

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

Белорусская медицинская академия
последипломного образования

Кафедра общественного здоровья и здравоохранения

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ПОВСЕДНЕВНОЕ ОБЩЕНИЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

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Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для совершенствования коммуникативных навыков специалистов с высшим медицинским образованием, изучающих английский язык. Учебно-методическое пособие включает в себя комплекс текстов упражнений. Коммуникативные упражнения носят творческий характер и позволяют закрепить умения и навыки как монологической, так и диалогической речи.

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WORKING DAY**Daily routine**

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

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

My studies keep me busy all day long. I have 14 hours of English a week. I also have lectures and seminars. At lunch time I meet up with my sister and we have a snack at the university café. After classes I make myself go to the library where I spend about six hours a week reading for my seminars.

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

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

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

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

What is a girl's usual day like?

Is it very different from yours?

Speak about the girl's and her sister's day.

Do you agree that it is always better to start a new life in a week?

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to wake up	просыпаться
to get up	вставать (с постели)
to be an early riser	рано вставать
to do/make morning exercises	делать утреннюю зарядку
to feel bright and cheerful/refreshed	чувствовать себя бодро
to be/feel sleepy/tired	быть сонным/усталым
to wash	мыть (ся)
to wash up	мыть посуду
to dress	одеваться
to have breakfast/lunch/dinner/supper	завтракать, обедать, ужинать
to have a snack	перекусить
to have a hasty bite	наскоро перекусить
to have a smoke	покурить
to leave home	уходить из дома
to come back	возвращаться
to exchange news	обмениваться новостями
to join somebody	присоединиться к кому-либо
to answer the telephone call	разговаривать по телефону (отвечать на звонок)
to ring up = to call	звонить (по телефону)
to have a rest	отдыхать
to relax	расслабляться, отдыхать
to stay in	не выходить, оставаться дома
to go to bed	ложиться спать
to be responsible for	отвечать за что-либо
to brush up on smth.	освежать в памяти, восстанавливать знания
to catch up on smth.	нагнать, наверстать
to go for a run	делать пробежку
to keep late hours	сидеть допоздна
to sit up late	засиживаться до поздней ночи

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

The Present Indefinite Tense обозначает обычные, регулярно повторяющиеся действия.

Образование: O_(s)

Affirmative (+):	I, you, we, they work . He, she, it works .
Negative (-):	I, you, we, they don't work . He, she, it doesn't work .
Interrogative (?):	Do I, you, we, they work ? Does he, she, it work ?

The Passive Present Indefinite

Образование: be + O₃

Affirmative (+):	I am asked . You, we, they are asked . He, she, it is asked .
Negative (-):	I am not asked . You, we, they are not asked . He, she, it is not asked .
Interrogative (?):	Am I asked ? Are you, we, they asked ? Is he, she, it asked ?

Маркеры:

Often, always, usually, seldom, rarely, occasionally, sometimes, never, ever, generally, as a rule, every day (week, month), every other day, once a week, etc.

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Read the dialogue and say how Cornelia usually spends her working day

An interview

Arnold Rivera, the TV news reporter, is interviewing Mrs. Cornelia Vandergilt for the program "Real People".

AR: Well, Mrs. Vandergilt, please tell our viewers about an ordinary day in your life.

CV: Well. I wake up at eight o'clock.

AR: Really? Do you get up then?
 CV: No, of course. I don't get up at that time. I have breakfast in bed, and I read the "New York Times".
 AR: What time do you get up?
 CV: I get up at ten.
 AR: What do you do then?
 CV: I read my letters and dictate the answers to my secretary.
 AR: And then?
 CV: At eleven I take a walk with Jimmy.
 AR: Jimmy? Who's Jimmy?
 CV: Jimmy's my dog.
 AR: Oh, what time do you have lunch?
 CV: I have lunch at twelve-thirty. I eat alone.
 AR: Oh, I see. Well, what do you do after lunch?
 CV: Oh, I rest until six o'clock.
 AR: And at six? What do you do at six?
 CV: I get dressed for dinner. I have dinner at seven o'clock.
 AR: Yes, well, what do you do after dinner?
 CV: I read or watch TV. I take a bath at nine-thirty and I go to bed at ten.
 AR: Thank you, Mrs. Vandergilt. You certainly have a busy and interesting life.
 CV: You're welcome.

Cornelia's life is busy and interesting, isn't it? Would you enjoy such a life? Why?

Ask Cornelia about her usual working day.

II. Put the verbs in the Present Indefinite Tense

How do the Blacks usually spend their morning?

The Blacks (live) in a big house not far from London. Mr. Black and his sons Roger and David Black (work) in London. They (go) to London every day from Monday to Friday.

Every day Mr. Black and his sons (get) up at 7 as usual. They (wash) and (shave). David (have) a bath. They (go) back to the bedroom and (dress). At half-past seven they (go) downstairs for breakfast.

At breakfast Roger and David (sit) opposite each other. Mrs. Black (sit) opposite her husband. After breakfast Mr. Black (smoke) a cigarette and (read) the newspaper. At twenty-five past eight Mr. Black and the boys (leave) the house. Mrs. Black (go) to the gate and (say) good-bye to them. They (walk) to the station. They (come) to the station a few minutes before twenty to nine. Their train (get) to London at a quarter past nine.

III. Say how often you have to do these things

- | | |
|---|--|
| - to make one's bed | убирать постель |
| - to do one's flat | убирать квартиру |
| - to cook dinner | готовить обед |
| - to clean the floor | мыть пол |
| - to wash dishes up | мыть посуду |
| - to do the washing | стирать |
| - to look after the children | присматривать за детьми |
| - to repair = to fix a TV-set
(electric devices) | ремонттировать телевизор
(электроприборы) |
| - to water flowers | поливать цветы |
| - to iron | утюжить бельё |

Is there a division of labor in your family? Who does the major part of the household work?

IV. Say what you usually do during your break for dinner while at work making use of the following expressions

- to go on with the work
- to have a break for dinner at ... o'clock
- to last for an hour
- to have a short rest
- to go to the canteen
- to go downstairs (upstairs)
- to have a smoke
- to exchange news
- to look through newspapers
- to call smb.
- to go shopping
- to be over

V. Say what you usually do (don't do) in the evening and why

- to go shopping after work
- to dress the table for supper
- to wash up after supper
- to watch TV news programmes
- to telephone = to call = to ring smb. up
- to answer the telephone calls
- to walk before going to bed
- to visit smb.

VI. Translate into English

Каждый день я просыпаюсь в 7 часов утра, умываюсь, завтракаю и еду в больницу. Как правило, я хожу в больницу пешком, так как живу недалеко от работы, но иногда еду на автобусе, когда боюсь опоздать. Обычно я прихожу в больницу без 10 восемь и работаю до 3 часов. После работы я часто захожу в магазин, чтобы купить продукты к ужину. Я возвращаюсь домой около шести, ужинаю, смотрю телевизор или читаю книгу. Если погода хорошая, я люблю прогуляться в парке. Перед сном я просматриваю газеты и слушаю новости.

VII. Say it in English

- извинитесь за опоздание
- пожалуйста на нехватку времени; усталость, загруженность на работе
- скажите, что Вы довольны, счастливы
- скажите, что Вы готовы что-либо сделать
- объясните, сколько времени Вам нужно, чтобы что-либо сделать
- объясните, за что Вы отвечаете на работе
- задайте вопрос о том, что происходило накануне

VIII. Let's talk about your daily routine!

1. How long does it take you to do your morning toilet?
2. Do you take a light or substantial breakfast?
3. How many meals a day do you have?
4. Do you always eat at home?
5. When did you go to a restaurant last time?
6. What do you usually do at work?
7. How much time a day do you spend with your children?
8. Do you like housework? What are your household duties?

IX. Comment on the following English proverbs

1. Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
2. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure and enjoy life as it is!
3. After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile.
4. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

X. Just for fun

A busy day

Steve was busy during the day. In the morning he made 11 phone calls and wrote 3 reports. At 12 o'clock he went to Heathrow Airport to meet a man from British Airways. Unfortunately, the plane was late. Steve was hungry but he couldn't go to lunch because he had to talk with that man. So, he only had a cheese sandwich. Their conversation lasted for 2 hours. Steve had another appointment in town. At 3 o'clock he bought another cheese sandwich.

When he finished work at 6.30, he was tired and hungry. He was thinking about a good dinner at home, but when he came home his wife was not there. There was a note for him on the kitchen table: "I've gone out. Cheese sandwiches are in the fridge".

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. Read the poem trying to insert the missing words given below. Translate the poem into Russian and try to learn it by heart:

A bad day

I overslept and missed my train
Slipped on the sidewalk in the pouring ...,
Sprained my ankle and skinned my knees,
Broke my glasses, lost my ...,
Got stuck in the elevator, it didn't go,
Kicked it twice and stubbed my toe,
Bought a pen that didn't ...,
Took it back and had a fight,
Went home angry, locked the ...,
Crawled into bed – couldn't take any more.

(door, rain, keys, write)

2. Speak about your daily activities.

3. Translate the quotations and comment on them.

"Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year" (Ralf Emerson)

"The day is for honest men, the nights are for thieves" (Euripides)

"Never put off till tomorrow, what you can do the day after tomorrow" (O. Wilde)

ENTERTAINMENTS AND HOBBIES

Leisure time activities in Great Britain

In the United Kingdom people like to relax at weekends. You can relax in different ways. Some people like to stay at home with their families, and others prefer to go out and enjoy themselves. Young people enjoy going to different entertainment centers such as disco, pub, restaurant, bar, club, art centers including exhibitions, cinema, theatre, music, etc. You can also meet your friends at your place and have a nice time together. There are particular days (e.g., Monday) or particular time (e.g., afternoon) that tickets for the theatres or concerts are cheaper. Prices may be reduced for students, for groups and if you buy them in advance. Pubs, clubs, wine bars and discos may have a “Happy Hour” – a time when you can buy drinks cheaper than usual. This is often early in the evening.

If you haven't got much money to spend on entertainment, you can do much of what is cheap or even costs nothing. To begin with, lots of events that are organized outside or in the street are free. There are street festivities and public procession. Some people play modern music and instruments on the street, and you can see modern theatre and dancing too.

Many young people like to play different kinds of sport. Tennis is very popular in Britain in summer when you can play outdoors. Other popular sports are badminton, football, basketball, golf and cricket. Cricket is a very traditional British game. It is played a lot at schools and in villages in summer.

Parks are another place where you'll often find things going on, from hot-air balloon festivals to music entertainments of various kinds. You may simply relax on the grass, listening to a band perhaps. You can visit many museums and art galleries without having to pay, and some also show films. Some churches have free concerts, particularly at lunch-time.

If you have children, you can go to the seaside on day-trips or take your children to parks or perhaps to the zoo. In summer many parents like to take their children on picnics in the country, especially if they live in a big city. It is nice to get away from the noise and the traffic at weekends and relax in the country.

Great Britain is famous for its gardens, and most people like gardening. Gardening is another very traditional British way of spending free time. This is probably one reason why so many people prefer to live in houses rather than in flats. People are very proud of their gardens and spend much time trying to grow beautiful flowers and rare bushes. Flower shows and vegetable shows, with prizes for the best exhibits, are very popular in the country.

Note down the names of some special hobbies. Which of them are typical for people in our country?

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to spend time	проводить время
to have a good time =	хорошо проводить время
to enjoy oneself	
to enjoy doing smth.	получать удовольствие от чего-л.
to have fun	веселиться
to entertain	развлекать
to plan free time/leisure time	планировать свободное время
to go for a picnic	ездить на пикник
to go for a walk	ходить на прогулку
to go skiing (skating, swimming)	кататься на лыжах (коньках, плавать)
to go to some places (somewhere)	ходить (ездить) куда-либо
to go to...	ходить в...
to go out	выходить, бывать в обществе
to play football	играть в футбол
to play the piano (the guitar)	играть на пианино (гитаре)
to go to the country (out of town)	ездить за город
to meet smb.	встречаться с кем-либо
to visit smb., smth.	навещать, посещать
to be fond of smth.	любить что-л.
to care for smth.	интересоваться чем-л.
to be interested in smth.	интересоваться чем-л.
to idle	бездельничать
to be going to	собираться что-либо делать
to avoid	избегать
to forget	забывать
to try	пытаться, стараться
cinema	кинотеатр
club	клуб
theatre	театр
party	вечеринка
at one's place	у себя дома
sports hall	спортивный зал
fitness center	оздоровительный центр

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

1. **The Past Indefinite Tense** обозначает действия, совершившиеся или совершавшиеся в прошлом и не связанные с настоящим.

Образование: O + ed / O₂

Affirmative (+):	I, you, he, she, it, we, they worked
Negative (-):	I, you, he, she, it, we, they did not (didn't) work.
Interrogative (?):	Did I, you, he, she, it, we, they work?

The Passive Past Indefinite

Образование: was, were + O_{ed}/O₃

Affirmative (+):	I, he, she, it was given. You, we, they were given.
Negative (-):	I, he, she, it was not (wasn't) given. You, we, they were not (weren't) given.
Interrogative (?):	Was I, he, she, it given? Were you, we, they given?

Маркеры:

(a week, a month) ago, last year (week, month), yesterday, the other day, in 1997, first, last (time), etc.

2. Намерение сделать что-либо в ближайшем будущем можно выразить при помощи конструкции **to be going to do smth.**

I'm going to visit my friends tonight. Я собираюсь навестить своих друзей сегодня вечером.

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Read the text and answer the questions

My day off

Most people in our country work five days a week. They have two days off. They are Saturday and Sunday. I like these days very much. You needn't hurry anywhere and you may go wherever you like after your week's work. By the way, I did not introduce myself. I am Nikita Gorin, 24 years old. So, on these days I wake up later than usual. But sometimes I don't get up till nine or ten o'clock. I read morning newspapers or listen to music. As soon as I get up I air the room, do my morning exercises. Then I have breakfast, clear away the dishes and wash up.

Two more hours for getting ready with my housework and I am free. I meet my friends and we discuss our plans together. We can go to the cinema or theatre, to museum and parks. Last Sunday we went to the Botanical Gardens. It was very pleasant to spend time there.

If next Sunday the weather is fine, we shall be out of town. We shall find a nice place somewhere in the forest or on the bank of the river. We shall lie in the sun, play different games and swim.

In winter my friends and I often go to the skating-rink: skating is my favourite sport, but I like to ski too.

This evening all the members of our family will get together. Some friends are going to visit us. I shall buy beer; we shall have our supper. We are going to watch TV or listen to music. I enjoy a friendly chat very much.

Why does Nikita like his days off?

What does Nikita like doing when the weather is fine?

Where did he go last Sunday?

What will Nikita and his friends do tonight?

II. Read the text

Don't worry! Take it easy! Cheer up!

We say all these things to balance our emotions. But it is not so easy as it seems. So, what's the answer?

There are lots of things we can do, of course. We can take more exercise. We can eat less, smoke less, we can have a well-organized rest. But perhaps the most important thing we can do is to learn to relax. Stress grows slowly. It's made up of all the little things that make us tense, day after day, year after year. Every time we relax, every time we have a cup of tea and a chat with an old friend we take away some of the tension that causes stress.

Americans worry about relaxing. They take classes to learn how to relax. They read books that tell them how "to take it easy." Relaxing is a multi-dollar industry in the USA. So, why not to master this skill?

What are the ways to prevent tiredness? Give some friendly advice:

Avoid...

Forget...

Learn...

Try... .

III. Read the dialogue and say how Peter and his friends are going to spend their day off

The day off

It is Saturday evening. Nick is at home. He is reading a book. The telephone is ringing.

Nick: Hello! Who is speaking? Oh, that's you, Peter! How nice of you to ring me up! How are you going to spend this Sunday?

Peter: I have some plans.

Nick: What will you do in the morning?

Peter: I'll get up at nine, have breakfast and go to the country.

Nick: With whom will you go?

Peter: With some of my friends. You know them – Ann and Paul.

Nick: Will you go far from the city?

Peter: No, we won't. It's thirty minutes by bus.

Nick: What are you going to do in the country?

Peter: We'll find a nice place in the forest. We'll lie in the sun, sing songs, dance, and play various games.

Nick: How much time will you spend in the forest?

Peter: It depends. 5 or 6 hours, I don't know... And what will you do, Nick?

Nick: In the morning I'll do my flat and in the afternoon I'll go to the cinema.

Peter: You may join us, if you want...

Nick: With pleasure! Shall I take my guitar?

Peter: Nice idea! We'll meet you at the bus station at 11 o'clock. And don't forget your guitar! See you tomorrow.

Nick: So long!

IV. Read the dialogues. Improvise similar ones inviting your friend to the theatre, cinema, picnic, etc.

1.

A: I'm going for a walk on Sunday. Would you like to join me?

B: Oh, dear! I'm afraid I'm busy on Sunday.

A: Perhaps some other time then?

B: Sure. We'll discuss it later.

2.

A: Could you come to my place tonight for a sherry party?

B: What time?

A: About 6 p.m., I think.

B: That's fine. I'll come by all means. Thanks for invitation.

Making an invitation	Accepting an invitation	Refusing an invitation
I'm going out to the theatre with some friends. Would you like to join us? Are you busy tonight? Could we go to a birthday party together? What are your plans for this evening? Would you like to go to the concert with me? What about going to a cinema together?	Yes, that would be lovely! I'd love too! How nice of you. Thank you very much. A good idea! What a nice idea! Great! Cool! With pleasure. Sure. Certainly.	I can't, I'm afraid. I'm busy tonight. I'm sorry, I'll have some visitors this evening. That's very kind, but... This evening is a bit of a problem. What about tomorrow? Not today, I'm afraid.

V. Translate and act out the dialogues. Make similar ones

1.

- У Вас есть хобби?
- I am fond of playing tennis.
- А Вы научите меня играть в теннис?
- I can try. But I must tell you that it is not very easy.
- Я об этом знаю. Когда начнем?
- Я Вам позвоню, и мы договоримся.

2.

Вы увлекаетесь плаванием?

- Yes, very. Swimming is very popular in this country.
- Какие еще виды спорта популярны в Беларуси?
- Football, ice hockey and tennis are very popular.
- Вы занимаетесь футболом?
- No, I don't. I go in for swimming and tennis.
- Я тоже занимаюсь теннисом!
- Tennis is very popular all over the world.
- Совершенно верно!

VI. What would you say if you want

- to speak about your future plans
- to ask somebody about his / her future plans
- to speak about your hobbies
- to ask somebody about his / her hobbies
- to invite your friend to a cafe
- to accept / to refuse an invitation
- to encourage somebody
- to give a piece of advice concerning the way of relaxing at week-end.
-

VII. Let's speak about you and your leisure time

1. Do you regularly watch TV? What programs do you like?
2. Do you read books? What books do you prefer?
3. Do you often listen to the music? What music do you admire?
4. Do you enjoy doing sports?
5. Do you like parties?
6. Do you love inviting friends to eat at home?
7. Do you like staying at home at weekends?
8. What do you think is the best way of spending a weekend? Why?
9. What's your hobby?
10. Do you prefer active or passive rest? Why?

VIII. Agree or disagree

1. I think watching TV is a pleasant pastime. Are you of the same opinion?
2. TV is the best sedative. It bores me to death! Agreed?
3. Every man must have a hobby. Do you agree with this?
4. It is more pleasant to spend weekends at the country. Is it really so?
5. There is no use making plans for anything. You never know what may happen tomorrow. Is it true?
6. I hate parties. It's a useless pastime, isn't it?
7. Idling is the best pastime! What's your opinion?

You may express your opinion in the following way:

- in my opinion...
- to my mind...
- from my point of view...
- frankly speaking...
- to tell the truth...
- on the one hand...
- on the second hand...

IX. Comment on the following proverbs

1. He who knows how to work knows how to rest.
2. All work and no play, makes Jack a dull boy.
3. Every man has his/her hobby.
4. Work done, have your fun.

X. Just for fun

Housework

Mr. and Mrs. Turvey both hated housework. They were a very untidy couple who never put things away. When they went to bed, for example, they always left their clothes in a mess on the floor. Their kitchen was a mess, too. Even though they had a dishwasher, they always left the dirty dishes in the kitchen sink and only did the washing-up when there wasn't a clean plate to be found in the house. It was the same with their clothes. They never put them into the washing machine until there was nothing else left to wear.

The living room always looked as though a bomb has just gone off. There were things everywhere. There was thick dust on every piece of furniture and the carpet had not been cleaned for weeks. And the bathroom!

One day, when Mr. Turvey couldn't find one of his shoes, and Mrs. Turvey couldn't see her face in the bathroom mirror, they decided it was time to get the house cleaned. So they found Marie, a foreign student at a local language school, who needed some extra money.

Marie came to the house and worked all day long. She washed and dried all the clothes. Then she ironed the clothes, folded them neatly and put them away. She swept all the dust off the floors with a large broom. She took a wet cloth and wiped the dust off every surface in the house and then polished the furniture until it was shining. She got out the vacuum cleaner and cleaned all the carpets. In the kitchen the floor was filthy. It was too dirty to wash with a mop, so Marie got on her hands and knees and scrubbed the dirt off with a scrubbing brush. Finally she made the bed and, when she had finished, the house looked spotless.

Mr. and Mrs. Turvey came home that evening. There was nothing on the floor. There was no dust on the furniture. The wood was shining and you could smell the polish. In their bedroom all their clothes were neat, clean and tidy. "So what do you think?" – Mrs. Turvey asked her husband.

"It looks nice and tidy," he said, "but how are we ever going to find anything?"

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. Speak about the way you spent your last weekend. Try to use as many words from the topical vocabulary as possible.

2. Write a short essay on one of the following topics:

- *Most popular entertainments for men and women.*
- *TV programmes I choose to watch.*
- *My usual way of spending spare time.*

SEASONS AND WEATHER

Weather surprises

The naughtiest thing in the world is the weather. It's like a capricious woman who always does the opposite to what you ask her.

When you want to go for a picnic in the open air you ask the skies to remain clear and the day to be fine. Nervously you switch on the radio and listen to the weather forecast. You tremble with joy to hear that it'll stay warm and dry with bright sunshine, and moderate breeze. You think: "Nice weather we are having today!" And you take a lot of food and no warm clothes, go to the countryside but ... do not get any sun.

And it is always like this. When you go skiing and want to have frosty weather with a lot of snow, it starts thawing and your skis sink in the slush. Instead of snowfall and hoarfrost on the trees you get excellent sleet. The weather does not feel any pangs of remorse.

When you go in the car to the country, enjoying nice weather and a beautiful view of a rainbow in the blue sky, you pay no attention to some haze on the horizon. Some time later a thin mist in the distance turns into a thick fog and your lovely day is spoiled.

To tell the truth, sometimes the weather is ashamed and turns for the better. But not always. Why is it like this? Maybe, because the weather likes surprises and wants to bring adventures to our life, breaking the boring routine with marvelous happenings?

Do you agree that the weather is like a capricious woman?

Prove your point.

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to be cast with clouds	быть затянутым облаками
to blow (blew, blown)	дуть
to break (broke, broken)	наступать (об утре, дне)
to freeze	морозить
to have a frost-bitten nose	отморозить нос
to get/grow/become warm/cold	становиться жарко/тепло/холодно
to change for the better/worse	улучшиться / ухудшиться
to melt/to thaw	таять
to rain	идти (о дожде)
to get under the rain	попасть под дождь
to pour	лить (о дожде)
to drizzle	моросить
to rise (rose, risen)	вставать, всходить (о солнце)
to set (set)	садиться, заходить (о солнце)
to shine (shone)	светить
to snow	идти (о снеге)
bright	ясный, яркий
clear	чистый, без облаков
dry	сухой (о погоде, климате)
humid	тёплый и влажный
dull	пасмурный
overcast	затянутый тучами
heavy	сильный (о дожде)
intermittent	временами (о погоде)
fog / mist	туман
haze	лёгкий туман, дымка, мгла
frost	мороз
hoarfrost	иней, изморозь
hail	град
Indian summer	бабье лето
moderate	умеренный
pale	бледный
patchy	местами
sleet	дождь со снегом, мокрый снег
slush	слякоть, талый снег
icing	гололёдица, обледенение
shower	ливень
thunder	гром
roll of thunder	раскат грома
thunderstorm	гроза
lightning	молния
weather forecast	прогноз погоды

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

The Future Indefinite Tense обозначает действие или ряд действий, относящихся к будущему.

	Образование:	shall/will + O
Affirmative (+):	I, we shall work . You, he, she, it, they will work .	
Negative (-):	I, we shall not (shan't) work . You, he, she, it, we, they will not (won't) work .	
Interrogative (?):	Shall I, we work? Will you, he, she, it, they work?	

При помощи слова **shall** в современном английском языке обычно формулируют вопрос – предложение:

Shall I help you?	Вам помочь?
Shall we go to the cinema?	Пойдём в кино?

The Passive Future Indefinite

	Образование:	shall/will + be + O_{ed}/O₃
Affirmative (+):	I, we shall be told . You, he, she, it, they will be told .	
Negative (-):	I, we shall not (shan't) be told . You, he, she, it, they will not (won't) be told .	
Interrogative (?):	Shall I, we be told? Will you, he, she, it, they be told?	

Маркеры:

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week (month, year, Sunday), in 3 days, soon, etc.

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Read the text about the British weather and answer the questions given below

The climate and seasons in England

The warm current of the Gulf Stream brings a temperate climate to the British Isles. So the weather in England is mild in all seasons. The temperature seldom reaches extremes of heat or cold. It averages about 40 degrees Fahrenheit in January and 60 degrees in August. During the day the changes in temperature

aren't very great, that is why weather forecasts don't give the temperature of the air.

The best seasons in England are spring and summer. In summer the sun shines brightly but it is not hot. Green grass covers the fields and meadows. Here and there beautiful flowers are growing. It is pleasant to walk in the woods and forests, to breathe fresh air and listen to the songs of the birds. The days in summer are long and the nights are short so you have much time to enjoy the wonderful landscape.

Autumn is a rainy season and the weather is mostly dull. But there may be quite summer weather in late September, which they call Indian summer, when the sky seems high, the sun shines and the earth is covered with fallen leaves.

The most typical feature of the climate in England is the thick fog and smog (smoke+fog). The fog comes often and stays for weeks. It spreads everywhere. Cars move along slowly, but still street accidents are frequent in the fog. People cannot see each other. They creep along the houses touching them with their hands not to lose their way or not to be run over by a car.

In winter the sky is pale, gray and has low clouds. The sun shines rarely, it sets early and rises late. The winter air is frosty and the weather is windy. They have all sorts of weather in winter. Sometimes it rains and sometimes it snows heavily, and they also have fog and frost. But it rains more often than it snows. That is why English people don't wear heavy overcoats, but only warm raincoats. In this period of time, the best place in the world is at home by the fireplace.

Towards the end of the winter the snow begins to melt, the sky becomes blue, the first grass and flowers appear, and the birds come back from the warm lands. Spring comes.

What are the best seasons in England?

What is the most typical feature of the British climate?

II. Read the text and say why British people say that they don't have a climate, they have weather

Weather in Britain

British people say:

"Other countries have a climate, in Britain we have weather."

The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. That is why it is natural for the English to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something.

People talk about the weather more in Britain than in most parts of the world. When two Englishmen are introduced to each other, if they can't think of

anything else to talk about, they talk about the weather. The weather is also considered a safe topic of conversation.

When two people meet in the street they will often say something about the weather just to show their friendliness.

Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. But the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day. The weather is so changeable that English people take their umbrellas with them even if the day is sunny and cloudless.

III. Act out the dialogues. Make similar ones about today's weather

1.

- It's a lovely day, isn't it?
- Yes, it is. It has been a beautiful spring this year.
- Yes, the farmers must be happy, I think.
- Oh, yes, they can do a lot of work when the weather is fine, can't they?
- Sure they can.

2.

- It's very cold today, isn't it?
- Yes, but it was colder yesterday.
- But I hope it will get warmer soon, in two days at least.
- Then it would be lovely at the weekend.

3.

- Nice and bright this morning!
- Yes. Quite different from the forecast.
- They say it will snow in some days. The weather is so changeable in winter.
- Let's hope it keeps fine for the weekend.

IV. Complete the following sentences

1. It looks like ... Take your umbrella.
2. The weather has turned to ... It is drizzling.
3. After a hard frost everything is covered with ...
4. When the snow begins to melt the streets ...
5. The sky is dark, it is covered ...
6. In autumn it often ...
7. Summers are not very ...
8. London is famous for its ...
9. The temperature has fallen to ...
10. Our city looks at its best in ...
11. Indian summer is the season when ...
12. The temperature has risen ...

V. React to the following

- it rains cats and dogs
- the sun shines brightly
- it is warm
- it is pouring
- everything is covered with hoarfrost
- the air is cool and fresh
- the temperature is falling
- it sleets
- the streets are slushy and muddy
- it drizzles
- the sky is overcast
- the weather has turned to better

VI. Read the text. Agree or disagree with the author. Give your arguments

Angry, sad, happy? Blame the weather

Sunshine makes you more sociable, humidity brings on depression, says an expert who tells how climate affects health and moods. The weather has an effect on certain diseases such as arthritis and heart disorders. Weather is also associated with emotional problems and disturbed behavior.

Temperature is the most important factor. More psychiatric emergencies and admissions to mental hospitals are noticed during summer. Part of this is because the days are longer in summer and people stay out later. Heat is the most important factor in the increase of emotional problems.

Humidity has much effect on individuals too. More people who are diagnosed as depressed are admitted to mental hospitals on humid days.

Changes in atmospheric pressure play a role in a number of health problems. It has more effects on joints. Lower barometric pressure is linked with restlessness. When the barometric pressure goes up sharply, people have more arthritic symptoms. This is true to a lesser degree when the barometric pressure falls. Extreme temperatures, especially very cold weather, put added strain on the cardiovascular system. Death rates from heart attacks are much higher during the winter months than at any other time. When the temperature is very low, blood rushes away from the skin to the interior of the body. The heart has to pump harder to keep the body warm. In warm weather, some weather conditions make a person much more susceptible to communicable diseases as malaria. Colds and respiratory illnesses are more common in winter because low temperature weakens the body's resistance to disease.

People are sleepier when barometric pressure is above or below normal – but no one knows why.

VII. You are a TV- news reporter. Give the weather forecast for

- today
- tomorrow
- a bright summer day
- a winter day
- a warm day in spring
- a cool day in autumn

VIII. Agree or disagree

1. It is hard to stand the heat when it is damp.
2. In my opinion, Minsk looks at its best in early autumn.
3. It is not pleasant to walk about the streets when it is slushy.
4. The weather in Belarus is very changeable.
5. There are very many frosty days in our city in winter.
6. Frosty weather is very pleasant when it is not windy.
7. Summer is the best season for holidays.
8. It is nice to be caught in a thunderstorm.
9. If it rains in the morning, it will rain all day long.
10. Indian summer is the best time of early autumn.

IX. Comment on the following proverbs

1. Everything is good in its season.
2. One swallow doesn't make a summer.
3. Rain before seven, fine before eleven.
4. Make hay while the sun shines.
5. It never rains but it pours.

X. Just for fun

Weather forecast

After Jerome K. Jerome

I remember how a holiday of mine was completely ruined one day late autumn because we paid attention to the weather forecast in the local newspaper. "Heavy showers, with thunderstorms, may be expected today", it said on Monday, and we gave up our picnic and stayed indoors all day waiting for the rain. And people passed the house going off merrily, the sun shone and there was not a cloud in the sky.

"Ah!" we said, as we stood looking out at them through the window, "they will come home soaked!"

And we laughed when we thought how wet they were going to get. We came back, fixed the fire and got our books. At 12 o'clock the sun was pouring into the room and the heat became unbearable, and we wondered when those heavy showers and occasional thunderstorms were going to begin.

"Ah! They will come in the afternoon", we said to each other.

At one o'clock the landlady came in and asked if we were not going out as it was such a lovely day.

"No, no", we replied, "We don't want to get wet!"

And when the afternoon was nearly over, and still there was no sign of rain, we tried to cheer ourselves up with the idea that it would start in the evening, just as the people would go home. But not a drop fell, and it was a fine day, and a lovely night after it.

The next morning we read that it was going to be a "warm, fine day; much heat", and we dressed ourselves in shorts and T-shirts and went out. Half an hour after we started it began to rain hard with a cold wind and both kept steadily for the whole day. So we came home with colds and rheumatism and went to bed.

The weather is a thing that is beyond me. I can never understand it.

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. Read and translate the poem, learn it by heart.

Must

When the weather is wet,
We must not fret.
When the weather is cold,
We must not scold.
When the weather is warm,
We must not storm.
But be thankful together
Whatever the weather.

2. Describe your favourite season of the year or your favourite month.

3. Write a short essay on one of the following topics:

- *How the weather affects me.*
- *I don't believe weather forecasts; I believe weather lore.*
- *The climate of Belarus or any other country that you visited.*

BIOGRAPHY

Occupations and jobs

Howard Hughes 1905 – 1976

December 24, 1905 Howard Hughes was born in Houston.

1912	He started school.
1924	His father died. He left school. He inherited \$ 750000. He became director of his father's oil-drilling company.
1925	He married Ella Rice.
1927	He went to Hollywood.
1928	He produced his first film. He divorced Ella Rice.
1930	He directed the film "Angels".
1933	He worked as an airline pilot. (He changed his name.)
1935	He built a plane. He broke the world air-speed record.
1937	President Roosevelt gave him a special aviation award.
1938	He flew around the world in 91 hours (a new world record).
1942	He designed and manufactured war planes.
1943	He discovered Jane Russell. He directed "The Outlaw". She became a famous cinema star.
1947	He started TWA (Trans World Airlines). He crashed a new war plane. He nearly died. In the hospital, he designed a new bed.
1948	He bought RKO Pictures – a Hollywood film studio.
1954	He sold RKO.
1957	He sold TWA for \$ 546 000 000. He married actress Jean Peters.
1958	He retired from public life.
1966	He went to Las Vegas. He bought a lot of casinos, nightclubs, and hotels. (He didn't smoke, drink.)
1971	He divorced Jean Peters.
1972	He gave \$ 100 000 to President Nixon for the presidential campaign.
April 5, 1976	Howard Hughes died in Acapulco. He left \$ 2 000 000 000.

What happened in 1924? How did it change Howard's life?

How many times was he married? Did he take part in the war?

Speak about Howard Hughes's life.

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to be born	родиться
to be born into the family of (doctors, workers)	родиться в семье (врачей, рабочих)
to go to school (start school)	пойти в школу
to study at (school, a lyceum, gymnasium)	учиться в (школе, лицее, гимназии)
to finish school	окончить школу
to serve in the Army	служить в армии
to choose a profession	выбирать профессию
to enter a university (college)	поступить в университет (колледж)
to graduate (from) a university (a college)	окончить университет (колледж)
to become	становиться кем-либо
to work at	работать где-либо
to work in shifts	работать посменно
to make a career	делать карьеру
to employ	держать на службе
employer	наниматель, работодатель
employee	служащий
employment	служба, работа, занятость
unemployment	безработица
to apply for a job	обращаться по поводу работы
application	заявление, обращение
applicant	претендент, кандидат
to earn	зарабатывать
to live in a town (village, city)	жить в городе (деревне)
to move to	переезжать в
to be keen on smth.	увлекаться чем-либо
to do sports	заниматься спортом
to speak foreign languages	говорить на иностранных языках
to dream of smth.	мечтать о чем-либо
at the age of ...	в возрасте ...
deadline	крайний срок
salary / wages	жалованье, заработная плата
income	доход

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Read and analyse CURRICULUM VITAE (CV)

1. Личные данные

Personal information

Name:

Date of birth: 7th of June 1970

Place of birth: Minsk, Belarus

Nationality: Republic of Belarus

Marital status: single/ unmarried

№ of dependents: 1 son

(married, divorced, widow/ widower)

Sex: male/ female

Address:

phone: +375 (код Беларуси) 17 (код Минска) 222 17 49

2, 3. Образование и обучение

Education & Training

April 2013 – May 2013

Advanced Medical Training in Cardiology, Belarusian Medical Academy of Post-Graduate Education, Department of Cardiology (Minsk, Belarus)

Qualification:
April 2010

Certificate: Doctor – Cardiologist
Computer training course (Microsoft Authorized Training Centre, Moscow, Russia)

September 2000 – June 2002

Clinical Residency, Belarusian State Institute for Advanced Medical Training, Department of Cardiology (Minsk, Belarus)

Qualification:
August 1997 – July 1998

Certificate: Doctor-Cardiologist
Internship in Therapy, Dobrush District Hospital (Dobrush, Belarus)

Qualification:
September 1991 – June 1997

Certificate: Doctor-Therapist
Minsk State Medical Institute (Minsk, Belarus)

Qualification:

Higher education diploma: Medical Doctor (with Honours)

4. Опыт работы

Experience

July 2002 to present

City Hospital № 10, Department of Cardiology
(Minsk, Belarus)

Position:

Head of the Cardiology Department

Responsibilities:

Management of cardiological patients.
Administrative duties performance,
consultations.

July 1998-September 2001

City Hospital № 3, Department of Cardiology
(Minsk, Belarus)

Position:

Doctor – Cardiologist

Responsibilities:

Management of cardiological patients

5. Профессиональные

умения и навыки

Professional skills

I undertake the responsibility of the daily work schedule of the In-patient Cardiology Department. I am experienced in the following diagnostic methods: ECG, Stress Test, phonocardiography, angiography ... I perform all procedures for evaluation and management of cardiological patients: ... I master the technique of the following major and minor procedures: ... I work as a Consultant Cardiologist (partial employment) at the City polyclinic № 33 in Minsk. Since September 2010, I am involved in undergraduate clinical teaching (Belarusian State Medical University)

6. Прочие умения и навыки:

Additional skills

Good typing skills; MS Word for Windows, Word Perfect, E-mail. Internet user. Good level of spoken and written English. Driving License.

7. Рекомендации:

References

are available upon request.

II. Curriculum Vitae (structure)

1. Personal information (name, date of birth, place of birth, nationality, marital status, number of dependents, sex, home address)
2. Education & Training (high school, specialized training, qualification)
3. Experience / Employment (position, responsibilities)
4. Professional skills
5. Additional skills (computer literacy, languages, social/ cultural interests , sporting, countries visited, driving license).
6. References.

III. What questions can be asked to all parts of CV?

IV. Let's speak about you

1. Where are you from?
2. Where and when were you born?
3. When and where did you finish school?
4. When did you graduate from the University (Institute)?
5. Where did you work after graduation?
6. Where do you work now?
7. What are your occupational duties?
8. Do you speak any foreign languages?
9. Are you married?
10. Do you have a big family?
11. What are your additional skills?
12. Is career an important part in your life?

V. You are an applicant for a new job. What would you tell about yourself?

VI. Choose the right word from those listed below

At a firm

Mr. Dickson is the ... of a firm. The people working in his office are his Mr. Dickson is their The lady who makes his appointments is his The girls who type his letters are The men who take care of financial administration of the business are The business they all work for is called a Sometimes you can find the letters Ltd. after the name of a company. This is short for limited liability company. A smaller office in a different place from the head-office is a The boy who does all kinds of job is the

Manager, office-boy, company, employer (boss), branch, typists, secretary, employees, book-keepers.

VII.

A. Point out the most important factors in choosing your job. Explain your choice

- work which is useful to society
- good salary or wages
- opportunities to meet different people
- flexible hours
- dealing with children
- the chance of promotion
- good working conditions
- interesting and not boring job
- friendly colleagues
- a job involving a foreign language and living abroad

B. Here are some reasons for people's dissatisfaction at their work. Read and comment on each point

- the job is repetitive and boring
- bad working conditions
- poor wages
- a bad, unfair employer
- the job is not very secure
- no career prospects
- unfriendly workmates
- short holidays

VIII. You are the manager of the company that needs an interpreter. Interview possible applicants for this job. Ask questions about

- their knowledge of English
- their working experience
- their motivation to work at this company
- their marital status, etc

Refuse people that don't suit you giving a polite and motivated answer. Encourage those who have a chance to be admitted

Disapproval	Approval
Sorry, we don't employ people older than...	Thank you, we are ready to consider your application.
I'm so sorry; we don't need any new employees.	Will you contact me in 3-4 days, please?
Unfortunately, we have no vacancies at present.	Call me please next week.
	Everything is OK with your papers.

Pity, your application arrived too late. The deadline for application was ...	You have to wait until we discuss all the applicants.
Your English is not fluent enough...	Thank you for applying to us. We'll inform you about the results.

IX. You are the Head Doctor of the hospital. Two applicants are going to be interviewed by you: an experienced physician over 50 years old and a young specialist who has just graduated the Medical University with Honours Diploma. Who of them would you prefer and why?

X. Just for fun. Comment on the following interview

A woman was being interviewed for a job. The interviewer said: "You understand that before we can offer you a position, you must take a short test".

"Of course", she answered.

"Well, how much is two plus two?"

"Four."

A second applicant entered the room. After a short interview, the interviewer asked, "Are you ready for the test?"

"Yes".

"Well, how much is two plus two?"

The applicant answered, "Whatever the boss says it is".

The second applicant got the job.

XI. Comment on the following proverbs

1. New lords, new laws.
2. Jack of all trades and master of none.
3. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
4. Honors change manners.
5. Better be the head of a dog than the tail of a lion.

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. You are an applicant for a new job. Prepare a written CV, observing the necessary structure.
2. Prepare questions to interview your classmates about their working experience.
3. Write a short essay on the topic "*My idea of an ideal job*".

FAMILY LIFE

Marriage

Marriage is a thing, which only a rare person in his or her life avoids. True bachelors and spinsters make up only a small percent of the population; most single people are “alone but not lonely”.

Millions of others get married because of the fun of family life. And it is fun, if one takes it with a sense of humour.

There’s a lot of fun in falling in love with someone and chasing the prospective fiancée, which means dating and going out with the candidate. All the relatives (parents, grandparents and great-grandparents, brothers and sisters, cousins, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews, stepmothers and stepfathers and all in-laws) meanwhile have the fun of criticizing your choice and giving advice. The trick here is not to listen to them but propose to your bride-to-be and somehow get her to accept your proposal. Then you may arrange the engagement and fix the day of the wedding.

What fun is to get all those things, whose names start with the word “wedding” – dress, rings, cars, flowers, cakes, etc.! It’s great fun to pay for them.

It’s fun for a bride and a groom to escape from guests and to go on a honeymoon trip, especially if it is a wedding present from the parents. The guests remain with the fun of gossiping whether you married for love or for money.

It’s fun to return back home with an idea that the person you are married to is somewhat different from the one you knew. But there is no time to think about it because you are newly-weds and you expect a baby.

There is no better fun for a husband than taking his wife to a maternity home alone and bringing her back with the twins or triplets.

And this is where the greatest fun starts: washing the newborn’s nappies and passing away sleepless nights, earning money to keep the family, taking children to kindergarten and later to school. By all means it’s fun to attend parents’ meetings and to learn that your children take after you and don’t do well at school.

The bigger your children grow, the more they resemble you outwardly and the less display likeness with you inwardly. And you start grumbling at them and discuss with your old friends the problem of the “generation gap”!

And when at last you and your grey-haired spouse start thinking that your family life has calmed down, you haven’t divorced but preserved your union, the climax of your fun bursts out!

One of your dearest off-springs brings a long-legged blonde to your house and says that he wants to marry. And you think: “Why do people ever get married?”

Why do people get married from your point of view?

What relatives do the people get by birth and by marriage?

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to fall in love with smb.	влюбиться в кого-л.
to admire	любить, обожать кого-либо
to respect smb.	уважать кого-либо
to find support and understanding	находить поддержку и понимание
to marry smb.	жениться на ком-либо (выходить замуж за кого-либо)
to marry for love / money	жениться по любви / расчёту
to get married	жениться / выходить замуж
marriage	брак, замужество, женитьба
to consist of	состоять из
to resemble smb.	быть похожим на кого-то
to keep the family	содержать семью
to keep the house	вести домашнее хозяйство
to share household duties	делить, разделять домашние обязанности
to divorce smb.	развестись с кем-либо
wedding	свадьба
newly-wed	молодожён
bride = fiancée	невеста
bridegroom = fiancé	жених
honeymoon	медовый месяц
spouse	супруг, супруга
relatives = relations	родственники
close relatives	близкие родственники
remote relatives	дальние родственники
in-laws	родственники со стороны мужа или жены
niece	племянница
nephew	племянник
twins	близнецы
triplet	тройня
offspring	потомок, отпрыск
generation gap	проблема поколений
frank	откровенный, искренний
friendly	дружеский
reliable	надежный
united	сплоченный

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

The Present Continuous Tense обозначает

а) длительное действие, совершающееся в момент речи или в настоящий период времени:

What are they doing? They are watching TV.

в) постоянный процесс, обычно с наречиями *always, constantly, ever*:

The earth is always moving.

с) будущее действие с глаголами движения (**to come, to go, to leave, to start, to arrive**):

They are leaving in a few days.

Образование: am, is, are + O_{ing}

Affirmative (+):
I **am working**.
He, she, it **is working**.
You, we, they **are working**.

Negative (-):
I **am not working**.
He, she, it **is not working**.
You, we, they **are not working**.

Interrogative (?):
Am I working?
Is he, she, it working?
Are you, we, they working?

The Passive Present Continuous Tense

Образование: am, is, are + being + O₃

Affirmative (+):
I **am being taught**.
He, she, it **is being taught**.
You, we, they **are being taught**.

Negative (-):
I **am not being taught**.
He, she, it **is not being taught**.
You, we, they **are not being taught**.

Interrogative (?):
Am I being taught?
Is he, she, it being taught?
Are you, we, they being taught?

SPEECH PRACTICE

1. Read about Ivan's family. What did you learn about his father and mother? Can we consider this family to be an ideal one? Why?

In a friendly family people are gentle, respectful and loving. They always share joys and sorrows as well as household duties.

My family consists of my father, my mother and me, Ivan, their son. So I am the only child in the family and I don't very much mind it.

I think I'd better start with my dad. His name is Ivan Petrovich. He is tall with dark hair and brown eyes and is of a strong built. When he was young he was enrolled as a member of the all-Belarusian basketball team. But at that time he wanted to make a good career so he gave up sports. At present he is a director of a large plant.

My mother's name is Larisa Ivanovna. She is an economist by education. She is very interested in her work. Mum's life is not easy, of course, because she has to keep the house in addition to her work. My mother is a quiet and charming person.

I have many remote relations: two grandmothers, aunts, uncles and cousins. All of them live in Belarus and we get together from time to time, mainly on our birthdays or other holidays.

I enjoy the honest and open relationship in my family. There is no "fathers-and-sons" problem in our family, though we often argue and disagree on certain problems.

II. Read about the American wedding ceremony. Speak about this wedding on behalf of the bride (bridegroom, mother-in-law, father-in-law, guest). Is there any difference between the American and Belarusian wedding?

This is the traditional church wedding. The bride and groom are leaving the church. She's wearing a long white gown and carrying a bunch of flowers. The groom is wearing a tuxedo and a red carnation. He's holding her hand. Their friends and relatives are throwing rice. The bride and groom are both smiling because they're very happy.

In a few minutes they're going to drive to a hotel for the reception. They're going to have cocktails and dinner. Then they're going to drink champagne, and the bride and the groom are going to cut the cake. Some people are going to make speeches. Then everyone is going to dance.

Tonight the bride's parents are going to say: "We are not losing a daughter. We're getting a son."

III. Respond to the following news using the speech patterns from the table below

1. Peter married Helen Brown for money!
2. The Smiths have a triplet!
3. Linda and Alex divorced!
4. Andy fell in love with Mary!
5. Ann and Paul fixed the day of the wedding!
6. Their honeymoon trip is a wedding present from the parents!
7. Alex took his wife to a maternity home!
8. James Brown (96) and Liz Astrid (89) got married!

Surprise	Pleasure / Joy	Displeasure
That's strange! Wow! What a surprise! Do you really think so? Is it true? Unbelievable! You are joking! Are you sure?	What a wonderful news! Congratulations! At last! It's great! Excellent! Cool!	It's impossible! It's awful! Never expected! It couldn't be worse! It's crazy! Stupid thing! How foolish!

IV. Read and reproduce the dialogue. Continue the conversation

- Hello, Ma, it's Sidney.
- Oh, darling, it's so nice of you to call me. I've seen your Peace Walks on TV. How are you there?
- I'm fine, Mom, but listen. I'm going to get married.
- To get married? Over there? Why so sudden?
- It is love at first sight.
- But why a Russian girl? You know, I always wanted you to marry a nice American girl. They are so reliable.
- Well, she isn't really Russian; she is Ukrainian.
- Well, perhaps Ukrainians make good wives and mothers...
- But, Mom, there's a little problem. She is a few years older than me. She is a widow and she's got children already.
- Oh, Lord! How can you upset me so much? How much older? How many children has she got?
- Well, she's thirty-eight and she's got three daughters.
- Sid, you're breaking my heart. How terrible! I'm grandmother with three grandchildren. Well... I suppose you must make the best of it.
- Mom, I just wondered where we could stay when I come back to States.
- Don't worry about that. You can stay here, in my apartment with my daughter-in-law and her children.
- But the apartment is so small. Where will you stay?
- Don't worry, dear. As soon as you hang up, I'll drop dead.

V. Agree or disagree

1. Family is very important for every person, because it gives you a sense of stability and tradition, a feeling of having support and understanding. Is it true?
2. In happy families parents are frank and honest with their children, they treat their children with respect. Agreed?
3. If you get a good wife, you'll become happy, if you get a bad one, you'll become a philosopher. What is your opinion?
4. An ideal wife is any woman who has an ideal husband. Is it correct?
5. Modern women understand everything except their husbands, don't they?
6. The best wife is the housewife. Do you agree?

VI. What would you say if you want

1. to get some information about your friend's family;
2. to learn if your friend's parents are alive and well;
3. to obtain information about your friend's children;
4. to know how much time he / she spends with his / her family;
5. to learn the occupation of your friend's husband / wife;
6. to approve your friend's wedding dress;
7. to praise your son's / daughter's choice of the bride / bridegroom;
8. to congratulate your friend with the birth of a child.

VII. Let's speak about your family

1. How old are you?
2. Are your parents alive?
3. Do you live with them?
4. Are you married?
5. When did you get married?
6. Do you have a big family?
7. Does your wife/husband work?
8. How many children do you have?
9. Describe your children, please.
10. Do you have an ideal family? Why?

VIII. Compare an ordinary action and that, which is going on now using the Present Indefinite or Present Continuous Tense

I often (to listen) to the classic music, but now I (to listen) to jazz.

He usually (to smoke) his old pipe, but at present he (to smoke) a cigarette.

As a rule they (to play) golf, but this morning they (to play) tennis.

You never (to eat) meat, but...

She seldom (to do) morning exercises, but...

Every day we (to have) dinner at a canteen, but...

She usually (to wear) mini, but...

He never (to cook) himself, but...

IX. Comment on the following proverbs

1. Every family has a skeleton in the cupboard.
2. Little children, little sorrow, big children, big sorrow.
3. Men make houses, women make homes.
4. A good husband makes a good wife.
5. Marriages are made in heaven.
6. A tree is known by its fruit.

X. Just for fun

The Rosenthals had an outstandingly happy and successful marriage. Mr. Rosenthal was once asked to what he attributed this remarkable situation.

“It’s simple”, he said. “Division of labor. My wife makes all small, routine decisions. She decides what house we buy, where we go on vacation, whether our kids go to private schools, if I should change my job, and so on.”

“And you?”

“I make big fundamental decisions. I decide if the United States should declare war on China, if Congress should give money for a manned expedition to Mars, and so on”.

Entitle the story and role-play the conversation.

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. Speak about your family trying to describe traits of character and hobbies of its members.

2. Write a short essay on one of the following topics:

- *Civil marriage.*
- *Leadership in the family.*
- *Divorce and one-parent family.*

3. Translate the quotations and comment on them.

“Anyone who has never really loved has never lived” (A. Christie)

“One should always be in love. That is the reason one should never be married” (O. Wilde)

“There are two tragedies in life. One is not to get your heart’s desire. The other is to get it” (B. Shaw)

AROUND THE CITY

A story of a girl who came to stay at her aunt's in a big city

Aunt Mary! If you only knew how happy I am to see you again! I had such an exciting time when you were out. I tried to make a short round about the neighbourhood, though I knew you would not let me out alone. In fact, I nearly got lost.

First, I went along the street your house is in, then, I took a turning to the left. There was a fine building at the end of the lane. I turned to and I wanted to see it closer. All of a sudden I got to a small square with old houses around it, a fountain in the middle and a tall clock tower in one of the corners. It was a nice and I would say - a cozy place. There were plenty of pigeons on the pavement and elsewhere. I sat down on a bench to have a rest and looked around. Several narrow bystreets began at the square. So when I started my walk back I probably chose the wrong one. It led me to a broad avenue with heavy traffic. Hundreds of cars, lorries and buses were rushing by and I couldn't cross the roadway. Of course, I didn't know there was a subway at the end of that block and a passer-by helped me to find it.

But that isn't the end of the story. When I found myself on the other side of that big street I noticed I was there for the first time. All the houses, shops and all seemed quite unfamiliar to me. I turned to the right and again the street was unknown to me. I stopped at a loss and was about to cry. I understood that I wouldn't find your street myself and I asked an old woman the way here. I was very much surprised when she said that I had to take a trolley-bus and ride four stops. It's good luck that I had some small change on me.

Have you ever been in a similar situation?

When was it? Who helped you?

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to get lost	Заблудиться
to lose one's way	заблудиться (потерять дорогу)
to ask the way	спросить дорогу
to show the way	показать дорогу
to turn to the right (left)	повернуть направо (налево)
to get (to)	добираться
to cross a street	пересекать улицу
to go straight on	идти прямо
to follow (observe) the traffic rules	соблюдать правила движения

to break the traffic rules	нарушать правила движения
to pay a fine	платить штраф
to keep to the right	придерживаться правой стороны
to be familiar (unfamiliar) to smb.	быть знакомым (незнакомым)
to pass	проходить
to drive (drove, driven) a car	водить машину
to give smb. a lift	подвозить на машине
to go by bus (tram, train, etc.)	ехать на автобусе (трамвае, поезде)
to ride (rode, ridden) a car (a train)	ехать на машине (в поезде)
to wait for a bus	ждать автобуса
to get on / off a bus	садиться / выходить из автобуса
to catch a bus	сесть на автобус
to miss a bus	опоздать на автобус
to change a bus	сделать пересадку
to pay fare	оплатить проезд
to queue	стоять в очереди
to be overcrowded	быть переполненным
to step aside	посторониться, подвинуться
to be in a hurry	торопиться
to pay a tip	давать на чай
traffic	уличное движение
right hand traffic	правостороннее движение
left hand traffic	левостороннее движение
traffic lights	светофор
traffic signs	дорожные знаки
traffic jam	«пробка» в уличном движении
roadway	шоссе
crossing	перекрёсток
bystreet	боковая улица
lane	переулок
pavement	тротуар
the Metro / underground	метро
the Tube	метро (в Англии)
the Subway	метро (в Америке)
rush hours	часы «пик»
fare	стоимость проезда
change	сдача, пересадка (в транспорте)
passer –by (pedestrian)	прохожий
token	жетон

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

The Past Continuous Tense употребляется для выражения длительного действия, происходившего в определенный момент или в определенный период времени в прошлом:

I was reading the book when the telephone rang.

He was reading a book from 5 to 7 o'clock yesterday.

Образование: **was, were + O_{ing}**

Affirmative (+):	I, he, she, it was working . You, we, they were working .
Negative (-):	I, he, she, it was not working . You, we, they were not working .
Interrogative (?):	Was I, he, she, it working ? Were you, we, they working ?

The Passive Past Continuous Tense

Образование: **was, were + being + O₃**

Affirmative (+):	I, he, she, it was being taught . You, we, they were being taught .
Negative (-):	I, he, she, it was not being taught . You, we, they were not being taught .
Interrogative (?):	Was I, he, she, it being taught ? Were you, we, they being taught ?

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Read and role-play the dialogues

1.

A: Excuse me, sir.

B: Yes, what is it?

A: I'm a stranger in London and I'm completely lost. Could you possibly show me the way to Piccadilly Circus?

B: Well, I happen to be going in the same direction myself, so I might show you the way.

A: Oh, thank you. It's very kind of you.

2.

A: Pardon me, madam, which is the quickest way to the center of the town?

B: Take a number 16 bus and go as far as Newton Street.

A: Will it be the very center of the town?

B: Yes, certainly.

3.

A: Excuse me, could you show me the way to the Arts Museum?

B: Let me think... Take the street on your right and go straight on. It will lead you right to the Museum.

A: Thank you very much.

B: Not at all.

4.

A: Do you get off at the next stop?

B: Well, what's the stop?... The Drama Theatre?... Oh, no, it isn't my stop, I'm going farther.

A: Could you possibly step aside a little and let me pass?

B: Well, move forward, please.

A: Thank you.

5.

A: Hey, George! Where are you walking?

B: Oh, that's you, Billy. I'm hurrying to the Institute. Could you give me a lift?

A: With pleasure. Take the front seat. Close the door more tightly.

II. Complete the following dialogues

1.

- Excuse me, can you tell me where the British Museum is?

-

- Is it far?

-

- Thanks a lot.

2.

- Excuse me, please. Could you tell me how to get to Bolshoy Theatre?

-

- Should I take a bus?

-

- Thank you very much indeed.

3.

-?

- Turn left at the traffic lights.

-?

- No, it's no distance at all. It'll take you about 5 minutes.

4.

-?

- I'm a stranger here. You'd better ask the policeman.

-?

- No, you are going the wrong way. You need a 146 bus from the post-office.

III. Say how you can get from your place to

- Railway Station
- Belarusian National Theatre
- Airport Minsk -2
- Art Museum
- Gorky Park
- City Clinical Hospital № 1

IV. Help the tourists to get from the railway station to

- the Hotel Minsk
- the Opera House
- the Troitskoye Suburbs
- the National Library
- the Central Department Store
- the Cinema House "October"

Make short dialogues using speech patterns given below:

Asking the way	Showing the way
- Excuse me, could you tell me the way to... -Show me the way... -Tell me how to get... -Direct me to... -What is the fastest way to get to...? -Am I going in the right direction? -Where is the underground station? -How far is it? -What bus do I take to...? -Does bus 4 go to...? -Can you tell me where to get off? -Is it possible to walk there?	-Yes, certainly. Follow this road, turn left, then second right, go down the street. It's on the right. -It's round the corner / next to / at the end of the street / over there. -Go up / down / along this street. -Take a second turn to the left. -The last stop but one. -It's about ten minutes walk from here. -First right, then left. -You'll have to change the bus at...

V. Read and role-play the dialogue

Right or wrong

The policeman stops the car.

P.: (holding up his hand): Stop!

D.: What's the matter?

P.: Why are you driving on the right side of the road?

D.: Do you want me to drive on the wrong side?

P.: You are driving on the wrong side.

D.: But you said I was driving on the right side.

P.: That's right. You are on the right, and that's wrong. You must keep to the left. The right side is the left.

D.: It's like a looking glass. I'll try to remember. Well, I want to go to Bellwood. Will you tell me the way?

P.: Turn left at the end of this road.

D.: Now let me think. Turn left. In England left is right, and right is wrong. Am I right?

P.: You'll be right if you turn left! But if you turn right, you'll be wrong.

D.: Thank you. Now I understand.

Why did this misunderstanding occur?

Retell the story as if it happened to you.

VI. Read the text about the transport system in Great Britain

City transport in Britain

Britain has a well-developed transport service. It includes buses, coaches, trains, planes, etc.

On many bus routes you will see both single-decker and double-decker buses. Some buses have a conductor as well as a driver, and you should pay him the fare when you get on. If you want to catch a bus, you wait at a bus stop. Here there's a board with the routes, numbers and times of buses. But be careful. Sometimes there's a sign "Request stop", which means that buses only stop if you hold out your hand. If there are other people waiting at the bus stop you must queue behind them and allow them to get on the bus first.

Taxis in London are usually big black vehicles. Sometimes they may be ordinary cars with a "Taxi" sign on top. You can find taxi ranks (places where taxis wait) at airports, stations, and in the center of town. You can also telephone for a taxi or stop one in the street.

A taxi can be cheaper than the bus fares for two or more people. However, long journeys by taxi are expensive – be careful at ports and airports. You can ask

the driver to give you an idea of the cost before you leave. Drivers must charge the metered fare for all journeys within London (including Heathrow) regardless of duration and distance. Taxi drivers expect to be tipped for all journeys.

Compare the transport system in Britain and in Belarus (differences, similarities).

VII. Prepare short monologues on the following situations using your topical vocabulary

- You are a guide. Give a short commentary on some well-known places of interest in your city.
- Suppose a tourist asked you for advice about the places he could visit on foot. What directions would you give him?
- Speak about the problem of traffic jams. Is it actual for our republic?
- What information would you give a foreigner about taxis in Minsk?
- Rush hours in a big city.
- The drivers and the roads in Belarus.

VIII. Discuss in pairs the following items concerning the metro in Minsk

- the fare on metro
- the number of underground stations and lines
- the station where you can change to another underground line
- whether the metro is fast, reliable and clean
- your favourite station
- two or three rules you must observe in the metro.

IX. Put the verbs in the Past Indefinite or Past Continuous Tense forms

Last spring we (to visit) London. We (to expect) to be met with fogs or rains but the weather (to be) perfectly well. A slight wind (to blow), and the air (to be) full of spring smells. We (to take) a double-decker and (to start) from the West End, as we (to want) to see the historical buildings and monuments first, such as Westminster Abbey, the House of Parliament and the National Gallery.

We (to move) along Oxford street. Numerous cars, buses, taxis and lorries (to rush) by. While we (to ride) along the street, we (can) see a large number of shops, banks and restaurants. After that, we (to come) to the famous Hyde Park. Everything around (to look) green and fresh. Children (to play) in the playgrounds. The ducks (to swim) in the pools. People in light spring clothes (to walk) along the paths. It (to be) really a wonderful place to spend time in. But it (to get) dark and we (to decide) that it (to be) more than enough for one day.

X. Just for fun

My driving school

This is really not a story I should be proud of. But whenever I hear the same jokes about women drivers, I feel that I owe them this story. In my case it was my wife who taught me to drive. She was very patient with me and a very good instructor. She always told me to be careful but I wouldn't listen to her. I thought I was a man and must be a better driver and I could drive faster than she could. But when she was sitting on the seat next to mine she wouldn't let me drive fast. She said I wasn't to forget that I was only a learner.

Then I passed my driving test and got my driving licence. I was driving the car alone for the first time when I had an accident. I was driving towards some traffic lights and I only noticed at the last minute that the lights were red. I braked the car hard but still I drove into the car in front of me. I only buckled its front bumper but it was, unfortunately, a police car. An angry officer got out of the car and took down my name and address. I was fined \$50 and it took more than a fortnight to get my car painted.

"Accidents happen," my wife said patiently when I told her my sad story. She made me promise not to drive too fast again.

Then, within a week, I had another accident. I must have been driving too fast again and I wasn't really used to the brakes. I had to stop at a stop-sign – but I hit the car in front. As I stepped out of my car, I saw the same policeman walking towards me.

"Tell me, young man," the officer said. "How do you stop your car when I'm not around?"

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. Describe places of interest in your native city.
2. Where would you like to live: in a rural area, a town, or a big city? Explain your choice.

SHOPPING FOR CONSUMER GOODS**The department store**

There is a wide network of the department stores and specialized shops in every town and city. Customers can buy goods either for cash or on credit.

People need many things for their everyday life. Let us watch the busy life of one of the department stores and see what there is for sale. On the first floor you will find various departments: a haberdashery department, a hosiery department, a leatherwear department, a footwear department, and a textile and drapery department. At the very end there is a department where you can buy all kinds of kitchen utensils: cutlery, pans, crockery, pots, tea-sets and so on. On the left side of the first floor you will see a perfumery and a gift and souvenir department. The goods sold at these sections are in great demand with the customers, therefore there are always crowds of people there.

The perfumery department is very popular both with women and men. There they buy things either for their personal use or for presents. You can find the following things on the counter: various kinds of perfume, shampoo, soap, and cream. Each woman can buy there a suitable lipstick, powder, nail polish, mascara, rouge, and eye shadows.

If you visit a haberdashery department, you will be surprised by a great choice of gloves, scarves, bags, hairbrushes and combs, socks and panty hoses. The price for some goods is quite reasonable, for others – rather high.

On the second floor of the department store you can buy clothes: knitwear, underwear, ready-made clothes, and also furs and hats. The ready-made clothes department offers articles of home and foreign production. Clothes in different styles, colours and sizes are for sale here. At this department women can buy dresses, skirts, blouses, coats, jackets, and jeans. The shop-assistant is always ready to serve the customer politely and will help everybody to choose the thing which will fit the person well.

For men the ready-made clothes department offers suits, shirts, trousers, jeans, sport shirts. You may try the clothes on in the fitting-room.

In the knitwear section the following articles of clothes are for sale: sweaters, pullovers, jackets, cardigans, and two-piece suits.

Don't forget to look into the department on the ground floor. It is mostly visited by those who need things for housekeeping. Here you see electric appliances, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing-machines, dish-washers, and other devices that can be used in household.

Remember, that the department store runs a special service: a customer can have the purchase wrapped up and nicely packed for a low price.

**What are the most popular departments in any large department store?
Which of them do you visit most often / rarely?**

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to be for sale	быть в продаже
to be in great demand	пользоваться большим спросом
to choose (chose, chosen)	выбирать
to try on	примерять
to fit well	быть впору, хорошо сидеть
to match	гармонировать, подходить по цвету
to suit	быть к лицу
to pinch	жать
to pay	платить
to buy (bought) for cash/on credit	покупать за наличные /в кредит
to sell (sold)	продавать
to wrap up	завёртывать
Shopping	посещение магазина
a department store	универмаг
a shop-assistant	продавец
a customer	покупатель
consumer goods	потребительские товары
durable	длительного пользования
haberdashery	галантерея
hosiery	чулочные изделия
leatherwear	кожаные изделия
footwear	обувь
textile	текстильные изделия, ткань
drapery	декоративные ткани
kitchen utensils	кухонная посуда
cutlery	ножевые изделия
a pan	кастрюля
crockery	посуда (глиняная, фаянсовая)
a pot	горшок, котелок
perfumery	парфюмерия
a gift	подарок
perfume	духи
a glove	перчатка
a scarf	шарф
a hairbrush	щетка для волос
a sock	носок
a panty hose	колготки
knitwear	трикотаж
underwear	нижнее белье
ready-made clothes	готовая одежда
furs	меховые изделия

a skirt	юбка
a suit	мужской костюм
a shirt	мужская рубашка
trousers	брюки
a fitting-room	примерочная
a two-piece suit	женский костюм
an electric appliance	бытовой электроприбор
a vacuum-cleaner	пылесос
a washing-machine	стиральная машина
a dish-washer	посудомоечная машина
household	домашнее хозяйство
a purchase	покупка

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

Participle II (причастие 2) соответствует русскому страдательному причастию (-ем, -ен, -ан, -т):

played - играемый, сыгранный, done - делаемый, сделанный

Образование: **О + ed или II-я форма неправильного глагола**

Функции:

1. Определение

Отвечает на вопрос «какой?», одиночное причастие может стоять до и после определяемого слова, причастный оборот ставится всегда после определяемого слова.

2. Обстоятельство

Отвечает на вопросы «когда?», «как?», «почему?» и другие.

Может вводиться словами: “when” *когда*, “if” *если*, “as” *как*, “though” *хотя*, “once” *раз уж*, *как только*, “until” *пока не...* и др.

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Read the dialogues and pick out sentences where the shop assistants

a) greet their customers, b) offer goods, c) tell the price of goods; and the sentences where the customers a) greet shop assistants, b) tell what they need, c) ask about the price

1. Buying clothes

Assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: No, it's all right, thanks. I'm just looking around. (in some minutes) I like this navy-blue jacket. Can I try it on?

Assistant: Yes. The fitting room is in the right-hand corner.

Customer: Oh, it suits me very well, doesn't it?

Assistant: That's really a nice jacket. Pure wool, a modern fashion.

Customer: How much is it?

Assistant: £ 55. English clothes are really good value. They are so well-made.

Customer: All right. I can afford the price.

2. Buying shoes

Shop-girl: What can I do for you, madam?

Customer: I'd like a pair of strong walking shoes for everyday wear.

Shop-girl: What size do you take in shoes?

Customer: My size is 37.

Shop-girl: Will you try on these brown shoes, please?

Customer: Don't you think the heels are a bit too high for everyday wear?

Shop-girl: Oh, no, such heels are all the fashion now. But you can try on another pair. Here is a pair of nice flat-heeled shoes. Do they pinch?

Customer: I like them much better than those ones. Will you give me a shoe for the left foot, please? It's a perfect fit. How much are they?

Shop-girl: £ 150.

Customer: Will you wrap them, please? Where is the cash-desk?

Shop-girl: It's at the end of the department. Thank you.

Customer: Thank you. Good-bye.

Reproduce the dialogues.

II. Make questions to the following answers

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 ... rubles.
6. I'm sorry but we have these dresses only in blue.
7. Wide-brimmed hats are all the fashion now.
8. This cut is still in fashion but I don't think it will last long.
9. The cash-desk is at the end of the haberdashery department.
10. I didn't buy the dress because the colour was too dark for me.

III. 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 a department store one can buy
8. I think the best present for a young girl is
9. Will you help me to choose ... ?
10. How much is ... ?

IV. Complete the dialogue using the phrases below. Make similar ones

At the millinery department

Customer: I'd like to buy the hat in the window.

Assistant: There are several hats in the window. ...

Customer: Can you show me the one over there? The leather one.

Assistant: Ah! The leather one! Now, this is another leather hat, madam. It's better than the one in the window. ...

Customer: I'd rather have the one in the window. ...

Assistant: Certainly, madam. ...

Customer: I'm not sure.

Assistant: ... It is sixteen and a half.

Customer: Thank you very much.

Assistant: ...

- *What size do you take?*
- *Would you like me to measure your head?*
- *It's smoother leather.*
- *It matches my clothes.*
- *Thank you for the purchase.*
- *What sort of hat do you require? Felt, leather or the one with brim?*

V. When you are shopping, it may be necessary for you to complain because the thing you have bought is not good, or you haven't been given enough change. Here are some of them

1.
 - Excuse me, I bought a pullover yesterday and I'd like to change it.
 - Can I see the receipt, please? What's wrong with the item?
 - I'm afraid it's the wrong size.
 - Yes, you're right. I'll get you another one.

2.

- Can I help you, madam?

- I bought this coffee-pot from your shop some days ago and I don't like the colour. I'd like to have my money back, please.

- I'm sorry, but I'm afraid we don't give refunds. May I see your receipt?

3.

- Excuse me, I don't think you've given me enough change. It's 10 p. short.

- I'll check it. You are right, here is your 10 p. I'm sorry for that.

Improvise 3-4 line conversations for the following situations:

1. You've bought shoes from the shop and they aren't good enough.

2. You bought a shirt yesterday, but when you unpacked it, it had a dirty mark on the back.

3. The shop-assistant has given you the wrong change by mistake.

VI. Points for discussion

1. Shopping is an important human activity.

2. Advertising provides useful information.

3. Young people do not always buy wisely.

4. It is worth spending a lot of time to get something cheap.

5. You should never buy things that harm the environment.

6. The customer is always right.

VII. Just for fun

Back in fashion

Millie stopped outside a shoe-shop and looked in the window. For some time she gazed at a pair of fur-lined high boots on display.

"They're exactly what I want", she thought. The boots were un-priced, so Millie decided to inquire how much they cost.

"I'd like to buy a pair of boots like the ones you have in the window," she asked the shop-assistant. "Could you tell me how much they are, please?"

As the price was reasonable, Millie decided to try a pair on. The shop-assistant asked her to sit down and brought a pair. While she was helping Millie to put them on, she kept looking at Millie's stockings made of fine white lace.

"Excuse me asking", she said at last. "But where did you get those stockings? We've been trying to obtain stockings like these for some time. They are the very latest fashion and they are in great demand".

"They are pretty, aren't they?" Millie said. "My granny gave them to me".

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. Describe the department store you like most of all paying attention to service, the quality of goods, prices.
2. Write a short essay on the topic “*My shopping style*”.

SHOPPING FOR FOOD

At the supermarket

People buy foodstuffs at the food stores, at the markets, and at the supermarkets. It is more convenient to do shopping at the supermarkets: you can find there everything you need. More and more people nowadays prefer to provide themselves with foodstuffs for a long period. They go to the supermarket by car and load their bags and packets into the luggage compartment.

Let us visit one of the supermarkets in the city. It is a one-storied building, spacious and light, with large shop-windows. Inside we can see some signs: Dairy Produce, Dry Groceries, Vegetables and Fruit, Meat and Fowl, Fish, Bakery Goods, Confectionary and Pastry, Wine.

The Dairy Produce counter is well stocked with fresh milk foodstuffs. What is there for sale? Butter, cheese, curds, cream, sour cream, milk, fruit yoghurt, eggs, margarine, mayonnaise. Everything is sold ready packed.

Next to this is the Bakery counter where everybody can choose whatever he or she likes: white and brown bread, buns, rolls, rings, rusks, pies, cheese cakes and so on.

In the Dry Groceries counter there is also a great choice of produce. You can buy flour, groats, spice, tea, sugar (lump, cube, granulated) there. Besides, customers can find there various packets filled with dry soup, noodles or chips. They are easy to cook within three minutes, that is why, they are called instant.

The Meat and Fowl counter looks very attractive too. Chicken, ham, pork, bacon, beef, veal and mutton are at your disposal there. You will find a variety of sausages in this section too. There is a special counter with frozen and fresh fish; smoked and dry fish is also offered to the customers. Besides, the counter is full of sea products, quite exotic and unseen before. There are crabs, shrimps, crawfish, lobsters, oysters. A large space is occupied with tinned fish.

The section where fruit and vegetables are for sale is called a Greengrocery. It always attracts a lot of customers. Apples and pears, oranges, lemons, tangerines, apricots and peaches, bananas and grapes are practically available all the year round. For those who like berries there are strawberries, raspberries, cherries, cranberries and red bilberries. If you want to buy vegetables, you will find potatoes, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbage, beetroot, onion, garlic.

When doing shopping at the supermarket, don't forget to look at the expiry date printed on the packet. You are recommended to use the foodstuffs before it.

Choosing products customers put them into a special basket and with the basket full go to the cashier. The cashier calls the price and gives them a check.

Visiting a supermarket considerably saves your time.

How often do you visit the supermarket? Do you go there by car?

Do you always look at the expiry date when buying foodstuffs?

Describe the counters in your local supermarket.

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to provide oneself with smth.	обеспечивать себя чем-либо
to be at one's disposal	быть в чём-либо распоряжении
foodstuffs	продукты (пищевые)
a food store	продуктовый магазин
counter	прилавок
in quantities	в большом количестве
dairy produce	молочная продукция
a grocery	бакалея
fowl	дичь
bakery goods	хлебобулочные изделия
a confectionary	кондитерский отдел
curds	творог
a ring	бублик, баранка
a rusk	сухарь
flour	мука
groats	крупа
spice	специи, пряность
frozen fish	мороженая рыба
smoked fish	копченая рыба
a shrimp	креветка
crawfish	рак (речной, морской)
a lobster	омар
an oyster	устрица
tinned fish	рыбные консервы
a greengrocery	отдел «Овощи-фрукты»
a pear	груша
a tangerine	мандарин
a peach	персик
grapes	виноград
a strawberry	клубника
a raspberry	малина
a cranberry	клюква
a red bilberry	брусника
a carrot	морковь
a cucumber	огурец
cabbage	капуста
beetroot	свекла
onion	лук
garlic	чеснок
an expiry date	дата истечения срока (хранения)
a cashier	кассир

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

The Gerund (герундий) по форме совпадает с причастием. Имеет признаки и возможности двух частей речи:

1. глагола: может иметь дополнение;
2. существительного: может иметь притяжательные местоимения, предлоги и определения, но не употребляется с артиклем и не имеет формы множественного числа.

Аналогичной части речи в русском языке нет!

Образование: **O + ing**

to read – reading, to buy – buying

Переводить герундий можно:

1. существительным, обозначающим процесс
2. инфинитивом глагола
3. деепричастием

Функции:

1. подлежащее

Visiting a supermarket saves your time.

2. дополнение

I remember seeing you in this city.

3. определение

The idea of visiting this supermarket was just fine.

4. обстоятельство

By visiting a supermarket you considerably save your time.

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Read and analyze the dialogue, reproduce in pairs

At the supermarket

A: Let's go to the meat counter.

B: I think we need some veal, ham and a chicken.

A: ... and a turkey. Don't forget about the Christmas holiday.

B: We also need half a pound of butter, a packet of sour cream and a dozen of eggs. Dairy products are for sale in aisle 3.

A: How about fruit and vegetables? There are no apples in our fridge and not many vegetables. Let's find this counter.

B: Oh, fruit is in aisle 8, and vegetables are next to this.

A: I wonder what apples and tangerines cost now.

B: They are cheap because it's the height of the season.

A: We'll take three pounds of apples and two pounds of tangerines. And I want to buy half a pound of berries... strawberries or bilberries. I'm going to make a pie.

B: That's all right. And now let's go to the wine counter and choose good drinks. Oh, look here, we need two bottles of champagne, a bottle of brandy and martini ... and orange juice for the children... and maybe some tins of beer?

A: OK. Our cart is full. Let's go to the cash register.

What are the customers going to buy, in what departments, and in what quantities?

Role-play the dialogue.

II. Name as many foodstuffs as possible you can buy in the following departments

- at the dairy
- at the bakery
- at the fishmongery
- at the greengrocery
- at the meat and fowl.

Model:

At the ... one can buy ... / The following things are for sale at the ...

III. In what department of the supermarket will you go if you need to buy the following things?

- granulated sugar, tea, and spice
- cheese, sour cream, and butter
- chicken, turkey, and frankfurters
- trout, shrimps, and caviar
- a pastry, a bun, and a cake
- a bottle of brandy, a tin of beer, and a bottle of champagne
- veal, ham, and beef
- eggs, margarine, and mayonnaise
- herring, tinned fish, and cod

Model:

If I need ..., I go to the ...

IV. Listen to the dialogue and reproduce it. Make similar ones

At the butcher's

Shop-assistant: Can I help you, madam?

Mrs. Gilbert: I'd like a leg of lamb. Do you sell it?

Shop-assistant: Yes, we do, but I'm afraid we've sold out at the moment. Could you call in tomorrow?

Mrs. Gilbert: Thank you, I won't bother! I'll buy some pork instead.

Shop-assistant: Oh, yes. We've got excellent choice today. What part would you like to get – shoulder, leg or some other?

Mrs. Gilbert: This bit of shoulder is fine with me.

Shop-assistant: OK. It weighs four pounds.

Mrs. Gilbert: I'll also have a chicken.

Shop-assistant: Boiling or frying?

Mrs. Gilbert: Boiling, please.

Shop-assistant: Will this do?

Mrs. Gilbert: Nice. That will be all. How much is it?

Shop-assistant: Three pounds twenty pence.

Mrs. Gilbert: Here you are.

Shop-assistant: Your change, madam. Thank you. Have a nice day.

V. Fancy what one can see in a shopping basket of

- a good housewife
- a divorced man
- a woman on a diet
- a hearty eater
- someone expecting guests
- a student.

VI. Discuss the following items in pairs

1. What do you prefer: to buy food in a big supermarket or in small shops? Why?
2. Where are the best shops for food in your city?
3. What is your personal style of shopping for food? Do you buy at once or look around for lower prices?
4. How often do you buy very expensive food-stuffs? What kind of products are those? When does it happen?

VII. Comment on the following proverbs

1. Forbidden fruit is sweet.
2. Tastes differ.
3. Honey is sweet but the bee stings.

VII. Just for fun

Daily bread

After O'Henry

Miss Martha was 40 years old but she was not married. She had her own shop, where she sold bread, both fresh and stale which was cheaper.

There was a customer who called at her shop two or three times a week. The man was not young but he was very pleasant. He wore cheap clothes but they always looked nice on him. He always bought stale bread and never fresh. She always thought of him and was always sorry that she could not invite him to have dinner with her. She wanted to talk to him, to know more about him. She liked the man and began wearing her best dress. She wanted to help the poor man but didn't know how.

Once when her customer called on her to buy stale bread, Miss Martha had an idea and a good one, as she thought, to help him. She put some butter in the stale bread.

The next day two men came into her shop. One of them was her customer and the other – a young man. The customer was very angry and couldn't speak to her. So the young man told Miss Martha everything: "We work together in the same office. We use stale bread to take away pencil lines. We have worked at a plan of new district for six months. We finished it this morning and began taking away pencil lines from it with your bread. You see, butter is not good for it, and we can't show this plan to anybody now."

When the men left Miss Martha went to her room upstairs, took off her best dress and put on her old brown one.

Reconstruct the end of the story foreseeing different results. Make dialogues.

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. Read and translate the tongue-twister. Try to pronounce it as quickly as you can.

Betty Botta bought some butter,
"But", she said, "this butter's bitter,
But a bit of better butter
Will make my butter better."
So she bought a bit of butter
Better than the bitter butter
And it made her butter better.
So it was better Betty Botta
Bought a bit of better butter.

2. Describe the best/worst experience you've ever had in the supermarket.

MEALS AND COOKING

Russian diet

Living in Russia one cannot but stick to a Russian diet. Keeping this diet for an Englishman is fatal. The Russians have meals four times a day and their cuisine is quite intricate.

Every person starts his or her day with breakfast. Poor Englishmen are sentenced to either a continental or an English breakfast. From the Russian point of view, when one has it continental it actually means that one has no breakfast at all, because it means drinking a cup of coffee and eating a bun. A month of continental breakfast for some Russians would mean starving. The English breakfast is a bit better, as it consists of one or two fried eggs, grilled sausages, bacon, tomatoes and mushrooms. The English have tea with milk and toast with butter and marmalade. As a choice one may have corn flakes with milk and sugar or porridge.

In Russia people may have anything for breakfast. Some good-humored individuals even prefer soup, but of course, sandwiches and coffee are very popular. One can easily understand that in Great Britain by one o'clock people are very much ready for lunch. Lunch is the biggest meal of the day. That would be music for Russian's ears until he or she learns what lunch really consists of. It may be a meat or fish course with soft drinks followed by a sweet course.

The heart of a Russian person fills with joy when the hands of the clock approach three o'clock. His or her dinner includes three courses. A Russian will have a starter (salad, herring, cheese, etc.), soup, steaks, chops, or fish fillets with garnish, a lot of bread, of course, and something to drink. The more the better. At four or five the Russian may have a bite: waffles, cakes with juice, tea, cocoa, or something of the kind.

In Great Britain they have dinner at five or six. Soup may be served then, but one should not be misled by the word "soup". British soup is just thin paste and a portion is three times smaller than in Russia. A lot of British prefer to eat out. "Fish and Chips" shops are very popular with their take-away food. The more sophisticated public goes to Chinese, Italian, seafood or other restaurants and experiments with shrimps, inedible vegetables and hot drinks.

Supper in Russia means one more big meal at seven. The table groans with food again. In England it is just a small snack – a glass of milk with biscuits at ten.

Most Russians have never counted calories and they are deeply convinced that their food is healthy. Some housewives may admit that it takes some time to prepare all the stuff, including pickles, home-made preserves and traditional Russian pies and pancakes. But they don't seem to mind too much and boil, fry, roast, grill, broil, bake and make. Paraphrasing a famous proverb one can say: "What is Russian man's meat is British man's poison".

What are the usual meals in Great Britain? And in our country?

Do you have a substantial breakfast?

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to cook	готовить
to fry	жарить
to roast	жарить, запекать
to boil	варить, кипятить
to broil	жарить на открытом огне
to grill	жарить на гриле
to stew	тушить
to stuff	фаршировать
to bake	печь
to pickle	мариновать
to book the table	заказать столик
to have meal	есть, принимать пищу
to taste	попробовать
to eat out	есть в ресторане, кафе и пр.
to groan with food	ломиться от еды
to heat	разогреть
to keep the diet = to stick to a diet	соблюдать диету
cuisine	кухня, кулинарное искусство
chop	отбивная котлета
corn flakes	кукурузные хлопья
fast food restaurant	ресторан быстрого обслуживания
fish and chips	рыба с жареным картофелем
home-made preserves	домашние консервы
hot drink	горячительный напиток
inedible	несъедобный
meat/fish/sweet course	мясное, рыбное, сладкое блюдо
pickles	соленья, маринады
soft drink	безалкогольный напиток
starter	закуска
substantial	плотный (о завтраке, обеде)
take away food	блюдо, отпускаемое на вынос
I'm thirsty	Я хочу пить.
I'm hungry	Я хочу есть.
I'm starving	Я очень хочу есть. (умираю от голода)

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

Modal verbs and their equivalents (модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты) обозначают не само действие, а указывают на отношение говорящего к действию, выраженному смысловым глаголом, с которым они употребляются.

Выражение способности или возможности совершения действия

1. **can / could** – могу, умею, физически возможно
2. **to be able / to** – мочь, быть способным, быть в состоянии

Выражение допустимости совершения действия

1. **may / might** – могу, разрешено, есть возможность
2. **to be allowed / to** – быть разрешенным

Выражение долженствования

1. **must** – приказание, настоятельный совет – должен, должно быть сделано, нужно
2. **to have / to** – долженствование из-за внешних условий – должен
3. **to be / to** – долженствование, обусловленное предварительной договоренностью или планом – должен
4. **should** – моральный долг или совет – должен, следует
5. **ought / to** – моральный долг, совет, упрек – следовало бы, вежливое настояние
6. **need / to** – необходимость - нужно

Модальные глаголы **can, may** в сочетании с перфектным инфинитивом выражают значительную степень убеждённости в совершении действия, относящегося к прошлому.

He **might have left** to London.

Он, вероятно, уехал в Лондон.

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Read the text

Eating out

A very popular pastime is eating out in a restaurant. In most towns there is a wide variety of restaurants serving different types of food at different prices.

When you have looked at the menu and chosen what you want to eat, the waiter will come and take your order. Normally, you tell him what you want for the first two courses. He will take your order for dessert and coffee later.

In some places you can dance to disco music between the courses of your meal. "Dine and dance" is offered by restaurants of large hotels and clubs.

While having your drink or a meal you may enjoy a cabaret. This can be any kind of show: music, singing, dancing, or people telling stories and jokes.

When you finish eating, ask the waiter to bring you the bill. In most restaurants a service charge (10 – 15%) is added into the total sum that's why it's not necessary to give the waiter a tip.

According to the restaurant etiquette you don't shout "Waiter!" loudly across the room if you want to call him. You raise your hand and try to catch the waiter's eyes without shouting or waving your arms. It's not easy to get the waiter's attention, but it's much more polite than shouting, which would make you very unpopular.

As well as restaurants most towns have a number of bars and cafes where you can get sandwiches and other snacks. There are also hamburger restaurants specializing in cheap meals – especially hamburgers. Many pubs now have restaurants or grill rooms too. In some you can get a full range of dishes, in others the choice is more limited.

Describe the usual procedure of eating out and the restaurant etiquette.

II. Read and analyze the dialogues, role-play them. Make up similar dialogues using proper modal words

At a restaurant

1. Reserving a table

- Good evening, sir. Have you got a reservation?
- No, I'm afraid not. Have you got a table for two?
- Yes, sir. Over there, by the window. Come this way, please. Would you like something to drink while examining the menu?
- Yes, some sherry, please.
- Here it is.

2. Ordering a meal

- Are you ready to order?
- Yes, I think so.
- What would you like to start with?
- I'd like a prawn cocktail, please.
- And for the main course?
- I think I'll have a rump steak. Medium, please.
- Would you like wine with your meal?
- I'll have another beer, please.
- Will that be all?
- That's all for a while, thank you. Can I have a bill, please?
- Here it is.
- Is service included?
- Yes, it is.

3. Checking your bill

- Excuse me. I don't think this bill is correct.
- I'm very sorry, sir – what appears to be wrong?
- You've charged me for four beers, and I've only had two.
- I'm sorry, sir. I'll get you a new one. Will you wait a little?

III. Complete the dialogue using the prompts in brackets

Speakers: two customers

A: Where shall we sit? There are many vacant seats.

B: (*Suggest near the dance-floor. /At the window. /In the corner.*)

A: Here is the menu card. Have a look at it. What do they offer?

B: (*Names many dishes.*)

A: Shall we take any soup?

B: (*Explains that he/she is not fond of soup.*)

A: What would you like to take for a second course?

B: (*Suggest roast chicken. /Mutton chop.*)

A: Shall we drink anything?

B: (*Some dry wine. Beer. Lemonade. Mineral water.*)

A: Waiter, will you take our order?

Make the order. Act out the dialogue between the waiter and the guest.

IV. Reconstruct the dialogue putting the utterances in the right order and act it out

A	B
<p>A. I think I'll take chicken broth and stewed meat with vegetables. Any dessert?</p> <p>B. Fine, would you like any appetizers?</p> <p>C. It's high time to have a snack. Would you like to go to our buffet?</p> <p>D. All right. Let it be our refectory then.</p> <p>E. Oh, the choice is very good. For the first course we can take either mushroom soup or chicken broth. For the second course they serve rissoles with mashed potatoes, fried fish with chips and stewed meat with vegetables.</p>	<p>F. I shall have mushroom soup and rissoles. And what about you?</p> <p>G. As for me I'd rather have a good substantial dinner. What about going to our refectory?</p> <p>H. Let's have black coffee and ice-cream.</p> <p>I. Have a look at the menu. What do they serve today?</p> <p>J. I don't think I'll have any.</p>

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

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

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

- a. A young couple who want food and some entertainment late at night.
- b. A man who wants a meal in a place where he can meet some local people.
- c. Someone wanting a quick and cheap meal.
- d. Someone at a railway station.
- e. Someone who wants non-English food.
- f. A student staying at the university all day.
- g. A factory worker at lunch time.
- h. A family who wants to celebrate some special occasion.

VI. Read the funny dialogue and role-play it

Visit to dietician

Dr Jones: Good morning, Mrs. Fat. Sit down, please.

Mrs. Fat: Good morning, Dr Jones.

Dr Jones: So you would like to lose weight, wouldn't you?

Mrs. Fat: Exactly. I've been overweight all my life.

Dr Jones: I see. Before I can recommend you a proper diet I must learn all about your eating habits. How many meals a day do you normally have?

Mrs. Fat: I usually have only three meals a day. I mean breakfast, lunch and dinner, but unfortunately I very often eat between meals.

Dr Jones: What do you have for breakfast?

Mrs. Fat: A traditional English breakfast. I have a glass of orange juice, a bowl of cereal and bacon and eggs. And then I drink tea.

Dr Jones: Do you take tea in your milk?

Mrs. Fat: I normally drink tea with cream.

Dr Jones: And what about lunch?

Mrs. Fat: Well, that depends. On some days I just have a couple of sandwiches for lunch, but sometimes I also have a bowl of soup and cakes or pies.

Dr Jones: What do you have for dinner and when do you have it?

Mrs. Fat: I normally have dinner at 8 p.m. I like to have a very substantial dinner – a starter, like salad or assorted meat, followed by a main course such as beefsteak or fish and then dessert and tea or coffee.

Dr Jones: What do you have for dessert as a rule?

Mrs. Fat: Ice-cream or cakes, or both.

Dr Jones: And what do you eat between meals?

Mrs. Fat: Peanuts, chocolate, popcorn, crisps. Sometimes I like to nibble candies.

Dr Jones: In fact, many people do the same and have no problem with excess weight. Let me see... Do you fry one or two eggs in the morning?

Mrs. Fat: I actually take eight eggs, but sometimes I share my breakfast with my toy-poodle dog.

Dr Jones: I see. Here is my prescription: don't change your diet. Change your dog. Replace it with a Labrador or keep both dogs and share all your meals with them. And here is the tel. number of a vet, who is a very good dog dietician, in case your dogs might need a correction of their diet.

VII. Think of some Russian dishes with peculiar names, i.e. “селёдка под шубой”, etc. Explain their names and make up recipes

VIII. Improvise dialogues for the following situations

1. You suggest your wife going to a restaurant instead of cooking at home. She disagrees with you and gives her reasons.
2. You want to go on a diet to loose weight. Ask a doctor what particular dishes he would recommend you.
3. At a restaurant the waiter offers you a wide choice of dishes. After choosing your meal from the menu you give the order.

IX. Comment on the following proverbs

1. The appetite comes with eating.
2. Eat to live, but don't live to eat.
3. First catch your hare then cook him.
4. You cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs.
5. Hunger is the best sauce.
6. You can't eat a cake and have it.

X. Agree or disagree with the following quotations

“Tell me what you eat and I tell you who you are”(Anthelme Brillat-Savarin)

“Man is the only animal that can remain on friendly terms with the victims he intends to eat until he eats them”(Samuel Butler)

“Where the guests at a gathering are well-acquainted, they eat 20 percent more than they otherwise would”(Edgar Watson Howe)

XI. Just for fun

Irish stew

(from "Three men in a boat" by Jerome K. Jerome)

We went for a walk round the village of Sonning and roamed about it for an hour or so, and then, it being too late to push on past Reading, we decided to go back to one of the Shiplake islands, and put up there for the night. It was still early when we got settled and George said that, as we had plenty of time, it would be a splendid opportunity to try a good, slap-up supper. He said he would show us what could be done up the river in the ways of cooking, and suggested that, with the vegetables and the remains of the cold beef and general odds and ends, we should make an Irish stew.

It seemed a fascinating idea. George gathered wood and made a fire, and Harris and I started to peel the potatoes. I should never have thought that peeling potatoes was such an undertaking. The job turned out to be the biggest thing of its kind that I had ever been in. We started cheerfully, one might almost say skittishly, but our lightheartedness was gone by the time the first potato was finished. The more we peeled, the more peel there seemed to be left on; by the time we had got all the peel off and all the eyes out, there was no potato left – at least none worth speaking of. George came and had a look at it – it was about the size of a pea-nut. He said: "Oh, that won't do! You're wasting them. You must scrape them."

So we scraped them, and that was harder work than peeling. They are such an extraordinary shape, potatoes – all bumps and warts and hollows. We worked steadily for five-and-twenty minutes, and did four potatoes. Then we struck. We said we should require the rest of the evening for scraping ourselves.

George said it was absurd to have only four potatoes in an Irish stew, so we washed half-a dozen more and put them in without peeling. We also put in a cabbage and about half a peck of peas, George stirred it all up, and then he said that there seemed to be a lot of room to spare, so we overhauled both the hampers, and picked out all the odds and ends and the remnants, and added them to the stew. There were half a pork pie and a bit of cold boiled bacon left, and we put them in. Then George found half a tin of potted salmon, and we emptied that into the pot. He said that was the advantage of Irish stew: you got rid of such a lot of things. I finished out a couple of eggs that had got cracked, and we put those in. George said they would thicken the gravy.

I forget the other ingredients, but I know nothing was wasted; and I remember that, toward the end, Monthmorency, who had evinced great interest in the proceedings throughout, strolled away with an earnest and thoughtful air, reappearing, a few minutes afterwards, with a dead water-rat in his mouth, which he evidently wished to present as his contribution to the dinner; whether in a sarcastic spirit, or with a general desire to assist, I cannot say.

We had a discussion as to whether the rat should go in or not. Harris said that he thought it would be all right, mixed up with the other things, and that every

little helped; but George stood up for precedent. He said he had never heard of water-rats in Irish stew, and he would rather be on the safe side, and not try experiments.

Harris said: "If you never try a new thing, how can you tell what it's like? It's men such as you that hamper the world's progress. Think of the man who first tried German sausage!"

It was a great success, that Irish stew. I don't think I ever enjoyed a meal more. There was something so fresh and piquant about it. One's palate gets so tired of the old hackneyed thing: here was a dish with a new flavour, with a taste like nothing else on earth.

And it was nourishing, too. As George said, there was good stuff in it. The peas and potatoes might have been a bit softer, but we all had good teeth, so that didn't matter much; and as for the gravy, it was a poem – a little too rich, perhaps, for a weak stomach, but nutritious. We finished up with tea and cherry tart.

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. Speak in detail about your last visit to a restaurant or a café.
2. Write a letter to your foreign friend telling him/her, what food is popular in our country and what places are the best, to your mind, to go out for a national meal.

TRAVELLING

Means of communication

It's difficult to imagine modern life without travelling as the technological progress of the previous century has allowed people to cover long distances in no time.

People travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, to enjoy picturesque places or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things and other ways of life, to meet different people, to taste different food, to examine various architectural styles, to visit museums and picture galleries. Travelling is a key to understanding other cultures, a wonderful opportunity to learn more about the world we live in.

Nowadays people can travel in different ways. They can enjoy the comfort and speed of superb airliners as well as the conveniences of modern comfortable trains and coaches or the luxury of a sea voyage. People choose this or that way of travelling according to their likes and financial possibilities.

Of course, travelling by air is most convenient as in a short time you reach the place of your destination well rested and well fed. Naturally it is the most expensive method of travelling too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages as well. Many people are sure that with a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. Most trains have very comfortable seats as well as sleeping carriages and dining cars, which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Sea voyages these days have become popular again mainly as pleasure trips.

Many people prefer travelling by car. There are several reasons for it. First of all you don't need to reserve your tickets. Then you can go as fast as you wish, stop whenever you choose and stay at any place you choose as long as you like. And, of course, you see much more of the countryside than you do travelling by plane or even by train.

Do you like to travel?

Which way of travelling do you prefer and why?

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to book = to reserve a ticket in advance	заказывать билет предварительно
to depart from some place	отправляться из (откуда-то)
to change trains	делать пересадку
to arrive in (at)	прибывать (куда-то)
to get on (the train, bus)	садиться в (поезд, автобус)
to get off (the train, bus)	выходить из (поезда, автобуса)
to miss the train (bus, plane)	опоздать на поезд (автобус, самолет)
to travel by coach (train, sea, plane /air, car)	путешествовать автобусом (поездом, пароходом, самолетом, на машине)
to go on a tour	отправляться в путешествие
to go hiking	путешествовать пешком
to see off	проводать
to take off	взлетать
to land	приземляться (садиться)
to have (to take) vacation	взять отпуск
to be on vacation	быть в отпуске
to pack things	паковать вещи
to go to the seashore / seaside, to the mountains, to the country	ехать на море, в горы, в деревню
to go sightseeing = to do sights	осматривать достопримечательности
to buy souvenirs	покупать сувениры
to spend much time	проводить много времени
to lie in the sun	лежать на солнце
to get sunburnt – to sunbathe	загорать
to bathe	купаться
to swim	плавать
to go boating	кататься на лодке
to go fishing	ловить рыбу
to gather mushrooms	собирать грибы
to have a nice time	хорошо проводить время
journey	поездка (на значительное расстояние)
trip	поездка
voyage	морское путешествие
tour	путешествие; поездка
booking –office	билетная касса
departure	отправление
direction	направление
arrival	прибытие
railway (bus) station	вокзал (железнодорожный, автобусный)

REVISION OF GRAMMAR

1. The Present Perfect Tense выражает действие, закончившееся к моменту речи и связанное с ним своим результатом.

Образование: **have, has + O₃**

Affirmative (+):	I, you, we, they have worked. He, she, it has worked.
Negative (-):	I, you, we, they have not (haven't) worked. He, she, it has not (hasn't) worked.
Interrogative (?):	Have I, you, we, they worked? Has he, she, it worked?

Может обозначать действие, которое началось в прошлом и продолжается в настоящем:

*I have known him **since** my childhood.*
*I have worked with him **for** 10 years.*

Я знаю его с детства.
Я работаю с ним уже 10 лет.

The Passive Present Perfect

Образование: **have, has + been+ O₃**

Affirmative (+):	I, you, we, they have been given. He, she, it has been given.
Negative (-):	I, you, we, they have not (haven't) been given. He, she, it has not (hasn't) been given.
Interrogative (?):	Have I, you, we, they been given? Has he, she, it been given?

Маркеры:

just, already, not yet, ever, never, recently, lately, etc.

2. The Past Perfect Tense употребляется для выражения действия, предшествующего другому действию в прошлом.

He had lived in Kiev before he moved to Minsk.

Образование: **had + O₃**

Affirmative (+):	I, he, she, it, you, we, they had worked.
Negative (-):	I, he, she, it, you, we, they had not (hadn't) worked.
Interrogative (?):	Had I, he, she, it, you, we, they worked?

The Passive Past Perfect

Образование: **had + been + O₃**

Affirmative (+):	I, he, she, it, you, we, they had been given .
Negative (-):	I, he, she, it, you, we, they had not (hadn't) been given .
Interrogative (?):	Had I, he, she, it, you, we, they been given ?

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Read and role-play the dialogue. Pay attention to the use of Perfect Tenses

Elmer calls home

- Elmer: Hello, Mom? Is that you?
- Mrs. Colt: Oh, Elmer, yes. How are you? Where are you from?
- Elmer: I'm fine. I've just arrived in Prague, Mom.
- Mrs. Colt: You haven't sent us any postcards yet.
- Elmer: Yes, I have. I've sent one from every city.
- Mrs. Colt: Have you been to Paris yet, Elmer?
- Elmer: Yes, I have.
- Mrs. Colt: Have you been to Vienna yet?
- Elmer: No, I haven't. We're going to Vienna tomorrow.
- Mrs. Colt: Elmer! Are you still there?
- Elmer: Yes, Mom.
- Mrs. Colt: How many countries have you seen now?
- Elmer: Well, this is the eighth day, so I've already seen eight countries.
- Mrs. Colt: Have you spent much money?
- Elmer: Well, uh, yes, Mom. I've bought a lot of souvenirs, and I want to buy some more. Can you wire me a thousand dollars?
- Mrs. Colt: All right, Elmer.
- Mrs. Colt: Elmer, are you listening to me?
- Elmer: Sure, Mom.
- Mrs. Colt: Have you taken many pictures, Elmer?
- Elmer: Yes, I've taken a lot. I've used three rolls of film.
- Mrs. Colt: Have you met any nice girls yet?
- Elmer: Oh, yes, Mom. There's a girl from Texas on the tour. We've done everything together.
- Mrs. Colt: Elmer! Elmer! Are you still there?

Retell the dialogue in an indirect speech on behalf of Elmer and his mother.

II. Ask your colleague

	if he/she has ever been to London (Paris, abroad)
	when he/she was there
	if he/she has ever eaten exotic fruits
	when he/she ate them
	if he/she has ever lost the key to the hotel room
	when he/she lost it
	if he/she has ever bathed in the Black Sea
	when he/she bathed last time
	if he/she has ever seen big mountains
	when he/she saw it
	if he/she has met any interesting people
	when he/she met them

III. Read and role-play the dialogues about travelling by train

1.

- Excuse me, where is the ticket office?
- Round the corner.
- Thank you. I want a round trip ticket to Boston.
- What class?
- First.
- Here it is.

2.

- What time do we get to Boston?
- The train is due to arrive in Boston at 12.30.
- Thank you for the information.
- Have a comfortable journey.

IV. Translate into English

A: Где находится билетная касса?

B: It's over there.

A: Спасибо. Мне нужен билет до Глазго.

B: A round trip ticket?

A: Да. Первого класса.

B: Here it is. The train starts at 8 p.m.

A: Спасибо. Мне хотелось бы место у окна, в вагоне для некурящих.

B: Hurry up, please.

A: В котором часу поезд прибывает в Глазго?

B: The train is due to arrive in Glasgow at 4.30 p.m.

A: Спасибо за информацию!

B: Don't mention it. Have a comfortable journey!

A: Спасибо.

V. Read and role-play the dialogues about travelling by air

1.

A: I'd like to book a flight to Zurich for Monday.

B: If you excuse me for a second, I'll check.

A: By the way, I don't want a night flight.

B: There is a Swissair Trident out of London at 9.10.

A: When am I supposed to check in?

B: You must be at the airport before 8.25.

2.

A: I'd like to make a reservation for a ticket to London on or about the 1st of November. Are there any planes on these days?

B: I'll have a look in the time-table for you and see what is available. What class would you like to travel?

A: Economy class, open return, so that I could use it at any time.

B: Belavia flight. N 751 leaves at 11.30 and flies direct.

A: All right. When can I get my tickets?

B: You'll have them two days before your departure. Don't forget to confirm the flight.

A: All right. Thank you.

VI. You are going to fly to the city M. Inquire about

- the days of the week when the flights are available
- the time of the plane's taking off
- the possibility of booking the tickets
- the cost of the tickets
- the duration of the flight

VII. Read the text and put the verbs in the necessary tense forms

The letterbox key

The summer (to be) very hot. It (to be) very stuffy in town and Stephan Blake (to decide) to go to the seashore for his summer holidays. He (to book) a railway ticket, (to pack) his things and was about to start for the station when he (to remember) that he (to have) to ask the housekeeper to post him letters he (to receive). She (to promise) to do that.

Stephan Blake (to rest) very well. The weather (to be) fine. The sea (to be) calm. He (to spend) much time on the seashore, (to get sunburnt) and (to be) fine. The only thing that (to worry) him was the fact that he (not to receive) any letters.

He (to think) she (to forget) to do it and (to phone) his housekeeper to find out why she (not to post) him his letters. The housekeeper (to answer) that she (to have) no key to his letterbox.

Stephan Blake (to apologize) and (to promise) to send her the key. On the same day he (to put) the key into an envelope, (to write down) his address on it and (to post) the letter.

Another month was passing. Stephan Blake had a nice time on the seashore. He (to swim) in the sea, (to go) boating and fishing, but didn't receive any letters.

When his summer holidays (to be) over he (to return) home. The housekeeper (to meet) him warmly, but Stephan (to be) very angry with her. She (can) not understand why he (to be) so angry. Stephan Blake (to ask) why she (not to send) him his letters.

The poor woman (to explain) to him that she (can) not get the key as it (to be) in the locked letterbox together with the letters.

How did Stephan spend his holidays? What worried him at rest? Why was Stephan angry with his housekeeper?

Act out a possible dialogue between Stephan and his housekeeper when Stephan came home.

VIII. Read the text and say what kind of accommodation you would prefer and why if you happen to be in London

Places to stay

When you arrive in London you can get information about places to stay and accommodation from the BTA (British Travel Agency). It's wise to book accommodation in London before you come, especially at busy times like the summer. The most popular places to stay are hotels, motels, guesthouses, inns and bed and breakfast ("B & B").

Hotels are much the same in all the countries. They are the places to go if you are looking for comfort and extra services, though of course they are the most expensive kind of accommodation offering main meal and also snacks and room service.

Motels are hotels especially for drivers. Often they are near motorways or main roads with lots of parking space. Some have a bathroom and a place to cook or make tea or coffee.

Guesthouses are usually smaller and cheaper than hotels and are often pleasant and friendly. Apart from the bedrooms, there will be a dining room for meals and a living room that guests can use.

A popular place to stay is "B & B" – a private house or farm which takes a few guests. They are actually like guesthouses, but they are smaller and may only be open for the part of the year. "B & Bs" are cheap and friendly and may give the opportunity to meet some British people at home.

Inns are pubs with accommodation and meals, which are more like pub food than restaurant meals. Many inns are interesting places which have been used for centuries by travellers, and they are often cheaper than hotels.

IX. Do you agree?

1. Travelling is the name of a modern disease, isn't it?
2. The best part of travelling is planning the trip. Do you agree?
3. People always want to use the fastest way of travelling, don't they?
4. Future belongs to the air transport. Is it true?
5. I adore railway stations! A big railway station is a very interesting place, isn't it?
6. I hate railway stations! They are always dirty and overcrowded. What's your opinion?

X. Comment on the following proverbs

1. So many countries, so many customs.
2. East or West, home is best.

XI. Say where you prefer to rest: at the seaside, in the country, in the mountains, or in the city. Give all reasons for your preferable kind of rest.

XII. Just for fun

Seeing off

One evening three men arrived to the station and asked the porter: "What time is the next train to Liverpool?" The porter said: "You have just missed one. But they go every hour. The next one is at 10 o'clock." "That's all right," they said, "we'll go and have a drink."

They went to the refreshment room. A minute or two after 10 o'clock they came running and said to the porter: "Has the train gone?" "Yes," he said, "it went at 10 o'clock as I told you. The next is at eleven o'clock." "That's all right," they said, "we'll go and have another drink." So they went to the refreshment room.

They missed the eleven o'clock train too, and the porter said: "Now the next train is the last one; if you miss that, you won't get to Liverpool tonight."

Twelve o'clock came, and the last train was just starting out when the three men came out of the refreshment room running as fast as they could. Two of them got into a carriage just as the train was leaving. But the third man did not run fast enough and was left on the platform. He stood there looking at the train and laughing. The porter went up to him and said: "I told you that this was the last train. Why didn't you come earlier?"

The man couldn't answer because he was laughing. Then he said to the porter: "Did you see those two men who had got into the train and had left me here?" "Yes, I saw them." "Well, I was the one who was going to Liverpool. They only were here to see me off."

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. Speak about the travelling that impressed you most of all. Be ready to answer the questions of your classmates.
2. Describe the country of your dream.

HOTELS

The procedure of staying at a hotel

When travelling, it is convenient to stay at a hotel. The best way is to reserve a room in advance by telegram or by phone. Those who travel much know that sometimes tourists experience certain difficulties with booking a room at a suitable hotel. At the height of the season a sign “No vacancies” can be often seen.

But if you are lucky with booking a room you will enjoy your rest. In this case you must first observe some formalities. The desk-clerk will hand you an arrival card which all guests are required to fill in. The following information is required:

- The name (in full) – surname, (first) name, patronymic.
- Place of permanent residence.
- Passport No.

After having filled in the arrival card you must pay for all accommodation. The price depends on the duration of your staying at the hotel and the number of rooms booked. When all formalities are over the desk-clerk hands you the key and you may go upstairs to occupy the room. At the hotel you will find rooms with or without bath, single rooms, double rooms and complete suites.

Once you decide to stay at the hotel you are referred to as a “guest”. You will find notices everywhere reminding guests to leave their keys at the desk when going out. All the keys are hung on a special key rack.

In the lobby you will usually find a newspaper stall and stalls where cigarettes and souvenirs are sold. You can also find a special corner or room to write letters. Guests are given a telephone service as well: you may book a trunk-call or reserve railway and airline tickets from your room telephone.

Most of hotels have snack bars and restaurants. Besides there is a coffee-bar and grill-bar downstairs.

The desk-clerk will answer all your questions and give any information you need. He can also order railway tickets for you or to book a ticket for the next boat.

All hotels run a special laundry service for their guests. You can have your laundry done and your clothes ironed. The maid does your room every morning so you needn't even make your bed. At the entrance of the hotel there stands a doorman whose duty is opening the door for those who enter or leave the hotel, hailing taxicabs, calling a porter and so on.

Guests are required to notify the clerk in advance about leaving so that he could have the bill ready for them in time.

Speak about:

- the formalities when reserving a room at a hotel
- the duties of a desk-clerk
- special services, which all hotels run.

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

to reserve	заказывать, резервировать
to stay at a hotel	останавливаться в гостинице
to spell	назвать по буквам
to check in / out	регистрироваться / освободить номер
to fill in	заполнять
to pay cash/by credit card	платить наличными / по кредитной карточке
to be available	иметься в наличии
to hand	вручать, давать
to remind	напоминать
to notify	предупреждать
to leave at the desk	оставлять у портье
to run a laundry service	осуществлять услуги по стирке белья
to hail a taxicab	ловить (окликать) такси
at the height of the season	в разгар сезона
a desk-clerk	дежурный администратор
an arrival card	листок прибытия
an accommodation	помещение с удобствами
a key	ключ
a single room	номер на одного
a double room	номер на двоих
a complete suite of rooms	апартаменты «люкс»
a twin-bedded room	номер с двуспальной кроватью
a private bath	отдельная ванна
a key rack	стенд для ключей
a lobby	фойе, вестибюль
a newspaper stall	газетный киоск
for the next boat out	на ближайший пароход
a maid	горничная
a doorman	швейцар
the registration card	бланк регистрации

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Read the dialogue and role-play it

At a hotel

Mr. Borisov: Good afternoon. I'd like to check in.
Reception Clerk: Do you have a reservation?
Mr. B.: Yes, I do. I made a reservation by phone last night.
R. C.: Your name, please?
Mr. B.: Gregory Borisov from San Francisco.
R. C.: Would you like to spell your last name?
Mr. B.: "B" as in Bill, "O" as in Oscar, "R" as in Robert, "I" as in Irene, "S" as in Sam, "O" as in Oscar, "V" as in Victor.
R. C.: Okay. Let me see. You have a reservation for a single room. Is that correct?
Mr. B.: Perfectly correct.
R. C.: Have you already decided how many nights to stay?
Mr. B.: At least until Wednesday. But I may stay longer than that. When should I inform you about it?
R. C.: Let us know about your decision Tuesday night. You can give us a ring until 11 P.M.
Mr.: All right. What's the price of the room?
R. C.: 75 dollars per night. Please fill out the registration card. Print your name and home address. Put your signature right here. Okay. Will you pay cash or by credit card?
Mr. B.: Cash. By the way, what about room service?
R. C.: Room service is available from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M.
Mr.: Thank you for the information.
R. C.: You are welcome. Your room is № 1215. Enjoy your stay.
Mr. B.: Thanks.

II. Read the dialogues in pairs. Role-play them

1.
A: I wonder whether you have any vacancies for tonight.
B: Yes, I can offer you room 24 on the first floor.
A: How much is it?
B: \$ 29 a night excluding service.
A: Can I see it, please?
B: Certainly. Would you take a seat for a moment?

2.

A: Can I book a double room from now till Friday?

B: You can have room 33 overlooking the sea.

A: What's the price?

B: \$43 not counting the service.

A: Can I look at it, please?

B: Yes, of course. Come this way.

3.

A: Have you got a twin-bedded room for one night?

B: I can let you have a room at the back.

A: What does it cost?

B: With a private bath \$50, service included.

A: Can you show me something a little cheaper?

B: Yes, of course. I won't keep you a moment.

III. Ask the porter whether you may order

- a room with a private bath
- a double room overlooking the sea
- a single room with air conditioning
- a twin-bedded room with a shower
- two double rooms not on the top floor
- a double room with air conditioning and a TV set
- a suite.

IV. Ask the maid

- to wash and iron your shirt
- to bring you another blanket
- to change the sheets
- to make the bed
- to clean the room
- to bring you a cup of coffee in the room

Try to be polite by using proper model verbs: can, could, would

Model:

Could I have my shirt washed?

V. Complain the floor manager of something that is out of order

Model:

Excuse me, madam, but there is no cold water in my room.

Excuse me, sir, but the TV-set in my room is out of order.

- the air conditioner / the radio set / the fridge / the telephone is out of order
- no hot water / no cold water/ electricity/light in the room
- lost your key/purse/bag/business papers.

VI. You have been given a room that doesn't suit you. Phone the manager of the hotel and ask him to change the room telling him why it is not convenient to you. Make up the dialogues

The possible reasons are:

- a pianist occupies the room next door;
- a rock star is staying in front of your room;
- the windows of your room face a very busy street with heavy traffic;
- the neighbour snores at night and his snoring can be heard through the very thin walls.

Think of some other reasons.

VII. You decided to stay at the hotel. What would you say in the following situations?

- спросить, есть ли свободные номера
- указать, какой номер Вам нужен
- узнать, сколько стоит номер в сутки
- спросить, где расположен Ваш номер
- попросить разбудить Вас
- пожаловаться на отсутствие горячей/холодной воды, света
- попросить заказать такси
- попросить подготовить счёт.

VIII. Complete the dialogues translating the phrases into English

1.

Clerk: Princenton Hotel, good afternoon.

Jack: Скажите, есть ли у вас номер для двоих на сегодня?

Clerk: Oh, I'm sorry. I'm afraid we can provide you with only two single rooms at this time.

Jack: А сколько они стоят?

Clerk: 112 \$ each.

Jack: К сожалению, я не могу себе этого позволить. В любом случае, благодарю вас.

Clerk: Вы можете попробовать устроиться в мотеле Фламинго. Он расположен вблизи аэропорта.

2.

Jack: Hi! I was wondering if you have a double room for tonight.

Clerk: Да, есть. 45 долларов с ванной на втором этаже.

Jack: Can you hold it for me?

Clerk: Мы можем держать её до 6 часов вечера без каких-либо обязательств с вашей стороны. Вы знаете, как к нам добраться?

Jack: Yes, I do. I think it should take us about half an hour.

Clerk: Хорошо, м-р Стенли. Ждём вас.

Jack: Thank you. Good-bye.

IX. Just for fun

A sad story

Three men arrived in New York for a holiday. They went to a very large hotel and took a room there. Their room was on the forty - fifth floor.

In the evening, the three men went to the theatre and came back to the hotel very late.

"I'm sorry," the man on duty at the hotel said, "but our lifts are not working tonight. If you don't want to walk up to your room, you will have to sleep in the hall."

"No, no" one of the three men said, "thank you. We don't want to sleep in the hall. We shall walk up to our room."

Then he turned to his two friends and said, "It is not easy to walk up to the forty – fifth floor, but I think I know how to make it easier. I shall tell you some jokes; then you, Andy, will sing us songs; then you, Peter, will tell us an interesting story."

So they began to walk up to their room. Tom told them many jokes. Andy sang some songs. At last they came to the thirty – fourth floor. They were very tired.

"Well," said Tom, "now it's your turn, Peter. Tell us a long and interesting story with a sad ending." "I shall tell you a story," said Peter. "It's not long, but it's sad enough. We have left the key to our room in the hall."

TO BE DONE AT HOME

1. Speak in detail about your staying at a hotel during your business trip or at holidays.

2. Describe one of the best hotels in your city.

Учебное издание

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НА АНГЛИЙСКОМ ЯЗЫКЕ**

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