

# **English for Professional Communication**

## **Chemical Science**

### **Part I**

**ФГБОУ ВО «Саратовский национальный исследовательский  
государственный университет имени Н.Г. Чернышевского»**

**English for Professional Communication**

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**Part I**

Английский язык для студентов I курса института химии направлений  
подготовки 04.03.01 «Химия» и 18.03.01 «Химическая технология»

Часть I

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коммуникации

**Смирнова Н.Ю.**

Английский язык для студентов I курса института химии направлений подготовки 04.03.01 «Химия» и 18.03.01 «Химическая технология» (Часть I).  
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Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов I курса института химии направлений подготовки 04.03.01 «Химия» и 18.03.01 «Химическая технология». Текстовый материал носит информативный характер и служит основой для создания запаса активного вокабуляра, совершенствования навыков чтения и говорения. Речевые упражнения служат активизации изучаемых лексико-грамматических моделей в различных ситуациях, максимально приближенных к реальным.

## ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Настоящее учебное пособие предназначено для студентов I курса института химии направлений подготовки 04.03.01 «Химия» и 18.03.01 «Химическая технология». Основной целью написания пособия мы ставили формирование у студентов способности к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на английском языке для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия.

Пособие состоит из пяти разделов. Каждый раздел содержит основной текст по теме, сопровождающийся вокабуляром. Текстовый материал носит информативный характер и служит основой для создания запаса активной лексики, совершенствования навыков чтения и говорения. Далее следуют грамматические, фонетические и лексические упражнения для активизации изучаемых лексико-грамматических моделей в различных ситуациях, максимально приближенных к реальным. В конце каждого раздела находятся дополнительные тексты по теме для самостоятельной работы.

Пособие может быть использовано как для аудиторной работы, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

Приведенные в настоящем пособии материалы могут быть использованы студентами других направлений подготовки, в том случае, если рабочие программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский язык)» в рамках этих направлений предполагают освоение тематики по направлению «Химия».

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## UNIT 1

### MY FAMILY

#### ***Read the text.***

Let me introduce myself. My full name is Alexander Petrovich Orlov. My first name is Alexander, Alec for short. Orlov is my surname, and Petrovich is my patronymic. I am seventeen.

At the moment, I am a first-year student at Saratov Socio-Economics University.

My parents have two more children besides me. Thus, I have got an elder brother and a younger sister. My sister Helen is fourteen. She is a schoolgirl she goes to school No. 12. She is a pretty girl with brown hair and soft dark-brown eyes. She is fond of music, and her dream is to become a pianist. My brother, whose name is Victor, is eight years my senior. He is twenty-five already. He works as an engineer at a large plant. He is married and has a family of his own. They are four in the family. He has a wife and two children - a son and a daughter. They are twins. They are lovely little children with golden hair and dark blue eyes. They are always full of joy and gaiety. My brother's wife is a librarian by profession, but she doesn't work now, her children are not yet three.

My parents are not old at all. Father is fifty, and Mother is two years his junior. My grandparents are already pensioners but they are still full of life and energy. They have a house in the country. Aunt Mary is with them. She is a pleasant-looking woman of about forty. Uncle Nick, her husband, is a teacher. He is a clever man but a little unpractical. Aunt Mary, on the other hand, is very practical and full of common sense.

They have a son. He is my cousin. Peter is nineteen, tall, and a fine manly fellow. He is at the University and is studying to be a chemist. He is a clever, hard-working student, a first-class footballer and a good runner. He is strong, quiet and thoughtful like his father.

### PHONETIC EXERCISES

#### ***Ex. 1. Read the following words; mind your pronunciation:***

academy, chemist, cousin, energy, footballer, gaiety, interest, junior, librarian, music, native, parent, pensioner, pianist, pretty, profession, quiet, schoolgirl, senior, student, surname, thoughtful, whose.

#### ***Ex. 2. Read the following words; mind the stresses (each of these words has a primary and secondary stress):***

Alexander, book-keeper, economics, engineer, grandparents, hardworking, introduce, occupation, patronymic, university.

#### ***Ex. 3. Read the following words; mind the stresses (each component has a stress of its own):***

dark-brown, first class, first year, fourteen, light-blue, nineteen, pleasant-looking, seventeen, twenty-five, unpractical.

**Ex. 4. Read the following word-combinations; mind the linking "r":**

four in the family, they are always kind, Father is fifty, Mother is a housewife.

**Ex. 5. Practice reading the following sentences with the right kind of intonation:**

a) **falling intonation.**

My name is Helen. I am twenty. I study at the university. My mother is a doctor. My grandparents are pensioners.

What is your name? Where do you live? Where do you study? What is your father? What is he interested in?

b) **rising intonation:**

Are you a first-year student? Is your sister a schoolgirl? Is she fond of music? Does she sing well? Are you a native of Moscow?

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Use the noun in brackets in the proper form instead of the possessive pronoun:**

1. It is her book. (Helen)
2. Look at his photos. (my friend)
3. Her parents are teachers. (Kate)
4. His study is very large. (the scientist)
5. Their grandparents are in Moscow. (the children)
6. Their passports are on the desk. (the men)
7. Her hair is brown and shiny. (the girl)
8. His surname is Orlov. (Alexander)
9. Their books are on the shelf. (the boys)
10. Their toys are on the carpet. (the twins)

**Ex. 2. Use the Possessive Case in the following:**

1. The father of Peter.
2. The name of his sister-in-law.
3. The parents of John.
4. The brother of this boy.
5. The profession of these men.
6. The children of this woman.
7. The birthday of my stepmother.
8. The music of Chaikovsky.
9. The novel of Dostoyevsky.
10. The territory of Russia.

**Ex. 3. Answer the questions with the correct form of the noun and the pronoun:**

2. Whose magazine is that?
3. It is ... (Ann). It is not (I).
4. What a nice flat it is! Whose flat is it?
5. It is ... (our family). In is ... (we).
6. This book is very interesting. Whose is it?

7. It is ... (his brother). It is ... (he).
8. Whose children are in the garden?
9. They are ... (Mary and Peter). They are ... (they).
10. Look at the car! Whose is it?
11. It is ... (Susan). It is ... (she).
12. What beautiful flowers? Whose are they?
13. They are ... (you). I bought them for you.

**Ex. 4. Insert articles where necessary:**

1. This man is ... distant relative of mine.
2. He is ... teacher.
3. My cousin is ... economist by profession.
4. They are ... orphans.
5. ... Petrovs are very nice people. They are six in ... family: ...grandfather, ...grandmother, ...father, ... mother, ... son and ... daughter.
6. Are ... Petrovs in Moscow now? - No, they are in ... Saratov.
7. We study ... English. It is not easy to study ... foreign language.
8. What is ... English for “город”? - ... English for “город” is “city”. Learn ... word.
9. Open your book at ... page 20. Read ... first sentence.
10. They are in ... room 6.
11. ... History is my favorite subject.
12. I am fond of... music.
13. My father knows ... History of... Russia very well.
14. ... girl who is standing at the blackboard is... second-year student.
15. She is ... best student in our group.
16. ... students of our group are intelligent and hard-working.
17. ... Aunt Polly's room is on ... first floor.
18. He lives in ... small town. ... town is not far from Moscow.
19. Olga is interested in ... literature. She likes ... short stories.
20. She is ... pleasant-looking girl of about twenty.

**Ex. 5. Put the following sentences into the interrogative and negative forms. Make the necessary changes:**

1. Alec is a first-year student at the University.
2. His parents have two more children besides him.
3. His brother is an engineer.
4. He works at the large plant.
5. Mary is very practical and full of common sense.
6. She has a son.
7. Mary and her husband live with my grandparents.
8. We are studying English now.



9. am interested in foreign language.
10. My friend is fond of sport.

**Ex. 6. Read the text changing the 1<sup>st</sup> person into the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular:**

E.g. My name is Olga Petrova. I am seventeen. - This is Olga Petrova. She is seventeen.

My name is Olga Petrova. I am seventeen. I live in Saratov. I am a first-year student at Saratov Socio-Economics University. I study many different subjects: Mathematics, History, Philosophy, Political Economy, English and others. I am interested in Mathematics and in computers. And I am fond of sport.

My family is not very large. It consists of four people: my father, my mother, my younger brother and me. My father works as an economist at a big plant. My mother is a book-keeper, she works in a bank. My brother's name is Boris. He is twelve. Boris is a schoolboy, he goes to school No. 4.

**Ex. 7. Complete the following dialogue:**

A: ...

B: Yes, I am a first-year student.

A: ...

B: I study many different subjects.

A: ...

B: My favorite subject is History.

A: ...

B: I am interested in foreign language too.

A: ...

B: I am fond of modern music and sport.

**Ex. 8. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Разрешите представиться. Меня зовут Виктор Климов. Я из Саратова.
2. Познакомьтесь, пожалуйста, с моим другом. Его зовут Вильям, сокращенно Билл.
3. По профессии он менеджер.
4. Билл женат на Линде.
5. Брат Линды младше её на четыре года.
6. Сестра Билла старше его на пять лет.
7. Мы с Биллом одногодки.
8. Господин Смит - пенсионер. Он живет в своём собственном доме.
9. Мы любим читать книги и слушать музыку.
10. Кроме меня в комнате находятся ещё пять студентов.
11. Мы ходим в институт каждый день, кроме воскресенья.
12. Пётр всё ещё здесь. Он ещё не готов.

\*\*\*

Виктор Климов - студент первого курса Саратовского государственного университета. Он - саратовец. Он живёт с родителями. Его отец работает бухгалтером в учреждении. Его мама по профессии библиотекарь. Но она сейчас не работает, она - домохозяйка. Брат Виктора младше его на 2 года. Он пока ещё не студент. Он школьник. Дедушка и бабушка Виктора живут в своём собственном доме. Они - пенсионеры, но они ещё полны сил и энергии.

Виктор умный, трудолюбивый студент. Он интересуется математикой и философией. Он увлекается спортом и современной музыкой. Виктор любит слушать музыку и хорошо танцует.

### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to introduce oneself - представляться

to introduce smb. to smb. - познакомить кого-то с кем-то, представить

First name = Christian name - имя

surname = family name - фамилия

patronymic - отчество

What's your name? - Как вас зовут?

How old are you? - Сколько Вам лет?

I'm 17 (years old) - Мне 17 (лет).

He is nearly (about, over) 25. - Ему около 25.

He is eight years my senior. - Он на восемь лет старше меня.

She is three years my junior. - Она на три года младше меня.

They are of the same age: - Они одного возраста.

a woman of about 40 - женщина лет 40 a woman of 40 - сорокалетняя женщина

What's your occupation (profession)? - Чем Вы занимаетесь?

I am an economist by profession. - Я по профессии экономист.

What are you? - Чем Вы занимаетесь?

I am a first-year student - Я студент 1 курса.

to study at the university (academy) - Учиться в ...

to work as (a book-keeper) - работать (бухгалтером)

to be married (to) - Быть женатым (на ком-то), быть замужем (за кем-либо)

to be single - Быть неженатым, не замужем.

to be fond of smth - Любить что-либо

to be interested in smth - Интересоваться чем-либо

a native of - Коренной житель

I am a native of Moscow - Я - москвич.

## VOCABULARY AND SPEECH EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Read and translate the text.**

**Ex. 2. Answer the following questions:**

1. About whose family is the text?
2. How many are they in the family?
3. How many children have the Orlovs?
4. Who is the elder son and what is he?
5. How old is Alec and what is he?
6. Who is the youngest child?
7. What does Helen look like?
8. How old are Alexander's parents? Are they of the same age?
9. Has Alexander any grandparents? What are they?
10. Where have they got a house?
11. Who lives with them?
12. What can you say about aunt Mary and uncle Nick?
13. Is Peter Alec's junior or senior?
14. What is Peter studying?
15. What kinds of sport is Peter fond of?

**Ex.3. Retell the text; imagine that you are Alec's father (mother, grandmother) or his sister Helen, his brother Victor, his aunt Mary, his sister in-law Nina. Speak of the family using the material of the text.**

**Ex. 4. Insert prepositions:**

1. My cousin's name is William, Bill... short.
2. My sister is married... John, an economist... profession.
3. Let me introduce a friend... mine... you.
4. Is your friend fond... music?
5. Is your friend interested ... history?
6. My brother has a family. They are three... the family.
7. My grandfather is still full... energy.
8. Jane is a young girl... twenty. She is studying Russian... the University.
9. She is fond... spending her winter holidays... the country together... her friends.
10. Are you a native... Minsk?

**Ex.5. Insert "still", "yet", "more":**

1. He is not a pensioner (yet).
2. We have one lecture today (more).
3. He is not at home (yet). He is at the University (still).
4. I have two sisters (more).
5. My aunt Mary is not old (yet).

6. Is your brother a schoolboy? (still).
7. My grandparents have three grandchildren besides me (more).
8. Is your brother in Saratov? No, he is in Moscow (still).
9. Show me two newspapers (more).
10. Nelly is a child (still).

**Ex.6. Study the list of relatives given below. Fill in the blanks stating the relationship among the various members of the family:**

a father, a mother, a son, a daughter, a brother, a sister, a grandfather, a grandmother, a grandson, a grand-daughter, an uncle, an aunt, a nephew, a niece, a cousin, a husband, a wife, a father-in-law, a mother-in-law, a brother-in-law, a sister-in-law, a son-in-law, a daughter-in-law, a stepfather, a step-mother, a distant relative.

1. My father's sister is my mother's...
2. My father's parents are my ...
3. My grandparents are my mother's and my father's ...
4. My sister and I are our parents' ...
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. My brother's daughter is my ...
12. My aunt's son is my ...

**Ex. 7. Give definitions of the following words:**

E.g. niece - My brother's (sister's) daughter is my niece.

Parents, grandparents, mother-in-law, father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, cousin, aunt, uncle, nephew, step-mother, step-father, stepsister, step-brother.

**Ex. 8. Ask questions about relatives and their professions, use the given words in your answer:**

a worker, a farmer, a teacher, a doctor, an economist, an engineer, a manager, a book-keeper, a secretary, a clerk, a librarian, a nurse, a painter, an actor, an actress, a sailor, an officer, a student, a schoolboy, a schoolgirl, a housewife, a pensioner, a military man.

**Ex. 9. Ask your fellow-students where their relatives work, use the given words in your answers:**

a school, a college, a university, an academy, a factory, a plant, an office, a bank, a private company, a hospital, a farm, a library, an army.

**Ex. 10. Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. Он работает экономистом в учреждении.

2. Он работает секретарём в строительной организации.
3. Он работает бухгалтером в частной фирме.
4. Она не работает. Она - домохозяйка.
5. Он не работает. Он - пенсионер.
6. Он - врач. Он работает в больнице.
7. Он работает инженером на заводе.
8. Она учительница русского языка. Она работает в школе.
9. Она работает служащей в банке.
10. Он военный. Он служит в армии.
11. Она работает уборщицей в конторе.

**Ex. 11. Complete the following sentences:**

1. I am about 20, and my brother is 22, so he is ...
2. Helen and you are both seventeen, so you are ...
3. My cousin is married, so she has ...
4. My father is married for the second time, so his wife is my ...
5. My father's first name is Vladimir. So Vladimirovich is my ...
6. I was born in Saratov and I live in Saratov now, so I am a ...

**Ex. 12. Ask one of your fellow-students about his/her**

- 1) name; 2) age; 3) occupation; 4) place of residence; 5) members of the family;
- 6) hobbies and interests.

**Ex. 13. Make up a dialogue using the following words and word combinations:**

to study at Saratov Socio-Economics University, subjects, to study a foreign language, to specialize in, to be interested in, to be fond of.

**Ex. 14. Study the information given below and describe:**

- 1) your fellow-student who is present at the lesson, read your description to the class, let the student guess who you are speaking about.
- 2) your best friend.

Words and expressions to be used:

He/ she is tall/ short/ of middle height/ thin/ slim/ slender/ thick/ plump/ fat.

He is handsome/ good-looking/ pleasant-looking/ ugly.

She is beautiful/ lovely/pretty/ good-looking/pleasant-looking/plain. Her/ his hair is fair/ blond/ light-brown/ brown/ dark-brown/ black/ red/ golden/ grey, long/ short/ straight/ curly.

He/ she is fair-haired/ brown-haired/ dark-haired/ red-haired.

She has a plait - коса -a fringe/ bangs of hair -чёлка Her/ his face is round/ oval/ square.

Her/ his skin is fair/ pale/ dark.

Her/ his eyes are grey/ blue/ dark-blue/ hazel/ brown/ dark-brown/ black/ green/ big/ small.

Her/ his eyelashes are long.

Her/ his eyebrows are thick/ thin/ arched/ overhanging.

Her/ his nose is straight/ long/ wide/ turned-up/ Roman/ aquiline He/ she is snub-nosed.

Her/ his mouth is large/ small.

Her/ his lips are thin/plump/ full/ protruding.

Her/ his chin is square/ retreating/ protruding.

He is clean-shaven, a beard - борода a moustache - ус, усы Her/ his cheek is rosy.

Her/ his forehead is high/ low.

Her/ his ears are small/ big.

He is lop-eared - лопухий.

Her/ his neck is long/ short/ thin/ thick.

**Ex. 15. Describe your friend's character using the word given below:** clever, intelligent, practical, unpractical, brave, courageous, honest, energetic, kind, cruel, patient, serious, neat, punctual, talkative, not much of a talker, sociable, proud, sincere, resolute, modest, hard-working, lazy, generous, polite, strong, weak.

**Ex. 16. Give the words with the opposite meaning:**

dishonest, stupid, greedy, silly, unpractical, lazy, rude, irresolute, a coward, gloomy

**Ex. 17. Name three traits of character which appeal to you and three traits of character you strongly dislike.**

**Ex. 18. Write on one of the following topics:**

- a) Describe your family. Write about the relationship among the various members, their appearances and professions.
- b) Describe your friend. Write about his/ her appearance, character, hobbies and interests.
- c) Describe your friend's family. Write about the relationship among the various members, their appearances and professions.

## ADDITIONAL TEXTS FOR READING AND DISCUSSION

### FAMILY LIFE IN ENGLAND

Anna: Is family life in England very different from family life in your country, Maria?

Maria: No, I don't think so. But I have noticed a few differences.

Anna: Oh, such as what?

Maria: Well, for you the family is simply Mum, Dad and the children.

Anna: You have a more extended family circle, do you?

Maria: Yes, it's quite common in Spain to have a grandmother and an unmarried aunt or uncle living in as part of the family. And we would not dream of sending elderly relatives to an old person's home, for instance.

Anna: You take care of the elderly relatives yourselves, I gather.

Maria: Oh, yes. It's the family's duty to look after an elderly parent.

\* \* \*

Maria: I suppose that in England family life has changed a lot in the last fifty years, hasn't it?

Anna: Oh yes, very much so. I think families used to be much larger. My grandmother was one of fourteen children! Very few people nowadays care to have such large families.

Maria: I suppose that's why in those days very few women took up careers outside the home. They were too busy bringing up their children.

Anna: Yes, women weren't as free as they are today. They often had to marry men they didn't like and they were financially dependent on their parents or on their husbands.

Maria: I think family life is much pleasanter today because it's freer and more informal. At least today we're free to marry whoever we like and to take up a job, if we wish.

Anna: That's true.

There are many reasons why family life in Britain has changed so much in the last fifty years. The emancipation of women in the early part of the twentieth century and the social and economic effects of the 1914-1918 War had a great impact on traditional family life. Women became essential to industry and professions. During the Second World War they had worked in factories and proved their worth; with the loss of millions of men, their services were indispensable to the nation. More recently, great advances in scientific knowledge, and particularly in medicine, have had enormous social consequences. Children are better cared for and are far healthier. Infant mortality is low. Above all, parents can now plan the size of their family if they wish.

Is it particularly interesting to note that the concept of "the family" as a social unit, and of marriage as a national, even sacred institution have survived despite many challenges.

***Questions to the dialogue:***

1. Who is the dialogue between?
2. What problems are Maria and Anna discussing?
3. Are they both English?
4. Is it quite common in England to have a grandmother living in as part of the family?
5. Do you think that English people have a less extended family circle than we do?
6. Who takes care of the elderly relations in England? And in your country?
7. How has family life changed in England in the last fifty years?
8. Have people large families nowadays?
9. Why couldn't women take up careers outside home in those days?

10. Who were women dependent on?
11. What changes have occurred in women's life today?
12. Are women in your country free to marry whoever they like?

**Questions to the text:**

1. What historic events had a great impact on traditional family life in Britain?
2. Have women become essential to industry and the professions?
3. How did women prove indispensable to the nation during the Second World War?
4. What recent advances have had enormous social consequences for family life?
5. Why are children now far healthier than they were, say, fifty years ago?
6. Why is infant mortality low?
7. What does the author say about the concept of "the family" as a social unit?
8. Speak about family life in Russia and in Great Britain.
9. Speak about family life in Russia and in Spain.
10. Speak about changes which have taken place in the family life in Russia during the last 50 years.

## **AMERICAN FAMILY**

Belonging to a family is one bond almost everyone in the world shares, but family patterns vary from country to country. The United States has many different types of families. While most American families are traditional, comprising a father, a mother and one or more children, 22.5 percent of all American families in 1983 were headed by one parent, usually a woman. In a few families in the United States, there are no children. These childless couples may believe that they would not make good parents; they may want freedom from the responsibilities of child-rearing; or, perhaps, they are not physically able to have children. Other families in the United States have one adult who is a stepparent. A stepmother or stepfather is a person who joins a family by marrying a father or a mother.

Americans tolerate and accept these different types of families. In the United States, people have the right to privacy and Americans do not believe in telling other Americans what type of family group they must belong to. They respect each other's choices regarding family groups.

Families are very important to Americans. One sign that this is true is that Americans show great concern about the family as an institution. Many Americans believe there are too many divorces. They worry that teenagers are not obeying their parents. They are concerned about whether working women can properly care for their children.

Families give Americans a sense of belonging and a sense of tradition. Families give Americans strength and purpose.

Families serve many functions. They provide a setting in which children can be born and reared. Families help educate their members. Parents teach their children values - what they think is important. They teach their children daily skills, such as



how to ride a bicycle. They also teach them common practices and customs, such as respect for elders and celebrating holidays. The most important job for a family is to give emotional support and security.

***Questions to the text:***

1. What types of families exist there in the USA?
2. What is the attitude of Americans to the types of family groups?
3. Why is a family important to Americans?
4. Why do some couples prefer to be childless?
5. What sense do families give to Americans?
6. What functions do families serve?
7. What is the most important job for a family?

***Speak about family problems peculiar for your country.***

### **RUSSIAN FAMILY: WHAT IS IT LIKE?**

So what is it like, the family tradition?

Whose descendants are we?

What are the stories your granny used to tell?

What can family albums, letters and diaries reveal?

What is your grandfather's name?

What is your great-grandfather's name?

Many of Russians cannot answer these simple questions. The family tradition is lost for them. And it is one of the reasons why most people have no sense of family honor and pride.

A group of people who have the same name and sit together in front of a TV set is not yet a family. Here are some family statistics in Russia. Over 80 percent of women and about 70 percent of men marry by the age of 25. At present more than 40 out of every 100 marriages end in divorce. About 50 percent of divorcees do not want to remarry. Men remarry more often than women. Over 50 percent of divorced men remarry within the period of ten years, while only 25 percent of divorced women do so.

Many young families have material difficulties. The housing shortage is a problem of many young families. Most young people don't want to live together with their parents after they get married, but about half of them have to do this. As a result, these young people have no necessary experience in family life. They don't know: 1) how to run a household; 2) how to manage the family budget; 3) how to bring up children.

The revival of the family starts with the restoration of its tradition. Shall we have this tradition in future or lose it, as we lost many other traditions?

***Answer the following questions:***

1. What family traditions are there in your family?

2. Do you spend much time together? Do you spend your holidays together?
3. Do you go to the theatre/cinema/concerts together?
4. Who does the housework? How it is divided between the members of the family?
5. Do you discuss your family budget?
6. What problems do you discuss and solve together?
7. What do you know about your grandparents and great- grandparents?
8. Do you have a family album? Are any letters and diaries kept in your family archive?
9. What do you think the future of the family is?
10. What problems have young families in our country?
11. Do you justify divorces? Why? Why not?
12. What is family for you?

***Round-table discussion “The Ideal Family: What Is It Like?”***

1. How many people does an ideal family consist of? How many children should there be in a family?
2. What are relations between husband and wife? between parents and children?
3. How important are family traditions? What is important for the happiness of a family?
4. Divorces. One - parent homes.

## UNIT 2

### HOLIDAYS

*Read the text.*

#### HAPPY NEW YEAR

At midnight on 31st December, bells ring out around the world to welcome the new year. Although certain countries calculate time by other calendars, most countries in the world now number their years according to the Gregorian calendar introduced in the 16th century by Pope Gregory XIII.

Bell ringing is one way of celebrating the arrival of a new year which is common to many countries nowadays; but it is the differences in their celebrations and customs which are interesting.

In Europe traditions are considerably different, but most of them involve a meal or special food. Swiss housewives bake special bread, rich in butter, eggs and raisins. They also cook roast goose. Children go from house to house greeting the occupants and receiving invitations to come inside. There is a practical reason for meals featuring in the New Year festivities. Most people stay up all night, or at least until midnight to “see the New Year in”, so food is essential. Also there is a common belief that if the new year begins well it will continue like that. So great efforts are made to provide an atmosphere of goodwill and plenty. In Spain it is a custom to eat 12 grapes at midnight and toast the new year in champagne at family gatherings. Groups of friends visit restaurants in Turkey intending to spend the night in celebrations which include present giving. Some people in Greece play cards, hoping that a win will bring them luck for a whole year.

The Old Year is going out. These are its last few hours and very soon we shall be seeing it out.

The streets are full of people. The shops are attracting them like magnets. Grandfather Frost, or Santa Claus, as he is called in English, is there in the shape of busy people stuffing their bags and briefcases with New Year presents.

Looking at the lighted windows we can see brilliantly decorated fir trees, without which you can't imagine the New Year celebration.

Many young people are against celebrating the New Year in-doors. They like to see the New Year in somewhere out in the open and if by chance you happen to be at the railway-station at this time you'll see a forest of skis and crowds of merry, laughing people.

There are plenty of fir-trees in the woods. Just like the ones indoors but with the moon behind them and stars in place of candles.

But many families prefer to see the New Year in at home with their friends and relatives. The clock hands are creeping nearer and nearer towards midnight. Soon

crowded buses and taxis will be rushing from one end of the city to the other carrying people visiting one another.

By this time the men and children in the family will have laid the festive tables. Soon the best part of the waiting will begin. The whole city will be standing around tables, holding up glasses of champagne. Everyone will be waiting for the moment when the Kremlin chimes will bid the Old Year good - bye. A happy New Year to one and all!

## ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to calculate - подсчитывать to number - считать

according to - согласно, в соответствии с

to celebrate - праздновать

celebrations - торжества

customs - обычаи

considerably - значительно

to involve - включать в себя

to feature - быть характерной чертой

to believe - верить

a belief - убеждение, мнение

to stuff - заполнять

a briefcase = brief bag – портфель

to lay festive table - накрывать праздничный стол a chime - перезвон

to bid farewell, to bid good-bye прощаться

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Read the following words and learn their pronunciation:**

Gregorian, century, nowadays, featuring, champagne, restaurant, turkey, whole, laughing, origin, observe, competition, haggis, associated, occasion, symbol, candle, pudding, pleasure, idiom.

**Ex. 2. Practice reading the following sentences:**

1. Most people stay up all night.
2. The Old New Year is going out.
3. Santa Claus, as he is called in English.
4. If by chance you happen to be at the railway - station at this time.
5. Very soon we shall be seeing it out.

## PHONETIC EXERCISES

### **Ex. 1. Supply the correct forms of the verbs.**

1. Mr. Brown (to go) home for Christmas. His family expects him on the 24th of December.
2. 2.1 (to leave) the day after tomorrow. I (to be) just in for the holiday.
3. ... you (to plan) anything for the seventh of November? We (not to go) anywhere, the traffic is too heavy.
4. My family (to come back) tomorrow. They (to come) just in time for the May Day celebration.
5. The house was very quiet when I (to get) home.
6. We felt happier when they (to leave).
7. They (to finish) the translation by five o'clock.
8. She got a message saying he (to pass) the exam.
9. He (to go) out to ask them for a drink, but the pub (to close).
10. There was nobody in the sitting - room when I (to get) home. Everybody (to go) to bed.

### **Ex. 2. Turn the following statements into general and special questions:**

1. He had washed his hands before he sat down to dinner.
2. The students had finished translating the article by 5 o'clock.
3. The watch - maker hadn't cleaned my watch by the time I came.
4. She had trained much before the Olympic games.
5. When the taxi arrived, they had already finished packing.

### **Ex. 3. Supply Past Indefinite or Past Perfect. Translate the sentences:**

When I was 20 I... to Moscow to study English (to go). At that time I thought I ... English quite well because I... it for nearly ten years (to know, to study). I ... already ... my studies at the evening classes of Foreign Languages in our town (to finish). In fact I... the highest mark at the final, examination (to get). I... to Moscow in July (to come). I ...never ... to a big city, so everything ... me very much (to be, to interest). I... a taxi and ... straight to the hostel where I was to stay till the end of the entrance examinations (to take, to go). When I... my luggage in my room, I ... to go out to see Moscow (to put, to decide). I... never... such a beautiful city before (to see).

### **Ex. 4. Put into Reported Speech:**

1. My friend said: "Moscow University was opened in 1755."
2. He asked his friend: "Have you written this poem yourself?"
3. He said: "I am working hard as I want to pass my exams by the first of January".
4. The librarian said to the students: "We have just received some new books on travel".
5. The boy asked his little sister: "What are you writing in your notebook?"

**Ex. 5. a) Change the infinitives into suitable tenses in the following text:**

Christmas Day (to celebrate) on December 25. Many people look on Christmas as the time to celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ, but really the tradition (to go back) to the earliest of times.

In those days the sun meant so much to primitive man that when it began to lower each day till December 23, people (to think) the sun was going to die out and they (to be worried). They ate less, keeping the food for the next year. On December 23 the sun (to stay) in the sky longer and after that the nights were becoming shorter and shorter. When this happened, the primitive man was very happy. He even (to feel) he wanted to celebrate it. After it became a tradition to celebrate it at the end of December with presents and plenty of eating.

Now a Christmas tree (to stand) in everybody's living room at Christmas. In the earliest of times green trees (to be) symbols of life.

Candles at Christmas also go back to those times. People believed then that their light (to help) them to forget the darkness of winter. The first weekday after Christmas is a public holiday. It is called Boxing Day. In past times it (to be) a traditional day to give presents to servants. This day is called Boxing Day because at one time the presents were put in boxes (Christmas boxes). Usually Boxing Day is December 26, but if Christmas Day falls on a Saturday, Boxing Day is on December 27<sup>th</sup>.

Not all Christmas traditions are old. The first Christmas card (to make) only in 1842 by an English painter who sent that card to one hundred of his friends. Now millions of Christmas cards (to send) and received.

Christmas is a time for eating. The traditional food is turkey, Christmas cake, Christmas pudding made of fruit. Some families make pudding a year before they eat it. Believe it or not, in a year they eat the pudding with great pleasure.

**b) Make up questions to the text.**

**Ex. 6 Supply the articles where necessary:**

- a) 1. Where did you go on ... first of May? 2. Many people stay up past midnight to welcome in ... New Year. 3. There are parties on ... New Year's Eve. 4. Let's have ... New Year's Eve party. 5. Are you planning anything special for ... 8th of March? 6. Merry Christmas and ... Happy New Year? 7.... New Year's Eve is usually very quiet in Great Britain. 8. ... Labour Day is celebrated with group picnics. 9. ... Thanksgiving Day comes on ... fourth Thursday in November.

- b) In some of... Canadian Provinces December 26 is observed as ... Boxing Day, which originated in England as ... old English custom of exchanging ... "boxes" of gifts the day after ... Christmas. These "boxes" are something given to those who have served ... family throughout ... year and also among... family.... Boxing Day is... quiet day for... families to recover from ... excitement of... Christmas and to do some informal visiting and entertainment among ... friends and ... families.

**Ex. 7. Supply the prepositions where necessary:**

1. Columbia University was named ... Christopher Columbus 2.... the eve of my examination I was very nervous. 3. Young people want to be independent... their parents. 4. India won independence ... Great Britain in 1947. 5. He reached ... the hotel late at night.

**Ex. 8. Translate into English:**

1. Вчера в 9 часов вечера я смотрел телевизор. 2. Она сказала, что еще не выполнила домашнее задание. 3. Когда пришел мой друг, я еще не кончил завтракать. 4. Когда впервые я ее встретил, она работала в школе. 5. Все студенты выполнили задание правильно после того, как преподаватель рассказал им, как его делать. 6. Когда мы вышли на улицу, ярко светило солнце. 7. Мой друг сказал, что его брат уже приехал. 8. Я читал книгу, когда услышал телефонный звонок. 9. Когда мы пришли на остановку, автобус уже ушел. 10. Он спросил меня, видел ли я, что произошло.

## VOCABULARY AND SPEECH EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Read and translate the text.**

**Ex. 2. Ask questions about the text.**

**Ex. 3. a) Read the text:**

### PUBLIC HOLIDAYS AND CELEBRATIONS IN ENGLAND

There are few public holidays in England, that is days on which people need not go in to work. Christmas, Boxing Day, Easter, Spring Bank Holiday, August Bank Holiday - there the list ends.

Most of these holidays are of religious origin, but for the greater part of the people they have long lost their religious importance and are simply days, on which people eat, drink and make merry.

Christmas is the most colourful holiday of the year. An average English family sends many Christmas cards and gives and receives many presents, they are usually very impractical. For people who are well -to-do, it is not a problem, but it is very difficult for families with small budgets.

In England the New Year is not so widely observed as Christmas. But people, however, celebrate it in one way or another. The most common type of celebration is a New Year party.

**b) Say what information the text gives about:**

1. The number of public holidays in England.
2. The observance of Christmas and New Year's Day in Great Britain.

**c) Think and answer:**

What holidays are celebrated in the same way in England, the USA, Russia.

**Ex. 4. a) Read the dialogue:**

Mr. Brian, an Englishman, and Mr. McDonald, his Scottish colleague, talk about their traditional holidays.

Mr. Brian: I've heard about Hogmanay which is widely celebrated in Scotland but I don't know much about it.

Mr. McDonald: The fact is that Christmas and New Year's Day are both holidays in Scotland but they aren't really celebrated as they are in England. People are much more interested in Hogmanay.

Mr. Brian: When is it observed?

Mr. McDonald: Hogmanay is a Scottish name for New Year's Eve. In fact in Scotland we celebrate it for two days. It's a time for merrymaking, the giving of presents and the observance of the old custom of First Footing.

Mr. Brian: I've heard something about the Scottish tradition of welcoming the first person to enter the house on New Year's Day. The visitor usually brings with him a gift - a piece of coal, fish, a bottle of whisky or a piece of bread. Is this what you mean by First Footing? Mr. McDonald: That's right. Hell, this is the way we celebrate Hogmanay.

Mr. Brian: I know you have the same number of Bank Holidays but do you have any special festival or traditions something on these days?

Mr. McDonald: No, not that I know of, nothing in the big towns at all because, I think, that's where tradition dies most quickly, really. What does happen in small towns is much more interesting.

Mr. Brian: What do you mean?

Mr. McDonald: For example, Scottish Sports Day when they have competitions not only in sports but also in dancing, singing and things like that.

Mr. Brian: That's really interesting!

Mr. McDonald: And then there's another tradition I like very much. It's Burns.

Mr. Brian: But when is Burns Night, sorry?

Mr. McDonald: Burns Night is on the 24th January and that's the night that we always make the haggis for dinner and a poem is recited over the haggis before it is eaten.

Mr. Brian: Why is it called Burns Night?

Mr. McDonald: Well, I'm not sure how the tradition arose. Robert Burns wrote a poem or an ode to the haggis and so the haggis has become associated with this occasion.

Mr. Brian: Now I see that some holidays are similar to those in England and some are still different.

Mr. McDonald: And I hope they'll last.

haggis - бараний рубец, начиненный потрохами и специями

**b) Say what you have learned about:**

1. Hogmanay celebrations.
2. Bank holidays in Scotland.
3. Burns Night.

**c) Reproduce the parts of the dialogue when the Englishman and the Scot speak about:**



1. Hogmanay.
2. Bank holidays.
3. Bums Night.

**Ex. 5. a) Read the text:**

### ENGLISH TRADITIONS

It is impossible to talk about England or English people without mentioning their traditions and national features. There is even a joke that Englishmen have no thoughts: instead they have traditions. The English are very conservative, they like familiar things and take everything new with suspicion. But it is true mainly about older people. The younger generation is not like that. They welcome new trends and understand quite well that changes are necessary part of modern life.

Everybody knows that Englishmen are cool and reserved but the English can be as friendly as people in any other country, yet it is not easy to make friends with an Englishman.

Everyone has heard of a very specific English sense of humour which is difficult to understand for foreigners. A lot of English jokes are based on other well-known English jokes or idioms, or on play of English words. If you don't know the English language well, you will not take it.

The spirit of the English tradition of 'Home' can't be translated exactly into any other language. The English are stay-at-home people. Family life goes first with them. They like to spend their days off at home with their families. The English like small houses for one family, especially with a small garden. They are fond of fire-places: in the countryside many people still prefer the open fire to central heating. The famous English traditions are rapidly becoming a decoration like the British monarchy and the Queen of Great Britain.

**b) Answer the following questions:**

1. Why is it impossible to talk about English people without mentioning their traditions?
1. What have you heard about a very specific English sense of humour?
2. Can you translate the spirit of the English tradition of 'Home' ?
3. What are the English people fond of?

**Ex. 6. a) Read the text:**

### AN IRISH WEDDING

Have you ever been to an Irish wedding? I have just returned from one. It is a quarter to five in the morning: the sun has already risen. But some of the guests have not yet left. They are still prolonging the night: dancing, singing.

The wedding ceremony was performed in the church in the nearest town at half past eight yesterday morning. Nobody worried about the cost of celebrations. An enormous meal was eaten; the wedding cake was cut and toasts were drunk in whiskey or sherry. And while the remains of the feast were being cleared away and

the rooms swept, the cars set out again taking the married couple and relations for a drive around the countryside.

The evening party was to start at ten o'clock, but by nine o'clock many of the guests were already arriving. By the time I arrived at eleven o'clock, the party was in full swing. Two men squeezing accordions provided the music: the old-Irish tunes that have been played at weddings for many years. Drinks were being handed around. And find whenever the dancing stopped, somebody would start singing one of the sentimental treasured Irish songs. Sometimes we all joined in the chorus, before getting up to dance again.

Irish weddings have been celebrated in this way for generations. The very old and the teenagers, the middle-aged couples, all meet together to keep up the old traditions and enjoy themselves as their ancestors did.

**b) Say what information the text gives about:**

1. the place where the wedding ceremony is performed; 2. the cost of celebrations; 3. time and place of the evening party; 4. providing music and dancing; 5. keeping up the old tradition of an Irish wedding.

**Ex. 7. a) Read the text:**

Weddings are associated with many traditions. The date of the wedding is very important. May is traditionally unlucky for weddings. But today many young people in Britain marry between Easter and May.

For every bride her wedding dress is very important. At most weddings brides get married in white. People think that many other colours are unlucky, for example, green, yellow and red, but the bride can be dressed in blue.

They say that the bride's dress must have "something old and something new". "Old" means the past, "new" means the future.

Even a modern bride will not wear her dress before the wedding. The groom mustn't see her before the ceremony in the wedding dress. The bride can't try on her veil at the same time as the dress. Many brides put it on for the first time on the day of wedding. Some brides even believe that the wedding dress mustn't be finished until the wedding morning.

An important thing is the wedding cake. Today the cake is first cut by the bride. They say that pieces of the cake bring good luck.

**b) List the following items in order in which they come in the text:**

1. The bride can't wear her wedding dress before the wedding.
2. The date of the wedding is very important.
3. The cake is first cut by the bride.
4. The bride can't try on her veil at the same time as the dress.
5. Pieces of the wedding cake bring good luck.

**c) Answer the questions below to see if you understand every word of the text:**

1. How will you translate "Weddings are associated with many traditions"?
2. What is the Russian for "at the same time as the dress"?
3. What does "until the wedding morning" mean?
4. How will you translate "the cake is first cut by the bride"?

**Ex. 8. a) Read the text:**

### **CELEBRATIONS IN THE USA**

The population of the United States is made up of the people of very many nationalities. They came to America from different countries and they brought their native celebrations with them. They all became Americans, but they kept many traditions of those countries they had come from.

The number of holidays is different in various states. The most widely celebrated holidays in all the states are:

New Year's Day (January 1);  
Lincoln's Birthday (February 12);  
Washington's Birthday (February 22);  
Easter (end of April - beginning of May);  
Independence Day (July 4);  
Labour Day (first Monday in September);  
Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November);  
Christmas (December 25).

Here are a few words about some of them. One of the greatest holidays is Independence Day. It was on July 4, 1776, that the Declaration of Independence was signed, proclaiming independence of the thirteen British colonies from Great Britain. July 4 has become the greatest holiday since.

George Washington (1732 - 1799), the first American President, was born in Virginia on February 22. He led the American Army to victory in the war for Independence. Later he was elected President of the United States and was in office for 8 years. All over the United States Americans have honoured George Washington by naming after him their national capital.

Another great American President, Abraham Lincoln, was born on February 12, 1809. Lincoln was President during the Civil War (1861 - 1865). In this critical period Lincoln led the fight to keep the nation together and to free the slaves. In honour of this great man a beautiful memorial has been built in Washington, D.C.

Labour Day is celebrated on the first Monday in September. On this day workers make a public show with marches, meetings, etc. It also marks the beginning of the school year.

Thanksgiving Day is a kind of religious holiday. It falls on the fourth Thursday in November. On this day people thank God for his goodness: besides, it marks the end of the harvest season on farms. It is a longstanding tradition to fry a large turkey for a festive meal on this day.

**b) Say what information the text gives about:**

1) the history of the USA; 2) the holidays which are widely celebrated in the USA; 3) the most widely celebrated national holidays of the USA; 4) George Washington; 5) Abraham Lincoln; 6) Labour Day; 7) Thanksgiving Day.

**Ex. 9. a) Read the dialogue:**

Brown: Good morning, Mr. Petrov. Happy New Year!

Petrov: Happy New Year to you and your family!

Brown: Thank you. It's good to see you again. You know, I was lucky to welcome New Year's Day with my family.

Petrov: Then I am sure you thoroughly enjoyed yourselves.

Brown: Oh, yes. It was really enjoyable. We all, even the children, remained awake all night and made merry.

Petrov: Do all Americans observe this holiday?

Brown: Yes, certainly. At midnight many people go outside and shout "Happy New Year!" Then they sing "Auld Lang Syne"

Petrov: Old...?

Brown: "A-u-l-d Lang Syne". It's an old Scottish song which is usually sung on this occasion. At midnight people set off fireworks, and blow automobile horns. Sirens are heard everywhere. In short, there is general noise and gaiety. Do you do the same?

Petrov: Yes, certainly. The same is true for us. There is also a lot of noise and gaiety when we see the New Year in. There are many socially-minded people who refer to celebrate the coming of the year in restaurants and cafes. But I'd say for most people it is a family get-together.

Brown: Oh, is it?

Petrov: On New Year's Eve our people stay in their homes, exchange good wishes, sing and dance.

Brown: Evidently it's pretty much the same everywhere with slight variations, We trim our Christmas trees. Tall Christmas trees are erected in town squares and at big stores. On New Year's Eve we send good wishes to all our friends, even those who are most neglected during the rest of the year.

**Notes:**

"Auld Lang Syne" - this Scottish song was written by Robert Burns. The words "Auld Lang Syne" mean "the days gone by". The song is popular with all people *who* speak English as a native language.

stores = shops

**b) Say what information the dialogue gives about:**

1. American customs of welcoming in New Year's Day; 2. the custom of trimming Christmas trees; 3. the custom of sending greeting cards.

**c) Act out the dialogue.**

## UNIT 3

### HOME AND HOUSE

#### *Read the text.*

American apartments are usually described as one-bedroom, two- bedroom or three-bedroom apartments. Two- and three-bedroom apartments usually have a connecting living-room; frequently they have two bathrooms. Virtually all apartments have built-in closets with doors, " hit li are used instead of wardrobes. Frequently apartments are without lights but have several outlets for table or floor lamps. The walls are often painted rather than wall-papered. The entrance generally is directly into the living-room area; halls are rarely in evidence. Floors are generally covered with wall to wall carpeting. Apartment buildings usually have laundry facilities on the ground floor. Almost all apartments have refrigerators, most people now use microwave ovens which provide very convenient and fast cooking. Most apartments and houses have central thermostat which regulate the temperature.

There are two types of apartments: a rented apartment and a condominium, which individual owns rather than rents. In addition there are town-houses which are joint houses or apartments in a compact planned group in a town. Town-houses can be purchased or rented. Rented apartments can range from a few hundred to thousands of dollars per month. The purchased price of condominiums and town-houses can range from thirty thousand to hundreds of thousand of dollars.

In the US the historical preference since the 1950's has been for people to purchase their own houses in the suburbs rather than in central areas of the cities. Private houses are the most expensive. Real estate firms advertise lands, houses and apartments and provide a market for buyers and sellers. The cost of private houses has escalated sharply in recent years and consequently people have sought to buy town houses and condominiums which generally are cheaper.

A mobile home is the cheapest form of housing that can be purchased. Mobile homes can be moved from place to place by trucks. Mobile homes are located in special mobile home parks, which are sometimes called mobile villages. They are usually on the outskirts of cities. Retied people with low income reside in mobile homes which can be purchased or rented.

#### *Dialogue*

Wales - an architect who is to design a house

Bob - a client

Sandra - his wife

Wales: Now, I made sure that the main services - water and electricity are available in Manchester. So there is nothing to worry about. I'd like to discuss with you the interior design. Shall we start with the downstairs or the upstairs?

Sandra: Downstairs, please.

Wales: Here is a rough plan of the ground floor. The hall and the kitchen are on the side facing the road. The living-room and the dining-room are on the south with side windows looking on the garden. They'll get all the sunshine, of course.

Bob: We agree to combine the living-room and the dining-room, didn't we?

Wales: Yes. You'll see I've put a wall between the two rooms. The division can be made by built-in book-shelves on the living room side and cupboards and more shelves on the dining-room side.

Sandra: An excellent idea! I like built-in furniture. It saves space, and is cheaper. We won't have to buy separate pieces of furniture.

Wales: You're right, Sandra. Now I'll go ahead. Here's the hall and the stairs, there is a door from the hall into the living-room here, and another door on the right into the kitchen. On the left side of the hall there is a cloak-room with a wash-basin in it, and next to it a lavatory.

Bob: That all seems very convenient. As for the kitchen I'm afraid there won't be enough light. What can we do about it?

Wales: The door on the west side can be half glass, if you look at the sketch, you'll see here's a path from the gate to the front door. Here's the garage, on the west side of the house. There is also a door in the kitchen which leads to a cellar.

Sandra: Isn't it wonderful, darling? Now let's have a look at the upstairs rooms.

Wales: O.K. The two large bedrooms are on the south. The small bedroom's on the north. Each of them has a large closet so there is no need for separate wardrobes. Here's the bathroom, and the W.C. next to it.

Bob: We were discussing lighting last time we saw you, Wales. Will that be all right?

Wales: You say you don't want standard lamps or table lamps, so I've arranged for indirect lighting in the living-room. The cables will be built into the walls.

There will be also several power points at the lower parts of the walls for the vacuum-cleaner, TV-set, CD-player and other appliances.

Bob: Oh, there is one thing I forgot to ask about the kitchen. Most of the kitchen furniture will be built-in, won't it?

Wales: Yes, the sink and the draining-boards will be under the windows. The electric cooker will be in the corner, so there'll be plenty of space for a refrigerator, a washing-mashing and a dish-washer.

Sandra: The kitchen is going to be just marvelous!

Wales: I assure we've settled the exterior of the house, haven't we? Red bricks for the walls and red tiles for the roof. You're having a fireplace in the living room on the east wall. Is there anything you'd like to ask me about?

Sandra: I don't think so. Thank you so much.

Bob: Please, let me know when the builders, carpenters, plumbers start work. We'll want to go and see our house going up.

## PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

An Englishman's home is his castle. Дом англичанина его крепость. Burn not your house to rid it off the mouse. - Не сжигай своего дома, чтобы избавиться от мыши.

East or West, home is best. - В гостях хорошо, а дома лучше.

Keep a thing seven years and you will find a use for it. - В конце концов любая вещь может пригодиться.

### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

apartment (Br. - flat) - квартира  
virtually - фактически, в сущности  
closet - стенной шкаф;  
jam closet - буфет;  
bed-closet - ниша для кровати  
outlet - штепсельная розетка  
facilities - средства обслуживания  
laundry facilities - прачечная  
condominium - кондоминиум (один из видов кооперативной собственности)  
floor (storey/story) - этаж  
two-storied building - двухэтажное здание  
rent - квартирная плата  
rent(v) - снимать помещение  
I rent room - Я снимаю комнату  
I have a room for rent - У меня есть комната для сдачи внаем, purchase - покупка  
purchase (v) - покупать  
real estate agency (firm) - агентство по торговле недвижимостью  
advertise a house - рекламировать дом  
ad (advertisement) - реклама  
to be available - находиться в распоряжении, быть доступным,  
to live on the ground floor (Br.E.) - жить на первом этаже  
roof - крыша  
tiled roof- черепичная крыша  
household (domestic) appliances - бытовые приборы  
carpenter - плотник  
builder – строитель  
plumber - водопроводчик, паяльщик

### IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

a home - домашняя обстановка, атмосфера. at home - 1) прием; званый вечер; 2) как дома.  
(to make oneself at home, to make smb. feel at home) to build one's house upon a rock - строить свой дом на прочном фундаменте; "строить дом на скале".  
to build one's house upon the sand - создавать что-либо, не имея прочного фундамента, "строить дом на песке".  
to keep open house - держать двери дома открытыми для гостей; жить на широкую ногу; славиться гостеприимством.

to turn smb. out of house and home - выгнать, выставить кого-либо из дома.  
to be homesick - скучать по родине.

## PHONETIC EXERCISES

**Ex.1 Read, translate and spell the following words; learn them:**

apartment, frequently, evidence, laundry, facilities, refrigerator, microwave oven, to provide, thermostat, to own, convenient, fast cooking, purchase, private, real estate, cheap, truck, mobile home, locate, outskirts, client, design, available, to worry, rough, to agree, to save, cloak-room, cheap, lavatory, wash-basin, garage, tarmac, sink, marvelous, assume, fireplace.

**Ex. 2 Pick out 20 nouns from the text, give their plural forms and transcribe them.**

**Ex.3. Mark stresses in the following words:**

wall-paper, regulate, temperature, suburb, advertise, escalate, consequently, sunshine, combine, separate, discuss, washing-mashing, dish-washer, vacuum-cleaner, separate, exterior, power point, combine, arrange, appliance, indirect, built-in furniture.

**Ex. 4 Read the following adjectives in the comparative and superlative degrees:**

- a) smaller, taller, longer, younger, stronger;
- b) largest, busiest, youngest, strongest, latest, longest.

**Ex. 5. Read the following sentences; do not stress 'as':**

- a) It is as light as the dining-room.  
It's as cosy as my room.  
He's as old as Nick.
- b) It's not so large as the dining-room.  
It's not so cosy as mine.  
It's not so light as the bedroom.

**Ex. 6. Practice reading the following sentences:**

1. There is a pair of bears there in that fairy tale.
2. Mary shares the pears with Clare.

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Insert 'there is' or 'there are'; 'this', 'the':**

1. ... an airport in our town. ... airport is not far from the center.
2. ... no cigarettes in the box.
3. ... is my new flat. ... three rooms in it.
4. ... good news for you!
5. ... some money in my purse. You may take it.



6. ... plenty of knives in the drawer.
7. ... is Oxford Street. ... a lot of shops in it.
8. Where is ... typewriter?
9. ... a lot of furniture in my flat.
10. Sorry ... nobody in the office now. ... secretary is out and ... chief is at the meeting.

**Ex.2. Insert 'some', 'any', 'no'.**

1. I'd like to buy ... flowers. We haven't got... in our garden now.
2. Is there ... paper on the desk? - No, there isn't....
3. Are there ... pictures in the book? - Yes, there are ... .
4. I have got... interesting news to tell you.
5. There isn't ... butter on the table. Take ... fresh butter from the fridge.
6. Will you have a cup of tea? There is ... hot water in the kettle.
7. Have you got... English records at home?
8. have got ... time to speak to you now. I am very busy.
9. We haven't got ... sugar. Go and buy ... please.
10. There is ... cheese on the table. Take ... cheese from the fridge.
11. There is ... carpet in our bedroom, but there is one in the sitting- room.
12. If you have ... idea about it, please tell it to me.
13. If you see ... nice prints, buy them, please.
14. You have ... very nice watercolors here.

**Ex.3. Make up sentences according to the modal, using 'as...as' and the words given below:**

Model: This book, the other one, interesting.

This book is as interesting as the other one.

1. Jane, Ann, charming.
2. He, I, tall.
3. Michael, his brother, strong.
4. Your job, his, essential.
5. The ice-cream, the cake, delicious.
6. Her new hat, her skirt, becoming.
7. His stories, his jokes, funny.

**Ex.4. Make up the negative sentences according to the model:**

Model: My mother, my father, tall

My mother is not so tall as my father.

1. The bus, the train, fast.
2. The pond, the river, deep.
3. Your typing, hers, fast.
4. This lecture, that lecture, interesting.
5. His article, her article, long.
6. His voice, Caruso's, brilliant.

**Ex. 5. Translate into English:**

1. Ваша квартира не такая большая, как моя, но такая же удобная.
2. В этом доме все современные удобства.
3. Сегодня не так тепло, как вчера.
4. Это самый плохой фильм, который мы видели за последний год.
5. В ванной комнате есть душ и умывальник.
6. Самый длинный день в году - 21 июня.
7. В этой комнате слишком много мебели.
8. На этой неделе я более занята, чем на прошлой неделе.
9. Озеро Байкал - одно из самых красивых озер в мире.
10. В этой квартире нет телефона.
11. Сейчас 11 часов. Давайте выпьем чашечку кофе.
12. Ваш ответ сегодня гораздо лучше.
13. Если завтра погода будет хуже, мы вернемся в город.

**Ex. 6. Ask general, special and alternative questions about the text. Use the construction 'there is (are)'**

**Ex. 7. Add question-tags to the following sentences:**

1. There are taps for cold and hot water in the bathroom.
2. We have no room for this big sofa.
3. She is planning to buy new furniture.
4. He lives on the fifth floor of a multistoried house.
5. I had a cabin on a liner.
6. He made several steps and found himself at the porch.
7. The floor must be scrubbed today.
8. There is no desk in her room.
9. Your parents are not watching a TV program tonight.
10. Deer skins are covering the polished floor.
11. The kitchen table served as a desk.
12. We can easily make our flat cosy.
13. There are no curtains on the windows in the bedroom.
14. There is no wash-basin in your cloak-room.
15. Everything is very convenient in your flat.
16. The division can be made by built-in book-shelves.

**Ex. 8. Read the sentences aloud explain the use of the articles with the names of meals.**

1. Most Englishmen have lunch about one o'clock, and dinner at half past seven, or later.
2. The hotel charges 5 pounds for bed and breakfast.
3. What is she doing in the kitchen? She is getting the vegetables ready for lunch.
4. The Englishmen have afternoon tea about five o'clock.
5. We have supper about seven or eight o'clock.
6. The dinner was very nice.

7. In the dining-room we have our meals: breakfast in the morning, lunch in the middle of the day, tea in the afternoon, and supper or dinner in the evening.
8. had some meat with vegetables for lunch.
9. Meals in England are much the same as in other countries, with the exception of breakfast.
10. expect you've heard about the English breakfast, with its porridge or cereal, bacon and eggs, toast, marmalade, tea or coffee.

**Ex. 9. Insert articles before the names of newspapers, magazines, theatres, hotels:**

1. ... "Times" was founded in 1912.
2. Charles Dickens began writing when he was taken on the staff of a newspaper ... "Morning Chronicle".
3. Do you find cartoons in ... "Times"?
4. The London evening papers ... "Evening News" and ... "Evening Standard" are sold not only at the ordinary news agents' shops and station bookstalls, but also at busy street corners.
5. have two tickets for the new show at... Everyman Theatre. I don't know what it is like, but here's what ... Daily Telegraph says about it.
6. The three men came to the turning at the corner of ... Grosvenor Hotel.
7. Which is the shortest way to ... Star Hotel?
8. When we were in Stratford, we had a look at ... Shakespeare Memorial Theatre.
9. Moscow theatres have extensive repertoires.... Bolshoi Theatre, the oldest of Moscow theatres, stages many splendid operas and ballets.
10. Tretyakov Art Gallery possesses the World's finest collection of Russian paintings.
11. The plays at ... Central Puppet Theatre are staged with wit and humor.

**Ex. 10. Use the correct form of the adjectives given in brackets:**

1. My brother is five years ... than I (older, elder).
2. He is the ... in our family (oldest, eldest).
3. Have you read the ... book of this poet? (last, latest)
4. We should get off at the ... stop (next, nearest).
5. Where is the ... department store? (nearest, next).
6. I think, we'll continue our discussion ... time (next, nearest).
7. ... information is unnecessary (further, farther).
8. The ... edition of this book is sold out (last, latest).

**Ex. 11. Translate into English:**

1. Чем быстрее вы начнете упорно заниматься английским языком, тем большего успеха вы добьетесь.
2. Чем раньше мы начнем работу, тем скорее мы ее кончим
3. Чем больше я занимаюсь этой проблемой, тем интереснее она мне представляется.
4. Чем больше я слышу эту песню, тем больше она мне нравится.

5. Чем дольше он говорил, тем сильнее верили ему люди.
6. В моей квартире меньше удобств, чем в вашей.
7. В доме моего дяди больше комнат, чем здесь.
8. Ваш район очень хороший, в нем больше зелени, чем в нашем.
9. На улице меньше снега, чем в саду.
10. У вас больше английских книг, чем у меня.

**Ex.12. Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Indefinite or Present Continuous Tense:**

1. He (want) to buy a new suit.
2. Mother is in the kitchen; she (make) some cakes.
3. He (drink) coffee every morning.
4. They (do) their shopping in the afternoon.
5. Hello! Who (knock) at the door?
6. It (snow). Put on your fur coat.
7. He generally (go) to bed very late.
8. At this moment we (do) an exercise on tenses.
9. He (live) in Moscow, which is his hometown.
10. Leave me alone, I (work).
11. Run downstairs, your uncle (wait) for you.
12. Children (like) to play with the sand.
13. What a smell! I expect something (burn).
14. He (go) to the North of our country every year for his holiday.
15. He always (say) that English grammar is very simple.
16. He (read) a newspaper; he always (read) it at breakfast.
17. Bad students never (work) hard.
18. It (rain) in the fall. It (rain) now.
19. The teacher (point) at the map when he (want) to show the necessary town.
20. Where you (go) now? I (go) to the pictures. I (go) there every week.

**Ex. 13. Read the following text using the Past Indefinite or Past Continuous Tense:**

Yesterday, as I (walk) down the street, I (meet) George, an old friend of mine. He (recognize) me at once, though I (wear) a scarf around my face as I (suffer) from toothache. He (tell) me how sorry he was to see me in such a way and (add): "I (come) to see you a fortnight ago but unfortunately we (prepare) the annual accounts and as one of my colleagues (be) ill, I couldn't find time to get around to you." All the time he (say) this I (try to remember) something I (want) to tell him. Eventually I (remember) and (say) to him: "Just before I (come) out, I (receive) a letter from Smith, in which he (say) that he (hope) you would call on him soon. He last (see) you at Marion's birthday party but you (talk) so animatedly to one of her guests that he (not dare) interrupt." Just then I (see) another friend of mine; he (wave) to me from the other side of the road. I (say) goodbye to George and (start) to cross the road; while I (cross), a car (rush) out from nowhere and (knock) me down. Luckily, I (fall) into an open crate of bananas, which a barrow-boy (sell) so I (sustain) no great injury- though the bananas (do)!

## VOCABULARY AND SPEECH EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Read and translate the text.**

**Ex. 2. Answer the following questions to the text.**

2. How can American apartments usually be described?
3. What rooms do they usually have?

4. What is the most typical decoration of the apartments?
5. Where are laundry facilities installed?
6. What do they use to regulate the temperature?
7. What are the two types of apartments?
8. Can town-house be purchased or rented?
9. What is the purchase price of condominiums?
10. What houses are the most expensive?
11. What can you say about the mobile homes?

**Ex.3. Draw a plan of American apartments described in the text and speak about it.**

**Ex. 4. Comprehension questions on the dialogue:**

1. Why didn't Wales, Sandra and Bob discuss the exterior of the house?
2. What did they start to discuss first?
3. What rooms did Wales plan downstairs?
4. What rooms did Sandra and Bob want to combine?
5. What was said about built-in furniture?
6. What rooms is the living-room connected with?
7. What didn't Bob like about the kitchen?
8. Is there a cellar and a garage in the house?
9. What is planned upstairs?
10. How many bedrooms will be there?
11. Will there be any wardrobes? Why?
12. Why did they need several power points?
13. How will the kitchen be furnished?
14. What will the house be built of?

**Ex.5. Make up the dialogue in which the following sentences will be the answers:**

1. The hall and the kitchen are on the side facing the road.
2. Windows of the living-room and dining-room look to the garden.
3. The division between the living-room and the dining-room can be made by built-in bookshelves and cupboards.
4. On the left side of the hall there is a cloak-room with a wash-basin in it.
5. Wales offered to make the door on the west side of the kitchen half glass.
6. The garage is on the west side of the house.
7. There is a wide path from the road straight to the garage.
8. The surface of the path can be concrete or tarmac.
9. Each of the bedrooms has a large closet.
10. The cables will be built into the walls.
11. There'll be plenty of space for a refrigerator, a washing-machine and a dishwasher in the kitchen.
12. In the living-room there will be a fireplace on the east wall.

**Ex. 6. Replace the words in brackets with the corresponding English words:**

1. We have no (место) for this wardrobe.
2. He has a (с двумя спальнями) apartment.
3. She lives on the second (этаж) of a (многоэтажный) house.
4. I'm afraid we'll have to whitewash (потолки).
5. Come to my place. You should see my new (мебельный гарнитур).
6. Could you help me (расставить) furniture in my (гостиная)?
7. (Встроенная мебель) saves a lot of space.
8. Your kitchen is very well-equipped with modern (бытовые электроприборы).
9. What brand of (стиральная машина) and (посудомоечная машина) could you recommend?
10. The house has all modern (удобства), such as (центральное отопление), electricity, (горячее водоснабжение).
11. I don't think these (занавески) match the colour of (обои).

**Ex. 7. Insert prepositions or adverbs where necessary:**

1. We have a nice apartment... the centre of St. Petersburg. It is ... the third floor ... a new building. It is a three-room flat ... a kitchen. ... the kitchen there is a refrigerator to keep food cool ... hot weather and a kitchen cupboard ... plates and dishes.
2. Walls ... the library were lined bookcases, the armchairs were upholstered ... leather, the tables littered ... newspapers and magazines.
3. The door burst open and we saw a stranger ... the doorway.
4. How many multistoried houses are there ... your street?
5. Peter has got a nice cottage ... the country but... any conveniences.
6. The windows of the bedroom looked a little garden ... the back ... the house.
7. We have a lot ... furniture ... our dining-room.
8. The boy saw a man going into the house ... the side door.
9. Tell the kids not to forget wipe the feet ... the door-mat.
10. My office is not far ... my home.
11. For hours he would sit... a chair looking ... the window.
12. You may dry your hands ... the towel... the towel rail.
13. Don't forget to switch ... the light before leaving ... home.
14. There is no room ... a TV set ... the sofa and the bookcase. We'll put it ... a TV set stand ... the right... the window.
15. She said she didn't remember if she had turned ... the gas ... the kitchen.
16. must have the bulb screwed ... instead ... the one that fused.
17. ... my opinion this flat is too small... my family though I'm fond... it.

**ADDITIONAL TEXT FOR READING AND TRANSLATION:**

**HOUSE AND HOME**

A person's home is as much a reflection of his personality as the clothes he wears, the food he eats and the friends with whom he spends his time. Depending

on personality, how people see themselves and how they allow others to see them most have in mind an “ideal home”. But in general, and especially for the students or new wage earners, there are practical limitations of cash and location on the way of achieving that idea.

Cash shortage, in fact, often means that the only way of getting along when you leave school is to stay at home for a while until things improve financially. There are obvious advantages to living at home: personal laundry is usually done along with the family wash, meals are provided and you pay a minimum rent for it if any at all.

On the other hand, much depends on how a family gets on. Do your I HI rents like your friends?

Are you prepared to be tolerant when your parents ask where you are going in the evening and what time you expect to be back?

If you don't like the idea of living with the family, the possibilities are well-known to you already. You can find a good landlady and rent a room till you make enough money to buy a flat or a house of your own.

Most families in Britain live in their own houses, rather than in flats or apartments. The houses are not always very big, and they are often built very close together. You may want to live in a detached house (the house of your own) or in a semidetached house (two houses under one roof). Many people live in the so-called “terraced houses”, usually two-storied houses that are in a long line, connected to each other and is considered to be a house.

## UNIT 4

### ENGLISH MEALS

#### *Read the text.*

An Englishman's day begins when he sits down to breakfast with his morning paper. English breakfast is generally a bigger meal than you have on the Continent, though some English people like a "continental" breakfast of rolls and butter and coffee. But the usual English breakfast is porridge or cornflakes with milk and sugar, bacon and eggs, toast and marmalade, and tea.

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

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

The usual mid-day meal consists of two courses. First a meal course is served with plenty of vegetables. It may be potatoes, peas, beans, cabbage or cauliflower. This is followed by a sweet dish, perhaps biscuits and cheese or fruit pudding with tea to follow.

Most English people like what they call "good plain food". They must be able to recognize what they are eating. Usually they have steaks, mutton chops, roast-beef, Yorkshire pudding and fish and chips.

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

Those who eat at home usually call their mid-day meal dinner and make it the chief one of the day. It consists of the three or four courses and is cooked by the mother of the family. The first course is soup. Then comes fish or meat served with various vegetables. As a change they sometimes eat chicken or duck. Then the table is cleaned and the dessert is brought in. This is jelly or fruit - apples, pears, oranges, plums and nuts.

Afternoon tea is taken at about five o'clock, but can hardly be called a meal. It is often not served at a table; each person has a cup and saucer, a spoon and a small plate in his hands. Even English people themselves do not always find it convenient.

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

### ACTIVE VOCABULARY

the first course - первое блюдо

the main course - второе блюдо



a meat course - мясное блюдо a fish course -  
рыбное блюдо the dessert - десерт appetizers -  
закуски a drink - напиток

a soft drink - безалкогольный напиток

to fry - жарить в масле, жире на сковороде;  
fried - жареный

to roast - жарить в духовке; roast - жареный

to stew - тушить; stewed - тушеный; stewed fruit - компот

to boil - варить; кипятить; boiled - отварной

tinned, canned - консервированный

English dishes:

Yorkshire pudding - йоркширский пудинг (взбитое тесто, запеченное в  
форме и подаваемое с жареным мясом)

marmalade - густое повидло, джем, обычно из апельсинов

beefsteak - бифштекс

chop - отбивная котлета из свинины или баранины

cutlet - отбивная котлета из телятины или баранины

rissoles - котлеты, биточки

chips - тонко нарезанный картофель, поджаренный в масле

high tea - холодные закуски и чай

the factory bench or office desk - рабочее место на заводе или в учреждении

room - место, пространство

it doesn't leave enough room for... - он (суп) не оставляет места для...

tastes differ - о вкусах не спорят

## PHONETICAL EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Read the following words; mind your pronunciation.**

biscuits, cabbage, cauliflower, continent, continental, convenient, cornflakes,  
course, dessert, fruit, marmalade, meal, oranges, pears, porridge, potatoes,  
recognize, remark, serve, sugar, toast, various, vegetables.

**Ex. 2. Read the following words; mind the stresses.** apple-jam, beef-steak, bread-  
and-butter, over-fond, roast-beef, stewed fruit.

**Ex.3. Mind your intonation when reading the follows:** fish or meat, go to a cafe  
or to a canteen, tea or coffee, factory bench or office desk, dinner or supper,  
cornflakes with milk or bacon and eggs, jelly or fruit.

**Ex. 4. Use the rising intonation in enumeration.**

Apples, pears, apricots and oranges are fruits.

Tomatoes, cucumbers, potatoes, carrots, peas and onions are vegetables.

Milk, cream, sour cream and curds are dairy products.

Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and cherries are berries.

Beef, mutton, pork and veal are different kinds of meat.

Cakes, biscuits, chocolates, pastries are eaten for dessert.

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

**Ex.1. Find all the irregular verbs in the text and give their three forms.**

**Ex.2. Change the following actions into the Passive.**

1. They build new block of flats every year.
2. Ann translated the text into English.
3. 3.1 have put the plates, knives and forks on the table.
4. Mary is cleaning her dress now.
5. When I came in she was sweeping the floor.
6. My brother has cut the bread.
7. Mary wrote a letter to her friend.
8. Then she took it to the post-office.
9. Mother will cook the dinner.
10. The students leant the dialogue by heart.

**Ex.3. Ask questions of all types about following statements.**

1. The students of our group are asked at every English lesson.
2. His lectures will be delivered in English.
3. Lectures on medical topics are always listened to with great attention.
4. A programme about some University graduates is being broadcast.
5. My homework was regularly checked up.
6. The table has already been laid by Mother.
7. Some economic problems are being discussed at the moment.
8. The work will be finished by the 1<sup>st</sup> of April.
9. Young people were offered a wide choice of jobs all over the country.
10. The use of computers has been much spoken of lately.

**Ex. 4. Use the preposition “by” or “with”**

1. This book has been written \_\_\_\_\_ three authors.
2. This note is written \_\_\_\_\_ a very bad pen, that's why you can't read it.
3. The new school building will be surrounded \_\_\_\_\_ a garden.
4. Who has this house been built \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. This room is heated \_\_\_\_\_ a stove.
6. Trams are set in motion \_\_\_\_\_ electricity.
7. Can you open the door \_\_\_\_\_ this key?
8. A lot of damage was done \_\_\_\_\_ the storm.
9. The papers have been scattered on the floor \_\_\_\_\_ the wind.
10. The child was covered \_\_\_\_\_ a blanket \_\_\_\_\_ his mother.

**Ex. 5. Use the verbs in brackets in one of the Passive tenses.**

Students often come to the language laboratory to work at their pronunciation. They (to give) special records and they (to allow) to work as long as they wish. Some of the records (to use) hundreds of items.

Many new records come in yearly. Two days ago some new records (to bring) to the laboratory again. They (to send) from England by one of our teachers who is now teaching Russian in London. From 6 till 9 last night the new tapes (to listen to) by our teachers. We hope that by next Monday the records (to copy) and the students will be able to use them.

**Ex.6. Make sentences using the verbs “to take”, “to give”, “to write”, “to build” in Passive Voice tenses. Use the time expressions given below.**

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. every week              | 6. when I entered the room |
| 2. now                     | 7. before I came           |
| 3. from 6 till 8 yesterday | 8. every year              |
| 4. by that time tomorrow   | 9. by next Monday          |
| 5. two days ago            | 10. Already                |

**Ex. 7. Translate into English.**

1. Обед должен быть приготовлен вовремя.
2. Этот пудинг нельзя приготовить за полчаса.
3. Мясо надо подавать с овощами.
4. Я сейчас как раз тушу капусту и морковь.
5. Кофе принесли через несколько минут.
6. Работа была сделана в срок.
7. Письмо уже написано, но еще не отправлено.
8. На страницах этого журнала обсуждается много интересных вопросов.
9. Когда я вошла в актовый зал, выступал декан нашего факультета.
10. К началу учебного года в нашем районе будет открыта еще одна школа.

**Ex.8. Insert articles where necessary**

At midday everything is stopped for \_\_\_\_\_ lunch. Most offices and small shops are closed for \_\_\_\_\_ hour, from 1 till 2. \_\_\_\_\_ usual midday meal Russia consists of three courses. Many people like to eat \_\_\_\_\_ soup for first course. Then \_\_\_\_\_ meat course is served usually with \_\_\_\_\_ potatoes or \_\_\_\_\_ macaroni. As \_\_\_\_\_ change you may have \_\_\_\_\_ roast chicken or \_\_\_\_\_ fish. \_\_\_\_\_ main course is followed by \_\_\_\_\_ dessert. This is \_\_\_\_\_ stewed fruit or \_\_\_\_\_ cup of tea with \_\_\_\_\_ piece of cake. Some people prefer \_\_\_\_\_ coffee which is made in our cafes and canteens is not so good as \_\_\_\_\_ coffee made at home.

## VOCABULARY AND SPEECH EXERCISES

**Ex.1. Read and translate the text.**

**Ex. 2. Ask questions on the text. Let your fellow-students answer them.**

**Ex.3. Retell the text.**

**Ex.4. Name four or five kinds of:**

1) vegetables; 2) fruit; 3) meat; 4) dairy products; 5) soups; 6) main courses; 7) dessert.

**Ex.5. Say what you like to eat and what you don't like. Let your fellow-students respond using the models:**

Model 1. I like apples. - So do I./But I don't.

Model 2. I don't like onions. - Neither do I./But I do.

**Ex.6. Translate into English.**

1. Мне нравится творог со сметаной и сахаром. - Мне тоже.
2. На десерт я обычно ем булочки с яблочным джемом. - А я нет. Я предпочитаю съесть пирожное.
3. Я не люблю овсяную кашу. - Я тоже.
4. Мне нравится клубника со сливками. - Мне тоже.
5. Я люблю пирог с тыквой. - А я нет.
6. Я не люблю грейпфруты. - А я люблю. Мне нравятся практически все фрукты.
7. Я не ем яичницу с беконом. - А я ем. Это очень вкусное блюдо.
8. Я люблю бифштекс с картофельным пюре. - А я нет. Я предпочитаю отбивную из баранины.
9. Я не люблю пудинги. - Я тоже.
10. О вкусах не спорят.

**Ex. 7. Insert prepositions and post-verbal adverbs where necessary. Retell the text.**

It will probably surprise you to learn that when the mistress ...the house ...

England offers ...her visitors a cup ...tea, she sometimes

asks: "Russian or English tea?"

... "Russian" tea the English mean tea ...a slice ...lemon ...it.

"English tea" means very strong tea ...milk ...it.

Tea-drinking is quite a tradition with the English. Tea is served ...almost every house. ... the same time, ...5 o'clock ...the afternoon.

The tea-cups and saucers, with tea-spoons, are laid ...the table. The milk-jug and the sugar-basin are also ...the table. There are small plates ...bread and butter, or biscuits.

Tea is ready. The hostess pours the tea ...cups.

"Do you take milk?" "Yes, please."

“How many lumps ...sugar?” - “No sugar, thank you”, or: “Two lumps, please.”

“Help yourself ... some bread and jam”, or “Have some toast and honey”. But one cup ...tea is not enough.

“Would you like another cup?” “Yes, please”, or: “Half a cup, thank you.”  
But if you have had enough, you answer: No more, thank you.”

**Ex. 8. Ask one of the students and let him/her answer your questions.**

at what time he/she has breakfast

where he/she has dinner

what he/she usually takes for the first and main course

what kind of soup he/she likes

what kind of salad he/she likes best of all

if he/she likes cauliflower

what fruit he/she prefers

if strong tea is to his/her taste

\* \* \*

what he/she had for breakfast (dinner, supper) yesterday

if the meals were tasty

who generally cooks in their family

who generally lays the table

who washes up

what dishes are the favorite ones in their family

**Ex. 9. Make up a menu for:**

1. A breakfast for a child;
2. An ordinary dinner;
3. Your favorite supper;
4. A New Year (or birthday) party;
5. A person who keeps to a diet.

**Ex. 10. Give equivalents to the following proverbs. Learn them by heart and use them in your own situation.**

1. Hunger is the best sauce.
2. As hungry as a wolf (hunter).
3. Her eyes are bigger than her stomach.
4. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
5. Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad dinner.
6. After dinner sleep a while, after supper walk a mile.

**Ex. 11. Speak on the following topics:**

1. English meals and dishes.
2. Russian meals and dishes.
3. Your favorite dishes.
4. What national dishes you may recommend to a foreigner.
5. We eat in order to live, and not live in order to eat.

## ADDITIONAL TEXTS FOR READING AND DISCUSSION

### DINNER AT HOME

Mother: The table is laid. Come along, both of you, and let's begin. It's high time to have dinner.

Father: I'm ready. I feel quite hungry.

Alec: So am I. I could eat a horse.

Mother: Well, we haven't got a horse for you, but what we have got is quite nice. Your favorite dishes will be served today.

Alec: What are they? I've got so many.

Mother: For the first course we shall have chicken soup, and rissoles with mashed potatoes for the main course.

Alec: And for dessert?

Mother: I've got stewed fruit with cake.

Alec: Oh, that's wonderful! It's a pity you don't make stewed fruit more often. May I go and get it now?

Father: Don't be so impatient. Wait till we've finished the second course. Where is the salt, please?

Mother: Alec, pass the salt-cellar to Father, please.

Alec: Here you are, Dad.

Father: Thank you, son.

Mother: Why don't you help yourself to some salad, Alec?

Alec: You know I don't like salad of any kind.

Mother: Here is your soup.

Alec: Thank you, mother. May I trouble you for a piece of bread?

Mother: Brown or white?

Alec: Brown, please. The soup is delicious today. May I have another helping?

Mother: Certainly, dear, I want you to have a good meal. Any more soup for you, Father?

Father: Now more, thank you.

Mother: Alec, hand me your plate. I'll give you some rissoles. Will two rissoles do?

Alec: Yes, Mum... And now may I have stewed fruit with cake which has been promised?

Mother: Take it from the fridge. I put it there to cool.

Alec: Oh, apricots and cherries!

Father: Thank you, dear, for a most delicious dinner.

Mother: Now, Alec, I want you to help me clear the table, these plates, spoons,

knives and forks must be taken to the kitchen'. This bread-basket, the salt-cellar and mustard-pot must be put into the sideboard.

Alec: I've done all that, Mum. What else?

Mother: Take the table-cloth and fold it neatly. Then put the chairs straight.  
That's a good boy!

### AT THE RESTAURANT

Fred: Let's go in here. The restaurants aren't very crowded in the day time on week- days, and I like a change from the cafeteria now and then. Here's a table.

Kate: Let's see what's on the menu. I'll have tomato soup, and stewed meat with mashed potatoes and green peas.

Fred: And I'll take broth and a steak with vegetables.

Waiter: Would you like anything to start with?

Fred: Yes, we would like some salad. And will you please bring a bottle of water?

Waiter: Certainly.

Kate: Tomato soup is my favorite. It's delicious.

Fred: Your soup smells lovely, Kate. I almost wish that I had ordered it too. Oh, here comes the meat.

Kate: Do you like your steak? It looks lovely.

Fred: Oh, yes, I do. It's very tender.

Waiter: Would you like some fruit?

Kate: Oh, could we have some coffee, please?

Waiter: Black or white?

Fred: Black, please, and two cakes. As we are in a hurry could you have the bill ready?

Waiter: The two together?

Fred: Yes, thank you.

***Read the first dialogue and say what the family had for dinner.***

***What do you say if you want:***

To ask smb: - to pass the salt to you

- to ask your friend to cut some bread
- to ask your guest to help herself to jam
- to offer someone another plate of soup
- to ask for another helping
- to say that you've had enough
- to know if your guest likes ice-cream
- to know if your guest prefers chops to rissoles

***Read the second dialogue and answer the following questions:***

1. Where did Kate and Fred have their dinner?
2. Was the restaurant very crowded?
3. What did Kate take for dinner?
4. What did Fred take for dinner?
5. What soup was Kate's favorite? Was it good?
6. How did Fred like his steak?
7. What did they take for the dessert?

***Make up dialogues. Use the following phrases.***

*a) Entertaining Guests*

May I trouble you for...?

Help yourself to ...?

Pass me ..., please?

As to me, I prefer ...

Would you like another ...?

May I offer you another ... **I** Have some more ...

No more, thank you.

*b) At a Restaurant*

There's a table for two in the corner.

Here's the waitress.

Have a look at your order?

We'll have...

I would recommend ...

I'm a poor eater. Just bring me some ...

What about the dessert?

I'm fond of...

Everything is delicious (tasty).

Waitress, the bill, please.

*Describe one of your meals a) at home. b) in a restaurant.*

## **EATING HABITS**

Eating habits change from generation to generation. Before scientists learnt about vitamins and other constituents of food, people believed in

eating large quantities of food and were not concerned so much about a balanced diet. A hearty eighteen century meal could consist of as many as twenty courses. The Romans were famous for their great feasts and big appetites.

In the year 2100 people's eating habits may be just as surprising but in a very different sort of way. There may well be an end to food as we know it today. Meals, as we know them, may become a thing of the past. Food constituents and vitamins may be taken in the form of capsules, tablets and pills. The thought of these highly artificial food constituents replacing present day foods may not be very pleasant, but they may be the answer to food shortage and world famine.

### ***Questions to the text:***

1. Do eating habits remain unchanged?
2. What did people believe in before scientists learnt about vitamins and other constituents of food?
3. How many courses could a hearty eighteen century meal consist of?
4. What were the Romans famous for?
5. What can present day foods be replaced by in 2100?



## THE CRIMES OF EATING

Junk-food diets may be leading young people into crime and delinquency. British research has shown that poor quality foods and low level of vitamins can cause aggressive, anti-social behaviour in young offenders. Often the link between diet and behaviour is easily explained. For iron vitamin, for example, is needed to produce the enzymes which keep down the body's adrenaline levels. Without those enzymes, excess adrenaline makes a person excitable and undisciplined. If someone goes without the proper vitamins all the time, their whole character may change.

Dr. Damian Downing is working on the Alternative Sentencing Option programme, which tries to reverse such changes by helping young criminals change their diets. He asks young offenders to fill in questionnaires about their food and about how they feel. "They consistently have terrible health. Their diet is very poor, because cash has usually been a problem, and they haven't been educated into a good diet. It takes them the whole morning and half the afternoon to wake up." A better diet can lead to rapid improvement. "Three months is enough to see a striking change in the way they behave. They become noticeably nicer and more sociable."

### *Questions to the text.*

1. What is the main point about junk food in the text?
2. What kind of food do young offenders eat? Give examples of junk food.
3. How do young offenders feel, according to Dr. Downing?

### *Topics for discussion:*

1. People must be educated into a good diet.
2. The best cooks in the world are men.
3. Women are always thinking about their figures. They are afraid of getting fat.
4. Eating at restaurant is a waste of money.
5. Your behaviour depends on what you eat.

*Use information from the text to discuss the point:* Eating fast food is bad for you.

## UNIT 5

### SPORT

#### *Read the text.*

Russia is a sporting country. Millions of people go in for various kinds of sport. Approximately one of every five people is a sports fan. You can hardly find a grown-up person or a youngster who does not support his or her favorite sports club, or team, or athlete - they are enthusiastic spectators. Physical training and sports have become a matter of national importance.

The ancients said. "A sound mind in a sound body". Therefore, begin to teach our children to love sport since early childhood. In kindergartens the child takes his first sporting steps - he learns to run, jump and dance. Throughout school and college Gymnastics is a compulsory subject.

Our sportsmen have many sports facilities at their disposal - palaces of sports, stadiums, sports grounds, gymnasiums, swimming-pools, tennis courts. Not only champions and keen sportsmen but anyone can take part in sports and competitions. If you like light athletics you may go in for running, jumping, throwing. Many people are fond of winter sports, speed skating, figure - skating, skiing, ski-jumping. In summer you can go in for swimming, diving, rowing, sailing, yachting and cycling. Boxing, wrestling, weight - lifting, fencing, shooting, mountaineering, slalom and chess also have millions of followers. Many people are very fond of various games: football, rugby, ice - hockey, tennis, table - tennis, basketball, volleyball, golf.

It's no wonder that our sportsmen have tremendous success at world and European championships and Olympic Games.

The Olympics have a very long history. They began in 776 BC and took place every four years for nearly 1.200 years, at Olympia, in Greece. They included many different kinds of sports: running, boxing, wrestling, the pentathlon (five different sports) and others.

In 394 AD the Games stopped. Later, in 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, persuaded people from fifteen countries to start the Olympic Games again. The first of the modern series of games took place in Athens two years later, in 1896.

At the fourth Olympics, 1908, in London, there were more than two thousand competitors, from twenty - two different countries. Since then, the number of athletes competing has increased each time. The International Olympic Committee in Switzerland decides where each Olympics will take place. They ask a city (not a country) to be the host - one city for the Winter Olympics and one for the other Olympic Games.

1) 776 BC - Before Christ - до нашей эры. 2) 394 AD - anno Domini - нашей эры.

#### *Dialogues*

Andrew: Good morning. Peter. Peter: Hi. How are you doing? Andrew: O.K. Thanks.

Peter: Would you like to go to the stadium tomorrow? I've got two tickets.

Andrew: Who's playing?

Peter: "Rangers" and "Black Hawks".

Andrew: I'd love to. Thank you very much. I'm sure the game will be interesting.

Peter: It sure will.

Andrew: When does the game begin?

Peter: At 5.30. By the way, could you come to pick me up at 4.30? My car is broken down.

Andrew: Of course. I'll come and get you at 4.30.

Peter: Thanks. See you tomorrow.

Andrew: Bye.

1. "Rangers"- "Рейнджеры", хоккейная команда профессионалов г. Нью-Йорка.
2. "Black Hawks" - "Черные ястребы", хоккейная команда профессионалов г. Чикаго.

## 2

Ann: What kind of sport do you go in for?

Jim: In winter I go skating and skiing. Sometimes I play hockey. In summer I go in for swimming and rowing. Besides that I like athletics such as running and jumping,

Ann: I see. As for me. I prefer indoor games. I can play chess, draughts and table -tennis.

Jim: Oh, that's fine.

Ann: Would you care for a game of table - tennis now?

Jim: Frankly speaking I am not a good player.

Ann: Never mind. I'll try to teach you and you'll see how well I can do it.

Jim: All right. Let's go to the gym.

## 3.

Nick: Mike, would you like to see a good soccer match at the city stadium?

Mike: No. I don't feel well today. I don't want to go out in weather like this. Go by yourself or else keep me company in front of the TV.

Nick: I don't like leaving my friends alone. So it will have to be TV for tonight. When is the game being shown? Mike: Don't know. But here's a sports paper. I think our city has a good chance of winning this match now that Brown is a goal - keeper. He is a very good goal - keeper and is in excellent form at the moment. He is highly praised in the press.

Nick: So, we don't have to worry about him today. Now, let's listen to the commentator. He is reading the names of the visiting team.

## ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to go in for sport - заниматься спортом.

sport имеет множественное число sports, которое означает виды спорта.

a sports fan - спортивные болельщик supporter - болельщик (когда речь идет о спортивной команде, а не о виде спорта), to support - болеть (за команду).

a compulsory subject - обязательный по программе предмет,

an optional subject - необязательный, факультативный предмет,

to hold the record in - удержать рекорд.

to set the record in - установить рекорд

to better the record in - улучшить рекорд

to compete - соревноваться,

competition - соревнование,

championship - чемпионат,

match – матч

The Olympic Games - Олимпийские игры, pentathlon - пятиборье, wrestling - спортивная борьба.

to pick smb. up - заезжать за кем-либо

to be broken down - ломаться, разбиваться

indoor games - игры в закрытом помещении outdoor games - игры на открытом воздухе

to care for – интересоваться

to keep smb. company - составить кому-либо компанию

to play for a team - играть за команду

to award somebody a medal, a prize for- наградить медалью, призом

to hold a competition - проводить соревнования

in favour of - в пользу

to end in draw - закончить вничью

the score is three to nil - счет 3: 0

## PHONETIC EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Read the following words, paying attention to their pronunciation:**

Greece, Athens, Christ, various, athlete, physical, national, nation, ancient, labour, kindergarten, facility, stadium, skiing, diving, rowing, sailing, yachting, cycling, wrestler, weight - lifting, mountaineering, tremendous, enthusiasm, existence.

**Ex.2. Practice reading the following sentences:**

1. It's half past eight at last.
2. Half the class laughed.
3. Golf is a game for grandfathers.
4. I always find travelling by train tiring.
5. Just think of the things we'll do.

*Ex. 3. Write out from the text all the names of games and sports and practice reading them.*

## GRAMMAR EXERCISES

*Ex.1. Open the brackets using either the Past Indefinite or the Past Continuous Tense:*

1. What you (to do) at 6 o'clock? - I (to have dinner). 2. When I (to come) home yesterday, I (to see) that all my family (to sit) around the table. Mother (to read) a letter from my sister. 3. We (to have a meeting) last night. It (to begin) at 7 o'clock, at the meeting we (to discuss) the plan of our work. - And your teacher of English (to be) present? - Yes, she (to come) when I (to speak). 4. Where you (to go) when I (to meet) you yesterday? 5. When he (to be) a student, he usually (to work) in the library. 6. He (to work) at his report at this time yesterday.

*Ex.2. Open the brackets using either the Present or the Past Continuous Tense*

1. I (to listen) to a record at the phonetic laboratory when my friend came in and asked me to help him with the translation. 2. They (to leave) for Moscow on Thursday. 3. I (to listen) to the wireless programmes in English all day yesterday. 4. She (to make) always mistakes in her dictations. 5. In July I (to revise) for the entrance exams to the University. 6. My friend (to write) the essay from 5 o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon.

*Ex.3. Make up general and special questions:*

1. We were waiting for you at five yesterday. 2. They were discussing this question when we came in. 3. I was reading when you rang me up. 4. I was reading a difficult English book at that time. 5. The students were working at the laboratory all evening yesterday. 6. While walking in the garden I saw children who were making their first steps in sport. 7. I noticed that little children were jumping and dancing in the gym-hall. 8. The workers were doing morning exercises during their five minutes' interval when I opened the door of the shop. 9. My grandson was swimming and diving in the Black Sea all summer. 10. I was waiting for a friend of mine at 5 o'clock sharp.

*Ex. 4. Supply the correct forms of the verbs.*

## THE FOOTBALL MATCH

### Outside the Ground:

Programme seller: Souvenir programmes. Photos of all the players! Get your souvenir programmes for the big match!

Kate: What a big crowd of people! It always (to be) like this?

Jack: Yes, when a big match (to hold). You'd better (to be) close to me. I (not to want) to lose you in the crowd.

Kate: Don't worry about me. I (to keep) close. We (to get) good seats, Jack?

Jack: Not the best, I (to be) afraid. I (to be) sorry, Kate, but we (to have to stand) all the time. I possibly (can't to get) seats in the stand.

### **Inside the Ground**

Kate: Jack. I (to be) sorry but I (not to know) the first thing about football. Jack: That (to be) all right, dear. What would you like to know?

Kate: First of all. I'd like to know who (to play) today.

Jack: Wcxds32e (to play) against the Spanish national team. They (to be) very good, indeed, particularly their forward. I (to hear) he (to be) in perfect form. I (not to think) we (to have) much chance of winning.

Kate: And who (to be) the leading player in England's team?

Jack: Bobby Charlton. But he (not to play) today. He (to injure) in a match against Italy. He (to be) one of the best goalkeepers here. He (can, to save) us. Shouting: England! England! Come on? Come on?

Kate: It (to sound) as if the whole of England (to be) here.

Jack: A goal! What a perfect goal? We (to score) a goal and the goal (to score) by my favourite team!

Kate: I never (to see) anything so exciting in my life.

#### **Ex. 5. a) Supply the prepositions where necessary:**

Tom: Did you go ... the stadium to watch the game yesterday?

John: I certainly did. Tom: How did the game end?

John: Liverpool won, of course.

Tom: ... what score?

John: The score was 3: 1 ...favour ... Liverpool.

Tom: How did the game go?

John: ... the begining ... the game everything went all right. The first half ended in a draw.... the second half Chelsea missed a chance... scoring a goal and their goal - keeper missed three goals.

Tom: But he is a good goal - keeper, isn't he?

John: Yes, but Liverpool were ... the best shape that day, that's why the Chelsea team lost the game ... Liverpool.

Tom: What a shame? I think the fans were disappointed ... the match, weren't they?

John: Yes, certainly.

#### **b) Say what you have learned from the dialogue about the match between the Liverpool and the Chelsea teams.**

#### **Ex. 6. Insert modal verbs and give reasons for your choice:**

1.1... not go to the theatre with them last night. I... revise the grammar rules and the words for the test. 2. My friend lives a long way from his office and ... get up early. 3. All of us... be in time for classes. 4. When my friend has his English, he ... stay at the office after work. 5.... you ... work hard to do well in your English? 6. "... we discuss this question now?" "No, we .... We ... do it tomorrow afternoon". 7. I'm glad you ... come. 8. "... you ... come and have dinner with us tomorrow?" "I'd love to".

**Ex. 7. Use: need not, must not, cannot, may not, dare not, could not, should not, ought to - to the spaces in the following sentences:**

1. You... write to him for he will be here tomorrow.
2. We... make any noise or we'll wake the baby.
3. They... to take the exam.
4. I am sure they ... understand the text because it is too difficult.
5. They ... talk to each other yesterday.
6. You ... to waste much time because time is money.
7. Children ... be heard when guests come.
8. Peter ... to drive so fast, because he is not a very good driver.

**Ex. 8. Choose one of the equivalents: to be able, to have, to be or to be allowed.**

**Use it in the correct form and give reasons for your choice:**

1. The ambulance... to arrive in some minutes because a student broke his leg in the gym - hall.
2. They ... to attend the laboratory regularly because they had no textbooks.
3. Our sportsmen ... to win the first prizes in figure - skating at the previous Olympic Games because they were in good form. And we hope that they ... to show the same results in future.
4. He had such old wall paper that we ... to paper the room. But we ... to paint the floor.
5. May I come in and take the skis? We ...to do it.
6. Last year. we... to start our journey on July 5th.
7. Last week I... not to attend classes in physical culture because I had a cold.
8. The children ...to go to the skating - rink after they have done their homework.

**Ex.9. Translate the following sentences using modal verbs:**

1. Вчера мне пришлось ответить на все эти письма.
2. Мы обязательно должны писать диктант сегодня? - Да, завтра мы начинаем новый урок.
3. Анну тоже пригласить на обед? - Да, пожалуйста.
4. Нам пришлось остаться дома, потому что была плохая погода?
5. Вы обязательно должны прийти и посмотреть на нашего сына. - С удовольствием.
6. Пойти погулять с Колей сейчас? - Нет, не надо. Вы знаете, что он должен лечь спать в три часа? Я не люблю поздно ложиться спать, но иногда мне приходится.
7. Я рад, что мне не пришлось заканчивать эту работу вчера.
8. Ей следует быть более осторожной, когда она переходит улицу.
9. Вам следует прочесть эту книгу в оригинале.

## VOCABULARY AND SPEECH EXERCISES

**Ex. 1. Read and translate the text and the dialogues.**

**Ex. 2. Ask questions about the text and the dialogues and let your fellow - students give answers.**

**Ex. 3. Answer the following questions:**

1. What's your favourite sport?
2. Do you support any team?
3. What's the most popular outdoor game in your country?
4. Which sport do you disapprove and

why? 5. How often do you watch a game of football? 6. Are you a figure - skating fan? 7. Do you watch figure - skating competitions on TV? 8. What countries has ice - hockey become popular in? 9. Which do you enjoy more, football or basketball? Why? 10. Which indoor games do you like? 11. Which sport do you go in for? 12. What did the ancients say about sport?

**Ex. 4. Arrange the following kinds of sport in four columns:**

1 - winter sports, 2 - summer sports, 3 - outdoor games, 4 - indoor games: football, mountain - climbing, chess, tennis, basket - ball, hockey, figure - skating, rowing, cycling, slalom, skiing, swimming, sailing, boxing, shooting jumping, speed - skating, yachting, weight - lifting, volley - ball, draughts.

**Ex. 5. a) Read the table of football results published in a newspaper:**

### FOOTBALL RESULTS LEAGUE - DIVISION I

Arsenal (1)... .1 Coventri(1)... I Derby (D...I Ipswich (2)... 7  
Burnley (0) ...I Manchester (0).. .0 Newcastle(0).. .0 Southampton(0).. .0

### THE OBSERVER

5 January

The table shows the 8 teams of the English Football League in the 4 matches played in January 5th 1998. The teams on the left were the home teams.

The numbers in brackets are the half - time scores. The other numbers are the full - time scores, or final results. So the half- time score in the Ipswich - Southampton match was two - nil to Ipswich, the final result was Ipswich: 7, Southampton: 0.

**b) check your comprehension:**

1. Were these teams playing at home or away - Coventry, Manchester, Derby, Newcastle?
2. What were the half - time scores in these matches - Coventry \* Manchester, Derby \* Newcastle?
3. What were the final results in these matches - Arsenal \* Burnley, Coventry \* Manchester, Derby \* Newcastle?

**Ex.6 a) Read the text**

### SPORT IN THE USA

American sports are in some way different from European sports. When Americans talk about football, they usually don't mean the same game which is called football in Europe. For European football they have another name - soccer. Most soccer teams are non -professional and they belong to colleges and universities. There is no national organization of soccer, no national championships. Nevertheless, it can't be said that soccer is unpopular in the USA. Matches between college teams collect a lot of public.



American football is what is called Rugby or 'rigger' in Europe. It is played by teams of fifteen men with an oval ball. This egg - shaped ball can be kicked or carried along in hands, and thrown. Rugby originated in the 19th century in Britain at Rugby school.

Rugby is extremely popular in the United States but the national American game is considered baseball. It is a type of ball game which is played with a ball and a bat (or club). Baseball is somewhat -similar to Russian lapta. It is mainly a professional sport.

Boxing is also should be mentioned among the most popular sports in the USA. The names of its stars and idols, especially heavy - weights, are as known as the names of pop - and film - stars. There's women's professional boxing too, though many people think that it is against women's nature. Nevertheless, women's boxing holds the second place after tennis in the sports show business.

A lot of Americans of all ages go in for sports for their health because sport keeps people fit and makes them better organized. Most Americans go in for jogging, in the morning and in the evening one can see running people in the parks, squares, stadiums and in the streets. Jogging seems to be a national hobby of the Americans.

***b) Answer the following questions:***

1. What is the difference between football and rugby?
2. What type of game is baseball?
3. Why don't many people like women's boxing?
4. What kind of sports can be called a national hobby of the Americans?

***Ex.7. a) Read the text.***

### **SPORT IN BRITAIN**

The British have a reputation for being mad about sports. In fact, they like watching sports more than playing them. The British are spectators and the most popular spectator sports are cricket and football.

Football is the most popular game. Football, or soccer, is an example of a professional game. The game of football was first played in Britain, and later people began to play football in other countries. There are many amateur soccer players in Britain who play the game on Saturday or Sunday afternoon. Amateur clubs often play against professionals.

Almost every school has its football team and every boy in Britain knows a lot about the game. He can tell you the names of the players in the most important teams, he has pictures of them and knows the results of many matches.

Rugby is another popular British sport which is played in other countries. It is also called rugby football. The story is told that in 1823 boys at Rugby school in England were playing football in the normal way, when suddenly one boy picked the ball up and ran with it. That was how a new game was born.

There are two forms of rugby football: the amateur game and the professional game. The two games have different rules.

Football is the favourite winter game in Britain and cricket is the favourite summer sport.

Amateur cricket has the same rules as the professional game. A typical amateur cricket match takes place on a village green, open space in the centre of the village. It is played between two teams - the "home" team and the "visitors" who come from another village.

Most Englishmen like the game of cricket very much. It is a long game. A cricket match may be a one-day match, or it may last two or three days and then it is called a two- or three-day match. Though fewer English people go to watch the game these days than in the first years after the war, it is still very popular. To some people cricket is just an old game (it started about three hundred years ago in England) played by twenty-two men. To others it is an intellectual game. But even those who do not like it know one thing - it gave a very popular phrase to the English language. If a man says that something is "not cricket", everybody will understand that it is ungentlemanly. It isn't cricket to run off with your best friend's girl for example.

The problem with cricket at the moment is that too many people think that it belongs to old England. But England without cricket is like Hamlet without Prince or bacon without eggs.

***b) Say what information the text gives about:***

1. classification of sports. 2. The popularity of football. 3. The history of rugby. 4. Cricket

***c) Think and answer:***

1. What kinds of spectator sports are the most popular in Britain?
2. What are the two forms of rugby football?
3. Are there favourite summer and winter games in Britain?
4. Can you name any internationally known English sportsmen?
5. Are rugby and cricket that popular in our country? Why?