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«Брестский государственный университет имени А.С. Пушкина»

Н.Н. Столярчук, Т.В. Василюк

English

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Часть 1. Разговорные темы

Пособие для слушателей
подготовительного курса для иностранных граждан

Брест
БрГУ имени А.С. Пушкина
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Рецензенты:

кандидат филологических наук,
доцент кафедры иностранных языков по техническим специальностям
УО «Брестский государственный технический университет»
Д.В. Новик

кандидат педагогических наук, доцент кафедры иностранных языков
УО «Брестский государственный университет имени А.С. Пушкина»
Н.В. Иванюк

Столярчук, Н.Н.

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Пособие предполагает развитие навыков устного общения на социально-бытовые темы. Содержит тексты и диалоги, а также систему упражнений, направленных на развитие разговорной речи.

Адресовано слушателям подготовительного курса для иностранных граждан факультета довузовской подготовки.

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ENGLISH PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION

Звук	Произношение	Пример слова	Транскрипция
Гласные звуки			
<i>Долгие гласные звуки</i>			
[ɑ:]	Похож на долгий [а] в восклицательном слове “Ба!”	car	[kɑ:]
[ɔ:]	Похож на протяжный русский [о] в слове <i>порт</i>	door	[dɔ:]
[u:]	Похож на протяжный русский [у] в слове <i>уголь</i>	food	[fu:d]
[i:]	Похож на протяжный русский [и] в слове <i>ива</i>	see	[si:]
[ɜ:] [ə:]	Долгий звук, средний между [о] и [э]. Похож на звук [ё] в слове Гёте.	first	[fɜ:st]
<i>Краткие гласные звуки</i>			
[ʌ]	Похож на краткий [а] в слове <i>рак</i>	son	[sʌn]
[ɒ] [ɒ]	Похож на краткий [о] в слове <i>мост</i>	dog	[dɒg]
[ʊ] [u]	Похож на краткий [у] в слове <i>тук</i>	put	[put]
[ɪ]	Похож на краткий русский [и] в слове <i>игра</i>	big	[bɪg]
[e]	Похож на краткий русский [э] в словах <i>эти, жест</i>	Net	[net]
[æ]	Средний между [э] и [а]	bag	[bæg]
[ə]	Безударный звук, похожий на очень краткий [э]	doctor	['dɒktə]
<i>Двойные гласные звуки (дифтонги)</i>			
[aʊ] [au]	Близок к русскому [ау] в слове <i>пауза</i>	now	[naʊ]
[aɪ]	Близок к русскому [ай] в слове <i>дай</i>	Hi!	[haɪ]
[ɔɪ] [oi]	Близок к русскому [ой] в слове <i>бой</i>	boy	[bɔɪ]
[əʊ] [ou]	Близок к русскому [оу] в слове <i>клоун</i>	no	[nəʊ]
[ʊə] [uə]	Примерно произносится [уэ]	poor	[puə]
[ɪə]	Примерно произносится [иэ]	near	[niə]
[eɪ]	Близок к русскому [эй] в слове <i>лей</i>	name	[neɪm]
[eə]	Примерно произносится [эа]	hair	[heə]

Согласные звуки			
[p]	Похож на русский звук [п], произносится с придыханием	pen	[pen]
[b]	Похож на русский звук [б].	book	[buk]
[t]	Похож на русский звук [т], произносится с придыханием	tea	[ti:]
[d]	Похож на русский звук [д]	do	[du:]
[k]	Похож на русский звук [к], произносится с придыханием	cat	[kæt]
[g]	Похож на русский звук [г]	go	[gəu]
[s]	Похож на русский звук [с]	sea	[si:]
[z]	Похож на русский звук [з]	zoo	[zu:]
[f]	Похож на русский звук [ф]	four	[fɔ:]
[v]	Похож на русский звук [в]	very	['veri]
[ʃ]	Похож на русский звук [ш], но произносится более мягко	ship	[ʃɪp]
[ʒ]	Похож на русский звук [ж], но произносится более мягко	usually	['ju:ʒəli]
[tʃ]	Похож на русский звук [ч]	chair	[tʃɛə]
[dʒ]	Похож на сочетание [дж] в слове <i>джигит</i>	joke	[dʒəuk]
[θ]	Похож на шепелявое [с], кончик языка выдвинут между зубами	thanks	[θæŋks]
[ð]	Похож на шепелявое [з], кончик языка выдвинут между зубами	father	['fa:ðə]
[l]	Похож на русский звук [л]	look	[luk]
[m]	Похож на русский звук [м]	my	[mai]
[n]	Похож на русский звук [н]	night	[naɪt]
[ŋ]	При произнесении этого звука задняя часть языка смыкается с мягким нёбом, воздух проходит через нос	song	[sɒŋ]
[h]	Легкий выдох, слегка напоминающий русский звук [х]	house	[haus]
[r]	Похож на [p], произносится без вибрации, кончик языка загнут кверху	red	[red]
[j]	Похож на русский звук [й] в слове <i>йог</i>	yes	[jes]
[w]	Похож на [в], произносимое только губами. Губы округляются, выдвигаются вперед и быстро размыкаются	well	[wel]

Exercise 1. Practice the pronunciation of long vowels in the following words.

[blu:m], [ɑ:mz], [fu:d], [ba:], [smu:ð], [ma:k], [lu:p], [ɑ:tʃ], [sku:l], [ba:k], [du:m], [da:k], [lu:z], [ha:t], [mu:v], [kla:k], [ki:l], [stɔ:m], [fi:bl], [dɔ:], [si:k], [hɔ:s], [hi:d], [lɔ:], [pi:p], [dɔ:n], [fi:l], [lɔ:n], [ði:z], [mi:t], [bɔ:l], [li:v] [ɑ:t], [bɜ:θ], [ɜ:n], [fɜ:m], [fɜ:st], [gɜ:l], [hɜ:d], [nɜ:s], [θɜ:d]

Exercise 2. Practice the pronunciation of short vowels in the following words.

[him], [hint], [wim], [θin], [kript], [lɒŋ], [mʌst], [fɒnd], [lʌk], [lɒk], [dʌmp], [stɒp], [dʒʌst], [gɒn], [bʌs], [ɒd], [lʌntʃ], [lɒst], [kʌm], [rɒŋ], [ren], [bæd], [beg], [lænd], [bent], [hæm], [jet], [præŋk], [dʒentl], [mæn], [hed], [welθ]

Exercise 3. Practice the pronunciation of diphthongs in the following words.

[həʊp], [leit], [rəʊl], [tʃeɪndʒ], [bəʊθ], [ʃeɪp], [kləʊðz], [eɪm], [bəʊld], [veɪn], [kɔɪn], [gɪə], [bɔɪl], [biə], [pɔɪz], [wɪəd], [sɔɪl], [wɪə], [pɔɪnts], [spɪə], [skai], [puə], [flaɪ], [muə], [kraɪ], [tuə], [aɪdl], [ljʊə], [slaɪd], ['dju:əl], [ʃaɪn], [fjʊəl], [fleə], [faʊnd], [meə], [maʊs], [peə], [spraut], [keə], [baʊns], [skweə]

Exercise 4. Practice the pronunciation of longer words.

['sɑ:dʒənt], [dɪ'zɑ:stə], [rɪ'mu:v], ['mju:zɪk], ['kjuəriəs], ['nɔ:ti], ['ɔ:lməʊst], ['i:vniŋ], ['pi:tə], [brɪ'li:v], [bɜ:θdeɪ], ['sɜ:neɪm], ['θɜ:ti], ['θɜ:zdeɪ], [ə'wei], [ə'gri:], [ə'brɔ:d], ['kæbɪdʒ], ['wʌri], ['kʌntri], ['plezə], ['leðə], ['prɒmɪs], ['hæpənd], ['əʊpən], ['fɒləʊ], [ə'meɪz], ['reɪnbəʊ], [ɪn'dʒɔɪ], ['niəli], ['θiətə], [dɪ'zain], [dɪ'laɪt], [ɪn'ʃʊə], [rɪ'peə], [dis'peə], ['maʊntɪn], ['θaʊzənd], ['flaʊə], ['terɪfaɪ], [ɪm'pru:vment], [ˌdʒenə'rɒsɪti], [ˌʌndə'stænd], [æk'tɪvɪti], [mɪs'tɪəriəs], [ˌædvətaɪz]

The ABC

Буква	Название	Буква	Название	Буква	Название
Aa	[eɪ]	Jj	[dʒeɪ]	Ss	[es]
Bb	['bi:]	Kk	[keɪ]	Tt	[ti:]
Cc	['si:]	Ll	[el]	Uu	[ju:]
Dd	[di:]	Mm	[em]	Vv	[vi:]
Ee	[i:]	Nn	[en]	Ww	['dʌblju:]
Ff	[ef]	Oo	[əʊ]	Xx	[eks]
Gg	[dʒi:]	Pp	[pi:]	Yy	[waɪ]
Hh	[eɪtʃ]	Qq	[kju:]	Zz	[zed]
Ii	[aɪ]	Rr	[ɑ:]		

UNIT 1

ABOUT MYSELF

Exercise 1. Match the country from 1–17 with the nationality from a–q. Practice their pronunciation.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Spain [speɪn] | a) English ['ɪŋɡlɪʃ] |
| 2. China ['tʃaɪnə] | b) American [ə'merɪkən] |
| 3. the USA [ðə 'juː es 'eɪ] | c) Japanese [ˌdʒæpə'niːz] |
| 4. Turkey ['tɜːkɪ] | d) Greek [ɡriːk] |
| 5. Italy ['ɪtəlɪ] | e) Chinese ['tʃaɪ'niːz] |
| 6. Great Britain ['ɡreɪt 'brɪtn] | f) Polish ['pəʊlɪʃ] |
| 7. England ['ɪŋɡlənd] | g) Italian [ɪ'tæliən] |
| 8. Turkmenistan [tɜːk,menɪ'stɑːn] | h) Korean [kə'riːən] |
| 9. Poland ['pəʊlənd] | i) Russian ['rʌʃn] |
| 10. France [frɑːns] | j) Turkmen ['tɜːkmen] |
| 11. Greece [ɡriːs] | k) French [frentʃ] |
| 12. Korea [kə'riːə] | l) British ['brɪtɪʃ] |
| 13. Russia ['rʌʃə] | m) Belorussian [ˌbelə'ruːʃiən] |
| 14. Belarus [ˌbelə'rus] | n) German ['dʒɜːmən] |
| 15. Japan [dʒə'pæn] | o) Mexican ['meksɪkən] |
| 16. Germany ['dʒɜːməni] | p) Turkish ['tɜːkɪʃ] |
| 17. Mexico ['meksɪkəʊ] | q) Spanish ['spæniʃ] |

Exercise 2. Find fourteen countries. What country are you from?

W	F	R	A	N	C	E	P	G	T	D	N
B	G	J	E	B	E	L	A	R	U	S	G
S	P	A	I	N	M	S	E	E	R	T	E
O	E	P	O	L	A	N	D	E	K	L	R
G	R	A	W	Q	S	A	C	C	E	I	M
S	R	N	V	B	M	E	H	E	Y	T	A
T	U	R	K	M	E	N	I	S	T	A	N
P	S	K	O	W	X	A	N	R	T	L	Y
L	S	V	R	K	I	E	A	H	F	Y	F
W	I	U	E	H	C	G	R	E	E	C	E
G	A	M	A	Q	O	I	M	O	R	E	L

Exercise 3. Learn the following words and phrases.

name [neɪm] имя
first name ['fɜːst 'neɪm] имя (в отличие от фамилии)
surname ['sɜːneɪm] фамилия
full name ['ful 'neɪm] полное имя
country ['kʌntri] страна
nationality [ˌnæʃə'næləti] национальность
capital ['kæpɪtəl] столица
town [taʊn] город (небольшой)
city ['sɪti] город (большой)
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] деревня
address [ə'dres] адрес
phone number ['fəʊn 'nʌmbə] номер телефона
married ['mærid] женатый / замужем
single ['sɪŋgl] неженатый / не замужем
study ['stʌdi] изучать
go to school ['gəʊ tə 'sku:l] учиться в школе
finish school ['fɪnɪʃ 'sku:l] заканчивать школу
go to university ['gəʊ tə juːnɪ'vɜːsəti] учиться в университете
graduate ['grædjueɪt] заканчивать (университет)
job [dʒɒb] род занятий, работа
hobby ['hɒbi] хобби, увлечение

Exercise 4. Learn the following speech patterns. Ask each other these questions and answer them.

How old are you? – I'm twenty. *or* I'm twenty years old.

Where are you from? – I'm from France / Belarus / Turkmenistan.

What do you do? *or* What's your job? – I'm a student / a doctor / an engineer.

What do you want to do after you graduate? – I want to be a teacher / an interpreter.

Exercise 5. Match A and B.

A	B
full name	James
first name	Polish
surname	34 Mills Road
address	Japan
country	Brown
nationality	James Stuart Brown

Exercise 6. Which is the best answer to each question?

1. What's your full name?
a) My name's George. b) It's George Antony Blake.
2. Where are you from?
a) I'm from Italy. b) I'm French.
3. How old are you?
a) I'm twenty-five years. b) I'm twenty-five years old.
4. What's your job?
a) I'm an actor. b) It's a teacher.
5. Are you married?
a) Yes, I'm single. b) No, I'm not.
6. What's your address in Belarus?
a) I'm from Brest. b) It's 14 Gogolya Street, Brest.
7. What's your phone number?
a) It's 738 05 21. b) No, it isn't.

Exercise 7. Are these sentences true about you? Correct the wrong sentences, for example: I'm not from Belarus, I'm from Turkmenistan.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. I'm from Belarus. | 10. My father's a doctor. |
| 2. I'm from a small country. | 11. My mother's a teacher. |
| 3. I'm a taxi-driver. | 12. I'm a student. |
| 4. I'm from a big city. | 13. I'm from Moscow. |
| 5. My classroom is small. | 14. I'm 19 years old. |
| 6. I'm from a small town. | 15. I'm at school. |
| 7. I'm from a village. | 16. My teacher is married. |
| 8. I'm from the capital of my country. | 17. I'm at university. |
| 9. My parents are on holiday. | 18. My teacher is from Russia. |

Exercise 8. Read the text and answer the questions.

My name is Chris and I'm twenty-six. I'm from Germany. I'm married. My husband is Nick. He is twenty-seven and he is from England. We live in England now. I'm a teacher and Karl is a bank manager.

- a) Is Chris from Germany?
- b) Where is Nick from?
- c) Are Nick and Chris married?
- d) How old is Chris?
- e) Is Nick twenty-six, too?
- f) Where do Nick and Chris live?
- g) Is Chris a student?
- h) What does Nick do?

Exercise 9. Read the two texts and this time ask each other and answer questions like in Ex. 8.

1. We are Luisa and Maria. We are from Italy. We're students. We study English and French. We're nineteen years old and we're both single.

2. My name's John Vincent. I'm from the USA. I'm twenty-seven years old and I'm a doctor. I'm single but I have a girl-friend. Her name's Pam. She's an actress.

Exercise 10. Read the letter and translate it into Russian.

43 Park Street
London NW6 4GT
17 September

Dear Sally,

I'm very glad that we are going to be penfriends. I'll tell you a little about myself, and you can do the same when you write to me.

My full name is Mary Jones. I am fifteen years old and I am not married of course.

I live in London, the capital of England. Our house is near Hyde Park, one of London's most beautiful parks. I live with my parents and my younger brother, David. My father is a policeman and my mother is a doctor.

I go to school where I have a lot of friends. I like most subjects, but not all of them. My favourite subject is Biology. When I finish school I want to go to university. I want to study medicine.

In the evenings I visit friends or stay at home and listen to music. My favorite singer is Britney Spears. I sometimes play computer games. At weekends I often go swimming.

At the moment I'm working hard because I have exams soon, so I'm spending a lot of time in the library.

Write soon.

Best wishes.

Mary

Exercise 11. Write a similar letter to a pen-friend in England. Write about these things:

- you;
- where you live;
- what you do;
- your hobbies;
- your family.




UNIT 2

MY FAMILY

Exercise 1. Learn the following words and phrases.

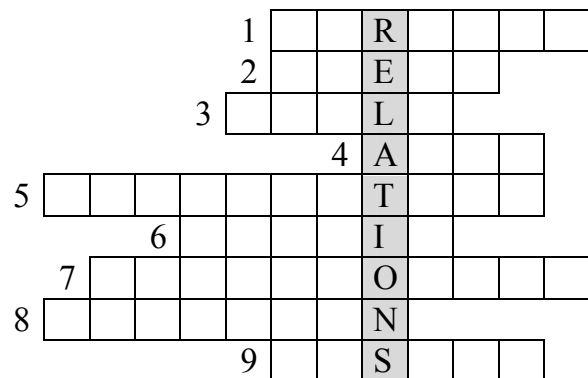
family ['fæmɪli] семья
relation [rɪ'leɪʃn] родственник; родственница
parents ['peərənts] родители
father ['fɑːðə] отец
dad [dæd] папа
mother ['mʌðə] мать
mum [mʌm] мама
sister ['sɪstə] сестра
brother ['brʌðə] брат
husband ['hʌzbənd] муж
wife [waɪf] жена
child [tʃaɪld] (мн. ч. **children** ['tʃɪldrən]) ребенок; дитя
son [sʌn] сын
daughter ['dɔːtə] дочь
grandparents ['græn,peərənts] дедушка и бабушка
grandfather ['græn,fɑːðə] дедушка
grandmother ['græn,mʌðə] бабушка
grandchild ['græntʃaɪld] (мн. ч. **grandchildren**) внук; внучка
grandson ['grænsʌn] внук
granddaughter ['græn,dɔːtə] внучка
uncle ['ʌŋkl] дядя
aunt [ɑːnt] тетя
nephew ['nefjuː] / ['nevjuː] племянник
niece [niːs] племянница
cousin ['kʌzn] двоюродный брат; двоюродная сестра

Exercise 2. Fill in the missing words from Ex. 1.

	dad		son		uncle		brother	
	mum	mother		granddaughter		wife		niece
	parents							

Exercise 3. Do the crossword.

1. Your mother and father are your...
2. Your brother's daughter is your...
3. Your mother's brother is your...
4. Your mother's sister is your...
5. Your mother's father is your...
6. Your aunt's son is your...
7. Your father's mother is your...
8. Your sons and daughters are your...
9. Your parents' daughter is your...

**Exercise 4. Learn the numbers from 1 to 100.**

1	one	[wʌn]	11	eleven	[ɪ'levən]	21	twenty-one	[,twentɪ 'wʌn]
2	two	[tu:]	12	twelve	[twelv]	22	twenty-two	[,twentɪ 'tu:]
3	three	[θri:]	13	thirteen	[θɜ:'ti:n]	30	thirty	['θɜ:ti]
4	four	[fɔ:]	14	fourteen	[,fɔ:'ti:n]	40	forty	['fɔ:ti]
5	five	[faɪv]	15	fifteen	[,fɪf'ti:n]	50	fifty	['fɪftɪ]
6	six	[sɪks]	16	sixteen	[,sɪk'sti:n]	60	sixty	['sɪkstɪ]
7	seven	['sevən]	17	seventeen	[,sevən'ti:n]	70	seventy	['sevəntɪ]
8	eight	[eɪt]	18	eighteen	[,eɪ'ti:n]	80	eighty	['eɪtɪ]
9	nine	[naɪn]	19	nineteen	[,naɪn'ti:n]	90	ninety	['naɪntɪ]
10	ten	[ten]	20	twenty	['twentɪ]	100	one hundred	['wʌn 'hʌndrɪd]

Exercise 5. Count the people in your family. Report to the class, for example:

I have a mum, a dad, two sisters and their husbands, three nieces and a nephew, a grandmother, two grandfathers. We have fourteen people on our family.

Who has the biggest family?

Exercise 6. Ask each other how old the people in your families are, for example:

How old is your mum?

She is forty-one.

Exercise 7. Learn the following jobs.**businessman** ['biznismæn] бизнесмен, предприниматель**doctor** ['dɒktə] врач, доктор**driver** ['draɪvə] водитель**engineer** [ˌendʒɪ'nɪə] инженер**farmer** ['fɑ:mə] фермер**interpreter** [ɪn'tɜ:pɪtə] переводчик (*устный*)**journalist** ['dʒɜ:nəlist] журналист**secretary** ['sekrətɪ] секретарь**shop assistant** ['ʃɒp əsɪstənt] продавец; продавщица**stewardess** ['stju:ədəs] стюардесса**receptionist** [rɪ'sepʃənɪst] администратор (*в гостинице*)**teacher** ['ti:tʃə] учитель, учительница**Exercise 8. Match a job from 1–12 with a line from a–l.**

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. businessman | a. works on a farm |
| 2. doctor | b. constructs cars, buildings, bridges, roads |
| 3. driver | c. looks after passengers on a plane |
| 4. engineer | d. writes for a newspaper |
| 5. farmer | e. drives a car or a bus |
| 6. interpreter | f. helps sick people in hospitals |
| 7. journalist | g. works in a shop |
| 8. secretary | h. teaches in a school |
| 9. shop assistant | i. works in business |
| 10. stewardess | j. translates things |
| 11. receptionist | k. books rooms for people in a hotel |
| 12. teacher | l. types letters, answers phone calls |

Exercise 9. Make sentences using Ex. 8, for example:

Businessmen work in business.

Exercise 10. Ask each other about the jobs in your families, for example:

What does your mum do?

She is a secretary.

What is your father's job?

He is a doctor.

What is the most popular job?

Exercise 11. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. У меня большая семья. 2. У меня есть два брата и сестра. 3. Я живу со своими родителями в маленькой квартире в центре города. 4. У тебя есть другие родственники? – Да, у меня есть бабушка, дедушка, две тети, дядя и пятеро двоюродных братьев и сестер. 5. Моему папе 47 лет, а маме – 45. 6. Сколько лет твоему брату? – Ему 22 года. 7. Моему племяннику два года. 8. Мой папа – водитель, а мама – продавец. 9. Кем работает твоя сестра? – Она журналист. 10. Я часто навещаю своих бабушку и дедушку.

Exercise 12. Read the text about Alex's family.

My name's Alex Hancock. I'm nineteen years old and I'm a student. I have a father, a mother a sister and a brother.

My mother's name is Mary. She is forty-eight. She is a children's doctor. She helps sick children in a hospital. She likes her job very much.

My father's name is Henry. He is fifty years old. He works as an engineer at a big plant. He is very busy and has little free time.

My sister, Ann, is twenty-five and she's married. Her husband's name is Mike. He is a police officer. They have a daughter. Her name's Caroline and she's only two years old. She is very funny.

My brother's name is Peter. He is sixteen and he goes to school. In his free time he likes playing football with his friends.

I live with my parents and my brother in a big house with a beautiful garden. My sister and her family live in their own flat but they often visit us at weekends.

I have a lot of other relations, too: two grandmothers, a grandfather, aunts, uncles and cousins. But I rarely see them.

Exercise 13. Answer the questions about your family.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. What's your name? | 11. How old is he? |
| 2. How old are you? | 12. What does he do? |
| 3. What do you do? | 13. Does he like his job? |
| 4. Where do you live? | 14. What is your brother's / sister's name? |
| 5. Do you have a big family? | 15. What does he / she do? |
| 6. What's your mother's name? | 16. Is he / she married? |
| 7. How old is she? | 17. Does he / she have any children? |
| 8. What's her job? | 18. Do your grandparents live with you? |
| 9. What does she do at work? | 19. Do you have other relations? |
| 10. What's your dad's name? | 20. Do you often see them? |

Exercise 14. Read the dialogue and act it out.

Kate: Hello, Ann!

Ann: Hi, Kate! This is our new student Helen.

Kate: Nice to meet you.

Helen: Nice to meet you, too.

Kate: Where are you from, Helen?

Helen: I am from Minsk.

Kate: Where do you live in Brest?

Helen: I live at my sister's. She has a nice flat in the centre of the city.

Kate: Is she married?

Helen: Oh, yes, she is married and has a daughter.

Kate: What does her husband do?

Helen: He is a doctor.

Kate: Is your sister a doctor, too?

Helen: No, she is a teacher.

Kate: Does she like her job?

Helen: Yes, she loves working with children.

Kate: Do you miss your parents?

Helen: Yes, very much, but I often talk to them on the phone.

Exercise 15. Read and translate the poems about family. Learn one of them by heart.**Our Family**

Our large family
Has a nice flat,
We live there happily
With a kitten and a cat.

My sisters and brothers
All go to school,
We help one another,
It is a good rule.

We help our mother
When she washes or cooks.
Together with father
We like to read books.

What is a Family?

A Family is a blessing,
It means so many things.
Words can never really tell
The joy a family brings.

A Family is a mutual love,
The love of Dad and Mother,
Showing children how to love
And care for each other.

A Family is always Home
And place where we can share,
Our joys and sorrows, hopes and dreams
For happiness lives there.

UNIT 3

MY FRIEND

Exercise 1. Learn the following colours.

black [blæk] черный

blue [blu:] синий; голубой

brown [braʊn] коричневый; карий
(о глазах); каштановый (о волосах)

fair [fɛə] светлый, белокурый (о волосах)

green [grɪn] зеленый

grey [greɪ] серый; седой (о волосах)

orange ['ɔrɪndʒ] оранжевый

pink [pɪŋk] розовый

purple ['pɜ:pl] фиолетовый

red [red] красный

violet ['vaɪələt] фиолетовый

white [waɪt] белый

yellow ['jeləʊ] желтый

Exercise 2. Look around. What colour are these things?

your T-shirt; your jeans, your shoes; your friend's jacket; your friend's shirt; your friend's bag; your book; your exercise book; your desk; the window; the door; the grass; the sky; the sun; the rainbow; the flag of your country

Which is your favourite colour?

Exercise 3. Learn the words and phrases describing appearance.

tall [tɔ:l] высокий

short [ʃɔ:t] невысокий (о человеке); короткий

of medium height [əv 'mi:diəm 'haɪt] среднего роста

slim [slɪm] худой, стройный

plump [plʌmp] полный, пухлый

of medium build [əv 'mi:diəm 'bɪld] среднего телосложения

hair [heə] волосы

eyes [aɪz] глаза

beard [biəd] борода

moustache [mə'sta:ʃ] усы

Exercise 4. Fill in the columns with words and phrases from Ex. 1 and Ex. 3. You can use some words more than once.

Height	Build	Hair	Eyes	Other features
<i>tall</i>				

Exercise 5. Who is described?

Peter

Robert

Jessie

Frank

Jack

Monica

1. He has short black hair, a beard and a moustache.
2. She has long fair hair and green eyes.
3. He has short grey hair and a moustache.
4. He is short and plump. He has short fair hair.
5. She has long black hair and black eyes.
6. He is tall and slim. He has short brown hair.

Exercise 6. Look at the two people in the pictures and complete the descriptions.

Ann is tall and slim.
She has long _____.
hair and brown
_____.



Tom is tall and plump. He has
_____ brown _____ and blue
_____. He also has a beard
and a _____.

Exercise 7. Describe somebody in the class. Let the other students guess who it is, for example:

He is tall and plump. He has
brown hair and blue eyes. He
doesn't have a beard.

Is it Nick?

Yes, it is.

Exercise 8. Learn the words and phrases describing character.

nice [naɪs] хороший, милый

clever ['kleɪvə] умный

kind [kaɪnd] добрый

funny ['fʌni] забавный, смешной

honest ['ɒnɪst] честный

polite [pə'laɪt] вежливый

hardworking ['hɑ:d,wɜ:kɪŋ]

трудолюбивый

lazy ['leɪzi] ленивый

naughty ['nɔ:ti] непослушный

Exercise 9. Match the words from 1–9 to their meanings from a–h.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. clever | a. always tells the truth |
| 2. funny | b. is quick to understand things |
| 3. honest | c. likes to work |
| 4. hardworking | d. helps people |
| 5. kind | e. behaves badly |
| 6. lazy | f. makes you laugh |
| 7. naughty | g. always says “Please” and “Thank you” |
| 8. nice | h. doesn’t like to work |
| 9. polite | i. good, pleasant |

Exercise 10. Make sentences using Ex. 9, for example:

A clever person is quick to understand things.

Exercise 11. Learn the following speech patterns. Ask each other about your friends and relations.

What does he look like? – He is tall and slim. He has fair hair and grey eyes. He doesn’t have a beard, but he has a moustache.

What is he like? – He is kind and honest. He helps people and he always tells the truth.

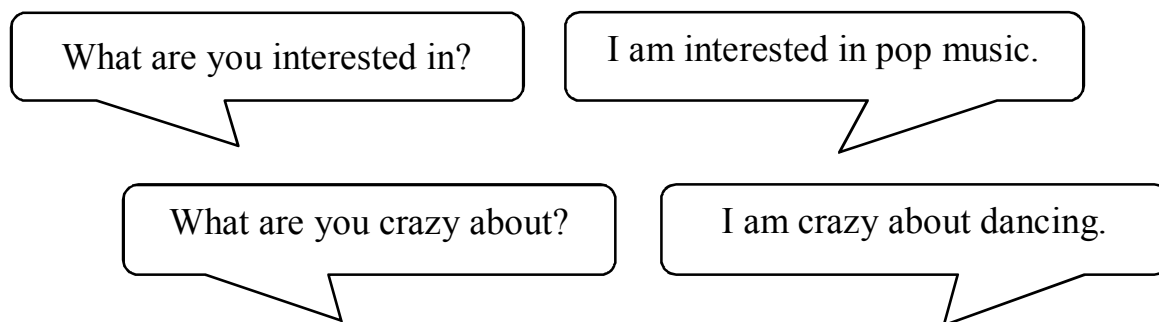
Exercise 12. Ask each other about your abilities and interests, for example:

What are you good at?

I am good at English.

What is your favourite subject?

My favourite subject is Maths.



Exercise 13. Read the text and translate it into Russian.

My friend's name is Peter. He is 15 years old. We are in the same class at school and we live in the same street.

Peter has fair hair and grey eyes. He is of medium height and a little plump. He always wears jeans and T-shirts, when he is not at school, of course.

My friend is clever and kind. He is quick to understand things and he is always ready to help people. But sometimes he is funny and makes me laugh.

Peter's favourite subject at school is English. He is also good at Russian and he is interested in history. He likes reading historical books. His favourite writer is Alexandre Dumas ['dju:ma:]. He has a lot of books at home.

Peter likes playing computer games. And he is crazy about football. We often play football together.

Peter is a good friend. We spend a lot of time together. We watch TV, listen to music, and talk about different things such as sport, films, books and school. We often have a good laugh.

Exercise 14. Are these statements true or false according to Ex. 13? Correct the false statements.

1. Peter is 16 years old.
2. Peter has fair hair and grey eyes.
3. He is tall and slim.
4. Peter wears jeans and T-shirts at school.
5. He is naughty.
6. Peter is sometimes funny.
7. He is good at Russian.
8. Peter likes reading detective stories.
9. Peter's favourite writer is Walter Scott.
10. Peter likes playing football very much.
11. Peter spends little time with his friend.
12. They talk about sport, films, books and school.
13. Peter and his friend often laugh together.

Exercise 15. Answer the questions about your friend.

1. Do you have many friends?
2. Who is your best friend?
3. Where does he / she live?
4. What does he / she do?
5. How old is he / she?
6. What does he / she look like?
7. What clothes does he / she like to wear?
8. What is he / she like?
9. Is he / she hardworking or lazy?
10. What is he / she good at?
11. What is he / she interested in?
12. Do you often see each other?
13. What do you do together?
14. What do you talk about?
15. Do you often have a good laugh together?

Exercise 16. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Мой любимый цвет – красный. 2. У моего друга черные волосы и карие глаза. 3. У него есть борода или усы? 4. Как выглядит твоя подруга? – Она высокая и стройная, у нее светлые волосы и голубые глаза. 5. Почему ты всегда такой ленивый? 6. Все мои друзья умные, добрые и честные. 7. Мой любимый школьный предмет – биология. 8. Мой друг интересуется компьютерами. 9. Она без ума от танцев. 10. Мы проводим много времени вместе.

Exercise 17. Translate the proverbs into Russian. Explain their meanings. Learn them by heart.

1. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
2. When a friend asks there is no tomorrow.
3. Friends are thieves of time.
4. To have a true friend, you must be a true friend.
5. The road to a friend's house is never long.
6. A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody.
7. A friend is easier lost than found
8. False friends are worse than bitter enemies.
9. Real friendship cannot be bought at a fair.

UNIT 4

MY WORKING DAY

Exercise 1. Learn the following words and phrases.

get up ['get 'ʌp] подниматься, вставать (после сна)
make the bed ['meɪk ðə 'bed] застилать постель
do one's morning exercises ['du: wʌnz 'mɔ:niŋ 'eksəsaɪzɪz] делать зарядку
wash one's face ['wɒʃ wʌnz 'feɪs] умываться
take a shower ['teɪk ə 'ʃəʊə] принимать душ
have breakfast ['hæv 'brekfəst] завтракать
clean one's teeth ['kli:n wʌnz 'ti:θ] чистить зубы
get dressed ['get 'drest] одеться
go to university ['gəʊ tə ju:nɪ'vɜ:səti] идти в университет
go by bus ['gəʊ baɪ 'bʌs] ехать автобусом
walk [wɔ:k] идти пешком
take notes ['teɪk 'nəʊts] записывать лекцию, конспектировать
have lunch ['hæv 'lʌntʃ] обедать, перекусывать (в середине рабочего дня)
come home ['kʌm 'həʊm] приходить домой
have dinner ['hæv 'dɪnə] обедать (во второй половине дня, после работы, учебы), ужинать
have a rest ['hæv ə 'rest] отдыхать
do one's homework ['du: wʌnz 'həʊmwɜ:k] делать домашнее задание
surf the Internet ['sɜ:f ðɪ 'ɪntənɪt] сидеть в интернете
have supper ['hæv 'sʌpə] ужинать (ближе к вечеру, перед сном)
go to bed ['gəʊ tə 'bed] ложиться спать

Exercise 2. What do you do:

- a) in the morning? *I get up, make the bed, ...*
- b) in the afternoon? *I have lunch, ...*
- c) in the evening?

Exercise 3. Ask each other about the things in Ex. 1, for example:

Do you take a shower in the morning?

Yes, I do.

Do you do your homework
in the afternoon?

No, I don't. I do my
homework in the evening.

Exercise 4. Learn the times.

It's 9 o'clock.

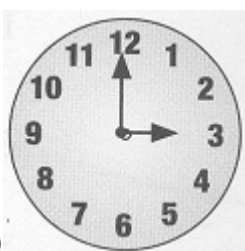
It's nine thirty. /
It's half past nine.It's ten fifteen. /
It's quarter past ten.It's nine forty five /
It's quarter to ten.**Exercise 5. Ask and answer questions about the time, for example:**

What time is it, please?

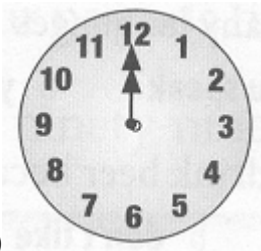
It is three o'clock.

Thank you very much.

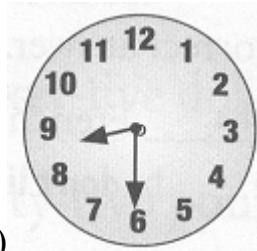
1)



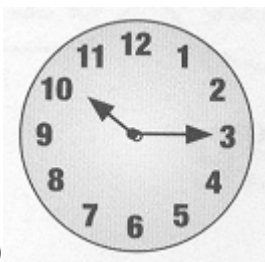
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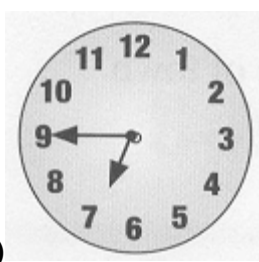
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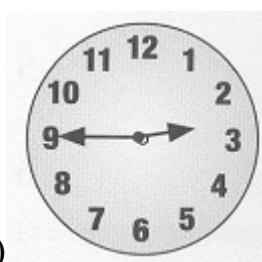
4)



5)



6)

**Exercise 6. Ask each other about your daily routine, for example:**

What time do you usually get up?

I get up at 7 o'clock.

What time do you have breakfast?

I have breakfast at half past seven.

Exercise 7. Learn the days of the week.**Monday** ['mʌndeɪ] понедельник**Tuesday** ['tju:zdeɪ] вторник**Wednesday** ['wenzdeɪ] среда**Thursday** ['θɜ:zdeɪ] четверг**Friday** ['fraɪdeɪ] пятница**Saturday** ['sætədeɪ] суббота**Sunday** ['sʌndeɪ] воскресенье**Exercise 8. Answer the questions.**

1. What day is it today?
2. What day is it tomorrow?
3. What day was it yesterday?
4. What days did you go to school?
5. What days do you go to university?
6. What days are the weekend?
7. What day / days do you go shopping?
8. What day / days do you like?
9. What day / days don't you like?

Exercise 9. Revise the following phrases with prepositions.

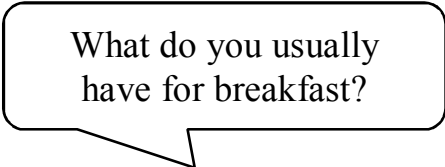
in	the morning
	the afternoon
	the evening

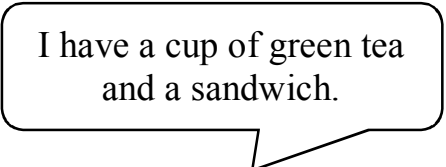
at	7 o'clock
	eight thirty / half past eight
	night
	weekends / the weekend

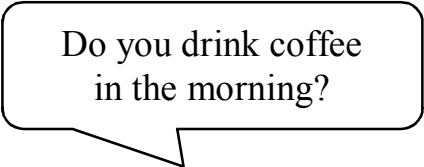
on	Monday
	Monday morning
	Tuesday
	Tuesday afternoon
	Wednesday
	Wednesday evening...

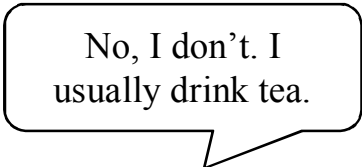
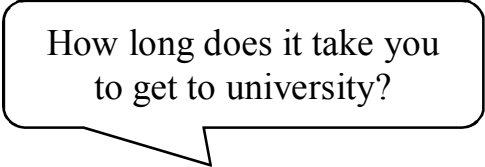
Exercise 10. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

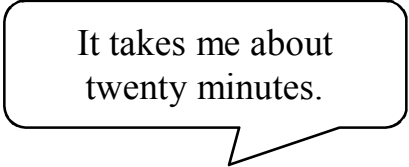
1. I usually have lunch ____ one o'clock. 2. I always get up early ____ Monday. 3. I phone my parents ____ Saturday evening. 4. What do you do ____ weekends? 5. 'What time do you go to university?' – '____ 8 o'clock'. 6. I play tennis ____ Saturday afternoon. 7. I surf the Internet ____ the evening. 8. He usually stays at home ____ Saturday. 9. 'What time do you come home?' – '____ about 3 o'clock'. 10. I always sleep well ____ night. 11. My brother's birthday is ____ March. 12. The film starts ____ 9.30. 13. Minsk is very good ____ winter. 14. He often plays football ____ weekends. 15. She usually stays at home ____ Friday evening. 16. ____ weekends I get up late ____ the morning.

Exercise 11. Learn the following words.**tea** [ti:] чай**coffee** ['kɒfi] кофе**juice** [dʒu:s] сок**milk** [milk] молоко**yoghurt** ['jɒgət] йогурт**porridge** ['pɒrɪdʒ] овсяная каша**sandwich** ['sænwɪdʒ] бутерброд**cheese** [tʃi:z] сыр**egg** [eg] яйцо**potatoes** [pə'teɪtəʊz] картофель**pasta** ['pæstə] паста, макароны**rice** [raɪs] рис**salad** ['sæləd] салат**cucumber** ['kju:kʌmbə] огурец**tomato** [tə'mɑ:təʊ] помидор**soup** [su:p] суп**meat** [mi:t] мясо**fish** [fɪʃ] рыба**chicken** ['tʃɪkɪn] цыпленок, курица**sausage** ['sɔ:sɪdʒ] колбаса, сосиска**pilaf (f)** ['pɪlæf] / **pilau** ['pɪlau] плов**pizza** ['pi:tʃə] пицца**cake** [keɪk] пирожное, торт**bun** [bʌn] булочка**biscuits** ['bɪskɪts] печенье**chocolate** ['tʃɒklət] шоколад**sweets** ['swi:ts] сладости, конфеты**apple** ['æpl] яблоко**orange** ['ɒrɪndʒ] апельсин**banana** [bə'nɑ:nə] банан**Exercise 12. Ask each other about your meals, for example:**

 What do you usually have for breakfast?


 I have a cup of green tea and a sandwich.


 Do you drink coffee in the morning?


 No, I don't. I usually drink tea.
Exercise 13. Remember the following speech patterns. Ask each other about your daily routine.

 How long does it take you to get to university?


 It takes me about twenty minutes.
Exercise 14. Translate into English.

1. Обычно я встаю рано утром. 2. Затем я делаю зарядку, принимаю душ и завтракаю. 3. Я делаю зарядку пятнадцать минут. 4. В какое время ты обычно завтракаешь? – В половине восьмого. 5. Что ты ешь на завтрак? – Овсяную кашу, кофе и бутерброд с сыром. 6. Сколько времени тебе нужно,

чтобы добраться до университета? 7. Как ты добираться до университета? – Обычно я иду пешком. Если погода плохая, я еду автобусом. 8. Что ты ешь на обед в университете? – Я съедаю яблоко или банан и печенье. 9. Если я обедаю дома, я ем картофель или макароны с сосиской, помидоры, огурцы или салат. Я также пью чай или молоко с булочкой. 10. После обеда я отдыхаю, затем делаю домашнее задание. 11. На подготовку домашнего задания у меня уходит примерно час. 12. На ужин я иногда съедаю йогурт или фрукты. 10. Я никогда не ужинаю. 13. Ты сидишь в интернете вечером? 14. Ты поздно ложишься спать? 15. Я ложусь спать примерно в одиннадцать часов.

Exercise 15. Read the text. Translate it into Russian.

I am a student at university. We have classes from Monday to Friday. Sometimes we study on Saturday.

I get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. I make my bed, open the window and do my morning exercises. Then I take a shower, clean my teeth, get dressed and have breakfast. For breakfast I usually have a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich. Sometimes I eat an egg or sausages. After breakfast I go to university. As I live not far away I usually walk. It takes me about fifteen minutes to get there. But when it is rainy I go by bus.

Classes begin at 8.30. As a rule I have three or four classes a day. We listen to our teachers and take notes. We also answer questions and do exercises. At 12.30 we have a long break for lunch. I have an apple or a banana and a bun or biscuits for lunch. Sometimes I go to the university café and have meat or fish with potatoes there.

After classes I go home and have dinner. I eat soup, pasta or rice and vegetables. I also drink tea with chocolate or sweets. After dinner I have a little rest and then I do my homework. It usually takes me about two hours to do it. In the evening I often meet my friends and we talk, watch a film or go out. Twice a week I go to the swimming pool. I am fond of swimming.

I have supper at about nine. I have yoghurt, fruit and tea with cakes or biscuits. Then I surf the Internet or read a book. At eleven o'clock I go to bed.

Exercise 15. Answer the questions about your working day.

1. What days do you go to university?
2. What time do you get up?
3. What do you do when you get up?
4. Do you do your morning exercises every day?
5. What do you have for breakfast?
6. How long does it take you to get to university?

7. When do your classes begin?
8. How many classes do you have a day?
9. When and where do you have lunch?
10. What do you usually have for lunch?
11. What do you do after classes?
12. How often do you go to the library? What do you do there?
13. When and where do you have lunch?
14. What do you have for dinner?
15. How long does it take you to do your homework?
16. Do you have much free time on weekdays?
17. What do you usually do in the evenings?
18. What time do you go to bed?

Exercise 16. Read the following dialogues and act them out.

* * *

- What time do you usually get up?
- At half past six.
- Why so early?
- I live far from my office. So I have to take the first morning train if I don't want to be late for work.
- When do you get to the office?
- As a rule at half past eight.

* * *

- What time do your classes begin?
- Normally at half past eight.
- How many classes do you have a day?
- Three or four. When we are lucky we have two.
- What do you do in class?
- We take notes, make reports and we do a lot of reading and listening.

* * *

- What do you do after classes, Jack?
- I usually go home and have dinner. After that I do my homework.
- How long does it take you to do it?
- Normally about two hours.
- What do you do in the evenings?
- I stay at home and watch TV.
- Do you go out?
- Well, not very often. I go to the cinema once or twice a week. And I sometimes go to a football match.

UNIT 5

MY DAY OFF

Exercise 1. Learn the following words and phrases.

day off ['deɪ ˈɒf] выходной день

clean the room ['kliːn ðə ˈruːm] убирать в комнате

cook lunch / dinner ['kʊk ˈlʌntʃ] / ['dɪnə] готовить обед / ужин

go shopping ['gəʊ ˈʃɒpɪŋ] ходить за покупками, ходить по магазинам

go to the gym ['gəʊ tə ðə ˈdʒɪm] ходить в спортзал

go to the swimming pool ['gəʊ tə ðə ˈswɪmɪŋpuːl] ходить в бассейн

go for a walk ['gəʊ fər ə wɔːk] гулять, ходить на прогулку

go to the cinema ['gəʊ tə ðə ˈsɪnəmə] ходить в кино

go to a café ['gəʊ tə ə ˈkæfeɪ] ходить в кафе

go on a picnic ['gəʊ ɒn ə ˈpɪknɪk] устраивать пикник

play football / tennis ['pleɪ ˈfʊtbɔːl] / ['tenɪs] играть в футбол / теннис

play computer games ['pleɪ ˈkəmˌpjʊːtə ˈgeɪmz] играть в компьютерные игры

meet friends ['miːt ˈfrendz] встречаться с друзьями

listen to music ['lɪsn tə ˈmjuːzɪk] слушать музыку

watch TV ['wɒtʃ ˌtiːviː] смотреть телевизор

read a book / magazine ['riːd ə ˈbʊk] [,mæɡəˈziːn] читать книгу / журнал

stay at home ['steɪ ət ˈhəʊm] оставаться дома




Exercise 2. Match A, B, C and D. Ask each other about your days off.




A	B	C	D
What When Where	do you	do go get up have breakfast clean your room read books do your homework go to the cinema go for a walk surf the Internet meet your friends play computer games go to bed	on your days off? on Saturday? on Sunday? on Saturday morning? on Saturday afternoon? on Sunday evening? in the morning? in the afternoon? in the evening?


Exercise 3. Complete Steve's letter to his new friend.




Dear Tony,



My name is Steve Brown. I am a student. I go to university from Monday to Friday. Saturday and Sunday are my days off and I can sleep late. On

Saturday I  at about  and . I don't

, but I . Then I . After breakfast I

 my room and have lunch. In the afternoon I

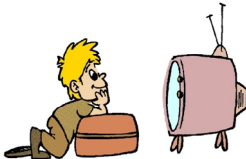

 and  dinner. I often go to the  or to

the  in the evening. After supper I play 

games or  a book or a magazine.

On Sunday morning I do my . If the weather is fine I

 or  with my friends. In the evening I

 or .

Well, that's all about my days off. Please tell me about your weekends.

Best wishes,

Steve

Exercise 4. Read about Jane's day off.

Yesterday was Sunday, so I got up late, at half past eleven. I had a big breakfast: orange juice, porridge, eggs and coffee with a sandwich. Then I went shopping, to the supermarket, and I bought some chocolate, bananas and a Sunday newspaper, the *Sunday Times*. In the afternoon I listened to music and then I watched a film on TV. In the evening I cooked dinner, just soup and a salad. I went to bed early. It was a nice, lazy day.

Exercise 5. Are these statements true or false according to Ex. 4? Correct the false statements.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Yesterday was Saturday. | 7. She listened to music. |
| 2. Jane got up early. | 8. Jane saw some friends. |
| 3. She had a big breakfast. | 9. In the evening she watched TV. |
| 4. Then she went to work. | 10. She cooked a meal. |
| 5. She bought some bananas. | 11. She went to bed early. |
| 6. She bought a magazine. | 12. It was a busy day. |

Exercise 6. What did you do last Sunday? Did you...

- ...get up early?
- ...clean your room?
- ...go shopping?
- ...cook dinner?
- ...go to a café with your friends?
- ...play computer games?
- ...go on a picnic?
- ...go to the swimming pool?
- ...play football?
- ...go to the cinema?
- ...do a lot of homework?

Exercise 7. Translate into English.

1. В выходные дни я обычно встаю поздно. 2. Я не делаю зарядку в воскресенье. 3. В субботу я убираю в комнате и хожу по магазинам. 4. Днем я готовлю большой ужин. 5. Я люблю ходить в кино или в кафе с друзьями по выходным. 6. Вечером мы часто гуляем в парке. 7. В плохую погоду я остаюсь дома и смотрю телевизор или читаю книгу. 8. Если погода хорошая, мы едем на пикник. 9. Вечером я иногда хожу в спортзал. 10. В воскресенье я ложусь спать рано.

Exercise 8. Read the dialogue and act it out.

- Hi, Nick. Did you have a good weekend?
- Yes, I did, thanks.
- What did you do yesterday?
- Well, yesterday morning I got up early and played tennis with some friends.
- You got up early on Sunday!
- I know, I know. I don't usually get up early on Sunday.
- What did you do in the afternoon?
- Nothing. I just stayed at home. I watched a football match on TV.
- Oh, what did you do yesterday evening?
- I worked at my computer a little. I didn't go to bed late. At about 11.00.

Exercise 9. Learn the following words.

taste [teɪst] вкус, склонность, пристрастие

stamp [stæmp] почтовая марка

coin [kɔɪn] монета

discover [dɪ'skʌvə] обнаруживать, раскрывать, находить

hidden ['hɪdn] скрытый

skill [skɪl] умение, навык

besides [bɪ'saɪdz] кроме того

lucky ['lʌki] счастливый, удачный; **you are lucky** тебе повезло

Exercise 10. Read the text and translate it into Russian.**Hobbies and Interests**

Hobbies differ like tastes. Some of the most popular hobbies are listening to music, reading, playing sports, painting, fishing, gardening, travelling, cooking, learning foreign languages, collecting different things such as stamps and coins.

Hobbies and interests help people relax and sometimes discover their hidden talents. Hobbies also give people the great chance to learn new skills. Besides, hobbies can help to meet people with the same interests and make good friends.

If you have a hobby you are lucky because your life becomes more interesting.

What is your hobby? Tell the class all about it.

Exercise 11. Translate the proverbs into Russian. Explain their meanings. Learn them by heart.

1. All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.
2. He who knows how to work, knows how to rest.
3. Twice happy is the man who has a hobby.

UNIT 6

HOUSE. FLAT

Exercise 1. Learn the following words and phrases.

room [ru:m] комната
kitchen ['kɪtʃɪn] кухня
bathroom ['bɑ:θru:m] ванная комната
bedroom ['bedru:m] спальня
living room ['lɪvɪŋ ru:m] гостиная

Exercise 2. Match a word or phrase from 1–4 with a line from a–d.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. bedroom | a. people cook in this room |
| 2. bathroom | b. people sleep in this room |
| 3. living room | c. people take a bath in this room |
| 4. kitchen | d. people watch TV and relax in this room |

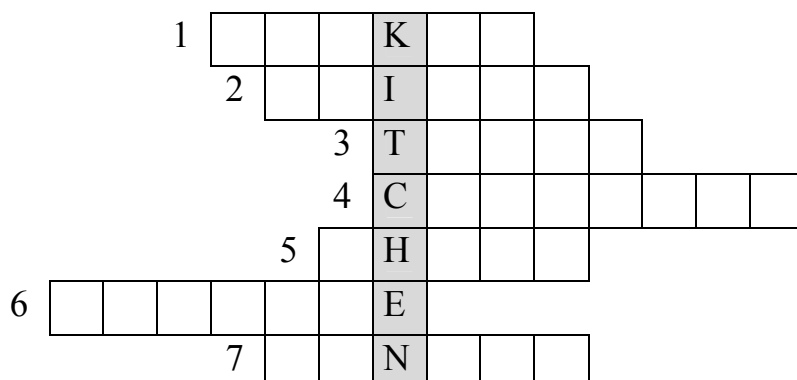
Exercise 3. Learn the following words and phrases.

bed [bed] кровать table ['teɪbl] стол desk [desk] письменный стол chair [tʃɛə] стул armchair [ɑ:m'tʃɛə] кресло sofa ['səʊfə] диван wardrobe ['wɔ:drəʊb] гардероб, шкаф для одежды bookcase ['bukkeɪs] книжный шкаф cupboard ['kʌbəʊd] шкафчик (на кухне) CD player [si:'di:pleɪə] магнитофон cooker ['kʊkə] кухонная плита	fridge [frɪdʒ] холодильник washing machine ['wɒʃɪŋ mə'ʃi:n] стиральная машина wall [wɔ:l] стена window ['wɪndəʊ] окно floor [flɔ:] пол; этаж carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] ковер curtain ['kɜ:tn] занавеска, штора mirror ['mɪrə] зеркало clock [klɒk] часы (настенные, настольные) picture ['pɪktʃə] картина
--	---

Exercise 4. Fill in the columns with words and phrases from Ex. 4. What is there in your living room? And in your bedroom?

living room	bedroom	kitchen	any room
	<i>bed</i>		

Exercise 5. Look at the picture and do the crossword.



Exercise 6. Ask each other about the rooms in your house / flat, for example:

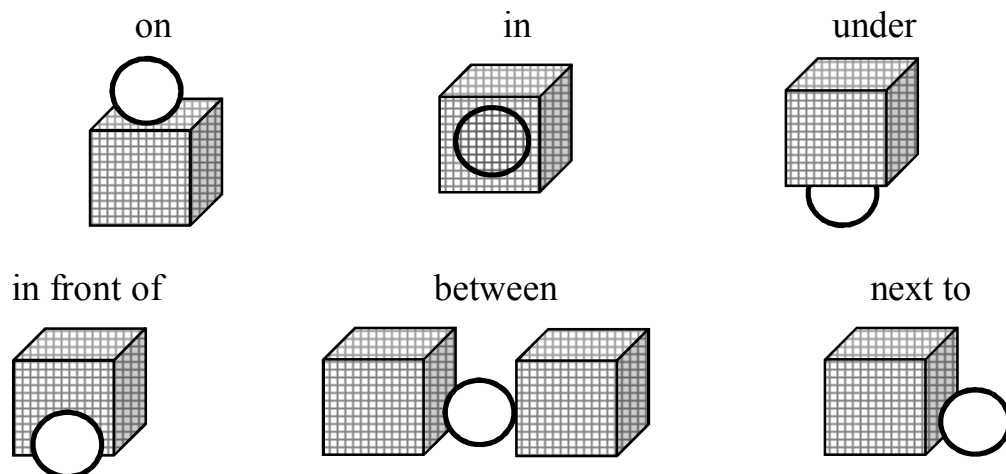
Is there a sofa in your living room?

Yes, there is.

Are there any chairs in your bedroom?

No, there aren't.

Exercise 7. Learn the following prepositions.



Exercise 8. Look at the picture and fill in the gaps with prepositions.



1. There is one little window ____ the room. 2. There is a green sofa ____ the window. 3. There is a telephone ____ the sofa. 4. There are two pictures ____ the wall. 5. Is there a TV ____ the room? – Yes, there is. 6. There are two armchairs ____ the sofa. 7. There is a table ____ the armchairs. 8. There is another table ____ the sofa. 9. There are some books ____ the table. 10. Are there curtains ____ the window? – Yes, there are. 11. The cat is sleeping ____ the sofa. 12. There is a carpet ____ on the floor.





























Exercise 9. Describe your favourite room. Use the prepositions in Ex. 7.

Exercise 10. Learn the ordinal numbers from 1 to 100.

1st	first	[fɜːst]	12th	twelfth	[twelfθ]
2nd	second	['sekənd]	13th	thirteenth	[θɜː'tiːnθ]
3rd	third	[θɜːd]	14th	fourteenth	[,fɔː'tiːnθ]
4th	fourth	[fɔːθ]	15th	fifteenth	[,fɪf'tiːnθ]
5th	fifth	[fɪfθ]	16th	sixteenth	[,sɪks'tiːnθ]
6th	sixth	[sɪksθ]	17th	seventeenth	[,sevən'tiːnθ]
7th	seventh	['sevənθ]	18th	eighteenth	[,eɪ'tiːnθ]
8th	eighth	[eɪtθ]	19th	nineteenth	[,naɪn'tiːnθ]
9th	ninth	[naɪnθ]	20th	twentieth	['twentɪθ]
10th	tenth	[tenθ]	21st	twenty-first	['twentɪ 'fɜːst]
11th	eleventh	[ɪ'levənθ]	22nd	twenty-second	['twentɪ 'sekənd]

Exercise 11. What floor do they live on? For example:

Penelope lives on the sixth floor.

Penelope					6th
David					5th
Chris					4th
Richard					3rd
Brian					2nd
Gerry and Lucy					1st
					ground floor

Exercise 12. Ask each other questions like in the example:

Which floor do you live on?

I live on the third floor.

Exercise 13. Learn the following words.**flat** [flæt] квартира**block of flats** многоквартирный жилой дом**modern** ['mɒdən] современный**convenience** [kən'vi:niəns] удобство**central heating** ['sentrəl 'hi:tɪŋ] центральное отопление**electricity** [ˌelek'trɪsəti] электричество**comfortable** ['kʌmfətəbl] удобный**cream** [kri:m] кремовый, светло-желтый цвет**poster** ['pəʊstə] плакат, постер**Exercise 14. Read the text about Tom's flat. Translate it into Russian.**

We have a nice flat in a new block of flats. Our flat is on the fourth floor. It has all modern conveniences: central heating, gas, electricity, cold and hot water. There are three rooms, a kitchen and a bathroom in our flat.

The living-room is the largest and most comfortable room. There is a sofa and two armchairs in it. There is a table next to the sofa with a TV and a CD player on it. There are two big windows in the room with cream curtains on them. The walls are yellow. There are a few pictures on the walls. There is a nice brown carpet on the floor.

My parents' bedroom is smaller than the living-room and it has only one window. There is a bed and a wardrobe with a large mirror. There are two pictures on the wall. There is a nice carpet on the floor and white curtains on the window.

My room is small but it's great. There is a bed, a desk for my homework and a comfortable armchair. There is a computer on the desk. There is a big bookcase with books and magazines. And there are a lot of posters on the walls, too.

In the kitchen there is a fridge, a cooker, a washing machine, some cupboards and a table with four chairs. There is a big clock on the wall and white curtains on the window. We spend a lot of time in the kitchen eating, helping Mum to cook and wash up, talking and having a good laugh together.

Exercise 15. Are these statements true or false according to Ex. 13? Correct the false statements.

1. Tom lives on the fourth floor.
2. There is a living room, a bedroom, a kitchen and a bathroom in his flat.
3. The most comfortable room is the living-room.
4. There is a TV and a CD player on the table.
5. The walls in the living-room are brown.
6. There are some pictures on the walls in the living-room.
7. His parents' bedroom has one window.
8. There are two mirrors in the room.

9. Tom likes his room.
10. There is a computer on the bed.
11. There are posters on the walls of Tom's bedroom.
12. The washing machine is in the bathroom.
13. There are yellow curtains in the kitchen.

Exercise 16. Learn the following words.

suburb ['sʌbɜ:b] окраина, пригород

dining-room ['daɪnɪŋru:m] столовая

hall [hɔ:l] холл, коридор

staircase ['steəkeɪs] лестница

garden ['gɑ:dn] сад

flower ['flaʊə] цветок

lawn [lɔ:n] газон, лужайка

vegetable garden ['vedʒətəbl 'gɑ:dn]

огород

vegetable ['vedʒətəbl] овощ

cabbage ['kæbɪdʒ] капуста

onion ['ʌnjən] лук

garage ['gærɑ:ʒ] гараж

at the side [saɪd] сбоку от

Exercise 17. Read the text. Translate it into Russian.

Many families in London live in flats, but most people live in their own houses in the suburb. On the ground floor there is a dining-room, a living room, a kitchen and a hall. A staircase leads from the hall to the first floor. On this floor there are four bedrooms, a bathroom and a toilet.

In front of the house we have a small garden in which we grow flowers. At the back of the house there is another garden with a lawn and fruit trees. There is also a vegetable garden where we grow all kinds of vegetables such as potatoes, cabbages, onions and tomatoes. At the side of the house there is a garage.

Exercise 18. Learn the poems by heart.

Some people live in the city
Where the houses are very tall.
Some people live in the country
Where the houses are very small.

But in the country, where the houses are small,
The gardens are very big.
And in the city, where the houses are tall
There are no gardens at all.

There's no place like home

There's no place like home.
It may be big, it may be small,
But wherever you go,
Home's the best place of all.

It may be quiet or noisy,
It may be dark or bright,
But home is the place
Where everything's all right.

UNIT 7

MY HOUSEHOLD DUTIES

Exercise 1. Learn the following words.

cook [kuk] готовить

clean [kli:n] убирать, чистить что-либо

clean the room убирать в комнате

dust the furniture ['dʌst ðə 'fɜ:nɪʃə] вытирать пыль с мебели

feed animals ['fi:d 'ænimlz] кормить животных

go shopping ходить за покупками

iron ['aɪən] утюжить

make the bed застилать постель

take out the rubbish ['rʌbɪʃ] выносить мусор

tidy up ['taɪdɪ 'ʌp] наводить порядок

vacuum ['vækju:m] чистить пылесосом

wash [wɒʃ] стирать, мыть

wash up мыть посуду

water the plants [plɑ:nts] поливать цветы

repair [rɪ'reə] ремонтировать, чинить

Exercise 2. Complete the chart with the words from exercise 1. You can use the words more than once.

Things you do every day	Things you do once a week	Things women usually do about the house	Things men usually do about the house

Exercise 3. Learn the following words.

appliance [ə'plaɪəns] приспособление, устройство

vacuum cleaner ['vækju:m ,kli:nə] пылесос

carpet ['kɑ:pɪt] ковер

coffee-machine ['kɒfi mə'ʃi:n] кофеварка

dishes ['dɪʃɪz] посуда

dish-washer ['dɪʃ,wɒʃə] посудомоечная машина

toaster ['təʊstə] тостер

				1	-		A				
			2				P				
						3	P				
4							-		L		
						5	I				
						6	A				
						7	N				
8							-		C		
				9					E		



Exercise 5. Say what you will do and what appliance you will use in the following situations.

- The carpet in your room is very dirty.
- You want to make coffee for your guests.
- You want to wash dirty clothes.
- You want to cook soup.
- You have to wash up a lot of plates and cups.
- You want to make a cake.
- You want to make toast and marmalade for breakfast.

Exercise 6. Ask each other questions like in the example:

When do you use a mixer?

I use it when I make a cake.

Exercise 7. Read and translate the text.

John is very untidy. His room is always in a mess. He keeps his books under the bed, he never knows where his pens and pencils are. There is dust on his computer, TV-set and bookcase. His plants are dying without water. His clothes are very dirty and he never irons them. The carpet on his floor is so dirty that you can't see its colour. John doesn't like the way he lives, but he doesn't know what to do about it.

Exercise 8. Say how John should tidy up his room, for example:

John shouldn't keep his books under the bed. He should put them in the right place.

Exercise 9. Read and translate the text.

I am a student now and I live far from my parents. So I have to do a lot of things about the house myself.

Every day I make my bed, cook, wash up the dishes and take out the rubbish. I also go shopping, though I don't like it very much. I go to the supermarket to buy brown and white bread, meat, milk, eggs and other foodstuffs. Once a month I go shopping for clothes. I like trying on new thing to see what suits me best of all. I usually ask my friend to help me choose good clothes.

Once a week I tidy up my room. I dust the furniture, vacuum the carpet and water the plants. I wash my clothes and then iron them.

As I live far from my mum, I have to cook myself. I usually make tea and sandwiches for breakfast. For dinner I cook soup, potatoes or pasta, meat or fish and salad. Once a week I invite my friends and we have dinner together.

I can say that cooking is my favourite household duty. I don't like to wash up or tidy up my room. But I like to live in a clean room, so I do all my household duties regularly.

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions.

1. What household duties do you have?
2. What kind of housework takes a lot of time?
3. What kind of housework do you do with pleasure?
4. How often do you dust the furniture?
5. Do you go shopping every day?
6. Do you like washing up?
7. What are your duties when you invite friends?
8. What appliances make housework easier?
9. What do women usually do about the house?
10. What do men usually do about the house?
11. Do people in villages and cities have different household duties?

Exercise 11. Read and translate the dialogue. Learn it by heart. Make up similar dialogues in pairs.

Ann: Hello, Mary.

Mary: Hello, come in. Don't mind the mess. I'm just doing the room.

Ann: Oh, what a pity you are busy. I've got two tickets to the cinema. The film begins at three sharp.

Mary: Don't worry. It never takes me much time to tidy up my room.

Ann: Let me help you. What shall I do?

Mary: You may water the flowers and dust the books. And I will wash the floor and put everything in its place.

Ann: Now the room looks tidy. Let's go to the cinema.

Mary: Wait a moment. I have to wash up the dishes.

Ann: OK. I will wait for you. And who goes shopping in your family?

Mary: Usually my mother goes shopping after work. But today I must buy something for supper. I will do it after the film.

Exercise 12. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Я готовлю обед и мою посуду каждый день. 2. Дети не любят вытирать пыль и выносить мусор. 3. По субботам стираю и утюжу одежду, поливаю цветы и чищу ковер пылесосом. 4. Утром я застилаю постель и готовлю завтрак. 5. Женщины должны готовить, а мужчины – ремонтировать сломанные вещи. 6. Есть много устройств, которые делают работу по дому легкой. 7. Я всегда пеку пироги в духовке. 8. Поход по магазинам – это моя любимая домашняя обязанность.

UNIT 8

SHOPPING

Exercise 1. Learn the following words.

shop [ʃɒp] магазин

supermarket ['sju:pə,mɑ:kɪt] супермаркет, универсам

market ['mɑ:kɪt] базар, рынок

store [stɔ:] магазин, универмаг

department [dɪ'pɑ:tmənt] отдел

department store [dɪ'pɑ:tməntstɔ:] универсальный магазин

chemist's ['kemɪsts] аптека

jeweller's ['dʒu:ələz] ювелирный отдел

perfumery [pə'fju:məri] парфюмерный магазин

dairy ['deəri] молочный магазин

grocery ['grəʊsəri] магазин бакалейных товаров

greengrocery ['gri:n,grəʊsəri] овощной или фруктовый магазин

bakery ['beɪkəri] булочная, пекарня

butchery ['bʊtʃəri] мясной магазин

confectionery [kən'fekʃənəri] кондитерская, кондитерский магазин

fishmonger's ['fɪʃ,mʌŋgəz] рыбный магазин

newsagent's ['nju:z,eɪdʒənts] газетный киоск

Exercise 2. Complete the chart.

Things you can buy	Types of shops
Bread, butter, sugar, washing powder, potatoes, chocolates	<i>Supermarket</i>
Fresh fish, frozen fish	
Rings, earrings, necklaces	
Milk, butter, cheese	
Newspapers and magazines	
Cakes, biscuits, sweets	
Pills and mixtures	
Potatoes, carrots, cucumbers	

Exercise 3. Rearrange the letters to make the names of shops.

1. You can buy steak at a _____ *BRUTYCEH*.
2. You can buy bread at a _____ *YKERAB*.
3. You can buy newspapers at a _____ *WSNAT'SEGNE*.
4. You can buy medicine at a _____ *HMECIT'SS*.
5. You can buy fish at a _____ *MSHIGSR'FONE*.
6. You can buy cheese and milk at a _____ *IRDYA* shop.
7. You can buy vegetables at a _____ *NGYERCOGENCR*.
8. You can buy earrings at a _____ *JEESWELR'*.
9. You can buy many things at once at a _____ *SRMREPUEAKT*.
10. You can buy tea, coffee and sugar at a _____ *RERGOCY*.

Exercise 4. Pay attention to the synonyms:

at the grocery = at the grocer's
 at the greengrocery = at the greengrocer's
 at the bakery = at the baker's
 at the butchery = at the butcher's

Exercise 5. Ask each other where you can buy these things, for example:

I want to buy bread, butter and tea.
 What kind of shop should I go to?

I think you should
 go to the grocery.

- cucumbers, carrots and potatoes;
- a ring and earrings;
- milk, cheese and butter;
- a magazine and some newspapers;
- some pills and mixtures;
- cakes and sweets;
- fresh fish.

Exercise 6. Learn the following words.

shopping ['ʃɒpɪŋ] посещение магазина, покупка товаров

do the shopping делать покупки, покупать (что-л.)

go shopping ходить за покупками, ходить по магазинам

buy [baɪ] покупать

sell [sel] продавать

pay [peɪ] платить
weigh [weɪ] взвешивать
serve [sɜ:v] обслуживать
stand in a queue [kju:] стоять в очереди
pack [pæk] упаковывать

Exercise 7. Fill in the chart.

Types of shops	Shopping activities
grocery, ...	pay, ...

Use the following words and expressions: grocery, confectionery, pay, buy, supermarket, weigh, do the shopping, stand in a queue, newsagent's, butchery, serve, perfumery, fishmonger's, go shopping, sell, bakery, department store, go shopping, greengrocery, chemist's.

Exercise 8. Learn the following words.

price [praɪs] цена
basket ['bɑ:skɪt] корзина, корзинка
trolley ['trɒli] тележка
cash desk ['kæʃdesk] расчетная касса (в магазине)
cashier [kæ'ʃiə] кассир
customer ['kʌstəmə] покупатель, клиент
change [tʃeɪndʒ] сдача
counter ['kaʊntə] прилавок
purchase ['pɜ:tʃəs] покупка

Exercise 9. Use the correct variant.

1. When you enter the shop you take *a basket / a cash desk*.
2. People who buy things are *customers / shop-assistants*.
3. You pay money at the *office / cash desk*.
4. When you want to buy something you ask about *the price / the change*.
5. If you want to buy a lot of things you put them *in a suitcase / in a trolley*.
6. You give money *to the cashier / to the customer*.
7. If you give more money than you need the cashier gives you *the basket / the change*.

Exercise 10. Remember the following speech patterns. Be ready to use them in dialogues of your own.

How much is this dress? (How much does this dress cost)? – Сколько стоит это платье?

It costs ... dollars / roubles. – Оно стоит ... долларов / рублей.

I would like to buy... – Я хочу купить...

Where can I buy...? – Где я могу купить...?

Can I try this dress on? – Я могу примерить это платье?

It suits me. – Это меня устраивает. (Это мне подходит).

I take it. – Я покупаю это.

Exercise 11. Read the following dialogues.

At a Clothes' Shop

Shop-assistant: Good morning. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, please. I would like to buy a blue dress.

Shop-assistant: What size do you wear?

Customer: Size 42.

Shop-assistant: Have a look at this dress. You can try it on.

Customer: Thank you. It suits me. How much is it?

Shop-assistant: It's 45 dollars.

Customer: Where must I pay?

Shop-assistant: Over there. At the cash desk.

Customer: Thank you.

At a Grocery

Shop-assistant: Good morning, madam. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, please. I need a kilo of fresh fish, a kilo of potatoes and a loaf of fresh bread.

Shop-assistant: Here is a loaf of bread. We always sell very fresh bread. Here are potatoes. They are ready-weighed and ready-packed.

Customer: Thank you. It is very convenient to buy ready-packed vegetables. What about fresh fish?

Shop-assistant: Sorry, madam, but we don't have any at the moment. Would you like to buy frozen fish?

Customer: No, I don't like it. How much shall I pay?

Shop-assistant: 24 dollars.

Customer: Here is the money.

Shop-assistant: And here is your change.

Exercise 12. In pairs make up similar dialogues between a shop-assistant and a customer.

Exercise 13. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Я хочу купить килограмм моркови и килограмм свежего мяса.
2. Где я должна платить? 3. Мы продаем только свежий хлеб. 4. Вот деньги. – А вот ваша сдача. 5. У нас нет свежей рыбы в данный момент.
6. Я могу вам помочь? 7. Где я могу примерить это платье? 8. Какой размер вы носите? 9. Это мне подходит. 10. Сколько это стоит?

Exercise 14. Read and translate the text.

When we want to buy something, we go to a shop. There are different kinds of shops in most towns and cities, such as a supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, a grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

Many people like to do shopping at big supermarkets. They sell many things under one roof and the prices are not very high there. Supermarkets are brightly-lit and well laid out. The goods are ready-weighed, ready-packed and wrapped.

In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, ties and shirts. In the perfumery they sell face cream, lipstick, shampoos. At a greengrocery you can find cabbage, potatoes, onions, cucumbers and other fruits and vegetables.

People go round the supermarket with a basket or a trolley. When they have chosen everything they need they go to the cash desk. Sometimes they have to stand in a queue. Then they pay money to the cashier and the cashier gives them back the change.

Those who don't like supermarkets can do their shopping at a small local shop.

Exercise 15. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you often go shopping?
2. What kinds of shops do you know?
3. What shops do you usually go to?
4. What do you buy at a grocery (butchery, bakery, perfumery)?
5. Where do you go for fish (for milk)?
6. Are the prices high in supermarkets?
7. Where do you buy tea, coffee and sugar?
8. Where do you go after you have chosen everything you need?
9. Do you like to stand in a queue?
10. Do you prefer big supermarkets or small local shops?

Exercise 16. Speak about different types of shops and things you can buy there.

UNIT 9

SEASONS AND WEATHER

Exercise 1. Learn the following words.

season ['si:zn] пора года

autumn ['ɔ:təm] осень

spring [sprɪŋ] весна

summer ['sʌmə] лето

winter ['wɪntə] зима

month [mʌnθ] месяц

January ['dʒænjuəri] январь

February ['februəri] февраль

March [mɑ:tʃ] март

April ['eɪprɪ] апрель

May [meɪ] май

June [dʒu:n] июнь

July [dʒu'laɪ] июль

August ['ɔ:gəst] август

September [sep'tembə] сентябрь

October [ɒk'təʊbə] октябрь

November [nəʊ'vembə] ноябрь

December [dɪ'sembə] декабрь

climate ['klaɪmət] климат

weather ['weðə] погода

warm [wɔ:m] теплый

cloudy ['klaʊdɪ] облачный

cold [kəʊld] холодный

favourite ['feɪvərɪt] любимый

frosty ['frɒstɪ] морозный

hot [hɒt] жаркий

rainy ['reɪnɪ] дождливый

snowy ['snəʊɪ] снежный

windy ['wɪndɪ] ветреный

Indian summer ['ɪndiən 'sʌmə] бабье лето

nature ['neɪtʃə] природа

period ['pɪəriəd] период

year [jɪə] год

blow [bləʊ] дуть

change [tʃeɪndʒ] изменяться

shine [ʃaɪn] светить

Exercise 2. Revise the following phrases with prepositions.

in	winter
	spring
	summer
	autumn

in	the morning
	the afternoon
	the evening

in	January
	February
	March...

on	Monday
	Tuesday
	Wednesday
	Thursday
	Friday
	Saturday
	Sunday

on	the first of May
	the second of July
	the twenty-seventh of September

Exercise 3. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

1. There is a lot of snow ____ winter. 2. The sun is bright ____ July. 3. We have a holiday ____ the eighth of March. 4. We have an English lesson ____ Tuesday. 5. The nature is very beautiful ____ spring. 6. Children go to school ____ the morning. 7. There are a lot of vegetables ____ autumn. 8. We don't study ____ summer. 9. I like to play computer games ____ the evening. 10. School year begins ____ the first of September.

Exercise 4. Remember the following speech patterns.

What is the weather like today? – Какая сегодня погода?

It looks like rain / snow. – Похоже, что будет дождь / снег.

The days get longer / shorter. – Дни становятся длиннее / короче.

Exercise 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct word. Use sunny, rainy, windy, snowy.

1. When it rains people say that the weather is ____; when it snows they say it is ____; when the wind blows it is ____; when the sun shines the weather is ____ . 2. Winter is ____ and ____ in Belarus. 3. There are many ____ days in autumn. 4. We had a ____ summer last year. 5. When it is ____ we take umbrellas.

Exercise 6. Say what the weather is like if:

- you are going shopping;
- you are going to skate;
- you are going to stay at home on an October evening;
- you are going to sunbathe;
- you want to work in the garden;
- you have to take an umbrella;
- you are going on a picnic;
- children are playing snowballs in the yard;
- all the airports in the country are closed;
- you have to wear rubber boots.

Exercise 7. Read the text and translate it into Russian.

There are four seasons in the year: winter, spring, summer and autumn. December, January and February are winter months. In Belarus the weather is very cold in winter, sometimes it is frosty and snowy. Rivers and lakes are covered with ice. The days are short and the nights are long. Children like skiing, skating and playing snowballs.

Spring begins in March. The days get longer and the nights get shorter. The snow begins to melt. In April and May the weather gets warmer and warmer. Sometimes it is hot in May. You can see green leaves on the trees and flowers in the fields.

Summer is the hottest season. June, July and August are summer months. The sun shines brightly. It is often hot, sometimes there are heavy rains with thunder and lightning. People swim in lakes and rivers. Children like this season very much, because they don't go to school.

Autumn starts in September. In September the weather is still warm, but the days get shorter and the nights get longer. It's the time of harvest. There are a lot of fruit and vegetables. October and November are very cold and rainy. Sometimes there is even frost and snow.

Each season is pleasant in its own way.

Exercise 8. Answer the following questions.

1. How many seasons are there in a year?
2. What are winter months?
3. It is frosty in winter, isn't it?
4. Is there much snow in Belarus? And in your country?
5. What do children like doing in winter?
6. What are spring months?
7. What is the weather like in spring?
8. What is the hottest season of the year?
9. What are summer months?
10. What do people do in summer?
11. Why do children like summer?
12. What are autumn months?
13. What is the weather like in autumn?
14. Are there many fruits and vegetables in autumn?
15. What season do you like?

Exercise 9. Ask your friend:

- what the coldest season of the year is;
- if people ski and skate in your country;
- if it was snowy last winter;
- when people have to take umbrellas with them;
- what season is the best for picnics;
- if he / she likes very hot weather;
- what the weather is like in spring;
- what holidays we have in winter;
- what his / her favourite season is.

Exercise 10. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Летом погода теплая, а зимой – холодная. 2. Зимой реки и озера покрыты льдом. 3. Какая сегодня погода в Минске? 4. Самый жаркий месяц – июль. 5. Сентябрь, октябрь и ноябрь – осенние месяцы. 6. Я не люблю дождливую погоду. 7. Весной снег тает. 8. Летом дети и взрослые купаются и загорают. 9. Весной дни становятся длиннее, а ночи – короче. 10. Осень – это время сбора урожая.

Exercise 11. Read the following dialogues and act them out.

* * *

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

* * *

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

* * *

- Dark clouds gather in the sky and it's going to rain.
- It looks more like snow. The clouds are too heavy and low. In fact it seldom rains at the end of November.

* * *

(on the phone)

- Oh, Jane! Is it you? Are you in London?
- Yes, I am.
- What is the weather like in London?
- It's nasty. The temperature is only ten degrees above zero. It's raining and it's cold.
- That's a pity. But in Moscow the sun is shining and it is very warm. We are going on a picnic on Sunday.
- Have a nice time!
- Thank you.

Exercise 12. Learn the following words.

average ['ævərɪdʒ] средний
condition [kən'dɪʃn] состояние
amount [ə'maʊnt] количество
direction [dɪ'rekʃn], [daɪ'rekʃn] направление
tropical ['trɒpɪkl] тропический
sub-tropical [sʌb'trɒpɪkl] субтропический
atmosphere ['ætməsfɪə] атмосфера
excellent ['eksələnt] отличный, превосходный, прекрасный

Exercise 13. Read the text and translate it into Russian.**Climate and Weather**

Climate is the average weather conditions of a place. It is made up of the average summer and winter temperature, the amount of sunshine, the direction of the winds and so on. Climate can be cold, hot, dry, wet, mild, tropical, sub-tropical and continental.

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a certain time or over a certain short period. Weather can be good, bad, fine, excellent, rainy, snowy, stormy, hot, cold, warm and pleasant.

People usually say: "A nice day", "Not a bad day" or "It's nice weather for the time of the year" if the weather is fine.

We can say: "It looks like rain", "It looks like snow" or "It's bad weather" when the weather is bad.

What is the difference between climate and weather?**Exercise 14. Learn the following poems by heart.**

When the rain is splashing down
 On the fields and on the town
 Singing winds begin to blow
 And the flowers start to grow.

Raindrops

Raindrops are such funny things
 They haven't feet or haven't wings.
 Yet they sail throughout the air
 With the greatest of ease
 And dance on the street
 Wherever they please.

UNIT 10

TRAVELLING

Exercise 1. Learn the following words:

travel ['trævl] путешествовать

visit ['vɪzɪt] посещать

arrive [ə'raɪv] прибывать, приезжать

depart [dɪ'pɑ:t] отправляться; уезжать (куда-л.)

leave [li:v] покидать; уезжать

travel on business ['bɪznɪs] путешествовать по работе (ездить в командировку)


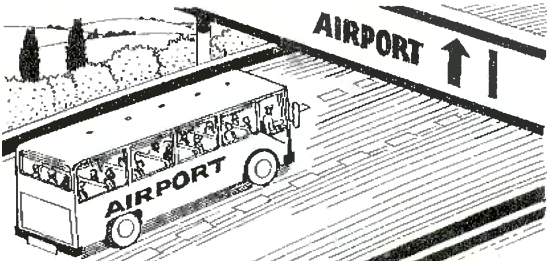

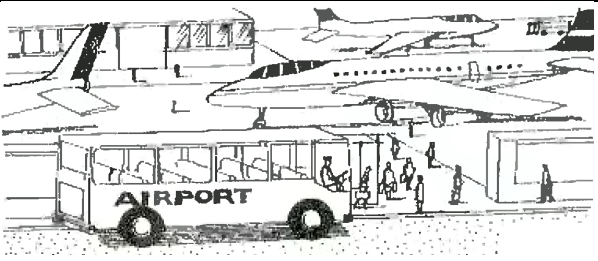
travel for pleasure ['plezə] путешествовать ради удовольствия

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

Modern life is impossible without travelling. People travel on business or for pleasure. They want to see new places, different lifestyles and cultures. Travelling is a good hobby for people of all ages. It brings new emotions, develops imagination and helps to keep fit. Summer is the best time for travelling. There are different means of travelling: by car, by train, by plane, by ship or on foot.

Why do people travel? Give as many reasons as you can.

Exercise 3. Learn the following phrases with prepositions.

<i>go / come / return (куда?) to</i> в, на	<i>live / be / stay / do smth (где?) in / at</i> в, на
<p>—— to London —→ </p> <p>We are going to London next week. I want to go to Italy.</p>  <p>The bus is going to the airport. I'll take you to the station.</p>	<p></p> <p>Big Ben is in London. My brother lives in Italy.</p>  <p>The bus is at the airport. Ann will wait for you at the station.</p>

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with prepositions.

1. We are going ____ Italy next month. 2. Sue is on holiday ____ Italy at the moment. 3. Would you like to live ____ another country? 4. I want to stay ____ Brest, but I have to go ____ Minsk tomorrow. 5. There are many people ____ the station. 6. At three o'clock I was ____ the airport waiting for the plane. 7. There are many museums and galleries ____ London. 8. John is ____ Paris now, because his parents live there. 9. Hurry up! The train is already ____ the station. 10. I like warm climate and that is why I want to live ____ Spain.

Exercise 5. Learn the words describing different ways of travelling.

travel by plane [pleɪn] путешествовать самолетом

flight [flaɪt] полет

land [lənd] приземлиться

take off ['teɪk 'ɒf] взлетать

on board [ɒn 'bɔ:d] на борту

travel by train [treɪn] путешествовать поездом

direct train [dɪ'rekt] / **through train** [θru:] прямой поезд

change the train делать пересадку

railway station ['reɪlweɪ 'steɪʃn] железнодорожная станция

platform ['plætfɔ:m] платформа

porter ['pɔ:tə] носильщик

luggage ['lʌɡɪdʒ] багаж

left-luggage office [ˌleft 'lʌɡɪdʒ ɔ:fɪs] камера хранения

single ticket ['sɪŋɡl 'tɪkɪt] билет в один конец

return ticket [rɪ'tɜ:n 'tɪkɪt] билет «туда и обратно»

travel by car [kɑ:] путешествовать автомобилем

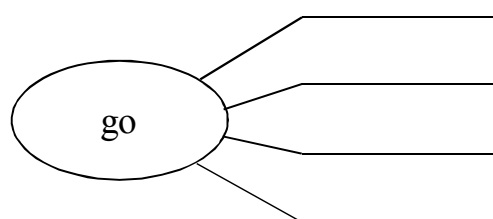
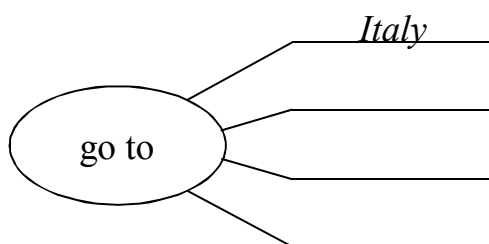
travel on foot [fʊt] путешествовать пешком

journey ['dʒɜ:nɪ] путешествие, поездка (обычно сухопутное)

trip [trɪp] путешествие; поездка

Exercise 6. Match the words and phrases in the box with the verbs.

Italy, with a family, with friends, a warm country, by bus,
the mountains, the railway station, by a through train



Exercise 7. Translate the words in brackets.

1. If you travel (*самолетом*) you will get to London quickly.
2. (*На борту*) the plane you can drink tea and read newspapers.
3. People who have a lot of (*багаж*) can leave it at the (*камера хранения*).
4. The train to Moscow leaves from (*платформа*) 3.
5. There is no (*прямой поезд*) to New York.
6. Travelling (*пешком*) is good for young people.
7. We arrived at the (*железнодорожная станция*) just in time for our train.
8. Our (*полет*) wasn't very long and we didn't get tired.
9. If you travel (*автомобилем*) you don't need a (*билет*).
10. A (*билет «туда и обратно»*) is more expensive than a (*билет в один конец*).

Exercise 8. Read and translate the dialogue.

John: I went to Rome last year.

Mike: How did you go there?

John: I went there by train.

Mike: How long did it take you?

John: It took me ten hours.

Mike: Did you visit any museums?

John: No, I didn't. I went there on business.

Exercise 9. Make up similar dialogues. Use the prompts.

- to Paris / by train / on business;
- to Washington / by plane / for pleasure;
- to London / by plane / on business;
- to Moscow / by train / for pleasure;
- to Madrid / by bus / for pleasure;
- to Los Angeles / by plane / on business;
- to Warsaw / by bus / on business;
- to Berlin / by train / for pleasure.

Exercise 10. Read and translate the text.

There is nothing like travelling by train. You have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining car. If the journey is a long one, you can sleep at night. A ticket for a train is not so expensive as a ticket for a plane. You can buy a single ticket or a return ticket. Sometimes you have to change trains, but if you have a lot of luggage, a porter will help you to take it to the left-luggage office.

Travelling by plane is more comfortable, more convenient and much quicker than any other way. There is no dust and dirt of a railway journey. You don't have to worry about your suitcases. You can read newspapers or have some drinks and food on board the plane. It is more expensive than travelling by train, but you can get to your destination very quickly.

Travelling by car has some advantages and disadvantages. You can stop when and where you like and take as much luggage as you want. You don't have to worry about tickets. But it is very inconvenient to sleep in the car if the journey is long. And the driver of the car must be very attentive and responsible.

Travelling on foot is for active people. You can go on foot to the mountains or to the forests, where cars can't go. You can see beautiful nature and listen to the birds singing. This way of travelling attracts young people and helps them to become strong and healthy both in mind and body. But it depends on the weather, of course.

Exercise 11. Compare different means of travelling using the chart. Ex. 10 can help you.

Means of travelling	Purpose (on business or for pleasure)	Age group	Advantages	Disadvantages
Travelling by train				<i>Sometimes you have to change trains. A railway journey is sometimes dusty and dirty.</i>
Travelling by plane				
Travelling by car				
Travelling on foot				

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions.

1. Do many people in your country travel these days?
2. Why do most people prefer to travel in summer?
3. What means of travelling do young people choose?
4. What means of travelling can you recommend to elderly people?
5. What do you usually do on a long journey by train?
6. What makes travelling by plane comfortable?
7. What are the disadvantages of travelling by car?

8. Why do young people like to travel on foot?
9. What is the railway station in your city like?
10. What means of travelling depend on the weather?
11. Where and how would you like to travel next summer?

Exercise 13. Describe your last journey. The following questions will help you.

1. Where did you go?
2. When did you go?
3. How did you go?
4. Who did you go with?
5. Did you take much luggage with you?
6. Where did you stay?
7. What did you see?
8. Did you like the journey?

Exercise 14. Read and translate the dialogue. Practice the conversation with your partner. Learn it by heart.

Buying a ticket

Veronica: Can I have a return to Oxford, please?

Ticket seller: OK, that's 25 pounds.

Veronica: Here you are. What time is the next train?

Ticket seller: Well, there is one at 10.55.

Veronica: Oh, good. Which platform?

Ticket seller: Platform 6.

Veronica: OK, thanks a lot. Bye.

Exercise 15. Make similar dialogues in pairs.

Exercise 16. Translate the proverbs into Russian. Explain their meanings. Learn them by heart.

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

UNIT 11***GREAT BRITAIN. LONDON***

Exercise 1. Learn the following geographic names.

Great Britain ['greɪt 'brɪtn] Великобритания

Ireland ['aɪələnd] Ирландия

Northern Ireland [ˌnɔːðən 'aɪələnd] Северная Ирландия

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland [juː'naitɪd 'kɪŋdəm]

Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии

the British Isles ['brɪtɪʃ 'aɪlz] Британские острова

England ['ɪŋɡlənd] Англия

Wales [weɪlz] Уэльс

Scotland ['skɒtlənd] Шотландия

the Thames [temz] Темза (река)

the Severn ['sevən] Северн (река)

the Trent [trent] Трент (река)

Oxford ['ɒksfəd] Оксфорд (город в Англии)

Cambridge ['keɪmbɪdʒ] Кембридж (город в Англии)

Exercise 2. Match the geographic names from 1–8 with their definitions from a–h.

1. the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and
Northern Ireland

2. the Severn, the Trent

3. Scotland

4. the Thames

5. England

6. the British Isles

7. Oxford, Cambridge

8. Wales

a. the country whose capital is London

b. the country to the north of England

c. the river in London

d. the country to the west of England

e. the cities famous for their universities

f. the state that consists of England,
Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

g. a group of islands where Great Britain
is situated

h. famous British rivers

Exercise 3. Learn the following words.

be situated ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] быть расположенным

consist of [kən'sɪst] состоять из

occupy ['ɒkjupaɪ] занимать

territory ['terɪtəri] территория

square kilometre ['skwɛə kɪ'lɒmɪtə] квадратный километр

population [ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃn] население

capital ['kæpɪtəl] столица
north [nɔːθ] север
south [sauθ] юг
east [iːst] восток
west [west] запад
mountain ['maʊntɪn] гора
industrial [ɪn'dʌstriəl] промышленный
ship-building ['ʃɪp,bɪldɪŋ] кораблестроение

Exercise 4. Use the correct variant.

1. London is the *country* / *capital* of Great Britain.
2. The *population* / *territory* of the United Kingdom is more than 57 million people.
3. It is usually hot in the *south* / *north*.
4. Great Britain *contains* / *consists* of three parts.
5. Everest is a very high *mountain* / *river*.
6. The Sun rises in the *west* / *east*.
7. Great Britain *is situated* / *is included* on the British Isles.
8. *The capital* / *the territory* of the United Kingdom is about 244,000 square *kilometres* / *metres*.
9. In Belarus there are no *mountains* / *lakes*.

Exercise 5. Read and translate the text.



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is situated on the British Isles. It consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. England, Wales and Scotland occupy the territory of Great Britain. Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Ireland.

The territory of the United Kingdom is about 244,000 square kilometres. The population is more than 57 million people. About 80 per cent of the population live in cities. The capital of the country is London.

There are mountains in the north and west of the country. In the south, east and centre of the country there is a vast plain. The mountains are not very high. The rivers are not very long. The most important rivers are the Severn, the Thames and the Trent.

The climate of Great Britain is mild. It is not very cold in winter and it is not very hot in summer.

Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country. One of the chief industries is ship-building.

Great Britain is a country with old cultural traditions and customs. The most famous educational centres are Oxford and Cambridge universities.

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland situated?
2. What parts does the United Kingdom consist of?
3. How many parts are there in Great Britain? What are they?
4. What is the territory of the United Kingdom?
5. What is the population of the United Kingdom?
6. Are there mountains in Great Britain? Are they very high?
7. How can you describe the south, the east and the centre of the country?
8. What can you say about the climate of Great Britain?
9. What is the chief industry of Great Britain?
10. What are the most famous educational centres?

Exercise 7. Speak about the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland according to the plan.

1. The parts of the United Kingdom.
2. The territory and the population of the United Kingdom.
3. The most important rivers.
4. The climate of the country.
5. The chief industry of Great Britain.
6. Famous educational centres.

Exercise 8. Learn the following words.

London ['lʌndən] Лондон

the City ['sɪtɪ] Сити (исторический центр Лондона)

Westminster [ˌwest'mɪnstə] Вестминстер (район Лондона)

the West End [ˌwest 'end] Уэст-Энд (западная, аристократическая часть Лондона)

the East End ['i:st 'end] Ист-Энд, восточная часть Лондона, лондонские рабочие кварталы

Buckingham Palace ['bʌkɪŋəm 'pælɪs] Букингемский дворец (главная королевская резиденция в Лондоне)

the Houses of Parliament [ˌhaʊzɪz əv 'pɑ:ləmənt] здание парламента (место заседания британского парламента)

political [pə'litɪkl] политический

economic [ˌi:kə'nɒmɪk], экономический

commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃl] коммерческий

divide [dɪ'vaɪd] делить, разделять

financial [faɪ'nænʃl] финансовый

aristocratic [ˌæɪstə'krætɪk] аристократический

coronation [ˌkɒrə'neɪʃn] коронация

wealth [welθ] богатство

district ['dɪstrɪkt] район

factory ['fæktəri] завод, фабрика

port [pɔ:t] порт

Exercise 9. Give words according to the following definitions. Use wealth, port, divide, political, coronation, economic, aristocratic, district, factory, commercial.

1. Concerning politics.
2. A town or city, where ships load or unload.
3. The ceremony of crowning a monarch.
4. Relating to economics or economy.
5. Separate or be separated into parts.
6. A building where goods are produced.
7. The state of being rich.
8. An area of a country or a city, characterized by a particular feature.
9. Engaged in commerce.
10. Belonging to or typical of the aristocracy.

Exercise 10. Read and translate the text.

London is the capital of Great Britain, its political, economic and commercial centre. Its population is about 8 million.

London is situated on the river Thames. The city is very old. It has a long and interesting history. Traditionally London is divided into four parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. They are very different from each other.

The City is the oldest part of London. It is a financial and business centre. There are a lot of banks, offices and firms. Few people live in the City, but many people work there.

Westminster is the aristocratic part of London. It includes such famous sights as Buckingham Palace where the Queen lives and the Houses of Parliament with the Clock Tower and Big Ben. Westminster Abbey is the place where coronation of kings and queens takes place.

The West End is the richest part of London. It is the symbol of wealth. There are many beautiful houses, hotels, restaurants, shops and parks in the west End.

The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories in it. You can see the Port of London there.

Exercise 11. Agree or disagree with the following sentences.

1. London's population is about five million people.
2. London is situated on the river Thames.
3. London is divided into seven parts.
4. There are a lot of banks and offices in Westminster.
5. Few people live in the City, but many people work there.
6. Buckingham Palace is in Westminster.
7. The East End is the richest part of London.
8. There are many beautiful hotels, houses and restaurants in the West End.
9. The Port of London is in the East End.
10. Coronation of kings and Queens takes place in Westminster Abbey.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the capital of Great Britain?
2. How many people live in London?
3. London is situated on the river Thames, isn't it?
4. How many parts is London divided into? Name them.
5. What part of London is its financial and business centre?
6. The City is the oldest part of London, isn't it?
7. What sights are there in Westminster? Describe them.
8. What part of London is the symbol of wealth?
9. What is an industrial district of London?
10. Would you like to visit London? What part of London would you like to see?

Exercise 13. Speak about London. Describe each part of the city and the sights you can see there.

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