

Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
Федеральное агентство по образованию

Орский гуманитарно-технологический институт (филиал)
Государственного образовательного учреждения
высшего профессионального образования
«Оренбургский государственный университет»

РАЗГОВАРИВАЕМ ПО-АНГЛИЙСКИ

*Методические рекомендации
по практике устной речи*

ЧАСТЬ I



Орск 2008

УДК 420
ББК 81.2 Англ.
Р17

Р17 Разговариваем по-английски : методические рекомендации по практике устной речи : в 2 ч. / сост. О. А. Иванова, О. И. Бебина. – Орск : Издательство ОГТИ, 2008. – Часть I. – 74 с.

Составители

***Иванова О. А.**, кандидат филологических наук,
старший преподаватель*

***Бебина О. И.**, старший преподаватель*

*(кафедра английского языка, теории и методики
преподавания английскому языку ОГТИ)*

*Методические рекомендации
предназначены для студентов I курса
факультета дошкольной педагогики
и психологии.*

© **Иванова О. А.**, 2008
© **Бебина О. И.**, 2008
© **Издательство ОГТИ**, 2008

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА.....	4
CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC	
«WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES».....	5
CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC	
«MY WORKING DAY».....	8
CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC	
«MY FUTURE PROFESSION».....	13
CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC	
«WEEKEND».....	18
CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC	
«MY FLAT».....	30
CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC	
«BOOKS AND LIBRARIES».....	45
CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC	
«ILLNESSES. MY LAST VISIT TO THE DOCTOR».....	53
CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC	
«PLANS FOR THE SUMMER VACATIONS».....	62

ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Методические рекомендации являются частью комплекса учебных пособий по английскому языку для студентов I 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 «Учебника 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 в аудитории с преподавателем, а также для самостоятельной работы студентов. Методические рекомендации содержат лексический материал по следующим темам: «Изучение иностранных языков», «Мой рабочий день», «Выходные», «Профессии», «Моя семья», «Квартира», «Книги и Библиотека», «Болезни», «Каникулы».

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 входит учебный текст, в котором вводится 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 включает текст повышенной сложности для чтения и перевода со словарем с целью обогащения пассивного словаря студентов лексико-грамматическим материалом.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC **«WE LEARN FOREIGN LANGUAGES»**

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that takes a lot of time and efforts. We begin studying English in the fifth form of the secondary school. We start with the ABC, transcription and sounds. Then we learn some English words, conversational phrases and dialogues by heart, read and translate easy texts. Once a week we work in the language laboratory listening to the recorded tapes and doing laboratory works.

From lesson to lesson we improve our knowledge, learn more and more new words, grammatical structures and put them into practice of speaking. We enjoy our English classes and prepare carefully for them.

Soon we are able to read and translate texts, to discuss their contents in English, to communicate with one another making useful statements in real-life situations. One should say that English is not an easy language to learn. There is a big problem of spelling, of the large number of exceptions to any rule. This language is very idiomatic and the prepositions are terrible. English is one of those languages which may seem easy in the beginning, but then the bridge between basic knowledge and mastery takes a long time to cross. But if you do cross this bridge it will give you great satisfaction. You will be able to speak to people from other countries, to read foreign authors in the original, which makes your outlook wider. It is not surprising that many intellectuals and well-educated people know many foreign languages.

I want to know foreign languages because I am interested in foreign countries, their cultures and peoples. I want to learn English in particular not only because it is the language of such great countries as the USA and Great Britain, but also because it is the international language, the language of progressive science and engineering. To know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated man, for every good specialist.

Topical Vocabulary

transcription – транскрипция	choice – выбор
sound – звук	to master – овладеть
conversation – беседа	to practise – упражняться
phrase – фраза	to communicate – общаться
effort – усилие	dialogue – диалог
tape-recorder – магнитофон	to study – учить(ся)
spelling – орфография	to translate – переводить
statement – утверждение	to fail in – провалить(ся)
exception – исключение	to take (pass) – сдавать (сдать)
idiom – идиома	to improve – улучшать
preposition – предлог	to work hard at – работать упорно
knowledge – знание	to speak on topics – говорить на темы
contents – содержание	intellectual – интеллигент
mastery – владение	to enter the Institute – поступать
to get ready for – готовиться к	entrance exams – вступительные экзамены
regularly – регулярно	to depend on – зависеть от
to choose – выбирать	practical value – практическое значение

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Answer the questions.

1. Is it easy to learn foreign languages?
2. Which language is the most popular in the world?
3. When do you begin learning English?
4. What is the process of learning?
5. Do you speak English well?
6. Do you read English books in the original?
7. Have you got any English books and dictionaries at home?
8. Why is English not an easy language to learn?
9. What advantages have the people who know foreign languages?
10. Is it easy to know several languages?
11. Why do you want to learn English?
12. How do you improve your English?
13. Is it difficult for you to learn English?
14. Is English the most fashionable language nowadays? Why?

II. Make up your own situations using the following words and word combinations.

1. To be interested in, intensive studies of foreign languages, a high level of knowledge, to speak to foreigners, to communicate with other people, once (twice) a week;

2. to learn new words, to answer the teacher's questions, to make up dialogues, to do grammar exercises, to recite poems by heart, to speak on different topics, to discuss books, to translate from English into Russian;

3. it takes me ..., to get ready for, as a rule, to see foreign films, to be good (not bad) at ..., to translate texts with (without) a dictionary, to work hard at

III. Translate into English.

1. Мы изучаем иностранный язык в школе с пятого по одиннадцатый класс.

2. Я готовлюсь к урокам иностранного языка регулярно, и мне не требуется много времени для этого.

3. Студенты нашей группы упорно работают над английским, чтобы успешно сдать экзамен.

4. Я собираюсь сдавать английский язык на вступительных экзаменах в университет.

5. Каждый седьмой человек в мире свободно говорит по-английски.

6. Изучение иностранного языка имеет практическое значение, но выбор языка иногда зависит от моды.

IV. Read and translate the text using a dictionary.

English as a world language

Nowadays English becomes the world's important language in politics, science, trade and culture. In a number of speakers (400 million) it is second only to Chinese. It is the official language of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, of the United States of America, of Australia and New Zealand. English is used as one of the official languages in Canada, the Republic of South Africa and the Irish Republic. Many people in India, Pakistan and Africa speak English as the first lan-

guage. The number of second-language speakers may soon exceed a number of native speakers.

Even more widely people study and learn English as a foreign language. In this respect it acquires an international status; it is used for communication across frontiers, listening to broadcasts, reading books and newspapers, in commerce and travel. Half of the world's scientific literature is in English. English is also associated with technological and economic development of the countries and it is the principle language of international aid. It is the language of automatic and computer technology.

V. Read, translate the text and give impressions of your first English lesson.

My first English Lesson

I study at the Institute. I'm a first-year student of the faculty of preschool education. I learn English because the English language is our second speciality. We have English lessons four times a week. Usually we have English in the morning and are always in time for classes. During the lessons we read and translate English texts, do a lot of vocabulary and grammar exercises, have dictations. Our teacher always speaks English at the lesson.

I especially remember my first English lesson in September. The students of our group don't know English well; some of them learnt German or French at school. We started with the ABC, intonation, transcription and sounds. The teacher wrote sentences on the blackboard and we copied them out in our exercise-books. Then we listened to the recorded tapes and learnt some English words, expressions, greetings. We composed short dialogues in English, answered the teacher's questions. I liked my first English lesson. I like languages very much and I am going to work hard at English.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC **«MY WORKING DAY»**

On week-days I usually get up at 7 o'clock. I make my bed, open the window and do my morning exercises. Then I go to the bathroom where I clean my teeth and wash myself. If I have enough time I take a cold and hot shower. After the bathroom I go back to my room where I dress myself and brush my hair. In 10 minutes I am ready for breakfast. It may be a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich.

After breakfast I put on my coat, take the bag and go to the Institute. As I live not far from the Institute it takes me only five or seven minutes to get there. I don't want to be late for the first lesson so I usually come there a few minutes before the bell. I leave my coat in the cloakroom and go upstairs to the classroom.

The lessons begin at half past eight in the morning and they are over at two o'clock in the afternoon or at 15.40 if we have four periods of classes. After classes I go home and have dinner there. I usually have something substantial for dinner, for example, cabbage soup for the first course, hot meat or fish with some vegetables for the second. Then I drink a cup of tea or milk. Sometimes when I have to stay at the Institute after classes I go to the canteen and have dinner there.

After dinner I have a short rest, read newspapers, make some telephone calls and go to the bakery. Then I do my homework. We study many subjects at the Institute and it takes me three or even more hours to do the homework. Sometimes I go to the library to get ready for my practical classes, seminars or to write a report. As a rule I have no free time on my week-days.

Eight o'clock is supper time in our family. We all get together in the kitchen, then go to the sitting room and watch TV, read books or discuss different problems. Twice a week I go to the gymnasium in the evening to play volleyball. I am a member of our Institute volleyball team and we have our training rather late. At about eleven at night I go to bed.

Topical Vocabulary

week-days – будние дни

to wake up – просыпаться

to get up – вставать

to do morning exercises – делать зарядку

to have a wash – мыться

to take (to have) a bath (shower) – принимать ванну (душ)

to take a bus – ехать автобусом

to dress oneself – одеваться

to clean teeth – чистить зубы

to be late for – опаздывать куда-либо

substantial – существенное

bakery – булочная

to listen in – слушать радио

to make one's bed – убирать постель

to go (get) to work (by bus) – добираться на работу (автобусом)

to leave for work – уходить на работу

to put sth on – надевать что-то

to take sth off – снимать что-то

to comb (brush) one's hair – причёсываться	It takes me ... to do sth... – мне потребуется ... сделать что-то
to dry oneself on (with) a towel – вытираться полотенцем	to be through with sth – закончить что-либо
on the way home (on the way to) – по дороге домой (куда-то)	to manage to do sth – суметь сделать что-то
to be short of time – не хватает времени	

Dialogue 1

Mother: What are you doing in the bathroom? I hear the terrible noise.

Daughter: I am just doing the washing up.

Mother: Well, I hope everything is all right?

Daughter: Yes, it's OK. And I am cooking too.

Mother: Cooking? But you don't even know how to boil an egg.

Daughter: I don't boil an egg; I am making you a nice plate of soup.

Mother: What about the sitting room? Are you airing it?

Daughter: But I aired it two days ago.

Mother: Two days ago?! Do you think it is still fresh there?

Daughter: Well, it seems all right to me.

Mother: Don't let me shout at you. I've still got a terrible sore throat.

Daughter: Then you'd better have my warm soup. It is really good for you.

Dialogue 2

– What time do you usually get up?

– As a rule at half past six.

– Why so early?

– I live out of town. So I take the first morning train if I don't want to be late for my work.

– When do you get to the office?

– At half past eight if I catch an early train.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Ask your friend:

- когда он встаёт, завтракает, уходит из дому, возвращается с работы, идёт спать, просыпается;
- где он делает зарядку, завтракает, обедает, делает уроки;
- что он делает утром, днём, вечером, в институте, дома, в библиотеке.

II. Comment on the following proverbs and sayings.

1. Early to bed and early to rise makes people healthy, wealthy and wise.
2. Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.
3. A good beginning makes a good ending.
4. If you want a thing well done, do it yourself.
5. What is done cannot be undone.
6. Better late than never.
7. An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

III. Translate into English.

1. Мой рабочий день начинается в 9 часов и длится 7 часов.
2. Он встаёт в семь, а уходит из дому в восемь.
3. Мы никогда не опаздываем на работу.
4. В будние дни у нас практически нет свободного времени.
5. Отец обычно обедает в столовой, дети – дома.
6. Вечером я делаю уроки и люблю почитать.
7. Тебе понадобится полчаса, чтобы добраться домой на трамвае. Возьми такси.
8. По утрам она обычно принимает душ и делает зарядку под музыку.
9. Как правило, утром мне некогда готовить себе завтрак, я выпиваю чашечку кофе или чая и съедаю бутерброд.
10. После работы мама обычно немного отдыхает.

IV. Translate the text using a dictionary.

My week days

Well, the first thing that I do as soon as I wake up is to go and have a shower. I start with a warm shower and then, just before I get out of the shower, I turn the water onto cold and for a few seconds I have a really cold shower. It really wakes you up, you know. After that I usually go into my bedroom, open the bedroom window and breathe in some fresh air, I sit on the floor and do a few exercises. I think it's really important that you do a few exercises first thing in the morning: it makes your body feel good and keeps the muscles firm. I usually exercise my stomach muscles and my leg muscles. I also exercise my face muscles with my fingers for a few minutes and that keeps the skin of my face very firm, which is important for a model.

Well, then, I brush my hair, go and have my breakfast. Now I really believe that it's important to have a really good breakfast. I don't think you should just have a cup of coffee, like some of the girls do. Well, anyway, I have orange juice every morning ... and often I have an egg and toast. I also like yoghurt and grapefruit.

By 10 o'clock I am ready to get dressed and go to work. I usually take a taxi and arrive at my work at about 11. I don't usually eat anything for lunch, but sometimes I have a sandwich and a glass of milk. Then I work for about 4 hours with the photographer and he takes pictures. Usually they are the sort of pictures that are used in the weekly magazines, women's magazines. I finish work at about 5, so as you can see I've got quite good hours: I only work from about 11 to 5 and then it is time to go home.

When I get home I make some telephone calls, watch the news on telly, have a bath and change my clothes. Every night I usually go out. I like dancing. I go dancing quite often. I can't cook very well, so I like to eat out as often as I can afford it. I'd say I have a good life really, and I am well paid when you think about the number of hours I work.

V. Continue the story and be ready to tell about your mother's working day.

My mother usually gets up at 7 o'clock. She makes her bed and goes to the bathroom where she washes herself. Then she brushes her hair and dresses herself.

My mother always cooks breakfast for our family. She likes a cup of coffee and a sandwich for breakfast.

Mother works at an office. As it is situated not far from our house she usually walks there. It takes her only ten minutes to get to her office. Her working day lasts eight hours.....

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC
«MY FUTURE PROFESSION»

Finishing school is the beginning of the independent life for millions of school leavers. Many roads are opened before them: vocational and technical schools, institutes and universities. But it is not an easy thing to choose a profession. Some pupils do this still at the industrial training centres, some follow the advice of their parents, others don't know about it yet even after leaving school.

As for me I made my choice long ago. I want to become a teacher of the English language and literature. My choice of this occupation didn't come as a sudden flash. During all school years literature was my favourite subject. I read a lot of books by English, Russian writers. I understand that reading books helps people in self-education and in solving different life problems. I want to teach my pupils to enjoy reading, to encourage them to learn languages and literature.

My parents are also teachers and I know that teaching is a very specific and difficult job. A teacher is a person who is learning as well as teaching all his life. In the evenings after work he usually spends much time marking exercise-books and preparing for the next lesson. It is quite a stressful job because you encourage your pupils and keep them interested.

Teachers do not only teach their subjects. They bring up the younger generation in the spirit of high moral ideals. They develop their pupils' intellect, form their views and characters, their attitudes to life and to other people. It's a great responsibility and the teacher is always a model of competence himself. It's not an easy thing. But I think that love for children and the knowledge that I get at the University would be quite enough to succeed in my work.

Topical Vocabulary

actress – актриса	lawyer – юрист
assistant – ассистент	musician – музыкант
actor – актёр	nurse – няня, медсестра
accountant (book-keeper) – бухгалтер	officer – офицер, чиновник
architect – архитектор	painter – художник
baker – пекарь	physicist – физик
businessman – бизнесмен	pilot – пилот
cameraman – кинооператор	playwright – драматург
chemist – химик, аптекарь	photographer – фотограф
clerk – служащий	poet – поэт
composer – композитор	professor – профессор
conductor – дирижер	research-worker – научный работник
computer specialist – специалист по компьютерам	sailor – моряк
dentist – дантист	salesman (-woman) – продавец
designer – дизайнер	shop assistant – продавец
doctor – врач	scientist – учёный
dressmaker – портниха	sculptor – скульптор
driver – водитель	secretary – секретарь
engineer – инженер	soldier – солдат
electrician – электрик	singer – певец
economist – экономист	surgeon – хирург
editor – редактор	student – студент
engine-driver – машинист	teacher – учитель
fashion-designer – модельер	turner – токарь
farmer – фермер	typist – машинистка
fitter – слесарь	writer – писатель
gardener – садовник	worker – рабочий
hairdresser – парикмахер	locksmith – слесарь
housewife – домохозяйка	manager – менеджер
interpreter – переводчик	mechanic – механик
journalist – журналист	militiaman – милиционер
humane – человечный, гуманный	vocational school – профтехучилище
skilled – опытный	qualified – квалифицированный
to apply to the University – поступать в университет	to work as a teacher – работать учителем
to enter the University – поступить в университет	to succeed in – преуспевать, достигать цели
to leave (finish) school – заканчивать школу	to work at a plant (office) – работать на заводе (в учреждении)
to get (be) interested in – интересоваться	to bring up – воспитывать
to earn money – зарабатывать деньги	noble – благородный
	to mark exercises – проверять тетради

Dialogue

Ann: What are you going to do when you leave school?

Bob: Oh, I'm planning to go to the University. And you?

Ann: I hope to enter the University too. Well ... if I pass my exams of course.

Bob: But you said you were going to get a job?

Ann: Yes, I planned to, but I changed my mind.

Bob: Oh, why's that?

Ann: Because there aren't any jobs going at the moment – at least, unskilled ones.

Bob: Yes, it's a problem. But which profession would you choose?

Ann: Well, if it is possible, I think I'd like to be a famous writer.

Bob: Oh! Any particular reason you'd choose that?

Ann: Not really, except that it is nice seeing your name in print.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. a) Ask questions about relatives and their professions; use the given words in your answers:

a worker, an engineer, a teacher, a doctor, a surgeon, a dentist, a painter, an actor, an actress, a singer, a librarian, a nurse, a sailor, an officer, a secretary, a student, a housewife, a typist, a lawyer, a journalist, an interpreter, a driver, a photographer, a shop assistant, a pilot, an accountant (book-keeper), a militiaman, a musician, a businessman, a chemist, an economist, a scientist, a physicist, a professor, a cameraman, a fitter, a turner, an electrician, a gardener.

b) Ask your friend:

- what professions she likes most of all;
- what her father's (mother's) profession is;
- what she is going to do if she doesn't enter the institute;
- why she chose this profession;
- why she doesn't want to be a doctor;

- who influenced the choice of her profession;
- who her favourite teacher was;
- whether she knows much of this profession;
- whether she knows about the difficulties of the future profession;
- whether her parents are satisfied with their work.

II. Make up your own sentences using the expressions below:

to choose a profession	to have a perfect command of
to make one's choice	to master the language
to make up one's mind	to make one's best
to be disappointed	to get acquainted with
to be satisfied with	to give up the idea

III. Translate into English.

1. Профессии врача и учителя – самые гуманные. 2. Если ты хочешь стать учителем, надо окончить педагогический институт или университет. 3. Непросто выбрать профессию в школьном возрасте. 4. Перед выпускниками школ открыты все двери в высшие учебные заведения. 5. Что ты собираешься делать после окончания школы? 6. Я делаю всё от меня зависящее, чтобы овладеть иностранным языком, так как я собираюсь поступать в университет. 7. Очень важно стать действительно хорошим специалистом в своей области. 8. Иногда довольно трудно выбрать карьеру и говорить о будущей профессии. 9. Мой друг работает слесарем, но он не доволен своей работой. 10. Все профессии важны и почётны.

IV. Read and translate the text using a dictionary.

Careers in England

A teacher. If you want to be a teacher, you pass an examination at about 18; and then you go to a college and become a teacher after three or four years: when you have your degree you take a teaching diploma. After one year's teaching experience you are a qualified teacher.

An accountant. There are many different ways of becoming an accountant. Usually you go to University for three years and then you study for three years for the accountant's exam. But you must work in an accountant's office while you are study-

ing. You become a qualified accountant when you pass your exam and work for three years.

A journalist. Journalists often start their career working at local papers: these are newspapers for people in one area of England, such as a town. Usually you have to work for three years before you are a qualified journalist; if you have a degree it is two years.

A nurse. If you wish to be a nurse, you can start training when you leave school. You then train in a hospital. Some of the time you are working in the hospital, some of the time you are studying for examinations. After two or three years' training you are a qualified nurse.

A secretary-linguist. It is a special kind of secretary who speaks other languages. You need to know typing and shorthand and to speak and write another useful language.

V. Answer the following questions and discuss them in class.

1. What would you like to do after Institute?
2. Is it your own decision?
3. What is the best way to prepare for any job?
4. When did you begin thinking about your future?
5. What is your dream?
6. What professions are in demand now?
7. What is your parent's profession?
8. What do you think of the teacher's profession?
9. What are advantages and disadvantages of your future profession/job?
10. Which of your personal characteristics will help you to succeed in your career?
11. Which qualities of your character would you like to develop? Why?
12. Comment upon the following: «Every man to his trade».

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC «WEEKEND»

Most people in our country work five days a week but students and pupils work six days. They have only one day off. It is Sunday.

I like this day very much. You don't hurry anywhere and you go wherever you like after your week's work. On this day I wake up later than usual. But sometimes I don't get up till nine or ten o'clock. I read morning newspapers or listen to music.

As soon as I get up I air the room, make my bed and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast, clear away the dishes and wash up. Two more hours for getting ready with my homework and I am free.

I meet my friends and we discuss our plans together. We go to the cinema or theatre, to museums and parks. Last Sunday we went to the Botanical Garden. There were many beds of spring flowers there: red, yellow and blue. People in light clothes were walking along the paths. The air was fresh and clean. It was very pleasant to spend time there.

In fine weather we also like to be out of town. We find a nice place somewhere in the forest or on the bank of the river. We lie in the sun, play different games and swim. In winter my friends and I often go to the skating-rink. Skating is my favourite kind of sport, but I like to ski too.

When the weather is bad my friends come to my place. We listen to music or go to the cinema. We like films about the life of the youth abroad. On the way home we usually discuss the films.

In the evening all the members of our family get together. We have our supper, make plans for tomorrow, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby. Sometimes we receive guests at our place or go for a walk. I enjoy my days off very much.

Topical Vocabulary

day off – выходной день

week-end – конец недели

to enjoy oneself – наслаждаться (хоро-

to discuss sth. – обсуждать что-то

somewhere – где-нибудь

to be interested in sth – интересоваться

шо проводить время)	чем-либо
to make plans – планировать	hobby – любимое занятие
to spend time – проводить время	to receive guests – принимать гостей
to have a rest – отдыхать	to lie in the sun – загорать
to go to the country – ехать за город	to listen to music – слушать музыку
to go for a walk (to go out) – идти на прогулку (выходить на улицу)	to be satisfied with – быть довольным чем-либо
to come to smb's place – приходить к кому-то	

Dialogue

Mary: Hello, Granny! How are you?

Granny: Oh, that's you, Mary. How nice of you to ring me up! I'm all right, thank you. And what about you? How are your studies progressing?

Mary: It's O.K. I'm quite satisfied with the progress.

This week I was very lucky at the Institute.

Granny: And how are you going to spend the week-end? I remember you asked me to take you to the theatre once.

Mary: It would be fantastic, Granny! Opera and Ballet then. Do you know what is on there?

Granny: Swan Lake. I hope it won't bore you to see an old ballet. I'm attached to the old tunes. And *Swan Lake* was the first ballet in which I saw Pavlova.

Mary: All right then. It is a very beautiful ballet.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Ask your friend:

– как он проводит свой выходной день, собирается провести отпуск, добирается до кинотеатра, готовится к экзамену;

– чем он увлекается, занимается по вечерам, интересуется;

– часто ли он ходит в кино, проводит выходные с родителями, ходит на прогулки по вечерам.

II. Ask one of the students and let her answer your questions:

- where she likes to spend her week-end in summer;
- whether her parents (grandparents) have a cottage in the country;
- how often she spends her week-ends with her parents (grandparents);
- whether she has a lot of free time to rest on week-days;
- whether she agrees that we can get tired of town;
- why town-dwellers admire so much the peace of the countryside;
- how most people travel down to the country: by coach, by train or by car;
- what she likes to do when she goes to the country for the week-end;
- if there is a river or a lake near the place she often visits;
- if she can swim in the river (lake);
- if she is fond of swimming;
- whether she likes to go fishing or boating;
- with whom she likes to go fishing (boating);
- if she is fond of hiking;
- with whom and where she likes to go hiking;
- whether she likes to go mushrooming on an early summer morning;
- how she prefers to spend his week-end in winter (autumn, or spring);
- why she doesn't approve of the people who prefer to stay in town for the week-end whether she agrees that the week-end flashes past.

III. Complete the following story in written form.

At breakfast the family decides how to spend the day. As usual, they don't agree. Mr. Davies and Paul want to go to a football match, while Mrs. Davies and Veronica want to spend the day in town buying souvenirs (they are on holiday, staying in a hotel). In the end they split up and go separately

IV. Translate into English.

1. Где вы проводите свой выходной день? 2. В воскресенье мы встаём позже, чем обычно. 3. Иногда мы ходим в лес собирать ягоды и грибы. 4. На вечере мы пели, танцевали, играли в различные игры. 5. Они прекрасно провели время в прошлые выходные. 6. Моё хобби – музыка и книги. 7. За городом мы загорали, купались, играли в футбол, волейбол, теннис. 8. Конец недели мы проведём в деревне у бабушки. 9. В плохую погоду друзья приходят ко мне.

Мы слушаем музыку, читаем книги, обсуждаем различные проблемы. 10. Мне нравится проводить время у телевизора.

V. Read, translate and retell the text.

The week-end

Almost every week-end Brian and Lucy, a young married couple, spent with Brian's parents in the village. On Friday evening they travelled down by coach from Victoria Coach Station. The parents were always glad to have their children home with them and Brian's mother showed this by cooking them all an enormous meal. On Saturday morning Brian helped his father in the garden. Dr. Brown, Brian's father, was very proud of his garden; he grew both flowers and vegetables quite successfully. He had very little time left for his garden on week-days. That is why on Sunday he liked to work in the garden and to spend the weekend with his family.

Dr. Brown and Brian got up very early and went to the nearest river to fish. It was so pleasant to fish on a fine summer morning! But there was little fish in the river because of pollution. The water was very dirty.

Brian and Lucy were very keen sportsmen and they liked to go hiking, rode their bicycles and swam in the river. In the afternoon they went to the cinema, but Dr. Brown and Mrs. Brown preferred to stay at home. Dr. Brown looked through Sunday papers, wrote letters and watched his favourite football games on television. Mrs. Brown liked knitting and reading women's magazines.

Holidays flashed past and soon Brian and Lucy had to go back to London. They took vegetables from the garden as food was very expensive in London and fresh vegetables from your own garden were always the best. The parents saw them to the garden gate.

There was another busy week ahead for all of the family and it seemed quite a long time before the next week-end. Dr. Brown liked to repeat that time passed at different speeds according to what you were doing. Weekends could go by like lightning if you were doing something you really enjoyed, but even half an hour could seem a very long time indeed when you were doing something you didn't like.

Answer the questions.

1. Where did Brian and Lucy like to spend their weekend?
2. Why did they go to the village?
3. Which of their relatives lived in the village?
4. Were their parents glad to see them?
5. What did Dr. Brown like to do?
6. What did he grow in his garden?
7. Why did Dr. Brown and Brian get up early on Sunday?
8. Who preferred to stay at home?
9. Where did Brian and Lucy go in the afternoon?
10. What did Mrs. Brown like doing on Sunday?
11. Why did Brian and Lucy take vegetables from their parents' garden?
12. Do you agree with Dr. Brown that time passes at different speed?

VI. Speak on the following topics.

1. My last weekend.
2. How you usually spend your weekend.
3. Why it is pleasant to spend the weekend in the country.
4. Weekend is the best time for one's hobbies.

VII. Make up a dialogue of your own on the following topics.

1. Two friends speak of the convenience and inconvenience of having a country-house. 2. Two friends discuss their plans for the next weekend. 3. Discuss different ways that old and young people like to spend the weekend. 4. Father and son speak of the plans for the weekend. 5. Two friends like to spend their weekend in different ways: one prefers to go hiking, the other wants to go to his cottage in the country.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC
«MY FAMILY»

Our family is not very large. I have a father, a mother and a sister. We all live together in a new flat in one of the industrial districts of Minsk. My father Igor Ivanovich is 45 years old. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. He works at a big automobile plant as an engineer. He likes his work and

spends most of his time there. By character my father is a quiet man, while my mother is energetic and talkative. Her name is Olga Petrovna. She is a teacher of music and plays the piano well. My mother always has a lot of work to do about the house and at school. She is a busy woman and we all help her.

My sister's name is Alla. Like her mother Alla has blue eyes and lovely fair hair. She is a very good-looking girl. Alla is three years younger than me. She is a pupil of the 9th form. She does well at school and gets only good and excellent marks. English is her favourite subject and she wants to become a teacher, the same as me.

My name is Tanya. Last year I left school and tried to enter the University. But I failed in my exams. For a year I worked at school as a secretary and attended preparatory courses. Now I'm again an applicant for entry to the University. I hope to be lucky this time.

Our family is very united. We like to spend time together. In the evenings we watch TV, read books and newspapers, listen to music or just talk about the events of the day. Our parents don't always agree to what we say but they listen to our opinion. All of us like to spend our week-ends out of town. We often go to the village where our grandparents live. They are old-age pensioners now but prefer to live in the country. My grand-grandmother is still alive. She lives in my grandmother's family and is always glad to see us. She is in poor health and asks us to come and see her more often. I also have many other relatives: uncles, aunts, cousins and many friends. We are happy when we are together.

Topical Vocabulary

family – семья

parents – родители

father – отец

mother – мать

sister – сестра

brother – брат

grandparents – дедушка с бабушкой

twins – близнецы

grandmother – бабушка

uncle – дядя

aunt – тётя

son – сын

daughter – дочь

cousin – двоюродный (брат)

nephew – племянник

niece – племянница

child (children) – ребёнок (дети)

pensioner – пенсионер

grandfather – дедушка
granddaughter – внучка
grandson – внук
grandchildren – внуки
great-grandchildren – правнуки
great-grandfather – прадедушка
great-grandmother – прабабушка

to consist of – состоять из
to be fond of – любить что-либо
relatives – родственники
close relatives – близкие родств.
distant relatives – дальние родственники
patronymic – отчество

Relations by marriage

husband – муж
wife – жена
to be married – быть женатым
in-laws – родня со стороны мужа/жены
mother-in-law – свекровь, тёща
father-in-law – свёкор, тесть
son-in-law – зять
daughter-in-law – невестка, сноха
sister-in-law – невестка (жена брата),
золовка, свояченица
brother-in-law – зять (муж сестры), шу-
рин, деверь, свояк

half-sister – сестра по 1 родителю
half-brother – брат по 1 родителю
stepmother – мачеха
step-father – отчим
stepchildren – пасынок, падчерица
step-brother – сводный брат
step-sister – сводная сестра
step-daughter – падчерица
step-son – пасынок

Dialogue «The Family Album»

Nick: There are many photos in your family album, Ann. Could you tell me what relations you have with the people in the pictures?

Ann: All right. Look here. This is our family photo on the first page. This is my father, mother, my younger sister and I.

Nick: Oh, your parents look very young. How old are they?

Ann: My father is 40 and my mother is 36. She is a shop assistant.

Nick: And your father? He wears the uniform. Is he a military man or a militia-man?

Ann: He is a military man and serves in the Far East. We are going to his place next year after I finish school.

Nick: It's a pity. I thought we could study together at the Institute.

Ann: I'm afraid not. But my sister who is two years my senior may stay here together with our grandparents as there's no secondary school at the place where my father serves.

Nick: Is this the picture of your grandparents?

Ann: You are right. Here it is.

Nick: And whose photo is this?

Ann: My friend's. Her name is Kate. She is pretty, isn't she?

Nick: She is very beautiful. Is she your class-mate?

Ann: Oh, no. Kate is a student. She lives next door to me. I have many girlfriends at school. We are all taken photo in this picture.

Nick: I see. And who is this smiling woman?

Ann: This is my father's elder sister. She is still young in the photo. Aunt Olga is fifty already. She has a grown-up daughter Helen. Helen is my cousin. She is married and has children of her own. They are my nephews. Look here! This is Helen's wedding photo. Isn't it nice?

Nick: Very beautiful! The couple is very kind and loving.

Ann: And can you recognize me in this baby?

Nick: It's hardly possible. You are crying bitterly but your mother is happy.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. How old are you?
2. Do you have a family? How many people are there in your family?
3. What are your parents? How old are they?
4. Are you the only child in the family?
5. Have you got any sisters or brothers? How old are they?
6. What is your sister's (brother's) occupation?
7. Do you help your mother to keep the house?
8. Have you got grandparents and where do they live?
9. Have you got any other close or distant relatives?

10. Do you spend your weekends together with your parents and relatives?

II. Fill in the blanks stating the relationship among the various members of the family.

1. My father's sister is my mother's ... 2. My father's parents are my ... 3. My grandparents are my mother's and father's ... 4. My sister and I are our parent's ... 5. My sister and I are our grandparents'.... 6. My father's mother is my mother's.... 7. My father's father is my mother's.... 8. My mother is the ... of my father's parents. 9. My father is the... of my mother's parents. 10. My mother is my father's ... and my father is my mother's.... 11. Nina is married to Victor, so Victor's parents are Nina's.... 12. Mother's second husband is my.... 13. We are good friends with my brother's wife, my.... 14. My brother's daughter, my ..., is a pupil of the sixth form.

III. Give definitions of the following words.

Pattern: niece – My brother's (sister's) daughter is my niece.

parents, grandparents, grandmother, grandfather, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, nephew, cousin, step-mother, step-father, step-sister, step-brother, aunt, uncle.

IV. Complete the following sentences.

1. I'm about 20, and my brother is 22, so he is.... 2. My cousin is married, so she has.... 3. Nina is a distant relative of yours, isn't she? – No, she is.... 4. My father is married for the second time: so his wife is my.... 5. Helen and you are both eighteen, so you are.... 6. My father's first name is Vladimir. So Vladimirovna is...

V. Make up situations about your family, your friend's family, your relatives' families. See the patterns:

a) My family consists of.... We live in... . For the weekend we sometimes go to... I have a ... but I....

b) My friend's family is.... His parents are.... They live in ... and he doesn't see them very often.

VI. Translate into English.

У моего брата большая семья. Он живёт вместе с тестем и тещей. Кроме того, у него трое детей. Его жена Ирина не работает. Она заботится о детях и о своих родителях. Её родители – пенсионеры по старости. Им обоим по 75 лет и у них плохое здоровье. Старший сын брата – школьник. Он ученик второго класса. Две младшие дочери – близнецы. Им по 5 лет. Они ходят в детский сад. Я люблю проводить время с ними, потому что они очень забавные. Девочки помогают маме по дому. Вечерами вся семья собирается в гостиной, и становится очень шумно. Однако все они живут очень дружно.

VII. Read the text and discuss the following questions.

British families

British families are usually quite small. An average family consists of a mother, a father and two or three children. No one is really sure how it is possible to have four children. It is quite rare in Britain for grandparents, aunts and uncles to share the house with the family. However, families often share the house with dogs, cats, goldfish and even rabbits which they keep, not to eat, but as pets.

Answer the questions.

1. Are families in Britain the same as in our country?
2. What similarities and differences do you notice from the passage?

VIII. Read, translate and retell the text.

Family life

John Parker is about forty, rather tall and well-built. His hair is light brown, he has a healthy complexion, and when you look at him you are met with a very kind expression. He is an English teacher at the local comprehensive school. He has a couple of close friends and a lot of acquaintances. He plays tennis and golf every weekend, he likes reading detective and adventure stories.

John has a wife and two teenage sons. His wife's name is Lynn. She is slightly younger than he and quite attractive. Lynn is a housewife. She spends a lot of her day doing tasks about the house: the ironing and the washing, polishing the floor, watering the flowers, cooking and shopping. She is very proud of her wonderful collection of potted plants.

John's and Lynn's sons are both at school. They are twins and so alike that people find it difficult to tell one from the other. They are very noisy, as all boys are. They are fond of football, climbing, fighting and playing with their dog, the family pet. No wonder the house is much quieter when they are at school than when they are at home. But of course the parents still love their boys very much and hope they will have enough money to send both of them to college.

John's younger brother is called Mike. He is twenty-five, taller than his elder brother, broad-shouldered, good-looking and always ready to have a good laugh. He graduated from University last year. Mike enjoys reporting and hopes to make a career out of journalism. He is still a bachelor and often stays with his brother's family at the weekend. He is a very good tennis player.

During the holidays the family likes to go on outings. This usually means going to the theatre, watching a local sporting event or a trip to the seaside.

Find in the text English equivalents for the following:

послать учиться в колледж	близкие друзья
отличить одного от другого	гостить у
она гордится своей коллекцией	на выходные
выбираться куда-нибудь из дома	чуть моложе его
стать профессиональным журналистом	много знакомых
детективные и приключенческие рассказы	учиться в школе
тратит большую часть дня	единая средняя школа
на домашние дела	окончить университет
играть в гольф	здоровый цвет лица

Answer these questions:

1. Is John Parker about thirty or forty?
2. Is his hair dark or light brown?
3. What is the usual expression on his face?
4. Is John Parker a teacher or a student?
5. Has John got many friends?
6. What does John like to do?

7. Is John married or single?
8. How does Lynn spend her day?
9. What is she proud of?
10. Are their sons at school or at college?
11. Why can't people tell one of their sons from the other?
12. Is there a dog in the Parkers' family?
13. Who is Mike?
14. Mike is very serious, isn't he?
15. What does he hope to do?
16. Is Mike married or single?
17. Is he good at tennis or at golf?
18. What do the Parkers usually do during the holidays?

IX. Translate the text using a dictionary.

The only child

I was one of six children. I have two younger brothers and three elder sisters. My father was not a wealthy man and we lived in a three-bedroomed house, so conditions at home were always quite cramped and there was little privacy. Yet I consider that I was extremely fortunate. My mother and father were far too busy to occupy themselves with my affairs, so the greater part of my upbringing was left to my sisters. If I am now a comparatively calm and placid person, I firmly believe, due to the fact that I was allowed to grow up without too much fuss being made of me.

The most dreadful fate that I can imagine would be that of growing up as an only child. All mothers and fathers experiment on their firstborn. They read the latest baby books; they attend clinics and courses of lectures. They listen to the advice of maiden aunts.

They debate the exact moment to present him or her with solid food. What they find extremely difficult to do is to allow their child to grow up at his own pace, to make his own mistakes and quietly learn from them.

As soon as the second baby is on the way, the first escapes from this period of close attention. He discovers that even if he does eat sandwiches with dirty hands, or unripe apples that fell from the tree, he may not be sick in the night.

But what happens to the only child? Never does he or she escape from the minute examination of his every action. It is a miracle if he does not grow up a nervous person constantly worrying about his health, a wholly self-centered being, who shivers at the sight of his own reflection in the mirror.

Answer the questions.

1. Would you like to be the only child in the family?
2. How many children would you like to have? Give your reasons.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC **«MY FLAT»**

I live in a new nine-storeyed block of flats in Pushkin Street. Our house is of modern design. There is a big supermarket on the ground floor and it's very convenient to do everyday shopping. In front of the house there is a children's playground and a small garden. We like to spend time there.

Our flat is on the third floor. It is very comfortable. We have all modern conveniences, such as central heating, electricity, gas, cold and hot running water and a telephone. There are three rooms in our flat: a living room and two bedrooms. We also have a kitchen, a bathroom, a small entrance hall and two balconies (the second floor hasn't got any).

Our living room is large. It is nicely furnished. Against the wall you can see a nice sideboard. In the corner there is a colour TV set. In the opposite corner there is a sofa and two armchairs. The piano is on the right. There are two pictures above the piano. Near it there is a bookcase. We are fond of books and have plenty of them at home. On the floor we have a nice thick carpet. The curtains on the windows match the walls. All this makes the room cosy.

Our bedrooms are also very nice and cosy. The parents' bedroom is not so large as the children's. There are two beds, a bedside table, some chairs and a wardrobe in it. There is a lovely carpet on the floor between the beds.

The children's bedroom is just across the corridor on the right. Here you can see two sofa-beds where my sister and I sleep at night and have a rest in the day-time. There is also a writing table, a desk with a computer, two comfortable chairs and

some bookshelves here. We use our bedroom as a study where we do our homework. In the corner of the room there is a small table with a music-centre on it. We all enjoy listening to music.

Our kitchen is rather large. There is a gas-stove, four stools, a refrigerator and a cupboard in which we keep cups, plates and all our dishes. The kitchen serves us as a dining room. But when we receive guests or have our family celebrations we have the meals in the living room.

The bathroom is near the kitchen. Here we keep our toilet articles, have a bath and a shower.

The entrance hall is small. There is a hall-stand and a mirror on the wall. A telephone is on a special table under the mirror.

We are happy to have such a nice flat and try to keep it clean.

Topical Vocabulary

armchair – кресло	sideboard – сервант
balcony – балкон	sofa – диван
block of flats – многоквартирный дом	sofa-bed – диван-кровать
bed – кровать	stove – плита
bedroom – спальня	study – кабинет
bedside table – тумбочка	table – стол
bookcase – книжный шкаф	tape-recorder – магнитофон
bookshelf – книжная полка	telephone – телефон
building – здание	to serve – служить
carpet – ковер	toilet articles – туалетные принадлежности
central heating – центральное отопление	TV set – телевизор
chute – мусоропровод	Wardrobe – платяной шкаф
convenience – удобство	hall-stand – вешалка
convenient – удобный	keep the house clean – содержать дом в чистоте
cosy – уютный	kitchen – кухня
cupboard – посудный шкаф	lavatory – туалет
curtain – занавеска	lift – лифт
desk – парта, стол	living (sitting) room – гостиная
electricity – электричество	live – жить
entrance – подъезд	mirror – зеркало
entrance hall – прихожая	of modern design – современный
flat – квартира	
floor – пол	

furniture – мебель

house – дом

house-warming party – новоселье

running water – водопровод

move to – переезжать

piano – пианино

private house – частный дом

refrigerator – холодильник

Dialogue 1

Kate: Peter, did you move to a new flat?

Peter: Yes, we did. We moved last month. Our new address is Lesnaya Street 16, flat 22.

Kate: Is it very far from the centre of the city?

Peter: Yes, rather. It takes me about forty minutes to get to the Institute by bus.

Kate: What floor is your flat on?

Peter: It's on the fourth floor. There are nine storeys in the house.

Kate: Is there a lift?

Peter: Certainly, there is.

Kate: How many rooms are there in your flat?

Peter: There are two rooms, a kitchen, a hall and a bathroom. The kitchen is rather large, it serves as a dining-room.

Kate: Have you got a telephone?

Peter: It's a great pity, but we haven't yet.

Kate: You have all modern conveniences, haven't you?

Peter: Yes, we have, even a chute for refuse. Well, next Sunday we are going to have a house-warming party. Come to our place and see it with your own eyes.

Kate: Thanks a lot.

Dialogue 2

Nicolai: Where do you live, Simon?

Simon: We've got a house near the centre of Brighton. It's old fashioned but we like it. What about you?

Nicolai: I'm staying with my uncle. He's got a flat in London. He's got a spare room and I'm staying there. But I want to live in Brighton.

Simon: Is it your uncle's flat or does he rent it?

Nicolai: I'm sorry what does «rent» mean?

Simon: It means you pay money every month to live in the flat. Does he rent it?

Nicolai: No, it's his flat. He owns it.

Simon: So what does your uncle do?

Nicolai: He's a doctor. He works at St. Mary's Hospital in London.

Dialogue 3

Nicolai: What's your house like, Simon?

Simon: It's big. It's an old house. There are four bedrooms upstairs. There's a bathroom and a toilet. Downstairs there's a sitting room, a dining room and a small kitchen. And a downstairs «loo».

Nicolai: I'm sorry. What does «loo» mean?

Simon: It means toilet.

Nicolai: OK. Thank you.

Simon: There's a garage and a big garden. It's really nice in summer.

Nicolai: We haven't got a garden in Moscow. But my father's got a dacha near Moscow. It's like a summer house. That's got a big garden. My father grows vegetables.

Simon: Vegetables! We grow flowers.

Nicolai: We grow flowers too. And there are fruit trees too.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Insert there is or there are.

1. ... a gas-stove and a fridge in our kitchen.
2. ... a lot of furniture in their flat.
3. ... no telephone in this flat.
4. ... an underground station not far from my house.
5. ... some magazines and a telephone on this coffee table.
6. ... light in the kitchen.
- Mother is at home.
7. ... plenty of knives in the drawer.
8. ... three rooms in our flat.
9. ... no place like home.
10. ... a water-colour and some prints on the walls of his room.

II. Add question-tags to the following statements.

1. There are two pencils on the table.
2. There is no central heating in your house.
3. There is no chute in your kitchen.
4. There are taps for cold and hot water in the bathroom.
5. There are no curtains on the windows in the bedroom.
6. She is planning to buy some new furniture.
7. There are a lot of knives, forks and spoons in the drawers of the sideboard.
9. There is a divan-bed in the left-hand corner.

III. Answer the following questions.

1. What conveniences are necessary in modern houses?
2. Which of these conveniences are there in your flat?
3. There is no central heating in your house, is there?
4. Is there a rubbish chute in your house? What is it used for?
5. Where is your refrigerator? What do you keep in it?
6. What do you use a vacuum-cleaner for?
7. Have you got a TV-set? Is it a colour one?
8. Is there a video in your house? How often do you watch it?
9. What is the difference between a tape recorder and a player?
10. Have you got a washing-machine? How often do you use it?
11. Is there a dishwasher in your kitchen? Would you like to have one?
12. Which is more important to have in the house: an electric fire or an electric mixer? Explain your choice.
13. Is there a gas or electric stove in your flat? Which of them do you prefer?
14. Have you got a telephone? What's your telephone number?
15. How often do you watch TV and listen to the radio?

IV. Complete the sentences with a preposition.

1. The radiator is ___ the window.
2. The wall unit is ___ the wall.
3. The desk is ___ the corner.
4. The table is ___ of the room.
5. The sofa is ___ of the table.
6. One of the chairs is ___ the sofa and the desk.
7. The picture is ___ the wall unit.
8. The wall unit is ___ the picture.
9. The table-cloth is ___ the table.
10. The lace curtain is ___ the window.
11. There are some flowers ___ the vase.
12. The cat is ___ the sofa ___ Suzie.
13. The DVD player is ___ the television.

14. There's a photo ___ the mirror.
 15. There aren't any pictures ___ the walls.

 16. There's a lamp ___ the sofa.
 17. There are some magazines ___ the rug ___ the sofa.
-

Under, against, in (2), to the right, between, over/above, below/under (2), at, on, next to, in front of, behind, in the middle

V. Answer the following questions.

1. What place are you from? Have you got a flat or a house? How many rooms are there in your flat? What floor is your flat on? Is it convenient to live on the ground floor? On the top floor? Is there a lift in your house?

2. What modern conveniences are there in your flat? Is there a chute for refuse? Have you got a gas or electric stove? Does it take much time to cook breakfast (to boil the kettle) on the gas stove? What furniture is there in the kitchen? Do you have your meals in the kitchen or in the dining-room?

3. Which is a large room in your flat? Whose room is this? Is it a living room? What is there in this room? Is there much furniture in this room? What is standing in the centre of the room? Are there any pictures on the walls? What is there on the floor?

4. You have a room of your own, haven't you? Is it warm and light? It is not very large, is it? What pieces of furniture are there in your room? Where do you keep your books? Is there a bookcase or a bookshelf in your room? There is a wardrobe in your room, isn't there? What colour are the curtains on your windows? What colour is the wallpaper in your room? Where do you sleep? Are there any arm-chairs in your room? Are you happy with your flat?

VI. Ask your friend:

- живет ли он в старом или новом доме;
- где находится его дом;
- как можно добраться до его дома;
- какая у него квартира;

- на каком она этаже;
- есть ли у него телефон;
- какой у него телевизор;
- какие программы он чаще всего смотрит по телевизору;
- как обставлена его гостиная (спальня, кабинет).

VII. Insert prepositions where necessary.

1. My sister is married. She has a family ... her own. They all live ... her husband's parents. They live ... Sadovaja Street. Their house is a five-storeyed building. Their flat is ... the third floor. There are all modern conveniences ... the flat.

2. There is not much furniture ... the drawing room. A square table is standing ... the middle ... the room. There are six chairs ... the table. ... the right-hand corner there is a small table ... a TV set ... it. ... it there is a piano, ... the opposite wall there is a sideboard where we keep dishes and glass-ware. There is a beautiful carpet ... the floor. ... the walls there are some pictures and my grandmother's portrait.

3. My friends have already moved ... a new flat. Now they live rather far ... the centre of ... the city. They live ... a ten-storeyed building. There is a lift ... the house. Their flat is ... the sixth storey.

VIII. Give English for the following words and expressions and use them in the story of your own.

В центре города, переехать в новую квартиру, обставить квартиру, много (мало) мебели, в правом углу, у противоположной стены, в прихожей, полки для посуды, шкаф для одежды, в середине комнаты, столик для телевизора, спальня, туалетный столик, вытирать пыль, подмести полы, прибраться в квартире.

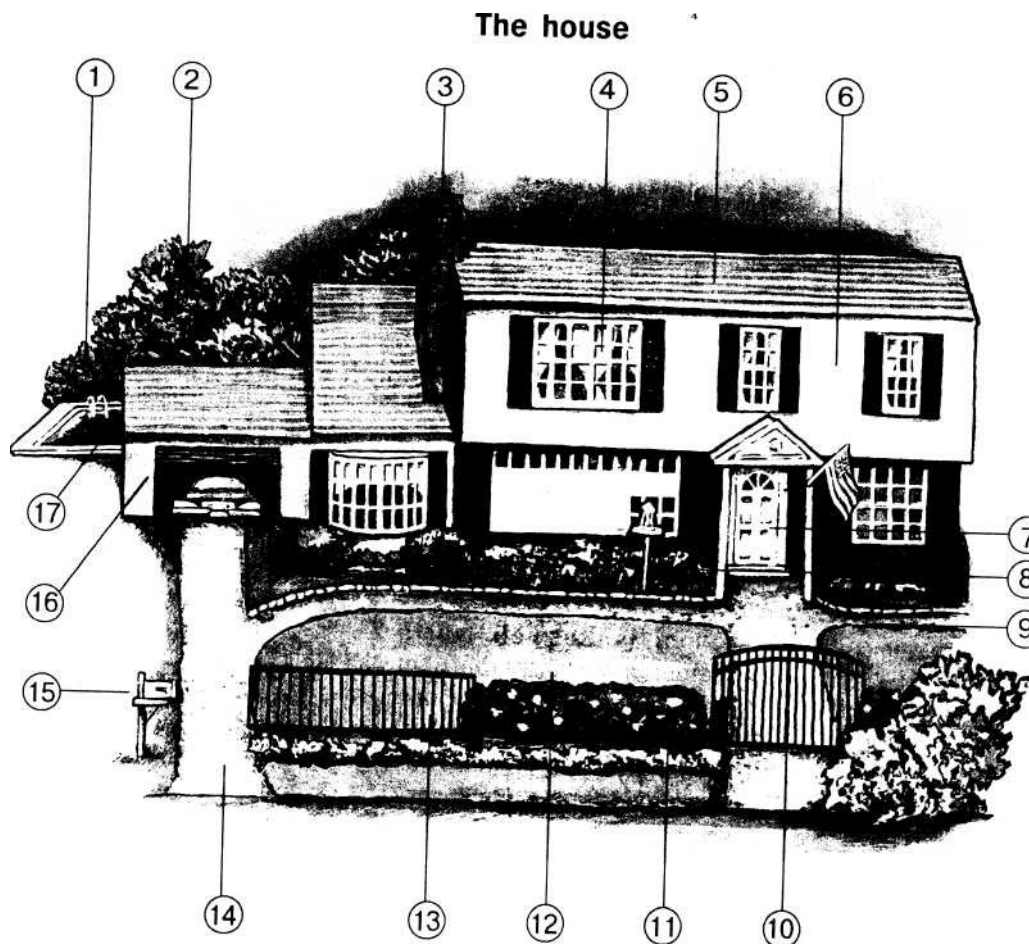
IX. Read and translate the text. Describe your own classroom.

Our classroom

Our classroom is on the fifth floor. It is not very large but rather cosy. It has two large windows, so it's very light here. There are three rows of desks in our classroom; each has 3-4 desks. One row of desks is in the middle of the room, the others are on the left and on the right of it. In front of the desks there is a teacher's table. The blackboard is just behind it. There's a piece of chalk and a duster on the

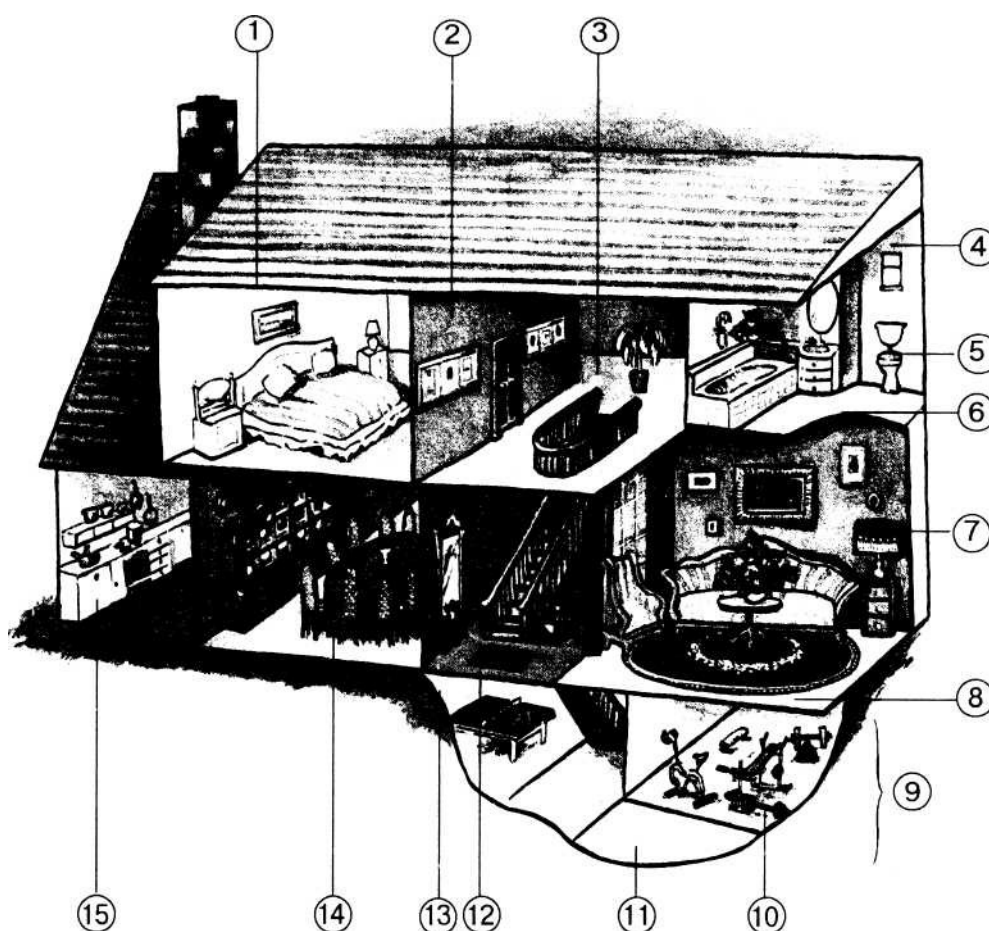
blackboard. On the walls there are some pictures. The pots with flowers stand on the window-sills.

X. Study the pictures, read the words below.



- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1) backyard – задний двор | 10) gate – ворота |
| 2) bird house – скворечник | 11) hedge – живая изгородь |
| 3) chimney – труба | 12) lawn – газон, лужайка |
| 4) window – окно | 13) fence – забор |
| 5) roof – крыша | 14) driveway – дорога, проезд |
| 6) wall – стена | 15) mailbox – почтовый ящик |
| 7) door – дверь | 16) garage – гараж |
| 8) garden – сад | 17) swimming pool – плавательный бассейн |
| 9) path – дорожка | |

In the house



1) bedroom – спальня

2) hall – коридор

3) upstairs – верхний этаж

4) ceiling – потолок

5) bathroom – ванная комната

6) floor – пол

7) living room – гостиная

8) downstairs – нижний этаж

9) basement/cellar – подвал

10) workout room – комната для спортивных тренировок

11) laundry room – прачечная

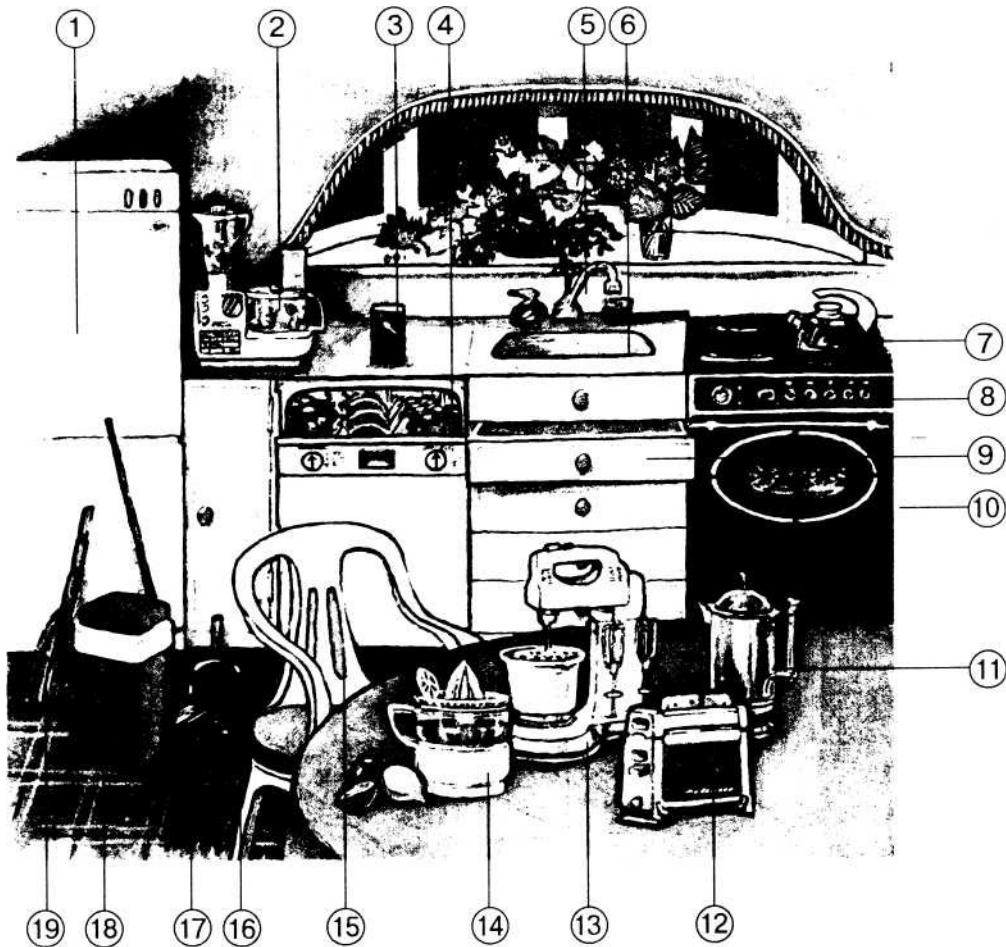
12) stairs – ступеньки

13) recreation room – комната отдыха

14) dining room – столовая

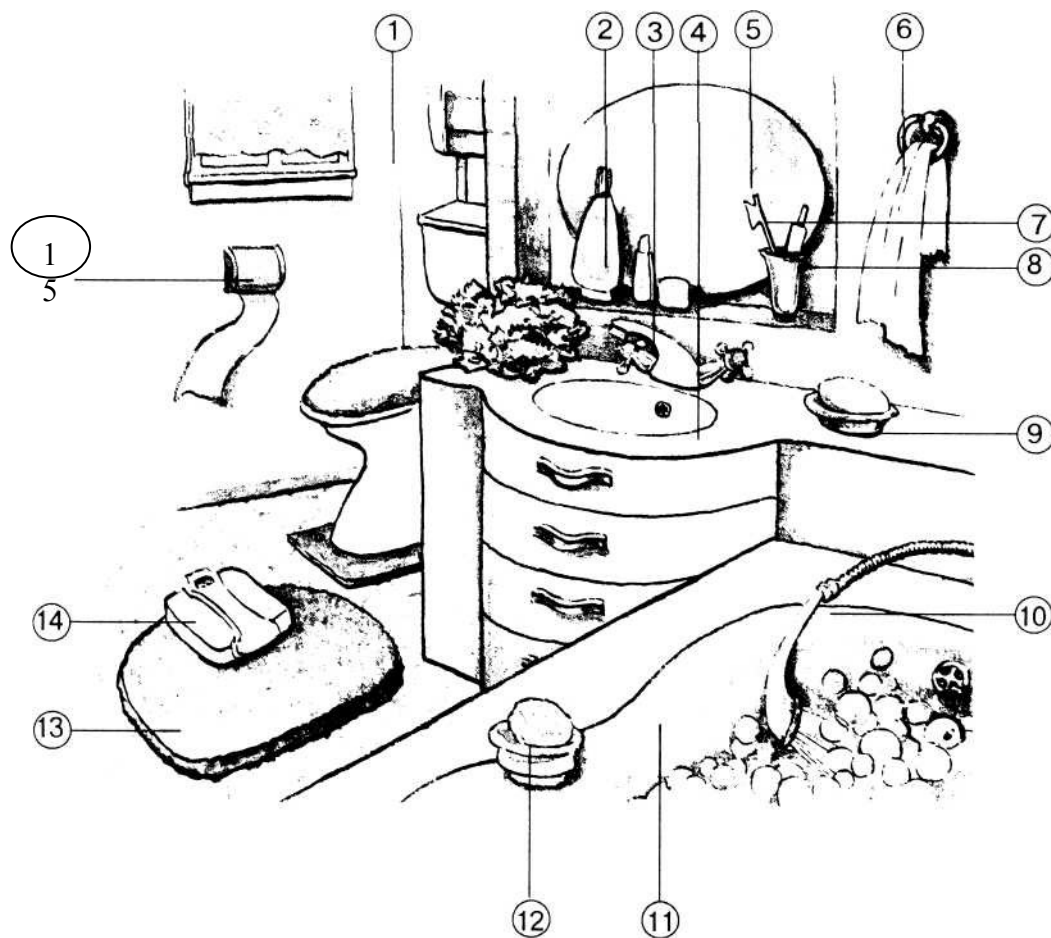
15) kitchen – кухня

The kitchen



- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1) fridge – холодильник | 10) oven – духовка |
| 2) food processor – кухонный комбайн | 11) coffeepot – кофейник |
| 3) electric can opener – электрический консервный нож | 12) toaster – тостер |
| 4) dishwasher – посудомойка | 13) mixer – миксер |
| 5) tap /faucet – кран | 14) juicer – соковыжималка |
| 6) sink – кухонная раковина | 15) stool – табуретка |
| 7) kettle – чайник | 16) dust pan – совок (для сора) |
| 8) stove – плита | 17) mop – швабра |
| 9) drawer – ящик (стола, комода) | 18) trash can – мусорное ведро |
| | 19) broom – метла, веник |

The bathroom



1) lavatory/toilet – уборная, туалет

2) shampoo – шампунь

3) tap – кран

4) sink – раковина

5) mirror – зеркало

6) towel – полотенце

7) toothbrush – зубная щетка

8) toothpaste – зубная паста

9) soap – мыло

10) shower – душ

11) bath – ванна

12) sponge – губка

13) bathmat – коврик для ванной

14) scale – весы

15) toilet paper – туалетная бумага

Learn all these words by heart and say what you have at your house, in your house, kitchen and bathroom.

XI. Translate these sentences into English.

1. Наш дом находится на улице Горького. Мы переехали туда два года тому назад. 2. У него двухкомнатная квартира на втором этаже. 3. На втором этаже все квартиры без балконов. 4. Все комнаты: гостиная, спальня и кабинет небольшие, но они уютно обставлены. 5. В гостиной находится сервант, угловой диван, цветной телевизор, два кресла и журнальный столик. 6. На столе стоит ваза с цветами. 7. Наша кухня – довольно большая. Там есть плита, холодильник, посудный шкаф, стол и несколько стульев. 8. В ванной находятся различные предметы туалета. 9. На стене в коридоре находится вешалка и зеркало. 10. Мы поддерживаем порядок в комнате.

XII. Read the dialogue. Imagine that you need to rent a room. Arrange your own conversation.

Students – A

Mrs. Parker – B

A: Good evening, Mrs. Parker. We would like to see the room you let.

B: Are you the students of the University?

A: Yes, we are. We are looking for a flat with all modern conveniences.

B: Then go and see my room. There are all necessary pieces of furniture in it. The room overlooks the city park and is not far from the University.

A: Your room is really nice and comfortable. But what about bed linen and can we use the refrigerator and the TV set?

B: Yes. This is included in the rent which is quite reasonable. You are to pay 1000 roubles each.

A: It isn't bad indeed. When can we move in?

B: Any time you like. The room is ready.

XIII. Learn these proverbs by heart and say how you understand them.

1. My house is my castle.

2. There is no place like home.

3. Men make houses, women make homes.

XIV. Translate the text and compare the house of an Englishman and that of Russian.

The House of an Englishman

Many families in London live in flats but most people live in their own houses in the suburbs. Most of London's suburban houses consist of two floors, the ground floor and the first floor. All in all there are six or seven rooms in the house.

On the ground floor there's a dining room, a sitting room, a kitchen and a hall. In the hall you can see a stand for hats, coats and umbrellas. A staircase leads from the hall to the landing on the first floor. On this floor there are four bedrooms, a bathroom and a lavatory. On the top of the roof there are three chimneys.

In front of the house they have a small garden, in which they grow flowers: roses, tulips and so on. At the back of the house there's a garden with a lawn and some fruit trees. There's also a vegetable garden where they grow all kinds of vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions and tomatoes.

At the side of the house there is a garage, where they can keep their car. The garden is enclosed by a fence, with a gate in it.

These questions will help you.

1. Where do Russian people usually live?
2. What rooms are there in Russian homes?
3. Is there any garden in front of our houses?
4. Where do Russian people keep their cars.

XV. Think of your favourite room. Draw a plan of it on a piece of paper.

Write down why you like it and some adjectives to describe it.

My favourite room is ...

I like it because it is ...

Talk about why you like the room.

My favourite room

My favourite room is our kitchen. Perhaps the kitchen is the most important room in many houses, but it is particularly so in our house because it's not only where we cook and eat but it's also the main meeting place for family and friends. I have so many happy memories of times spent there: special occasions such as house

comings or cooking Christmas dinner; troubled times, which lead to comforting cups of tea in the middle of the night; ordinary daily events such as making breakfast on dark cold winter mornings for cross sleepy children before sending them off to school, then sitting down to read the newspaper with a steaming hot mug of coffee. Whenever we have a party, people gravitate with their drinks to the kitchen. It always ends up the fullest and noisiest room in the house.

So what does special room look like? It's quite big, but not huge. It's big enough to have a good-sized rectangular table in the centre, which is the focal point of the room. There is a large window above the sink, which looks out onto two apple trees in the garden. The cooker is at one end, and above it is a wooden pulley, which is old-fashioned but very useful for drying clothes in wet weather. At the other end is a wall with a large notice-board, which tells the story of our lives, past, present, and future, in words and pictures: a school photo of Megan and Kate, a postcard from Auntie Nancy in Australia, the menu from a take-away Chinese restaurant, a wedding invitation for next Sunday. All our world is there for everybody to read!

The front door is seldom used in our house, only by strangers. All our friends use the back door, which means they come straight into the kitchen and join in whatever is happening there. The kettle goes on immediately and then we all sit round the table, drinking tea! Without doubt some of our happiest times of my life have been spent in our kitchen.

Write a similar description of your favourite room in about 250 words.

XVI. Read the text carefully.

My Friend's New Flat

I have my best friend Alex. We know each other for all our life. At first we studied at the same school, and then entered the same University. For some time we even rented the room together when we were at the University. But not long ago Alex was lucky to buy his own apartment. He worked and studied and had some savings. Besides, his parents decided to help him. So, he bought a flat of his own.

Last weekend Alex organized a housewarming party to celebrate this event with his friends. I decided to buy him a nice clock for his living room, because Alex

was often late for classes. Then I phoned him and asked for his new address and how I could get there. It turned out that his house was situated in a quiet side street not far from the bus stop. It was not in the centre, I would rather say it was in the suburbs, but the place was very nice. It was a nine-storeyed building with a supermarket on the ground floor. Besides, it had a big play ground in front of the house and a large green park behind.

Our flat was on the fourth floor. It had all modern conveniences such as central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water, and a chute to carry rubbish down.

There were two rooms – a living room and a bedroom, a kitchen, a bathroom and a hall in his flat.

The living-room was large and comfortable. There wasn't much furniture there as my friend didn't want it to be crowded. There was a nice thick carpet on the floor, a modern TV at the window with DVD under it, a music centre at the right wall, and a cosy corner sofa with easy armchairs opposite the TV. Besides, heavy curtains on the large window made the room cosy.

The bedroom was not as large as the living-room but also light. In this room there was a bed with a bedside-table. An alarm-clock and a small lamp with a yellow lamp-shade were on the table. In the left-hand corner there was a wardrobe with a big mirror. This room served Alex as a study too. It had a writing-desk with drawers to keep papers in. Above it there were some shelves with books, dictionaries and textbooks. Among them there were many English books in the original and in translation. A desk-armchair stood before the table. Alex had also a computer on the special computer desk in the right hand corner.

So I had to admit that Alex had a very comfortable flat for living with all necessary pieces of furniture and conveniences. He was a lucky man. I congratulated him and we spent a nice time that day.

And now say how you went to congratulate your friend with his new flat.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC «*BOOKS AND LIBRARIES*»

I'm fond of reading. In my opinion books are a source of emotional inspiration and romantic feelings. Usually I borrow books from the library, but I have a lot of them at home, too.

Literature means much in my life. It helps to form the character and the world outlook, to understand life better. I'm sure that a reader lives a richer life than a non-reader. The time spent on a good book is never wasted. Reading is a rewarding pastime. But some people think that the tempo of modern life is too fast to waste time on reading. They are sure that books start to lose their prestige and value. I disagree.

I enjoy books of different genres: love and detective stories, thrillers and historical novels, tales about famous people and the life of my contemporaries abroad. I'm a great lover of the English and American literature. Among my favourite writers are W. Shakespeare and Ch. Dickens, J. Galsworthy and A. Cronin, J. London and E. Hemingway to name only a few.

It's impossible to have all books you need at home and very often we have to go to the library especially if you are a student. There is a public library in every town and in every Institute for the needs of its students. Anyone may join the library and it costs nothing to borrow books. You may find millions of books, newspapers, manuscripts in every library.

Usually there is a reading room, a lending department and a reference department in every library. Deep silence reigns in the large reading rooms. There are tables and desks where you can sit and read the daily papers and the other important periodicals (the weeklies, the monthlies). It's not often that you can see a vacant place at these desks: a lot of people sit over their books, reading and making notes. At a lending department you may take three books at a time and keep them for a fortnight. If, at the end of the fortnight you haven't finished reading a book, you may renew it for another fortnight. At the college or university library students may take books for the whole academic year and return them after they pass exam. If a book you want is out you may ask the librarian to keep it for you when it is returned. The librarians know a

lot about literature. They can give you advice about literature and recommend you what books to take. In the reference department there are encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, and other books of reference on every possible subject. They are not for continuous reading. We consult them on occasion.

I can't imagine my life without reading. «Except a living man there is nothing more wonderful than a book», said one clever man. And I share his opinion. Books teach us what is right and what is wrong, to understand the world and people in it, mould our character and at the same time tell us exciting stories.

Topical Vocabulary

article – статья	lending department – абонемент
atlas – атлас	library – библиотека
books in the original – книги в оригинале	librarian – библиотекарь
books in translation – книги в переводе	magazine – журнал
books on art, history, linguistics – книги по искусству, истории, лингвистике	master of psychological analysis – мастер психологического анализа
books about nature, animals – книги о природе, животных	memoirs – мемуары
to borrow books – брать книги (в библиотеке)	newspaper – газета
to carry away – увлекать	novel – роман
collection of books – собрание книг	play – пьеса
to come out – выходить	poem – стихотворение
detective stories – детективные рассказы	the plot of a book – сюжет книги
dictionary – словарь	to be popular with – быть популярным среди
encyclopedia – энциклопедия	to publish – опубликовывать
to enjoy – наслаждаться	to read time and again – перечитывать время от времени
essay – реферат	reference library – научная библиотека
fable – басня	short story – рассказ
fiction books – художественные книги	science fiction books – книги по научной фантастике
to join a library – записаться в библиотеку	to be a success with – иметь успех среди
travel books – книги о путешествиях	to touch upon important problems – затрагивать важные проблемы
writers of yesterday (today) – авторы прошлого (современники)	

Dialogue

Ann: Good afternoon, Mary! What! Again you are reading?

Mary: Oh you, Ann! I was so absorbed in my book that I didn't hear you knock. Come in, please.

Ann: Whenever I come I always find you sitting deep in a book.

Mary: Well, I take great delight in books, you know.

Ann: And so do I. But the way you read, well, you are simply a bookworm, you are. What are you reading?

Mary: «Jane Eyre» by Bronte. Have you read it?

Ann: «Jane Eyre»? No, I don't think I have. Is it a good book?

Mary: Very. And moving too. Want to read it?

Ann: I should like to. Are you through with it?

Mary: Not yet. You may have it in two day's time, if you like. And what are you reading now?

Ann: A kind of a novel but it's just like milk-and-water. What's this?

Mary: That's Fred's book. One of those detective stories, you know.

Ann: How can he read such penny dreadfuls!

Mary: Well, he doesn't read – he simply skips through books. He has no patience whatsoever.

Ann: How do such books find their way into print, I wonder? And the way he handles the book!

Mary: Yes, I tell him time after time not to fold the pages.

Ann: Say, Mary, what's the name of that book over there?

Mary: «The Adventures of Tom Sawyer». That's Fred's book, too.

Ann: Can I have it for the time being?

Mary: I don't think Fred would mind. But haven't you ever read it before?

Ann: Yes, I have, but I'd like to re-read it. It was quite a time ago when I first read it, and besides its easy reading, and funny too.

Mary: Indeed it is.

Ann: What about going out for a walk?

Mary: With great pleasure. Let's go.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Is there a library at your Institute?
2. When did you join it?
3. How many books do you borrow at a time?
4. How long may you keep them?
5. What department lends them?
6. What are reference books?
7. On what occasions do you usually consult them?
8. Where can you read periodicals?
9. What monthly magazines can you read in the reading-room of the library?
10. Does it cost anything to borrow books from the library?
11. Which do you like better: novels or short stories? poems or fables? plays or essays?
12. What book are you reading now?
13. How many English books have you already read?

II. Ask your fellow students.

- ...if there is a public library in her (his) native town;
- ...what books one can borrow there;
- ...how often she goes to the library;
- ...if she always consults the librarian about what books to choose;
- ...what book she borrowed last;
- ...if she has already read and enjoyed it;
- ...what reference books she knows;
- ...what reference books she usually consults if she has to write a report;
- ...(an article, an essay);
- ...if she often consults dictionaries;
- ... where one can get information about science, art, outstanding people, etc;
- ...if she reads periodicals regularly;

- ...if she remembers any article which produced a great impression on her;
- ...if she likes to read in bed;
- ...what books she likes best of all;
- ...if she has a rich collection of books at home;
- ...how many books she buys monthly;
- ...what books her younger sister (brother) likes to read;
- ...what books she was fond of when she was a child.

III. Complete the following sentences.

1. If one wants to borrow books from the library
2. If you want to know the latest news
3. I'm especially fond of magazine *Cosmopolitan* because
4. I think it is very useful to consult
5. If you don't know what book to choose ask
6. The books by Chukovsky are very popular with the children because
7. The librarian advises
8. I think that the proverb "Choose an author as you choose a friend" is
9. In my opinion reading is
10. The best way to master a language is

IV. Explain the meaning of the following.

A weekly magazine, a playwright, a poet, a reference library, to renew a book»
 a microcopy, a thriller, a bestseller, a review, to read a book at a sitting, a headline, a
 title, a preface, a table of contents.

V. Insert prepositions or post-verbal adverbs where necessary. Reproduce the dialogue.

- I'm going to join ... the local library. Where is it, by the way?
- It is just ... the corner.
- How many books can we take... the library ... a time?
- Two or three. You may keep them ... a fortnight. But if you haven't finished reading them, you may renew them ... another fortnight.
- Is it possible to read or study ... the library without taking the book away?

– Yes, there is a reading-room there, and also a reference library for the use ... students or research workers.

– Is there a good choice ... books ... the library?

– Oh, yes, there is a large selection of books ... foreign languages. There is one bookshelf containing nothing but English classics. The nineteenth-century novelists are still very popular with the readers.

– What happens if the book you want is ... ?

– They can keep it ... you when it is returned.

VI. Read, translate and use in situations of your own.

1. It's the dullest book I've ever read. It makes one sleepy.

2. His books are always a great success. He is a great master of psychological analysis.

3. The plot of the story is very complicated and it carries you away.

4. I've greatly enjoyed the language of the book. It's very rich and expressive.

5. The characters of the book are vivid and real.

6. I've nothing against detective stories if they are good.

VII. Combine the author and the title of the book. According to the pattern.

Pattern: Oscar Wilde, *The Ideal Husband*

O. Wilde wrote the play *The Ideal Husband*.

The author of the play *The Ideal Husband* is O. Wilde.

Authors: William Shakespeare, George Gordon Byron, Luis Stevenson, Charles Dickens, John London, Mark Twain, John Galsworthy, Ernest Hemingway, Somerset Maugham, Iris Murdoch, Oscar Wilde, Bernard Shaw

Books: *The End of the Chapter*, *The Sun Also Rises*, *Of Human Bondage*, *Black Prince*, *Little Dorrit*, *The Treasure Ireland*, *Hamlet*, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, *Charles Harold*, *Pygmalion*.

VIII. Translate into English.

Недалеко от нашего дома находится районная библиотека. В библиотеке два больших зала: абонемент и читальный зал. Я регулярно посещаю читальный зал. Я люблю просматривать свежие (еженедельные и ежедневные) газеты,

читать интересные статьи в ежемесячных журналах. В нашем читальном зале много различных журналов. Я особенно люблю читать журнал «Иностранные языки в школе».

Я также постоянный посетитель абонемента. Я обычно меняю книги раз в две недели. Если книга, которую я хочу взять, выдана, я прошу библиотекаря оставить ее для меня, когда ее вернут. Библиотекари знают, что я люблю исторические и автобиографические (autobiographic) романы. Так как я изучаю английский язык, я стараюсь читать английские книги в подлиннике.

IX. Make up dialogues.

1. You've just become a student and want to join the library. Ask your fellow student who is a third-year student about the library, and how to join it.

2. You've come to join the library. Ask the librarian how you can do it, if you have to present any document, how many books you may borrow, etc.

3. You have to write an essay on Shakespeare. Ask the librarian what books you must consult and if they have them in stock.

X. Read the text. Make up questions to the text. Be ready to reproduce it.

Books and libraries

The Russian State Library in Moscow is one of the greatest libraries in the world. It has scores of reading halls and hundreds of kilometers of shelves full of books in more than 170 languages – and all of them are in constant circulation. Here we find millions of books, newspapers, manuscripts and a great number of rare priceless volumes which are the noteworthy treasures of the past. Here are the first Russian newspapers, published in the time of Peter I, and newspapers that are but a few hours old. And all this countless wealth is at the disposal of millions of readers. The pride and glory of a public library is not in the number of rare books it contains, but in the wide circulation of books among the people.

The library is not only for the use of Muscovites. If a reader from any place in Russia or from abroad needs a rare book he can't find elsewhere, he can send his order to Moscow through his local library. If a book is of special value, the library takes a microcopy and sends it to the reader. There are excellent catalogues and efficient librarians there.

The number of books in the library is growing every day. Three copies of each new book, magazine or newspaper are sent to the library, and a great number of publications arrive from abroad. Anyone may join a library, that is become a member, and it costs nothing to borrow books.

XI. Describe the picture.



XII. Speak on one of the topics.

1. My private collection of books.
2. Our faculty library.
3. Our local library.
4. The work of a librarian.
6. Joining a library.
7. Books of reference and their usage.

XIII. Speak on your favourite book according to the plan.

Plan for Presentation

1. Information about the author and the book from which the passage is taken.
– I would like to tell you a story ... written by He/she was well-known ...

The book is about ... who ...

The story I would like to speak about is written by We know that the author The book is devoted to ...

We've read a very unusual (thrilling, exaggerated, exiting, etc.) story by

It touches upon (deals with) the problems of...

2. General characteristics of the text (its slant, type of narration, etc.)
3. Introduction of the main character (appearance, characteristic features, the way he/she is presented in the text) and opening events.
4. Description of events as they appear in the extract. Pay attention to:

- a. the narration begins with ...;
- b. ... draws the reader's attention to ;
- c. ... makes the reader believe ...;
- d. ... serves to stress...;
- e. ... prepares the ground for...;
- f. the emotional state of character is revealed ...;
- g. the author's presentation of...; etc.;
5. The main idea of the story.
6. Your attitude towards the things described.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC
«ILLNESSES. MY LAST VISIT TO THE DOCTOR»

How I Once Got Ill

Everybody knows that health is above wealth. But from time to time the illness can break the defenses of our organism and it can give way to illness. There are different kinds of disease. Some of them are called infectious and can be passed by an infected person to a well person either directly or indirectly. Among such illnesses we can name the most common communicable disease – the cold. So far, scientists have identified more than 100 viruses capable of causing cold symptoms. For this reason, no vaccine exists to immunize against colds.

Some other diseases are not caused by disease-producing microorganism. They are called non-communicable. Among them are the most diseases of the heart, allergy and a lot of others.

A disease may last for a brief time or long time. It may be mild or severe. The treatment for different diseases differs too. Some diseases as common cold may go away after a few days without any treatment. Others require medical treatment to cure them. Some diseases may require a lifetime of medical supervision to manage them.

2 weeks ago I suddenly felt myself badly. I had a terrible headache, pain in my chest and throat, lack of appetite and fever. Besides I was constantly sneezing and coughing. These were the symptoms of common cold and I understood that I was ill.

I had to stay away from the Institute. I think it is the bad manner to go to a public place when you have a cold. So I had to consult the doctor. I made an appointment with him for 10 o'clock and went to the hospital. The doctor told me to strip to the waist and examined my chest. He asked me to breathe in deeply through the mouth. Fortunately I didn't have pneumonia. The doctor took my pulse and pressure. Then he told me to open my mouth and show him my tongue. I told him that I had a fever. He took my temperature. It was 38 C degrees. The doctor didn't like this. He told me to stay in bed for 3 days not to make things worse. He prescribed me some medicine to keep the fever down and some tonic to soften my cough. I went to the chemist's to have this tonic made up.

When I came home my nose was clogged up, my voice was hoarse and my face flushed. The medicine was to be taken three times a day before meals two table-spoonfuls each time. So I took it, had a cup of hot tea and went to bed. After two hours of sleeping I felt myself better. I decided to follow the doctor's advice correctly because I wanted to get well as soon as possible. After three days in bed I realized that I was able to start studying again. I think that every person must look after himself properly; he should always consult the doctor and follow his prescription.

Topical Vocabulary

to be (to have one's teeth, chest, heart)	to follow the doctor's advice – следовать советам доктора
X-rayed – делать рентгеновский снимок (зубов, легких, сердца)	to have smth. wrong with one's heart – иметь проблемы с сердцем, легкими
to be on sick leave – находиться на больничном листе	to test one's blood, to test smb's pressure, to treat smb. for a disease – делать анализ крови
to be as fit as a fiddle – быть здоровым	insomnia – бессонница
to breath in deeply – глубоко дышать	to keep to a diet; to follow a diet – придерживаться диеты
to catch a cold – заболеть простудой	to make an appointment with a doctor – следовать назначениям доктора
to check smb's heart, lungs – проверить сердце, легкие	remedy – лекарство
to complain of – жаловаться на	
to consult a doctor – консультироваться у доктора	
to cough – кашлять	

to die of – умереть от	running nose – насморк
to examine a patient (smb's throat) – исследовать пациента (его горло)	to sneeze – чихать
to fall ill with – заболеть чем-либо	surgery – хирургия
to feel sick – чувствовать недомогание	to take medicine (a spoonful of) – принимать лекарство
to feel smb's pulse – прослушивать пульс	treatment for smth. – лекарство от
flu – грипп	hoarse – хриплый

Dialogue 1

– Well, what's the matter with you, Mr. Walker?

– You'd better ask me what is not the matter with me, doctor. I seem to be suffering from all the illnesses imaginable: insomnia, headaches, backaches and pains in the stomach. To make things still worse, I have caught a cold, I have got a sore throat and I constantly sneeze and cough. To crown it all, I had an accident the other day, hurt my right shoulder, leg and knee, and nearly broke my neck. If I take a long walk, I get short of breath. In fact, I feel more dead than alive.

– I'm sorry to hear that. Anyhow, I hope things aren't as bad as you imagine. Let me examine you. Your heart, chest and lungs seem to be all right. Now open your mouth and show me your tongue. Now breathe in deeply, through the nose... There doesn't seem anything radically wrong with you, but it's quite clear that you're run down, and if you don't take care of yourself, you may have a nervous breakdown and have to go to the hospital. I advise you, first of all, to stop worrying. Take a long rest, have regular meals, keep to a diet of salads and fruit, and very little meat. Keep off alcohol. If possible, give up smoking, at least for a time. Have this tonic made up and take two tablespoonfuls three times a day before meals. If you do this, I can promise you full recovery within two or three months.

– And if I don't, doctor?

– Then you'd better make your will, if you haven't yet done so.

– I see. Well, thank you, doctor. I shall have to think it over and decide which is the lesser evil: to follow this advice or prepare for a better world.

Dialogue 2

Natasha: What's the matter?

Nicolai: I don't feel well. I feel ill.

Natasha: You don't look well. Have you got a temperature?

Nicolai: I don't know. I've got a bad headache.

Natasha: Your head feels hot. Let me take your temperature.

Natasha: Your temperature's normal.

Nicolai: I feel terrible. I've got pneumonia!

Natasha: Oh, sure. In Brighton? It's probably too much sun. Go and lie down.

I'll call the doctor.

Nicolai: Hello, Doctor.

Doctor: Hello. What's the matter?

Nicolai: I don't feel well. I've got a headache and I've got a pain in my chest.

Doctor: O.K. Open your mouth. Say 'Ah'.

Nicolai: Ah!

Doctor: O.K. Let me take your temperature. Where do you work, Nicolai?

Nicolai: Mmm.

Doctor: O.K. You've got a temperature. Open your shirt. Let me listen to your chest.

Nicolai: Oh!

Doctor: What's the matter? Does it hurt?

Nicolai: No, it's cold.

Doctor: Sorry. O.K. Nicolai. You've got a flu.

Nicolai: In Brighton!

Doctor: Sure. People often get flu in Brighton. Stay in bed for a few days. I'll give you a prescription. Take this to the chemist's. Take two pills every four hours. Four times a day.

Nicolai: Thank you, Doctor.

Memory Work

For every evil under the sun
There is a remedy, or there is none.
If there be one, try to find it.
If there be none, never mind it.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. When do people most often fall with the flu?
2. Have you ever fallen ill with the flu? Did you have a headache when you were ill with the flu?
3. What is the best remedy for a headache (cough, sore throat, cold)?
4. How does one usually feel when he has a cold?
5. Do you run a high temperature when you are ill?
6. In what way does the doctor usually examine his patient?
7. Do you lose appetite when you are not quite well?
8. Where do we have our prescriptions made?
9. Do you always keep to bed when you are unwell?

II. What will you answer if the doctor asks you:

1. What's the trouble?
2. When did you feel bad?
3. When did you consult the doctor last?
4. Where do you have pains?
5. What do you complain of?
6. Do you smoke much?
7. When did you start coughing so badly?

III. Give English equivalents of the Russian words in brackets.

1. What is the trouble? – I have a (боль) in my chest and rather a bad cough that I can't (избавиться). Are you doing anything for it? – I just drink hot milk with honey (мед). It is (лучшее средство) for it.

2. The doctor (осмотрел) the patient. He (пощупал) his pulse and (прослушал) his heart and chest. He (прописал) him some medicine to be taken before meals.

3. The doctor was sure that a month's rest in the mountains would (принесет) my brother (огромную пользу). And indeed when he returned from the sanatorium he felt (в добром здравии и хорошем настроении).

4. When she (заболела) pneumonia last year she had to (пролежать в постели) for over three weeks.

5. You (очень простудилась). You must (полежать в постели) and in a day or two you will recover.

6. You (поправились). What do you weigh now?

7. Why is she looking so (плохо) today? – Is she? I thought she was looking only (усталой).

8. I'm sure you feel (здоровым) after your two months' rest. – Indeed, I feel very (хорошо).

IV. Complete the sentences.

1. On Saturday I went out without my warm coat on and now ...

2. The doctor took the patient's temperature and said ...

3. When she came home she complained of a headache and her mother ...

4. The best remedy for it is ...

5. When I have a headache ...

6. If you follow the doctor's instructions you'll ...

7. She looks very thin ...

8. You must give up smoking ...

9. She looks a picture of health ...

V. Insert prepositions or post-verbal adverbs where necessary.

1. Take these tablets ... your cough to be ... the safe side. Otherwise you may fall ill ... flu. It's strange that you can't get rid ... it ... such a long time.

2. He is ill ... quinsy ... a very severe form. He has been keeping ... his bed ... a fortnight already and is sure to stay ... bed ... another week.

3. The doctor gave him a sick-note because he has a very serious complication ... his heart ... quinsy.

4. As you are subject ... colds you must start hardening yourself (закаляться). It is the best remedy ... it.

5. I see you are constantly suffering ... your liver (печень).

6. If you complain ... an earache, go and have this prescription made up ... the chemist's.

7. I feel I'm aching all ... and running a temperature. I think we must call ... a doctor.

8. If you don't want to put ... weight, stop eating so much bread and pastry. Cut it ... to the minimum.

10. Well, Julian, your temperature isn't much above normal. Nothing to worry ..., but I think you had better go ... bed at once. A little rest will do you a world ... good. You've been overdoing things lately, and if it is a touch of flu, it may develop ... something serious.

VI. Learn the dialogue and dramatize it in class.

A Touch of 'Flu

Mrs B.: What's the matter, Ellen, a headache?

Ellen: Yes, rather. I've been feeling poorly ... two days now, and I woke a sore throat this morning.

Mike: Shall I fetch you a couple ... aspirins?

Ellen: No, thank you. I've been taking aspirin all the time and it doesn't help me much.

Mrs B.: As a matter of fact I'm feeling rather run myself. Perhaps we've got a touch ... 'flu. It generally begins ... a headache and a sore throat.

Mrs B.: I'm afraid that's what it is.

Mike: No wonder, with so much 'flu about

Mrs B.: Exactly. Well, the first thing to do is to take your temperature. Mike, fetch a thermometer, will you?

Mike: Certainly, Mum, it's ... the medical chest (аптечка), isn't it?

Mrs B.: Probably, but if it isn't there look ... it ... my top right-hand drawer.

Mike: All right.

Ellen: Mummy, I think I'd better go ... my room and lie ... I'm afraid I don't feel well at all.

Mrs B.: Poor dear, of course. Off ... bed with you and I'll come ... you presently.

VII. Translate into English.

1. У меня болит горло, и я сильно кашляю. – Вы что-нибудь принимали? – Вечером я выпила стакан горячего молока с маслом и медом. Но это не очень помогает, наверное, придется обратиться к врачу.

2. Если у тебя температура, выпей таблетку аспирина. И полежи-ка ты сегодня в постели. Я позвоню Анне и скажу, что ты неважно себя чувствуешь и в институт сегодня не пойдешь.

3. Что сказал тебе врач? – Он сказал, что у меня проблемы с горлом, надо принять лекарство.

4. Он жалуется, что у него болит желудок. Я думаю, ему надо обратиться к врачу.

5. Не купите ли вы для меня лекарство в аптеке? – С удовольствием. Где рецепт? – Вот он.

6. Хотя мне и нездоровится, я не стану принимать лекарство, так как терпеть не могу (can't stand) всякие порошки, капли, микстуры. Я просто не буду выходить на улицу несколько дней.

7. Что с вами? Вы похудели. – Ничего серьезного, я просто устал. Я много работаю и мало сплю. Через неделю я поеду в санаторий и отдохну. – Это как раз то, что вам нужно. Я уверен, что месяц отдыха принесет вам большую пользу, и вы будете снова прекрасно себя чувствовать.

VIII. Compose your own dialogues on the topic.

1. A doctor is talking to a patient. He is trying to find out what is wrong. The patient is describing some of the symptoms. 2. Someone in your family is very ill. Ring the doctor for advice. Describe the patient's symptoms. 3. Two patients are

waiting for the doctor to receive them. They are talking about what is troubling them.

IX. Read the text. Translate it.

In Britain people register with a general practitioner (GP) or family doctor. Some GP's work on their own, but many work in groups with other doctors. GPs look after people when they are ill. They take care of their patients, diagnose illnesses, give advice and prescribe medicines.

In Britain The National Health Service is free, patients do not pay to visit their GP. However, they usually pay for medicine. The GP gives the patient a prescription. The patient takes the prescription to the chemist's. The chemist gives the medicine to the patient. Many GPs have nurses. Nurses often work with GPs. They give injections and do blood tests.

Agree or disagree with these statements:

1. A GP is a family doctor.
2. Most GPs work on their own.
3. People pay to visit their GP.
4. People don't pay anything for their medicines.
5. Nurses often work with GPs.

Speak on the medical service in Russia.

X. Read and translate the text; retell it in the form of a dialogue:

a) between John and his mother; b) between Dr Dixon and John.

On Monday John came home in the evening looking pale and tired. He told Mother that he had felt terrible all day. First of all he had a headache since about ten o'clock. He tried taking a couple of aspirins but they didn't have any effect. He had also a cough for several days and now his chest felt painful. He couldn't remember feeling as bad as this. He didn't want to do anything – all he wanted to do was to go to bed, and this he did. Mother felt his forehead – it felt hot as if he had got a temperature. She thought he had caught flu, so she went into the kitchen and made him a warm drink. When it was ready, she brought it in to him but John was asleep. She put an extra blanket on the bed. John's breathing was heavy and his face was flushed. She

couldn't remember that she ever saw him looking as ill as this. She remembered that he had forgotten to take his overcoat with him that morning although the weather had been cold and windy.

The next morning John was no better. Mother rang up the doctor and asked him to call at the flat. At a quarter past twelve there was a ring at the doorbell. It was Dr Dixon, the local G. P. The first thing the doctor did was to stick his thermometer under John's tongue. When he took it out, he exclaimed, «You've got quite a temperature there. Now let's examine your chest». Dr Dixon produced his stethoscope from his bag and started listening to John's breathing. Finally he said, «I'm afraid you might be suffering from pneumonia. You'd better go into hospital».

XI. Read and translate the text.

The health care system lays still more emphasis on the prevention of ill health, for it is easier to avert a disease than to cure it. It is planned to extend the network of preventive treatment centres and build more general and specialised hospitals, clinics, and diagnostic centres. Many new hospitals and outpatient clinics are to be built in rural areas. It is planned to continue expanding the network of health-resort facilities, including health-building centres for parents and children, and preventive treatment centres operated by enterprises.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC
«PLANS FOR THE SUMMER VACATIONS»

Summer is a great season for having rest. It's just the time when you can forget about the troubles and problems that have been bothering you all the year round. Even the weather is at your side. It is bright, colourful and it says: «Look around! You see how beautiful the world is! What a shame to sit in the office and shuffle your papers. Come into the world! Enjoy it! You have worked enough!» People try to take rest exactly in summer. And of course, students have a great opportunity to refresh the energy and clear their minds.

The way of spending the holiday may vary. The young people who like active rhythm of life usually prefer active holidays. They are sick and tired of sitting in the stuff classrooms over dusty textbooks looking for the answers to all these questions

that their teachers give them at every seminar. They want to get free and go somewhere far away. Some of them prefer to go to the seaside. It's not so expensive when you are a student. You don't need to buy tickets as you can get there hitch-hiking and you don't need expensive suits in the hotels as you can put up a tent and live there right on the beach. You can swim and sunbathe and eat tropical fruit whenever you like and prepare food on the fire. It's great. But if you like comfort and luxury, you can reserve the place in one of the hotels. It costs much and everything is included.

There is another way of spending the active vacations. If you are a curious person and eager to know more about the world you live in you will certainly prefer to go sightseeing instead of lazy lying in the sun. Modern life can offer you different opportunities. If you have money you can go abroad and get to know about other people and their culture, the way they live and rest. You can go around our own country because it's big and full of mysterious places, prehistoric and modern. You can take an organized tourist route or go there on your own to investigate everything yourself.

But if you are passive or tired of hurrying all the time you can go to the rest house – the perfect place for a quiet holiday. There you can relax and sleep as long as you want. There's no obligatory programme for you and you may choose what to do: to stay in your room or walk in the picturesque surroundings. As usual, such places offer some medical help to restore your force and energy and you may use it if you want. There are a lot of people there but it's up to you whether to know new friends or just to enjoy free time alone.

You see, there are different ways of spending summer holidays. It depends on your taste and preferences. But its main aim is to help you to relax and get ready for the next period of productive and successful work. They say: «The way you rest, the way you work».

Topical vocabulary

leisure – досуг	pastime – приятное времяпрепровождение
spare time – свободное время	ние
go out – выходить	to go on holiday – уезжать в отпуск
stay-at-home – оставаться дома	to have/make a journey, trip, outing, sight-seeing tour – уезжать в путешествие
favourite occupation – любимое занятие	to go to a discotheque – ходить на дискотеку
to entertain – развлекаться	to spend an evening out – проводить вечер вне дома
entertainment – развлечение	to throw a party – устроить вечеринку
to enjoy oneself – хорошо проводить время	
to relax – отдыхать	
to feel lazy – чувствовать лень	

Dialogue

Nicolai: Next weekend is a holiday. What would you like to do?

Natasha: We could stay here in Brighton.

Nicolai: I'm bored with Brighton.

Natasha: We could go and see my aunt in London.

Nicolai: No, we'll have to meet all her neighbours. I want to relax.

Natasha: OK. Why don't we go away for the weekend?

Nicolai: All the flights will be busy. We'll have to wait for hours at the airport.

And I hate flying.

Natasha: We could stay at home.

Nicolai: Oh no!

Natasha: Why do I have to do all suggestions? Why don't you think of something?

Nicolai: Why don't we go to Dieppe?

Natasha: In France?

Nicolai: Why not? I've never been there. We could go by hovercraft. We could do some shopping. We could find a good French restaurant. I love eating.

Natasha: And I love shopping. Good idea. Let's do that.

Vocabulary and Speech Exercises

I. Andrea Schatzmann, an exchange student from Switzerland is going to spend a month in San Francisco. Say what she will do there.

1. Andrea Schatzmann, an exchange student from Switzerland, (to live) with the Connor family in San Francisco. She (to get) up at 7 a.m. and (to take) a shower. She (not to have) breakfast. At half past seven she (to catch) the bus. Her first class (to start) at a quarter past eight. She (to have) lunch at 12 o'clock in the cafeteria. The cafeteria food (to be) OK and it (to be) cheap too. Her afternoon classes (to be) from 1.15 till 3.00, so she (to be) at the University all day. She (to have) dinner with the Connors at about 8.00. On Saturdays she (to have) lunch at the restaurant. Once a week, usually on Sunday mornings, she (to go) swimming. A few friends usually (to go) along, too. One of her friends has got a car, so he (to pick) them up and then he (to drive) them home. After swimming they often (to go) out for a pizza. On Saturday evenings she sometimes (to go) out with friends to a party or maybe to a concert. Sometimes she (to invite) friends to her house and they (to listen) to music and (to talk). Mr. and Mrs. Connor often (to take) them for a camping weekend to the seaside or to the mountains. From time to time she (to call) her family in Switzerland. They never (to talk) for very long because it (to be) expensive. She (to call) on Sundays because it (to be) cheaper then.

2. What time Andrea (to get) up? 3. When she (to catch) the bus? 4. She (to take) a shower in the morning? 5. She (to go) home for lunch? 6. When she (to go) swimming? 7. How she (to get) to the pool? 8. What she (to do) on Saturday evenings?

II. Complete the following sentences using the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite.

1. If you travel by car to the Crimea ... 2. I should like to accompany you in case ... 3. You will enjoy yourself if you ... 4. I am not quite sure if 5. I under-

stand you are going to stay at home till ... 6. We'd better stay at home if 7. He must join us tomorrow; ask him when 8. I'm afraid I shan't be able to join you before

III. Make up your own plans for the next week-end and discuss them with your partner.

IV. Study the instructions for writing a letter in English.

Step 1: Put your address in the top right-hand corner of the letter. Don't write your name.

Step 2: Write the date under your address. Leave a space between your address and the date. There are different ways of writing the date:

May, 11 2006

11th May 2006

11 May 2006

5/11/2006 (Americans write the month first)

Step 3: Put a comma after the greeting.

Dear Joey,

Step 4: Start the letter with a greeting. Begin with a capital letter.

Hi, Joey! How are you?

I'm sorry I haven't written ...

Thank you for your letter ...

Step 5: End the letter like this:

Please write me soon.

I hope to hear from you soon.

Best regards to your family.

Step 6: Sign the letter.

Love (with close friends and family).

Then you could send some kisses:

Best wishes.

Sincerely and Yours sincerely (are used in more formal letters).

A comma is usually placed after these expressions:

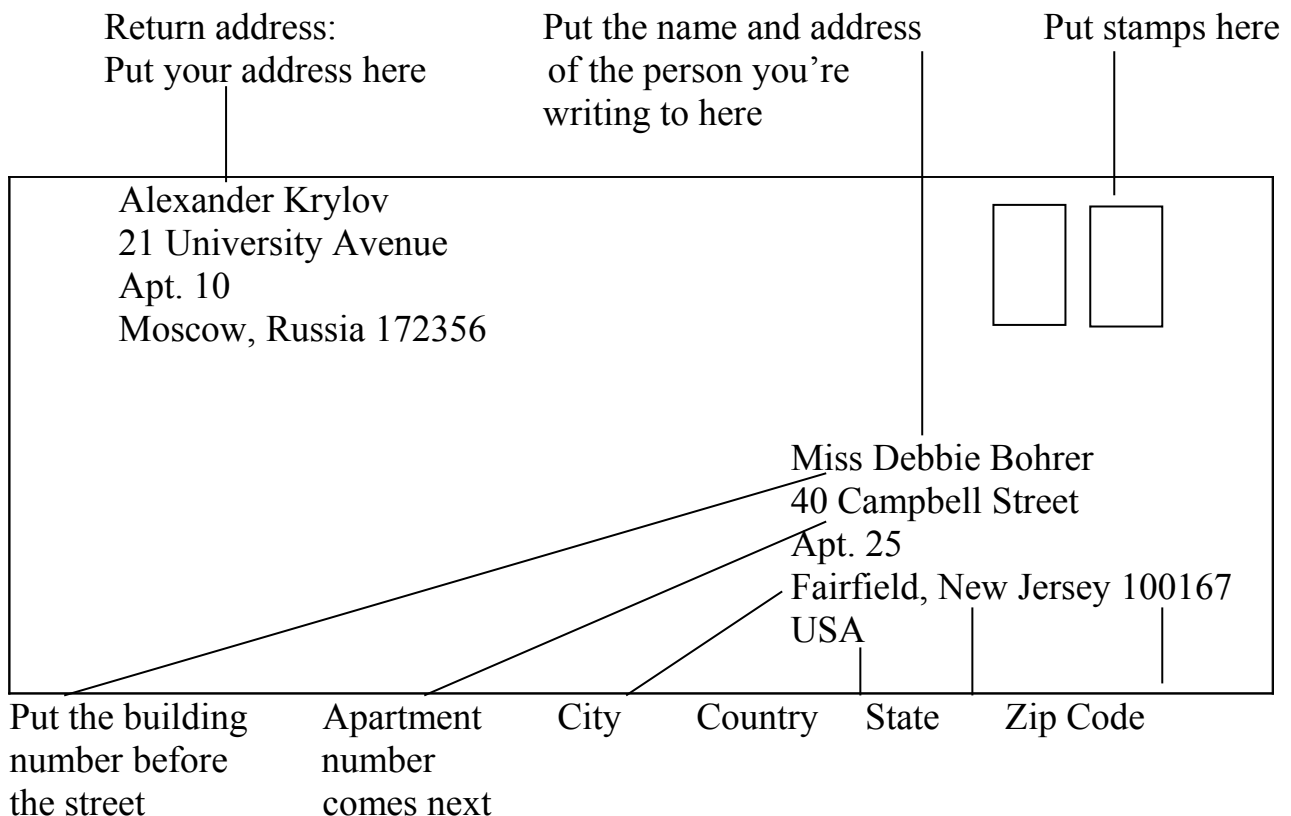
Your friend,

Step 7: If you use a computer or typewriter, don't forget to sign your name in your own writing.

Alex

23 Oak Street Roswell, Georgia May 11, 2006
Dear Joey,
Hi! How are you? I arrived safely in San Francisco.
I'm staying in a very nice hotel. I will spend two weeks here.
I am looking forward to seeing you when you are free.
Please write me soon.
Your friend , Alex

How to address an envelope



V. Read the letter written by a student.

30 Linnaen Street
Cambridge
Boston
USA

14th May

Dear Claude,

How are you? It was very kind of you taking me to airport by your car and I'm very grateful. There I met one of my friends and we enjoyed very much talking together. Now I'm studying English again in America.

When I arrived in Rio all the family was there to take me including the dog. We talked for hours. But I miss you and the other students of the school in England and I want to come back there.

If Laura comes back this term, tell her to write to me. Give my best wishes to our teacher too.

Please write to me at my address above.

Yours with affection,

Pedro

P.S. Why don't you come to Boston to see me? I'm going to stay here until 2nd July and then return to Brazil.

VI. Write the answer to Pedro and tell him about the news at the University and your plans for summer holidays.

VII. Read the Nancy's letter of application to Worldwatch. Mind the peculiarities of a formal letter.

17 Hillside Rd
Chesswood Herts.
WD3 5LB
Tel 01923 284171
Fax 01923 286622

Thursday 17 January

David Benton
WorldWatch UK Ltd
357 Ferry Rd
Basingstoke RG2 5HP

Dear Mr. Benton,

I saw your advertisement for a Business Journalist in today's Guardian newspaper. I am very interested in the job and I think that I have many of the necessary skills. I have studied politics and modern languages at Oxford University. I am a specialist in French, German and Spanish. I have gone widely around Europe and South America, and I have worked as a business journalist for the BBC corporation the last five years.

I enclose a copy of my curriculum vitae. I look forward to hearing from you soon. Please let me know if you need more information.

Yours sincerely

Nancy Mann

Nancy Mann

- In what other ways can you begin and end formal letters?
- In what ways can you begin and end informal letters?
- Where is Nancy's address written?
- Where is the address of the company she's writing to?
- In what other way can you write the date?
- Where does Nancy sign her name? Where does she print her name?
- There are three paragraphs. What is the aim of each one?

Write a letter of application for the following job in the Daily News.

VIII. Arrange the parts of the official letter in the right order.

Food machines/

- James Sawyer, Sales Manager, Electro Ltd, Perry Road Estate, Oxbridge

UN54 42KF

6 Pine Estate, Bedford Road, Bristol, UB28 12BP;

- 6 Pine Estate, Bedford Road, Bristol, UB28 12BP

Telephone 9036 174369 Fax 9036 36924 6 August;

- Dear Mr. Sawyer,
- I look forward to hearing from you

Yours sincerely,

Simon Tramp,

Sales Manager;

• Thank you for your letter. I am afraid that we have a problem with your order. Unfortunately, the manufacturers of the part you wish to order have advertised us that they cannot supply it until November. Would you prefer us to supply a substitute, or would you rather wait until the original parts are again available?

IX. Study the envelope.

New Jersey Power Company 5695 South 23 Road (1) Ridgefield, (2) NJ 08887 (3) Mr. Frederick Wolf Director of Marketing (4) Smith Printing Company 590 (5) Sixth Avenue Milwaukee, (6) WI 53 216

Say what is meant under these numbers.

- the town the letter comes from
- the ZIP Code in the return address
- the street name in the mailing address
- the ZIP Code in the mailing address
- the addressee
- the addressee's company name

X. Say what kind of official letter is the following.

We are a large record store in the centre of Manchester and would like to know more about the CDs and DVDs you advertised in last month's edition of *Hi Fi*. Could you tell us if the products are leading brand names, or made by small independent companies, and if they would be suitable for recording classical music, games and video?

We would appreciate it if you send us some samples.

- Memo
- CV
- Letter of inquiry / request
- Contract

XI. Choose the necessary words and *вставьте* them in the official note.

To : Secretarial Supervisor

(1) ____ : Clair McElroy

(2) ____ : Demonstration of new office equipment

The (3) ____ of Smart Equipment will visit us on 28 April to demonstrate their new computer and fax-machine which you are sure to be interested in.

Please arrange the time to meet him so that all your staff could be present.

(4) ____

- C.M.
- From
- Subject
- Sales Manager

XII. Put the right variant into the blanks.

Dear Mr. Green,

Further to our telephone 1 I am writing to confirm that the Managing Director of KNOT Ltd Mr. Brite is 2 in Deli on 2 May at 9.30 a. m. on East Air-

lines flight EA 767. I would be grateful if you could 3 a single room for him for four nights in a first-class hotel near his office. Besides, I will be glad to have 4 of their charges. Please let me know about the arrangement of Mr. Brite's visit in more details.

Sally Night

Head of Administration

- arriving;
- details;
- conversation;
- book.

XIII. Read the text and make up 10 questions to it.

The Use of Leisure

By the way in which a man uses his leisure his character can be told – more surely in all probability than by the way he does his work. For most men work is necessity in order to gain a living. Vast numbers of men are not able to choose what work they would do, but have been forced by economic necessity to take the first job that came their way. But in their leisure time they do what they really want to do and their real selves are reflected in their actions.

Some people are completely passive during leisure hours. If such people go out they go to some place of entertainment where no effort is required by them, a cinema or a dancing hall, and if the latter, they do not dance but simply sit and watch others dancing.

A different type of person hurries home from work full of eagerness to begin on some scheme which he has been planning for his leisure time. Perhaps his hobby is carpentry or model engineering, or gardening, or he might wish to write, or to study some subject in which he is interested. This is the creative type of character. For him, his leisure hours are full of promise and he can look back on them with satisfaction when he reviews what he has achieved in them.

Leisure should be refreshment; it should send a man out with fresh spirits to battle with the problems of life. Sometimes this freshness comes not from doing anything, but by filling one's mind with the fresh springs of beauty. A man gets full value from his leisure by contemplating nature, listening to music, or reading noble books. By this sort of occupation he may not have made anything that he can show, but he has none the less recreated his own source of inspiration and made his own mind a richer and fuller treasure house. This is the true use of leisure.

Say what kind of person you are. How would you prefer to spend your free time?

XIV. Be ready to speak on one of these topics:

1. Your plans for summer vacations.
2. What would you prefer: to go to a holiday centre, seaside, do sightseeing?
3. Why aren't you going to the sea-side this year?
4. A holiday out of the town.
5. Seaside is the best place to rest.

XV. Read the text about spending holidays in Britain and say which of the ways of holiday making mentioned in the text appeal to you most and why:

Whether they have a boat or not, most British families like to spend some time at the seaside in the summer. The beaches get very crowded in hot weather. Groups of people go on organized outings to popular resorts like Brighton or Blackpool. Coaches full of pensioners or factory or office workers drive to the coast for a day out.

If the sea is warm enough they can go for a swim. Or they may prefer to take off their shoes and socks and paddle in the shallow water. Holiday-makers bring a picnic lunch with them, and they can buy ice-cream from the ice-cream van, tea from the refreshment kiosk and drinks at the pubs. It may rain but the British are used to changeable weather. The family can always sit in the car, or find the nearest amusement arcade, or simply turn round and go home.

Not everybody in Britain is interested in sport or in outings. A minority is interested in going to the theatre, to the cinema, to concerts, to the opera. But this kind

of entertainment is getting expensive. A specially British activity, which may count as cultural entertainment, is attendance at day and evening classes in Adult Institutes and Colleges of Further Education. Some people may go to practical classes like dressmaking or car maintenance but many go for pleasure to do pottery or ballet dancing, to learn how to arrange flowers artistically, or to learn a foreign language. Others enjoy listening to lectures and discussing subjects like philosophy.

In general there is not much difference between the British and other nationalities in the way they react to «culture»: it depends on personal taste.

– Make 10 questions about the text; let your fellow students answer them.

– Suppose one of your students has just come back from Britain.

Ask him or her about how the British spend their holidays.

Редактор
К. А. Писаренко

Технический редактор
Г. А. Чумак

Подписано в печать 14.04.2008 г.
Формат 60x84 1/16. Усл. печ. 4,3.
Тираж ____ экз. Заказ _____.

**Издательство Орского гуманитарно-технологического института
(филиала) Государственного образовательного учреждения
высшего профессионального образования
«Оренбургский государственный университет»**

462403, г. Орск Оренбургской обл., пр. Мира, 15 А