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*Методические рекомендации
по практике устной речи*

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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Методические рекомендации являются частью комплекса учебных пособий по английскому языку для студентов II курса факультета дошкольной педагогики и психологии, для которых «Английский язык» является дополнительной специальностью. Рекомендации составлены в соответствии с рабочими программами по обучению английскому языку и практическому курсу английского языка на факультете дошкольной педагогики и психологии.

Материалы методических рекомендаций являются дополнением к «Учебнику английского языка» (Часть 1; авторы Н. А. Бонк, Г. А. Котий, Н. А. Лукьянова) и предназначены для расширения вокабуляра и развития коммуникативных умений студентов. Они могут быть использованы для работы с преподавателем в аудитории, а также для самостоятельной работы студентов. Методические рекомендации содержат лексический материал по следующим темам: «Достопримечательности нашей Родины», «Еда», «Путешествие», «Покупки», «Великобритания», «Известные писатели».

Рекомендации включают в себя тематические тексты по названным темам, упражнения на формирование лексико-грамматических навыков, упражнения на развитие коммуникативной компетенции студентов, языковой догадки и компенсаторных умений.

В состав каждой темы входят учебный текст, который содержит основной объем лексического материала, подлежащего усвоению, список лексического минимума, диалог, упражнения для автоматизации лексических навыков и задания на развитие диалогической и монологической речи. В некоторых разделах представлены аутентичные тексты по определенной тематике для изучающего чтения. Каждый раздел завершается текстом повышенной сложности для чтения и перевода со словарем с целью обогащения пассивного словаря студентов лексико-грамматическим материалом.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC «SIGHTSEEING»

Moscow

The best way to see a strange city is to buy a map and a guide-book. Then I think you should follow the recommended sightseeing routes. Certainly, that is not enough to study the city well. If someone would like to learn more about a city, it is useful to walk along the streets and look around to see historical places, buildings and monuments. There is no doubt that you should visit art galleries and museums. Besides this, you may ask a resident of the city to advise you what places of interest you should see first.

Moscow, the capital of Russia, is one of the largest cities in the world. It was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky and was first mentioned in the chronicals in 1147. The city stands on the bank of the Moskva River. About ten million people live in the city. Moscow is famous for its historical and architectural monuments that were built by the outstanding architects and sculptors: Kazakov, Bazhenov, Bove, Mikhailov, Martos, Opekushin and others.

The best starting point of the tour around the city is Red Square, the central and the most beautiful square in Moscow. It is the place of parades, meetings and demonstrations. Here one can see the Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed, or St. Basil's cathedral, erected by architects Postnik and Barma to commemorate Russia's conquest of the Kazan Kingdom in 1552. It is a masterpiece of Russian architecture. Tourists can see the monument to Minin and Pozharsky. It was designed by Ivan Martos in 1818 in memory of the Russian victory over the Polish invaders in 1612. The History Museum in Red Square is a magnificent building and one of the major scientific and educational institutions where we can follow the life of Russian people since ancient times.

The heart of Moscow is the Kremlin, a wonderful architectural ensemble with three magnificent cathedrals, the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great, palaces, fortress walls and 20 towers. On the five tops of the Kremlin towers one can see shining ruby stars. The clock that strikes every quarter of an hour is on the Spassky Tower. The Kremlin

with golden domes and towers attracts everybody's attention and makes a strong impression on tourists and guests of the capital. The Alexander Garden is situated near the Kremlin wall. In 1967 the Memorial architectural ensemble was set up over the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. There are always a lot of flowers at the foot of the monument, especially on Victory Day.

Some skyscrapers decorate Moscow, including Moscow University where young people from different parts of our country and abroad study. Moscow is a scientific and cultural centre where there are lots of institutes, universities, libraries, museums, technical schools, colleges and secondary schools. The city leads a varied cultural life. It has a lot of cinemas, clubs, concert halls, more than 40 drama and musical theatres, including the Bolshoi Theatre with its famous world ballet and opera, the Art Theatre, The Maly Theatre, the Vakhtangov Theatre, The Soviet Army Theatre, The Satire Theatre, The Children's Theatre, The Puppet Theatre, The Musical Comedy Theatre, The Variety Theatre and others.

Muscovites are proud of their museums: the Tretyakov Gallery, the Museum of Fine Arts named after A. S. Pushkin, the Kuskovo museum and Ostankino Art Museum, literary museums and art galleries. At the Museum of Fine Arts there are masterpieces by the great European painters: Rubens, Van Gogh, Henri Matiss, Pablo Picasso, Paul Cezanne, Claude Monet, Rembrandt, Botticelli, John Constable and others.

Muscovites are fond of going in for sports. So, there are lots of stadiums, swimming-pools, sportsgrounds and courts. The biggest stadium is in Luzhniki. It is a green park with many sports facilities: a swimming-pool, a palace of sports, a skating-rink, tennis courts and other sportsgrounds. Moscow was the host of the 22nd Summer Olympic Games in 1980.

The citizens of Moscow enjoy spending their weekends in parks, forests, gardens, for example in the Park of Culture and Rest, in Izmailovo, Sokolniki, Fili and others, where one can see amateur actors, films, go boating and ride on different attractions.

Certainly Moscow is worth seeing.

Wordlist

amateur – любительский, непрофессиональный	anniversary – годовщина
architect – архитектор	architecture ensemble – архитектурный ансамбль
at the foot of – у подножия	college – колледж, вуз
be worth seeing – стоит посмотреть	conquest – завоевание, покорение
commemorate – быть посвященным чему-либо, ознаменовать что-либо	decorate – украшать
court – корт	dome – купол
design – проектировать	facility – оборудование, спортивное сооружение
erect – воздвигать, сооружать	gallery – галерея
fortress – крепость	go sightseeing – осматривать достопримечательности
go boating – кататься на лодке	include – включать
guide-book – путеводитель	masterpiece – шедевр
invader – захватчик	recommended – рекомендуемый
outstanding – выдающийся	resident – постоянный житель
reconstruct – перестраивать	skyscraper – небоскреб
route – маршрут	stadium – стадион
sportsground – спортивная площадка	swimming-pool – бассейн
strike (struck, struck) – бить (о часах)	
the Alexander Garden – Александровский сад	
the Bell Tower of Ivan the Great – Колокольня Ивана Великого	
the Cathedral of St. Basil the Blessed – Собор Василия Блаженного	
the History Museum – Исторический музей	
the Olympic Games – Олимпийские игры	
the Spassky Tower – Спасская башня	
the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier – могила Неизвестного солдата	

Topical Vocabulary

to found – основывать	traffic lights – светофор
century – век, столетие	circus – цирк
architecture – архитектура	to admire – восхищаться
avenue – проспект	ancient – древний
places of interest – достопримечательности	beauty – красота
miracle – чудо	to go on a tour – отправиться в тур
to lead (led, led) – вести	church – церковь
square – площадь	bell – колокол
	lane – переулок

trip – экскурсия, путешествие	bridge – мост
concert hall – концертный зал	water-fall – водопад
art gallery – художественная галерея	man-made – рукотворный
post office – почта	island – остров
block – квартал	add – прибавлять
monument – памятник	to have (get, catch) a glimpse of – мельком осмотреть
fountain – фонтан	to be famous for smth – известен чем-либо
to do the city (museum, park...) – осматривать город (музей, парк)	light (heavy) industry – лёгкая (тяжёлая) промышленность
in present days – в настоящее время	food industry – пищевая промышленность
engineering – машиностроительная промышленность	trade – профессия (занятие)
building industry – строительство	to produce – производить, выпускать
enterprise – предприятие	consumer goods – товары широкого по- требления
to develop – развивать	
large-scale industry – крупная промыш- ленность	

The Tretyakov Gallery

One of the best traditions in Russia was investing in culture by those whose activity was in some other field. Pavel Tretyakov and his brother Sergei were Russian merchants. They had some factories and were successful in their trade. The love for art began growing in the brothers when their parents bought an old house in Tolmachi, the place considered by the visitors as one of the most beautiful in Old Moscow.

Tretyakov carried the Love for Moscow through his whole life. At the age of 20 he visited the Hermitage in St. Petersburg and was enchanted by the collection of world famous paintings there. He often visited art exhibitions in Russia and abroad. Being a well-to-do merchant he decided to found a national gallery for Russian people. It was in 1860.

Tretyakov was very strict in selecting pictures. Thus, old paintings and icons were the subject of his collection. He began to buy pictures from the Peredvizhniki and in the 80s he supported the young generation of artists. They were Levitan, Serov, Korovin, Nesterov and others. Tretyakov was very careful in choosing the place for his pictures for them not to lose their beauty. He himself could varnish the paint-

ings and do some restorations. The icons were collected in a home church. Now the icons are held in special gallery storages, some of them are shown to people from time to time.

After the reconstruction in 1995 the Gallery became a very large art place. Here the visitors can see Andrei Rublev's Trinity (1422-1427), masterpieces of the 18th and 19th centuries. Among the painters whose works are exhibited in the Gallery we would like to mention I. Kramskoi (1837-1887). His portraits of Leo Tolstoy, Nekrasov and an «Unknown woman» attract great attention.

I. Levitan (1860-1900) was famous for his landscapes. Being fond of Russian nature he reproduced it in paintings well-known and dear to everybody. Kuindzi, Aivazovski and Levitan founded a school of realistic landscape painting. I. Repin (1844-1930) was greatly influenced by Kramskoi. One of Repin's pictures was «They did not expect him».

V. Serov (1865-1911). In his childhood he was taught by Repin. Then Levitan, Surikov and Vrubel taught him the technique of colours, the value of responding to a personal emotional experience. He became a very famous artist. His paintings «Girl in Sunlight», «Girl with Peaches» made him known in the world.

V. Surikov (1848-1916) is represented in the Tretyakov Gallery by his «Boiarynia Morosova» and «Menshikov at Beriozov», «Morning of the Execution of the Streltsy». He had a very deep interest in the history of Russia and is considered to be a historical artist. Many more painters are represented in the Gallery.

Wordlist

abroad – за границей

airy – воздушный

arrayed [a'reid] – зд. обильно украшенный

attract – привлекать

bloom [blu:m] – цвести

careful – внимательный

carry – пронести (о чувствах)

commerce – торговля

consider – считать, думать

influence ['influəns] – влиять

invest [in'vest] – вкладывать

merchant – купец

realistic – реалистический

peach – персик

production – производство

represent – представлять

reproduce – воспроизводить

restoration – реставрация

select – выбирать

cross – крест	share – разделять (взгляды)
desire – желание	silver – серебро
dome – купол (храма)	sparkle [spa:kl] – блеск, сверкание
enchant – очаровывать	storage – хранилище
exhibition – выставка	strict [strikt] – строгий
expect – надеяться, ожидать	successful – успешный, удачный
experience – опыт	sunlight – солнечный свет
field – область	trade – торговля
fine arts – изящные искусства	support [sa'po:t] – поддерживать
found – создавать, основывать	technique [tek'ni:k] – техника
generation – поколение	value – ценность
golden – позолоченный	varnish – лакировать
handsome – красивый	well-to-do – состоятельный
hang (hung, hung) – развешивать	wonder worker – чудотворец
icon ['aikon] – икона	world famous – всемирно известный
industry – промышленность	

Additional Material to the Lesson

Inquiring the way:

Excuse me, which is the shortest way to ...? – Простите, как быстрее добраться до ...?

Is this the way to ...? – Это дорога к ...?

Which is the way to ...? – Как добраться до ...?

Can you direct me to ...? – Вы можете проводить меня до ...?

Would you please tell me the shortest way to ...? – Скажите, пожалуйста, как быстрее добраться до ...?

Be so kind as to direct me to ... – Будьте любезны, проводите меня до ...

Take the first (second) turning to the right (left). – Первый (второй) поворот направо (налево).

to walk (go) along the street – идти по улице

to cross the street – перейти улицу

to go (to come) by tram (bus, trolley-bus, train, car), by underground, in a taxi – ехать на трамвае (автобусе, троллейбусе, поезде, машине), на метро, на такси

to get off at the next stop but one, two, etc. – выйти через одну, две и так далее остановки

Am I on the right tram? – Я еду на трамвае, который идет в нужном мне направлении?

Is there a bus from here to ...? – Отсюда идет автобус до ...?

This bus will take you right there (straight to...) – Этот автобус довезет Вас прямо до ...

the bus is overcrowded (packed full) – автобус переполнен

to pay the fare – платить за проезд

the traffic is heavy (light) here – здесь большое (небольшое) уличное движение

the rush hour(s) – час(ы) пик

a taxi-stand, a taxi-rank – стоянка такси

a subway (in England) – подземный переход

a crossing, a zebra crossing – переход для пешеходов

parking (no parking) – стоянка машин (стоянка автотранспорта запрещена)

one way only (one way street) – улица с односторонним движением

two line traffic – разрешается движение транспорта в два ряда

Dialogue 1

A: What bus do I take to the Pushkin Museum?

B: Take bus 79.

A: Is there a bus stop near here?

B: Yes, there is. It's on the opposite side, just in front of the cinema.

A: How long will it take me to get there?

B: I think about half an hour at this time of the day. There is a lot of traffic now.

A: Look, bus 79 is coming.

B: Oh, thank you.

Dialogue 2

A: Excuse me, how do I get to the centre of the city?

B: Which part of the centre do you want?

A: Red Square.

B: Take a bus or the underground. It'll take you long to walk there.

A: Can you tell me the shortest way to the underground?

B: Go straight ahead. You can't miss it.

Dialogue 3

New-comer: Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the «Druzhba» hotel? I'm a stranger here, I've just arrived in the city.

Passer-by: Oh, it's quite a long way from here.

New-comer: Yes, I know, but my friends advised me to put up at this hotel.

Passer-by: Your friends are right; it is one of our best hotels. You may go there by the underground. It's the quickest way to get there, though you'll have to change on to a bus in Lev Tolstoy Square or walk.

New-comer: What bus shall I change on to?

Passer-by: A number 65 or 46 bus will take you to Popov Street. It is only one stop from the metro station.

New-comer: Thank you very much. Is it possible to get there by tram or trolley-bus? I haven't seen anything of Leningrad yet and I've heard so much about this beautiful city!

Passer-by: You can get on a No. 1 trolley-bus. It will take you as far as Palace Square where you may get off. When you have admired the wonderful view around you, take a No. 10 bus.

New-comer: Where must I get off for the «Druzhba» hotel?

Passer-by: In Popov Street, but you had better ask the conductor to put you down or you may miss your stop.

New-comer: I'm very much obliged to you.

Passer-by: That's all right.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. *Ask and answer the questions on the text «Moscow».*

II. *Answer the questions on the text «The Tretyakov Gallery».*

- 1) Why and when did Pavel Tretyakov decide to found a national gallery?
- 2) What was the subject of his collection?
- 3) Where did he hold the icons?
- 4) Whose works were exhibited in the Gallery?
- 5) Who founded a school of realistic landscape painting?
- 6) What paintings made V. Serov world famous?
- 7) What paintings by V. Surikov are represented in the Gallery?
- 8) Have you ever been to the Tretyakov Gallery? What did you like best of all?
- 9) Do you often go to the museums or galleries?
- 10) Is it better to have a guide or to visit a museum along?

III. Make up your own situations using the given words and word combinations.

a) To come from, not far from, a very convenient place to live, at the countryside, it takes me ... to get to ..., another advantage of living here;

b) settlement, a picturesque place, a landscape, a vast green carpet, to grow fast, urban-type houses, all communal services, to transform the countryside, to be proud of.

IV. Fill in the missing part of the dialogue. Reproduce it.

A.: Shall we go sightseeing today?

B.: *(Give an affirmative answer.)*

A.: What places of interest do you want to show me first?

B.: *(Name any places you like.)*

A.: What about going to Victory Park?

B.: *(Give a negative answer because it will take you a lot of time.)*

A.: But I think we've got a lot of time today.

B.: *(The statement is not true to fact, because you bought tickets to the cinema for the 5 o'clock show.)*

A.: It can't be helped then. We'll visit it some other day. Then let's get on a bus or trolley-bus and go along Nevsky Avenue.

B.: (*Make an objection to this proposal, give reasons for your objection and suggest something else.*)

A.: All right, I agree to all you say. But remember we shall have to leave some time for dinner.

B.: (*Say that you were thinking of it too.*)

V. Make short dialogues on the following situations. Ask a question and let your friends respond. You want:

- to know if you are going the right way to the railway station;
- to find out if you are on the right tram;
- to know if the street you are going along will take you straight to ... Square;
- to know what is the fare;
- to know at what (which) stop you must get off;
- to tell your friend that you are going his way;
- to tell your friend that he had better go by bus (tram);
- to thank somebody for showing you the way.

VI. Compose your own dialogues on the following topics.

Explain to someone who does not know how to get: a) from the suburbs to the centre of your town; b) to the central library; c) from the railway station to your central hotel; d) to the stadium; e) to the airport.

VII. Act out a dialogue between a Russian tourist and a policeman. Choose the exact place (in Moscow or elsewhere) where you are having a talk and the place you want to get to. Use the following phrases.

1. Excuse me, I've lost my way...; I'm trying to go to...; Which is the right (best, shortest) way to...? Please show me the way to ...; How do I get there? Am I on the right road?

2. How far is it? Is it possible to walk there? Is there a bus from here to ...? Is it much of a walk?

3. Go right to the end of the street, then turn left, go two blocks straight ahead and then turn to ...; Straight on and the second turning to the right ...; You are going in the opposite direction.

4. What can I do for you? Now, where is it you want to go? It's a long distance off. It's a long (short) way to ...; It's quite a distance from here.

5. Be careful, the traffic keeps to the left in the country; Look out; It isn't safe to cross here; Be sure not to cross the street (square); One can never be too careful; Wait for the break in the traffic; Don't cross the street when the traffic light has changed to red.

VIII. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you live in the centre of the town or in the suburbs? 2. Is your house far from a bus stop or an underground station? How much time does it take you to get to it? 3. Do you have to cross a street on your way to the bus stop? 4. Is there a zebra crossing and traffic lights at the corner of your street? 5. Are there any one way streets in your town? 6. Is the traffic heavy in your town? 7. Which is the shortest way from your place to the University? 8. Which bus will take you straight to the University? Where must you get off for it? 9. What means of transport do you like and why? 10. What places of interest are worth seeing in your town? Where do you recommend to start the sightseeing tour from?

IX. Translate from Russian into English.

A) 1. Как быстрее добраться до Третьяковской Галереи? – Садитесь на 10-й троллейбус. 2. Сегодня воскресенье, поэтому уличное движение особенно сильное. Боюсь, что мы приедем на станцию слишком поздно. 3. Пойдемте осматривать город. У нас много достопримечательностей. 4. Простите, я приезжий. Не скажете ли мне, как быстрее всего пройти к Большому Театру? 5. Мне кажется, мы совсем не туда идем (сбились с пути). 6. Библиотека в двух шагах отсюда. Идите прямо по этой улице. Я иду туда же. Если хотите, пойдемте со мной. 7. Я вам советую – поезжайте домой на трамвае, а не на автобусе, так как в часы пик автобусы переполнены. 8. Где ближайшее справочное бюро (information bureau)? – Идите прямо по этой улице до первого поворота направо. Помоему, справочное бюро недалеко отсюда, но лучше спросите милиционера или какого-нибудь прохожего. 9. 8-й трамвай довезет меня до Театра комедии? – Нет. 10. Мы выйдем из автобуса через остановку и пересядем на 5-й трамвай.

Он привезет нас прямо к театру. 11. У нас движение правостороннее; когда вы переходите улицу, посмотрите сначала налево, а на середине улицы – направо. 12. Мы не проехали свою остановку? – Нет, нам выходить через одну остановку. 13. Где мне выйти, чтобы попасть в музей Ленина? 14. Где ближайшая трамвайная остановка? – В двух шагах отсюда. Идите до улицы Пушкина, а там поверните направо. 15. Где ближайшая стоянка такси? Мне придется взять такси. Я опаздываю. 16. Твое учреждение далеко от дома? – Да, очень далеко. – Сколько тебе нужно времени, чтобы туда добраться? – Минут 40 автобусом. 17. Ты обычно едешь на автобусе или на трамвае? – Чтобы сэкономить время, я добираюсь на маршрутном такси. Я всегда спешу.

В) 1. Воздух в современных больших городах сильно загрязнен, поэтому многие состоятельные люди переезжают в пригороды. 2. Вы согласны с тем, что центр нашего города шумный и грязный? – Вы абсолютно правы. Главная улица переполнена толпами людей. Лично я живу на одной из центральных улиц и устаю от шума. 3. Движение было очень сильным, и они с трудом перешли улицу. 4. Она написала родителям, что жизнь в столице слишком дорогая, но люди достаточно богаты, чтобы приобретать дома и квартиры. 5. Уверю вас, что застроенные кварталы стали гораздо чище, в них появилось много деревьев и зеленых лужаек. Жители довольны. 6. Я живу в этом городе уже двадцать лет. Когда-то это был скучный городок, людям было нечем заняться. Теперь он стал довольно большим городом с шумными улицами и сильным движением. 7. Говорят, что все реки и озера в этом районе загрязнены, здесь нельзя ловить рыбу. – Чепуха, я этому не верю.

X. Read and translate the text.

Orsk

There are many beautiful cities and towns in the world. I would like to visit some of them, to see with my own eyes what I have read or heard about. But there is no place like home. I love my native city. I was born here and live with my parents. It's not the capital, but it is a wonderful place to live.

Orsk is one of the most industrial centers of the Orenburg region. It is situated on the banks of the river Ural. Orsk was founded in 1735. At first it was a far-away

fortress. In 1865 Orsk became a town with the population of 3000 inhabitants. Before the revolution there was no large-scale industry in Orsk. Time passed and the town changed. Many large factories and plants were built in Orsk in the course of the years of the Soviet power. Today it is one of the largest industrial centers with well-developed engineering, building, light and food industries. The population of Orsk is about 300000 inhabitants now.

There are three administrative districts connected by tram and bus lines in Orsk. There are no trolley-bus lines but a lot of buses, trams, taxis will get you to any place. The streets are long and straight with many trees and flowers. Many modern enterprises are functioning in our town, among them several large machine-building and mechanical plants, light industry enterprises and tinned meat factories.

Nowadays Orsk is a large cultural center of the Orenburg region. There are many institutes (commercial), technical schools, colleges, vocational schools, lyceums and a great number of general education schools, among them three high schools and two private schools. The young people can go on with their education and choose a trade to their liking. Many skilled teachers and tutors work there.

There is a Drama Theatre named after A.S. Pushkin, two cinemas, a museum of local lore, 137 libraries, many clubs, sport centers. Just behind the theatre is the Town Park. It is a large park with a lot of trees, flowers and various attractions for children and grown-ups.

Housing construction is being developed in our town. A great number of new districts with blocks of flats of modern design with all necessary modern conveniences have appeared in it lately. Just come and see everything with your own eyes. It is better to see than to hear.

XI. Answer the questions and tell about your native place.

1. What is your native town?
2. Is your native town a small ancient place or a big modern city?
3. Where is it situated?
4. When was it founded?
5. What river runs through the city?
6. What can you say about its streets, squares, buildings?
7. What is your native town famous for?

8. Are there any industrial enterprises in your town?
9. What goods do they produce?
10. What can you say about cultural life of your town?
11. Are there museums, art galleries, theatres in it?
12. Are there any architectural monuments in your town? What are they?
13. What places of interest do you like to visit in your town?
14. Are there many schools, institutes, colleges in it?
15. What famous people lived there?
16. Which is the main street in your town?
17. What is your address?
18. How do people spend their leisure time?
19. Are there any everyday services in the town?
20. Are you proud of your native town?

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC «MEALS»

British Meals

An Englishman's day begins when he sits down to breakfast with his morning paper. As he scans the headlines there is nothing he likes better than his favourite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar or bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, tea or coffee.

Round about 11 in the morning some Englishmen who work have their tea or coffee break. They never call it a meal, of course. Tea or coffee is brought to the factory bench or office desk.

Then at mid-day, everything is stopped for lunch. Most offices and small shops are closed for an hour, say, from 1 till 2, and the city pavements are full of people on their way to cafes. Factory workers usually eat in their canteens.

The usual mid-day meal consists of two courses. First a meat course is served with plenty of vegetables. It may be potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage or cauliflower.

This is followed by a sweet dish, perhaps fruit pudding with tea to follow.

Most Englishmen like what they call «good plain food». They must be able to recognize what they are eating. Usually they like steaks, chops, roast-beef, Yorkshire pudding and fish and chips.

They are not over-fond of soup remarking that it doesn't leave enough room for the more important meat course.

Those who eat at home usually call their mid-day meal dinner and make it the chief one of the day. It consists of three or four courses and is cooked by the mother of the family.

The first course is soup. Then comes fish or meat served with various vegetables; as a change they sometimes eat chicken or duck.

Then the table is cleared and the dessert is brought in. This is jelly or fruit – apples, pears, oranges, plums and nuts.

Afternoon tea is taken at about 5 o'clock, but can hardly be called a meal. It is a cup of tea with bread-and-butter and cake or biscuits. It is often not served at the table; each person has a cup and saucer, a spoon and a small plate in his hands. Even Englishmen themselves do not always find it convenient.

The evening meal, when all the family gather round the table after their working day, goes under various names – tea, high tea, dinner or supper (depending upon its size). It is usually a meat course followed by tinned fruit or cake and tea. But certainly it is not the same in every English home. Tastes differ.

Topical Vocabulary

appetizer – салат	mineral water – минеральная вода
bacon and eggs – яичница с беконом	mutton chop – телячья отбивная
breakfast – завтрак	mushroom (cabbage, fish, milk, meat, vegetables, pea, beetroot) soup – грибной (капустный, рыбный (уха), молочный, мясной, овощной, гороховый, свекольный) суп
beefsteak – бифштекс	mustard pot – горчица
to be a poor (healthy) eater – иметь плохой (хороший) аппетит	pastry – выпечка
beer – пиво	pie – пирог
cheese – сыр	pepperbox – перечница
chicken broth – куриный бульон	to peel – чистить
cottage cheese – прессованный творог	to put out – выставить
to cut – резать	refectory – заводская столовая
dessert – десерт	rissoles – котлеты
dish – блюдо	roast beef – ростбиф
dinner – ужин	
to dine in (to dine out) – обедать дома (вне дома)	

dry (sweet) wine – сухое (сладкое) вино	to serve – накрывать
for the first (second) course – на первое (второе) блюдо	salad – салат
fried (boiled) fish – жареная (вареная) рыба	salt-cellar – солонка
fruit – фрукты	sauce – блюдо
to have a bite (snack) – перекусить	sour cream – сметана
ham – ветчина	stewed meat (fish) – тушеное мясо (рыба)
help yourself to – угощайтесь	stewed fruit – компот
ice-cream – мороженое	sweets – конфеты
to lack – ощущать недостаток	supper – ужин
to lay the table – накрывать на стол	tasty (tasteless) – вкусный (безвкусный)
lemonade – лимонад	to treat smb. to – угощать кого-то чем-то
lunch – обед (второй завтрак)	vegetables – овощи
menu – меню	underdone (overdone) – недожаренный (пережаренный)
	watery – жидкий

Dialogue 1

Jane: It's high time to have a snack. Would you like to go to our buffet?

Peter: As for me, I'd rather have a good substantial dinner. What about going to our refectory?

Jane: All right. Let it be our refectory then.

(at the refectory)

Peter: Have a look at the menu. What do they serve today?

Jane: 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.

Peter: I shall have mushroom soup and rissoles. And what about you?

Jane: I think I'll take chicken broth and stewed meat with vegetables. Any dessert?

Peter: Let's have black coffee and ice-cream.

Jane: Fine. Would you like any appetizers?

Peter: I don't think I'll have any.

Dialogue 2

Mother: Ann, will you kindly help me to lay the table?

Ann: Of course, mother dear. Where are the things?

Mother: The table-cloth is in the upper drawer of the sideboard. Spoons, knives and forks are there too. Dinner plates are in the kitchen.

Ann: Where is the bread-basket?

Mother: It's on the kitchen table. Cut some brown and white bread, will you?

Ann: Ready. What else must I put out?

Mother: Don't forget to put out a mustard-pot, a salt-cellar and a pepper-box.

Ann: The napkins are in the sideboard too, aren't they? Do you want me to do anything else?

Mother: No, thank you, dear. So the table is laid, isn't it?

Ann: Sure.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Ask your fellow student:

- 1... if she is a heavy or a poor eater.
- 2... if she is fond of cooking.
- 3... what her favourite dish is.
- 4... if she is fond of sweets (pastry, fruit, vegetables).
- 5... what she usually takes for the first course (the second course, dessert).
- 6... what she usually treats her to when she has a party.
- 7... if she likes her food peppered or salted.
- 8... what her breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper) consists of.
- 9... at what time she has her meals.
10. ...what kind of soup (salad, meat dish, fish dish) she prefers.
11. ... if she prefers tea to coffee or coffee to tea.
12. ... who washes up dishes in her family after meals.
13. ... if she likes beer (dry wine, sweet wine, lemonade, mineral water).
14. ... if she prefers meat to fish or fish to meat.

II. Complete the following sentences.

1. Help yourself to
2. The meat is
3. The soup lacks

4. Can I offer you ... ?
5. Will you have ... ?
6. May I trouble ... ?
7. Will you pass ...?
8. Shall I treat you ... ?
9. For dessert I'll have
10. Will you ... ?
11. Let's have
12. They serve

III. Use the following in short dialogues or situations of your own.

1. I'd like to treat you to this cake. It must be rather tasty.
2. Help yourself to roast-beef.
3. May I trouble you for a slice of bread? – Brown or white? – White, please. –

Excuse my fingers.

4. Will you pass me the pepperbox, please?
5. How many lumps of sugar do you take with your tea? – One will do.
6. Try this wine. They say it's not bad.
7. Can I offer you another cup of tea?

IV. Read and translate the following proverbs. Give their Russian equivalents. Make up dialogues illustrating them.

1. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
2. His eyes are bigger than his stomach.
3. Tastes differ.
4. Hunger is the best sauce.
5. As hungry as a wolf.

V. Make up a menu for:

a light breakfast, a festive dinner, your favourite lunch, a dinner for a sick child, a sportsman, a vegetarian, a lady on a slimming diet, a sweet tooth.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Не пора ли нам пойти обедать? Я голоден как волк. Прямо за углом есть очень хорошее кафе. Ты не возражаешь, если мы пойдем туда? – Конечно нет. –

Что у них сегодня в меню? – Выбор, как всегда, очень большой. На первое можно взять грибной суп, уху и свекольник. – Пожалуй, свекольник как раз то, что надо в такую жару. – Да, ты прав. А что есть на второе? – Котлеты, бифштекс, цыпленок, тушеное мясо с овощами, отварная рыба. – Я закажу тушеное мясо, а ты? – Я тоже. – Официант, примите заказ: два свекольника, две порции тушеного мяса и два компота.

2. Стол накрыт. Пора обедать. Помойте руки, дети, и садитесь. – А что сегодня на обед? – На первое – куриный суп с лапшой. – Я его не люблю. Почему ты не сварила мой любимый грибной суп? – Видишь ли, Миша, у меня не было времени сходить на базар и купить грибов. Тебе придется есть то, что я приготовила. – Ну ладно. А что на второе? – Баранья отбивная с картошкой. – Вот это я люблю! А на третье? – Яблоки и виноград.

3. Передай мне, пожалуйста, хлеб. – Черный или белый? – Черный. А где соль и перец? – Они на столе на кухне. Миша, принеси их, пожалуйста. – Спасибо, мама. Обед был очень вкусный. – Миша, помой посуду, а я приберу в столовой.

VII. Be ready to speak on the topics.

1. British Meals.
2. My Everyday Meals.
3. Our Institute Canteen.
4. Eating Out In Britain.

VIII. Read the text. Translate it. Compare the British and Russian food.

The British and the Food

Paul White works as a cook in a top of London hotel. What does he think about the British and food?

Visitors to Britain generally agree about one thing – British cooking. «It's terrible» they say. «You can cook vegetables in so many different ways. But the British cook vegetables for too long, so they lose their taste». These visitors eat in the wrong places. The best British cooking is in good restaurants and hotels, or at home.

British taste has changed a lot over the past twenty years. In the 1990s the national average for each person was 352 grams of «red» meat each week, but now it's less than 250 grams. People prefer chicken and fresh fish. And more people are interested in healthy eating these days. In 1988 the national average was 905 grams of fruit and fruit juices each week, but now it's nearly 2000 grams.

The British have a «sweet tooth». They love cakes, chocolates and sweets. At my hotel we cook traditional British puddings and our customers love them. Can you imagine a pudding made mostly with bread and butter? It exists in British cooking – «Bread and Butter Pudding». It's great!

Changing tastes

Today many people want food to be quick and easy. When both parents are working, they cannot cook large meals in the evenings. «Ready-made» meals from supermarkets and «take-out» meals from fast food restaurants are very popular. If you are feeling tired or lazy, you can even phone a local restaurant. They will bring the food to your house.

Eating out

Twenty years ago, British people usually eat at home. They only went out for a meal on special times, like for somebody's birthday. But today many people eat out at least once a week.

English breakfast

If you go to a hotel in Britain and ask for a typical English breakfast, you'll probably get bacon and eggs, sausage, mushrooms, baked beans and tea and toast. When porridge and fruit juice are offered as well, the meal is sometimes advertised as a 'full English breakfast'. But how many people in England actually eat an English breakfast? Only one person in ten! In fact, today's English breakfast is more likely to be nothing! One in five people say all they have for breakfast is a cup of coffee, and many children go to school without eating anything.

Lunch

If you go to Britain to study English and you stay with a family you'll almost certainly be given a «packed lunch» to eat for your midday meal. Some factories and

schools have canteens where you can eat but the packed lunch is the most common thing to eat. A packed lunch usually consists of some sandwiches, a packet of crisps, an apple and a can of something to drink, for example Coca-Cola. The quality of the packed lunch can vary from terrible to very good; it all depends on who makes it.

The British and the tea

The British population drinks about 2 000 000 000 cups of tea a day! This is an average of nearly 1040 cups of tea a year for each person. Tea – mostly green tea from China – came to Britain in the late 1500s, but it was only for the very rich. It became cheaper about three hundred years later, when it was planted in India and later in Ceylon (Sri-Lanka). People from all classes started drinking it. But some people thought that too much tea was bad for your health. So they started putting milk in it, to make it healthier!

Afternoon tea (high tea)

Afternoon tea is a small meal, not a drink. Now most ordinary British families do not have time for afternoon tea at home, but in the past it was a tradition. It became popular about hundred and fifty years ago, when rich ladies invited their friends to their houses for an afternoon cup of tea. They started offering their visitors sandwiches and cakes too. Soon everybody was enjoying this exiting new meal.

But the British working population did not have afternoon tea. They had a meal at about midday, and a meal after work, between five and seven o'clock. This meal is called «high tea» or just «tea». Some families in Scotland and the North of England still have «high tea» and some restaurants in these areas offer it too. High tea is a big meal with a main dish – meat or fish – followed by bread and butter and cakes. You drink lots of cups of tea with high tea.

Today, most people have a meal between 12 and 2 p.m. In the past, this meal was called «dinner» in working families. But now most people call it «lunch». «Dinner» has become a bigger meal in the evening.

British dinner

A typical British meal for dinner is meat and «two vegs». Gravy covers the meat, and one of the vegetables is almost always potatoes. The British eat a lot of

potatoes. However, this meal is rarely eaten nowadays – most people in Britain are eating curry. In fact, the most recent survey found that curry is now Britain's most popular meal!

IX. Read the text.

Eating out

Eating out? London offers something for everyone, rich and poor. At the top end of the scale are some of the finest and grandest eating places in Europe, such as the Connaught Hotel. There you will find a warmly panelled room, fastidious waiters and superb French and English cuisine. The Chef is famous and the restaurant must be treated with respect – no open-necked shirts or trouser-suits here. You must also be rich enough not to worry about the bill.

The working Londoner often thinks more of his beer than his food. Many cheap cafes offer the same monotonous menus of «meat and two vegs», «fish and chips», «beans on toast». But if you search away from the busy main streets you can find all kinds of places that are highly popular, not only for their price or convenience, but for their food.

The traditional fish and chip cafe is hard to find now in central London. It has been superseded by American-style fried chicken and hamburger bars. But you can still find them. There is no decor or table service. But the service is quick and the place clean.

In the city of London are many lunch places. A fixed menu of three courses may cost less than a starter at one of the grander establishments. There is a cheerful waitress calling «love» or «dear» to her regulars. The food can be unexcitingly English: steak-and-kidney pie, spotted-dick, roly-poly pudding and custard. But at least the service is quick and the bill modest.

- a) Translate it into Russian with the help of a dictionary.
- b) Write or speak about eating out in your native town.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC «TRAVELLING»

Modern life is impossible without traveling. Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by air, by rail, by sea or by road.

Of course, travelling by air is the fastest and the most convenient way, but it is the most expensive too. Travelling by train is slower than by plane, but it has its advantages. You can see much more interesting places of the country you are travelling through. Modern trains have their comfortable seats. There are also sleeping cars and dining cars which make even the longest journey enjoyable. Speed, comfort and safety are the main advantages of trains and planes. That is why many people prefer them to other means.

Travelling by sea is popular mostly for pleasure trips. On board large ships and small river boats people can visit foreign countries and different places of interest within their own country. Trips on the Volga, the Yenisei, and the Black Sea are very popular today.

As for me I prefer travelling by car. I think it's very convenient. You needn't reserve your tickets. You needn't carry heavy suitcases. You can stop wherever you wish and spend at any place as much time as you like. Every year my friend and I go somewhere to the South for holidays.

The Black Sea is one of the most wonderful places which attracts holiday-makers all over the world. There are many rest-homes, sanatoriums and tourist camps there. But it is also possible to rent a room or a furnished house for a couple of weeks there. Sometimes we place ourselves in a tent on the sea shore enjoying fresh air and the sun all day long. As a rule, I make new friends there. In the daytime we play volleyball, tennis, swim in the warm water of the sea and sunbathe. In the evening I like to sit on the beach watching the sea and enjoying the sunset. I'm fond of mountaineering. So I do a lot of climbing together with my friends.

Time passes quickly and soon we have to make our way back. We return home sunburnt and full of impressions.

Topical Vocabulary

admire – восхищаться	luggage – багаж
advantage – преимущество	luggage van – багажный вагон
by air – на самолете	plane – самолет
in advance – заранее	for pleasure – в отпуск
on board a ship – на палубе корабля	railway station – вокзал
boat – лодка	by road – поездом
booking office – касса	rest-home – дом отдыха
on business – в командировку	return ticket – билет в оба конца
call a porter – нанимать носильщика	safety – безопасность
call a taxi – вызывать такси	sail – плыть
carriage – вагон	sanatorium – санаторий
electric train – электричка	see off – провожать
change trains – делать пересадку	ship – корабль
dining car – вагон-ресторан	take off – отправляться
enjoy – наслаждаться	tent – палатка
on foot – пешком	ticket – билет
single ticket – билет в один конец	ticket for a train to Moscow – билет на
slow train – идущий с малой скоростью	поезд в Москву
sleeping car – спальный вагон	time table – расписание
speed – скорость	tourist camp – туристический лагерь
suitcase – чемодан	trip – поездка
inquiry office – справочное бюро	travelling – путешествие
journey – путешествие	travel – путешествовать
left-luggage office – багажное отделение	

Dialogue

Nicolai: Natasha, have you finished packing yet?

Natasha: No, I'm still ironing.

Nicolai: Hurry up. I'm ready to go.

Natasha: What about the sports equipment?

Nicolai: I've already packed the fishing lines and everything else.

Natasha: What about the suntan oil and the stuff like that?

Nicolai: I've packed all that.

Natasha: Good. Have you forgotten anything?

Nicolai: I don't think so. If I have, we can get it in town.

Natasha: OK. Let's go fishing.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Match the questions under A with the answers under B.

A: 1. Did you have a good holiday/vacation last year?

2. What did you do?

3. Where did you go?

4. Did you go there alone or with your friends?

5. Did you go there by train or by plane?

6. How long did it take you to get there?

7. Was it difficult to get tickets?

8. How long did you stay there?

9. What did you do in the evenings?

10. What places did you visit there?

11. Which of those places did you like best of all?

12. Did you make friends during your travelling?

13. What was the most interesting episode of your travel?

14. What was the weather like?

15. You enjoyed your vacation, did you?

16. Did you take any pictures?

B: a. It was rather difficult to buy tickets.

b. We danced or watched TV.

c. I made friends with my neighbours during our travelling.

d. We visited places of interest.

e. Yes. I did. I had a wonderful time.

f. I bathed in the sea and went to pick mushrooms in the mountains.

g. I liked the aqua park best of all.

h. We stayed there for a month.

i. It took us 2 hours to get there.

j. I went there by plane.

k. I went there with my friends.

l. I went to the South.

m. We enjoyed our vacation very much.

- n. We took many pictures of the places we visited.
- o. The weather was fine.
- p. The most interesting episode was our walking into the mountains.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Is travelling popular today?
2. What means of travelling do you know?
3. Have you ever travelled by air?
4. How do people usually travel when they go abroad? Why?
5. When do you travel within the country, do you usually go by car, by plane, by ship or by train?
6. When did you last travel by train?
7. Do you like to change trains?
8. Is travelling by sea faster or slower than by train?
9. Do you agree that travelling by sea is always enjoyable?
10. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by car?
11. Where do you usually spend your holidays?
12. Where do you stay when you go to the South?
13. What is the best time for travelling and tourism?

III. Complete the sentences.

1. When I travel by train I usually book tickets (заранее).
2. You book your tickets (по телефону).
3. If I have a lot of luggage my friends (проводят до станции).
4. If you have a lot of luggage you (нанимаете носильщика).
5. Passengers usually wait for their trains (на платформе).
6. We have our luggage (в камере хранения).
7. If you need any information about a train you address (справочное бюро).

IV. Say if you agree or disagree with these sentences.

1. Travelling is the name of a modern disease.
2. The best part of travelling is planning the trip.
3. People always want to use the fastest way of travelling.
4. Staying in the country is a very pleasant way of spending a holiday.

V. Read the text and compose questions about it.

Travel is extremely important nowadays. Two hundred years ago, most people never traveled further than a few kilometers. Whenever they traveled they walked, or went by carriage or on horseback. But in the last quarter of the twentieth century, people have traveled a lot. Many people travel 50 or 100 kilometers daily by public transport or private car. Millions of people travel long distances abroad on business trips or for holidays every year. Even a housewife who is going shopping may travel twenty kilometers.

For most people, speed is a very important factor when they are travelling. They want to reach their destination as quickly as possible. There are now planes that can cross the Atlantic in just over three hours.

Other people prefer comfort to speed. They like to relax during the journey and enjoy themselves as much as possible.

For almost everyone, safety is the most important factor. For example, many people never fly because they believe it is dangerous. In fact, it is probably much more dangerous to travel by car or to walk across a street.

VI. Read the proverbs, find their Russian equivalents and use them in your own situations.

1. When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
2. Every country has its customs.
3. East or West, home is best.
4. So many countries, so many customs.

VII. Make up a list of things you need in your travel and discuss it with your partner.

Travelling by Train

Dialogue 1

Passenger: I want a ticket to London, please. Which train must I take?

Booking-clerk: If I were you, I should take the 8.35 train.

Passenger: Do I have to change anywhere?

Booking-clerk: No, no change, it's a through train.

Passenger: Thank you. A ticket to London, please.

Booking-clerk: Single or return?

Passenger: Return please, first class.

Booking-clerk: Here you are.

Passenger: Thank you. Can you tell me, what time the train goes?

Booking-clerk: 8.35. You'll have to hurry if you want to register your luggage.

Passenger: Thanks. (*He hurried away*).

Dialogue 2

A.: Porter, will you see to my luggage, please?

P.: Where for, sir?

A.: I am taking the ten o'clock train for Glasgow. Have this trunk labelled and put it in the luggage van, and two suit-cases can go in the carriage.

P.: Right, sir. What class?

A.: First. Find me a corner seat facing the engine in a smoker.

P.: Have you got your ticket, sir?

A.: No, not yet. Where's the booking-office?

P.: Come along with me, sir. I'll show you. Here it is. You take your ticket, sir, and I'll meet you on the platform.

A.: Which platform is it?

P.: Number 8, over there.

P.: Here you are, sir. I've found you a corner seat next to the corridor. Your carriage is near the dining-car and you can order lunch when the attendant comes along.

A.: What time do we get to Glasgow?

P.: You're due to arrive at 6.15.

A.: Thank you. Here you are.

P.: Thank you, sir. I hope you'll find the journey comfortable.

A.: Well, if I had some minutes left, I should like to go and get myself a book to while away the time during the journey.

P.: I'll bring you a paper, sir.

Topical Vocabulary

attendant – проводник	to miss the train – опаздывать на поезд
to catch a train – успевать на поезд	non-smoker – вагон для некурящих
to come in – прибывать	platform – платформа
compartment – купе	porter – носильщик
to be due to arrive – прибывать по расписанию	to register the luggage – регистрировать багаж
to be due out – отбывать по расписанию	sleeping berth – спальное место
facing the engine – по направлению движения поезда	stopping train – поезд с остановками
fare – плата за проезд	suit-case – чемодан
fast train – скорый поезд	to travel light – путешествовать налегке
to get a light refreshment – перекусить	through train – поезд без остановок
to go out – отбывать	to waste time – терять время
hand luggage – ручная кладь	waiting-room – зал ожидания
long distance train – поезд на длинную дистанцию	to while away the time – «убивать» время
local train – пригородный поезд	lower berth – нижняя полка
	upper berth – верхняя полка
	to queue up – стоять в очереди

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Where do the trains come in and go out?
2. Where can you buy a ticket for your journey?
3. What are waiting-rooms for?
4. Who can help you with the luggage?
5. What kinds of trains do you know?
6. What trains do you prefer? Why?
7. Do you prefer to book your ticket beforehand or to queue up at the booking-office?
8. What is the left-luggage office for?
9. Do you like to see off your friends and relatives?
10. Do you like when your friends and relatives come to see you off?

II. Complete the following sentences.

1. When we came to the railway station we saw ...
2. It takes you much time to travel by a stopping train because ...
3. If you have much luggage and prefer to travel light you can ...

4. They didn't want to miss the train that's why ...

4. The train was ready to leave that's why ...

5. If you are in a hurry and don't want to travel by a stopping train ...

III. Make up your own sentences using the words and expressions from the list:

to buy a ticket for a journey, to carry luggage, to take trunks and suit-cases to the luggage van, to get off the train, to stop at the station, to get a light refreshment, hand luggage, to hurry, to book the tickets beforehand, to register the luggage, late-comers, to see smb. off.

IV. Make up your own story using the words and expressions from the list:

at the railway station, to get a morning paper, the waiting room, the train is due out to, to have a long journey, sleeping car, through train, stopping train, long distance train, express, local train, to travel light, to register the luggage, the left luggage office, to hurry along the train.

V. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Поезда подходят к платформе каждые пять минут.

2. Если вы не заказали билет заранее, вы можете купить его в билетной кассе на вокзале.

3. Носильщики везут багаж к багажному вагону.

4. Скорые поезда не останавливаются на всех станциях.

5. В каждом поезде дальнего следования есть багажный вагон, вагон-ресторан и спальные вагоны.

6. Те, кто любят путешествовать налегке, сдают чемоданы в багаж.

7. Вы любите провожать друзей?

8. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, билет до Москвы.

9. До Мурманска нет прямого поезда, вам придется делать пересадку в Москве.

10. Я вам советую взять билеты в оба конца.

11. Поезд из Екатеринбурга должен прибыть в 12 часов к платформе № 5.

VI. Read the text and say if it is real. Retell the joke in the reported speech.

Once a salesman, who had been travelling for years on a certain railway in America, found to his surprise that the train had come in on time. He immediately

went to the guard and said: «Here is a cigar. I want to congratulate you. I have been travelling this road for fifteen years, and this is the first time I have seen a train coming in on time».

«Keep the cigar», said the guard, «this is yesterday's train».

VII. Be ready to speak on the following topics.

1. What a large railway station looks like. 2. Your last railway trip. 3. What can be said in favour of travelling by train. 4. Describe some funny or sad episode dealing with travelling by train.

VIII. Read the poem and learn it by heart.

From a railway carriage

Faster than fairies, faster than witches,
Bridges and houses, hedges and ditches;
And charging along like troops in a battle,
All through the meadows, the horses and cattle;

All of the sights of the hill and the plain
Fly as thick as driving rain;
And ever again, in the wink of an eye,
Painted stations whistle by.

Here is a child who clambers and scrambles,
All by himself and gathering brambles;
Here is a tramp who stands and gazes;
And there's the green for stringing the daises!

Here is a cart run away in the road,
Lumping along with man and load;
And here is a mill and there's a river;
Each a glimpse and gone for ever!

Robert L. Stevenson

Travelling by Air

Dialogue 1

On the Plane

A.: This aircraft looks very comfortable.

B.: Oh, it's bound to be; «Aeroflot» takes good care of their passengers.

A.: I'm sure of that. What about these two seats, will they do or would you rather sit nearer the pilot's cabin?

B.: I really don't mind whichever you prefer.

A.: Then let's sit down here. You must have the seat by the window, of course.

B.: Thank you, that's what I like.

A.: I say, we're already off.

B.: Yes, «No smoking» and «Fasten your belts» have been lighted up over the door to the pilot's cabin, so we must be off, though I hardly feel anything yet.

A.: Perhaps we are still on the runway.

B.: Yes, that must be. Look here, you haven't done up your safety-belt yet.

A.: Oh, thank you, I've forgotten all about it in the excitement of our departure.

B.: You mustn't, it's dangerous not to fasten your safety-belt when the plane is taking off or landing.

A.: I know it is.

B.: A friend of mine lost her front teeth that way. It was a rough landing though.

A.: Poor girl. So I owe my front teeth to you.

B.: Oh, no, we're having a very smooth take-off.

A.: Thanks all the same.

B.: Here comes a stewardess with a tray. What will you have, some juice or lemonade?

A.: Oh, good. My ears are beginning to ache a little. I think I'll have some lemonade. And you?

B.: Orange juice, please.

Stewardess: Here you are, madam.

B.: Thank you.

Dialogue 2

John: Hello, Nick. Haven't seen you for ages. Where have you been, old boy?

Nick: Hello, I've just come from France.

John: Have you really? What were you doing there?

Nick: Oh, it was just a business trip.

John: Did you fly there?

Nick: Yes, I did. And it was very exciting.

John: Where did you get your ticket?

Nick: I went to the Air Company office and fixed up everything in a few minutes. Then I came home, packed my things and got ready for the trip.

John: Did you feel nervous or afraid?

Nick: Not a bit. Just excited.

John: Did you get into the plane straight away?

Nick: Oh, no. First I had to have my luggage weighed and registered. If your luggage weighs more than a certain amount you have to pay extra, if it is underweight you needn't pay anything.

John: And what did you do then?

Nick: I went to the hall to wait for my flight. When it was announced I passed through customs and immigration office and walked to the plane. It was on the runway. Sometimes when the plane is at the farther end of the field passengers are taken there by a special motor coach.

John: Did the stewardess meet you at the gangway?

Nick: Yes, of course. She welcomed us and showed us to our seats. In a few minutes «No smoking» and «Fasten your belts» were lighted up and the pilot began to taxi out into the middle of the airfield.

John: How did you feel in the air? Not airsick?

Nick: No, the flight was very smooth. We didn't hit a single air-pocket.

John: Could you see anything through the porthole?

Nick: Only clouds.

John: How long were you up?

Nick: About three hours.

John: Was it very expensive?

Nick: Rather. But it saved me a lot of time.

Topical Vocabulary

airplane – самолет	to pass through customs – проходить таможенный досмотр
to announce (to call) one's flight – объявлять полет	to pay a reduced price for a ticket – платить часть цены за билет
to be on the runway – быть на взлетной полосе	pilot's cabin – кабина пилота
to be up – взлететь	porthole – иллюминатор
to be overweight – перебрать веса	to put back (by two hours) – отложить
to be underweight – не добрать веса	rough landing (take-off, flight) – грубая посадка (взлет, полет)
on board a plane – на борту самолета	to save time – экономить время
to cancel a flight – отменять рейс	seat – место
Fasten your belts – пристегните ремни	smooth flight (landing, take-off) – мягкий полет (посадка, взлет)
forced landing – экстренная посадка	stewardess – стюардесса
gangway – трап	to take off – взлетать
to get (to be) airsick – испытывать тошноту	take-off – взлет
to hand round sweets – раздавать конфеты	to taxi out – выруливать
to have one's luggage weighed and registered – взвешивать и регистрировать багаж	at half fare – за полцены
to land – приземляться	visibility is good (poor, bad) – видимость хорошая (плохая)
landing – посадка	at what speed – с какой скоростью
motor coach – вагончик для пассажиров	at what altitude – на какой высоте

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever flown by plane? Where have you flown? When was it? Did you feel nervous? Was the flight smooth or rough? Were you airsick?
2. Do passengers go straight to the plane? What do they have to do first? In what case do they have to pay extra for their luggage? Are they allowed to take any luggage on board a plane?
3. Who meets passengers at the gangway? Does she show passengers to their seats?
4. Are flights sometimes put back? When does it happen? Was your flight ever put back? By how long?
5. Why is it necessary to do up a safety-belt during take-off and landing?

II. Ask questions so that the sentences given below were the answers.

1. The airport doesn't take planes because of the weather.
2. Our plane is on the runway already.
3. We are flying at speed of 800 km.
4. The flight was very smooth.
5. No, I wasn't airsick, though the flight was rather rough.
6. The plane was late because it had to make a forced landing.
7. Visibility was very good and I could see for miles through the porthole.

III. Compose your own dialogues.

1. You are planning to fly to Spain in summer. Discuss with your friend the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air and by train.
2. You've just arrived from Samara. Your friend has come to meet you at the airport. Talk to her about your flight and stay at Samara.
3. You've come to the booking-office to get a ticket for a plane. What will you talk with the clerk about?

IV. Translate into English.

Пассажиры сидели в своих креслах, просматривали газеты, разговаривали. Многие смотрели в иллюминаторы. День был безоблачный, и видимость отличная. Стюардесса сообщила, на какой высоте и с какой скоростью летит самолет. Когда самолет пошел на снижение, снова загорелись надписи: «Не курить!», «Пристегнуть ремни!». Через несколько минут самолет уже ехал по взлетной дорожке.

V. Be ready to talk on one of the following topics.

1. Your first travelling by air.
2. Describe the flight to Sochi, as if you were a stewardess (the flight was very rough, you had to make a forced landing, the passengers were panic-stricken, and you had to comfort and encourage them).
3. Retell an episode from any books you've read which deals with air-trips, air crashes, air-pirates (gangsters), etc.

Travelling by Sea

Dialogue 1

On the Boat

A: This way for the Dover boat! Have your passports ready, please. Pass us the gangway! First class on the right, second class on the left.

B: Here we are! Would you like to stay up on the deck or go down below?

C: Oh, I don't know. I'm not much of a sailor.

B: I don't think you'll be seasick today; the sea is perfectly calm; we're sure to have a good crossing. I'll get a couple of deck chairs, to sit up here, in the sun.

C: Oh, I'll risk it, but if the worst comes to the worst, don't blame me.

B: Do you travel much?

C: Not more than I can help by sea. I've crossed the Channel once before, but frankly speaking, I didn't enjoy it.

B: Why don't you fly?

C: I think I shall, one of these days. It couldn't be possibly worse than a really bad sea-crossing, and it is much quicker anyhow.

B: I can see the English coast already, can you?

C: Yes, just.

B: Well, I suppose we'd better get ready for landing.

Topical Vocabulary

to travel by ship – путешествовать на корабле

cabin – каюта

on board a ship – на борту корабля

to book one's passage – взять билет на пароход

the sea is calm – море спокойно

the sea is going rough море – начинает волноваться

to pass the gangway – проходить по трапу

first class – первый класс

second class – второй класс

to be caught in a storm – попадать в шторм

to be moored at – быть пришвартованным к

to wave one's hand – махать рукой

pier – пирс

to raise (to lower) the gangway – подниматься (спускаться) по трапу

to set sail (for) – отплывать в

to travel light – путешествовать налегке
hold – поручень

to suck a slice of lemon – сосать дольку лимона

to stay up on deck – оставаться на палубе	to be not much of a sailor – не очень хорошо переносить качку
to have a good (bad) crossing – хорошо (плохо) переправляться	to be (get) seasick – страдать морской болезнью
to pack things – собирать вещи	steward – стюард
smooth – спокойный	to call at a port – заходить в порт
lifebelt – спасательный пояс	port of destination – порт назначения
lifeboat – спасательная лодка	to share one's cabin with – делить каюту с
time of embarkation – время прибытия	to go ashore (to land) – причаливать
to be due – быть по расписанию	to ply between – курсировать между
to fall overboard – упасть за борт	to ply a voyage – совершать рейс
to roll and pitch – вертеть и бросать	
to sink (sank, sunk) – тонуть	

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever travelled by sea? When was it? Did you enjoy it? Was it a holiday cruise on the Black Sea or down the Volga river? How long did it last? What kind of ship was it?
2. Are you a good sailor? Did you suffer from seasickness on board a ship?
3. Did the passengers usually become seasick?
4. Have you ever been caught in a storm? Did the ship pitch and roll? Which was worse: the pitching or the rolling?
5. What does a modern passenger liner look like? How many decks are there on board a large liner?
6. Have you ever been in a large sea or river port? What does it look like?
7. What safety devices are there on board a ship?
8. Do many liners call at Saint Petersburg?
9. Have you ever travelled on a motor boat plying? How long did it take? Did you stand your voyage well?

II. Complete the following sentences according to the model. Give your reasons for choosing the expression in brackets.

Model: If you want to travel by sea you'd better... (book your passage beforehand, consult some guide-books).

If you want to travel by sea, you'd better book your passage beforehand. It is very difficult to get tickets in summer.

1. If you are a poor sailor, you'd better (go by train, fly).
2. If you don't want to miss your boat you'd better (hurry to the port, start packing your things).
3. If you want to watch the sea you'd better (stay on deck, look through the porthole).
4. If you don't know the way to the cabin, you'd better (ask the captain, the steward, another passenger).
5. If you want to stay on deck you'd better (get some deck chairs, open your parasol, put on your warm jacket).
6. If you're feeling seasick you'd better (take some medicine, lie down, get some fresh air).

III. Ask your fellow student.

- ... if she has ever traveled by sea and what it was like;
- ... if she booked her passage beforehand;
- ... what class cabin she was travelling;
- ... if she had an upper or a lower berth;
- ... if she spent much time on a sundeck;
- ... if she is a poor or born sailor;
- ... if their passage was smooth;
- ... at what ports their voyage lasted;
- ... what port of destination it was;
- ... how many decks there were on the ship;
- ... what she or her friends did on the main deck;
- ... what the weather was like;
- ... if the sea was ever rough;
- ... if anybody was seasick;
- ... what the best remedy for the seasickness is in her opinion;
- ... if there were lifebelts and lifeboats on board the ship.

IV. Ask questions so that the sentences given below were the answers.

- 1) Yes, I booked my passage to Yalta beforehand.
- 2) First class cabins are on the right.

- 3) The crossing was very bad.
- 4) I can't say that I'm a born sailor.
- 5) I shared my cabin with two more passengers.
- 6) I prefer a lower berth.
- 7) We called at 6 or 7 ports.
- 8) If we had much time we went sightseeing.
- 9) The weather was fine.
- 10) There were many safety-devices on board the ship.
- 11) I enjoy the voyage very much.

V. What would you do if:

you were feeling seasick, the ship were sinking and you're not much of a swimmer, you had some pieces of luggage you didn't want in the cabin, a man fell overboard, a storm were raising, the ship were rolling and pitching, you wanted to have some snack.

VI. Complete the following sentences.

1. We'd better go to our cabin, the sea
2. You are looking seedy. Are you ...?
3. I thought that the passage would be smooth, but now
4. Our ship is two hours late because of
5. I've decided upon a sea voyage because
6. The sea was rough and our ship
7. I'd stay on deck as the weather
8. When we call at Odessa, we
9. If you don't know the way to your cabin, you'd better ask
10. The sky is low and dark, I think

VII. Give the English equivalents for:

путешествовать морем, кабина первого класса, подняться по трапу, хорошо переносить морское путешествие, корабль качает, спокойное море, порт назначения, спасательные средства, упасть за борт, речной катер, курсировать между Санкт-Петербургом и Петродворцом.

VIII. Insert missing parts of the dialogue.

Jane: It's very nice of you to come and see me off, Peter.

Peter: (Says that he wanted to wish her a pleasant voyage.)

Jane: Thank you. I hope it will be a success. You see, it is my first sea-voyage and I feel a bit nervous.

Peter: (Asks her how many passengers will be there in her cabin.)

Jane: It's a second class cabin and I think there will be three more passengers besides me.

Peter: (Asks her where her cabin is.)

Jane: It is on the second deck, near the stern (корма).

Peter: (Asks when the ship starts.)

Jane: At 2.15 according to the time-table. I think it is high time to say good-bye and to pass up the gangway.

Peter: (Wishes her good luck and a pleasant voyage.)

IX. Be ready to talk on one of the topics.

1. Your first travelling by sea.
2. How you booked your passage on the boat to X.
3. You're caught in a storm.
4. How you spent your time on board.
5. A story about a sea-voyage you've read and enjoyed.
6. A film or a play where the action takes place at sea or in a port.

X. Make up your own dialogues on the following topics.

1. Booking a passage.
2. Asking the steward about the conveniences on board the ship you are travelling.
3. With your passenger.
4. With your friend after the sea-voyage.

XI. Translate into Russian.

1. В прошлом году мы путешествовали на борту теплохода «Лермонтов» по Черному морю. Мне очень понравилось это путешествие. Билеты мы заказали заранее, накануне отъезда уложили вещи, и на другой день поехали в порт.

«Лермонтов» уже стоял у причала, кругом было полно народу, все смеялись, махали тем, кто уже поднялся по трапу на борт, что-то кричали друг другу.

2. Давай поспешим. Кажется, они собираются поднять трап. – Не волнуйся. У нас есть еще минут 10. Пароход отплывает в 15.45, а сейчас только 15.30.

3. У тебя много вещей? – Нет, я люблю путешествовать налегке. Вот этот чемодан и сумка. Думаю, что сумка мне не понадобится, поэтому я сдам ее в багаж.

4. Это твое первое путешествие по морю? – Да, и я очень боюсь морской болезни. – Если почувствуешь себя плохо, пососи дольку лимона. Хотя я надеюсь, что все будет хорошо. Море спокойное, волны небольшие, и совсем нет ветра.

XII. Read the text. What is your preferable mean of travelling?

Different means of travel

Alex: Personally I hate seeing people off. I prefer being seen off myself. I'm extremely fond of travelling and feel terribly envious of any friend who is going anywhere. I can't help feeling I should so much like to be in his place.

Bert: But what method of travelling do you prefer?

A.: For me there is nothing like travel by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and of course far quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train. Besides, flying is a thrilling thing. Don't you agree?

B.: I think I should like to say a word or two for trains. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable corner seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole countryside. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if the journey is a long one you can have a wonderful bed in a sleeper. Besides, do you know any place that's more interesting than a big railway-station? There is the movement, the excitement, the gaiety of people going away or waiting to meet friends. There are the shouts of the porters as they pull luggage along the platforms to the waiting trains, the crowd at the booking-office getting tickets, the hungry and thirsty ones hurrying to the refreshment rooms

before the train starts. No, really! Do you know a more exciting place than a big railway-station?

Cecil: I do.

A.: And that is?

C: A big sea port. For me there is no travel as fine as by boat. I love to feel the deck of the boat under my feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in my face and hear the cry of the sea-gulls. And what excitement, too, there is in coming into the harbour and seeing round us all the ships, steamers, cargo-ships, sailing ships, rowing boats.

A.: Well, I suppose that's all right for those that like it, but not for me. I'm always seasick, especially when the sea is a little bit rough.

B.: I've heard that a good cure for seasickness is a small piece of dry bread.

A.: Maybe; but I think a better cure is a large piece of dry land.

David: Well, you may say what you like about airplane flights, sea voyages, railway journeys or tours by car, but give me a walking tour any time. What does the motorist see of the country? But the walker leaves the dull broad highway and goes along little winding lanes where cars can't go. He takes mountain paths through the heather, he wanders by the side of quiet lakes and through the shade of woods. He sees the real country, the wild flowers, the young birds in their nests, the deer in the forest; he feels the quietness and calm of nature.

And besides, you are saving your railway fare travelling on foot. No one can deny that walking is the cheapest method of travelling.

So I say: a walking tour for me.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC «SHOPPING»

Shops

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a good supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, a grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores, supermarkets or shopping centres. Shopping centres have become very popular all over the world. They have various departments or shops under one roof in one huge building. The shopping centres are very convenient for the customers and save them a lot of time. These stores and supermarkets are well-stocked with a lot of beautifully-arranged goods. There you can buy practically all you need. The goods are ready-packed and have clearly-marked prices on them; they are displayed on shelves, in reach-in refrigerator units and are always within easy reach for the customers. Many factors can explain the popularity of such shops: first of all they have an excellent assortment of goods; secondly, you have an opportunity to choose the goods you like – they are displayed openly for you to choose from; then, the service is swift there; and, which is also of great importance, you save a lot of time if you buy everything in one shop, under one roof.

A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: ready-made clothes, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, etc. You can buy everything you like there. There are also escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors.

The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing departments you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things.

In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department you can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, and tea. At the butcher's there is a wide choice of meat and poultry. At the bakery you can buy brown and white bread, rolls, and biscuits.

Another shop we frequently go to is the greengrocery which is stocked with cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers, carrots, beetroots, green peas and what not. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. If you call round at a dairy you can buy milk, cream, cheese, butter and many other products.

The method of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

Nowadays we can buy a lot of things either for cash or on hire-purchase, that is the customer pays the deposit (or a down payment) on the goods and pays off the balance in installments. Payment may be spread over a period of up to two years. This hire-purchase system helps people to buy such expensive things as refrigerators, TV sets, radio sets, tape-recorders, washing machines, sewing and knitting machines, sets of furniture and many other things.

Topical Vocabulary

shop – магазин

self-service shop – магазин самообслуживания

shop window – витрина магазина

to go (do) shopping – ходить за покупками

to sell – продавать

to be in sale – устраивать распродажу

to be on sale – быть в продаже

to buy – покупать

to pay – платить

to serve – обслуживать

counter – прилавок

cashier – кассир

cash-desk – касса

purchase – покупка

change – сдача

price – цена

to cost – стоит

to afford – позволять

to decide on – решиться

customer – покупатель

basket – корзина

At the Department Store

clothes – одежда
foot-wear – обувь
shoes – туфли
toy – игрушка
china – фарфоровая посуда
appliance – прибор
knit-wear – трикотаж
linen – белье
fabrics – ткани
costume – костюм (женский)
blouse – блузка
skirt – юбка
underwear – нижнее белье
coat – пальто
raincoat – плащ
to try on – примерять
fitting-room – примерочная
suit – костюм (мужской)
to fit – подходить (по размеру)
to wear – носить
cheap – дешевый
expensive – дорогой
to suit – быть к лицу
to match – подходить по цвету
to go with – гармонировать
trousers – брюки
sweater – свитер
pullover – пуловер
jacket – куртка
perfumery – парфюмерия
face cream – крем для лица
lipstick – губная помада
lotion – бальзам
shampoo – шампунь
scents – духи
make up – косметика
ready-made cloth – готовая одежда
to pinch – жать (об обуви)

high (low, flat) heels – высокие (низкие, плоские) каблуки
jewellery – ювелирные изделия
precious (semi-precious) stones – драгоценные (полудрагоценные) камни
millinery department – шляпный отдел
hosiery department – чулочно-носочный отдел
stationary department – отдел канцтоваров
haberdashery – галантерея
electrical appliances – электротовары
pin – булавка
hardware shop (household department) – магазин (отдел) хозяйственных товаров
size – размер
lace – кружево
thread – нитки
button – пуговица
zipper – замок
needle – иглолка
doll – кукла
shopping bag – сумка для покупок
to be all the fashion – самая последняя мода
to be in (out) of fashion – быть в моде (не в моде)
to be a perfect fit – превосходно подходить
to wrap up – заворачивать
to be a stock size – быть ходового размера (I'm a stock size. – У меня стандартная фигура.)
leather – кожа
socks and stockings – носки и чулки
suede – замша
tight (loose) – тесный (свободный)
waterproof – водонепроницаемый
outfit – наряд

Buying Food-Stuffs

supermarket – супермаркет	flour – мука
greengrocery – овощной отдел	eggs – яйца
bakery – булочная	jam – варенье
butchery – мясной отдел	bun – булочка
products – продукты	rusks – сухари
sausage – колбаса	loose (bottled) milk – разливное (буты- лочное) молоко
fish – рыба	caviar(e) – икра
meat – мясо	smoked (pickled) fish – копченая (соле- ная) рыба
poultry – птица	lean – постный
sugar – сахар	fat – жирный
macaroni – макароны	sunflower – подсолнечное масло
cereals – крупа	curds – творог
bread – хлеб	green peas – зеленый горошек
roll – рулет	to run out of – кончатся
biscuits – печенье	loaf (loaves) – батон
a fancy cake – пирожное	jelly – желе
milk – молоко	spice – специя, пряность
cream – сливки	tinned food – консервы
sore-cream – сметана	frozen food – замороженный продукт
cheese – сыр	toffee – ириска
butter – масло	candy – конфета
pastry – выпечка	dairy products – молочные продукты
confectioner – кондитер	cereal(s) – крупа(ы)
chocolate – шоколад	
fruiterer – торговец фруктами	

Dialogue 1

A – Natasha, B – Nicolai

A: I need some new clothes. There's sale at M & S. Do you want to come?

B: Oh, yes. I need some new stuff too.

A: Oh? What do you need?

B: I need some new jeans, a polo shirt and some shoes.

A: I haven't got anything to wear for Simon and Mary's party on Saturday. I want to get a skirt, some shoes, a top to go with the skirt and some tights.

B: You want a new outfit!

A: Why not? I don't go out every day.

B: Why not get a dress as well?

A: If I see one, why not? And why don't you look for a new jacket? Yours is terrible!

Dialogue 2

A – Natasha, B – Nicolai, C – Shop assistant

B: How do I look?

A: It suits you.

C: It looks really good on you.

B: Uh. How much is it?

C: It's in the sale. Normally it's a hundred pounds. But now it's fifty pounds.

B: Fifty pounds! It's a bargain. Ok, I'll take it.

C: Thank you, sir. Do you want to pay by credit card?

B: Yes, please. Do you take American Express?

C: That's fine. Can I show you anything else?

B: No, that's fine. Thanks.

A: Excuse me. How much is this dress?

C: It's a hundred and fifty pounds.

A: That's expensive.

C: This one's fifty pounds.

A: That's cheap. Can I try it on?

C: The fitting room's over there.

A: Thank you. What size is it?

C: It's size 10.

A: I'll take it.

C: Thank you. How do you want to pay? Cash, cheque or credit card?

A: I'll pay cash.

Dialogue 3

A – Mother, B – Ann, C – Mike

A: Ann, will you, please, do the shopping today? I'm very busy?

B: Of course, I shall. What am I to buy?

A: I want to make a festive dinner tomorrow. Your aunt Lisa and her husband promised to come and see us on Saturday.

B: What are you going to cook? Shall we have something special?

A: For the first course I want to make chicken broth. Buy a chicken, but mind, it mustn't be very fat.

B: Must I buy anything else at the butcher's?

A: If they have lean mutton, buy 2 kilos, I'll make mutton chops for the second course. I'm afraid we've run out of potatoes and tomatoes. Drop in at the greengrocer's and get 2 kilos of potatoes and one of tomatoes.

B: Is that all? A chicken, 2 kilos of mutton, 2 kilos of potatoes and one of tomatoes.

A: Oh, dear. You won't be able to carry all that. I'll ask Mike to help you. Mike, will you, please, go with Ann and help her with the shopping?

C: Certainly, if she buys me an ice-cream.

A: That reminds me. Will you look in at the cake shop and buy a chocolate cake? Aunt Lisa is very fond of it. That seems to be all. Here is the money.

B: Mike, take the shopping bag and let's start going.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

- What is a department store? What can one buy at the footwear department?
- What size of shoes do you wear? What are the best shoes for everyday wear in your opinion?
- Do you always wear high heels? When do women wear sandals?
- What are shoes made of? When do you wear high boots?
- Do you always try shoes on before buying them? What shoes are all the fashion now?
- Do you buy ready-made clothes or have them made to measure? Why?
- Can you afford very expensive dresses?
- Do you buy small articles (such as hats, gloves, stockings, handbags) to match your dress (coat, shoes)?

- Where can one buy a tea-set, a coffee-set, plates, dishes, etc.?
- What do you usually buy at the stationary?
- Where are socks, stockings, tights sold?
- They sell hats, caps, berets, fur caps at the millinery, don't they? What hats are in fashion now? Are knitted caps in fashion?
- What do they sell at the knitted goods department?
- What is your favourite department?
- Do you like to go window-shopping?

II. Say what one can buy:

at the hosiery department, at the millinery department, at the leather goods department, at the glass-ware department, at the knitted goods department, at the stationary department, at the furniture department, at the ready-made clothes department, at the haberdashery department.

III. Say where one can buy:

high-heeled shoes, a dress, a pair of gloves, stockings and tights, a sweater, a blouse and a skirt, paper and pens, a hat and a cap, a coffee-set, a dinner table, a suitcase and a brief-case, scents and powder, a tea-set, a scarf, socks, sandals and strong walking shoes, a coat, lace and thread.

IV. Ask questions so that the sentences given below were the answers to them.

1. No, I can't afford this dress. It's too expensive.
2. I want to buy a brown handbag to match my high boots.
3. I want a pair of flat-heeled shoes for everyday wear.
4. The blouse costs 10 pounds.
5. I'm sorry but we have these dresses only in blue.
6. This cut is still in fashion now but I don't think it will last long.
7. The cash-desk is at the end of the haberdashery department.
8. I didn't buy the dress because the colour was too dark for me.

V. Complete the following sentences.

1. I like the colour but
2. The hat is very beautiful but it doesn't
3. The dress is very expensive, I

4. Mother usually wears low-heeled shoes because
5. At a department store one can buy
6. Will you help me to choose ...?
7. What's the price of ...?
8. I think the best present for a young girl is

VI. Use the following questions in your dialogues.

1. What size do you take in shoes?
2. May I try this coat in?
3. Does the coat fit me?
4. Will this blouse match my skirt?
5. The colour doesn't become me, does it?
6. How do you like the cut?
7. Is dark brown in fashion this season?
8. What have you decided on?
9. Is the coat waterproof?
10. At what price are these blouses?

VII. Translate into English.

1. Простите, где отдел готового платья? – На втором этаже напротив отдела галантереи. – Спасибо. – Что бы вы хотели? – Покажите мне вон то светлосерое шерстяное платье. – Какой размер вы носите? – 48. Можно его примерить? – Конечно. Примерочная направо. – Вам не кажется, что оно немного велико? – Да, пожалуй. Примерьте 46 размер. – Нет, оно будет узко. А что еще у вас есть в серых тонах? – Мне кажется, вам подойдет вот это платье с большим воротником и карманами. – Да, это мой стиль. Сидит прекрасно. Сколько оно стоит? – 2000 рублей. – Это чистая шерсть? – Да. – Заверните, пожалуйста. Я его беру. А где отдел чулок? К этому платью нужны чулки в тон. – На первом этаже, справа. – Спасибо. До свидания.

2. Чем я могу вам помочь? – Мне нужны вечерние туфли на высоком каблуке. – Какой размер вы носите? – 35. – Примерьте вот эти черные туфли. – Боюсь, что левая туфля мне немного жмет. – А вот эти? – У них слишком высокий каблук. – Но ведь вы хотели вечерние туфли? – Да, конечно, но каблук слишком для меня высок. – Может быть, вы примерите эти темно-вишневые ко-

жанные туфли? – О, какой прекрасный цвет! Я думаю, они подойдут к моему вечернему платью. Сидят на ноге великолепно. Сколько они стоят? – 1500 рублей. – Где касса? – В конце отдела.

VIII. Be ready to talk on one of the following topics.

1. Buying things at a department store.
2. How you bought presents for your family.
3. At a footwear department.
4. Why you prefer to buy ready-made clothes.

IX. Answer the following questions.

- Who does the shopping in your family?
- Where can one buy meat? What kind of meat do you know? Do you prefer beef or pork? veal to mutton? mutton to pork?
 - How can you cook mutton? What meat do you usually make soup of? What dishes can you cook of beef?
 - Do you buy brown or white bread or both? How much bread do you buy daily? Where do you buy it? What else can you buy at the baker's besides bread?
 - Are you fond of sweets? Where do you buy them? How often do you buy cake and pastry?
 - What fruit can you buy in season? all year round?
 - Do you prefer apples to pears? grapes to oranges? peaches to plums? strawberry to cherries?
 - Where do we buy vegetables? What vegetables do you usually buy if you want to make cabbage soup? What other dishes can we make of vegetables?
 - Can you make any vegetable salad? What salads can you make of vegetables?
 - Where are dairy products sold? What dairy products do you buy daily? Do you buy bottled or loose milk?
 - Do you use sour cream when cooking? What dishes do you use it with?
 - What shop deals in fish? How do they sell fish? Do you like fish better than meat? Do you know any fish dishes?

X. Ask your fellow student.

- ... if she likes to do the shopping;
- ... when she usually does it;
- ... if there are many shops in her street;
- ... what food-stuffs she buys every day; on Sunday; for a festive dinner;
- ... what vegetables she buys if she wants to make mushroom soup;
- ... what things she buys for breakfast; supper;
- ... if she buys cakes or makes them herself;
- ... if she prefers smoked fish to pickled;
- ... what kind of meat she usually buys;
- ... where she buys it;
- ... if it is sold ready-weight and ready-packed;
- ... what fruit she can buy all the year round; in season;
- ... what her favourite kind of fruit is;
- ... what dishes she can make of potatoes;
- ... if she knows how to make salads;
- ... what dairy products she usually buys;
- ... what bread she likes better: brown or white;
- ... how much bread she buys every day;
- ... how much money she spends on her everyday shopping;
- ... what foodstuffs she buys once a week;
- ... how often she buys sugar, coffee, flour, tea, cereals, sunflower oil;
- ... if she prefers to do the shopping at a self-service shop and why;
- ... if she likes small specialized shops better than supermarkets.

XI. Say what the following shops and tradesmen sell:

the butcher, the fruiterer, the grocer, the greengrocer, the confectioner, the dairy, the fishmonger, the poulterer, the cake shop.

XII. Say at what shops we can buy the following:

ham and sausage; sugar and coffee; beef and mutton; chicken and geese; smoked and pickled fish; potatoes, onions and carrots; grapes and pears; milk and sour cream; cakes and pies; toffees; candies and chocolates; curds and sweet cream;

tea; eggs; flour; sunflower oil; turkey and ducks; beetroot and cabbage; oranges and apples; cheese and cream; green peas and tomatoes.

XIII. Be ready to talk on one of the following topics.

1. Everyday shopping.
2. Doing the shopping at a supermarket.
3. The shopping I did before my birthday party.

XIV. Translate into English.

1. У нас нет масла, зайди по дороге домой в магазин и купи двести граммов. Заодно возьми триста граммов сыра.

2. Я собираюсь испечь торт, для этого мне понадобится пять яиц, стакан сахара, двести граммов сметаны, два стакана муки. Сахар, мука и яйца есть, а сметана кончилась. Петя, сбегай в молочный магазин и купи сметану. Если будет свежий творог, купи две пачки.

3. Взвесьте мне, пожалуйста, этот кусок баранины. Сколько я должна заплатить? – 100 рублей. – А где касса? – Направо.

4. Что нужно купить в овощном магазине? – Пакет картошки, килограмм лука, полкило соленых огурцов и банку зеленого горошка. Сделаю на ужин мясной салат. В холодильнике лежит кусок отварного мяса.

5. Когда пойдешь в аптеку, зайди по дороге в булочную и купи полбуханки черного хлеба и две булки.

6. Рядом с нашим домом большой универсам. Я люблю делать там покупки. На это у меня уходит не больше 30-40 минут, потому что не приходится стоять в очереди.

7. Скажите, у вас есть разливное молоко? – Нет, только бутылочное. Но после обеда будет и разливное.

XV. Read and translate the text about the famous trading network «Harrods».

Harrods

The famous department store in Great Britain «Harrods» is located in the prestigious block of London - South Kensington. It is a six-storeyed mansion, decorated by red terracotta bricks and crowned with the tower and the dome. Behind it there is a

helicopter ground of the present owner of the department – Muhammed Al Fayed, who bought «Harrods» in 1984 for 615 million pounds.

330 departments now function in the store and you are able to buy there whatever you like – from a pure-bred puppy to a yacht. And if a thing you want is not available at the moment you can make the order and it will be delivered exactly to your place – it becomes popular at present and about 40% of the goods «Harrods» sells through catalogues and the Internet.

Besides, «Harrods» is famous for its grocery store. It occupies 7 halls of the basement floor. There you can choose about 350 sorts of cheese and 150 sorts of bread.

The founder of the store Charles Henry Harrod was a wholesale greengrocer and a tea merchant. In 1849 he opened (started) a greengrocery in Bromton Road, in which there were only two salesmen. In 1861 Charles Digby Harrod took father's business and created a small trade empire which had about 100 people in its staff and the greatest for that time choice of the goods. Nowadays, customers in «Harrods» are served by 5000 employees.

When the Queen Elisabeth II goes shopping to «Harrods», the store is closed for an hour for public.

Ask 10 questions on the text and let your fellow-students answer them. Say what biggest shopping centers or trading network you know in Russia.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC «GREAT BRITAIN AND LONDON»

UK

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) occupies most of the territory of the British Isles. It consists of four main parts which are: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the official name of the state which is sometimes referred to as Great Britain or Britain (after its major isle), England (after its major historical part) or the British Isles.

The UK is composed of some 5500 islands, large and small. The two main islands are Great Britain (in which are England, Wales and Scotland) to the east and Ireland (in which are Northern Ireland and the independent Irish Republic) to the west. They are separated by the Irish Sea.

The UK is one of the world's smaller countries (it is twice smaller than France or Spain). The UK is situated off the west coast of Europe between the Atlantic Ocean on the northwest and the North Sea on the east and it is separated from the European continent by the English Channel and the Strait of Dover.

The population of the United Kingdom is over 57 million people.

English is the official language in the UK. But some people speak Gaelic in western Scotland, Welsh – in parts of northern and central Wales.

The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of three crosses: the upright red cross is the cross of St. George, the patron saint of England, the white diagonal cross is the cross of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, the red diagonal cross is the cross of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

Great Britain

Great Britain is the largest island of the British Isles and it is made up of England, Scotland and Wales, it doesn't include Northern Ireland. Geographically, the island of Great Britain is subdivided into two main regions – Lowland Britain and Highland Britain. Lowland Britain comprises southern and eastern England. Highland Britain consists of Scotland, most part of Wales, the Pennines and the Lake District.

England is separated from Scotland by the Cheviot Hills, running from east to west. The highest peaks are Ben Nevis (1343) and Snowdon (1085).

The chief rivers of Great Britain are: the Severn, the Thames, the Avon, the Trent, the Spey, the Tweed, the Clyde, the Tay and some others.

There are many lakes in Great Britain. The largest of them are: Lough Neagh in north-east England, Lough Lomond near Glasgow, Lough Ness in Scotland. Lakeland, or the Lake District, is in the Pennines (north-west of England). This district is widely known for its association with the history of English literature and especially

with the name of William Wordsworth (1770-1859) the founder of the Lake School of poets.

The largest cities of Great Britain are: London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Bristol, Leeds, Edinburgh. The most important ports are: London, Liverpool, Southampton, Belfast, Glasgow and Cardiff.

England

Of the three parts which make up Great Britain England is the largest, the industrial and the most densely populated part of the United Kingdom. Over 46 million people of the population of the UK live in England. The greatest concentrations of people are in London, Birmingham and northwest industrial cities.

England is bounded on North by Scotland, on West by Bristol Channel, the Irish Sea, St. George's Channel, on South by the English Channel, on East by the North Sea. The sea has a great effect on England's climate. The climate is generally mild and temperate to the influence of the Gulf Stream. It is usually cool and humid. The weather is rather changeable. Rainfall is throughout the year. It's never too hot or too cold in England.

The national emblem of England is Red Rose. The patron saint of the country is St. George. The national day is St. George's Day which is celebrated on April, 23.

England is mostly a lowland country, but there are upland regions in the north (Cumberland Mountains) and the southwest (Cornwall Peninsula). The Pennines (the Pennine Chain) situated in the middle of England are called the Backbone of England.

Administratively England is divided into counties. Economically it is divided into 8 economic regions: North-East, North-West, Yorkshire, Lancashire, East Anglia, the Midlands, South-West, South-East.

Each part is different. The North-West or the Lake District with its lakes, mountains, valleys is favourite holiday area. The wool industry is centered in Leeds and Bradford, the cotton industry in Manchester, iron, steel industries, heavy machinery and shipbuilding industries in Newcastle.

The Midlands is the most industrial area with its chief city Birmingham. Everything is produced here from motor cars and railway engines to pins and buttons: machine tools, tubes, domestic metalware, rubber products, etc. So Birmingham is called the City of 1500 trades and the whole region around it is called «Black country».

South-West, South-East are agricultural regions, known for their picturesque scenery and mild climate. The whole southern coast is dotted with sea-resorts. On the southern coast of England there are many large ports, among them: Southampton, Portsmouth, Plymouth. In Southern England are found some of the oldest British settlements and traces of ancient monuments such as Stonehenge, which is built of circles of heavy and large stones.

Topical vocabulary

to consist of – состоять из	highland (upland) – нагорье, горная местность
independent – независимый	valley – долина
island – остров	metalware – металлоконструкция
to separate – отделять	ancient – древний
to be situated – располагаться	to be bounded (on) – граничить с
coast – побережье	congestion – скопление, масса
patron saint – св. покровитель	to pollute – загрязнять
to comprise – включать, содержать	trash – мусор
peak – горная вершина	red double-decker – красный двухэтажный автобус
influence – влияние	
lowland – низменность	

Proper Names

The United Kingdom	the English Channel	Lough Neagh
the British Isles	the Strait of Dover	Lough Lomond
Great Britain	the Pennines	Lough Ness
England	the Lake District	Birmingham
Scotland	the Cheviot Hills	Glasgow
Wales	Ben Nevis	Liverpool
Northern Ireland	Snowdon	Manchester
London	the Severn	Sheffield
Edinburgh	the Thames	Bristol
Cardiff	the Avon	Leeds
Belfast	the Trent	Southampton

Irish Sea
Europe
the Atlantic Ocean
the North Sea
Cornwall Peninsula

the Spey
the Tweed
the Clyde
the Tay

Portsmouth
Plymouth
Bristol Channel
Cumberland Mountains

Dialogue 1

Sightseeing in London

– Is it possible to see anything of London in one or two days?

– Well, yes, but, of course, not half enough.

– What do you think I ought to see first?

– Well, if you are interested in churches and historic places you should go to Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul's and the Tower. Do you like art galleries?

– Rather!

– Then why not go to the National Gallery and the Tate?

– I'm told one ought to see the British Museum. Do you think I shall have time for that?

– Well, you might, but if I were you, I should leave that for some other day. You could spend a whole day there. It's much too big to be seen in an hour or so.

– I suppose it is. What about going to the Zoo?

– That's not a bad idea. You could spend a couple of hours there comfortably, or even a whole afternoon, watch the wild animals, birds and reptiles. You could have tea there too.

– I'll do that, then. How do I get there?

– I think your best way from here is to walk across Regent's park.

– Is it much of a walk?

– Oh, no, a quarter of an hour or so, but, if you are in a hurry, take a taxi?

– I think I will. Ah, here's one coming. Taxi! The Zoo, please.

Dialogue 2

Town and Country

Chris: Stan! I've got a new job! I'm going to live in London!

Stan: Are you? Oh, I lived in London five years ago.

Chris: Did you like it?

Stan: Not very much.

Chris: Why not?

Stan: Well, there were too many people, and there was too much noise.

Chris: Oh, I love crowds and noise!

Stan: Well, I don't ... and I don't like pollution.

Chris: What do you mean?

Stan: Oh, there isn't enough fresh air in London.

Chris: But there are a lot of parks.

Stan: Yes, I know ... and people sleep in them.

Chris: Why?

Stan: Because there isn't enough accommodation... There aren't enough flats and houses.

Chris: Well, I still prefer big cities.

Stan: But why?

Chris: I was born in a small country village. It was too quiet.

Stan: You were lucky!

Chris: I don't think so. There wasn't much to do. That's why young people go to London.

Stan: But London's too expensive for young people.

Chris: But they still go... They want excitement.

Stan: Hmm ... I don't want excitement. I just want a quiet life, that's all.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Answer the following questions about the UK.

1. What is the full name of the UK?
2. What islands do the British Isles include?
3. Where is the UK situated and what countries is it made of?
4. What are their capitals?

5. What is the UK washed by?
6. What is the population of the UK?
7. What is the official language of the UK?
8. What are the patron saints of England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland?
9. What countries does Great Britain consist of?
10. What are the highest peaks in the UK?
11. What are the largest rivers and lakes in the UK?
12. What is the name of the British flag?
13. What are the national emblems of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland?
14. What is England bounded on?
15. What mountains are called the «Backbone of England»?
16. What economic regions do you know in England?
17. What is «Black Country»?
18. What city is called the City of 1500 trades?
19. What is the name of the North-Western part of England?
20. What are the southern regions of England famous for?

II. Read, translate and learn the dialogues by heart.

III. Make up and write down as many questions about the dialogue «Town and Country» as you can. Let your fellow students answer them.

IV. a) Look at the dialogue and sum up all the arguments for and against big cities.

b) Think of several more arguments in favour of living in London or any other big city and against it. Use the following:

A good thing about living in London (a big city) is

I really enjoy living in a big city as

I've always liked living in because

What I hate about big cities is

I'm afraid I never liked living in a big city as

There's nothing I like less than living in a big city

I dislike living in a big city for the simple reason that

V. «Speak out» interviewed Londoners, old and new to find out what they liked or disliked about their city, and to discover what they thought about their fellow Londoners. These are the questions they asked the people they met:

- What's your name?
- How long have you lived in London?
- What's your job?
- What is the best thing about London?
- What is the worst thing about London?
- Sum up the character of London and Londoners in one word.

John: «I've lived in London for thirty years. I work as a lawyer in the City. The best thing about London is the international mix. The worst thing is pigeons and congestion. The traffic is terrible! Londoners are very open-minded».

Anna: «I've lived in London for two weeks. I'm from Moscow in Russia. I am studying English here. London is a big and nice city. There are a lot of kind people, I think. The worst thing is too much traffic and the air is bad.»

Tom: «I've lived in London for two years. I am a security guard. I am from Sweden. There are lots of good things about London! Very nice buildings, nice people. The worst thing is that London is much polluted. And sometimes it can be very hectic».

Phanas: «I have lived in London for about one year. My job is to give information about this Indian restaurant to people. The best thing is that London is busy. The other thing is the crazy English girls. London is old and interesting. The bad things are too many cars and too many people from different countries».

Sarah: «I am an actress and a teacher! I have lived here all my life. The best thing is the mix of people, the mix of entertainment, mix of activities. The worst thing is the trash. Actually I think Londoners are quite friendly».

George: «I own this stall at an underground station. I am from India. I came here four years ago. Life in India is better than in England, because things happen very fast here. The best thing is that London is a beautiful city. London in one word is "noise"».

Mark: «I am a print manager for a print company. I have lived in London for three years. The best thing about London is its lost corners and unexplored places. They really make London a living museum. The worst thing is the people are quite angry sometimes for no reason. In one word, Londoners are irritated».

Ruth: «I am a music teacher. I have lived here for fifteen years. The best thing is the buzz: the atmosphere. It is a certain atmosphere you don't get anywhere else in the world. The worst thing is the traffic jams. In one word, Londoners are *pretentious* (*надменные*)».

Toni and John: «John has lived here for a year, but I was born here. I am an actor and he is a graphic designer. The best thing is the variety of life and culture. Whatever you like, whatever you are into, there is something there for you. The worst thing is the rain and the *obsession* (*одержимость*) with money and status. Also the commuting is bad. In one word: Londoners are soulless».

Jan: «I have lived here for one year. I am from Poland. I am a *freelance* (*свободный*) artist. The best thing is that you are free in London to do whatever you want in life. There are lots of parks and green spaces. The worst thing is the awful weather. Londoners are very *loyal* (*верные*) and make good friends».

Louisa: «I have lived in London for eighty-five years. I am a pensioner now. The best thing about London is you feel like a Londoner. We are different from the rest of the country. The worst thing is the crime and the noise. Some Londoners are nice and some aren't».

Sum up their information about London and Londoners and present it in the form of the report.

VI. Read the text about London.

London sightseeing tour

Hello, ladies and gentlemen. We welcome you to London. London is one of the largest cities in the world. About 11 million people live here. London is more than two thousand years old. London's most famous sights are Tower Bridge, Big Ben and

the Houses of Parliament, Trafalgar Square and St. Paul's Cathedral. You'll see all these places and much more of London from our red double-decker.

We start from Trafalgar Square. On the column in the centre there is a statue of Admiral Nelson who defeated the French at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. To the left of us you can see the National Gallery. It has a fine collection of European paintings.

Now we are coming to Piccadilly Circus. It is the meeting point of six streets.

We've just passed Piccadilly Circus and now we are making our way to Buckingham Palace. Look right. We are passing Hyde Park. In the park anyone can stand up and say what they want. It is a very democratic park.

Now we are at Buckingham Palace. It is the London home of the Queen. When the flag is flying on the top she is at home. Look, they are changing the Guard. It happens every day at 11.30 a.m.

We have just turned left and you can see St. James's Park. It is one of the Royal parks. Here you can see pelicans and ducks. There are a lot of parks and gardens in London. In Regent's Park there is the London Zoo. It is one of the biggest zoos in the world.

In front of you one can see the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben. The Houses of Parliament is the seat of the British government. Big Ben is one of the most famous clocks in the world.

In a moment you will see Westminster Abbey. It is a royal church. Here you can see the tombs of many British kings and queens and other famous people and the beautiful Henry VII Chapel. Now we are crossing Tower Bridge over the river Thames. From here you can see the Tower of London. It was a fortress, a royal palace and later a prison. It is a museum now. There are a lot of interesting collections in the Tower of London. The ravens are another famous sight. The legend says that without them the Tower will fall. The Raven Master is the person who gives them food. Earlier in our tour we saw a famous royal church, Westminster Abbey. We are now making our way to the second famous church, St. Paul's Cathedral. It is the greatest work of the architect Sir Christopher Wren.

We are now going along Fleet Street to the Strand. On the right you'll see Covent Garden. It was a big fruit and vegetable market. It is now a tourist shopping centre with cafes and restaurants. We'll stop here so that you can go shopping. Our tour has finished. I hope very much that you have enjoyed this tour of London. Thank you and goodbye.

VII. The tourists have just finished their tour. Say what they have already seen or visited and what they haven't yet seen in London.

London Zoo	Piccadilly Circus
Trafalgar Square	Regent's Park
the Houses of Parliament	the Tate Gallery
the British Museum	the Tames
St. James Park	Big Ben
Madame Tussaud's	Westminster Abbey
the Tower of London	the National Gallery
Buckingham Palace	St. Paul's Cathedral
The Museum of Childhood	Hyde Park
Changing the Guard	Tower Bridge
The National History Museum	Covent Garden

VIII. Match the place names with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Buckingham Palace | a. contains more than 2,000 British and European Paintings from the 15th to 19th centuries |
| 2. The Strand | b. a major London street between the Houses of Parliament and Trafalgar Square containing government offices |
| 3. British Museum | c. criminals, film stars, all kinds of famous people made of wax |
| 4. Trafalgar Square | d. a well-known street in Central London, centre of London's busiest districts for shopping, theatres and cinemas |
| 5. Whitehall | e. the seat of the British Government |
| 6. Tower of London | f. a main thoroughfare in Central London |
| 7. The Cenotaph | g. the clock tower on the Houses of Parliament, the clock itself |
| 8. Houses of Parliament | h. a church in London founded in 1065 |
| 9. Piccadilly Circus | i. famous for the Crown Jewels, prisons, arms |

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 10. St. Paul's Cathedral | j. a square in Central London containing a monument to Admiral Nelson |
| 11. Big Ben | k. the memorial to the dead of the two world wars in Whitehall in London |
| 12. Westminster Abbey | l. Christopher Wren's great church |
| 13. National Gallery | m. home of the Royal Family (residence of the Queen) |
| 14. Madame Tussaud's | n. full of interesting things from the past and the present, from Britain and the rest of the world |

IX. Find the odd man out.

1. House of Commons, House of Lords, Buckingham Palace, 10 Downing St.
2. St. Andrew, St. David, St. Paul, St. George, St. Patrick
3. Hebrides, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Nottinghamshire.
4. Lake District, The Midlands, East Anglia, London.
5. The Thames, the Severn, the Tyne, Ben Nevis.
6. Snowdon, the Pennines, Ben Nevis, the Isle of Man.
7. Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, London
8. Whitehall, Ulster, The Strand, Fleet Street.
9. East End, City, Parliament, West End.
10. Red rose, thistle, bagpipe, shamrock, daffodil.

X. Translate into English.

Мы хотим покататься по городу на двухэтажном автобусе. С верха двухэтажного автобуса открывается прекрасный вид города. Туристы знают, что поездка на таком автобусе – отличная возможность познакомиться с городом.

Оксфорд – старый английский университетский город. Он расположен в центральных графствах Великобритании (The Midlands) к северо-западу от Лондона. Оксфордский университет основан в XII веке.

Брайтон – курортный город, расположенный на юге Англии.

Очень интересно посетить графство Кент. Туристы всегда восхищаются его великолепными садами. Графство Кент называют «сад Англии».

Озерный край Англии расположен на северо-западе страны. Это романтическое место, известное своими долинами, горами, озерами и водопадами.

Озерный край связан с именами поэтов Озерной школы (the Lake Poets), которые жили в этом районе и писали о нем.

Знаменитые курортные города Англии расположены на юго-востоке.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC «OUTSTANDING WRITERS»

Charles Dickens

Part 1

Charles Dickens was born in 1812 at Portsmouth, where his father was a clerk in the Navy Pay Office. But Dickens didn't live long in Portsmouth. When he was about four years of age his family moved to Chatham, and the five years he spent there were the happiest of all his boyhood. Just as young Shakespeare resolved that some day he would return to Stratford and buy the big house, New Place, there, so little Charles dreamed that some day, perhaps, he might live in a big house that he loved, Gadshill Place, at Rochester. And one day the dreams of both of them came true. But at the time there seemed little chance of it for Dickens. He was the oldest of a large family, eight in all, and his father, a happy-go-lucky, irresponsible man (the original of Mr. Micawber in *David Copperfield*), was, like Mr. Micawber, always «waiting for something to turn up». What schooling Dickens had, he got at Chatham at a small day-school, and from his mother, who was a well-educated woman.

Then one day, in a room upstairs, he found a pile of books, *Robinson Crusoe*, *Roderick Random*, *Tom Jones*, *The Vicar of Wakefield* – rather strong meat for a boy of nine, but Dickens was delighted; the key to the treasure-house of English literature was put in his hand and his own imagination was awakened.

In 1821 the Dickens family moved to Camden Town, London, into «a mean, small house». Mr. Dickens was heavily in debt and didn't know which way to turn for money. The few possessions that they had were sold one by one, but things got no better, and finally Mr. Dickens was taken to the Marshalsea Prison, London, for debt. You will find the Marshalsea fully described in *Little Dorrit*. Dickens knew it only too well from bitter experience, for when all the goods had been sold, Mrs. Dickens and the younger children went to the prison, too, to join the father.

Meanwhile, Charles had got a job in an underground cellar at a blacking factory at Old Hungerford Stairs in the East End of London. This was the most unhappy time of all his life. He was lonely and hungry (though later he got his breakfast and supper in the prison and so was better fed). He hated the coarse, rough boys with whom he had to work and who cared for none of the things that he loved. «No words,» he wrote, «can express the secret agony of my soul as I sank into this companionship and compared these people with those of my happier childhood and felt my early hope of growing up to be a learned and famous man crushed in my heart».

But his fortunes took a turn for the better. He was able to leave the blacking factory and he entered a lawyer's office in Lincoln's Inn. He learned shorthand and was able to do some reporting in the House of Commons for newspapers. Finally, in 1834, he was taken on the staff of a newspaper, *the Morning Chronicle*, and his life-work of writing had really begun. He went all over country getting news, writing stories, meeting people and using his eyes.

These early days made a very deep impression on his mind and all these stored-up impressions were poured out later in his books *Little Dorrit*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *Oliver Twist*, and above all, *David Copperfield*.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. What house did (a) Shakespeare, (b) Dickens buy?
2. Who was the origin of Mr. Micawber?
3. Mention three novels that Dickens wrote.
4. How was «the key to the treasure-house of English literature» put into Dickens's hand?
5. In which of Dickens's novels will you find a description of the Marshalsea prison?
6. Why was Dickens unhappy in his job at the blacking factory?
7. What other jobs did he do in his early days before writing his novels?

8. Why is knowledge of Dickens's early life important for the understanding of his novels?

Charles Dickens

Part 2

In 1833 Dickens had a number of papers published under the title *Sketches by Boz*, but it was in 1836 that he rose to fame so suddenly. The circumstances were rather strange. A firm of publishers, Chapman & Hall, had a number of pictures by a humorous artist, Seymour, and they wanted to get some short articles to illustrate them so that pictures and articles could appear together in a magazine in fortnightly parts. Someone suggested that the young newspaper reporter, Charles Dickens, might do the job. It was a job after his own heart. He accepted the offer, but asked for a rather freer hand in the writing than had been originally planned. He was allowed to have his way – and so *Pickwick Papers* came into being.

It is about Mr. Pickwick and his three friends, Mr. Tupman, Mr. Snodgrass, and Mr. Winkle. Mr. Pickwick is a stout, good-natured, cheerful, very simple-hearted old gentleman. He is the General Chairman of the Pickwick Club, and he and his three friends decide to travel about England and send to the Pickwick Club in London an account of their journeys and their observations on the character and manners of the people they meet on these journeys. The humour of the book consists chiefly in the absurd situations that Mr. Pickwick and his friends get themselves into – deceived by smooth-tongued rogues, put into a debtors' prison, involved in an action for breach of promise – and yet, though we laugh at Mr. Pickwick, we don't think any the worse of him for being a figure of fun – in fact we love him all the more.

For the first fortnightly part of *Pickwick Papers* the publishers printed 400 copies, but such was its popularity that for Part Fifteen more than 40,000 copies had to be printed. He poured out novel after novel – *Oliver Twist*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *The Old Curiosity Shop*, *A Christmas Carol*, *David Copperfield* (perhaps the greatest work of all), *A Tale of Two Cities* – these are but a few of the more famous. At the same time he was editing newspapers and magazines, visiting America, Italy, Switzerland, and Paris; giving readings from his books to huge crowds of people and

writing constantly. It was the excitement of these readings (this excitement and the applause of his listeners was what he loved) and the strain of his continual work that brought about his sudden death in 1870. He had asked that his burial should be quite simple, but the whole nation wanted to give him the highest honour they could, and so he lies buried in Westminster Abbey, but as he wished it, with nothing on the stone except his name, «Charles Dickens».

II. Answer the following.

1. What work was Dickens doing when he was asked to write *Pickwick Papers*?
2. What misadventures does Mr. Pickwick meet with?
3. What proof is there that *Pickwick Papers* grew in popularity as it appeared?
4. What work, other than writing novels, occupied Dickens after 1833?
5. Why was Dickens buried in Westminster Abbey?

III. Say what you know about Charles Dickens and his works.

John Milton

He was born in 1608 at a house in Bread Street, London, almost under the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral. Shakespeare was living in London then and writing his plays – indeed there is a story that Milton, a boy of six or seven, once met Shakespeare, then a man of almost fifty.

Milton's father was a kind of lawyer, a Puritan but a man of learning and a lover of music. John went to school at St. Paul's, a famous English school, and then when he was seventeen to Christ's College, Cambridge. From his early youth Milton seemed to know, with complete certainty, that God had chosen him for some great purpose to which his whole life had to be devoted. At first he thought of entering the Church as a preacher, but later he decided this was not his chosen work, and after taking his degree he returned to the little village of Horton in Buckinghamshire, 17 miles from London, where his father had retired, and he settled down to six more years of study, to reading poetry, philosophy, music and languages.

There was always in Milton's mind the idea of a great poem that he was to write. What its subject was to be he did not know, but in his determination to choose the noblest of subjects and to write in a style worthy of the subject, he read and studied in order to become familiar with the best that had been written and done by other

men. He mastered Greek and Latin literature completely, learned French, Italian and Spanish and studied the latest theories of science. This was followed by travels in France and Italy where he perfected his knowledge of French and Italian. He visited theatres there, listened to music and met great and learned men, including Galileo, now old and blind and in prison. He had intended to go to Greece, but the news of the coming struggle in England brought him home. «I considered it a dishonourable thing», he wrote, «to be travelling for amusement abroad in foreign lands while my countrymen were fighting for liberty at home». So in 1639 he came back, and joined the struggle in the way he thought he could help best, not by fighting but by writing to explain and to defend the Puritan cause. For the next twenty years he wrote practically no poetry. Action had taken the place of poetry. «It is fine and noble», he said, «to sing the ways of God; it is finer and nobler to fulfill them».

In 1649 he became Foreign Secretary to Cromwell. He worked day and night writing, in Latin, countless letters to foreign rulers, reading and translating their replies. At the age of forty-three, with the great work (that he knew beyond any doubt he was to write) still unwritten, Milton became completely and incurably blind. The doctors had warned him some years before that if he continued with his work he ran the certain risk of going blind. He decided to go on with his work.

In 1674 Milton died. He is buried in London in the churchyard of St. Giles, Cripplegate, not far from the street where he was born.

IV. Answer the following.

1. What do you know of Milton's father?
2. What did Milton know «from his early youth and with complete certainty»?
3. What did he do, whom did he meet in his travels abroad?
4. Why did he suddenly return?
5. What did his work as Foreign Secretary consist of?
6. Why didn't Milton cease work when doctors warned him what would happen if he didn't?
7. Where was Milton born? Where was he buried?

V. Be ready to present perfect reading of the poem of one of the British poets in class.

VI. Who is the best world-known English poet? What can you tell about his life and literary work. Prepare the report and present it in class.

VII. Read the poem carefully. Mind the intonation. Learn it by heart and be ready to recite it.

Sonnet 66

<p>Tired with all these, for restful death I cry, As to behold desert a beggar born, And needy nothing trimm'd in jollity, And purest faith unhappily forsworn, And gilded honour shamefully misplac'd, And maiden virtue rudely strumpeted, And right perfection wrongfully disgrac'd, And strength by limping sway disabled And art made tongue-tied by authority, And folly, doctor-like, controlling skill, And simple truth miscall'd simplicity, And captive good attending captain ill: Tir'd with all these, from these would I be gone, Save that, to die, I leave my love alone</p>	<p>Зову я смерть. Мне видеть невтерпеж Достоинство, что просит подаянья, Над простотой глумящуюся ложь, Ничтожество в роскошном одеянье, И совершенству ложный приговор, И девственность, поруганную грубо, И неуместной почести позор, И мощь в плену у немощи беззубой, И прямоту, что глупостью слывет, И глупость в маске мудреца, пророка, И вдохновения зажатый рот, И праведность на службе у порока. Все мерзостно, что вижу я вокруг. Но как тебя покинуть, милый друг!"</p>
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Sonnet 106

<p>When in the chronicle of wasted time I see descriptions of the fairest wights, And beauty making beautiful old rhyme, In praise of ladies dead and lovely knights, Then, in the blazon of sweet beauty's best, Of hand, of foot, of lip, of eye, of brow, I see their antique pen would have express'd Even such a beauty as you master now. So all their praises are but prophecies Of this our time, all you prefiguring; And for they looked but with divining eyes, They had not skill enough your worth to sing:</p>	<p>Когда читаю в свитке мертвых лет О пламенных устах, давно безгласных, О красоте, слагающей куплет Во славу дам и рыцарей прекрасных, Столетиями хранимые черты – Глаза, улыбка, волосы и брови – Мне говорят, что только в древнем слове Могла всецело отразиться ты. В любой строке к своей прекрасной даме Поэт мечтал тебя предугадать, Но всю тебя не мог он передать, Впиваясь в даль влюбленными глазами.</p>
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For we, which now behold these present days,
Have eyes to wonder, but lack tongues to
praise.

А нам, кому ты, наконец, близка, –
Где голос взять, чтобы звучал века?

VIII. Speak on your favourite poet.

IX. Do you know anything about modern English writers? What are their most famous works and heroes. Read the text and answer the questions to it.

J. K. Rowling

Read about J. K. Rowling and her books on the website <http://www.kidsreads.com/harrypotter/jkrowling.html>. You can find out where to write to her and ask all rose questions you want to ask!

Like her character, Harry Potter, J. K. Rowling's life is like a fairy tale. She lived with her little daughter in a small cold flat in Edinburgh, and every day she went to a warm cafe to write her book. The book was *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*.

And Harry Potter worked magic for her. First, the Scottish Arts Council (Шотландский Совет по искусству) gave her a grant to finish the book. After that, her first Harry Potter book was the Children's Book of the Year at the British Book Awards (награды), and it won the Smarties Prize. People read about Harry Potter in England, France, Germany, Italy, Holland, Greece, Finland, Denmark, Spain, Sweden and Russia.

1. *Have you read any of J. K. Rowling's stories of Harry Potter?*
2. *What do you think of them?*

American Writers

Jack London (1876-1916)

Jack London was born in 1876 in San Francisco, California. His family was very poor, so Jack had to leave school to make money. In 1897, he went to Alaska to find gold. Instead, he found ideas for his stories there.

He is best known for his book, *The Call of the Wild*, the story of the adventures of a dog in the frozen north. His writings were very popular and he became rich and famous before the age of 30.

Mark Twain (1835-1910)

His real name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens, but he is better known by his professional name, Mark Twain. Mark Twain was born in Missouri in 1835. He never finished elementary school. He got his education mainly from his observations of people and events on the western bank of the Mississippi River. In 1871, he married and moved to Hartford, Connecticut, where he wrote his two masterpieces. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. Because of his sense of humor and *wit* and the style with which he wrote about frontier life of the common people in the American West, many people feel that Twain's books marked the beginning of modern American literature.

Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961)

Ernest Hemingway was born in Oak Park, Illinois, in 1899. He was one of Hollywood's favorite authors. His books, *The Old Man and the Sea*, *The Sun Also Rises*, and *A Farewell to Arms* were made into films. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. As a hunter, fisherman, boxer, soldier, war correspondent, and author, Hemingway led a life of action.

Hemingway wrote six novels and more than 50 short stories. His early short fiction was greatly influenced by his outdoor life in the American mid-west.

Emily Dickinson (1803-1886)

Emily Dickinson was an American poet. She is now recognized *as* one of the greatest poets of 19th-century America.

Emily Dickinson was born in Amherst, Massachusetts. She lived there her whole life. She led an isolated life. Her life experiences were very limited, but still

her poems deal with the general problems and concerns of the time in which she lived.

Only 7 of more than 1000 of her poems were published during her lifetime. They were published anonymously.

Robert Lee Frost (1874-1963)

Robert Frost was born in San Francisco, California, but spent most of his life in New England. New England greatly influenced his poetry. Robert Frost used simple words and ideas in his writing, but his poems were often very profound. He won Pulitzer Prizes in 1924, 1931, 1937 and 1943. The United States government awarded him a medal «in recognition of his poetry, which has enriched the culture of the United States and the philosophy of the world».

Ray Bradbury (b.1920)

Ray Bradbury is an American author of many imaginative science-fiction short stories and five novels. Some of his stories are important, because they discuss the hazards of runaway technology. For example, in one of his most famous short stories, *The Martian Chronicles*, a peaceful civilization on Mars is corrupted and destroyed by materialistic Earthmen.

Ray Bradbury has also written stage plays and several television and motion-picture screenplays, including *Moby Dick* (with John Houston).

X. Answer the questions.

1. Which American writer was from California?
2. What was Mark Twain's real name?
3. What influenced Ernest Hemingway's early short fiction?
4. What did Jack London find in Alaska?
5. What are two of Mark Twain's masterpieces?
6. Who was one of the greatest poets of 19th-century America?
7. Which two American writers never finished school?

8. What kind of life did Emily Dickinson lead?
9. Many people feel that one author marked the beginning of modern American literature. Who was this author?
10. Whose writing did New England greatly influence?
11. Where is New England?
12. Which writer is still alive today?

XI. Read the text and translate it with the dictionary.

Agatha Christie

Agatha Mary Clarissa Christie is possibly the world's most famous detective story writer. She wrote 79 novels, and several plays. Her sales outnumber those of William Shakespeare. However, behind her 4,680,000 words was a painfully shy woman whose life was often lonely and unhappy.

She was born in 1890 in Devon, the third child of Clarissa and Frederick Miller, and grew into a beautiful and sensitive girl with waist-length golden hair. She didn't go to school but was educated at home by her mother. Her father died when she was 11 and both she and her mother were grief-stricken.

During World War I, while she was working in a hospital dispensary, she learned about chemicals and poisons, which proved very useful to her in her later career. She wrote her first detective novel, *The Mysterious Affair, at Styles*, in 1920. In it she introduced Hercule Poirot, the Belgian detective who appeared in many subsequent novels. Her other main detective was an elderly spinster called Miss Marple.

In 1914, at the beginning of the war, she had married Archibald Christie but the marriage was unhappy. It didn't last and they divorced in 1926. That year there was a double tragedy in her life because her much-loved mother died. Agatha suffered a nervous breakdown, and one night she abandoned her car and mysteriously disappeared. She went missing for 11 days and was eventually found in a hotel in Harrogate, in the North of England. It is interesting to note that it was while she was suffering so much that she wrote one of her masterpieces, *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*.

Agatha desperately wanted solitude and developed very bitter feelings towards the media because the newspapers had given her a hard time over her breakdown and disappearance. She was determined never to let them enter her private life again and she buried herself in her work. On 25 November 1952 her play *The Mousetrap* opened in London. Today, over 50 years later, it is still running. It is the longest running show in the whole world.

She enjoyed a very happy second marriage to Max Mallowan, an archaeologist. Her detective skills were a help to him in his excavations in Syria and Iraq. By successfully staying out of the limelight she ultimately found happiness with her beloved husband. She died peacefully in 1976.

Answer the questions to the text.

1. Where was Agatha Christie born?
2. When was she born?
3. What do you learn about her childhood?
4. Which people played a part in her career?
5. What do you think were the most important events in her life?
6. What do you learn of her works?
7. When did she die?
8. Which of the following numbers or dates relate to the person? What do they refer to?

50 79 6000 11 13 14 4 680 000 1882 1920 1926 1952 1937

XII. Speak about your favourite writer.

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