C. out
6. I took \_\_\_\_\_ alpine skiing as soon as I tried it.  
A. up                      B. to                      C. on

**Ex. 2.** Use the word in capitals at the end of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap.

1. When he has time and money, Ned likes \_\_\_\_\_ on    GAMBLE  
horses.
2. You have to practise a lot if you want to become a \_\_\_\_\_.    MUSIC
3. This show is to become the best \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the year.    MUSIC  
ENTERTAIN
4. I hate playing tennis with Steve. He is too \_\_\_\_\_.    COMPETE
5. I know you are not very \_\_\_\_\_ that in-laws are  
coming, but at least try to sound \_\_\_\_\_.    PLEASE  
PLEASE
6. Last Friday I became a witness of a fierce \_\_\_\_\_  
between two basketball teams.    RIVAL
7. They presented me with a \_\_\_\_\_ little dog.    PLAY

**Ex. 3.** Fill in the texts with prepositions.

of	to	with	without	into	along
----	----	------	---------	------	-------

In my leisure time, I usually listen \_\_\_\_\_ music or play sports. I really love music and can't imagine my life \_\_\_\_\_ it. After long hours \_\_\_\_\_ studying and

working, listening to music makes me relax and happy. I often listen to foreign songs, which is an interesting and easy way to learn English. As for playing sports, this activity makes me healthy. Riding the bike \_\_\_\_\_ the street next to my house and playing table tennis \_\_\_\_\_ family or friends are my favorite activities. Moreover, I always try to make sport activities \_\_\_\_\_ my weekly habits. In short, all my free time activities bring me a lot of benefits and happiness.

on (4)	in	out (2)	to (2)	off
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In my free time I really like to draw, jump \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the couch, and listen \_\_\_\_\_ Korean pop music. I also like spinning \_\_\_\_\_ the carpet \_\_\_\_\_ one knee, it's fun because if you spin very fast, you will be thrown somewhere, It's like flying! Sometimes I go \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends. Hanging \_\_\_\_\_ with friends is always fun! We laugh and play a lot, dance \_\_\_\_\_ the music, make videos and share them \_\_\_\_\_ Youtube channel. I am not interested \_\_\_\_\_ reading, it seem a boring activity.

### Task 8. Reading 3

You are going to read a text about types of leisure activities. Eleven parts have been removed from the sentences of the text. Choose from A-K the one which fits each gap 1-11.

#### *Types of leisure*

*Active leisure* activities involve the exertion of physical or mental energy. **1.** \_\_\_\_\_. High-impact activities such as kick-boxing and soccer consume much energy and are competitive. Some active leisure activities involve almost no physical activity, but **2.** \_\_\_\_\_. Active leisure and recreation overlap significantly.

*Passive leisure* activities are those **3.** \_\_\_\_\_, such as going to the cinema, watching television, or gambling on slot machines. Some leisure experts discourage these types of leisure activity, on the grounds that they do not provide the benefits offered by active leisure activities. For example, **4.** \_\_\_\_\_. Nevertheless, passive leisure activities are a good way of relaxing for many people.

People who work indoors and **5.** \_\_\_\_\_ can add physical activity to their lives by doing sports during their leisure time, such as playing a ball game, going camping, hiking or fishing. On the other hand, people **6.** \_\_\_\_\_ may prefer to spend their free time doing quiet, relaxing activities, such as reading books or magazines or watching TV. Some people find that **7.** \_\_\_\_\_ are relaxing hobbies.

Free time is organized in many schools and institutions. Schools may offer many 8. \_\_\_\_\_. Other institutions such as retirement homes and hospitals also offer activities such as clubs and meetings 9. \_\_\_\_\_.

Most people like socializing with friends for dinner or a drink after a hard day at work. For many young people, having a regular night out a week is 10. \_\_\_\_\_, whether it is joining friends for a drink in a pub, dining out in a restaurant, watching a film, playing video games or dancing the night away at a club.

Some people do leisure activities that also 11. \_\_\_\_\_. Many people also study part-time in evening university or college courses, both for the love of learning, and to help their career prospects.

- A. extracurricular activities including hobby groups, sports activities, and choirs
- B. Low-impact physical activities include walking and yoga, which expend little energy and have little contact or competition.
- C. collecting stamps, postcards, badges, model cars, planes or ships, bottles, or antiques
- D. have a longer-term goal
- E. for playing games or simply organized periods for conversation
- F. spend most of their time sitting and doing sedentary office work
- G. do require a substantial mental effort, such as playing chess or painting a picture
- H. acting in a community drama (an active leisure activity) could build a person's skills or self-confidence.
- I. a normal part of their free time
- J. whose jobs involve a lot of physical activity
- K. in which a person does not exert any significant physical or mental energy

### **Task 9. *Speaking***

➤ Choose leisure activities from the list to describe your free time. Complete the list of activities if necessary.

- Go to the cinema/movies
- Watch TV
- Spend time with family
- Go/hang out with friends
- Surf the internet
- Play video games
- Play a musical instrument
- Listen to music

- Read
- Write
- Go to the park
- Go to cultural locations and events
- Go shopping
- Cook
- Study something
- Art and crafts
- Gardening
- Exercise and play a sport

➤ Pair up with your group-mate to make up a dialogue about your leisure time.

## **UNIT 4**

### **FOOD**

#### **4 A Meals**

##### **Vocabulary bank 1**

➤ Translate the words and match the foods to the categories in the table below

peach  
 pork  
 strawberry  
 apricot  
 blackberry  
 lamb  
 pumpkin  
 salmon  
 banana  
 apple  
 pear  
 eggplant/aubergine  
 plum  
 carrot  
 cherry  
 blueberry  
 watermelon  
 melon

trout  
 fig  
 tomato  
 cucumber  
 ham  
 beet/beetroot  
 chicken  
 squash  
 asparagus  
 beef  
 cauliflower  
 cabbage  
 veal  
 duck  
 raspberry  
 broccoli  
 celery  
 lime  
 tuna  
 orange  
 pineapple

MEAT	FISH	VEGETABLES	FRUIT
...			

Dairy products: milk, skimmed milk, butter, cheese, cottage cheese

Desserts: chocolate, jam, honey, biscuit, cream, peanut butter, cake, bun, muffin, doughnut, pancake

Cereals: rice, buckwheat, wheat, rye, corn, barley, pearl barley, oat, semolina

Beverages/Non-alcohol drinks: tea, coffee, juice, mineral water, soda, fizzy drink

Spirits: vodka, whisky, cognac, wine, rum, gin, vermouth, ale, beer, brandy, champagne

- Translate the verbs in group A and use them to list the ways you can cook the food in group B

A. roast	B. potatoes
boil	chicken
bake	shrimps
grill	eggs
fry	rice
steam	steak
smoke	beans
scramble	vegetables
broil	salmon
stew	pie
mash	fruit
mince	meat

➤ What is your favourite way to eat the foods in group B?

### **Task 1 Vocabulary work. Exercises.**

**Ex. 1.** Circle the odd word out.

lean – scrambled – red	<b>meat</b>
rye – wholegrain – loose	<b>bread</b>
table – roasted – rock	<b>salt</b>
still – sparkling – pasteurized	<b>water</b>
icing – brown – pickled	<b>sugar</b>
steamed – strong – artificial	<b>flavour</b>
mashed – boiled – smoked	<b>potatoes</b>
candied – sun-dried – pickled	<b>tomatoes</b>

**Ex. 2.** Complete the collocations.

*Meat, sun-dried, skimmed, mashed, roast, cottage, dark, toasted*

1. There's some sliced cheese and ham in the fridge if you want to make a \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich.
2. You'll need some butter and milk to make the \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes.
3. In order to make \_\_\_\_\_ balls you need minced meat.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ chocolate is healthier than milk chocolate.
5. I love \_\_\_\_\_ beef sandwiches.
6. Don't forget to buy some olives and a jar of \_\_\_\_\_ tomatoes.
7. Emma loves snacking on \_\_\_\_\_ cheese and crackers.

8. We have soy milk left, but no \_\_\_\_\_ milk.

**Ex. 3.** Fill in the verbs in their correct form: put, keep, cut, burn.

1. Regular exercise helps you \_\_\_\_\_ off calories.
2. Lisa has \_\_\_\_\_ on 5 kilos since she started college.
3. Jane is trying to \_\_\_\_\_ her weight down so she can fit into her wedding dress.
4. You'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ down your salt intake if you want to stay healthy.

## **Task 2 Reading 1**

### **Meals**

Every person starts his or her day with breakfast. In Russia people may have anything for breakfast: sandwiches, biscuits, buns, fried eggs, sausage, tea or coffee. The English breakfast is a little different. It usually consists of one or two fried eggs, grilled sausages, bacon, tomatoes and mushrooms. The English have tea with milk and toasts with butter and marmalade. Or they may have corn flakes with milk and sugar or porridge.

At one o'clock the English have lunch, which is the biggest meal of the day. It may consist of a meat or fish course with soft drinks (juice, lemonade, mineral water and others) and a sweet course.

A Russian person has dinner at 2 or 3 o'clock. It is the most substantial meal of the day. It usually consists of 3 courses: a starter (salad, vegetables, cheese, etc.), soup (borsch, chicken soup or cabbage soup), the main course (steaks, chops, cutlets or fish with garnish) with bread, and the dessert (pies, pancakes, something sweet). At 4 or 5 the Russians may have a bite: waffles, cakes, biscuits with juice, tea, cocoa or something of the kind.

In Great Britain they have dinner at 6 or 7 o'clock. It may be soup, a roast meat with roast potatoes or vegetables. Some people prefer to eat out in a café or a restaurant. Also "Fish and Chips" shops with their take-away food are very popular, as well as pubs which serve tasty meals and different alcoholic (beer, wine) and non-alcoholic drinks.

Supper in Russia is a big meal too. But in England it is just a small snack – a glass of milk with biscuits at ten or an omelette, or sausages, etc.

In Russia different pickles and home-made preserves are traditional and still very popular.

**Ex. 1.** Comprehension task.

1. What does Russian breakfast include?

2. What does English breakfast consist of?
3. When do the English have lunch? What may it consist of?
4. What is the most substantial meal of the day in Russia?
5. What are the three courses that Russian dinner includes?
6. What do Russians have for a bite?
7. What do they have for dinner in Great Britain?
8. What are the options in GB for eating out?
9. How is Russian supper different from English one?
10. Do they make home-made preserves in Britain?

**Ex. 2.** Retell the text.

**Grammar 1**      *Nouns. Category of number.*

**Identical forms for the singular and for the plural:**

a deer – two deer

a sheep – ten sheep

a species – five species

a fish – four fish

**also** some kinds of fish: a carp, a pike, a salmon, a trout

a fruit – many fruit

The form **fishes** and **fruits** denote different kinds of fish and fruit and are rarely used.

**Ex.1.** Read and translate the sentences. Comment on the meaning of the words in bold type.

**A.**

1. The fishermen are out in all weathers. If you don't catch **any fish**, there's no pay. 2. There are **carp, trout, pike** in this river. 3. The largest of all **fish** is the Whale Shark. This sea giant is quite harmless. It eats only tiny **shrimp and fish**. 4. He studies **the fishes** of the Atlantic. 5. He has a big collection of minerals, insects and **fishes**.

**B.**

1. **Fruit** is rich in mineral salts and vitamins. 2. What **fruits** do you cultivate here? 3. To make a fruit salad we shall need different **fruits**. 4. The strawberry is a beautiful and delicious **fruit**. 5. A fruitarian is a person who eats only **fruit**.

**Ex. 2.** Translate into English.

1. В этой реке много рыбы. 2. Рыба проплывает большие расстояния. 3. Рыба более полезна, чем мясо. 4. Моя любимая еда — рыба с жареным картофелем.



5. Рыбаки поймали полдюжины форелей. 6. Посмотри, как красиво плавают рыбки в пруду! 7. — Сколько рыб ты поймал в воскресенье? — Ни одной, но я получил удовольствие от рыбалки. 8. Англия ввозит много фруктов. Их доставляют из Франции, Испании, Израиля. 9. Вымой фрукты и положи их в вазу. 10. На Сицилии растут различные цитрусовые фрукты. 11. Абрикос — король фруктов. Это очень полезный фрукт. 12. Для многих людей фрукты очень дорогие, они не могут позволить их себе каждый день. 13. Различные фрукты используются в косметологии. 14. Фрукты полезны, в них много витаминов и минеральных солей. 15. На наших рынках сейчас продается много экзотических фруктов. 16. На третье у нас будут фрукты и мороженое.

**Note!**

Deer – venison  
Sheep – lamb, mutton  
Pig – pork  
Hen – chicken

**Task 3. Speaking 1**

➤ Read the opinions of people of different age about their healthy diet.

**Monica, 35**

In ancient times eating was simple. People ate food from trees or hunted it. They ate when they were hungry and stopped when they were full. Now, food comes in cans and boxes with complicated labels and food additives. So I try to be a healthy eater. I am a vegetarian. I abstain from various kinds of meat and fish. I survive on greens, fruit and vegetables. Unlike me, my sister Beth is a meat-eater. She can't imagine her life without animal protein, while I think it's cruel to kill lives to satisfy your appetite.

**Stefani, 19**

I am a college student. I have always been a bit plump. Now, I want to lose weight. I am on a low-fat diet. I eat mainly pasta, cereals and crisps. But the weight won't go down. My doctor says that I consume more calories than necessary because I never feel full and constantly nibble on something. He recommends adding fat and protein early in the day. A good breakfast of scrambled eggs and mushrooms will mean that I will eat less during the day.

**Daniel, 53**

I admit, I am a snacker. I nibble non-stop to keep my energy up. It may be pizza, sweets, cheese, sandwiches, and so on. My life style has never been very healthy, but I have never gained weight. Until now. My belly has started growing. My wife says it's all because of beer and no exercises. My son, who is a sportsman, agrees. He keeps on saying, "Dad, all these mini-meals and snacks in front of TV are going to kill you one day". I understand that the diet must be well-balanced. But there is nothing better than a pint of cold beer and a sandwich during your favourite TV show!

- Make a list of new vocabulary from the texts.
- Find the following words in the texts and use them in sentences of your own.

Воздерживать от; сытый; худеть; постоянно жевать; здоровый образ жизни; сбалансированное питание.

- Make up dialogues, using the information from the texts.
  - Monica and her sister
  - Stefani and her dietician
  - Daniel and his wife/son

- Answer the questions:

- 1) What kind of food do you like/dislike?
- 2) Do you like sweet, salty or spicy food?
- 3) What vegetables and fruit do you eat?
- 4) What vegetables and fruit have you never tasted?
- 5) What food do you never eat? Why?
- 6) Are you a vegetarian? Do you understand their choice?
- 7) Are there any foods you are allergic to?
- 8) Have you ever eaten dog food or cat food or insects?
- 9) What do you usually eat for breakfast?
- 10) Do you usually eat a box lunch?
- 11) What time do you eat dinner?
- 12) How long before bedtime do you stop eating?
- 13) What do you eat with your rice? with your bread? with your meat or fish?
- 14) What is the longest time you've gone without food? without water? Why?
- 15) Have you ever worried about your weight?
- 16) Do you know of an effective diet?
- 17) Did you try to diet? How did it work?
- 18) Have you ever lost weight? How?
- 19) Do you try to keep track of your calories?

- 20) If you lose weight, do you reward yourself? How?
- 21) What is a healthy diet for you?
- 22) What are your favourite snacks?
- 23) How often do you eat snacks?
- 24) What kind of potato chips do you like best?
- 25) What brand and flavor of ice cream do you like?

➤ Follow the model of the texts and tell about your diet and food consumption.

## 4 B Cooking.

### Vocabulary bank 2

➤ Match the verb with its definition

add	to cut meat into slices.
bake	to coat with oil or butter.
beat	to put a fine substance through a sieve so as to remove lumps or large particles.
blend	to cover an object or surface with small drops or particles of a substance.
boil	to measure the weight (grams, ounces or pounds) of something.
broil	to cut into thin or wide portions that are of similar size.
burn	to cut into small pieces, generally used with vegetables.
carve	to mix two or more substances so they combine together. Often done in an appliance called a blender which has quickly rotating blades
chop	to remove the skin or outer layer from fruit or vegetables.
dice	to mix liquids, eggs, etc. into a stiff light mass, using a fork or a special tool (such as a whisk).
fry	to cook in an oven using heat and without extra fat, oil or liquid.

grate	to cook small pieces of food by moving it quickly in a wok or pan with hot oil.
grease	to cook by putting the food into extremely hot oil.
grill	to divide into small parts by rubbing on a serrated surface, usually used with cheese.
knead	to press and stretch dough with your hands. Usually used when making bread.
measure	to quickly fry food by placing it in hot oil in a frying pan.
melt	to obtain an exact quantity or amount of an ingredient.
mince	to grind food, normally meat, into small pieces. A machine is often used to do this.
peel	to cook meat or vegetables on a rack with an extremely high temperature.
pour	to put ingredients together; to put one ingredient with the others.
preheat	to cook (usually meat and vegetables) in the oven or over a fire.
roast	to stir (usually eggs, cream, butter) quickly and continually to make a smooth or frothy mixture
sauté	to make something become liquid through heating.
sift	to turn on and heat an oven or grill before cooking
slice	to spoil food by cooking it for too long or at a temperature that's too high
sprinkle	to transfer liquid from one container to another.
squeeze	to heat water or another liquid until little

	bubbles form.
steam	to cook by putting the food on a grill; similar to barbecue. Also refers to heating the food under a grill in a cooker which radiates heat downwards.
stir	to extract a liquid or soft substance from something by compressing it firmly.
stir-fry	to cook by placing the food above boiling water.
weigh	to cut food into small cubes or squares
whisk	to mix liquid ingredients by moving a spoon around in a circular motion.

#### **Task 4. Vocabulary work. Exercises.**

**Ex. 1.** Transcribe the words, prepare them for good reading.

Mince, weigh, steam, peel, squeeze, whisk, stir, sauté, pour, grease, carve, knead

**Ex. 2.** Translate the following sentences into English, paying attention to the active vocabulary.

1. Add more salt to the dish if necessary. 2. Dice the carrots and potatoes and add them to the soup. 3. I fried some bacon and eggs for breakfast. 4. It's easy to cut yourself when chopping onions, so be careful. 5. Who is going to carve the Thanksgiving turkey? 6. Melt the butter before adding it to the mix. 7. Make sure you grease the pan before putting the mix in otherwise the cake will stick to the sides. 8. Sprinkle icing sugar over the cake. 9. Stir until the sugar has completely dissolved. 10. Weigh the mix to make sure you have the right amount. 11. Squeeze the juice from three lemons. 12. Measure exactly half a teaspoon of curry. 13. Pour the chocolate sauce over the pears. 14. You can blend fruit to make your own smoothie. 15. Please don't burn the toast.

**Ex. 3.** Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

1. В кухне очень вкусно пахнет, потому что я пеку пирог. 2. Взбивайте крем до тех пор, пока он не загустеет. 3. Натри большую морковку и добавь ее в салат. 4. Прежде чем печь лепешки необходимо разогреть духовку. 5. Вымесите тесто для основы пиццы. 6. Прежде чем варить картофель его нужно почистить. 7. Просей муку в эту большую чашку. 8. Нарежьте помидоры дольками, а перец

кубиками. 9. Взбейте яйца венчиком вместе с молоком, вылейте смесь на разогретую сковороду и через пять минут получите омлет. 10. Ты заправил салат оливковым маслом?

## Task 5. Reading 2

➤ Complete the text with the words given above it

<i>stirring</i>	<i>steaming</i>	<i>fry</i>	<i>bake</i>	<i>slice</i>	<i>preheated</i>	<i>peel</i>
<i>sauté</i>	<i>sprinkle</i>	<i>add</i>	<i>sifted</i>	<i>burn</i>	<i>melting</i>	<i>carved</i>

Knowing how to cook is a one of the most useful skills we can learn. If we can cook, we can eat healthy dishes made at home with fresh ingredients instead of having to buy unhealthy fast food or expensive pre-cooked or frozen meals. Cooking our own meals is not only healthy and cheap, but can also be fun if we explore cookbooks and cooking websites and find new recipes to try.

Even if you only have a small stove or cooker, you can cook delicious food at home. You can \_\_\_\_\_ meat, fish or eggs in a frying pan with oil or butter. You can also chop or \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables and \_\_\_\_\_ or stir-fry them in a pan. Another way of cooking vegetables and grains like rice is by boiling or \_\_\_\_\_ them. You can \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables like potatoes and carrots before cooking them, and even mash them after they're cooked if you like.

With a simple hotplate you can also make soups and stews. The ingredients for these often include diced meats and vegetables as well as a pinch of salt. You can also \_\_\_\_\_ in spices like pepper or paprika or \_\_\_\_\_ herbs like basil or parsley. You can even make sauces by \_\_\_\_\_ butter in a saucepan and mixing in flour and milk before adding other ingredients like grated cheese and then \_\_\_\_\_ until your sauce is smooth.

If you have an appliance such as an electric grill, you can also grill meat, fish and vegetables. However, it's easy to \_\_\_\_\_ it if you cook the food for too long.

In an oven, meat is roasted. After being cooked, roast meat is \_\_\_\_\_ into pieces before being served.

Ovens can also be used to \_\_\_\_\_ foods like bread, cakes, cookies, pastries and pies. The main ingredient of most baked foods is wheat flour. After being \_\_\_\_\_, the flour is used to prepare dough that's put into a \_\_\_\_\_ oven to bake.

➤ Read the text again to find the words matching these definitions:

- a plant used for adding flavour to food.
- a list of ingredients and instructions for cooking a particular dish
- any food, liquid, herb or spice that's used to make a particular dish

- a book of recipes, often with pictures
  - a very small amount of something like salt
  - a plant part, often ground into powder, that adds flavour to a dish
  - a small spoon or the amount of an ingredient that fits in one
  - a large spoon used for serving, or the amount of an ingredient that fits in one
- Innumerate all types of food mentioned in the text, group them into different categories
  - Search the text for the appliances used for cooking

## **Task 6. Writing and Speaking 2**

- Read and translate the given recipe.

### **Vanilla Cake**

#### ***Ingredients***

- 1 cup white sugar
- 1/2 cup butter
- 2 eggs
- 1 tbsp vanilla extract
- 1 1/2 cups self-raising flour
- 1/2 cup milk

#### ***Directions***

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees F (175 degrees C). Grease and flour a cake pan.
  2. In a mixing bowl, cream together the sugar and butter. Beat in the eggs, then add a tablespoon of vanilla extract and whisk. Add flour to the mixture and stir in milk until the batter is smooth. Pour or spoon batter into the greased cake pan.
  3. Bake for 30 to 40 minutes in the preheated oven.
- Make the recipe in English for a favourite dish. Bring it to your next class and tell your partner / group about it.
  - Questions for discussion:
    1. Can you cook well? What can you cook?
    2. How often do you cook?
    3. How do you cook fried eggs, a sandwich, an omelet, a vegetable salad?
    4. What type of cooking do you prefer?
    5. Have you ever made a desert?

## 4 C Eating out

### Vocabulary bank 3

Aperitif – аперитив

book the table – заказать столик

café – кафе

cafeteria – кафетерий

canteen – столовая

cuisine – кухня, кулинарное искусство

dessert – десерт

eat out – есть в ресторане, кафе и пр.

eatery – (in pl.) общепит, харчевня, кафе, ресторанчик, любое место, где можно поесть

fast food restaurant – ресторан быстрого питания

restaurant – ресторан

seafood restaurant – рыбный ресторан

snack bar – закусочная

specialty – фирменное блюдо

takeaway food – блюдо на вынос

today's special/dish of the day – дежурное блюдо

waiter/waitress – официант/официантка

### Task 7. Reading 3

#### Pre-reading exercises

**Ex.1** Look at the text's headline and guess whether these sentences are true or false:

- The French restaurant Mirazur serves traditional French food. T / F
- The head chef of the restaurant is Italian. T / F
- The head chef studied at a French cooking school. T / F
- The restaurant's bread is unique as it is served with a Pablo Neruda poem. T / F
- The restaurant has a Michelin star. T / F

**Ex. 2** Phrase match: Match the following phrases from the text:

unknown	eel
unique	born
emblematic	dish
Argentina	truffle
celebrated	corner
smoked	garden
white	cuisine
standout	strawberries



wild	fruits
three-year	chefs
vegetable	renovation project

- Read the text and check your answers:

### **A Lucky blend**

A French restaurant Mirazur in Menton, the French Riviera's unknown corner, that has a unique cuisine, inspired by the sea, the mountains and the restaurant's own gardens, including Menton's emblematic citrus fruits, has been called the best place in the world to eat. Argentina-born owner and head chef Mauro Colagreco moved to France in his 20s, worked with celebrated chefs in Paris before settling in Menton, where he opened Mirazur in 2006. In 2009 the restaurant ranked 35 in the world's 50 Best Restaurants, and 10 years later rose to #1.

Colagreco has a reputation for unique dishes. His menu includes salt-crusted beetroot with caviar cream, eggs with smoked eel and hazelnuts and a brioche of potatoes with melting egg and white truffle. The restaurant's bread is infused with ginger and served with a Pablo Neruda poem. The standout dish is squab, spelt and wild strawberries.

The restaurant has three Michelin stars and has started a three-year renovation project involving a new dining room, extensions to the vegetable gardens and a more immersive dining experience. Mauro explains his success as a lucky blend of Mediterranean spirit, French technique, Italian flavours and Argentinean character.

### **Task 8. Restaurant dialogues**

- Complete the dialogue choosing correct answers

- Good evening. Do you have a reservation?
  - No. We didn't. Can we still get a table?
  - Yes, we booked a table for four.
  - No. We'll take a table over there.
  - Yes, waiter.
- Ah, I'm afraid we have no record of any reservation
  - Well, we booked in the name of Johnson
  - Why not? Didn't you write it down?!
  - Can we make a reservation now please?
  - Find us a table then

3. Let me double check it, sir. No, no Johnson, sir. But we do have one table. The problem is it's next to the kitchen.
  - a) Why don't you tell some people to leave?
  - b) That's no good. We'll go somewhere else!
  - c) Don't you have any other table?
  - d) Where's the manager? I want to complain.
4. I'm afraid not. That table is the only we have for four people.
  - a) Can we sit outside?
  - b) Well, I suppose we'll have to take it.
  - c) OK. But we expect a discount on the bill.
  - d) Well, you should have more tables!
5. Would you like a drink while you are waiting?
  - a) No
  - b) Yes. Get us a bottle of wine now
  - c) Can you bring us the menu please?
  - d) Yes, please.
6. Would you like to try a red wine from France?
  - a) No, we prefer beer.
  - b) Yes, but that will be on the house!
  - c) Yes, we'd love to. That sounds nice.
  - d) OK.
7. Good evening, my name is Chanel. I'll be serving you tonight. Would you like to see the menu?
  - a) Chanel... what an interesting name... are you French?
  - b) Yes. Thank you. We'd love to look at the menu. By the way, what do you recommend?
  - c) No, we know what to order.
  - d) Yup! Any suggestions?
8. I recommend the lobster. It's really fresh.
  - a) Lobster sounds great! Four lobsters then.
  - b) My wife is allergic to seafood. So, nope!
  - c) But isn't it too expensive?
  - d) We won't order it! Don't even try to put it on the bill!

➤ Complete the dialogues with the words from the boxes

<i>reservations</i>	<i>delicious</i>	<i>fun</i>	<i>hungry</i>	<i>away</i>	<i>Chinese</i>
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**A:** Let's go out to eat.  
**B:** That sounds like \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A:** Where do you want to go?  
**B:** Let me think a minute.  
**A:** I feel like \_\_\_\_\_.  
**B:** That sounds \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A:** I know a good Chinese restaurant.  
**B:** How far \_\_\_\_\_ is it?  
**A:** It's only 10 minutes from here.  
**B:** Do we need \_\_\_\_\_?  
**A:** Oh, no. We can walk right in.  
**B:** Let's go now. I'm \_\_\_\_\_!

<i>spit</i>	<i>fat</i>	<i>waiter</i>	<i>drop</i>	<i>smile</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>step</i>	<i>crazy</i>
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**A:** I'm calling the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**B:** What's the matter?  
**A:** This steak has too much \_\_\_\_\_.  
**B:** What do you want the waiter to do?  
**A:** Bring me a \_\_\_\_\_ steak.  
**B:** I wouldn't do that.  
**A:** Why not?  
**B:** They will \_\_\_\_\_ the new steak on the floor, \_\_\_\_\_ on it, and then \_\_\_\_\_ on it.  
**A:** You're crazy.  
**B:** Then the waiter will give you a big \_\_\_\_\_ as he brings you the new steak.  
**A:** Where do you get these \_\_\_\_\_ ideas?  
**B:** I used to cook in a restaurant!

<i>piece</i>	<i>hot</i>	<i>bill</i>	<i>course</i>	<i>free</i>	<i>charge</i>	<i>butter</i>	<i>stop</i>	<i>full</i>
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**A:** This \_\_\_\_\_ bread is delicious.  
**B:** I like this restaurant because they give you \_\_\_\_\_ bread.  
**A:** Well, I think we are paying for it.  
**B:** No. Look at the \_\_\_\_\_ when we get it. There's no \_\_\_\_\_ for the bread.  
**A:** It is delicious, especially with \_\_\_\_\_.  
**B:** I think we should just leave after we fill up on the bread.  
**A:** They probably wouldn't like that.  
**B:** I'm eating so much bread that I'm getting \_\_\_\_\_.

**A:** Then \_\_\_\_\_ eating the bread!  
**B:** Okay, just one more \_\_\_\_\_. Pass the butter, please.  
**A:** If I owned a restaurant, I would never serve hot bread before the main \_\_\_\_\_.  
**B:** That's terrible. I would never go to your restaurant.

<i>out</i>	<i>sitting</i>	<i>manager</i>	<i>kitchen</i>	<i>wrong</i>	<i>free</i>	<i>waiter</i>
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**A:** Have you seen our \_\_\_\_\_?  
**B:** Here he comes now.  
**A:** We've been \_\_\_\_\_ here for almost 10 minutes.  
**B:** Oops, I guess I was \_\_\_\_\_. That isn't our waiter.  
**A:** We can give him five more minutes, and then leave.  
**B:** I'll go up front and talk to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A:** That's a good idea.  
**B:** Maybe they'll give us \_\_\_\_\_ drinks for waiting so long.  
**A:** Maybe he'll send us our waiter immediately.  
**B:** Every time we eat \_\_\_\_\_, it's an adventure.  
**A:** Last time, we got seats next to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**B:** We'll never go there again.

### Task 9. Speaking 3

➤ Match the food with the country. If you don't know, have a guess!

Fish and chips	France
Tamales	India
Poutine	Greece
Wiener Schnitzel	Japan
Gyro	Italy
Vegemite Sandwich	China
Egg drop soup	Austria
Pierogis	Australia
Sushi	Poland
Tandoori Chicken	Canada
Ratatouille	Lebanon
Borscht	Spain
Shawarma	Mexico
Carbonara	Russia
Jamon Iberico	Great Britain

➤ Match the same dishes with their description

Fish and chips	It is a cutlet of veal that is butterflied, tenderized, and then breaded with breadcrumbs and egg. It is then fried up in large amounts of fat and served with a lemon to make it a little more tangy.
Tamales	It is raw fish (along with other various ingredients) wrapped up in a roll of rice and seaweed.
Poutine	They are similar to ravioli, but are not smothered with any sort of sauce. Instead, this dumpling is normally filled with any sort of combination of onions, potatoes, beef, and sauerkraut and then boiled. Finally, they are fried and served with a dipping sauce of your choice.
Wiener Schnitzel	It is like a mix between a sandwich and a taco; it starts with a large piece of pita bread that is filled to the brim with meat, tomatoes, onions, and lettuce and then coated with a sweet cucumber sauce.
Gyro	It is an extremely sour soup that gets its name and its vibrant red appearance from its main ingredient, Beet Root. It can include beef or chicken broth as well as other sour vegetables like cabbage, turnips, and tart apples.
Vegemite Sandwich	It is a simple dish that is comprised of chicken, yogurt, and a blend of spices. What makes the dish so different is that, once prepared, it is cooked in a Tandoor, a small clay oven.
Egg drop soup	It is simply made with some broth (any will do, but normally chicken) mixed in with an egg that is beaten and boiled with the soupy concoction.
Pierogis	It is a popular spreadable food item that is derived from a yeast extract, giving it the flavor of something between bread dough and nutella.
Sushi	It is a special kind of ham that comes from pigs that are at least 50% Iberian; higher quality (or "Black Label") meat

	comes from swine that are pure Iberico. The process for creating this dish takes well over a year or even two!
Tandoori Chicken	Create some hand-spun dough, and fill it with your favorite ingredients (usually beef, cheese, and sauce). Then it is wrapped up in a corn husk or a banana leaf and steamed until it is fully cooked.
Ratatouille	It is a dish that is a blended stew of assorted vegetables. The most common way, however, appears to be by cooking each vegetable separately and then mixing them together in the stew pot until they form a smooth and creamy consistency.
Borscht	It starts with a simple pasta boiled in water and a little bit of oil to ensure it doesn't stick. Then, you take away the pasta from the heat and mix it in with eggs, pepper, and grated hard cheese. Finally, you fry up a little bit of the meat of your choosing and toss it into the pasta, creating a creamy dish
Shawarma	It is simply French Fries mixed in with Cheese Curds and smothered with a rich brown gravy sauce.
Carbonara	Fresh fish (usually Cod) is taken, battered, and fried and then served with a side of "French Fries". Usually this dish is served with a house made tartar sauce.
Jamon Iberico	It is the distant cousin of the Greek Gyro. You simply take a piece of chicken, beef, or lamb and then grill it with a special blend of spices and herbs. It is then wrapped in a flat bread, accompanied by veggies, and covered with a delicious Tahini sauce.

- Choose one favourite dish from the given list above. Explain the reasons.
- Write down different words you associate with British, Russian, Chinese, French, American, German, Japanese food. Share your words with your group and talk about them.

➤ Write down what you consider to be the three most delicious dishes in your country. Talk about the points below to your partner/group:

- ingredients
- flavour
- presentation
- history
- cultural importance
- difficulty of cooking
- eating style
- your history with this food
- price
- availability

➤ You have to make a presentation about food to another group or the class on a food or dish that is eaten in your country. In (preferably same nationality) pairs/groups, make notes on the points below.

- a. The history of the food / dish
- b. Ingredients
- c. How to cook it
- d. Different styles or regional variations
- e. The part it plays in your life
- f. Other

➤ Pair up with your group mate for short spontaneous dialogues. One of you chooses one of the sentences below to finish it while the other either agrees or disagrees with it.

- a. British food is \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. The best cuisine in the world is \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. The most delicious dessert is \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Egg and bacon ice cream sounds \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. Microwave dinners are \_\_\_\_\_.
- f. Vegetarian food is \_\_\_\_\_.
- g. The best drink to have with a meal is \_\_\_\_\_.
- h. Dining out is \_\_\_\_\_.
- i. McDonalds hamburgers are \_\_\_\_\_.
- j. Life without restaurants would be \_\_\_\_\_.

➤ In pairs / groups, talk about the following words that are often paired with the word “food”:

mouthwatering / fast / slow / junk / exotic / rich / nutritious / health / frozen / packaged / canned / disgusting / Indian / French / Japanese

➤ In pairs/groups, create an experimental menu for a three-course dinner – starter, main course and dessert – that will be judged by food experts (the other members of your class). Present your menus to other class members. Vote on the most mouthwatering menus.

## **UNIT 5**

### **SHOPPING**

#### **5 A Shopping for food**

##### **Vocabulary bank 1**

Customer / buyer / shopper

Cashier / clerk

Attendant / shop assistant

Manager

##### **Shopping:**

Wallet (male)

Purse (female)

Scale (to weigh)

Per kilo

Till (quick till) / Counter

Barcode

Receipt

Price tag

Aisle

Shelf (shelves)/rack

Trolley (to wheel the trolley)

Basket

Carrier bag

Escalator

Conveyor belt

Window display / Display

Expire

Expiry date

Purchase / buy

Sell

Queue / line

Special offer

Discount

Bargain

##### **Ways to Pay:**



Cash (pay in cash)  
 Credit card (pay by credit card)  
 Notes  
 Coins  
 Loyalty card  
 Change

**Conversational phrases:**

Can I help you?  
 Here's your change  
 How much do I owe you?  
 How much is it?  
 That's expensive  
 That's a bargain  
 What does it cost?  
 Will that be all?  
 Are you in the queue/line?  
 Are you the last in the queue/line?  
 I'll pay in cash/by card/by cheque

**Task 1. Vocabulary work. Exercises.**

**Ex. 1.** Match the store and its definition.

butcher's	a shop that sells alcohol drinks and spirits
fishmonger's / seafood store	a market where local farmers sell the fruit, vegetables, meat, etc. that they produce on their farms
delicatessen	a place where bread is baked for sale
greengrocer's / greengrocery store	a shop in which fresh vegetables and fruit are sold
grocer's / grocery	a shop that sells fish and all types of seafood
baker's / bakery	a small shop that sells high-quality foods, such as types of cheese and coldcooked meat, often from other countries

dairies	a shop that sells a variety of fresh meat cuts and additionally may focus on a particular culture, or nationality of meat production.
liquor store	a shop that sells food in packets, tins or bottles and general small household goods
farmer's market	a shop where milk, butter, eggs and other milk products are sold

**Note!** **the** butcher's but **a/the** butchery/butcher shop  
**the** baker's but **a/the** bakery

**Ex. 2.** Say in what shops you can buy these things and put the names of items in the chart.

beef	butter
a loaf of bread	4 herrings
mango	2 bottles of red wine
biscuits	a bottle of vinegar
pork	ham
cod	3 lemons
a bag of flour	a pack of sour cream
a bottle of champagne	a dozen of eggs
a large chicken	a tin of sardines in oil
0.5 kg of cheese	olive oil
a bunch of parsley	doughnuts

Baker's	Butcher's	Greengrocer's	Dairy shop	Fishmonger's	Liquor store	Grocery
...						
...						

Follow the pattern: *I can buy ... at the baker's.*

**Ex. 3.** Change the phrases in bold type for the synonymic words from the vocabulary bank.

1. Nick thinks he has lost his **money holder** or somebody has stolen it. 2. If you want to exchange the purchased good you must show the **paper proof of purchase**. 3. **The labels showing the price of the articles** are given in dollars in this store. 4. What an **excellent value for an item or purchase**! 5. Do you have **reduced prices** for students here? 6. Every big supermarket offers customers an opportunity to pay **using cash or credit card to purchase something**. 7. This milk **is best before** tomorrow. I won't buy it! 8. If you expect to buy loads of goods, you'd better take a **shopping cart** instead of a **light container with a handle**. 9. Dear customers, please, unload your trolleys and baskets onto the **continuous moving strip for transporting objects**! 10. Every cashier is equipped with a handheld scanner to read **small rectangular patterns of black lines printed on a product**.

**Ex. 4.** Translate the following dialogues into English, using active vocabulary.

#### #1

- Добрый день, мэ. Чем я могу вам помочь?
- Я бы хотела ветчины, пакетик грибов и цветную капусту.
- Неужели собрались готовить что-нибудь вкусненькое?
- Да, у моего сына день рождения!
- Ну, тогда вам необходимо выбрать какие-нибудь фрукты. Я оставила для вас немного персиков и винограда.
- О, спасибо большое, взвесьте с килограмм. Ну, сколько там получается?
- 25 долларов и 7 центов, пожалуйста.
- Вот вам без сдачи.
- Спасибо, хорошего дня!

#### #2

- Добрый вечер, вам помочь?
- Да, дело в том, что я хочу приготовить что-нибудь легкое на ужин, что вы посоветуете?
- Я думаю вам лучше взять помидор, огурцов, салата, петрушки и капусты, чтобы сделать салат. Вместо сметаны, лучше взять оливковое масло. А ещё лучше бутылочку красного, сухого вина.
- А сколько оно стоит?
- Оно не очень дорогое. Всего 15 фунтов.
- Вы, знаете, вообще-то я не пью. Взвесьте мне лучше с килограмм конфет, и ещё вот ту баночку апельсинового джема и медовый торт.

**Ex. 5.** Complete the text with the following words and phrases.

<i>queue</i>	<i>gift voucher</i>	<i>avoid</i>	<i>special occasion</i>	<i>busy</i>
<i>lifestyle</i>	<i>survive</i>	<i>out of stock</i>	<i>browse</i>	
<i>credit card</i>	<i>window shopping</i>	<i>save</i>	<i>drop in price</i>	
<i>bargains</i>	<i>quality</i>	<i>affordable</i>	<i>borrow</i>	<i>stressful</i>
<i>self-service payment machines</i>	<i>on the move</i>	<i>for pleasure</i>	<i>plan ahead</i>	

Shopping is a necessary part of life which very few people can \_\_\_\_\_. It is a daily routine for some people. Some people shop \_\_\_\_\_ while other people go shopping just to buy the necessary items in order to \_\_\_\_\_. The weekend is usually a good time to go shopping because people have free time from work. At this time the shops are usually *as busy as a bee* because people try to get the best items for the lowest price before the item runs \_\_\_\_\_.

Some people go shopping more regularly than other people to \_\_\_\_\_ products in shops even when they do not have much money. This is known as \_\_\_\_\_ and allows people to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ for the things they want to buy in the future or wait for the items to \_\_\_\_\_. Some people spend a lot of time looking for \_\_\_\_\_ while others do not think of the price and are happy to spend a lot. Some people believe that *the more expensive the item, the better* the \_\_\_\_\_, but this is not always true. It is sensible to buy items which are \_\_\_\_\_, but some people use a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ money from the bank so that they can buy the items they really want rather than wait for it.

Sometimes shopping can be \_\_\_\_\_ when choosing a gift to buy other people for a \_\_\_\_\_. It is common to buy a \_\_\_\_\_ so that a friend or loved one can go shopping themselves. Shopping online is often popular with people who have a \_\_\_\_\_. People are able to order necessary items from the comfort of their own home, or even \_\_\_\_\_. Delivery is usually free and items are often *cheaper than* in shops. People who go to shops to do their shopping often use \_\_\_\_\_. This usually saves time as the shopper does not need to join a long \_\_\_\_\_.

## **Grammar 1. Degrees of comparison**

*-er, -est // more + adj., the most + adj.*

## **2. Comparative constructions**

*Adj. (comparative form) than...*

*As + adj. ... as ...*

*Not so + adj. ....as ...*

*The + adj. ... , the + adj. ...*

*The same + noun as ....*

**Ex. 1.** Give the degrees of comparison of the following adjectives.

Narrow, small, rare, delicious, tasty, extraordinary, salted, unimaginable, green, secret, sunny, big, sour, dark, sweet.

**Ex. 2.** Choose the correct form of the adjective.

1. This is the (tastier/tastiest) cake I have ever eaten. 2. This mall is (bigger/biggest) than the first one. 3. The yellow dress fits you (better/best) than the red one. 4. Have you ever tasted a (sweeter/sweetest) peach? 5. This knife is the (sharper/sharpest) of the five, so let's buy it. 6. Sort the products into the bags according to their weight, so that neither of them was (heavier/heaviest) than the other. 7. There are 3 supermarkets in our street, but Agro Foods is the (farther/farthest). 8. Harrods is one of the world's (larger/largest) and (more famous/most famous) department stores. 9. More than 12000 consumers were asked to rate their (more favourite/most favourite) grocery chains in America. 10. AbeBooks publishes a list of the (more stunning/most stunning) books sold. 11. The purchase of a Galileo book for more than \$80.000 was AbeBooks' (more expensive/most expensive) sale of the year.

**Ex. 3.** Complete the sentences with *than ...*, *as... as*, *not so... as* or *the same ... as*.

1. Everybody was shocked. Nobody was more shocked \_\_\_\_\_ Tess. 2. I wish that new sofa were \_\_\_\_\_ comfortable \_\_\_\_\_ our old one. 3. It seems this jam is \_\_\_\_\_ taste \_\_\_\_\_ the other. 4. I earn \_\_\_\_\_ much money \_\_\_\_\_ he does. But she earns more \_\_\_\_\_ we both. 5. I ordered \_\_\_\_\_ drink \_\_\_\_\_ he did. 6. Your car is much more powerful \_\_\_\_\_ mine, but my small car is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive \_\_\_\_\_ yours. 7. Jane spent \_\_\_\_\_ much money in the shop \_\_\_\_\_ Tom did. But I didn't spend \_\_\_\_\_ sum \_\_\_\_\_ Jane did. I spent much less money \_\_\_\_\_ she. 8. Meat is more expensive now \_\_\_\_\_ a few years ago. 9. Prices were not \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1990s. 10. Paris is not \_\_\_\_\_ clean \_\_\_\_\_ London.

**Ex. 4.** Translate the sentences into English.

1. Чем больше инфляция, тем выше цены. 2. Чем длиннее рабочий день супермаркета, тем выше прибыль. 3. Чем дальше мы шли, тем больше полук с товаром вокруг нас становилось. Магазин казался бесконечным. 4. Чем больше червяков в яблоке, тем оно слаще. 5. Чем меньше она брала с собой денег, тем

больше ей хотелось купить. 6. Чем меньше времени остается до истечения срока годности, тем ближе к покупателям выставлен товар.

## **Task 2. Reading 1**

### **Madame Pamplemousse and her incredible edibles**

(adapted and abridged)

*By Rupert Kingsfisher*

In the city of Paris, on the banks of the river, far from the main street down a narrow alley, there is a shop. A small, rather shabby-looking shop with dark, smoky windows. The sign above the door reads 'Edibles', as it is a food shop selling all kinds of rare and exotic delicacies. But they are not just rare and they are not just exotic, for this shop belongs to Madame Pamplemousse, and she sells the strangest, the rarest, the most delicious, the most extraordinary, the most incredible-tasting edibles in all the world.

Inside, the shop is cool, lit only by candlelight. In the shadows, great bunches of sausages and dried herbs, strings of garlic and chilli peppers, and giant salted meats hang from the ceiling. Rows of cheeses are laid out on dark green leaves and all around there are shelves winding up to the ceiling, crammed with bottles and strangely shaped jars.

But look closer and you'll find these aren't just plain sausages, they're sausages of Bison and Black Pepper, Wild Boar and Red Wine, and Minotaur Salami with Sage. The cheeses are unimaginable, some dating back to medieval times, and each of the pots and jars have their contents written in fine, purple letters: Scorpion Tails in Oil, Crocodile Kidneys in Blueberry Wine, Cobra Brains in Black Butter, Roast Piranha with Prunes, Great White Shark Fin in Banana Liquor.

Underneath the shop, at the end of a long, dark corridor, there is a door. A door that is forever kept locked. For it is behind this door that Madame Pamplemousse cooks her rarest delicacy, a delicacy sold in the tiniest little jar with a label upon which nothing is written. The ingredients are a secret, since it is the single most delicious, the most extraordinary, the most incredible-tasting edible of them all.

**Ex. 1.** Read the text and find the grammar forms as in Grammar 1.

**Ex. 2.** Transcribe the words from the story and practice their pronunciation. Consult the dictionary.

Alley, shabby, sign, edible, rare, exotic, delicacy, delicious, extraordinary, incredible, herb, garlic, giant, salted, bison, boar, minotaur, salami, sage,

unimaginable, medieval, contents, purple, scorpion, kidney, cobra, piranha, prune, shark, underneath, tiny, label, ingredient.

**Ex. 3.** Find in the story the English for:

На берегу реки, запущенный, закопченный, съестное, экзотические деликатесы, необычный, с невероятным вкусом, высушенные травы, полки серпантинном поднимающиеся к самому потолку, заставленный бутылками и кувшинами, (предмет) странной формы, шалфей, невообразимый, брать начало/появиться (в какое то время), средневековье, четкий шрифт, плавник, вечно закрытый.

**Ex. 4.** Derive adjectives where possible from the given nouns and verbs.

Smoke, eat, delicacy, rarity, credibility, salt, imagine, taste.

**Ex. 5.** Innumerate all kinds of animals/fish, fruit, drink, parts of the body/organs mentioned in the text.

**Ex. 6.** Retell the text.

### **Task 3. *Speaking1***

- **Pair up with one of your group mates to make up a dialogue between a shop assistant and a customer. Here are some conversational phrases for you to use in the dialogue:**

#### **Assistant's phrases:**

*Can / May I help you?*

*Is there anything else I can help you with?*

*Would you like anything else?*

*What can I do for you?*

*I'm afraid we don't have any more left.*

*I have exactly what you're looking for.*

*The scales are by the counter over there. That's where you can weigh your groceries.*

*You can get a refund if you keep the receipt safe, and bring it back within 2 weeks.*

*How would you like to pay?*

*Will that be cash or credit?*

*Do you have a loyalty card?*  
*Would you like a bag?*  
*Can I help you with anything else?*  
*Will that be all?*  
*Put your card into the machine, please.*  
*Enter your PIN, please.*  
*That comes to ....(price), please.*  
*The total is ....(price).*

**Customer's phrases:**

*I'm looking for a ....*  
*I'm trying to find a ....*  
*How much is this?*  
*How much are these?*  
*How much does this cost?*  
*Do you sell .... ?*  
*Do you have any ... ?*  
*Do/Can you deliver?*  
*Do you have a refund policy?*  
*Wow, that's cheap!*  
*That's good value.*  
*Oh, that's expensive.*  
*That's quite reasonable.*  
*That's a little over my budget.*  
*That's not exactly what I'm looking for.*  
*I'll take it.*  
*Do you take credit cards?*  
*Can I pay by cheque, please?*  
*Could I have a receipt, please?*  
*Can I put one item back, please? I've changed my mind about this one.*  
*Could I leave my bags here, and pick them up later, please?*  
*Do you offer a cash discount?*

**5 B Shopping for consumer goods**

**Vocabulary bank 2**



**Where to Buy:**

convenience store / general store / newsagents / department store / shop / store  
chemist / pharmacy  
toy shop / toy store  
book shop  
ladies clothing shop / boutique  
men's clothing shop / tailor  
shoe shop / cobbler's  
jeweller's / jewellery store  
optician's  
electrical store  
ironmonger's / ironmongery  
charity shop / second hand shop  
haberdasher's / haberdashery  
shopping centre  
shopping mall / mall  
market  
florist / botanist  
DIY store / home supply store  
hardware store  
supermarket  
gardening store / gardening centre  
antique shop  
art shop  
draper's/drapery department  
furniture shop  
gift shop  
hi-fi store  
hosiery department  
millinery department  
knitwear  
leisurewear  
lingerie department  
pet shop  
stationer's

**Prices:**

expensive

dear  
cheap  
go cheap  
go sky-high  
cut/reduce  
increase/raise

**Customers:**

client  
bargain-hunter  
shopaholic  
browse through  
look around  
shop around  
go window shopping

**Sales:**

article/item  
display  
retail  
wholesale  
receipt  
refund  
be on offer

**In the fitting room / changing room:**

be good on smb  
be loose on smb  
be two sizes too small/large  
fit  
suit  
match  
go well with

**Task 4. Vocabulary work. Exercises.**

**Ex. 1.** Match up the shop (department) with the appropriate goods.

Knitwear	high-heeled shoes, boots, high boots
Stationer's	socks, stockings, tights
Cosmetics (Perfumery)	a thermometer, medicine, vitamins
Household goods	magazines, greeting cards, envelopes, stamps
Furniture shop	skirts, blouses, dresses
Jeweller's	a sofa, an armchair
Shoe shop (Footwear)	cotton, silk, wool, nylon, velvet
Newsagent's	a ring, a watch, ear-rings, a chain
Chemist's	belts, gloves, purses
Drapery department	shirts, trousers, suits
Accessories	sweater, jumper, pullover, cardigan
Ladieswear	a ruler, paper clips, a rubber, a notebook
Menswear	tableware, mop, bulb
Hosiery	cream, mascara, lipstick
Hi-fi store	a TV set, a CD-player, a DVD, a radio

**Ex. 2.** Fill in the blanks with the following verbs: *to fit, to suit, to become, to match, to go with, to look*.

1. I'm sure you'll be able to find a suitable dress that .... You are a standard size. 2. "I don't think this dress .... me. I'd prefer something lighter." "Oh, no. I love you in that dress." 3. You ... beautiful in this frock. 4. I couldn't believe it was your size, but the dinner jacket ... you perfectly. You ... so smart in it! 5. I want a hat to ... this coat. 6. I don't think the curtains and the carpet ... very well together. They simply don't .... 7. Helen was trying on her pearls to see if they ... her yellow dress. 8. Do you think this sweater and this skirt ...? No, not really, the colours don't .... 9. This dress doesn't ... her. It's tight in the waist. 10. She looked young in her blue jeans and white sweater, though the clothes didn't ... the occasion. 11. The blue blouse ... you marvelously.

**Ex. 3.** Ask questions so that the sentences below could be answer to them.

1. No, I can't afford this dress. It's too expensive. 2. I want to buy a brown handbag to match my high boots. 3. She wears 36 size shoes. 4. I want a pair of flat-heeled shoes for everyday wear. 5. This blouse costs 2000 roubles. 6. I'm sorry but we have these dresses only in blue. 7. These hats are all the fashion now. 8. This cut (покрой) is still in fashion but I don't think it will last long. 9. I didn't buy the dress because the colour was too dark for me. 10. We are expecting most of our summer stock at the end of the week. 11. That's size 7 and a half. 12. This material is too hot for summer wear.

**Ex. 4.** Complete the following sentences.

1. I like the colour but... . 2. The hat is very nice but it doesn't ... . 3. The dress is very expensive, I ... . 4. What size do you take in ... ? 5. Where can I buy ... ? 6. Mother usually wears low-heeled shoes because ... . 7. At department store one can buy ... . 8. At a supermarket one can buy ... . 9. I think the best present for a young girl is ... . 10. Will you help me to choose ... ? 11. How much is ... ?

### Phrasal verbs:

**PUT ON** (to place something on a surface or person)

- ***Put** your items **on** the counter please.*
- *Why don't you **put on** that new jacket you bought yesterday?*

**TRY ON** (to test an item to see if it is suitable)

- *Can I **try** these dresses **on** somewhere please?*

**TRY OUT** (to test something to see if you like it)

- *I'd like to **try out** this lipstick colour please, do you have a tester for it?*

**THROW ON** (to wear something casually)

- *I'm looking for a simple, comfortable dress that I can just **throw on**.*

**POUR IN** (enter in high quantity)

- *The supermarket was so busy over the Christmas weekend. The customers started **pouring in**, as soon as the doors opened!*

**POP IN** (to visit someone, informal)

- *I'll book you an appointment, and you can **pop in** for a consultation with one of our opticians.*

**CAVE IN** (to surrender or give up to persuasion)

- *The shop assistant was so convincing that this dress was the best one for me that I **caved in** and bought it, even though it was so expensive!*

**SELL OUT** (to sell the whole supply of something)

- *I'm afraid all those watches have **sold out** now; they were very popular over Christmas!*

**HELP OUT** (to assist someone)

- *Could you **help** me **out** please? I can't do the zip up on this dress!*

**DO UP** (to fasten something)

- *Could you **do** the zip **up** on this dress for me please?*

**STAND OUT** (to be distinctive or more noticeable than others)

- *This sweater **stands out** from the rest. I love the vibrant colours!*

**PAY OFF** (to pay back all you owe)

- *I have finally **paid off** all the money I owed on my credit card! It's such a relief!*

### Ex. 5. Translate the sentences into English using phrasal verbs.

1. Это платье выделяется цветом и стилем, я хочу его купить. 2. Давай по дороге домой забежим в торговый центр, мне надо купить духи. 3. Не хотите примерить этот блейзер на размер меньше? 4. Во время сезона скидок покупатели толпами приходят в торговые центры и скупают всё, оставляя после себя пустые полки и вешалки. 5. Не могли бы вы мне помочь? Я ищу такую же шляпку, только в синем цвете. 6. Как только я получу зарплату, я смогу расплатиться по кредиту за шубу. 7. Не может быть, что вы распродали все юбки-шотландки! А я так хотела купить одну в подарок сестре! 8. Я ищу простой кардиган, который можно набросить в холодный день. 9. Надень, пожалуйста, шапку. На улице холодно. 10. Я никогда не поддаюсь на уговоры продавцов, так как они борются за прибыль, а я за сохранность своего кошелька.

### Task 5. Reading 2

➤ Read the following dialogues. Translate them.

#### Dialogue #1

A: Hi there, can I help you with anything?

B: Yes please, I'm looking for a T-shirt.

A: What size are you?

B: I'm a medium.

A: What colour would you like?

B: Maybe a blue or green one.

A: Here you are. How about these?

B: Thank you. Can I try them on anywhere?

A: Certainly, the changing room is over there.

B: Thank you.

A: How do they fit?

B: They're both fantastic. I really like them.

A: Yes, the blue looks nice on you, it really brings out your eye colour.

B: Thank you. I'll buy both of them!

A: Great! Please go to the tills, and pay over there.

B: Alright, thank you for your help.

C: (at the tills) Who's next please!

B: Hi there, I'd like to buy these please.

C: OK, how would you like to pay?  
B: Do you take credit cards?  
C: Yes, we do.  
B: Okay, here's my credit card.  
C: Enter your pin number into the machine please.  
B: Okay, done.  
C: Thank you. Shall I put your receipt in the bag?  
B: Yes please.  
C: Here you go. Have a nice day!  
B: Thank you, goodbye!

### Dialogue #2

A: Are you next in the queue sir?  
B: Yes, I'd like to buy this watch as a gift for my wife please.  
A: Okay, would you like me to gift wrap it for you?  
B: Yes please, that would be great!  
A: Are you sure this is the right size for your wife?  
B: I'm not sure, it's just a guess!  
A: I can print a gift receipt so she doesn't see the price, you can bring it back to change the size if she needs to. Would you like me to do that?  
B: Yes please, that would be amazing!  
A: Okay, that'll be sixty-five dollars and ninety-five cents for the watch please.  
B: Can I pay by cheque please?  
A: No, I'm afraid we don't accept cheques.  
B: Okay no problem, I'll pay by debit card then.  
A: Please insert your card into the machine, and then enter your PIN.  
B: Okay, done.  
A: Would you like me to put the gift receipt in the box with the watch?  
B: Yes please, that'll be perfect.  
A: Here you go sir. Enjoy the rest of your day.  
B: Thank you very much!

### Dialogue #3

A: Excuse me, can you help me?  
B: Yes of course, what can I do for you?

A: I bought this T-shirt for my son this afternoon, but it doesn't fit him, it's too small.  
 B: Do you want to change it or get a refund?  
 A: I'd like to change it for a larger size. Do you have these in large?  
 B: I'll just check. Let's see, yes we have large or extra large, which would you prefer?  
 A: I think large would be fine, it's for my son.  
 B: That's fine, if it doesn't fit just bring it back again. If you take it to the customer service desk, they'll sort it all out for you.  
 A: Thank you. Just as a matter of interest do you give refunds?  
 B: Yes, of course. You can bring any clothing items back up to three weeks after purchase, but you must keep the receipt.  
 A: I see, thanks again.  
 B: You're welcome.

➤ **Convert the dialogues into indirect speech.**

## **5 C Marketing and promotion**

### **Vocabulary bank 3**

#### *Talking about prices*

##### **1) Going up**

**advance** (esp. when talking about stocks)

*Oil stocks advanced today in heavy trading.*

**climb** (to increase in number, amount, or level)

*Inflation climbed 2% last month.*

**increase**

*Health care costs increased from \$1.9 billion last year to \$4 billion this year.*

**rise**

*Sales rose by 20% over the Christmas period.*

##### **2) Going up by small or moderate amounts**

**edge ahead/higher** (gradually)

*Profits edged ahead to €127 million from €125 million.*

**edge up**

*As the national minimum wage was edged up, so the position altered.*

**firm**

*Three-month aluminium prices firmed to \$1.668 per tonne from \$1.647.*

### **3) Going up by large amounts**

**jump** (suddenly)

*Profits jumped to \$2.6 million last year.*

**leap** (quickly)

*The price of gas leapt 15% overnight.*

**rocket** (quickly and suddenly)

*Interest rates rocketed up.*

**shoot up/ahead**

*Demand for water has shot up by 70% over the last 30 years.*

**skyrocket**

*The trade deficit has skyrocketed.*

**soar** (quickly)

*The price of petrol has soared in recent weeks.*

### **4) Going down**

**decline** (in quantity)

*Car sales have declined by a quarter.*

**drop** – (transitive verb meaning to reduce)

*A buyer might say that he is willing to buy if the seller drops his price by \$100.*

**head south**

*Wheat prices headed south after snowfalls in Midwest producer areas.*

**retreat**

*Gold prices retreated after reaching a record price yesterday.*

**slide**

*Prices will continue to slide unless production is reduced.*

### **5) Going down by small or moderate amounts**

**dip**

*Profits dipped slightly last year.*

**drift lower**

*The dollar drifted lower against the yen today.*

**ease**

*On LIFFE, Robusta (coffee) quality for March delivery eased to \$738 per tonne on Friday, from \$761 a week earlier.*

**slip (lower)**

*Sales slipped to \$4.5 million from \$5 million the previous quarter.*

**edge down/lower**



*Canadian home sales edged down 4.4 percent in April.*

#### **6) Going down by large amounts**

##### **dive**

*The dollar dived against the yen in Tokyo today*

##### **nosedive** (get down or much worse)

*Sales have nosedived since January.*

##### **plunge** (suddenly)

*The unemployment rate plunged suddenly.*

##### **plummet**

*House prices have plummeted down.*

##### **tumble**

*Mortgage rates tumbled to their lowest level for 25 years.*

#### **7) Going down fast by very large amounts**

##### **collapse**

*There were fears that property prices would collapse.*

##### **slump**

*The currency slumped to a record low.*

##### **crash**

*Sales of single family homes in the city of Charlottesville have crashed.*

##### **crumble**

*Honda Motor Co. sales crumbled in October.*

### **Task 6. Vocabulary work. Exercises.**

#### **Ex. 1.** Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The research budget rose from \$175,000 in 2012 to \$22.5 million in 2013. 2. Brazil is now experiencing a skyrocketing inflation. 3. On New York's CSCE market, Arabica for March delivery dipped to 72.85 cents a pound from 72.95 cents the previous Friday. 4. The shares edged ahead 1p. to 333p. 5. Turnover edged down to \$252m from \$255m. 6. Renault sales rocketed from 180 to 2000 last year. 7. Oil prices have plunged to a new low. 8. In the recession, the company's profits tumbled 60%. 9. The market has recently exploded with the soaring real estate prices. 10. In the first year of peace, Lebanon's GDP leaped by almost 40%. 11. Spring always brings about a new drop in the market. 12. New military conflicts in this region may entail a dangerous slide in oil prices and an uncontrollable slide in the whole

economy as a result. 13. Such complete destruction and devastation of the country would collapse the government. 14. Sales slumped by 20% last year. 15. The price took a 30% dive last year.

**Ex. 2.** Complete the texts with the words from the boxes.

<b>Boycott</b>	<b>necessities</b>	<b>dirt cheap</b>	<b>shortage</b>
<b>recession</b>	<b>skyrocket</b>	<b>supply</b>	<b>price gouge</b>

**Rose:** Can you believe these prices? I know we're in a \_\_\_\_\_, but the cost of everyday \_\_\_\_\_ shouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ overnight.

**William:** I think it has something to do with the \_\_\_\_\_ of produce. I don't know why I'm surprised that stores like this one try to \_\_\_\_\_. I guess it's par for the course – anything to make a little extra money.

**Rose:** You said it! Even when there's a good \_\_\_\_\_, the prices are never \_\_\_\_\_.

**William:** I have a mind to stop buying fruits and vegetables until the prices go down.

**Rose:** You mean a \_\_\_\_\_?

**William:** Yeah, I won't eat any fruits and vegetables until these high prices come down.

**Rose:** How long do you think you can keep that up?

**William:** I don't know, but let's find out!

<b>Profit margin</b>	<b>quality</b>	<b>alienating</b>	<b>raw materials</b>	<b>workforce</b>
<b>production costs</b>	<b>shrink</b>	<b>raise</b>	<b>supplier</b>	<b>manufacturing</b>

**Giovanni:** There are no two ways about it. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ prices.

**Melanie:** We can't. We already raised prices earlier this year. Doing it again risks \_\_\_\_\_ our customers.

**Giovanni:** What else can we do? Our \_\_\_\_\_ have risen nearly 15 percent. We've tried absorbing them and offsetting them, but nothing has worked. Our \_\_\_\_\_ continues to \_\_\_\_\_ and we don't have any other choice.

**Melanie:** What about lowering the quality of our \_\_\_\_\_? We could use a cheaper \_\_\_\_\_.

**Giovanni:** That's a sure way to lose customers. If we start cutting corners on \_\_\_\_\_, our customers will leave in droves.

**Melanie:** What if we discontinue \_\_\_\_\_ some of the less popular items? That should save us some money.

**Giovanni:** Not enough. We either raise prices or stop production altogether.

**Melanie:** There is one other option.

**Giovanni:** What?

**Melanie:** We could reduce our \_\_\_\_\_.

**Giovanni:** You mean fire people? That's off the table!

### **Task 7. Reading 3**

#### **Marketing**

The market place has played a central role in the daily lives of people since the beginning of time. Traditionally it's been a place where people have gathered to buy and sell *provisions* from fruit and vegetables to *household goods* and *life stock*. The relationship between the person who makes or provides the product, a *producer*, and a person who buys it, a *customer*, has always been very important.

As nowadays customers have a wide choice of what they can buy, producers have to compete with each other *to attract the customer to* their particular product. They have *to provide product choice*, being variation in size, colour or price. Today with increased competition the survival of their business depends on their ability to continually *meet the needs and demands of customers*. Different industries have *to cater for a wide range of consumer requirements* producing products for different age groups with different attitudes and of course different budgets. The main question is how to develop the right product at the right price?

Marketing is the vital function that searches out and *identifies* those *requirements*. It consists of many important areas which must be coordinated: researching the needs and demands of market, planning the product to meet this need, designing, packaging and pricing the product and finally persuading the *target market* to buy the product.

Marketing includes all the business activities connected with the movement of goods and services from producers to consumers. Sometimes it is called *distribution*. Marketing operations include *product planning, buying, storage, pricing, promotion, selling, credit, traffic and marketing research*.

Many large companies have their own *marketing department*, which is responsible for planning and coordinating the various *marketing strategies* of the company's product. One of the main functions of this department is to research whether there's a demand for this product. This is called market research. Most of it is undertaken by specialists of the companies, who send people to interview members of the public as to their attitudes, preferences and needs. This information is used to guide decisions about all aspects of product development from packaging and pricing

to advertising and promotion. Market research is a function which continues through every stage of a product's life.

**Ex. 1.** Write out and translate the words and phrases in bold type, compiling a new vocabulary list.

**Ex. 2.** Choose the appropriate word and put it in the sentence doing necessary grammar changes.

*Planning; distribution; cater for; customer; pricing; product choice; to meet customer requirements; provision; target market; marketing department; packaging*

1. If you want to buy or sell \_\_\_\_\_, you'd better go to a market.
2. This bakery specializes in \_\_\_\_\_ large parties and mainly weddings.
3. In marketing there is an unwritten law running that \_\_\_\_\_ is always right.
4. The very small bookshop round the corner provides a wide \_\_\_\_\_ for customers of different age groups, interests and income \_\_\_\_\_ all possible \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Every large respectable company has its own \_\_\_\_\_, responsible for each step of product developing, starting with \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. This part of \_\_\_\_\_ is very difficult to persuade.
7. No wonder his \_\_\_\_\_ strategy turned to be a failure, skyrocketing will always yield to dumping.

**Ex. 3.** Comprehension questions.

1. What is a market? What role does it play in the lives of people?
2. What do the producers have to do to attract the customers to their particular product?
3. What is product choice?
4. What is the recipe to satisfy the need and demands of customers?
5. Give your own definition of marketing, based on the text.
6. What marketing operations do you know?
7. What are the responsibilities of a usual marketing department?
8. What do we call a function which continues through every stage of a product's life?

**Ex. 4.** Retell the text.

### **Task 8. *Speaking 2***

- Imagine that you are a sales manager of a company. Choose a product or an assortment of items and make a yearly report on price changes and profit, future marketing strategies to improve the situation.

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