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Кафедра профессионального иностранного языка
для естественнонаучных специальностей

Let`s Discuss the Topics

Учебно-методическое пособие

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Целью данного пособия является систематизация знаний лексики английского языка по определённым темам. Пособие включает текстовой материал по разговорным темам и комплексную систему упражнений на отработку навыков устной речи.

Данное пособие предназначено для студентов Института математики, информационных технологий и физики, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык».

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ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Актуальность создания данного пособия состоит в систематизации знаний лексики английского языка по определённым темам, а также необходимостью углублённого изучения лексики, развития навыков говорения и ведения дискуссии.

Пособие составлено с учетом требований Федеральных государственных стандартов (ФГОС 3+). Пособие способствует формированию способности к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на английском языке для решения задач межличностного и межкультурного взаимодействия. Целью данного пособия является развитие лексических навыков, а также автоматизация навыков говорения, чтения.

Настоящее пособие предназначено для работы студентов Института математики, информационных технологий и физики, изучающих дисциплину «Иностранный язык».

В методическом пособии представлены четырнадцать тем для обсуждения: 1) распорядок дня, 2) моя семья, 3) студенческая жизнь, 4) дом и квартира, 5) домашние обязанности, 6) еда и приготовление еды, 7) покупка, 8) внешность и характер, 9) кино, 10) компьютер, 11) путешествие, 12) моя будущая профессия, 13) здоровый образ жизни, 14) общественный транспорт. Все темы (topics) строятся по единой схеме. В начале темы представлен вводный текст в виде эссе, после которого следуют упражнения на отработку знания лексики. Лексические упражнения представлены в двух категориях – упражнения, нацеленные на достижение максимального количества повторных обращений к тексту, что способствует его усвоению; и упражнения, основной задачей которых является дальнейшее расширение навыков говорения по теме. В конце данного пособия предлагается тематический словарь по предложенным темам.

Тексты для чтения построены на лексико-грамматическом материале пособия и рассчитаны на реализацию потребностей обучаемого в самостоятельном чтении, однако они могут быть использованы в учебном процессе для обсуждения. В пособии присутствуют тексты, которые использовались на Интернет-тестировании. Таким образом, студенты могут подготовиться к сдаче экзамена ФЭПО.

В конце каждой темы предложены разнообразные вопросы, направленные на обсуждение и дискуссию. Основная задача пособия — ввести наиболее частотную тематическую лексику по темам, отработать и закрепить знание лексических единиц при помощи коммуникативных заданий. Пособие может быть применено как на занятиях в аудитории, так и при самостоятельной работы.

Автор

Topic 1. DAILY ROUTINE

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

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

My studies **keep me busy** all day long. I **have 4 hours of English** a week. I also **have lectures** and **seminars**. **At lunchtime** I meet up with my sister and we **have a snack** at the university cafe. After classes I make myself go to the library where I spend about six hours a week **reading for my seminars**.

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

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

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

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

Exercise 1. Translate the words into Russian ones.

Organize her time wisely, get up on time, get enough sleep, wind two alarm-clocks, oversleep, an early riser, is awake, feel refreshed, make the breakfast, have a quick shower, make her bed, put on makeup, do her hair, eat a full breakfast, set off to the university, it takes me an hour and a half to get ready, have a hasty bite, rush out of the house, catch a bus, arrive at the university 15 minutes late, keep me busy, have lectures and seminars, have a snack, put my homework off, do the housework, get down to homework, go to bed early, sit up late, brush up on my grammar and vocabulary, I feel sleepy, keep late hours, lie in bed, a sporty person, keep fit, work out in the gym, stay in, take somebody out to a concert or a play, catch up on my studies, go out, manage to spoil my leisure time, should start a new life, become well-organized, correct my daily routine, make plans to go to keep-fit classes, to do shopping with my sister, to do the cleaning and to do a hundred other good things, call on my school friend in the evening, put off my plans till next Monday, in a week.

Exercise 2. Translate the following words and word expressions into English.

Просыпаться; оставаться в постели; освежить в памяти; через неделю; засиживаться допоздна; чувствовать себя бодро; скорректировать режим дня; отложить домашнюю работу; приготовить завтрак; одеваться; прибывать в университет; забирать из школы; ложиться спать ровно в 7.30; чистить зубы; перекусить; умудриться испортить досуг; застилать

кровать; прибраться дома; приводить в хорошее расположение духа; навёрстывать упущенное в учёбе; зайти к однокласснику; начать новую жизнь; использовать в полной мере; тренироваться в спортивном зале; отвести кого-то в зоопарк; приниматься за работу.

Exercise 3. Tell about your daily routine. Think about the following points: studies, everyday activities, leisure activities, food/clothes, likes/dislikes. Use the following phrases:

I spend most of my time ...

I am keen on ...

I am a ... addict.

I can't live without ...

The best treat of all is ...

I find.. ... enjoyable, but now

I find ... boring/interesting.

I want to give up ...

But I'm not going to give up ...

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions.

1. What's your busiest day?

2. What do you usually do?

3. What time do you get up?

4. Where do you usually have breakfast, lunch?

5. What do you usually do after classes?

6. What time do you usually go home?

7. What do you do at the end of the day?

8. What do you do in your spare time?

9. What time do you usually go to bed?

10. What activities do you enjoy? Which do you dislike?

11. What is your usual day like?

12. Do you want to change something in your daily routine? Why? What do you want to change?

Exercise 5. Read the following text and get ready to answer the questions.

John Naylor, 24, is a successful businessman. Let's follow him through a typical day.

The alarm clock goes off at 7:00 a. m. John jolts out of bed at the same time. The automatic coffee maker kicks on in the kitchen. He jumps in the shower, shaves, opens one of the half-dozen boxes of freshly laundered white shirts waiting on the shelf, finishes dressing, and pours a cup of coffee. He sits down to a piece of whole wheat toast while he nips through the Fleet Street Journal. It takes him about 15 minutes to wake up and get ready. His briefcase in one hand and gym bag in the other, he hops in the car, ready to start the day.

He clocks in at exactly 7:45 a. m. He takes a seat in front of the computer and prepares for hours of phone calls and meetings that occupy his mornings.

At noon John rushes to the health club where he strips off the grey suit and changes into his T-shirt, shorts and the latest in design running shoes for tennis. In an hour he is sitting in the club dining room where he has scheduled lunch with a potential client. They discuss business over sparkling water, pasta and a cup of coffee.

At 2:30 p. m. he is back at his office, eager for several more hours of frantic meetings and phone calls. At 6:00 p. m. John phones out for delivery of dinner to keep him going through the next two to three hours he'll spend at his office.

John gets home at 10:00 p. m. just in time to sit down to a bowl of frozen yoghurt and a reran of this season's most popular drama series before turning in.

Exercise 6. Make brief notes of John's daily routine. Use these times as a guide.

7:00 7:45 2:30 10:00

7:15 12:00 6:00 - 9:00 1:00

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions:

1. What takes up most of his time?
2. What things do you dislike about his daily routine?
3. Is his daily routine always the same?
4. Is his daily routine very different from yours? How?
5. What do you think about his social life? What daily routine may his girlfriend have?
6. Is he happy? Why?
7. What problems may arise if John gets married and starts a family? Will children fit into this hectic schedule?

Exercise 8. Work in groups of two.

Student A: You are going to interview John. Ask him questions about his daily routine, and ask anything else you like. (E. g. How he feels about his life, what he likes about his work, his future plans).

Student B: You are John. Answer the interviewer's questions about your daily routine. When you are asked about other things, invent suitable answers.

Exercise 9. Match the two halves of each proverb correctly. Translate them into Russian or give their Russian equivalents.

a. An early bird catches	1. Jack a dull boy
b. Time is	2. two things at once
c. Never put off till tomorrow	3. a worm
d. Time and tide	4. money
e. Better late	5. great policy
f. Everyday is not	6. what you can do today
g. No man can do	7. wait for no man
h. All work and no play makes	8. Sunday
i. Punctuality is	9. than never

Exercise 10. Read the following texts and translate them into Russian.

Daily Routines

I've got a new job at the airport and have moved into a flat with a couple of friends. During the week, I have to get up early as I have to be at the airport by 6.30 a.m. I try to be very quiet in the mornings so I don't wake up my flatmates. At the weekends, I love sleeping in. On Saturdays I sometimes lie-in till 11. I can't have a lie-in if I'm playing football though, which I sometimes do on Saturday mornings. On weekday evenings I turn in quiet early, about 10.30 p.m. usually, but I stay up the weekends, of course. If I get home on Saturday night before my flatmates, I wait up until they arrive and we have drink and a chat before going to bed.

English Phrasal Verbs. – p. 120

Exercise 20. Translate the quotations and comment upon them.

1. 'A day is a miniature eternity.' *Ralph Emerson*
2. 'Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year.' *Ralph Emerson*
3. 'The day is for honest men, the night for thieves.' *Euripides*
4. 'Every day, in every way, I am getting better and better.' *Emile Coue*

Exercise 21. Answer the following questions.

1. How often do you practice sports?
2. How often do you take your English book to study?
3. How often do you go to the shopping mall?
4. How often do you go out with your friends?

5. How often do you wake up in the middle of the night?
6. How often do you go to the dentist?
7. How often do you eat fast food?
8. How often do you go for a walk?
13. How often do you buy clothes?
14. How often do you have English classes?
15. How often do you go to the doctor?
16. How often do you read?
17. How often do you travel?
18. How often do you say "I Love you" to your parents?
19. How often do you listen to music?
20. How often do you go to the movies?
21. Where do you live?
22. Do you work?
9. How often do you go to church?
10. How often do you use the Internet?
11. How often do you eat candies?
12. How often do you brush your teeth?
23. Do you like rock music?
24. What sort of music do you like?
25. Do you play any instrument?
26. What kind of music don't you like?
27. Do you like fish?
28. What do you do in the evening?
29. What do you do at the weekend?
30. Where do you usually take walks if you have spare time?
31. What presents do you usually give your friends?

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem122.html>

Topic 2. MY FAMILY

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

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

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

What fun it is to get all those things, whose names start with the word "wedding" — **dress, rings, cars, flowers, cakes**, etc.! It's great fun to pay for them.

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

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

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

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

The bigger your children grow, the more they **resemble** you outwardly and the less they display likeness with you inwardly. And you start **grumbling at them** and discussing with your old friends the problem of the "**generation gap**". What fun!

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

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

Exercise 1. Translate the words from English into the Russian.

Marriage, do well at school, resemble, grumble, generation gap, spouse, divorce, preserve your union, offsprings, bachelors, spinsters, alone but not lonely, get married, family life, fall in love, fiancée, bride, groom, honeymoon trip, wedding present, married for love or for money, newly-weds, expect a baby, husband, wife, maternity home, twins, triplets, wash the new-born's nappies, pass away sleepless nights, date, go out, relatives (parents, grandparents and great-grandparents, brothers and sisters, cousins, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews, stepmothers and stepfathers and all in-laws), propose, bride-to-be, proposal, engagement, fix the day of the wedding, earn money to keep the family, take children to kindergarten attend parents' meetings, take after you.

Exercise 2. Translate the words from Russian into English.

Невеста; жених; свадебное путешествие; свадебный подарок; вышла замуж по любви или за деньги; молодожены ждут ребенка; муж; жена; роддом; двойня; тройня; пройдут бессонные ночи; зарабатывать деньги, чтобы содержать семью; возить детей в детский сад; посещать родительские собрания; напоминать; ворчать; разрыв между поколениями; супруги; развод; сохранить ваш союз; дети; брак; холостяки; одна, но не одинока; выйти замуж; семейная жизнь; влюбляются; свидание; родственники (родители, дедушки, бабушки и прадеды, братья и сестры, кузены, тети и дяди, племянницы и племянники, мачехи и отчимы и все родственники); предлагает руку и сердце; предложение; помолвка; назначить день свадьбы.

Exercise 3. Make up a story using the following words.

a sense of stability, support, understanding, impossible, consist of, I'd better, look, powerful, find time to talk with me, likeness, appearance and in character, work very well, get a very good salary, charming person, enjoy, look after, make very tasty breakfasts, strict, check how we do our homework, arranges our free time, want to become a doctor, know some complex computer programs, get together, retired, reliable, trust, argue and disagree on certain issues, approve of our tastes, celebrate the birthdays, invite my friends, spend summer holidays, depend on.

Exercise 4. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

Widow, stepchildren, fiancé, brother, widower, name, younger, close, spinster, get married, cousins, bachelor, stepmother.

My ... is Tom Smiles. I'm the eldest of all the children. My second ... is Jack. The youngest is Michael. My ... sister is two years younger than me. Some time ago she got engaged. Her ... is Mr. Brown. They are going to ... next month.

I have many relatives. My grandparents are dead. But I have a number of ... and relatives: two uncles, four aunts and about a dozen cousins. One of my ... has lost her husband. She is a An uncle of mine has been a ... for many years, but he married recently. His wife is very kind to his ... and treats them as a real mother would do. They love and respect their My second aunt is unmarried and therefore she is what the English call a ... or a single lady. An uncle of mine has also remained single. He is an old ...

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.

1. Does your mother often speak to you about family matters? 2. What do your parents usually bring home when they come from their country house? 3. Where are you from? 4. Where are your parents from? 5. Where have you spent most of your life? 6. Are you in close contact with your immediate family? (parents, brothers, sisters, children?) 7. Is your family the most important thing in your life? 8. How many of your relations live close to you, not far from you? 9. Do you think big families or small families are better? 10. Do you know a lot of your neighbours? 11. Who do you get on best with? (people you are related to; people you went to school / college with; people you

study at the University with; other people (who?) 12. What places do you feel most at home in? (the place you were born in; the place(s) you grew up in; the place you are living in now; other places (where?)) 13. Do you consider yourself: a) rootless; b) well-rooted; c) something between the two? 14. How many people are there in your family? 15. Do you all live under the same roof? (Why/why not)? 16. What things do you like doing together? 17. Who is your favourite family member?

Exercise 6. Read and retell these texts



"Sam," says his father, "put on your cap and coat and let us go for a walk." Sam is happy. He likes to go out with his father. He puts on his cap and coat and says, "Father, I am ready." Sam and his father go out into the street. Suddenly they see a big black dog. The dog begins to bark. Sam is afraid of the dog. He wants to run home. His father says, "Don't be afraid Sam. Don't you know the proverb: 'A barking dog does not bite?'" "Oh, yes," says Sam. I know the proverb, you know the proverb, but does the dog know the proverb? to bark – лаять, to bite – кусать, let us (let`s) – давай, Suddenly – вдруг, a proverb – пословица



A young soldier is far away from home. One day he gets a letter from his girlfriend. The letter says: "Dear John. I am sorry, but I have a boyfriend. You have a very nice picture of me. Please send it back. I want to give it to my new boyfriend. Maria." The soldier is mad. He asks his friends for pictures of women—aunts, sisters, girlfriends, mothers, or cousins. He puts the pictures of the women in a big box, and he sends the box to his girlfriend. In the box he also puts a letter. The letter says: "Dear Maria. Please take your picture back. I can't remember which one you are."



I have a father. My father is usually very busy. He doesn't have time to play with me. When I ask him to play with me he usually says, "I'm sorry, I can't. I'm very busy..."
It's nine o'clock in the evening. It's time to go to bed, I open my father's room and say, "Excuse me, Dad..."
"Shut the door. Can't you see I am busy? Go and play with your sister or with your friends."
"Oh, Dad, I want to say good-night to you."
"Can't you say it to me in the morning? I am busy now."

Blood is thicker than water

I've got a very big family, but we get together less and less these days. In fact, we only meet up now and when someone gets married. Most of us get on with each other quite well. But my Uncle Dave is always falling out with people – especially his wife. Families are strange. But at least you can count on them to help you out when you're in trouble. After all, 'Blood is thicker than water.'

A parent's promise

I will try to....

- bring you up to be happy.
- look after you when you are ill.

But I will.....

- tell you off when you behave badly.

I will try not to.....

- take my problems out on you.
- run out of patience with you – even when you're driving me crazy!

Exercise 7. Translate the following words from English into Russian.

Get together, meet up, get on, fall out, count on, help out, bring up, look after, tell off, take out on, run out.

Exercise 8. Complete these sentences about children and childhood using the phrasal verbs from the box. You may need to change the form of the verb:

grow up take after bring up break up look after

1. Jamie reallyhis dad - he's got the same bright blue eyes.
2. His parents went to the city to work and he was by his grandmother.
3. Shein a white middle-class suburb.
4. My motherthe kids during the day while I'm at work.
5. When do the childrenfrom school for the summer?

Exercise 9. Match the English idioms in the left column with their Russian equivalents in the right column. Use them in a proper context.

be as like as two peas in a pod	души не чаять
be different as chalk and cheese	паршивая овца; белая ворона
be the apple of one's eye	держаться за чью-либо юбку
be the black sheep of the family	похожи как две капли воды
be tied to someone's apron-strings	отличаться как небо от земли
Twist some one round your little finger	годиться кому-л. в дочери
like mother, like daughter	узы кровного родства сильнее других уз
blood is thicker than water	идти по стопам
follow in the footsteps	под каблуком
be young enough to be smb.'s daughter	обхитрить
wrap around one's little finger	яблоко от яблони далеко не падает

Exercise 10. Match the English idioms in the left column with their Russian equivalents in the right column. Use them in a proper context.

1. a maiden name	А. маменькин сынок
2. extremes meet	В. быть под каблуком
3. a mother's boy	С. с глаз долой, из сердца вон
4. to be out of hand	Д. строить глазки
5. to be under smb.'s thumb	Е. блудный сын
6. out of sight, out of mind	Ф. плоть и кровь
7. to make eyes at smb.	Г. жить как кошка с собакой
8. the prodigal son	Н. отбиться от рук
9. one's own flesh and blood	І. девичья фамилия
10. to lead a cat and a dog life	Ј. противоположности сходятся

Exercise 11. Read the following jokes and translate them into Russian.

Leah had been slipping in and out of a coma for several months. Yet Tony, her husband, had stayed by her bedside every single day. One day, when Leah came to, she motioned for Tony to come nearer. As he sat by her, she whispered, eyes full of tears. 'You know what? You have been with me all through the bad times.... When I got fired from my secretary`s job, you were there to support me. When my first hairdressing business failed, you were there. When I got knocked down by a car, you were by my side. When we lost our dear Jonathan, you stayed right here. When my heath started failing, you were still by my side... You know what?' 'What dear?' Tony gently asked, smiling as his heart began to fill with warmth. 'I think you bring me bad luck.'



Mr. & Mrs. Goldberg had just got married. On their way to their honeymoon, Mr. Goldberg said to his new wife, "Would you have married me if my father hadn't left me a fortune?" She replied, "Darling, I would have married you no matter who had left you a fortune."



An old Jewish man and a young Jewish man are traveling on the train.

The young man asks, "Excuse me, what time is it?" The old man doesn't answer.

"Excuse me, sir, what time is it?" The old man keeps silence.

"Sir, I'm asking you what time is it. Why don't you answer?!"

The old man says, "Son, the next stop is the last on this route. I don't know you, so you must be a stranger. If I answer you now, I'll have to invite you to my home. You're handsome, and I have a beautiful daughter. You will both fall in love and you will want to get married. Tell me, why would I need a son-in-law who can't even afford a watch?"

Exercise 12. Try to guess the riddle.

Arnold Schwarzenegger has a big one,

Michael J. Fox's is quite small.

Madonna doesn't have one.

The Pope has one but doesn't use it.

Clinton uses his all the time.

Your father has it but your mother uses it.

What is it?

Exercise 13. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian.

1. I can't believe I've been so let down by my own flesh and blood.
2. It's only natural to worry about the safety of your nearest and dearest,
3. Being stubborn seems to run in the family.
4. She's just like her grandmother, a real chip off the old block.

Exercise 14. Discuss the following statements:

- 1) Members of a family – grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins – don't keep in touch with each other.
- 2) Each generation is keen to become independent of parents in establishing its own family unit.
- 3) Relationships within the British family are different now.
- 4) More than half of all old people are looked after at home.
- 5) Many others live in Old People's Homes, which are private.
- 6) The English are a nation of stay-at-homes.
- 7) Most American families consist of a mother, a father and two children.
- 8) It is usual for members of the family other than the husband, wife and children to live together.
- 9) The nuclear family is economically dependent of the rest of the family.
- 10) In the American family the husband and wife usually share important decision making, the children do not participate in it.
- 11) Young people are expected to break from their families by the time they have reached thirty.
- 12) Elderly couples feel useless and lonely with neither an occupation nor a close family group.
- 13) An "ideal" family is one that consists of a husband, a wife, and their dependent children.

Exercise 15. Read the following texts and translate them into Russian. Can you guess the last lines of these stories?

The Crying Child

One Sunday a young father was walking through the park. He was pushing a pram. There was a very young baby in the pram and it was crying loudly. The young father said softly, "Take it easy, Martin. Keep calm, Martin. Control yourself, Martin."

The young father walked on but the child cried louder. The father stopped and took a teddy bear out of a bag. He gave it to the child. He said softly, "Take it easy, Martin. Keep calm, Martin. Control yourself, Martin."

The young father started to push the pram again. After a few minutes the child began to cry. It cried louder and louder. The father put his hand into his pocket and took out some chocolate. He gave a piece to the child and said softly, "Take it easy, Martin. Keep calm, Martin, Control yourself, Martin."

The young father walked on. Three minutes later the child started to cry. It cried louder and louder and louder. The father took the baby out of the pram and held it in his arms. He said softly, "Take it easy, Martin. Keep calm, Martin. Control yourself, Martin." The child did not stop crying. It cried louder and louder.

An old woman was watching the father. She walked across to the young father and she smiled. She said, "You are doing very well, young man. You talk to the child with a calm and quiet voice." The old woman looked at the child and said, "What's wrong, Martin? Why are you crying?" The father said quickly, _____.

Whatever he says goes

Can you guess the last line of this story?

Mr Goldrobber made it a rule to read all the advertisements and his wife thought it was a terrible waste of time. But she was wrong.

One day Mr Goldrobber came across a very funny piece of information.

"Come over here," he shouted, spreading *The Times*. "Just read this! It looks like a misprint to me!"

Mrs Goldrobber was a practical woman, she read the advertisement and thought there was no time to lose.

The advertisement said, "A new rolls-Royce for sale. £20 only"

"I can't say whether the seller is mad or drunk, but what I do know it's worthwhile trying. Go there at once and make sure," said Mrs Goldrobber to her husband. It took him over an hour to get to the place.

When he rang the bell a lady in black answered the door and Mr Goldrobber said, "I've just read your advertisement, Madam, and I believe you have a new Rolls-Royce for sale for twenty pounds".

"This is quite right," said the lady with a smile.

Mr Goldrobber wrote out the cheque, signed it and handed it to the lady who seemed pleased.

"I'm afraid you have to take it away with you within 24 hours," she said.

"Certainly, I can take it away with me right now", said the man, still not believing his eyes and not knowing whether he was standing on his feet or his head, "but I hope you wouldn't mind telling me what the trick is".

"There is no trick here," said the woman, as she opened the garage, _____.

Exercise 16. While reading do not use your dictionary each time you come across an unfamiliar word. Read the whole sentence. This will help you guess the meaning from the context. Explain the highlighted words. Which meaning you can guess from the context.

A traditional Irish Wedding

"Merry in April if you can, joy for maiden and for man"

So says one Irish wedding tradition which, like many others, has its **roots** in ancient history, **folklore** and interesting **superstitions!** Even in these modern times, many couples try to include **ancient customs** in their wedding, in the hope that it will bring them luck and happiness. Here are some of the traditions that Irish people follow on their wedding day.

A treat for the groom

In the past, the **groom** was invited to the bride's house just before the wedding and a **goose** was cooked **in his honour**. Many Irish people believe that showing such **generosity** to groom will make sure that he won't **change his mind** about the wedding at the last minute! ***Bride, be beautiful!***

A traditional Irish bride doesn't spend a fortune on **bouquets** of exotic flowers. Instead, she usually wears a **wreath** of wild flowers in her hair, freshly picked on the morning of her wedding. She carries more wild flowers in her hands, as well as magic **handkerchief and a horseshoe** for luck.

Exercise 17. Are you ready for i-exam?

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

Family

1. The family, a basic social group united through bonds of kinship or marriage, has been present in all societies. Ideally, the family provides its members with protection, companionship, security, and socialization. The structure of the family and the needs that the family fulfils vary from society to society. The nuclear family - two adults and their children - is the main unit in some societies. In others, it is a subordinate part of an extended family, which also consists of grandparents and other relatives. A third family unit is the single-parent family, in which children live with an unmarried, divorced, or widowed mother or father.

2. Historical studies have shown that family structure has been less changed by urbanization and industrialization than was once supposed. The nuclear family was the most prevalent pre-industrial unit and is still the basic unit of social organization. The modern family differs from earlier traditional forms, however, in its functions, composition, and life cycle and in the roles of husbands and wives.

3. The only function of the family that continues to survive all change is the provision of affection and emotional support by and to all its members, particularly infants and young children. Specialized institutions now perform many of the other functions that were once performed by the agrarian family: economic production, education, religion, and recreation. Jobs are usually separate from the family group; family members often work in different occupations and in locations away from the home. Education is provided by the state or by private groups. The family is still responsible for the socialization of children.

17.1. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует содержанию текста.

- 1) As to the structure of the family, there are three different family units in the society.
- 2) The modern family has the same functions as earlier traditional forms.
- 3) The nuclear family consists of two adults, their children, and other relatives.
- 4) One of the main functions of the modern family is to provide children with education.

17.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

The main unit of social organization is associated with the ...

- 1) nuclear family

- 2) single-parent family
- 3) family consisting of many relatives
- 4) agrarian family

17.3. Ответьте на вопрос: What function of the family is the most important?

- 1) The most important function of the family is to provide its members with affection and emotional support.
- 2) The most important function of the family is to provide its members with education, work, recreation and socialization.
- 3) The most important function of the family is to perform economic production, education, religion, and recreation.
- 4) The most important function of the family, as historical studies have shown, is to be the basic unit of social organization.

17.4. Определите основную идею текста.

- 1) All societies have regarded the family as a basic unit of social organization to provide its members with protection, companionship, security, and socialization.
- 2) In all societies the family as a basic social group must pay particular attention to the emotional support of infants and young children and their socialization.
- 3) The functions of the family, its composition, structure, life cycle and the roles of husbands and wives have been thoroughly studied in all societies.
- 4) Earlier traditional families usually performed many of the functions which are now performed by specialized institutions, such as education, religion, recreation, etc.

Exercise 18. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give your reasons.

1. The husband should be more intelligent than the wife.
2. Spouses should be alike.
3. Money often keeps people together.
4. Marriage should be compulsory for everybody.
5. The best wife is a housewife.
6. The marriage contract is incompatible with romantic love.

<i>For agreement:</i>	<i>For disagreement:</i>
I couldn't agree more ... That's just what I was thinking... You know, that's exactly what I think... I agree entirely... That's a good point ...	Yes, that's quite true, but... I'm not sure I quite agree ... Perhaps, but don't you think that ... Well, you have a point there, but... I see what you mean, but... <i>For more categorical and informal disagreement:</i> I can't agree with you there. You can't be serious! Come off it! Don't be so silly!

Exercise 19. Answer the following questions.

- How many (first) cousins do you have?
- How many people are in your family?
- Do your parents trust you?
- Who do you get along better with, your mother or your father?
- Where do you think the best place to raise a family is? Why?
- How much or how often should they help?
- Do you have any children? If yes, what are their names and ages?

- What are your parents like?
- Do your parents let you stay out late?
- What was the most important thing your parents taught you?
- What do you think of your mother and your father?
- How did you get your name?
- What does your mother do?
- If you could have a different number of siblings, what would it be?
- Which do you think is more important: following the dreams your parents want for you or following your own dreams?
- Do you have any brothers or sisters? If so, how old are they?
- How many aunts and uncles do you have?
- Who are you named after?
- Would you get involved in your in-laws' family problems?
- Should people follow the religion of their parents, or should they have the liberty to choose another?
- How often do you see your cousins?
- How big is your family?
- Do you like your family? Why or why not?
- How many children do you have?
- What does your father do? What's his job?
- What impact has divorce and/or modern day living had on the family?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of these types of family?
- How old are your parents?
- What is the best memory you have of your family doing something together?
- Do you often visit your grandparents?
- Are friends more important than family? What do you think?
- Who is the black sheep (odd ball) in your family?
- What would you change about your childhood?
- Are your parents strict?
- What's the hardest thing you ever had to do?
- What time do you have to be home?
- Do you get along well with your in-laws?
- Are you pressured by your family to act in a certain way?
- Who is the breadwinner in your family?
- Do you have a curfew?
- Where does your mother's mother live?
- Do you get along well with your family?
- What are the occupations of your family

- members?
- What will you teach your children? (what values, beliefs, hobbies, skills, etc.)
- How should parents discipline their children?
- Who does the household work, your father or your mother or both of them?
 - How many brothers and sisters do you have?
- Is spanking a good way to discipline children?
- What do you and your family like to do together?
- What's the best thing about your mom?
- Do you look more like your mother or your father?
- What does your father do? What's his job?
- Where does your father's father live?
- Should children help with the housework?
- If you were offered an excellent job opportunity abroad, would you consider leaving your family for an indefinite period of time?
- What are the occupations of your family members?
 - Do your parents let you stay out late?
- How many people are in your (immediate) family?
 - Where do you think the best place to raise a family is? Why?
 - How often do you see your grandparents?
 - What kind of things do you do with your family?
 - How much or how often should they help?
 - What do your parents do in their free time?
 - Should parents give their children an allowance?
 - What do you think of married couples who decide not to have any child?
 - What was the saddest time in your family?
 - Why do people get married?
 - Do you get along well with your brothers and sisters?
 - What to look for in a life long mate?
 - What's the best thing about your grandparents?
 - How old are your grandparents?
 - Would you live with your parents after you get married?
 - What are some of your fondest memories of childhood?
 - Do your parents get along with each other?

- How many members do you have in your family altogether?
- For whom are you named?
- Do you get along well with your in-laws?

- Does your mother make you clean your room?
- Did you ever meet any of your great grandparents?

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem75.html>

Topic 3. COLLEGE LIFE

It is great to be a **full-time student**. Who can forget the first day at the university when one turns from an **applicant** into a **first-year student**? I did it! I **entered, I got in to the university!** A solemn ceremony in front of the **university building** and serious people **making speeches**. Do you know who they are? Who? The **rector, vice-rectors, deans, subdeans...** and what about those ladies? **Heads of departments** and **senior lecturers**? Okay. Some of them must be **professors, some — associate or assistant professors**, but, of course, all of them have **high academic degrees**. And where are our **lecturers** and **tutors**? Oh, how nice...

The **monitors** hand out **student membership cards, student record books** and **library cards**. First celebrations and then days of hard work. So many **classes**, so many new **subjects to put on the timetable!** The **curriculum** seems to be developed especially for geniuses. **Lectures, seminars** and **tutorials**. Home **preparations**; a real avalanche of **homeworks**.

If one can not **cope with the work load of college** he or she immediately starts **lagging behind**. It is easier to **keep pace** with the programme than to **catch up with it** later. Everyone tries hard to be, or at least to look, **diligent**. First **tests and examination sessions**. The first **successes** and first **failures**: "**I have passed!**" or "**He has not given me a pass!**" Tears and smiles. And a long-awaited **vacation**.

During your study you have a lot of **assignments, written reproductions, compositions, synopses, papers**. "Professor, I have never **played truant, I had a good excuse for missing classes**". Works **handed in** and **handed out**. I must read up for exams. "No, professor, I have never **cheated — no cribs. I just crammed**".

Junior students become **senior**. Still all of them are one family — **undergraduates**. **Students' parties** in the **students' club**. You meet with a lot of people and part with some. You know, Nora is going to **be expelled** and Dora is going to **graduate with honours**. **Yearly essays, graduation dissertations, finals...**

What? You mean, I've got a Bachelor`s **degree in Mathematics**? I am happy! It is over! It is over... Is it over? Oh, no...

A **postgraduate course, a thesis, an oral, and a Master`s degree in Mathematics**. The first of September. Where are the students of the **Mathematics Department**? Oh, how nice...

Exercise 1. Translate the words and word combination from English into Russian.

full-time student, applicant, first-year student, entered, university building, make speeches, rector, vice-rectors, deans, subdeans, heads of departments, senior lecturers, high academic degrees, monitors, student membership cards, student record books, library cards, subjects, timetable, curriculum, lectures, seminars, tutorials, cope with the work load of college, lag behind, keep pace, catch up with it, diligent, examination sessions, successes and first failures, pass the text, vacation, assignments, written reproductions, compositions, synopses, play truant, a good excuse for missing classes, hand in, hand out, read up for exams, cheat, cribs, cram, junior students, undergraduates, be expelled, graduate with honours, early essays, Bachelor`s degree in Mathematics, a postgraduate course, a thesis, a Master`s degree, Mathematics Department.

Exercise 2. Translate the words and word combination from Russian into English.

читательские билеты; предметы; расписание; учебный план; семинары; учебники; справиться с нагрузкой; отставать; экзаменационная сессия; соискатель; студент-первокурсник;

поступить в университет; здание университета; выступить с речью; ректор; проректоры; деканы; заведующие кафедры; староста; студенческие билеты; зачетные книжки; успехи и неудачи; каникулы; задания; сочинения; конспекты; прогуливают занятия; хорошее оправдание для отсутствия на парах; подготовка к экзаменам; студент очного отделения; шпаргалки; зубрить; студенты третьего курса; студенты четвертого курса; быть отчисленным; окончить университет с отличием; бакалавр по специальности *Математика*; аспирантура; диссертация; диплом магистра; математический факультет.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the story.

Oxford University started at the end of the 11th century and is the oldest in Britain. Many famous people have studied there, including famous authors, such as J.R.R. Toikien, Lewis Carroll and Oscar Wilde, as well as 25 of Britain's prime ministers.

Cambridge University was created in 1209 by some professors and students from Oxford. Cambridge has produced more Nobel Prize winners than any other university in the world.

Revising for an exam

Thursday: my last chance to revise for my economics exam. I've worked hard to try and get on top of this subject. Not only have I got into the habit of reading the business pages in the newspapers, but I also spent the holidays going through all my lecture notes. I know it's important not to get too bogged down, so I decided not to study everything but just try and work out which questions might come up – and concentrate on those. I also went through some past papers with a friend, which was really useful. Now, I'm just keeping my fingers crossed for tomorrow – but the truth is, I can only do my best, and it's not the end of the world if I fail. Anyway, I'd better get down to some work.

Exercise 4. Write the translation of the following word combinations.

bog down	
get down to some work	
revise	
get on top of this subject	
go through	
keep my fingers crossed	
work out	
nitty-gritty	

Exercise 5. Read and translate the story. Answer and discuss in class the questions below. Continue the story.

It took a couple of weeks for classes to get settled, and then we got down to the nitty-gritty. As homework began pouring in, and tests loomed on the horizon, I realised that my study skills were very poor and that it was going to be a challenge in itself to teach myself to study. I experimented with several tactics, trying to find out what would work for me. I started out in the bedroom with the door closed, but it seemed the phone was always ringing. I managed to get my work done, but I was not pleased with this frustrating situation. Later I tried going outside and preparing somewhere in the yard. I ended up chatting with a neighbour, petting her dog. Clearly, something had to be changed. As my workload increased, so did my frustration. Quite by accident, however, I found the solution to my problem ...

Exercise 6. Answer the questions and express your opinion on the following.

1. What advice would you give to a friend of yours if he or she had to deal with the problem of distraction?
2. What tactics do you personally choose to get yourself organised and sit down to work?
3. Discuss in class the problem of getting oneself organized and concentrated when doing one's homework.

Exercise 7. Put each of the following words or phrases in its correct space in the passage below.

state terms seminar degree co-educational private primary tutorial graduate
nursery school grant secondary lecture break up compulsory fees academic

When children are two or three years old, they sometimes go to a (a) _____, where they learn simple games and songs. Their first real school is called a (b) _____ school. In Britain children start this school at the age of five. The (c) _____ year in Britain begins in September and is divided into three (d) _____. Schools (e) _____ for the summer holiday in July, (f) _____ education begins at the age of about eleven, and most schools at this level are (g) _____, which means boys and girls study together in the same classes. In Britain education is (h) _____ from five to 16 years of age, but many children choose to remain at school for another two or three years after 16 to take higher exams. Most children go to (i) _____ schools, which are maintained by the government or local education authorities, but some children go to (j) _____ schools, which can be very expensive. University courses normally last three years and then students (k) _____, which means they receive their (l) _____. At university, teaching is by (m) _____ (an individual lesson between a teacher and one or two students), (n) _____ (a class of students discussing a subject with a teacher), (o) _____ (when a teacher gives a prepared talk to a number of students) and of course private study. Most people who receive a university place are given a (p) _____ by the government to help pay their (q) _____ and living expenses.

Exercise 8. Explain the difference between ...

- ✓ to sit an exam and to set an exam
- ✓ to take an exam and to pass an exam
- ✓ compulsory and voluntary
- ✓ to educate and to bring up
- ✓ a pupil and a student

Exercise 9. Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below.

up to of at by from in into

1. What university did you graduate ____? 2. He left school ____ the age ____ 18. 3. The summer term ends ____ July. 4. She's not at home, she's ____ the University. 5. His lecture was divided ____ four pairs. 6. School breaks ____ next Friday. 7. She is ____ the same class as her brother. 8. Students usually receive a grant ____ the state. 9. They're given a grant _____ the state.

Exercise 10. Choose the correct word.

1. I am studying for a degree/ course in Mathematics. 2. Do most students live on campus / dormitory? 3. We attend assignments / lectures every day. 4. Paulo passed / graduated from the University of Rome. 5. The graduation ceremony / party was held in June.

Exercise 11. Find the word to each of these definitions.

1. the lectures and seminar on subject –
2. the place where the university buildings are –
3. the exams at the end of a degree course –
4. to finish a degree –
5. a student who is studying for a first degree –
6. a piece of work that students have to do –
7. someone who teaches at a university –
8. the time when students get their certificates –

Exercise 12. Learn the following words by heart.

break up	заканчивать
sign up	записываться
drop out	бросать оставлять (учёбу, занятия)
write up	дописывать
complete the course	окончить курс обучения
keep up	не прекращать
brush up on	подучивать, отточить
mug up	зазубривать
scrape through	еле-еле сдать (экзамен); еле выдержать (экзамен)
swot up	зубрить
revise	повторять
polish up	совершенствовать
pick up	добыть (сведения)
steer clear from	держаться подальше от

Exercise 13. Translate the texts.

Enrolling on courses

Look at this information leaflet for students at Welney College. Then look at how David explains the system informally to a friend, using phrasal verbs.

<p>Welney College – Promoting excellence –</p> <p>* Autumn term ends on 18 December. Spring term begins on 8 January.</p> <p>* Students wishing to register for spring term courses should do so before 12 December.</p> <p>* Any student not completing a course will not receive credit for that course.</p> <p>* Course essays must be submitted in final form seven days before the end of a course.</p> <p>* Students failing more than 30% of their total coursework will be expelled from the college.</p>	<p>David:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We break up on 18 December and go back on 8 January, so we've got about a three-week break. • But we've got to sign up for courses for next term before 12 December. • You have to go to all the lectures; if you drop out before the end, you don't get the credits. • And you have to write up your course essay and submit it a week before the course ends. <p>If you fail 30% or more of your courses, they throw you out of the college</p>
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English Phrasal Verbs in Use. Carthy M., Felicity O'Dell. - Cambridg 2004. – p. 90

Before an exam

Six tips for exam success

- **Keep** your reading **up** during the term so that you have less to read just before the exam.
- **Brush up on** some of the things you learnt a long time ago; they may possibly **come up** in the exam.
- Don't just **mug up** on that key points you need for the exam and hope that you'll **scrap through** with little effort.
- On the other hand, don't try to do everything. **Swotting up** on everything you have done all term means you will have to revise a lot of useless things too.
- Concentrate on **polishing up** the most important areas and your best skills.
- Don't fool yourself that you'll pass the exam on the basis of what you've **picked up** during the lectures and classes. You will need to **revise!**

What happens on exam day?

- The night before an exam, I stay up late and revise.

- Outside the exam room, I **steer clear** of other students who are in panic.
- I **keep one eye** on the clock during the exam so that I don't **run out of** the time.
- I try to **stick to** the question.
- If I **get stuck on** a question, I miss it out and go on to an easier one.
- If my **mind goes blank**, I breathe in and out slowly to calm myself.
- I **read through** my answers at the end to check that they make sense.

Exercise 14. Rewrite these sentences using the words in brackets, so that they keep the same meaning.

1. I'm going to register for a course in statistics next year (sign)
2. Several students did not complete the Moral Philosophy course. (drop)
3. Our course finishes on 20 June. (break)
4. He was forced to leave university after one term. He'd done no work at all. (throw)
5. I can't come out tonight. I have to have my essay finished for tomorrow. (write)
6. My next term at college starts on 12th September. (go)

Exercise 15. Fill the gaps.

Cambridge, 20 June

Dear Auntie Meg,

At last my first year exams are over. It's such a relief. I feel as if I've done nothing but ___ for them for ages. Although I'd ___ with work quite well during the year, I still needed to everything that I hoped would ___ in the exam paper did. So I hope I've done OK and haven't just _____. Now all I have to do is ___ one course assignment, which I need to hand in by the end of term.

We don't ___ till the end of the month and so I won't be home till then. We don't ___ until the end of September, so it'll be a lovely long break. I look forward to seeing you soon.

Love,

Suzanna.

Exercise 16. Correct the ten phrasal verbs mistakes in this paragraph. Either the wrong particles or the wrong verbs have been used.

John Hardly worked up at all for his exams. He brushed over on the history of the French Revolution, but no questions on the French Revolution got up in the exam. He was afraid that he would be thrown off the university for failing his exams. However, he did just manage to scratch through them and so he will be in college when we return back next term. He has promised to try to keep through with work next year as he is planning to sign in for a couple of quite difficult courses, including business studies. He'll have to polish over his French because the business studies course involves spending a term in France working in a business. He thinks he can lift up the language when he gets there, but I think he should study it before he goes because he only has school French.

Exercise 17. Complete the questions.

1. Do you find it easy to ___ down to studying in the evening?
2. Do you always do things to the best of your _____?
3. Do you get ___ down in details when you're working?
4. Do you go ___ your notes when revising for an exam?
5. Do you ever try to guess which topics will _____ up in an exam?
6. Is it a good idea to get into the _____ of studying regularly?
7. What's the best way to get on ___ of a subject?
8. Do you ever feel it'll be the end of the ___ if you fail an exam?

Exercise 18. One word is missing in each line. Where does it go?

I know it was silly, but I up very late last night, and through my notes, so this morning I was really tired. I got to the exam feeling very stressed, and I tried to in and out slowly to help myself relax, but I could feel my going blank. Eventually, I looked at the questions, but none of them sense; I was in such a state. Of course, I didn't keep one on the clock and unfortunately, I ran of time. And as a

result of that, I had to do the last question completely, so I knew there was not much chance that I would pass. I steered off my friends as I left the room.

Exercise 19. Translate the text into Russian.

○○○○○○

Now, your homework for the weekend. Can you all please read up on air pollution for next week. You'll find a good chapter in your textbook on page 40, but you don't need to read it all – just dip into it. Now please turn over the worksheet on your desk. Jane, will you please read out the paragraph at the top of the sheet?

Do your essay in rough first and then write it out.

Note down your password somewhere safe.

Jack jotted down Sue's address on a scrap of paper.

The lecturer spoke so fast that I could only scribble down a few notes.

If you have time to wait, we could make out your airline ticket now.

Please fill in / out this registration form and return it by 18 September.

English Phrasal Verbs in Use. Carthy M., Felicity O'Dell. - Cambridge 2004. – p. 92

Improving a piece of writing

Dad: Your essay's good but I think it would be better if you cut out this paragraph here. Also it'd be a good idea to add a paragraph summing up your main points at the end. This paragraph here is a bit strong – why not tone it down a bit? And your point about crime crops up in several places – why not deal with it in just one paragraph? And you only touch on the issue of government control. Surely that deserves a bit more space? In fact I really think you should try to set the whole thing out better!

Son: Why don't you just write it then, Dad!

Exercise 20. Match the verbs on the left with an object from the right. There may be more than one answer.

Scribble down	a subject
Make out	a book or an article
Fill in / out	the page
Jot down	a rough draft of an essay
Note down	the times of the trains to London
Write out	the answer you have written
Read up on	a form or a questionnaire
Dip into	a few very quick notes
Read out	someone's phone number on a piece of paper
Turn over	a cheque for

Exercise 21. Use the phrasal verbs to complete these sentences.

- 1) I get nervous when I have to _____ what I've written in class.
- 2) I haven't read the book in detail. I just _____ it.
- 3) The police officer just managed to quickly _____ the registration form.
- 4) I've made some notes for my speech; now I'm going to _____ in full.
- 5) Could you _____ the cheque to 'Wilson and Co' please?
- 6) There are three forms to _____ for this visa application.
- 7) We should _____ the departure times for flights to Rio de Janeiro.
- 8) I'll have to _____ international law for the exam.
- 9) Now _____ and let's see what's on the next stage.
- 10) Hang on, I'll just _____ your address in case I forget it.

Exercise 22. Your answers to the questions below may give you some idea of how you prefer to learn.

1. Do you prefer to learn by listening to the teacher's lecture?
2. Do you prefer to learn by reading and studying your textbook?
3. Do you prefer to learn by studying or working with other people?
4. Do you prefer to study by yourself? (Yes or No)
5. Do you like to ask the teacher questions? (Yes or No)
6. When you study for a test, you read your notes, don't you?
7. When you study for a test, you read your notes aloud, don't you?
8. When you study for a test, you rewrite your notes, don't you?
9. Do you like to memorize facts?
10. Do you like to think about ideas?

Exercise 23. Respond to the statements. Work in pairs.

1. Teachers prefer dull students to bright ones. They are easier to manage.
2. You know what students are like ting less and less intelligent every
3. To my mind, colleges should general knowledge. Emphasis should be placed on professional skills.
4. I don't think it is important for students .to learn how to work with dictionaries.

Exercise 24. Challenge the following statements. Give your reasons.

- 1) When you don't understand your teacher's explanation you don't ask to. explain again because this is very embarrassing.
- 2) When you are really too sick to go to class you go anyway. It would be rude not to go.
- 3) When you feel that you are not doing well in a course, you stop going to class because you don't have time to do the work.
- 4) If you have the feeling that the teacher doesn't like you, you do the best you can do under the circumstances.
- 5) If you don't like to answer or ask questions in class you ask to speak to the teacher and explain your shyness.

Exercise 25. Discuss college life in this country. Use these questions as a guide for your discussion.

1. What do students wear to college?
2. How do students get to college?
3. How do students know which class to go to?
4. How do students greet the teacher?
5. How does the teacher greet the students?
6. How do students address the teacher?
7. When does the term begin?
8. How long does it last?
9. How long is the college day?
10. Who decides what a student will study?
11. Who decides which students will attend college?

Exercise 26. For each of the questions choose the one correct answer.

1. How old are British children when they start their education?
a) 5 years old
b) 6 years old
c) 7 years old.
2. Is education in Britain free?
a) Yes
b) No
c) Yes but only at State Schools, Private Schools are payable.
3. What is homeschooling?
a) students don't go to school , they learn through Internet
b) students don't go to school at all
c) students don't go to school but their parents teach them at home

4. Primary and Secondary Schools are
- state
 - private.
5. What colours are school uniforms in Britain?
- white and black
 - white and black or grey, the colour of jumper is the choice of the schools
 - free-form.
6. What are the compulsory subjects at British school?
- Dance
 - Football
 - Science.
7. What are the after-school activities?
- Drama
 - Geography

- Maths.
8. How does a typical school day start?
- students have first lesson
 - students go to assembly
 - students eat breakfast together.
9. Do students have afternoon lessons?
- Yes
 - No
 - Sometimes, differently at different schools.
10. SAT is
- The preliminary exam which students take to get into university
 - The exam which students take before leaving secondary school
 - The exam which children take in primary school

Exercise 27. For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. The adjective 'intelligent' has lots of synonyms (words with a similar meaning) but which word means the opposite of intelligent?
- smart
 - bright
 - thick
 - clever
2. If someone is very clever, we can say 'she's as bright as a _____'.
- bottom
 - button
 - light
 - star
3. When James missed some of the course, he had to work hard to _____ the rest of the class.
- put up with
 - catch up with
 - go up with
 - get up with

4. Which of these is an undergraduate qualification?
- BA
 - MA
 - MSc
 - PhD
5. Mark knew all the answers in the pub quiz – he's so _____.
- knowledgeable
 - knowledgable
 - knowlegeable
 - knowlegable
6. The adjective 'stupid' has lots of synonyms (words with a similar meaning) but which word means the opposite of 'stupid'?
- thick
 - dim
 - dull
 - brainy

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Exercise 28. Discuss college life in this country. Use these questions as a guide for your discussion.

- What do students wear to college?
- How do students get to college?
- How do students know which class to go to?
- How do students greet the teacher?
- How does the teacher greet the students?
- How do students address the teacher?
- When does the term begin?
- How long does it last?
- How long is the college day?
- Who decides what a student will study?

11. Who decides which students will attend college?

Exercise 29. Discuss the following statements.

- 1) Learning gives a lot of pleasure.
- 2) Quick learners forget faster than slow learners.
- 3) Memorizing things is unnecessary – computers will do anything.
- 4) Our University Needs Changes.
- 5) Some people believe that university students should be required to attend lectures. Others believe that going to classes should be optional for students. Which point of view do you agree with?
- 6) People learn in different ways. Some people by doing things; other people learn by reading about things; others learn by listening to people talk about things. Which of these methods of learning is best for you?
- 7) Grades (marks) encourage students to learn.
- 8) If you could study a subject that you have never had the opportunity to study, what would you choose?
- 9) With the help of technology, students nowadays can learn more information and learn it more quickly.

Phrases:

Generally speaking....

That depends on...

It occurred to me...

On the one hand.....

On the other hand....

If you ask me....

Exercise 30. Match two parts of one idiom.

Live and	power.
It's never too late	to know nothing.
To know everything is	the other.
Knowledge is	to learn.
In (at) one ear and out	learn

Exercise 31. Match the English idioms in the left column with their Russian equivalents in the right column. Illustrate the meanings of the English idioms by your own examples.

to go into details	как дважды два — четыре
to drum something into somebody's head	куриные мозги
a brain twister	даваться в подробности
two and two make four	головоломка
the key word	начать с азов
the brain of a pigeon	легко даваться
to come easy	ключевое слово
a stumbling block	вдолбить что-либо в голову
to start from scratch	камень преткновения

Exercise 32. For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. Which of the following is NOT correct? "I can't come out tonight, I have to _____ my essay tomorrow morning and I've only just started it!"
 - a) hand in
 - b) hand out
 - c) submit

- d) give in
2. Professor Lansdowne's a great speaker. Although there are 150 people listening to his _____, you feel like he's talking directly to you.
- a) presentation
b) lecture
c) seminar
d) tutorial
3. Which informal verb means 'to study very hard' "I'll really have to _____ the books this weekend."
- a) study
b) read
c) hit
d) learn
4. What do you call a weekly meeting of students and a tutor, who come together to discuss an aspect of the course?
- a) A presentation
b) A lecture
c) A seminar
d) A tutorial
5. A: 'I'm finding the course really difficult'
B: 'Well why don't you discuss it with your tutor when you have your _____ on Thursday?'
- a) presentation
b) lecture
c) seminar
d) tutorial
6. I think Sarah just could cope with the workload of university and a young family, maybe _____ was the most sensible decision she could have made.
- a) dropping off
b) dropping in
c) dropping to
d) dropping out

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Exercise 33. Read the education quotations and say which ones did you like the best.

1. Education make a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive: easy to govern, but impossible to enslave. Peter Brougham
2. What we learn with pleasure we never forget. Alfred Mercier
3. Education is simply the soul of a society as it passes from one generation to another. G. K. Chesterson
4. Instruction ends in the school-room, but education ends only with life. Frederick W. Robertson
5. Whatever is good to know is difficult to learn. Greek Proverb
6. What we have learned from other becomes our own reflection. Ralph Waldo Emerson
7. Practice is the best of all instructors. Publilius Syrus
8. Character is a wish for a perfect education. Novalis
9. The fruit of liberal education is not learning, but the capacity and desire to learn, not knowledge, but power. Charles W. Eliot
10. Intelligence plus character--that is the goal of true education. Martin Luther King, Jr.
11. I am still learning. Michelangelo
12. Learning is like rowing upstream: not to advance is to drop back. Chinese Saying
13. When asked how much educated men were superior to those uneducated, Aristotle answered, 'As much as the living are to the dead.' Diogenes Laetius

14. Education is the best provision for old age. Aristotle

<http://www.inspirational-quotes.info/quotes-about-education.html>

Exercise 34. Translate the following sentences.

Teacher`s instructions

Teachers often use certain idioms and phrasal verbs when they give instructions in class.

First of all, let`s go over the homework.

You can leave out Exercise 2.

If you make a mistake, rub it out.

Take it in turns to read the dialogue.

Pascal, swap places with Marcel, please.

Finish it off at home and hand it in tomorrow.

Put all the books away before you leave.

OK, let`s call it a day.

If you hand something in, you give something to a person in authority, e.g. a teacher or the police.

If you hand something out, you give something to each person in a group, e.g. Hand out the books.

SYN. give something out.

If you hand something round, you pass something, especially food and drink to people in a group:

John, could you hand the cakes round, please?

Teacher`s advice

If you`re doing an English course, take it seriously.

If you`re not sure of the meaning of the word, look it up rather than guess.

Do the written work in rough first, then it doesn`t matter if you cross something out.

It`s no good writing things in a notebook if you don`t go back and study again.

Practicing with classmates will help you to build up your confidence.

What you learn in class is just the tip of the iceberg. You need to study at home as well.

Exercise 35. Complete the teacher`s instructions.

Silvia, first of ____, could you ____ out these worksheets, please?

Thanks. Now everyone, I want you to do the first exercise and we`ll go ____ the answers when you`ve finished. If you use a pencil, you can rub ____ the answers afterwards, and do it again later.

Marco, I know you have to leave in a minute, so why don`t you finish it ____ at home and hand it ____ to me tomorrow?

Exercise 36. Complete the last word in each sentence.

1) If you want to talk to Joe, we`ll swap ____.

2) After you have used a laptop, remember to put it ____.

3) Paul, you can`t use the computer all the time; you`ll have to take it in ____.

4) I think we`ve done enough; let`s call it a ____.

5) If you can`t do one of the questions, just leave it ____.

6) As it was our last lesson, the teacher made cakes for the class and handed them ____.

7) I always write essays in ____ first, then I copy them out later.

8) They think they`ve solved the problem, but this is just the tip of the ____.

9) My name was on the list, but somebody ____ it out – I don`t know why.

10) When I studied English at school, I didn`t really ____ it seriously.

11) I wrote the answers quickly, then I went ____ and checked them carefully later.

12) It`s no ____ telling him to work harder. He just won`t listen.

13) He missed last term with a serious illness, and he`ll need time to ____ up his strength.

14) Give me a dictionary and I`ll ____ it up.

Exercise 37. Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1) If you see a mistake, you can just cross it off.

- 2) I think it's a real problem, and what you can see is just the top of the iceberg.
- 3) It's no use to study grammar if you don't practice it.
- 4) My brother's in home at the moment.
- 5) It's no good trying to learn English without a dictionary.
- 6) When you've finished the text, get back to the beginning and read it again.

Exercise 38. Translate the texts.

How to make progress

Dos and don'ts

- Don't be embarrassed about speaking the main thing to make yourself understood.
- Don't be afraid to make mistakes: you learn from trial and error.
- The classroom is an opportunity to practise speaking, so make the most of it.
- There are certain things, such as irregular verbs, that you can learn by heart.
- Saying something out loud can help you to practise the pronunciation and remember it.
- Don't miss lessons, or you'll get behind with your work and find it difficult to catch up.
- Don't give up. Stick at it and you'll get there in the end.

A learning Process

As I had planned a holiday in Spain, I decided to brush up on my Spanish before I went, and I enrolled on a local evening course. At first I had to rack my brains to remember anything, and I couldn't make sense of the grammar, so it was very hard to keep up with the other students. Then, after a while, things started coming back to me, and I realized there were lots of words on the tip of my tongue. But some of the new vocabulary wouldn't sink in – words just went in one ear and out the other. When you work hard all day, it's not easy to keep your mind on a difficult subject in the evening. But I stuck at it, and began to pick things up more quickly. All I have to do now is keep it up.

Exercise 39. One word is missing in each sentence. Where does it go?

- 1) My pronunciation isn't very good, but I manage to make understood.
- 2) It'll take me a long time to become a doctor, but I'll there eventually.
- 3) He was ill for ages, and unfortunately he got behind his studies.
- 4) It's your only chance, so make the most it.
- 5) I missed several lessons, so now I have to up with the others in the class.
- 6) the teacher started the lesson with a long list of and don'ts.

Exercise 40. Complete the questions.

- 1) Can you usually _____ yourself understood in English?
- 2) Have you tried to learn certain things by _____? If so, what?
- 3) Do you say words out _____ to help you remember them?
- 4) Do you always _____ the most of your time in class?
- 5) Have you ever _____ behind with any of your studies?
- 6) Do you think trial and _____ is a good learning method?
- 7) If you start something, do you generally _____ at it?
- 8) Have you ever started a course and then _____ up?
- 9) I often find that I have words _____ the tip of my _____.
- 10) I often have to _____ my brains to remember things I've learnt recently.
- 11) I think I'm doing really well in English, but I need to _____ it up.
- 12) I'm bad at languages. New words go in one _____ and out the _____.
- 13) I'm good at languages. I can usually _____ things up quite quickly.
- 14) I find it quite hard to _____ sense of the Present Perfect in English.
- 15) If I don't write down new words as I learn them, they don't sink _____.
- 16) I need to brush _____ on irregular English verbs.

17) When I practice speaking, I find that lots of words _____ back to me.

Exercise 41. Answer the questions.

- 1) What do you do during a classroom lecture?
- 2) Do you sit and stare at the lecturer, wondering if he or she will ever stop?
- 3) Do you try to write everything which is said, but can't keep up?
- 4) Why take lecture notes? Isn't it good enough just to listen to the lecturer without writing down what he or she says?
- 5) What are the three steps to mastering the art of taking good lecture notes? Discuss in class each step.
- 6) Could you think of some more hints for taking good class room notes?
- 7) Have you got your own tips on how to make the best use of class time?

Exercise 42. There are many differences between the UK and the USA. Try this quiz and see how much you know about education in these two countries. If you get 15 right out of 15, you are a genius!

1. At what age can children start school in the UK?
 - a) six years old
 - b) five years old
 - c) four years old
2. What exams do students typically take in the UK when they are 16 years old?
 - a) GCSE's
 - b) A-levels
 - c) high school certificate
3. What kind of secondary school is a 'comprehensive school' in the UK?
 - a) only for the best students
 - b) for all students
 - c) one that teaches many subjects
4. How much money can students get in the UK if they stay at school after the age of 14?
 - a) none
 - b) up to £30 a week
 - c) up to £100 a week
5. In which country will you normally find a national flag in the classroom?
 - a) England
 - b) the USA
 - c) Scotland
6. What do the Americans call exam results?
 - a) grades
 - b) notes
 - c) marks
7. What are the most famous universities in the USA known as?
 - a) the Ivy League
 - b) the Pine League
 - c) the Rosemary League
8. What is 'an eraser' in an American classroom?
 - a) a lazy student
 - b) a rubber
 - c) someone who cleans the board
9. What does 'co-education' mean?
 - a) male and female students together
 - b) students of all races together
10. What subjects are compulsory in the UK at age 16-18?

- a) English and Maths
 - b) English and a foreign language
 - c) None
11. How many years does an undergraduate degree course usually last in England?
- a) three years
 - b) four years
 - c) five years
12. What is a 'Freshman' in the USA?
- a) a first year college student
 - b) a new teacher
 - c) a new graduate
13. What is a 'Kindergarten' in both the USA and the UK?
- a) a play area for young pupils
 - b) a school for young children
14. In England the compulsory education for
- a) the ages of 3-11
 - b) the ages of 5-16
 - c) the ages of 12-16
15. In grammar school the children
- a) have to pass a selection test to get in
 - b) have not to pass a selection test to get in

Exercise 43. Respond to the statements. Work in pairs.

- 1) Teachers prefer dull students to bright ones. They are easier to manage.
- 2) You know what students are like ting less and less intelligent every
- 3) To my mind, colleges should general knowledge. Emphasis should be placed on professional skills.
- 4) I don't think it is important for students to learn how to work with dictionaries.

Exercise 44. Challenge the following statements. Give your reasons.

1. When you don't understand your teacher's explanation you don't ask to. explain again because this is very embarrassing.
2. When you are really too sick to go to class you go anyway. It would be rude not to go.
3. When you feel that you are not doing well in a course, you stop going to class because you don't have time to do the work.
4. If you have the feeling that the teacher doesn't like you, you do the best you can do under the circumstances.
5. If you don't like to answer or ask questions in class you ask to speak to the teacher and explain your shyness.

Exercise 45. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the underlined word.

1. Ann has failed her exam in English.
 - a. has taken
 - b. has missed
 - c. has passed
2. Attendance at the meeting is optional.
 - a. essential
 - b. voluntary
 - c. obligatory
3. Guess what! Tessa has been admitted to the University without exam!
 - a. has been entered
 - b. has been applied for

- c. has been expelled from
- 4. Alice has taken a *part-time* job selling a line of cosmetics.
 - a. temporary
 - b. short-time
 - c. full-time
- 5. Roger is going to *take up* a course of computer programming next semester.
 - a. attend
 - b. refuse
 - c. give up

Exercise 46. Before you read the text, answer these questions.

Now complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in the box. There may be more than one possible answer so try to use each verb once only.

concentrate do learn overcome organise study take teach review revise

Even the most studious among you will probably have difficulty studying at some stage in your academic career. If or when this happens, the only way to (1) _____ this problem is to go back to basics. First, make sure you have a comfortable environment to (2) _____ in. Some students need to have a quiet space to themselves and can't (3) _____ if there are too many distractions. Others need some sort of background noise, such as music or the company of friends. Whatever your personal preference is, you need to (4) _____ this first of all. Next, make sure you have all of the equipment or tools that you need. For example, if you are (5) _____ a geography course and you have to (6) _____ about countries and their capital cities then you will need to have your atlas to hand. If you're (7) _____ your Maths homework then be sure to find your calculator, ruler, protractor and compass before you start. Perhaps you're not preparing a homework assignment or project, but are trying to (8) _____ for an exam. If so, you need to know exactly what is on your curriculum. You should also (9) _____ your notes and make sure that you have a clear understanding of what your lecturers have (10) _____ you. Of course, people with a learning disorder such as dyslexia may need to work harder than others at their studies as they often struggle to read even relatively simple texts.

Exercise 47. Now read the text again and find a word or phrase to match these definitions.

- 1 describes someone who studies a lot _____
- 2 things that stop you from working _____
- 3 a sound you can hear, but do not actively listen to _____
- 4 two different types of homework or school task _____ and _____.
- 5 to study for an exam _____
- 6 another word for *syllabus* _____
- 7 to check your work _____
- 8 to do something with great difficulty _____

Exercise 48. Underline the correct words in each sentence.

- 1 I would really like to learn about / *study about* the ancient Egyptians.
- 2 We need to *find out* / know where to buy the tickets for the concert.
- 3 I got into trouble at school because I didn't *know* / find out my multiplication tables.
- 4 I did well in the test because I had *known* / learned how to spell all of the words on the list.
- 5 Excuse me, do you *find out* / know where the nearest post office is?
- 6 It was difficult for me to learn / *study* at home, because we didn't have a lot of space.
- 7 I want to *learn how* / study how to drive a car.
- 8 I think you can only really *learn from* / learn with experience.

Exercise 49. Insert the words into the text.

Ability / access / assess / comprehensive / higher / lower / enrolled / full-time / grade / largely / leave / preparatory / prepare / primary / private / take / tested / vocational

Compared to the United States, fewer people go to (1) _____ education in Britain, and there is more emphasis on segregating pupils at the (2) _____ levels on the basis of (3) _____. National tests at the ages of 7, 11, and 14 (4) _____ students' progress. Schools must provide religious education for all pupils, although parents can withdraw their children from it. (5) _____ school begins at age 5 in Great Britain. In addition, about half of 3- and 4-year-olds are (6) _____ in specialized nursery schools or in nursery classes at (7) _____ schools.

In Britain, the term *form* is used to designate (8) _____; *old boys* and *old girls* refer to people who have graduated from a school. (9) _____ schools or independent schools are called *public schools*, a term that means just the opposite in the United States. What are called public schools in the United States are called *state schools* in Britain. Grammar schools are university (10) _____ schools, most of which have been replaced by (11) _____ schools catering to students of all academic abilities. Secondary modern schools provide (12) _____ education rather than preparation for university entrance.

At the age of 16, prior to leaving school, students are (13) _____ in various subjects to earn a General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). If they wish to go on to higher education at a university, they (14) _____ Advanced Level examinations, commonly known as "A" Levels. About a third of British students (15) _____ school as soon as possible after turning 16, usually taking lower-level jobs in the workforce. Those who stay in school past the age of 16 may pursue either further education or higher education. Further education is (16) _____ vocational. Students may also stay in school until age 18 to (17) _____ for higher education.

Exercise 50. Insert the words into the text.

assistance / attended / boarding / education / fees / highly / kindergartens / percent / preparatory / referred / scholarships

The most famous schools in Britain are private (1) _____ schools, such as Eton College, Harrow School, Rugby School, and Winchester School. These famous private schools, founded during the Middle Ages, are theoretically open to the public, but in reality are (2) _____ by those; who can afford the (3) _____. Many of Britain's leaders have attended these private schools, which cater the wealthy and influential but also offer some (4) _____ to gifted poorer children. Local authorities and the central authority also provide (5) _____ to some families who are unable to pay the fees. Only a small percentage of the population can attend these ancient and (6) _____ prestigious schools. A variety of other schools are also private, including (7) _____, day schools, and newer boarding schools. Private schools that take pupils from the age of 7 to the age of 11, 12, or 13 are called (8) _____ schools. Private schools that take older pupils from the age of 11, 12, or 13 to 18 or 19 are often (9) _____ to public schools. Only seven (10) _____ of British students attend private schools.

Exercise 51. Insert the words into the text.

advanced / correspondence / divided / enormous / extension / foremost / number / qualified / residential / sciences / single / solid / status / students

Britain has more than 90 universities. British universities can be (1) _____ into several categories. The (2) _____ universities are the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge, both founded in the Middle Ages. The term *Oxbridge* is used to refer to both schools as a (3) _____ entity. Another type of university is the so-called redbrick variety – old and (4) _____ schools built in the 19th century when bricks were the standard building material. The large (5) _____ of ultramodern universities that sprouted up in the last half of the 20th century are often called cement block and plateglass universities.

London has its own great schools, the (6) _____ University of London and its world-famous college, the London School of Economics.

Students interested in (7) _____ education can also attend polytechnics, which are schools dedicated to the (8) _____ and applied technology. An education act in 1992 changed the (9) _____ of these colleges to universities.

Higher education can also be obtained through the Open University, founded in 1969, which offers (10) _____ courses taught through (11) _____, television and radio programs. It also sponsors local study centres and (12) _____ summer schools. The purpose of the Open University is to reach people who may not ordinarily be (13) _____ for university study.

Exercise 52. Discuss college life in this country. Use these questions as a guide for your discussion.

- 1) How do students get to college?
- 2) How do students know which class to go to?
- 3) When does the term begin? How long does it last?
- 4) How long is the college day?
- 5) Who decides what a student will study?
- 6) Who decides which students will attend college?
- 7) What do you think of student government?
- 8) Are you as independent now as you would like to be?
- 9) What is your typical day at college like?
- 10) Are there some professors that you can learn from more easily than others?
- 11) What is your major? Why did you choose your major? Do you have any regrets?
- 12) What are the qualities that make you want to study for a certain professor?
- 13) Do you think it's worthwhile?
- 14) What is the most difficult class you have taken so far?
- 15) Are you a member of any student groups (circles or club)?
- 16) What are the top three things you hope to get out of (get as a result of) your university days?
- 17) Are you a member of any student groups? Which ones? What do you do? Are you satisfied with what's happening with your group(s)?
- 18) What kinds of things do freshmen have to do for "initiation?"
- 19) What is the name of your college or university?
- 20) How did you decide which college to attend?
- 21) What are the qualities that make you want to study for a certain professor?
- 22) Is your college coed?
- 23) How many subject are you taking this semester?
- 24) What are three big differences between your college life so far and your high school days?
- 25) What other things do upperclassmen do to freshmen?
- 26) What's the most difficult class you have taken so far?
- 27) Does participation in student government bring any benefits to the participants? What?
- 28) Do you think this style of festival is held in Western countries? Why or why not?
- 29) Have you participated in a college festival?
- 30) Perhaps is it just a matter of class rules and homework demanded?
- 31) Who is your favorite teacher?
- 32) What are the top three changes you would like to see happen at your university?
- 33) How many students go to your college?
- 34) Are there some professors that you can learn from more easily than others?
- 35) Are you more independent from your parents now than you were in high school?
- 36) Do most of your professors or instructors take attendance? Why?
- 37) Why are you attending college?
- 38) Why is a college education important?

- 39) What can you do if you don't like your roommates?
- 40) Are you a member of any student organization?
- 41) What must you do to receive a college diploma?
- 42) What's your favorite spot on campus?
- 43) If you were not attending college now, what would you be doing? Where? Why?
- 44) If you wanted to, when could you fit in more study time?
- 45) What are some qualities of a good teacher?
- 46) What extracurricular activities are you involved in?
- 47) What can/do you do if you fall behind in your classes?
- 48) How can we make the cost of education more affordable to the general public?
- 49) What's your biggest motivation for your university life
- 50) Where is the best place for you to study? Why?
- 51) What's the best excuse you've heard or given for missing a class?
- 52) How much is tuition do you pay?
- 53) How often do your professors let class out early?
- 54) How many back-to-back classes do you have?
- 55) How often do you reread or organize your notes from a professor's lecture?
- 56) How can a student receive a scholarship?
- 57) What is a disadvantage of back-to-back classes?
- 58) What celebrations/festivals/events do you enjoy the most? Why?
- 59) What would be the effect?
- 60) What's your best memory? What's your worst memory?
- 61) If you became president of your university, which rule would you abolish (cancel)?
- 62) What is the biggest difficulty in being a college student?
- 63) What's the best advice you would tell a brother/sister or friend who is now entering college?
- 64) Do you have easy access to your professors outside of class?
- 65) What kinds of scholarships are there for students at your school?
- 66) What are some advantages in studying with sophomore/junior/senior students/friends or with older students?
- 67) How has your life changed since beginning college?
- 68) How much note taking do you do in most of your classes?
- 69) What do you do on campus when you're not studying?
- 70) What do you fear most about next semester's classes?
- 71) What is your favorite class or subject? Why?
- 72) If you became president of your university, what changes would you make? Why?
- 73) What time does your first class begin tomorrow?
- 74) What does a college education provide?
- 75) What are some advantages of studying in groups? Disadvantages?
- 76) Which class or subject is most important for your future job?
- 77) How do you travel to your classes everyday?
- 78) What do you miss most about your home and your hometown?
- 79) Which do you prefer more, morning or afternoon classes? Why?
- 80) How much of the course material is covered by the professors in your classes?
- 81) What advantages are there to home schooling?
- 82) What are some advantages of studying alone? Disadvantages?
- 83) During classes, do you like working in student groups or working alone? Why?
- 84) How many hours do you spend on homework or studying each night?
- 85) What was your biggest fear before you began your freshman year of college?
- 86) Can you explain the process of registering for a class/course?
- 87) Do you prefer to study with friends/classmates or to study alone?
- 88) How often do you read ahead for your classes?

- 89) How can classes or classrooms be improved?
 90) What do you plan to do during the summer vacation?
 91) What are some qualities of a good student?

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem37.html>
<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem244.html>

Topic 4. HOME

Home, sweet home. It does not matter what your home is like — a **country mansion**, a more modest **detached** or **semi-detached house**, a **flat in a block of flats** or even a **room** in a **communal flat**. Anyway, it is the place where you once **move in** and start to **furnish** and **decorate** it to your own taste. It becomes your second "ego".

Your second "ego" is very big and disquieting if you have a house. There is **enough space** for everything: a **hall**, a **kitchen** with an **adjacent dining-room**, a **living-room** or a **lounge**, a couple of **bedrooms** and **closets (storerooms)**, a **toilet** and a **bathroom**. You can walk slowly **around the house** thinking what else you can do to **renovate** it. In the hall you cast a glance at the **coat rack** and a **chest of drawers for shoes**. Probably, nothing needs to be changed here.

You come to the kitchen: kitchen furniture, kitchen **utensils**, a **fridge** with a **freezer**, a **dishdrainer**, an **electric** or **gas cooker** with an **oven**. Maybe, it needs a **cooker hood**?

The dining-room is lovely. A big **dining table** with **chairs** in the centre, a **cupboard** with **tea sets** and **dinner sets**. There is enough place to **keep all cutlery and crockery in**. You **know** pretty well **where things go**.

The **spacious** living-room is the heart of the house. It is the place where you can have a chance to see the rest of your family. They come in the evening to sit around the **coffee table** in soft **armchairs** and on the **sofa**. You look at the **wall units**, stuffed with **china**, **crystal** and books. Some place is left for a **stereo system** and a **TV set**. A **fireplace** and **houseplants** make the living-room really **cosy**.

Your bedroom is your private area though most bedrooms are alike: a **single** or a **double bed**, a **wardrobe**, one or two **bedside tables** and a **dressing-table**.

You look inside the bathroom: a **sink**, **hot** and **cold taps** and a **bath**. There is nothing to see in the toilet except a **flush-toilet**.

You are quite satisfied with what you have seen, but still doubt disturbs you: 'Is there anything to change?' Yes! The walls of the rooms should be **papered**, and in the bathroom and toilet — **tiled!** Instead of **linoleum** there should be **parquet floors**. Instead of **patterned curtains** it is better to put darker **plain** ones, so that they might not **show the dirt**. You do it all, but doubt does not leave you. Then you start **moving** the furniture **around** in the bedroom, because the dressing-table **blocks out the light**. You are ready to give a sigh of relief, but... suddenly find out that the lounge is too **crammed up with furniture**.

Those who live in **one-room or two-room flats** may feel pity for those who live in houses. They do not have such problems. At the same time they have a lot of privileges: **central heating**, **running water**, a **refuse-chute** and... nice **neighbours** who like to play music at midnight. **Owners** of small flats are happy to have small problems and they love their **homes** no less than those who live in **three-storeyed palaces**. Home, sweet home.

Exercise 1. Translate the words from English into Russian.

country mansion, detached or semi-detached house, a block of flats, move in, furnish, decorate, enough space, a hall, a kitchen with an adjacent dining-room, a living-room or a lounge, a couple of bedrooms, closets (storerooms), renovate, coat rack, a chest of drawers for shoes, kitchen utensils, a fridge with a freezer, a dishdrainer, an electric or gas cooker with an oven, a cooker hood, a cupboard with tea sets and dinner sets, keep all cutlery and crockery in, spacious, armchairs, the wall units, stuffed with china, fireplace, houseplants, cosy, a single or a double bed, a wardrobe, one or two bedside tables and a dressing-table, a sink, hot and cold taps and a bath, a flush-toilet, tiled,

parquet floors, patterned curtains, move the furniture around, block out the light, cram up with furniture, central heating, running water, a refuse-chute, owners, three-storeyed palaces.

Exercise 2. Translate the words from Russian into English.

посуда, холодильник с морозильной камерой, электрическая или газовая плита с духовкой, вытяжка, шкаф, чайные сервизы и столовые сервизы, столовые приборы, просторные, кресла, стенка, фарфор, камин, комнатные растения, уютно, двуспальная кровать, платяной шкаф, одна или две прикроватные тумбочки и туалетный столик, умывальник, горячая и холодная краны и ванну, встроенные шкафы, загородный особняк, многоквартирный дом, переехать, обставить, украсить, достаточно места, есть прихожая, кухня с прилегающей столовой, гостиной или гостиная, две спальни, встроенные шкафы, ремонт, вешалка для верхней одежды, комод для обуви, паркетный пол, разноцветные занавески, передвинуть мебель, блокируют свет, заставлено мебелью, центральное отопление, водопровод, приятные соседи, владельцы трехэтажных дворцов.

Exercise 3. Do you agree or disagree?

- 1) People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
- 2) Do not burn your house to get rid of the mice.
- 3) As you make your bed, so you must lie on it.
- 4) Home is where the heart is.
- 5) East or West — home is best.
- 6) Some people spend their entire lives in one place. Other move a number of times throughout their lives, looking for the better house, climate. Which do you prefer: staying in one place or moving in search of another place?
- 7) Some people prefer to live in a small town. Others prefer to live in a big city. Which place would you prefer to live in?
- 8) If you could change one important thing about your hometown, what would you change?
- 9) It is better for children to grow up in the countryside than in a big city. Do you agree or disagree?

<i>For agreement:</i>	<i>For disagreement:</i>
I couldn't agree more ...	Yes, that's quite true, but...
That's just what I was thinking...	I'm not sure I quite agree ...
You know, that's exactly what I think...	Perhaps, but don't you think that ...
I agree entirely...	Well, you have a point there, but...
That's a good point ...	I see what you mean, but,...

Exercise 4. Are you ready for i-exam? Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

The Microwave oven

1. Shortly after the end of World War II, Percy Spencer, already known as an electronics genius and war hero, was touring one of his laboratories at the Raytheon Company. He stopped momentarily in front a magnetron, the power tube that drives a radar set. Feeling a sudden and strange sensation, Spencer noticed that the chocolate bar in his pocket had begun to melt.
2. Spencer, who obtained one hundred twenty patents in his lifetime, knew how to apply his curiosity. So he did what any good inventor would – he went for some popcorn. Spencer didn't feel like a snack, he asked for unpopped popcorn. Holding the bag of corn next to the magnetron, Spencer watched as the kernels exploded into puffy white morsels.
3. From this simple experiment, Spencer and Raytheon developed the microwave oven. The first microwave oven was very big and heavy. At first, it was used exclusively in restaurants, railroad cars and ocean liners – places where large quantities of food had to be cooked quickly. In fact, it

took decades after the invention of the microwave oven for it to be refined to a point where it would be useful to the average consumer. Today, Percy Spencer's radar boxes melt chocolate and pop popcorn in millions of homes around the world.

4.1. Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение ...

- a. The experiments with some food and magnetron were developed in the microwave oven.
- b. Spencer's magnetron was built in the first microwave ovens to make new experiments.
- c. The first microwave ovens were intended to be used in every kitchen.
- d. Microwave ovens are not widely used nowadays to melt chocolate and cook popcorn.

4.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

Percy Spencer was ...

- a. outstanding inventor who got over a hundred patents
- b. average consumer of the Raytheon Company
- c. employee of one English electrical company
- d. electrician in an ordinary English restaurant

4.3. Ответьте на вопрос: How was the first microwave oven invented?

- a. It was invented by accident when Spencer was walking around his laboratories.
- b. It was invented when Spencer wanted to melt some chocolate.
- c. Spencer and Raytheon were trying to find new uses for a magnetron
- d. Two scientists were developing a new product for a restaurant.

4.4. Основной идеей текста является ...

- a. An outstanding scientist got the concept of the microwaves by accident
- b. Percy Spencer was a talented inventor and an extremely lucky person.
- c. The first microwaves were used only in restaurants as it was intended.
- d. The first microwave was developed in order to find a new way of cooking.

Exercise 5. Read the text and translate it.

The House of his Dream

Mr. Stone was tired of living in his old house in the country and wanted to sell it and buy a better one. He attempted to sell it for a long time, but was not successful, so at last he decided to solve the problem by using an estate agent.

The agent promptly advertised the house, and a few days later, the owner saw a very attractive photograph of it, with a wonderful description of its gardens, its pond and the golf course. The advertisement was printed in one of the most expensive magazines.

After the house owner had read the advertisement through, he hastened to telephone the estate agent and said to him, "I'm sorry, Mr. Jones, but I've decided not to sell my house after all. After reading your advertisement in that magazine, I can see that it's just the kind of the house I've wanted to live all my life".

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What type of place is it?
- 2) What was it like growing up there?
- 3) Has it changed much since you were a child?
- 4) Do you live in your own house or in a flat?
- 5) Do you like your house / flat?
- 6) Did you design and decorate your dwelling by yourself?
- 7) How long have you been living in the same house / flat?
- 8) Do you plan to change anything in your house / flat or do you plan to move to another place? Why? Why not?

- 9) Are you proud of your house / flat? Why?
- 10) What can the house / flat tell us about its owner?
- 11) What do you consider to be the most important room in a flat?
- 12) Why is this room more important to you than any other room?

Exercise 7. Match the idioms in the left column with their Russian equivalents in the right column.

1. to build one's castle upon the sand	A. выступать (перед аудиторией)
2. to build castles in the air	B. указать кому-либо надверь
3. room at the top	C. припереть кого-либо к стенке
4. to do something under the table	D. создавать что-либо непрочное
5. to be in the chair	E. ковёр-самолёт
6. to take the floor	F. захлопнуть дверь перед носом
7. a window on the world	G. председательствовать
8. to camp on somebody's doorstep	H. верхняя ступенька социальной лестницы
9. to shut the door in somebody's face	I. ломиться в открытую дверь
10. to show somebody the door	J. строить воздушные замки
11. to force an open door	K. окно в мир
12. to call somebody on the carpet	L. у стен есть уши
13. a magic carpet	M. дать кому-либо нагоняй
14. walls have ears	N. делать что-либо секретно
15. to drive somebody to the wall	O. обивать пороги

Exercise 8. Speak about these topics.

1. My Dream House.
2. Home Sweet Home.
3. One's Character Shows in His or Her Home.
4. Why There Is Always a Mess in My Room.
5. I Like to Stay at My Grandma's Place.

Exercise 9. Explain the following sayings and say if you agree with them:

1. There is no place like home.
2. My home is my castle.
3. Where do you consider your roots to be: in the place where you were born or live now?
4. What does the word "home" mean to you?
 - ✓ a building
 - ✓ a place to sleep in
 - ✓ a place to have a rest in
 - ✓ a family
5. When you are away from home do you feel a longing for it?
6. What can make a person change his / her mind?

Exercise 10. Location is a very important factor when buying a property. Which of these places and services close to your future house / flat would encourage you to buy? (put +) Which ones would put you off the transaction? (put -)

airport flight path, busy road, cinema, derelict land, good hospital, high street services, mainline tube station, mobile phone masts, motorway links, nightclubs, takeaways, nightmare neighbours, open countryside / park, poorly rated schools, quality food store, railway line, run-down houses, sports facilities, top state school, vibrant social scene, waste/refuse station.

Location, Location, Location source: www.skynews.co.uk

Everyone knows that when you buy a house, it's location that counts.

But a new study has revealed just how important it is when it comes to adding value to your home.

Living near a good supermarket, a top school or a convenient train station, for example, can add £20,000 to the average price of a property.

But a nearby takeaway, a derelict wreck of a house or an overhead flight path will cut its value by at least as much, the Daily Express reports.

Transport links top the table of positive influences on house prices, with mainline stations adding an average of 12 per cent, or more than £20,000 to the cost of a home, and major road links adding nine per cent.

But living near a local rubbish tip or within sight of a mobile phone mast can bring down the price by as much as £13,000, or £7,000 respectively.

And being too close to a railway line or flight path of a descending plane can knock off as much as five and nine per cent.

A vibrant social scene also has a significant impact, adding an average of £10,000.

Exercise 11. Have you ever bought your own flat or house?

If yes ...	If not ...
How long did it take you to find the right place?	What kind of property would you like to buy for yourself?
Why did you choose that particular property?	What kind of criteria did you take into consideration?
Are you happy with your choice or do you regret buying this particular property?	Is any type of property particularly trendy in your country at the moment, e.g. lofts or mews houses?
Was it difficult to buy your own property?	Is it difficult to buy one's first property in your country?
Was it easy to arrange a mortgage?	Is it easy to get a mortgage?
How much was your down payment?	What are the current interest rates?
Did you negotiate a lower interest rate on your mortgage?	How much is the average down payment?
Has the value of your property increased or decreased since you bought it?	Is it possible to negotiate better deals with banks?
How much would a two-bedroom flat cost in the town where you live?	Are property prices on the rise?
	How much would a two-bedroom flat cost in the town where you live?

Exercise 12. Read the text to find answers to these questions.

1. How much can a good supermarket, school or train station near your home add to its value? 2. What is the most positive factor influencing the price of a property? 3. What can bring the property price down as much as by £13,000? 4. Does a vibrant social scene have a positive or negative influence on the property price?

Exercise 13. What would you like your ideal house / flat to be? Tell your partner about your dream home. Make a list of the 10 most important things you would look for when choosing a house to live in.

Exercise 14. Make up a dialogue.

You are A student.	You are B student.
You need to rent a flat in London. You see this advert in a newspaper:	You put this advert in the newspaper: HARTFIELD CRESCENT, SW19 £312 PER WEEK Situated in the heart of Wimbledon, this lovely two

<p>HARTFIELD CRESCENT, SW19 £312 PER WEEK Situated in the heart of Wimbledon, this lovely two bedroom flat on the second floor of a modern building offers spacious accommodation just moments from local amenities and transport link.</p>	<p>bedroom flat on the second floor of a modern building offers spacious accommodation just moments from local amenities and transport link. Here's the information about your flat and its surroundings. Use the information to answer</p>
<p>Find out more about the flat and its surroundings from STUDENT B by asking questions using THERE IS/THERE ARE.</p>	<p>STUDENT A's questions. The flat is situated in the centre of Wimbledon. It is on the second floor of a 4-floor modern apartment building. The street is very quiet, not very far from Wimbledon Tube Station (10 min. walk). There are no nice pubs but many shops near the building. The building hasn't got a lift. As for the flat itself, it is fully furnished and has a beautiful modern kitchen with all necessary kitchen utensils. There is a telephone in the flat and a shower in the bathroom (no bath). One of the best things about the house is a big balcony.</p>
<p>You put this advert in the newspaper: NETHERWOOD ROAD, W14 £280 PER WEEK This charming fourth floor one bedroom flat situated within a modern building on this leafy residential street moments from Shepherds Bush Green. Here's the information about your flat and its surroundings. Use the information to answer STUDENT B's questions. The flat is situated in a beautiful, leafy street . It is on the top floor of a 4-floor modern apartment building. It is ideally located just moments from Shepherds Bush Green Station, and within easy reach of many nice shops, pubs, bars and restaurants. There is a lift and an underground car park. As for the flat itself, it has all modern fixtures and fittings, no balcony and no open-plan kitchen. The bathroom is fitted with both a shower and a bath.</p>	<p>You need to rent a flat in London. You see this advert in a newspaper:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>NETHERWOOD ROAD, W14 £280 PER WEEK This charming fourth floor one bedroom flat situated within a modern building on this leafy residential street moments from Shepherds Bush Green.</p> </div> <p>Find out more about the flat and its surroundings from STUDENT A by asking questions using THERE IS/THERE ARE. 1. open-plan kitchen / in the flat? 2. modern fittings and fixtures / in the flat? 3. good restaurants / in the area? 4. a balcony / in the flat? 5. how many floors / in the building? 6. an underground car park / in the building? 7. a lift / in the building? 8. a shower / a bath / in the flat? 9. any nice pubs / in the area? 10. any shops / close by?</p>

Exercise 15. Answer the following questions.

- What would be important to consider when designing a city? Was your city planned?
- Which do you like better, a home with a nice garden or a home without one?
- Are there any parks near your home?
- Who are your neighbors?
- Could you build a house for yourself? How would you do it? (you cannot have a builder help you)
- Do you like to keep pets in your home?
- How can houses be made more environmentally friendly?
- Which are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a small house/flat/apartment? And living in a big one?
- What do you think is the worst color for a living room?
- Is every house a home?
- Is it better to rent or buy? Give reasons for your answer.
- What have you done with your neighbors?
- How many rooms are there in your house?
- Which room do you spend the least time in?
- How important is security? How do you make a house secure?

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of a home stay?
- What is in your bedroom?
- What is your favorite room in your house? Why?
- How many different homes have you lived in?
- Where would your dream home be?
- Do you raise fish in your home? If so, what type of fish?
- Have you changed anything in your house recently? If so, what was that?
- What things in your house could you easily live without?
- What problems do home owners have? What can they do about them?
- What would you like to change in your house?
- Have you ever been homesick?
- Which one did you like the best? Why?
- How well do you know them?
- How could you live without electricity? Could you make your own electricity? How?
- What is your dream house?
- Do you like the place where you are living? Why or why not?
- Do you have a nice garden at your home? Do you plant flowers and trees in your garden? Do you help your mother/father to water those plants/flowers?
- Draw/describe your dream house (money is no problem) where, materials, design, interior, landscaping etc .
- Which one did you like the least? Why?
- Is your home in a convenient location?
- What kind of housing would you prefer?
- How have you changed your home since you've started living there?
- Do you help to mow the lawn in your garden?
- How much is your rent? (Some people may not consider this to be a polite question.)
- Some people say houses are too much like boxes or cages. Do you agree or disagree? Why?
- What does the outside of your house look like?
- Imagine you have arrived in a country where they don't speak your language. You have no money or friends there. What would you do for accommodation?
- What strange materials do you know of that have been used to make houses?
- What do you think houses in the future will be like?
- Which room do you spend the most time in?
- What makes 'a house' into 'a home'?
- Do you have a mini swimming pool in your home?
- How long have you lived where you are living now?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of these alternatives? Which alternative would you prefer to live in?
- What do you like about your home? What don't you like?
- Would you prefer to live in a house or an apartment? Why?
- What is the color of your front door?
- Who lives with you? / Who do you live with?
- What would it be like inside and out?
- If you could change anything about your present home, what would it be?
- Do you get along well with your neighbors?
- What changes would you like to make to your home?
- Can you describe each room of your house?
- What things in your home couldn't you live without?

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem116.html>

Topic 5. DOMESTIC CHORES

Have you ever met a woman who never touched a **broom or a floor-cloth** in her life? Nearly all women but a queen have to put up with the daily routine doing all sorts of **domestic work**. But different women approach the problem differently.

The so-called lady-type women can afford to have a **live-in help** who can do the housework. She is usually an **old hand at doing the cleaning and washing, beating carpets and polishing the furniture**. She is like a magician who entertains you by **sweeping the floor** in a flash or in no time **making an apple-pie with one hand**. Few are those so lucky as to have such a resident magician to make them free and happy.

Efficient housewives can **do anything about the house**. **Tidying up** is not a problem for such women. An experienced housewife will not spend her afternoon **ironing or starching collars**; she **gets everything done** quickly and effortlessly. She **keeps all the rooms clean and neat, dusting the furniture, scrubbing the floor, washing up and putting everything in its place**. She is likely to do a **thorough cleaning** every fortnight. She **removes stains, does the mending, knits and sews**. What man doesn't dream of having such a **handy** and thrifty wife?

The third type of woman finds **doing the everyday household chores** rather a boring business. You can often hear her say that she **hates doing the dishes and vacuuming**. So you may find a **huge pile of washing** in the bathroom and **the sink is probably piled high with plates**. **A room in a mess and a thick layer of dust** everywhere will always tell you what sort of woman **runs the house**. What could save a flat from this kind of **lazy-bones**? Probably a good husband.

Finally, there are housewives who do not belong to any group. They like things in the house to look as nice as one can make them. But they never do it themselves. They'd rather **save time and effort** and they do not feel like **peeling tons of potatoes or bleaching, and rinsing the linen**. It is simply not worth doing. They persuade their husbands to buy **labour-saving devices** — **a dishwasher, a vacuum-cleaner, a food processor** or... a robot-housewife. Another way for them to avoid **labour-and-time-consuming house chores** is to send the washing to the **laundry, to cook dinner** every other day, or at least make their husbands and children **help them in the home**.

In the end, there exist hundreds of ways to look after the house. You are free to choose one of them. What kind of housewife would you like to be?

Exercise 1. Work in pairs. Ask your partner the questions given below and find out how his/her family keeps house.

1. Who runs the house in your family?
2. Do other members share household chores with your mother?
3. What work about the house do you do every day and what is done once a season?
4. What makes your home cosy?
5. What labour-saving devices do you have at home?
6. Do you vacuum the floor or sweep it with a broom? Do you ever use a mop to clean the floor?
7. Is your flat crammed with things or does it have just a minimum of furniture in it?
8. How often is a thorough turn-out done in your family? Are you usually tired after the thorough clean-up?
9. How often do you redecorate the rooms? Do you do your own redecoration and repairing or do you prefer to have it done?
10. What household chores are necessary to do?
11. Which do you like to do?
12. Which do you avoid?

Exercise 2. Highlight the meanings of the English proverbs and use them in situations of your own.

1. As is the workman so is the work.
2. No pain no gain.
3. Haste makes waste.
4. A stitch in time saves nine.
5. Well begun is half done.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the dialogue into Russian.

Sam and Cheryl are newlyweds. They're talking to their friends about their marriage. How is their marriage going?

Keith: Hey, Sam, congratulations! I haven't seen you since you got married. How are things going?

Sam; Ah, it's not like I thought it'd do.

Keith: Really? I thought you were in love with Cheryl. She seems like a wonderful person,

Sam: Yes, she is, but...

Keith: But what?

Sam: She can't cook. Please don't laugh at me. I'm serious. She cannot cook.

Keith: So what? Lots of people can't cook.

Sam; No. you don't understand, I mean, she really can't cook, I mean, she tries, but she can't even cook nee or make toast without burning it, and she tries to make these special dishes, but they're just They're nothing at all like my mother used to make for me.

Keith: Well, maybe it's just that you have to get used to her style, And maybe you should learn to cook. Ever thought of that?

Sam: Me? Cook? Come on. That's a woman's job

Heidi: Hey, hi, Cheryl. I haven't seen you since you got married. Congratulations.

Cheryl; Thanks.

Heidi: How are things going?

Cheryl; Ah, well, not as.,, not as well as I thought,

Heidi: What do you mean? I.. I thought you were in love with Sam,

Cheryl; Well, I am,

Heidi; Well, he seems like a great

Cheryl; Oh, oh, he is. He is, but...

Heidi: But what?

Cheryl: Well, I don't know. Well, he.,, he's such a... well, he's a klutz¹,

Heidi: A klutz? What do you mean?

Cheryl: Well, you know we bought an old house, and it needs a lot of work, and, well, I just assumed that Sam knew how to fix things.

Heidi: You did?

Cheryl; But, you know, he can't even change a light bulb! Oh, it's such a disaster*. You know, i remember my father and my brothers — they all knew how to fix things, and build things, and... Why can't Sam?

Heidi: Well, I don't know. Well, maybe, Cheryl, that not all guys are good at that kind of stuff. And, you know, have you ever thought about (earning how to fix things yourself?

Cheryl: Me?

Heidi: Yeah.

Cheryl: Fix things? Come on. That's a man's job.

Exercise 4. Answer the questions. Check your understanding:

1. What is Sam worried about? 2. What is Cheryl worried about? 3. What do their friends think?

Exercise 5. Give a description of:

a) an untidy kitchen

Use: To squeeze something on to something, to be piled high with something, to be cluttered with peelings, basins etc., to be in an awful mess, to spill rice, flour etc., not to manage one's household chores properly, to leak, to drip something all over the floor, to scrub, a stiff brush, ragged;

b) a room in a mess

Use: Unattractive, shabby, broken, to give the place a clean-out, to be littered with something, to stain, finger marks, to put things tidy, to do the repairs, to need decorating, to be crammed with

something, to find chaos, not to have been decorated for years, to be in a hideous mess, to be in a horrid condition, to smell unaired, can hardly move about, to knock smth. over, to leave the bed unmade, to be not much of a housewife, to do a thorough turn out;

c) a neat room

Use: An efficient housewife, to clean the room from top to bottom,] a lovely colour scheme, to look neat, spacious, to have a mini-) mum of furniture, newly decorated, vivid colours of upholstery and paintings, in good taste, to be comfortably furnished with something, potted flowers, spick and span, to vacuum the room, to owe much of its charm to something, to give a bright mood;

d) the most boring house chores

Use: To get bored with something, to make somebody nervous, I hate doing something, to get through the usual tedious bus ness of doing something, to turn a blind eye to the state of things.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions.

- 1) Do you like to do any housework?
- 2) What chores do you like / hate doing?
- 3) Are household duties in your family shared?
- 4) What chores are you responsible for?
- 5) What duties are considered to be men's / women's duties? Is this division strict in your family?

Exercise 7. Read the following texts.

Important Decisions

Mr Sting complained to his friend about the discord in the family. His friend sympathized with him and shared the secret of his contented married life. "My wife makes all the small decisions," he explained, "and I make all the big ones, so we never interfere in each other's business and never get annoyed with each other. We have no complaints and no arguments."

"That sounds reasonable," answered Mr Sting. "And what sort of decisions does your wife make?"

"Well," answered his friend, "she decides what jobs I apply for, what sort of house we live in, what furniture we have, where we go for our holiday, and things like that."

Mr Sting was surprised. "Oh?" he said. "What do you consider important decisions then?"

"Well," answered his friend, "I decide who should be Prime Minister, whether we should increase our help to poor countries, what we should do about the atom bomb, and things like that".

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Abe goes to see his boss and says, "We're doing some heavy house-cleaning at home tomorrow for Pesach and my wife needs me to help with the attic and the garage, moving and hauling stuff."

'We're short-handed, Abe' the boss replies. "I just can't give you the day off."

"Thanks, boss," says Abe, "I knew I could count on you!"

Exersice 8. Read the text and translate it.

Claudia thinks of herself as a feminist. She is sure that women should have the same rights, power and opportunities as men. A housewife, to her mind, is an unwaged worker and she just cannot put up with it. So she is trying to change her husband's daily routine making him share the house chores with her. Unfortunately, he is not much of a househusband, unlike my husband who is strikingly different and is really handy.

Claudia regards my husband as the perfect model and thinks I am lucky to have such a partner. And it is true. John helps a fair amount with the household work. He is quite helpful when we do a thorough cleaning. Taking down and putting up the curtains, tidying up, vacuuming the rooms — all this is his part, to say nothing of the man's work which he has to do from time to time. If something goes wrong — the plumbing may get clogged or start leaking or the tap may start dripping never call a plumber. John can mend it himself. If an electrical appliance — be it a

mixer or a washing machine – gets out of order we never call a maintenance worker as my can fix anything. If our flat needs decorating it is John who papers the rooms, plasters the walls and the ceiling. Once Bobby broke the window and my husband glazed it in no time. We do not need a TV repairman — John can even fix televisions. All my friends say he has a wonderful pair of hands. Last year he finished building our country house and we have quite a large lot — so my husband's spare time is used in gardening and we can always enjoy fresh vegetables. Isn't it nice? Well, my dear, dear husband — he never keeps track of what he does. We really share everything with him. My son and I, we usually break things while my poor husband sets them right.

And how about Claudia's husband — a victim of feminism? Just fancy! She made a list of the house chores he is supposed to do this week. She wants him to nail the picture. Frankly speaking, I doubt he could pound a nail in let alone hang a picture. Mind you, he can tell a hammer from 'a spoon, but Claudia wants him to paint the floor in the kitchen, and I am sure if he did the paint would peel in a week. She hopes he will cover the bathroom wall with tiles but he can't stick a thing.

You may think he is not a man. But he is. I think him very, very intelligent and generous and well-mannered. The problem is he is no match for a feminist wife. She may do her best to change him but the most he can do is take their dog for a walk. Even then, watching them it's hard to tell who's taking who.

Exercise 9. Work in pairs. Ask your partner the questions given below and find out how his/her family keeps house.

1. Who runs the house in your family?
2. Do other members share household chores with your mother?
3. What work about the house do you do every day and what is done once a season?
4. What makes your home cosy?
5. What labour-saving devices do you have at home?
6. Do you vacuum the floor or sweep it with a broom? Do you ever use a mop to clean the floor?

Exercise 10. Are you ready for i-exam?

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

Vacuum

1. Evangelista Torricelli produced the first laboratory vacuum in 1643, and other experimental techniques were developed as a result of his theories of atmospheric pressure. A torricellian vacuum is created by filling a tall glass container closed at one end with mercury and then inverting the container into a bowl to contain the mercury.

2. The quality of a vacuum refers to how closely it approaches a perfect vacuum. Residual gas pressure is a primary indicator of quality, and is most commonly measured in units called torr, even in metric contexts. Lower pressures indicate higher quality, although other variables must also be taken into account.

3. Vacuum became a valuable industrial tool in the 20th century with the introduction of incandescent light bulbs and vacuum tubes, and a wide array of vacuum technology has since become available. The recent development of human spaceflight has raised interest in the impact of vacuum on human health, and on life forms in general.

10.1. Ответьте на вопрос: What are the contemporary spheres of vacuum application?

- a. Vacuum is widely adopted nowadays in the domain of human spaceflight.
- b. People investigate vacuum capacities to use it more effectively in industry.
- c. Nowadays people consider vacuum as a perspective space medium.

- d. The introduction of incandescent light bulbs and vacuum tubes influenced further research of vacuum.

10.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

A great variety of vacuum technologies have become possible ...

- when incandescent light bulbs and vacuum tubes began to be applied in industry
- due to invention of laboratory vacuum by Evangelista Torricelli in 1643
- because people wanted to use the quality of a vacuum in industry
- due to the recent development of human spaceflight

10.3. Определите основную идею текста.

- The capacities of vacuum enable its use for industrial as well as medical purposes.
- People use vacuum due to its perfect qualities.
- Vacuum affects people's health and other life forms.
- Vacuum has a wide range of applications in industry.

Exercise 11. Answer the following questions.

- What are some chores that your parents have to do around the house?
- What chores are your responsibility?
- How do you decide on your children's chores?
- Do you wash the dishes in your house?
- Have you ever had an empty fridge for a long time only because you were too lazy to go grocery shopping?
- Which chores do you not like to do?
- Do you get paid for doing chores?
- Do your grandparents help with chores?
- Do you wash clothes for your family?
- If you could have a robot to do all your chores, what would you choose for it to do?
- How long do you think you could live without a maid or someone to help you in the house?
- Can you name some chores that need to be done everyday?
- Can you think of some dangerous chores that you can't do?
- Do you do the ironing the clothes?
- If you could buy only one of this two things, would you choose a dishwasher or a washing machine?
- Do you like to clean up your room?
- What kind of products does your family buy on the Internet?
- Do you like to go to the supermarket?
- What chores do you do that your parents didn't have to do when they were growing up?
- What are some chores you do outside your house?
- How does your family decide who does various chores around the house?
- What is something you hate doing when you get home?

Topic 6. MEALS AND COOKING

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

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

In Russia people may **have** anything **for breakfast**. Some good-humoured individuals even prefer soup, but, of course, **sandwiches** and **coffee** are very popular. One can easily understand that in Great Britain by one o'clock people are very much **ready for lunch**. Lunch is the biggest meal of

the day. That would be music for a Russian's ears until he or she learns what lunch really consists of. It may be a **meat** or **fish course** with **soft drinks** followed by a **sweet course**.

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

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

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

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

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What do you like to eat and drink for breakfast, dinner and supper?
- 2) What do you dislike for breakfast, dinner and supper?
- 3) What do they serve in the refectory at your university?
- 4) What do you usually choose in the refectory?
- 5) What can you cook in five minutes?
- 6) Do you sometimes go to a restaurant?
- 7) How often can you afford to eat out?
- 8) On what occasion do you usually go to a restaurant?
- 9) Which national cuisine do you prefer?
- 10) Which restaurant is your favorite one?
- 11) Are you satisfied with the quality of the food and the service at that restaurant?
- 12) If you go to a restaurant with your friend (s), who usually pays the bill: the one who invites or each person pays his / her bill himself / herself?
- 13) Do you check the accuracy of the bill?
- 14) Do you usually tip the waiter?
- 15) How much tip do you leave? Is there any special rule about the amount of the tip?

Exercise 2. Read the text and translate the text.

Call me mother

A friend of mine and her new husband were enjoying a romantic evening at a restaurant. They were still in love and sat looking into each other's eyes. But soon they noticed an elderly lady dining alone at the opposite table. She was gazing at them with love and admiration. They smiled back politely and the lady came up to their table, "I'm sorry to trouble you," she began sadly. "I have never seen such a beautiful couple in my life. I've been watching you all the evening. You know, my dear, your wife looks so much like my daughter. She was killed last year and I've been so miserable ever since. I miss her terribly. I wonder if you will be able to do me a great favour?" the couple said that they would do so. "It will give me so much joy if just as I leave you will say 'Goodbye, Mum!'" Certainly they couldn't refuse her this. A few minutes later the old lady stood up to leave and the two dinners did as she had asked. Soon their bill was brought.

They checked and rechecked it and finally made the manager explain why it was so massive.

“Your bill includes the old lady’s meal,” was the answer. “She expected her daughter to pay her. Isn’t that natural?”

Exercise 3. Read the dialogues.

Reserving the table

Example 1

Waiter : Excuse me, how many people?

You : Five, can we get a non-smoking section?

Waiter : Sure but there are few people ahead of you right now.

You : How long do we have to wait?

Waiter : Around five to ten minutes

Example 2

Waiter : How many do you have?

You : Just two. Can we have a table outside?

Waiter : You may have to wait for a while.

You : For how long?

Waiter : Twenty minutes

You : Well, I think we'll try another place then. Thank you!

http://www.kinglishschool.com/conversation/con_reserve.htm

Example 3

- Hello. Pizzeria Tricolore. Can I help you?

- Hello. I would like to book a table, please.

- What day and what time do you want to come?

- Tomorrow evening at 7 p.m. Do you have any free tables?

- Yes, we do. We have a couple of tables available for tomorrow. And how many people are there in your party?

- I hope there will be five or six of us.

- Would you like to reserve a private dining-room?

- No, thanks.

- OK. A table for six then. Would you like smoking or non-smoking?

- Non-smoking, please.

- Right. Can I get your name, sir?

- Bond. James Bond.

- Is there anything else I can do for you, Mr. Bond?

- Well, we have a couple of vegetarians in our group, but I don't think that would be a problem, wouldn't it?

- You're right. We can offer a special vegetarian menu with a wide selection of food in our restaurant.

- Fine. That's all I think.

- So you have a reservation for tomorrow at 7 p.m. If there's anything else you need, you can let us know. Just phone the same number and ask for me. My name's Helen.

- Sure. Thank you, Helen.

- Thank you for calling. See you tomorrow.

<http://s-english.ru/dialogi/booking-a-table-in-a-restaurant>

Exercise 4. Make up a dialogue using the phrases.

A customer	A waiter / waitress
I would like to book a table.	How can I help you?
I'm not sure. I think non-smoking.	Would you like smoking or non-smoking?
I would like ...	What would you like to eat for your first course?
I think the duck sounds delicious.	What would you like for your second course? We

	have a dish of a day. It is a roast duck with mashed potatoes.
Yes, I would like to try the steak, please.	Can I take your order?
What do you recommend?	I would recommend grilled chicken.
Would you pass the salt, please?	What will you have tea or coffee?
What specialties do you serve here?	Do you take sugar and cream in your coffee?
No dessert. Just coffee, please.	Here you are. Anything else? Что-то ещё?
I am on a diet. What can you recommend me?	Would you like some vegetables?
Yes, please.	Do you want another helping of this salad?
I can't do without (не могу обойтись)..... Do you have it?	What would you like for dessert?
The apple pie sounds nice.	We have a lot of delicious desserts. The dessert of the day is an apple pie.
I want to try Brazilian soup. Can you bring me it?	Certainly, in a minute.
I have a fly (муха) in my soup.	Do you take milk in your tea?
	I am terribly sorry. Could I offer you some other (другие) dishes for free?
Could you bring me the bill?	Sure. (конечно) Here you are.
I would like to pay with credit card.	How would you like to pay? We take cash or credit cards.

Exercise 5. Read the text and translate it.

An Englishman's Meals

The usual meals in England are breakfast, lunch, tea and dinner or, breakfast, dinner, tea and supper. Breakfast is generally a bigger meal than they have on the Continent.

Breakfast usually consists of cornflakes with milk and sugar or porridge followed by fried bacon and eggs. A boiled egg is eaten with a small spoon with some salt. It is usually eaten with bread and butter or toast and butter.

Some marmalade might be spread on the toast and butter. Perhaps some fruit will also be eaten. For a change you can have cold ham or fish, some coffee and a roll. But in fact, a meal depends on the state of budget.

At midday people have their meals at home. Those who live alone or who cannot get home during the day from their work have meals in restaurants.

The usual midday meal - lunch - consists of two courses - a meat course accompanied by plenty of vegetables. After it comes a sweet pudding or some stewed fruit.

The main meal of the day is called dinner. Dinner is eaten in the evening. Most Englishmen like good plain food. Usually they have beefsteaks, chops, roastbeef and fried fish and chips. They are not overfond of soup, remarking that it fills them without leaving room for the more important meat course. But sometimes they eat clear, cabbage or noodle-soup for the first course, beefsteak or roastbeef with fried potatoes or fried fish with stewed vegetables for the second course. Sometimes the second course consists of ham, tongue and tomatoes and salad, or kipper, or tinned salmon, or sausage. The third course consists of pudding with tea, or bread and butter, then stewed fruit, or a tin of pears, pastries or a bun.

Englishmen usually have no supper. But ordinary supper can consist of omelet, sausages or bacon and eggs, or whatever they can afford.

Exercise 7. Study the meaning of the phrases:

to boil meat (potatoes, cabbage, eggs, water, варить мясо (картофель, капусту, яйца и milk ,etc.) т.д.)

to roast meat (mutton, pork, beef) fowl (chicken, duck, goose, turkey).	жарить мясо (баранину, свинину, говядину)
to stew fruit (vegetables, meat)	тушить фрукты (овощи, мясо)
to fry fish (bacon, eggs, potatoes, etc.)	жарить рыбу (бекон, яйца, картофель и т.д.)
to taste good (bad, delicious, etc.)	быть вкусным (невкусным, очень вкусным)
to be done to a turn (overdone, underdone)	быть приготовленным как надо(переварено (жарено), недоварено(жарено)).
to sit at table (having a meal)	сидеть за столом (принимая пищу)
to have smth. for dinner (breakfast, supper)	есть на обед (завтрак, ужин)
to have smth. for the first course (second course, dessert)	есть на первое (на второе, на десерт)
to butter one's bread	намазывать хлеб маслом
to pass smth to smb	передать что-либо кому-либо
to be hungry	быть голодным
to be thirsty	хотеть пить
It's to my liking	Это мне по душе (по вкусу)
There's nothing like ice-cream	Нет ничего лучше мороженого.

Exercise 8. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Man cannot live without food. 2. People usually have three or four meals a day. 3. Dinner may consist of two or more courses. 4. To fry means "to cook in boiling fat". 5. To roast means "to cook in an oven or over an open fire". 6. He likes stewed meat and stewed vegetables. 7. Omelet is eggs beaten together with milk and fried in a pan. 8. Porridge is a traditional Russian dish. 9. There are four courses: soup, fish, meat and a sweet. 10. He makes a ham-and-egg sandwich.

Exercise 9. Choose the correct word or word combinations according to the definition:

1. ... is a small round sweet cake usually containing dried fruit. 2. ... is a kind of jam made from orange or lemon cut up and boiled with sugar. 3. Fried pieces of potato, often eaten with fried fish are called... 4. A dish made of wheat, buckwheat, rice boiled in some water is called 5. ... is a dish served at a meal. 6. ... is a generalizing collective term for breakfast, lunch, tea, dinner and supper. 7. Bread, butter, meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, milk is called 8. ... is the main meal of the day. 9. ... means "to cook in boiling fat". 10. ... means "to cook by slow boiling in a closed pan with little water". 11. "To cook over an open fire means ...".

Exercise 10. Answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of food do you know? 2. What meals do you know? 3. What dishes do you know? 4. What can be boiled? 5. Do we fry meat or do we roast it? 6. What is an omelet made of? 7. What are corn-flakes generally eaten with? 8. What is the difference between fried potatoes and chips? 9. What kind of meal do you like best? 10. What fruit do you know? 11. What fish do you know? 12. Do we roast fish? 13. What vegetables do you know? 14. What kinds of porridge do you know?
1. What kinds of soup do you know?

Exercise 11. Translate these sentences into English:

1. На завтрак у меня был корнфлекс с молоком и бекон с яичницей. 2. Я обычно завтракаю в 7.30 утра. 3. Я очень голоден и хочу пить. 4. Ничего нет вкуснее жареного цыплёнка! 5. Этот бифштекс недожарен. 6. На первое он любит вермишелевый суп. 7. Обед обычно состоит из 2 блюд. 8. Традиционный белорусский обед - весьма основательная трапеза. 9. Она любит кофе без сахара. 10. Передайте солонку господину Брауну. 11. Жареная и вареная картошка -

любимое блюдо в нашей стране.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions:

1. How many meals a day do we have as a rule? 2. Which is the main meal of the day? 3. What do we have for breakfast? 4. What is eaten at dinner time? 5. Do you like chips? 6. Where can we have our meals? 7. Where do you have your meals? 8. What does our usual meal consist of? 9. Do we have lunch in our country? 10. What food do Byelorussian people like? 11. What is your favourite dish?

Exercise 13. Fill in preposition where necessary.

1. Take another cup ... tea. 2. Will you please pass ... the sugar. 3. She is going to make some fish soup ... dinner. 4. Mannalade is made ... orange peel. 5. The egg is eaten ... a small spoon. 6. Their meal consisted ... two courses. 7. What can you recommend ... the first course? 8. No sugar ... me, thank you? 9. ... midday people have their meals ... home or ... canteen. 10. Omelet is made ... eggs and milk. 11. Evening meal goes ... various names ... England. 12. I don't take milk ... my coffee. 13. What do you usually have ... dessert? 14. You may ask ... the second course.

Exercise 14. Translate the words and word-combination into English:

бекон; быть голодным; жарить рыбу (бекон, яйца, картофель); жарить мясо (баранину, свинину); кипятить воду; варить картофель (капусту); напиток; чипсы; корнфлекс; сливки; хлебница; салфетка; омлет; выпечка, бифштекс; скатерть; сахарница; каша; завтракать: это мне по вкусу; лосось; передавать что-либо кому-либо; ананас; нет ничего лучше чем ...; хотеть пить; булочка; сметана; щи; горчица; перец; окорок; желе; копчёная рыба.

Exercise 15. Complete the following sentences:

1. The usual meals in England are 2. Breakfast usually consists 3. For a change you can have 4. The usual midday meal - lunch 5. The main meal 6. Usually they have ... for dinner. 7. They are not overfond of 8. But sometimes they like to eat soups, like 9. Sometimes the second course consists of 10. The third course 11. An ordinary supper consists of

Exercise 16. Tell about English meals using the following words:

- a) breakfast (bigger meal, cornflakes, milk, porridge, bacon, eggs, fried, marmalade, ham, fish, roll, coffee)
- b) lunch (midday, restaurant, canteen, course, meat course, pudding, stewed fruit).
- c) dinner (main meal, good plain food, beefsteak, chop, roastbeef; fried fish, chips, clear soup, noodle soup, tomatoes, salad, kipper, salmon, pike, apricot, bun, pastry, cream).
- d) supper (ordinary, omelet, sausage, bacon, eggs).

Exercise 17. Read the following jokes:

-1-

Wife: I cook and cook, and what do I get? Nothing!

Husband: You're lucky, my dear. I get indigestion.

-2-

Wife: I'm sorry about the way the pie tastes, darling. It must be something I left out.

Husband: Nothing you left out could make it taste like that. It must be something you put in.

-3-

Husband: Why do you feed every tramp (бродяга) who comes along? They never do any work for you, do they?

Wife: No. But it is quite a satisfaction to me to see a man eat without finding fault with the cooking.

-4-

Newly - married woman: What do you give your husband when the dinner does not suit him?

Her more experienced friend: His coat and hat

Exercise 18. Translate the following texts into Russian.

English Tea

The English know how to make tea, and what it does for you.

Seven cups of it wake you up in the morning; nine cups will put you to sleep at night.

If you are hot, tea will cool you off, and if you are cold, it will warm you up.

If you take it in the middle of the morning, it will stimulate you for further work; if you drink it in the afternoon, it will relax you for further thought. Then, of course, you should drink lots of it in off hours.

The test of good tea is simple. If a spoon stands up in it, then it is strong enough; if the spoon starts to wobble (шататься), it is a feeble makeshift.

BRITISH FOOD

British food has a bad reputation in Europe. This is not entirely justified. Traditional home-cooked British food is as good as European cooking. A good example is the traditional British Sunday lunch, consisting of roast beef, roast potatoes and Yorkshire pudding. There is also a large variety of excellent British cheeses, the most famous ones are Stilton and Cheddar. British people eat a lot of meat but they rarely eat raw ham. Although not many people in Britain eat pasta or rice as a first course, they sometimes eat it as a second course. Wine is expensive, so not many people drink it with their meals. Mineral water is not very common either. The most popular drink with meals in Britain is tea, of course.

The meal for which Britain is most famous is undoubtedly the traditional breakfast, which usually consists of cornflakes with milk, toast with marmalade or honey and tea. Some people also eat sausage, eggs and bacon for their breakfast. Traditionally, the British eat a large meal at midday and have "tea" consisting of bread and butter cakes and tea at about 5 o'clock. Now a lot of people eat less at midday and have a large evening meal. The British evening meal is earlier than on the continent, usually between 6 o'clock and 7 o'clock.

If you want to "eat out" in a restaurant in Britain, there is an enormous variety of both British and foreign restaurants to choose from. You can find cheap, fusty meals at "fish and chip" shops or in pubs. "Fast food" restaurants, where you can eat hamburgers and chips, are also very popular, particularly with families and young people. Most British towns have Indian and Chinese restaurants (which also offer a take-away service) as well as French, Italian and Greek restaurants.

Exercise 19. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What does traditional British meals consist of?
2. What is the most popular drink in England?
3. What does British breakfast consist of?
4. Where can an Englishman "eat out"?

Exercise 20. Read the text and translate the text. Can you guess the last line of this story?

The Lunchbox

Jock McPherson was careful with his money, never buying on impulse and always demanding good value for his hard-earned cash. Jock was an itinerant worker, employed in the building trade and constantly moving round the country from one building-site to another. One year he took up work on a site in London. Jock took great care in choosing a boarding house. He eventually found one to his satisfaction, run by a Mrs Pride, who took great pride in the quality of service she provided. Her rooms were spotless, the service prompt and friendly, and her substantial breakfasts had become a legend. In thirty years of business she had never encountered a single dissatisfied customer.

Mrs Pride usually provided only bed and breakfast but Jock, through gentle persuasion rather than charm, made an arrangement with her to provide him with lunch each working day. Jock and Mrs Pride eventually settled on a price for this extra service. However, Mrs Pride was somewhat taken aback when Jock produced a large container for his lunch. It looked more like a suitcase than a lunchbox.

On the first morning Mrs Pride made up a large sandwich. She placed her best cold meats on the the sandwich and filled it with generous amounts of salad. The sandwich was substantial enough to provide a meal for two men. When Jock returned from work Mrs Pride asked him eagerly about his lunch. "Pretty good," Jock said. Then he added, "What there was of it." Mrs Pride was hurt but she hid her disappointment.

The next morning, she prepared two sandwiches, each one bigger that the one she had given to Jock on the first morning. She bought the best cheeses and cold meats and placed alternate layers of cheese, salad and meat on them. They were so thick that she wondered if Jock would be able to get his mouth round them. However, she had a point to make and surely he couldn't complain this time. That evening Mrs Pride asked Jock how he had found lunch.

"Pretty good," he said without a smile. Then he added, "What there was of it." Mrs Pride was outraged but she kept it to herself, giving no overt indication of the hurt and anger that coursed through her. She was determined at all costs to maintain her reputation of always satisfying her customers.

That night she went to her local baker and asked him to bake her a special loaf of bread, one metre square. This would completely fill Jock's lunchbox. Mrs Pride sliced the loaf down the middle and stuffed it full of cheeses, meats, salads, fish and relishes. The sandwich was so bulky and heavy that she needed assistance in lifting it into the lunchbox.

The following day Mrs Pride waited eagerly for Jock to return. When he came into the boarding house he did not wait for Mrs Pride to question him. He said, _____.

Exercise 21. Find out what the following English idioms

1. to bite off more than one can chew	A. to have a lot of tasks
2. to take something with a pinch of salt	B. extremely rich in producing food
3. to have a lot on one's plate	C. to be sold out very quickly
4. to know which side one's bread is buttered on	D. to make an unpleasant thing seem less so
5. flowing with milk and honey	E. not to believe entirely
6. to sell like hot cakes	F. to be an unwanted member of a trio
7. a storm in a tea-cup	G. where one is in a position of advantage
8. to sugar the pill	H. for certain
9. to play gooseberry	I. to attempt to do more than one can
10. as sure as eggs is eggs	J. disturbance over a trifling matter

Exercise 22. Write an essay on one of the following topics:

1. From All Diets I Choose ...
2. Non-Traditional Food — Pros and Cons.
3. Better Cooks — Men or Women?
4. Each Family Has its Own Style of Cooking.
5. What I Like and What I Hate to Eat.
6. It's No Use Crying Over Spilt Milk.
7. There is Many a Slip Between a Cup and a Lip.
8. Half a Loaf is Better than No Bread.

Exercise 23. Are you ready for i-exam? Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

Technology

1. Technology is the usage and knowledge of tools, techniques, and crafts, or is systems or methods of organization, or is a material product of these things. The word *technology* comes from the Greek *technologia* meaning craft and the study of something, or the branch of knowledge of a discipline. The term can either be applied generally or to specific areas.

2. Technologies significantly affect human as well as other animal species ability to control and adapt to their natural environments. The human species use of technology began with the conversion of natural resources into simple tools. The prehistorical discovery of the ability to control fire increased the available sources of food and the invention of the wheel helped humans in travelling in and controlling their environment.

3. Recent technological developments, including the printing press, the telephone, and the Internet, have lessened physical barriers to communication and allowed humans to interact freely on a global scale. However, not all technology has been used for peaceful purposes; the development of weapons of ever-increasing destructive power has progressed throughout history, from clubs to nuclear weapons.

23.1. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует содержанию текста.

- a. Technology improves human's ability to control and adapt to their natural environments.
- b. Technology deals with developments of peaceful designation.
- c. Nowadays technology is mostly the means of human communication.
- d. People began to apply technology with developments of printing press, the telephone, and the Internet.

23.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

People use technology ...

- a. for peaceful and destructive purposes
- b. to stay alive
- c. because it makes them advanced
- d. as it provides them with food, travelling and communication

23.3. Ответьте на вопрос: Why did technology found its application?

- a. It gave people the opportunity to control environment and to benefit from its sources.
- b. People wanted to override their environments.
- c. The use of technology helped people resist negative effects of environments by developing weapons.
- d. Technology failed to help people control their environment.

23.4. Определите основную идею текста.

Due to technology it's possible to control natural environment and to turn it to people's own advantage.

- a. People rely on technology as it helps them to produce more goods.
- b. Technology is the way of people's development.
- c. Technology let people not die out of starvation and lack of communication.

Exercise 24. Answer the following questions.

- What do you eat when you feel sad?
- What's your favorite snack?
- Do you like to eat junk food?
- What food can you cook the best?
- What vegetable do you like best?
- Should fast food restaurants serve healthier food?
- What's your favorite kind of ethnic food?
- Are there any foods that bring back special memories for you? What are they?
- Why are diets usually short?
- Do you eat breakfast every day?
- About how much is a meal?
- Do you think it is good to count calories when you are eating?
- What's your favorite kind of meat?
- Do you have coffee for breakfast?
- What kind of food do you like the most?
- What is the strangest food you have ever tried?
- Have you ever tasted African food?
- Do you like to eat some desserts after dinner?
- What's the best restaurant you've ever been to? Why did you like it? Where is it?
- Have you ever eaten dog meat?
- Which fast food restaurants do you eat at the most often?
- What do you eat for breakfast every day?
- What special foods do you eat on holidays? (Christmas, New Year's Day, etc.)
- Where do you usually go?
- Have you ever been a diet? If so, how long did you stayed on it?
- What fruit do you eat the most often?
- Have you ever sent food back in a

restaurant?

- What do you like to eat for your dinner?
- Name a spice or flavoring that is good for your health?
- What foods have you tasted which you will never forget for the rest of your life?
- Do you like to eat cakes?
- What's the best restaurant you've ever been to?
- Do you drink milk every day?
- Do you ever go to an Indian restaurant?
- What food would you like to see in a restaurant in this country?
- Do you ever skip breakfast? If so, how often and why?
- What did you eat for lunch yesterday?
- What type of restaurants would you not tip in?
- What is the last meal you cooked for someone else?
- What is the most expensive meal you have ever eaten?
- Have you ever thought food was your only friend?
- Do you cook? If yes, what food do you cook the most often?
- Do you pray before each meal?
- What's your favorite drink in the summer?
- How often do you eat in a restaurant? (How often do you eat out?)
- What is a typical meal from your country?
- What's your favorite food?
- What do Chinese people eat for lunch?(Substitute the nationality of your students.)
- Do you take vitamin pills?
- At what times do you usually eat your meals?
- What food do you hate? Why do you hate it?
 - Do you like to eat? Why or why not?
 - Do you like deep fried food?
 - Do you like peas and carrots? How about spinach?
 - How many calories are in one hamburger?
 - Do you bring your lunch to school?
 - What kind of restaurants you like?
 - What types of foods do Japanese people eat?
 - What did you have for breakfast this morning?
 - Why can't people stop eating?
 - Why is it a good place?
 - What have you eaten so far today?

- What kind of beverages do you usually drink?
- Do you like to eat a lot of food every day?
- How often do you eat at a fast-food restaurant?
- What is the strangest thing you have ever eaten?
- Which country's food do you like the most?
- What can you do when a fishbone is caught in your throat?
- Do you notice any differences in the way food is served at the table when you travel?
- Do you know someone who struggles with an eating disorder?
- Do you often eat out?
- Who did you go with?
- Do you believe that "we are what we eat?"
- What is one of your favorite foods?
- What foods do you love?
- Do you prefer to eat at a restaurant or at home?
- What types of foods do Chinese people eat?
- What to do when you cut your finger preparing food?
- What would you bring to a pot-luck lunch?
- What's your favorite fish?
- What kind of food do you like to eat?
- How much does it cost to eat dinner at a hotel in your country?
- What restaurant in this city do you recommend?
- Which fast food restaurants do like?
- Do you always eat dinner with your family?
- Do you like to cook? Why or why not?
- Are you a vegetarian?
- What kind of Japanese food do you like?
- What is your opinion of Chinese food?
- Are you concerned about your daily calorie intake when choosing something to eat?
- Do you always eat vegetables?
- What kind of food do like to eat when you are angry?
- How much does lunch usually cost at school?
- About how many different color foods did you eat for dinner last night?
- How long do you take to eat lunch?
- What do you think about super-sizing?
- Do you like to try new food and drinks?
- What did you have for supper last night?
- Do you like food from other countries? If yes, which do you like the most?

- Does your family have any special recipes that are passed down from generation to generation?
- About how much do you spend?
- How often do you go drinking? What's your favorite drink?
- Who do you usually eat dinner with?
- Do you like Thai food?
- What are some foods that you know are healthy for your body?
- Do you read the nutritional information on the foods you buy?
- Do you like to eat at fast food restaurants?
- What do you usually like to drink when you go out?
- What's your favorite restaurant? Why do you like it?
- Which do you eat more often, rice, bread or potatoes?
- How often do you go shopping for food?
- What do you usually eat for lunch?
- Do you eat rice every day?
- How often do you eat fresh fruit?
- How often do you have unhealthy food?
- How many meals a day do you think should be eaten?
- How does the etiquette of eating together in your country differ from other countries?
- Do you prefer fish or meat?
- Are food portions too big for our health?
- Have you ever had pot-luck?
- Can you name a spice or flavoring that is good for your health?
- Is there any food that you really dislike to eat?
- If you were on death row, what would you request for your last meal?
- What did you eat the last time you ate at a restaurant?
- If you are living abroad, what is the food that you miss most from home?
- What is the most unusual thing you've ever eaten. Did it taste good or bad?
- How much should you tip the server in a restaurant?
- What kind of desserts do you like to eat?
- Do you eat beef?
- What is the cheapest place to eat that you know?
- Do you drink tea every day?
- Do you think a vegetarian diet is better than a diet that includes meat?
- What's your favorite dessert?
- Do you think about color when you are preparing a meal?
- What kind of food you usually eat?
- About how much does a meal cost?
- What kinds of food do you usually eat for lunch?
- What is your favorite fast food restaurant?
- When was the last time you ate dinner with your mother?
- How many calories do most people need every day?
- Have you ever eaten something that made you ill?
- Which food from this country do you like the least?
- What did you eat there?
- What country's food do you like the most?
- Do you like brunch?
- How often do you eat steak?
- What's your favorite fruit?
- Do you know the nutritional value of the things you eat every day?
- Do you prefer your own country's food or other kinds of food?
- Are there any foods that you wouldn't eat as a child that you eat now?
- Do the utensils we use to eat affect the kind or way we prepare the foods we eat?
- Which food is overpriced?
- What is your favorite dessert?
- What new foods have you tried this month?
- What foods do you hate?
- Do you think that food defines a culture?
- What kind of food does your mother make?
- Have you ever left a restaurant without paying ("dined and dashed")?
- Do you eat bread every day?
- What do you like to drink?
- Did you drink coffee this morning?
- If you don't know, can you make a guess? Is it more or less than an ice-cream cone?
- Do you eat fruit every day?
- What time do you usually eat breakfast? How about lunch and supper?
- Do you like trying new foods?
- How much rice do you eat?
- If you were invited to a fancy dinner with the president or a celebrity, what would you do to prepare?
- Are you a good cook?
- Do you like Japanese food?

- Who do you usually go with?
- Do you think fast food, soda and sweets should be sold in school cafeterias?
- What kind of food that you think is the most healthy?
- What kind of food do you eat between meals?
- Can you cook well?
- What is your favorite food?
- How many meals do you usually eat every day?
- Do you have a favorite cafe? If so, where is it? Why do you like it?
- How often do you eat bread?
- Do you have any food allergies?
- How much do you eat when you are sad or happy?
- What kind of fruit do you like the best?
- When was the last time you ate at a restaurant?
- What differences do you notice in the preparation of American/British/Australian

- and Chinese/Japanese/Korean foods?
- Have you ever found something disgusting in your food?
- What kind of food that you think is the least healthy?
- Do you like to have breakfast each morning? Why or why not?
- What kind of vegetables do you like?
- Do you enjoy eating intestines? (Substitute in other foods that students are not likely to enjoy.)
- What are some foods that are considered unhealthy?
- Do you usually want to eat dessert after dinner?
- Did you eat lunch today?
- Where do you usually eat dinner?
- What's your favorite junk food?
- What's the strangest food you've ever eaten?
- What's your favorite kind of food?
- What is the most expensive restaurant that you have ever been to?

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem85.html>

Topic 7. SHOPPING

Shopping is a very important part of life, but **shoppers** are faced with a confusing and rapidly changing situation. The confusion arises from the claims made by **advertising**, a wider **choice of goods** than ever before, and new **places to shop**. The **prices** of clothes, shoes, and make-up **have gone sky-high**, so it's vital that you do not **waste your money** and that you **shop carefully for value**.

Be sure of what you want — never shop vaguely, because when you get home your **purchase** may not **match** anything else you've got.

Shop around for the best price and quality. Start with a **department store**, where they **stock a wide range of goods and souvenirs**. There you can find many departments: **haberdashery**, **hosiery**, **drapery**, **millinery**, **ladieswear**, **menswear**, and **footwear**. If you are looking for a skirt and a top **to go with it**, you'll need "**Separates**". You'll find shorts or T-shirts in "**Leisurewear**", jumpers in "**Knitwear**", and a nightdress in "**Nightwear**". In "**Accessories**" they sell belts, gloves, and purses. **Try on** all the trousers or dresses they have **in the line** although it may be quite boring to wait if the **changing room** is **occupied**. **Check out the racks** with the sign "sale". Although it usually seems to be the small sizes that are **offered in sales**, you can sometimes find some **super buys**.

Feeling cheered up by your new purchase, don't forget to **keep the receipt**, in case an **item** turns out to be **faulty**. You'll need the receipt if you want to **exchange** the item or **have your money refunded**. If you are a **bargain-hunter**, try **clothes markets**. They often don't have the high **overheads** of town shops and can therefore keep prices lower, though they can **stock substandard goods**. **Flea markets** are not the best place to buy anything. The prices are low, but the quality is, too.

Don't put off the purchase of **festive gifts** until there are only two days left before a holiday. **Department stores** are swarming with **last-minute shoppers**, so you may have to **queue** for half an hour at the **checkout till**. From everywhere you can hear people swapping rumours, 'They have **sold out** all the scarves', 'They have **run out of** that cream'. You inevitably get involved in exchanging remarks with other people in the **queue** or with **salesgirls**. Sometimes the talk gets so interesting

that the **cashier's** question whether you want to **pay in cash or by credit card** takes you by surprise. Anyway, you pay and feel happy that you have **made a bargain**, which puts you in a good mood.

Dear friends, make shopping entertaining. Shop together with your friends. Enjoy **attractively designed displays** and well-dressed shoppers browsing through **trendy** items. Then you will definitely like it.

Exercise 1. Translate the words from English into Russian.

Shopping, shoppers, advertising, choice of goods, the prices of clothes, go sky-high, waste your money, shop carefully for value, purchase, match, shop around for the best price, a department store, stock a wide range of goods and souvenirs, haberdashery, hosiery, drapery, millinery, to go with it, "Leisurewear", "Knitwear", "Nightwear", try on, have in the line, changing room is occupied, check out the racks, offered in sales, super buys, keep the receipt, in case an item turns out to be faulty, exchange the item, have your money refunded, a bargain-hunter, the high overheads of town shops, keep prices lower, stock substandard goods, flea markets, put off the purchase of festive gifts, department stores, last-minute shoppers, queue, checkout till, have sold out, run out of that cream, pay in cash or by credit card, have made a bargain, designed displays, trendy items.

Exercise 1. Translate the words from Russian into English.

Примерить, "трикотаж", "пижамы", примерить, есть в линейке, раздевалка занята, сохраните чек, покупатели, реклама, выбор товаров, цены на одежду поднимутся до небес, тратить деньги, покупки, поездки, универмаг, большой выбор товаров и сувениров, галантереи, чулочно-носочных изделия, головные уборы, ваши деньги возвращены, высокие накладные расходы в магазинах города, держать цены ниже, акции некачественных товаров, блошинные рынки, откладывать покупку подарков, универмаги, продали, закончились сливки, оплатить наличными или с помощью кредитной карты, заключить сделку, модные вещи.

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

1. Do you like shopping? 2. Who does shopping in your family? 3. Do you prefer to do shopping at big or small stores? Why? 4. Are prices the same or different at different stores? 5. Do high price guarantee excellent quality? 6. Do you enjoy window-shopping? 7. What useful information can you collect when you look at a shop window? 8. How often do you go shopping? 9. Is there any supermarket in your district? 10. Is it far from your house? 11. What can you buy in your supermarket? 12. Can you buy stationery there? 13. Where do you buy food? 14. Where do you usually pay for the things you bought in the shop? 15. Where do you go to buy a hat? 16. What can you buy in men's clothing department? 17. Where do you usually buy sports goods? 18. Where do you buy shoes? 19. Where do you buy dairy foodstuffs? 20. Do you go to the grocery or greengrocery if you want to buy carrots, onions, potatoes and cabbage? 21. Do you like window shopping? 22. What methods of shopping do you like? 23. Does the cashier always say, "Thank you for your custom"?

Exercise 3. Read the texts and translate them. Can you guess the last line of these stories?

The Shopkeeper

Mr Green opened a grocer's shop when he was twenty years old. For sixty-five years he worked in the shop every day. He worked very hard and he never took a holiday.

One day Mr Green was ill. He stayed in bed. The doctor came and examined him. He said to Mr Green's family, "He is very ill. I'm sorry. There is nothing I can do. He will die soon."

Mr Green's family went into the bedroom after the doctor left. They stood around the bed. Mr Green's eyes were closed. After a few minutes he started to speak in a quiet voice. He said, "Are you here, Jane?"

"I'm here," said his wife. She was crying softly. Then Mr Green asked, "Are you here, Toby?"

"I'm here," said his eldest son. He tried not to cry. After a few seconds Mr Green said, "Are you here, Mary?"

"I'm here, father," said his eldest daughter. She was also crying. Mr Green asked, "Are you here, John?"

"I'm here," said the youngest son. He touched his father's hand.

After a minute, Mr Green said, "Are you here, Lorna?"

"I'm here, father," said the youngest daughter. Her eyes were red.

Suddenly Mr Green opened his eyes. He was very weak but he lifted his head and shouted,

_____.

The SALESMAN

Henry Leech was a salesman. He sold vacuum cleaners. He was a good salesman and he sold lots of vacuum cleaners. One week the manager sent Henry into the countryside. He drove out of town and stopped at a farmhouse. He knocked at the door and the farmer's wife opened it. Henry started talking immediately.

"Madam, how much time do you spend sweeping the floors of this house?"

"A lot of time. This is a farm. The floors get dirty quickly," she replied.

"And how much time do you spend beating the carpets?"

"A lot of time. My husband always forgets to take off his boots."

"And how much time do you spend cleaning the sofa and armchairs?"

"A lot of time. The dog always sits on them," she replied.

Henry smiled at the farmer's wife and said, "Madam, this is your lucky day. I am going to show you something that will change your life."

Henry showed her his vacuum cleaner and said, "You can clean the house in minutes with this machine."

The farmer's wife did not look interested. Henry took out a big bag. It was full of dirt and very small pieces of paper. He opened the bag and threw the dirt and paper over the floor and carpets of the farmhouse. The farmer's wife was very surprised. Before she could speak, Henry said, "Madam, if this machine does not pick up all the dirt and paper, I will eat the dirt and paper."

The farmer's wife looked at Henry and said, _____.

Exercise 4. Read and translate the following short dialogue. Make some dialogues of your own using the words and word combinations given below for substitution.

Mrs Black: Excuse me, where can I buy a raincoat?

Mrs Brown: You can buy it in the men's clothing department, on the second floor. Mrs Black: Can I buy a hat there, too?

Mrs Brown: No, you can't. You can buy it in the millinery department.

Mrs Black: Where can I buy a dining-table?

Mrs Brown: You can buy it in the furniture department.

Mrs Black: Can we buy a bookcase there, too?

Mrs Brown: Yes, you can.

Mrs Black: Thank you very much.

Words and Word Combinations for substitution.

1. A shoe department, a pair of trainers, size 41, the cheapest, the lightest and the most comfortable, rather small, they're bigger, 17 pounds, they're great.

2. Clothes Department, T-shirts, size 44, price, how much is it, it's too big for me, have you got in a smaller size, can I try it on, that's better.

Exercise 5. Read this dialogue, repeat it after the speaker and then act.

In the Electric Appliances Department

Mr Frith: I like this record-player very much. How much does it cost?

Assistant: It's the most expensive¹ model in the shop. It costs sixty-four pounds.

Mrs Frith: That's too expensive for us. We can't afford² all that money.

Assistant: This model's less expensive than that one. It's only twenty-eight pounds. But of course, it's no as good as the expensive one.

Mr Frith: I don't like this model. The other model's more expensive, but it's worth³ the money. Can we buy it on installments⁴?

Assistant: Of course. You can pay a deposit⁵ of ten pounds, and then one pound a week for sixty weeks.

Mr Frith: Do you like it, dear?

Mrs Frith: I certainly do but I don't like the price. You always want the best, but we can't afford it. Sometimes you think you're a millionaire.

Mr Frith: Millionaires don't buy things on installments!

Exercise 6. Read the text and say why the man got one-tenth of the price for the elephant.

Selling an Elephant

A merchant was selling a large elephant. A man came up to the elephant and began to examine it very carefully. The merchant went up to him and whispered in his ear, "Don't say anything about that elephant till I've sold it, and I'll make you a present". "All right", said the man.

After the elephant had been sold, the merchant gave him one-tenth of the price he had got for it, saying, "Now, will you tell me how you found out that blemish on the left foreleg of the elephant. I thought it was quite hidden".

"I never found any blemish", said the man.

"Then why did you look so carefully at every part of the elephant?"

"Because I'd never seen one before, and wanted to know what they were like".

Exercise 7. Answer the following questions:

1. How important is money to you?
2. Can money buy you health, friendship, love, happiness?
3. What are the necessities of life?
4. What are the things you want most in life?
5. Can money spoil a person?
6. What are the ways to make money?
7. What would you do with the money you earned for the first time?
8. If you were rich what would you spend your money on?

Exercise 8. Read the text and translate it. Can you guess the last line of this story?

Business Ethics

Shrewd & Thrifty were a small but relatively successful retailer of electrical goods. The company had been founded by Edgar Shrewd and Timothy Thrifty. Both men worked hard and both displayed a high degree of business acumen. Year after year they impressed rival companies with the healthy profit margins they achieved, and they surprised some of the large national retailers by maintaining these margins in times of economic recession. These performances had led to a number of takeover bids from the large retailers but both partners always stood firm and adamantly refused to sell out. They were committed to the idea of a family business and they expected their sons and daughters to follow in their footsteps into the family firm. Steven Shrewd had just turned sixteen and rejoiced in the fact that he could leave school. Every subject was boring, tedious and unexciting, except for Mathematics. Steven could spend hours totting up figures and never tired of it.

For as long as he could remember, all he had ever wanted to do was to work in his father's store. He dreamt of turning Shrewd & Thrifty into a multi-national conglomerate with stores

spanning the globe. Steven became a trainee manager with the company. He shadowed his father to pick up all there was to know about running

the company. Apart from the practical side of the business, Steven spent a lot of time reading up on all aspects of business matters. However this was not an activity he had much stamina for. He usually approached his father for explanations of crucial business terminology or notions. One day he asked his father, "Dad. What do they mean when they write about 'business ethics'?"

Mr Shrewd reflected deeply for a few moments. Then he replied, "Son. This is probably one of the most difficult areas of business to understand, master and practise. Business ethics raises some of the most demanding questions and dilemmas for the businessman to answer."

"What kind of questions are they?" asked Steven eagerly.

"Perhaps the best way for me to explain this to you is through a concrete example. Suppose a customer comes into the store and buys a small appliance which costs £5. The customer gives you a £20 note which you ring up on the till. However, when you turn round, you find that the customer has already left, forgetting about the £15 change which you have in your hand. Have you got the picture, son?"

"Sure, Dad."

"Now. Here is where a question of business ethics arises," Mr Shrewd said with a gleam in his eye.

"What is it, Dad?" Steven asked with great anticipation. His father said slowly and with excessive stress, _____.

Exercise 9. For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. I don't have any cash just now. I'm _____.

- a) flat broken
- b) no money
- c) flat broke
- d) less money

2. She needs to ask her parents to lend her some money because she's already £250 _____ at the bank.

- a) overdraw
- b) overdebt
- c) overdebts
- d) overdrawn

3. Her company didn't make a profit again this year. She's really disappointed it's still _____.

- a) not make money
- b) in the red
- c) in the black
- d) no make money

4. They've found a house they really want to buy. Now they need to get a(n) _____ from the bank.

- a) mortgage
- b) interest
- c) money
- d) loan

5. He gets a gross salary of £2,000 a month but after _____ he only takes home £1,400.

- a) tax allowance
- b) tax exile
- c) income tax
- d) tax free

6. She worked really hard this year so she was given a 10% pay _____

- a) decrease
- b) inflation
- c) extra
- d) increase

Exercise 10. Make up a dialogue using these phrases.

Customer	Shop assistant
Yes, I would like (я бы хотел) to see what suit you have.	Can I help you? – Я могу Вам помочь?
I wear size 12.	Sure (конечно), Sir / Madame. What size (Какой размер) do you wear?
This suit is lovely (чудесный). How much is it?	All we have in size 12 is here on this rack. Have a look (взгляните)
Quite (довольно) expensive, but (но) I will try it on (померяю) It is too small.	It is I can offer you a discount.
No, thanks. I don't think I like them.	I could (могла бы) offer (предложить) you
It is tight (тесный) loose (широкий) Do you have a bigger / smaller size?	I can offer you a very stylish..... Would you like to try it on? - Не хотели бы ...
It doesn't match (не подходит) with my trousers / skirt.	Yes, certainly (конечно). Here it is. - Вот
Do you have my size?	I could offer you these ones of the latest fashion.
Let me try it on. How much does it cost?	We have your size in black and brown.
It is very expensive.	It costs.....
I don't take it. Thanks very much anyway.	Not at all (не за что), thank you. Goodbye.
That is great. I will take it. Where shall I pay?	We can give you a discount.
So have you. – и Вам тоже. Bye.	At the till (у кассы) near the exit, please. Have a nice / great / fantastic day!

Exercise 11. Are you ready for i-exam? Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

The invention of nylon

1. In 1928 a team of researchers, led by organic chemist Wallace H. Carothers of the United States and sponsored by the chemical firm, set out to discover what sorts of materials they could produce from varying combinations of long-chain molecules. In a pioneering process called polymerization they combined atoms into long molecules that varied in the types of atoms used and the ways they were joined, producing an assortment of unique materials.

2. Then one day in 1930 they discovered an unusual property of one of their molten substances: it would stick to a glass rod and form a fine strand. As soon as the strand met the cold air, it solidified and formed a long continuous fiber that was both flexible and strong. If the fiber was then stretched to four or five times its original length, its properties changed further: it strengthened still more and at the same time became lustrous. Its structure was such that it could be spun into a fiber resembling silk, but it had high strength and elasticity and exceptional resistance to abrasion, rot, mildew, and chemicals.

3. For eight years chemists, physicists, engineers, and textile experts labored to develop this oddity into a usable fiber that could be manufactured on a large scale. In 1938 they announced their success. This synthetic textile fiber was to be called nylon.

11.1. Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение ...

- a. The new material invented in 1938 had high strength and could be stretched to several times.
- b. Nylon loses its strength and flexibility while being stretched to four or five times.
- c. The synthetic textile fiber called nylon did not resemble silk or cotton but was resistant to abrasion.
- d. Nylon production was not successful due to odd properties of nylon which nobody knew how to use.

11.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

Polymerization is a ...

- a. process of reacting atoms together in a chemical reaction to form a new long molecule
- b. process of spinning fiber into nylon and other unique materials developed in the 1930-s
- c. chemical process of separating molecules into atom in order to gain new materials
- d. pioneering process which was developed in order to give new materials more flexibility.

11.3. Ответьте на вопрос:

What are the unique properties of nylon?

- a. It is strong, flexible and does not lose its properties being vigorously stretched.
- b. It resembles silk that is why it became so popular among manufacturers.
- c. It becomes solid, opaque and rigid when it meets cold air or extreme heat.
- d. The structure of a nylon thread is rather flexible so it resembles silk.

11.4. Основной идеей текста является ...

- a. Polymerization process helped to develop new materials with unique properties, nylon being one of them.
- b. Physicists and engineers spent over eight years to develop new material appropriate for manufacturing.
- c. Nylon was one of new materials with unique features invented in the 1930-s.

Exercise 12. Match the English statements from the right column with their translations from the left column.

1. to spend money like water	a. любой ценой
2. a tough customer	b. «делать» деньги
3. easy money	c. идти за бесценок, ничего не стоить
4. to be on the buy	d. вылететь в трубу, разориться
5. make money	e. ни за что (на свете), ни за какие деньги платить бешеные деньги
6. at all costs	f. стоить уйму денег, недешево обходиться
7. to pay through the nose	g. легко доставшиеся деньги
8. to go for a song	h. сорить деньгами
9. to go to pot	i. покупать активно и в большом количестве
10. not for love or money	j. несговорчивый человек, трудный клиент
11. cost a pretty penny	

Exercise 13. Answer the following questions.

- What fashions that you see today do you think will be out of fashion within two years?
- Where do you usually buy clothes?
- Do you like to get dressed up?
- How often do you wear jewelry? Why?

- What's the most expensive piece of clothing you have ever bought?
- Do you prefer to go shopping or just browse? Why?
- Do you sometimes wear a hat?

- What's your favorite color for shoes?
- What do you think of women who wear high heel shoes?
- How many pairs of gloves do you have?
- What colors do you think look good on your mother?
- What is your shoe size?
- Do you think high heel shoes are bad for a person's health?
- How often do you get dressed up?
- Do you wear the same color clothes now that you wore ten years ago?
- Do you know anyone with a pierced nose?
- If so, what did you make?
- Do you like shopping for new clothes?
- Have you ever made your own clothes?
- Do you wear the same size clothes this year as you wore last year?
- Do you think it is important to be in fashion?
- Would you like to be a fashion model?
- What kind of clothes do you usually wear?
- What piece of clothing do you spend your money on the most? Why?
- What is your most valuable piece of jewelry?
- What did you wear yesterday?
- What do you think of body piercing?
- What do you think of people who dye their hair green?
- Do you wear jewelry?
- If so, what kind of jewelry do you wear?
- When was the last time you got dressed up?
- Do you think it is important to wear fashionable clothes?
- What colors do you think look good on you?
- Do you often make your own clothes?
- What kind of clothes are in fashion now?
- Do you have pierced ears?
- Do you think people feel different when they wear different clothes?
- Would you ever pierce your tongue?
- Do you think men should be allowed to wear skirts?
- Do you often buy new clothes?
- What are some of the strangest fashions you have seen?
- About how much money do you spend on clothes a year?
- Do you read fashion magazines?
- Where are some good stores to buy clothes in this area?

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem36.html>

Topic 8. APPEARANCE AND CHARACTER

Appearances are deceptive. It is a common truth; practically everyone has met at least someone whose **character and appearance differ radically**.

When one sees a **tall, broad-shouldered** youth, one expects him to be **strong-willed** and **brave**. One thinks: 'A **model to follow!**' How often a **good-looking individual** turns out to be **petty, weak-willed** or even **cowardly**. Then one thinks: 'A **mediocrity!**'

At the same time everyone knows that a lot of great people were **of a poor build: short** and **fragile**. It did not stop them from **displaying intelligence** and **courage**. **Ingenuity** does not depend on one's **complexion or constitution**.

Plump or **fat** people create an impression of **generous** and **kind personalities**. Strangely enough, not rarely they may be **thrifty** or even **greedy**. One usually thinks: 'A **scrooge!**'

On the other hand, **thin or slim nervous** ladies often tend to be **lavish**. They like to buy and never think twice when they pay. One thinks: 'I would call her **open-handed** and Mother would call her a **spendthrift**'. Yes, mothers are always **stricter in judgements**.

Has it ever happened to you that you come to an important office and see an important boss? You immediately **evaluate his looks**: '**Round-faced, small narrow eyes, dimples on the cheeks** and an **upturned nose**. What a **kind-hearted person! A simpleton!**' You tell the boss of your troubles and expect immediate help. But the boss appears to be **rude, harsh and wilful**. You never get your help and think: 'A **stone heart** and an **iron fist**'.

When someone sees a **delicately built pretty blonde** with **curly hair, blue eyes, a straight nose** and a **high forehead**, one is inclined to think that the **beauty is intelligent** and **nice**. It may be disappointing to think later 'What a **stupid, capricious, impolite bore!**'

On the contrary, when **one** sees a **skinny brunette** with **ugly irregular features** — a **hooked nose, pointed chin, close-set eyes** and **thin lips**, strange thoughts come to one's head; because it is the **image of evil people** — **cruel** and **cunning** . It may be a relief some time later to find her a **clever, gentle** and **good-mannered** lady and think: 'What **charm! A heart of gold!**'

Another general misconception lies in the fact that children are always expected to **resemble their parents**. And parents like it when children **take after them**. Relatives like to compare **moles**, the **shape of noses**, etc. The greatest compliment is: "**They are as like as two peas**". The greatest disappointment is to **find nothing in common**. We want to deny people their **exclusiveness**, we don't want to admit that nature has selected other options from an enormous **genetic fund** developed over generations. Why do we like our **copies**? Who knows!

Nature likes to play tricks on us. But don't you think it is a present on the part of nature? Life becomes not a boring routine, but a brilliant kaleidoscope of characters and appearances which often clash.

Exercise 1. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian.

Appearances, deceptive, differ, broad-shouldered, strong-willed, brave, good-looking, weak-willed, cowardly, a poor build, short, fragile, intelligence, courage, ingenuity, complexion, constitution, plump, fat, generous, thrifty, greedy, a scrooge, slim, lavish, open-handed, spendthrift, judgements, evaluate his looks, dimples on the cheeks, upturned nose, a kind-hearted person, expect immediate help, rude, harsh and willful, delicately built, pretty blonde with curly hair, intelligent, capricious, impolite bore, skinny brunette with ugly irregular features, a hooked nose, pointed chin, close-set eyes, thin lips, cruel, clever, gentle and good-mannered lady, a heart of gold, resemble their parents, take after them, compare moles, the shape of noses, they are as like as two peas, find nothing in common, deny people their exclusiveness, disappointment, play tricks.

Exercise 2. Translate the following sentences from English into Russian.

к счастью, суровая и своенравная, блондинка с вьющимися волосами, умная, капризная, тощий, брюнетка с неправильными чертами, нос с горбинкой, острый подбородок, близко посаженные глаза, тонкие губы, жестокий, умный, вежливый, воспитанная леди, золотое сердце, похожи на своих родителей, сравнить родинки, форма носа, они похожи как две капли воды, найти ничего общего, разочарование, внешность, обманчива, отличаются, широкоплечий, волевой, храбрый, красивый, безвольный, трусливый, невысокого роста, хрупкий, ум, храбрость, изобретательность, цвет кожи, пухлый, толстый, щедрый, бережливый, жадный, скряга, тонкий, щедрый, оценить его внешность, ямочки на щеках, вздернутый нос, добрейшей души человек, ожидают немедленную помощь, простатит, каменное сердце, железная хватка, оценивать, изобретательность, жёсткий.

Exercise 3. Translate the text from English into Russian.

Beauty and the Beast

How important is your appearance? Although everyone wants to be good-looking, are beautiful people always happier people? For example, it must be a problem to be a really beautiful woman, because some men may be more interested in looking at you than talking to you. They think of you as a picture rather than a person. There are also some people who think that women who are exceptionally pretty and men who are particularly handsome must be stupid. They believe that only unattractive people can be intelligent.

On the other hand, no one wants to be really ugly, and have a face that even your mother doesn't want to look at; and no one wants to be plain either — that is, to be neither attractive nor unattractive, and have a face that is easily forgotten.

Being attractive is like being rich — it can help you find happiness, but it doesn't always make you happy. So maybe the best thing is not to worry too much about how you look, but simply try to be

an interesting person. For interesting people have uninteresting faces, and interesting faces are almost always attractive.

Exercise 4. Decide whether these statements are true (T), false (F), or impossible to know (IK) according to the passage.

1. Everyone wants to be attractive.
2. Most beautiful people are unhappy.
3. No one likes to talk to a very pretty woman.
4. Some people think that handsome men are unintelligent.
5. Attractive men and women are usually intelligent.
6. Ugly people are not happy people.
7. A plain face is easily forgotten.
8. Not many interesting people are also attractive.

Exercise 5. Can you guess the last line of this story?

Perfect PARTNER

Christian Gibson was a famous and successful fashion designer. His clothes were sold in the world's most exclusive shops. These clothes weren't cheap. A single dress could cost £5,000. Film stars, kings and queens were his regular customers.

Christian was 54. He was a passionate man but his marriages never seemed to last long. He had been married and divorced five times. He was still friendly with his ex-wives and met them frequently. For Christian, women were the most desirable things in the world and he spent much of his time chasing them.

One July, Christian was at an international fashion show in Singapore. At a formal dinner party one evening, he became quite bored with the people at his table. He lit a cigar and looked round the room at the other tables and the people sitting at them. At one table he gazed in astonishment at the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. The woman was tall, blonde, with a face like an angel. Her eyes sparkled and were as blue as the sea. Her teeth were like snow and her smile warmed his heart. She was amazingly beautiful.

Christian's heart began to beat quickly. He decided that he had to meet this sensual woman. Luckily, he noticed that his second wife was also sitting at the table. She appeared to know the woman. He watched them talking amiably together. Then he took out a small sheet of notepaper and wrote, 'Who is that incredibly beautiful woman at the table?' He folded the paper and handed it to a waiter. He told the waiter to give it discreetly to his ex-wife.

Christian's second wife read the note. She looked at her gorgeous friend and then across at Christian. She smiled and wrote something on the notepaper. She sent the note back to Christian who snatched the note from the waiter. His hands shook as he unfolded it. The note said, _____.

Exercise 6. Choose the right variant.

For each of the six questions choose the **one** correct answer.

1. They look ridiculous together – he's really short and she's so _____.

- a) high
- b) tall
- c) great
- d) large

2. When I saw her on her wedding day she looked absolutely _____.

- a) pretty
- b) beautiful
- c) handsome
- d) ugly

3. If you could change one thing about your appearance, what _____?

- a) would you have changed
- b) would you change
- c) will you change
- d) do you change

4. You shouldn't judge a book by its _____.

- a) cover
- b) plot
- c) main characters
- d) first page

5. Have you seen Celia's new boyfriend, he's tall, dark and _____.

- a) handsome
- b) gorgeous
- c) good-looking
- d) beautiful

6. A: _____ B: He's tall and blonde with blue eyes.

- a) What does he like?
- b) How does he look?
- C) What does he look like?
- D) How is he?

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Exercise 7. What conclusions can you draw from the following information?

A man who wears an earring in one ear.

- 1. A woman with an earring in her nose.
- 2. A man with a beard or moustache.
- 3. A woman who wears heavy make-up,
- 4. A 60-year-old man with long hair.
- 5. Someone who wears lots of jewellery.
- 6. Someone who's always laughing.
- 7. Someone who bites their nails.
- 8. Someone who has tattoos.
- 9. Someone with red hair.

Exercise 8. Discuss the following questions.

- 1. Do you think this proverb is true or are there certain norms of beauty?
- 2. Are we born with an innate sense of beauty or do we acquire it?
- 3. Is physical attractiveness easier to identify and more important in women or men?
- 4. Do most people overestimate or underestimate their own beauty?
- 5. What influence does someone's physical appearance have on their personality? And vice versa?
- 6. Is beauty only a physical quality?
- 7. Aristotle said that beauty was a greater recommendation than any letter of introduction. Which of the following do you agree with?
- 8. If you're good-looking you're more likely to:
 - a. have a pleasant personality and have more friends.
 - b. study humanistic/artistic subjects.
 - c. be treated more leniently if you're in the wrong.
 - d. get a job with higher status.
 - e. find a partner and get married.
 - f. be generally happier.

Exercise 9. Translate the sentences from English into Russian.

Interesting facts

- University professors often give good-looking girls better marks in exams; male students tend to overestimate the intellectual qualities of pretty female students.
- In court cases attractive people get lighter sentences, unless they made conscious use of their beauty to get their own ends, in which case they might be more severely punished.
- Attractive people are seen by others as having a better personality, higher status, more likelihood of getting married, and being happier.
- Short men are less likely to get jobs than tall men and they receive lower starting salaries. In US presidential elections, the taller candidate nearly always wins. There may even be a connection between height and intelligence, as it seems that the same genes are involved in both aspects.
- Beautiful girls rarely become scientists; they tend to choose subjects such as languages, law and medicine.

- Women who have beautiful bodies often have less self-confidence — they worry too much about keeping their body perfect.

Exercise 10. Do you agree?

1. Why do people wear make-up? How do you feel with and without make-up on?
2. How much time do you spend on making yourself up, or on your appearance in general?
3. Do you think you look better with a sun tan? What are the dangers?
4. Why don't men usually wear make-up? If it were socially acceptable would more men wear it?
5. Do you wear perfume or after-shave? Why?
6. What do you want most in a friend – someone who is intelligent, or someone who has a sense of humour, or someone who is reliable? Which one of these characteristics is most important to you?
7. Some people are always in a hurry to go to places and get things done. Other people prefer to take their time and live life at a slower pace.
8. A person should never make an important decision alone.
9. One should never judge a person by external appearances.

Exercise 11. What would you think of a person who says:

1. Ladies first!
2. I can't control myself when I should keep quiet.
3. I'm not easily put off if I have made up my mind.
4. I don't care for him. He is inferior to me, you know.
5. Whatever she may say I won't lose my temper.
6. Darling! I never grudge you anything, be it clothes a car.
7. I always feel sorry for people who are in trouble. I just love cucumbers with milk, Picasso's painting freckled faces.
8. I have got used to ten hours work every day.
9. I prefer to be in the company of other people and chat with them.
10. Whatever you may ask me to do for you, I will do it. ever you may say, I will forgive you.

The words given below may help you:

Hard-working, original, sympathetic, quick-tempered, handed, arrogant, well-bred, sociable, obstinate, tolerant.

Exercise 12. Read the following texts and translate them.

Who are these people describing?

1. She's absolutely adorable. I think she's very pretty, she makes me laugh a lot, um... she tells terrible jokes but I like the way she tells them. She's a bit naughty sometimes and I curse her when she gets me up at six o'clock in the morning, but when I hear her singing in the morning, well, all is forgiven. She can twist me round her little finger, of course.

2. He was very boring and predictable. The kind of person who remembered birthdays and anniversaries, but who made you angry because there was absolutely nothing spontaneous about him. His ideas of fun were so unadventurous. Well, the first few years were OK, but after that I'd just had enough. Reliable, stable, dependable, and boring.

3. Well, he's quite well-dressed and punctual. Sometimes he's cheerful and tells us jokes, but other times we have to do a lot of work. We don't really know him very well. Oh, I know he's married, but I've never met him socially or anything like that. He seems very professional.

Exercise 13. Write a description of a person that you know.

Use: to be as/ not so...as somebody, to be very much the same in appearance, the very image of somebody, to be as like as two peas, to be (very much) like somebody, to be not a bit alike,

take after/to look like/to resemble somebody, to bear no resemblance to somebody, to behave like somebody, to app somebody, to take to somebody, to like/dislike the way one wears one's hair/walks/talks/speaks/behaves/dresses, to be characteristic of somebody.

Exercise 14. Match the idioms on the left with the translation.

1. the apple of smb`s eye	а. пожилой богатый мужчина, содержащий любовницу
2. a bighead	б. красивая, но глупая девушка
3. a busybody	с. бунтовщик ; хулиган
4. a chatterbox	д. человек, любящий вмешиваться в чужие дела
5. an early bird	е. смельчак; сорвиголова; бесшабашный
6. a trouble-maker	ф. вундеркинд
7. a bimbo	г. «жаворонок»
8. a daredevil	h. хвастун
9. sugar daddy	и. болтуня; болтун
10. a night owl	j. коза отпущения
11. a whiz kid	к. зеница ока

Exercise 15. Choose the right word.

dead as A: fly in a web Б: dodo. В: pupa Г: herring
 dumb (нем) as a ... А: lobster. Б: turtle. В: oyster устрица. Г: spider.
 stubborn as a ... А: camel. Б: mule. В: goat. Г: donkey.
 crazy as a ... А: loon. Б: cockroach. В: ostrich Г: monkey.
 mad as a ... А: bulldog. Б: wet hen. В: turkey. Г: boar.
 blind as a ... А: mole. Б: owl. В: worm. Г: bat.
 like a ... in a china shop А: hippo. Б: elephant. В: bull. Г: giraffe.
 like water *off a ... 's back* А: penguin. Б: duck. В: goose. Г: lizard.
 blind as a ... А: beetle. Б: black cock. В: caterpillar. Г: snail.
 drunk as a ... А: pig. Б: fish. В: kangaroo. Г: crab.
 as a ... on ice А: hedgehog. Б: ox . В: cow. Г: hog.
 cross as a ... А: crocodile. Б: tiger. В: two sticks. Г: dog.
 strong as a ... А: elk. Б: horse. В: bison.
 weak as a ... А: mouse. Б: chick. В: lamb. Г: kitten.
 work like a ... А: crocodile. Б: tiger. В: ox. Г: horse.
 happy as a ... А: butterfly. Б: lark. В: dolphin. Г: puppy.
 sleek as a ... А: cat. Б: whale. В: eel. Г: hamster
 cowardly as a ... А: bed-bug. Б: jackal. В: rat. Г: hyena.
 busy as a ... А: woodpecker. Б: raccoon. В: squirrel. Г: bee.
 poisonous as a ... А: viper. Б: toad. В: scorpion. Г: wasp.
 gentle (нежный) as А: kitten. Б: black cock. В: caterpillar. Г: a lamb
 slippery (скользкий) as А: penguin. Б: an eel. В: goose. Г: duck
 as quiet (тише) as ... А: lobster. Б: turtle. В: oyster Г: a mouse

Exercise 16. Answer the following questions.

- Who do you think is the most beautiful person alive today?
- Does beauty affect one's success in life?
- What do you think "beauty is skin deep" means?
- Is it better to be physically attractive or wealthy?
- What do you think about plastic surgery?
- How many different adjectives can you think of to describe a beautiful woman or a handsome

man?

- What makes someone beautiful in your country?
- What are some of the drawbacks of being beautiful?
- Do you think people should have cosmetic surgery to enhance their looks?
- How much time should be spent on making yourself look better each day?
- Do you think that fairer skin makes you more beautiful?
- What do you think of celebrities who get plastic surgery?
- What kind of body piercing, if any, do you feel are acceptable?
- What are some advantages of being beautiful?
- Do people spend too much time and money on beauty?
- Would you ever have plastic surgery?
- Should children be entered into beauty pageants?
- How many tattoos are too many?
- Do you think skin color affects whether a person is regarded as beautiful or not?
- Do you have any proverbs or idioms from your country that relate to beauty?
- Do you think people with many piercings can be beautiful?
- What makes one person more attractive than another?
- Can you think of anyone who is in a position of power that is not physically attractive?
- If so what is the minimum age when someone should have plastic surgery?
- What differs between that idea and the American idea of beauty?
- Would you want your children to be beautiful or talented?
- Do you think people from different countries than you see attractive the same way?
- Who do you think is the most beautiful person in your country?
- What do you think "beauty is skin deep" means?
- Do you think beauty affects self-esteem?
- Do you think people with many tattoos can be beautiful?
- Are beauty pageants good or bad?
- How do you define beauty, using your own words?
- Who would you say is beautiful that others maybe wouldn't?
- What personality trait is the most important for inner beauty?
- Who was the most beautiful person in history?
- What kind of piercing, if any, do you feel are unacceptable?
- Is there someone famous that is considered beautiful, that you think is not?
- Is it better to be physically attractive or intelligent?
- Would you ever get a tattoo?
- Do you think self-esteem affects beauty?
- Is beauty related to power?
- What is the most popular feature for cosmetic alteration?
- How important is beauty in your daily life?
- How popular is plastic surgery in your country?
- Would you ever date someone who was not conventionally attractive?
- Do you think it's necessary to have plastic surgery if you are famous in order to be successful?
- Do you have a tattoo?
- What are some beauty tips that you could share?
- What do you think of the proverb, "beauty is in the eye of the beholder?"
- Have you ever noticed anyone ever feeling pressured to be more beautiful?
- If so, what would you change?
- Who is the most attractive in your family?
- Do you think one gender or group worries more about beauty than another?

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem17.html>

Topic 9. CINEMA

Theatre

At the theatre you can see plays, e.g. *Hamlet* by Shakespeare, or musicals, e.g. *Phantom of the Opera* by Andrew Lloyd Webber. In a play the cast (= the total number of actors) is usually quite small, but musicals often have a very large cast.

One difference between the theatre and cinema is that you usually book (= reserve) tickets in advance (= some time before the actual performance) if you are going to the theatre. Another difference is that the audience (= the people watching the play/musical) clap at the end of the *performance*. *This does not usually happen (in Britain) at the end of a film.*

Cinema

Plays are performed on stage, films are shown on screen. In your country, films in English are either shown with subtitles (= there is a translation across the bottom of the screen), or they are dubbed (= the English is removed and replaced by actors speaking in your own language).

Films are set (= take place) in many different periods and places, e.g. *Room with a View* is set in the early part of the 20th century; *Blade Runner* is set in the future. And when people talk about films, they often talk about the director, e.g. Spielberg, Bertolucci; and the stars, the most important actors and actresses, e.g. Tom Hanks and Jodie Foster.

Types of film

western: a film about America in the 19th century; often with cowboys and indians
war film, e.g. *Born on the 4th of July*,

action film, e.g. *Indiana Jones*

horror film, e.g. *Dracula*; *Frankenstein*

comedy: a funny film that makes you laugh

science fiction film: about the future

thriller: an exciting story often about a crime

Describing plays and films

Journalists write articles in which they give their opinion of new films and plays. They are called critics, and their articles are called reviews. These are some words they may use:

moving: producing strong emotions, often of sadness; a positive word

violent: includes lots of scenes with fighting and death

powerful: has a big effect on our emotions

gripping: exciting and very interesting

good fun: used to describe a film that may not be very serious or important but is enjoyable

slow: boring

Exercise 1. What word or phrase is being defined?

- 1 A play or film in which part of the story is sung to music.
- 2 The total number of actors in a play or film.
- 3 The people who watch a play at the theatre.
- 4 What these people do with their hands at the end of a play.
- 5 The person who makes a film.
- 6 Journalists who write articles about films and plays.
- 7 The name of the articles they write.
- 8 The translation of the story of a film across the bottom of the screen.
- 9 To reserve tickets before the performance.
- 10 The most important actors or actresses in a film.

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions.

- 1) What films do you prefer to watch (thrillers, horror films, science fiction, and cartoons)?
- 2) What names of famous actors and actresses do you know?
- 3) What was the last film you saw?
- 4) How do you decide what film to watch?

- 5) Are tickets to the cinema expensive?
- 6) Have you got a free ticket for the film? How did it happen?
- 7) Do you download the film or watch it in the cinema?
- 8) How often do you go to the cinema?
- 9) Do you try to see all the new films or only those with your favourite actors?

Exercise 3. Match these words with their definitions below:

star director scene critic review

1. somebody who reviews new films
2. a very famous actor or actress
3. what a critic writes about a new film
4. the person who tells the actors and actresses what to do
5. one small part of a film

Exercise 4. Put these words into the sentences below:

screen subtitles row trailers credits

1. Let's sit at the back. I don't like being too near the.....
2. I like to sit in the front.....
3. I find trying to read.....very annoying. I prefer dubbed films.
4. I like seeing all the.....for the new films that are coming out.
5. I usually stay at the end to read the.....because I like to know who some of the less important actors were.

Exercise 5. Answer the following questions.

1. What films do you prefer to watch (thrillers, horror films, science fiction, and cartoons)?
2. What names of famous actors and actresses do you know?
3. What was the last film you saw?
4. How do you decide what film to watch?
5. Are tickets to the cinema expensive?
6. Have you got a free ticket for the film? How did it happen?
7. Do you download the film or watch it in the cinema?
8. How often do you go to the cinema?

Exercise 6. Read the text and translate it.

The Free Ticket

Allison Lumsden lived by herself in a small house. One day she received a letter. When she opened the letter there was a cinema ticket inside. There was also a note in the letter. It said, "Here is a free ticket to the cinema on Saturday night. Enjoy yourself. "

However there was no name with the letter. Allison decided to telephone her friends to find out who sent her the present. First of all she called her father.

"Dad, did you send me a cinema ticket?"

"No," he replied. "Perhaps it was your brother."

Allison called her brother.

"Andrew, did you send me a cinema ticket? "

"No," he replied. "Perhaps it was Roberta."

Roberta was Allison's best friend so she called her.

"Roberta, did you send me a cinema ticket?"

"No," she replied.

Allison phoned all her friends but none of them had sent her the ticket. She decided to phone the manager of the cinema.

"My name is Allison Lumsden. I received a free ticket for your cinema on Saturday night. Did you send it to me?"

"No," said the manager.

Allison was puzzled. On Saturday night she did not know what to do but then she decided to use the ticket. She put on her coat and went to the cinema. It was a good film and she enjoyed it.

When she got home she was very surprised. There was a note on the front door of her house. It said, "I have taken your TV, Your video and jewelry. Now you know who sent you the ticket."

Exercise 7. What situations will you say the following? Match each question with one of the situations.

1. What is on?	you want to know if the actors are any good.
2. Who is in it?	you can't see a free seat anywhere.
3. What is it about?	you need to know what time to get to the cinema.
4. Where is it on?	you are thirsty.
5. What time does it start?	you are leaving the cinema with your friend.
6. Where shall we sit?	you don't know which cinema shows the film you want to see.
7. Where is the bar?	you don't have a clue what to see.
8. What did you think of it?	it might be a horror film and you wouldn't enjoy that.

Exercise 8. What could you say in each of the situations?

- 1) You want to watch a program on TV.
- 2) You can't hear the program very well.
- 3) You want to watch a different program.
- 4) The film is very loud for you.
- 5) You don't want to watch the film any more.
- 6) You want to know what time will they show the highlights of the game?

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions:

- 1) How many channels a week can you watch?
- 2) Do you have a satellite TV or a cable TV?
- 3) How much TV do you watch every week?
- 4) What are your favorite programs on TV at the moment?
- 5) What programs are suitable for different time of day?
- 6) Should TV be educational or entertaining?
- 7) Which entertainments do you like the best: cinema, concerts, night clubs, computer games, the Internet, sport events?
- 8) How often do you go to the cinema?
- 9) What films do you prefer to watch?
- 10) Do you have any favorite actors and actresses?
- 11) What was the last film you saw? Did any famous stars take part in the film?
- 12) Do you like to go to the cinema or watch the film at home?
- 13) Have you ever won the ticket to the cinema?

Exercise 10. Write a review describing a film, a play, TV program, etc. that you've seen recently.

Organize your review:

1. Introduction (title, writer, directors, actors).
2. the plot, setting (место действия), characters.
3. Your feelings and thoughts about the acting, story.
4. Conclusion.

Exercise 11. Think of the advantages and disadvantages of watching TV. Give your opinion. Use the following words and expressions:

- A.** to rest, relax; to receive the information; to watch operas, ballets and performance; sit at home; to listen to the famous people; to study foreign languages; to take part in shows and win prizes (money, cars); to buy things for the comfort of your home; to travel around the world without wasting money; good for disabled people and lonely people.

- B.** to become lazy; to have no time to speak to or see friends and relatives; to gain weight; to damage your eyes; to sleep badly; too much radiation in the room; to be too lazy to go to the cinema; to have no time to do housework; to be too lazy to read books.

Exercise 12. Do you enjoy watching the commercials on TV? Why?

Exercise 13. Answer the following questions.

- What is the scariest movies you have ever seen?
- Do you ever download bootleg movies?
- What is the best movie you have ever seen?
- Are there any kinds of movies you dislike?
- Do you like documentaries?
- What is the name of a boring movie you have seen. Is there a way to make it better?
- Do you like to see a movie many times?
- Have you got a favorite?
- How would your life change if you could do TV commercials?
- Which do you prefer, to watch movies or to read books?
- Do you like animated films?
- Is there a movie you could watch over and over again?
- Would it be a problem if your sweetheart became famous but you didn't?
- Think of a boring movie you've seen. Is there a way to make it
- Which movie star do you think should die today?
- Would you let a movie crew film in your house?
- Which movie star do you think should die today?
- If you decide to rent a movie, how do you choose one?
- Do you usually watch movies at home or at a movie theater?
- What things happen too often in movies?
- Why do you dislike them?
- What do you prefer, animated movies or real movies?
- What is something that you have never seen happen in a movie?
- What does it mean if a movie "bombs"?
- What do you think about comic books movies?
- Would you let a movie crew film in your house?
- What is your favorite classical movie?
- How would you make a really bad movie?
- Do you think that films should be more educational?
- Do you think that films can be educational?
- Would you like to clean house for a celebrity?
- What do you think of reality shows?
- Do you think a movie has to be expensive to make to become a blockbuster? Why?
- When did it come out?
- What was the last movie you saw?
- Do you think action movies are bad for children?
- Which famous person would you like to have for a best friend?
- want included? Include AT LEAST three points !
- What do you think about eating during movies at a movie theater?
- Which horror movie is the scariest? Why?
- Which famous person would you like to have for a best friend?
- Have you ever thought about what super powers you'd like to have?
- Which actor or actress would be you in a movie about your life?
- Who is your favorite actor or actress?
- In your country what common courtesies apply when watching a movie at the cinema?

- Do you think there is too much nudity in movies, or not enough?
- How would you make a really bad movie?
- Do you want your children to be actors or actresses?
- Can you remember the name of the first movie you saw that made you cry?
- Which movie star should live forever?
- Which horror movie is the scariest? Why?
- Would you be willing to be on a TV show in only your underwear
- If a movie star wanted to marry you, would you divorce your spouse?
- What is something that you have never seen happen in a movie?
- Would you like to be an actor/actress? Why or why not?
- How much does it cost to see a movie in your country?
- What movie star would you most like to meet? Who was in it?
- Which do you like better, action movies or comedy movies?
- Do you prefer classic films or westerns?
- What kinds of books do you usually read?
- Who was the director?
- Are movie trailers common at the cinema in your country?
- Where was it filmed? If yes, name it (or them). • If so, what kinds?
- Which two movie stars would you like to have for parents?
- What is the worst movie you've ever seen?
- Do you usually eat something while you are watching a film at the cinema?
- What do you think of people who talk during movies at a movie theater?
- Have you ever thought about what super powers you would like to have?
- Have you seen any of the "Lord of the Rings" or "Harry Potter" films? Did you enjoy them?
- Which movie star should live forever?
- What's the best movie you've ever seen?
- How much money do you spend when you go to movies?
- Who's your favorite director?
- Would you recommend it? Why?
- Do you think there is too much violence in movies? Does it affect children?
- What kind of movie would you like to star in? Why?
- Do you usually choose which films to watch?
- If they made a movie about your life, what kind of movie would it be?
- What kind of movie is it?
- Do you think there should be more movies made in your country?
- What is your all-time favorite movie?
- What is the longest film you've ever seen? How many hours was it?
- Which two movie stars would you like to have for your parents?
- Have you ever seen a movie in another country? Describe the experience.
- If you could be a movie bad guy, which one would you be?
- If two people want to watch different programs at the same time, how do you settle the problem? Should you read the book before you see the movie?
- Do you think there should be more movies made in your country?
- Do you prefer fiction or nonfiction books? How about movies?
- If you could be a movie bad guy, which one would you be?
- What is your favorite movie soundtrack?
- Why do some people become famous and others don't?
- What are the different types/genres of films you can watch? Who directed it?
- Do you choose a film for the plot/story or the actors?
- Do you like foreign films that are dubbed in your mother tongue or do you like watching the film in its original form? Who did you see it with?
- How often would you go to the movie theater if you always had free tickets?

- Who chooses the programs the family watches together?
- Do you think historical movies are educational?
- Which do you prefer, comedy movies or horror movies?
- What kind of character would you like to play in a television drama?
- Are addicted to watching movies?
- What are some problems that famous people have?
- Would you like to be in a television drama?
- How would your life change if you could do TV commercials?
- Have you ever fallen asleep in the middle of a film? Why?
- Do you want your children to be actors or actresses?
- Have you ever seen the same movie more than once?
- If they made a movie about your life, what kind of movie would it be?
- Who is your favorite movie hero?
- Would you rather be in a movie, or be given \$500.000?
- What is your favorite movie?
- Which movie has the best story ?
- If a book has been made into a movie, which do you prefer to do first, see the movie or read the book? Why? Who's in it? Was it good?
- What movie ratings are enforced in your country?
- What's the funniest?
- Which movie has the best story? Tell me about it.
- What kind of movie do you like?
- Do you prefer watching films in their original version or in your mother language?
- Why did you like it?
- Would you like to be a movie extra?
- What is the most horrible movie you have ever seen?
- Do you think movies have been developing technology or technology has been developing movies?
- What common courtesies apply when watching a movie at the cinema?
- Should some kinds of movies not be made?
- What kind of movie would you like to star in? Why?
- How often do you go to movies?
- What's the most romantic?
- Do you like to watch horror movies?
- What's the scariest movie you've ever seen?
- What things happen too often in movies?
- Which actor or actress would be you in a movie about your life?
- Have you ever watched a movie twice that you disliked?
- What kind or style of music would it be weird for your parents to listen to? Why?
- How many times have you seen it?
- Which ones do you like?
- Who holds the remote in your family

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem151.html>

Topic 10. COMPUTER

Computers are so named, because they were first designed to deal with numbers – that is to compute. But modern computers are also process words, draw, reproduce sound and perform many other functions.

The early history of the computer can be traced to Charles Babbage, an English inventor who designed and “analytical machine” that was designed to calculate the tide tables and theoretically could do some things a modern computer does. However it was never built. Had it been, it would

have covered an area equal to football field and required the power of five steam engines. In the late 80s a small part of the engine was constructed to prove the idea and was successful in demonstrating the unit would have worked.

A more practical plan came from the American inventor Herman Hollerith, who patented a calculating machine in 1889. In 1924 Hollerith's Tabulating Machine Company adopted the name International Business Machines Corporation (IBM).

Later the British developed a computer using vacuum tubes, used to decode the German enigma signals during the 2nd World War. Shortly after the 2nd World war, the Americans build the ENIAC, which was called the most sophisticated computer of its time. It occupied 450 square meters and contained 17468 vacuum tubes. Its capacity though impressive at the time, was less than that of a modern notebook computer.

A crucial step forward in computing came in 1947 with the invention at Bell Laboratories in the USA of a transistor, which was much faster, smaller and cheaper than the vacuum tube. The microchip was invented a few years later along with the microprocessor, allowing information to be stored and manipulated in a small area.

In 1974 an American company Micro Instrumentation Telemetry Systems (MITS) released the Altair 8800, a personal computer. Its capacity was 1% of the 1991 Hewlett-Packard personal computer. But Altair was a revolution in a computer electronics that continues today. During 1980's, computers became progressively smaller, better and cheaper. As the hardware became more powerful, software became more sophisticated. It pushed the limits of the hardware, encouraging the building of new hardware with bigger drives, faster processors and larger memories.

In 1992 the computer industry was the fastest growing industry in the world. Today the worldwide revenues of the computer industry are the second only to agricultural revenues.

Computers guide airplanes, control traffic, process words, and numbers and keep track of appointments. Computers became the heart of modern business, science, medical research, industry and agriculture.

<https://lms.kgeu.ru/mod/page/view.php?id=9250>

Exercise 1. Answer the questions.

1. How long to you have a PC? Is it the latest model?
2. Can you operate your PC well?
3. Where did you learn how to use it?
4. How much time a day do you spend in front of the computer?
5. Do you play computer games? How often do you play computer games? What computer games do you play?
6. Is it useful to play computer games? Why? Why not?
7. Why can't you imagine your life without a computer?
8. How does a computer make our life easier?
9. Can the computer substitute people in such spheres as medicine, education, sport, etc?
10. What are advantages and disadvantages of computers?
11. Do you have a tablet?

Exercise 2. Read the following text.

Microchip revolution

In less than one generation the miniature microchip which is the size of a matchstick head, has changed life for all of us. Back in the 1960s computers were very large and extremely expensive. Since then, thanks to the rapid design advance and miniaturisation of microchip technology, computers have become compact, affordable and very powerful. A neat, lightweight laptop today does a far larger job than a massive mainframe of the '60s but at a fraction of the price. Microchips

are also an integral part of so many everyday items like watches, calculators and phones, as well as sophisticated equipment like scanners used in hospitals or navigation instruments for aircraft.

Microchips are essential for industry, which now relies heavily on robotics for assembly work in factories. They are extremely common in schools and are used for all kinds of educational purposes. In the home, computers provide the normal method of communication through email, of getting information fast from the Internet, and doing the shopping! Mobile phones now combine the functions of camera, music recording device, alarm clock, diary and address book with independent personal communication. A small computer really.

Has this revolution been entirely beneficial? Computers have replaced work previously done by people. The benefits have not been used to put an end to poverty and disease. Perhaps a new generation is growing up addicted to an electronic 'virtual world'? What is your opinion of the 'Microchip Revolution'?

From Timesaver Storyboard: 24 Stories Through Pictures by Mark Fitcher and Richard Munns. – Scholastic p. 75.

Interviewer:

Mr Ludd. You've written to the paper saying you want a ban on using electronic devices on trains. That seems very extreme -why are you so upset?

Mr Ludd: I travel to work by train every day -and I hate listening to other people's phone conversations. When you only hear one half of a conversation you can't help trying to guess the rest ... and it's impossible not to be distracted.

Interviewer: Perhaps you could buy a pair of ear plugs -or listen to music during the journey?

Mr Ludd: That's another thing I hate. All these people with headsets -they are never properly adjusted. You can always hear the 'thump, thump, thump' of the beat! It drives me up the wall!

Interviewer: And yourself. What do YOU like to do on a train journey?

Mr Ludd: I like to snooze, or read a book. But these days, that's impossible because the person next to me is always taking my space with their laptop or having very loud conversations explaining to someone that they are 'on a train'. I wish these wretched things had never been invented!!!

Interviewer: Do you have any good things to say about the 'micro chip revolution'?

Mr Ludd: Of course I do. I'm not a reactionary! I use computers all the time in my work. But for me, mobile phones in public places are as much of a nuisance as smoking -and we've banned that in most places now, haven't we?

From Timesaver Storyboard: 24 Stories Through Pictures by Mark Fitcher and Richard Munns. – Scholastic p. 76.

Exercise 3. Read the conversation between Susan and Ken.

The Computer Nut

Susan: Sweetie, do you know what day it is?

Ken: Excuse me, but I'm very busy right now. I have to answer this email.

Susan: You forgot, didn't you?

Ken: What? Did you say something? Can't you wait until tomorrow? I'm real busy right now.

Susan: Agh!

Ken: Why are you sitting on my keyboard? Look what you've done!

Susan: You forgot my birthday!

Ken: Is it today? Really? Today? Let me check my appointment file on my computer. Please get off my computer.

Susan: You don't have to check your computer file. My birthday is TODAY. This is your wife talking to you. Do you need to check your computer file to see who I am?

Ken: Okay, okay. I believe you. I'm sorry. I'm.. I'm really, really sorry. Now, please get off my computer and..... and I'll send you an email birthday card.

Susan: Agh! What's wrong with you? You spend all your time with your computer. Do you still love me?

Ken: Of course I do. Now, if you get off my keyboard, I'll order some flowers from the flower shop's website.

- Susan: I don't care about flowers. I'm worried about us and about you. Do you remember when we were first married? We used to do so many things together. We used to hike in the mountains, we used to ride our bikes...
- Ken: I know I remember. But that was before computers. Now I use my computer to go anywhere in the world. I can hike mountains in Europe and go bike riding in China.
- Susan: But that's not real. And I'm not with you. I'm worried about your health. You spend all day with your computer at your office and then all night and the weekends with your computer at home. It's not healthy.
- Ken: But I'm happy. I love computers, okay? But, because I love you, I will see my doctor and get checkup, all right? Now, please get off my keyboard and I'll send an email to my doctor to make an appointment.

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What advice will you give to Ken?
- 2) What would you do if you were Susan?
- 3) How has a computer changed their lives?
- 4) Are you a computer nut?
- 5) What are the most important inventions for you: at home, at work?
- 6) Why can't we imagine our life without a computer?
- 7) In what spheres of activity can we use a computer?
- 8) How does a computer make our life easier?
- 9) Can a computer substitute people in such spheres as medicine, education, sports, etc?
- 10) What are advantages and disadvantages of computers?

Exercise 5. Are you ready for i-exam? Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

Automation

1. Automation is the use of control systems in concern with other applications of information technology to control industrial machinery and processes, reducing the need for human intervention. In the scope of industrialization, automation is a step beyond mechanization.

2. Automation plays an increasingly important role in the world economy and in daily experience. Engineers strive to combine automated devices with mathematical and organizational tools to create complex systems for a rapidly expanding range of applications and human activities.

3. Many roles for humans in industrial processes presently lie beyond the scope of automation. Tasks requiring subjective assessment or synthesis of complex sensory data, such as scents and sounds, as well as high-level tasks such as strategic planning, currently require human expertise. In many cases, the use of humans is more cost-effective than mechanical approaches even where automation of industrial tasks is possible.

5.1. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

People need automation nowadays because ...

- a. it facilitates their daily life and work
- b. in some cases they can't do without it
- c. it provides them with additional workplaces
- d. it intensifies their work greatly

5.2. Ответьте на вопрос

How does automation benefit to people?

- a. Automation controls industrial machinery and processes, reducing the need for human intervention.

- b. Automation excludes people's role in industrial processes.
- c. Automation promotes further humans' development.
- d. People rely on it as their work is more cost-effective.

5.3. Определите основную идею текста.

- a. In spite of playing a great role in industry, world economy and people's daily activities, automation can't entirely substitute people.
- b. People rely on automation in controlling industrial processes, world economic growth.
- c. Automation is the only way of advancement people's work and life.
- d. Automation has its advancements as well as shortcomings concerning the way of its application.

Exercise 6. Answer the questions for discussion.

- What's your e mail address?
- How many people in your family can use a computer?
- Do you think a computer can bring us happiness?
- What is configuration of your PC?
- Did you make your own webpage?
- How much did your first computer cost? How much did you last computer cost?
- When did the average person start using a computer?
- Which language do you use the most often?
- Think of a few examples of how computers have an educational or an entertainment value.
- What computer games have you played?
- How often do you perform a backup?
- Do you have a computer?
- Which computer magazines do you read?
- Do you remember the first time you used a computer or the Internet?
- How many times have you upgraded your computer?
- How much does your Internet service provider cost?
- Do you want a more powerful computer? If so, what computer do you want?
- What kind of backup method do you use?
- Do you know any computer programming languages?
- What is on this webpage?
- How powerful is your computer?
- When did you first get a computer?
- Do you have more than one computer?
- Do you use e mail?
- Do you know how to type well?
- What is your favorite website?
- Do you use a computer?
- What do you think is the best size to have?
- What kind of scanner do you have?
- Does your family have a computer?
- Do you know what a blog is?
- Is it a good or a bad thing? Why?
- Do you still use it?
- Do you use chat rooms? If so, what chat rooms do you use and who do you talk to?
- What are some good things about having a computer?
- What is the difference between software and hardware?
- How much does it cost by buy a computer?
- Do you have a computer?
- How long have there been personal computers in your country?
- What's the least expensive computer?
- What operating system do you use?
- Which do you think are not so interesting?
- Are you good at using a computer?
- How many e mails do you send a day?
- When did you first start using a computer?
- Did you learn to use a computer in high school?
- How many hours a day do you spend looking at it?
- What kind of computer do they use?
- How do you study English with your computer?
- Do you know any computer languages like C or C++?
- Which ISP do you use?
- Have you ever taken a course at school where you used a computer?
- Does having a computer make life more complicated or less complicated?
- How many computer programming languages do you know?
- Where do you use your computer?
- Which languages do you know?

- If you could buy a new computer, what would you like to buy?
- Could you do without them?
- Do you have a digital camera?
- Do you have a laptop or a desktop computer? Do you have both?
- What kind of computer was it?
- How many friends do you have?
- Why did you buy your computer?
- How do they use their computer?
- Which do you like better, a laptop computer or a desktop computer?
- What are some bad things about having a computer?

- Are you connected to the Internet?
- Why do people have blogs?
- Do you think our lives have been improved by computer technology?
- Who taught you to use a computer?
- Can you do everything you need to do when your computer is broken?
- Do you use chat rooms and instant messaging?
- On the Internet, you can say whatever you want. Is that true?
- What would you like to add to your webpage?

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem43.html>

Topic 11. TRAVELLING

Different Means of Travelling

It's common knowledge that nowadays people travel a lot. They travel on business and for pleasure, about the country and abroad. Those who wish to travel have at their disposal various means of transport: express trains and big ships, cars and jet airliners. Of course, if people are short of time they have to travel by air. It is more comfortable, more convenient and far quicker than any other method. There is none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train. Although we all agree that the future belongs to the air transport, the railway is still one of the most popular means of communication. And a lot of people prefer to travel by train.

With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable corner seat of a carriage you have a splendid view of the countryside. If you are hungry you can have a meal in the dining-car and if the journey is long you can have a comfortable bed in a sleeper.

Besides, a big railway station is a very busy and interesting place. There is the movement, the excitement of people going away or waiting to meet friends.

There are the shouts of the porters as they pull luggage along the platforms to the waiting trains. At the bookstalls people are choosing books, magazines and newspapers for the journey.

There are a lot of notices in a big railway station. You may see ENTRANCE and EXIT. There is also a WAITING - ROOM where you can relax until it is time to board your train. If you are hungry or thirsty you'll go to the REFRESHMENT ROOM.

If you don't know the number of the platform from which your train leaves, look for the notices ARRIVALS and DEPARTURES.

They will tell you the number of the platform. You will also see the notice BOOKING OFFICE. This is where you buy your ticket.

A lot of people prefer to travel by ship. They like to feel the deck of the ship under their feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in their faces and hear the cry of the sea-gulls,

Travelling by ship is all right for those that like it. But these are great numbers of people who are always seasick, especially when the sea is a little bit rough. Such people prefer another means of transport. So tastes differ.

Exercise 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What methods of travelling do you know?
2. Why are many people fond of travelling?
3. Why do some people prefer travelling by train?
4. Do you like travelling by train?
5. What makes you (dis)like it?
6. Where can you relax until it is time to board your train?
7. Where can you buy a ticket?
8. Are there any possibilities to have a meal at a train?
9. Have you ever travelled by air?

10. How do you like it? 11. What are the advantages of travelling by air? 12. Do you like to travel by sea? 13. Why do you like to travel by sea? 14. Are you afraid of seasickness? 15. What method of travelling do you prefer? Why? 16. Do you like travelling on foot? 17. How did you travel last time?

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences:

1. It's common knowledge that nowadays ... 2. If people are short of time they usually... 3. It's more comfortable ... 4. With a train you have... 5. If you are hungry you can have a meal... 6. A big railway station is a very... 7. There is a movement... 8. There are a lot of notices ... 9. If you are hungry or thirsty ... 10. If you don't know the number of the platform ... 11. You can buy your ticket... 12. Travelling by sea is all right for... 13. So tastes...

Exercise 3. Say it in English:

1. Каждое лето я путешествую. 2. Всем известно, что сегодня много людей путешествуют. 3. Многие люди предпочитают путешествовать самолетом. 4. Некоторые любят путешествовать по морю. 5. Что касается меня, мне нравится путешествовать поездом. 6. Путешествовать в спальном вагоне поезда очень удобно. 7. Если вы голодны, вы можете пообедать в вагоне-ресторане. 8. На вокзале можно пообедать в ресторане (буфете). 9. Путешествие самолетом более удобно, чем каким-либо другим видом транспорта. 10. К сожалению, я не люблю путешествовать по морю. Я страдаю морской болезнью. 11. Нет ничего лучше, чем путешествовать пешком (on foot). 12. Я очень люблю путешествовать.

Exercise 4. What proverbs and sayings do you like best?

When you are in Rome do as Romans do.	В чужой монастырь со своим уставом не ходят.
He travels the fastest who travels alone.	Тот путешествует быстрее, кто путешествует один.
The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.	Везде хорошо, где нас нет.

Exercise 5. Ask and answer the following questions.

1. Do you like traveling? 2. Why do you like traveling? 3. Have you traveled much? How far have you traveled? 4. Which is the most comfortable way of traveling? 5. Which is the fastest way of traveling? 6. What is the safest way of traveling? 7. What is the most dangerous way of traveling? 8. Have you ever traveled in a boat across the ocean? It's very dangerous, isn't it? 9. Are you a good swimmer? How far can you swim? 10. Have you ever traveled in a desert? What mustn't you forget to take with you if you plan to travel in a desert?

Exercise 6. Read the text.

The Genie

A French, an Englishman and a German were traveling in a boat from France to Australia. Unfortunately, the boat sank but the three men swam to a small island. There was nobody on the island and it was thousands of miles from Australia. The men waited for another boat to come but none came. After two months they were very unhappy.

“We will have to live here forever,” said the Englishman.

“We will have to eat bananas every day,” said the German.

“We will never see our families again,” said the Frenchman.

One day the German found an old bottle on the beach. He showed the bottle to his two friends. When he opened the bottle a genie came out. The genie said to the men, “Thank you for

letting me out of the bottle. I was inside the bottle for five hundred years. Now I am free. I can give you two wishes each.”

The German said, “I am hungry and thirsty. I want some sausage to eat and beer to drink. Secondly, I want to go back to Germany.”

“Your wishes are granted,” said the genie.

Five seconds later the German disappeared.

Next the Frenchman said, “I am hungry and thirsty. I want some cheese to eat and some wine to drink. Secondly, I want to return to my family in France”.

“Your wishes are granted,” said the genie. Five seconds later the Frenchman disappeared.

“And what do you want?” the genie said to the Englishman.

The Englishman thought for a few minutes. Then he said, _____

Exercise 6. Answer the questions and discuss.

1. If one day, you found yourself on a desert island:
 - a. Where would you live there?
 - b. What would you eat and drink?
 - c. How would you try to get in touch with your parents / relatives or friends?
 - d. What things would you need there?
2. We are all tired of living in a big city, so we try to go to a lonely place, a desert island, for example. If you plan to go to a desert island which of these things below will you take with you?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – your pet – some pictures – a tent – a canoe – an umbrella – some cups, plates, spoons, knives and forks – matches – a microwave oven – a walkman – a portable TV set 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – a laptop – a camera – a mobile – a fishing rod – a watch – an axe – a rifle – a caravan – some medicines – a compass
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Explain why you have chosen those things.

Exercise 8. For each of the six questions choose the one correct answer.

1. When you arrive at the airport, the first thing you do is go to _____.
 - a) reception
 - b) the check-in desk
 - c) the departure lounge
 - d) the arrival desk
2. It’s boring going on holiday with you, all you want to do is _____ on the beach.
 - a) take the sun
 - b) sunbathe
 - c) take a sun bath
 - d) have a bath in the sun
3. Which of the following is NOT holiday accommodation?
 - a) guesthouse
 - b) I’m youth hostel
 - c) B & B
 - d) borstal
4. I love going away, but there’s no place like _____.
 - a) house
 - b) the office
 - c) home
 - d) my bed

5. It was the best holiday ever! We had a _____ of a time!

- a) fish
- b) shark
- c) whale
- d) great

6. The nearest town was 80 km away, I mean really in the middle of _____.

- a) nowhere
- b) somewhere
- c) anywhere
- d) everywhere

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Exercise 9. Read the joke and translate it.

Sherlock Holmes and his friend Watson were on a camping and hiking trip.

They had gone to bed and were lying there looking up at the sky. Holmes said, "Watson, look up. What do you see?"

"Well, I see thousand of stars."

"Ad what does that mean to you?"

"Well, I guess it means we will have another nice day tomorrow. What does it mean to you, Holmes?"

"To me, it means someone has stolen our tent."

Exercise 10. Read the text. Retell it in Russian.

A Misunderstanding

In a remote part of Wales there is a railway station with a curious name "Morrow". One day, a traveller presented himself at the booking-office of one of the London stations, and said to the booking clerk: "I want a ticket to Morrow, please." The clerk raised his eyebrows and answered: "If you want a ticket tomorrow, come tomorrow for it". The passenger replied: "But I want a ticket to Morrow today." "I've told you, you can't have a ticket tomorrow today. You'll have to come tomorrow for it".

By this time the passenger was getting rather angry and loosing his temper cried at the clerk: "Don't you understand English? I want a ticket to a place called Morrow at once!"

The clerk dropped his eyebrows and replied quite calmly: "Why didn't you say so at first? Here's your ticket!"

Exercise 11. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word-combinations:

недоразумение, странное название, обратиться в кассу, выходить из себя, поднять брови, совершенно спокойно.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions using the text "A Misunderstanding":

1. Where is the railway station Morrow situated?
2. Where did a traveller present himself one day?
3. What did he want?
4. Did the clerk give him his ticket?
5. Why did the passenger lose his temper?
6. Did the clerk understand at last what the man had asked him?
7. Did the clerk often sell tickets to Morrow?

Exercise 13. Read, translate and remember the following passport regulations and customs:

Landing formalities and customs regulations are about the same in all countries:

1. While still on board the plane the passenger is given an arrival card to fill in, he fills in his name in full, country of residence, permanent address, purpose and length of visit, and address in the country he is visiting.
2. Officials examine the passenger's passport and visa (to see if they are in order).
3. When these formalities have been completed the passenger goes to the Custom for an examination of his luggage.
4. The Customs inspector may ask you to open your bags for inspection. After you are through with

all customs formalities he will put a stamp on each piece of luggage.

Notes

Custom - house –таможня

Custom check - таможенный контроль

Passport control - паспортный контроль

Customs - таможня

Customs declaration - таможенная декларация

Customs regulations - таможенные правила

Customs inspection - таможенный досмотр

to go through customs - проходить

таможенный осмотр

to declare [di'k1eə] - заявлять

Exercise 14. Complete the open dialogue

Going through the Customs.

Customs official: Which of these bags are yours?

Ivanov: ...

C.o.: Have you got anything to declare?

Ivanov: ...

C.o.: Would you, please, open your bags?

Ivanov: ...

C.o.: Now, let me see your Customs declaration, please.

Ivanov:...

C.o.: Thank you, sir. Everything is all right. Nothing dutiable. Welcome to our country!

Ivanov:...

Exercise 15. Translate the sentences into English:

- Это ваши вещи?

- Да, это мой чемодан.

- Разрешите их посмотреть? У вас есть что-либо подлежащее обложению пошлиной?

- Мне кажется, что нет. Только сигареты.

- Это разрешается. Все в порядке. Спасибо.

Exercise 16. Translate the text in writing using a dictionary.

The Only Way to Travel is on Foot.

In the twentieth century, people forgot how to use their legs. Men and women moved about in cars, buses and trains from a very early age. There are lifts and escalators in all large buildings to prevent people from walking.

In our hurry to get from one place to another, we failed to see anything on the way. Air travel gives you a birds 's - eye view of the world. When you travel by car or train a blurred image of the countryside constantly smears the windows.

Car drivers never want to stop. And as for sea travel, it hardly deserves mention. It is perfectly summed up in the words of the old song: "I joined the navy to see the world, and what did I see? I saw the sea." The typical twentieth - century traveller is the man who always says "I've been there". But is it really so? "I've been there" - means: "I drove through it at 100 miles an hour on the way to somewhere else".

When you travel at high speeds, the present means nothing: you live mainly in the future because you spend most of your time looking forward to arriving at some other place.

But actual arrival, when it is achieved, is meaningless. You want to move on again. The traveller on foot, on the other hand, lives constantly in the present. For him travelling and arriving are one and the same thing: he arrives somewhere with every step he makes. He experiences the present moment with his eyes, his ears and the whole of his body.

At the end of his journey he feels a delicious physical weariness.

Exercise 17. Speak or make up dialogues on the following:

1. Going through the Customs.
2. My last travelling by train.
3. Seeing a friend off.

Exercise 18. Answer the questions.

1. Have you ever communicated with foreigners? What countries were they from?
2. On what occasion did you have a meeting with foreigners?
3. What is more difficult for you: to understand or to speak English?
4. Have you ever been in an embarrassing situation because of the language problem?
5. If people can understand what you mean, do mistakes matter?

Exercise 19. Read the text. Can you guess the last line of this story?

The Diplomat

In 1880, there was an important meeting in London to discuss international trade and business between Europe and South East Asia. Over 20 countries sent diplomats to the conference. In the evenings there were formal dinners. The diplomats were often accompanied by their wives or husbands at these functions.

At one dinner, the wife of a British diplomat was placed next to a gentleman from China. Lady Barnes had never seen or met anybody from China before. She felt a little uncomfortable. As she sat down at the table she did not know what to say to him. She wasn't sure if he spoke English so she just smiled. The Chinese gentleman smiled back. They both sat in silence.

Lady Barnes was glad when the soup arrived. It gave her something to talk about. After a few minutes she turned to the Chinese gentleman and in a loud, slow and clear voice she said, "Likee soupee." The Chinese gentleman looked up at her. He smiled and nodded his head. Lady Barnes did not try to begin another conversation and neither did the Chinese gentleman. They completed the meal without speaking another word to each other.

Lady Barnes was very surprised when the Chinese gentleman stood up and began a long speech at the end of the meal. He thanked the British for the wonderful reception they had given the Chinese. He thanked them for their hospitality and for a delicious meal. He said that he was sure that relations between Europe and the Far East would improve because of the meeting of diplomats in London. He spoke perfect English. He was clear, natural and fluent.

When the Chinese gentleman sat down there was great applause from the three hundred guests. He turned to Lady Barnes, who looked very embarrassed, and said, "_____".

Exercise 20. Answer the following questions.

- 1) Do you think learning English is a waste of time, energy, money?
- 2) How can you explain the growing number of people learning English?
- 3) Is it important to know a foreign language?
- 4) Do you find English easy or difficult to study?
- 5) What is the best age to start studying a foreign language? Why?
- 6) Which aspect of the English language is the most difficult one for you: pronunciation, grammar, spelling, reading, vocabulary learning, speaking?
- 7) Can you spell English words correctly?
- 8) If you make a spelling mistake does the meaning of the word change?
- 9) Do you make spelling mistakes in your native language?
- 10) Which aspect in your opinion is the most important one for practical use of the language? Why?

Exercise 21. Choose the suitable translation.

Всегда ли речь идет о национальных особенностях, когда перед словом стоит прилагательное, обозначающее национальную принадлежность?

1. **Greek gift** — подарок А: дорогой. Б: скромный. В: опасный. Г: антикварный.
2. **Chinese compliment** — А: притворный интерес. Б: неожиданная похвала. В: пространная, цветистая похвала. Г: тонкий комплимент.
3. **Irish coffee** — кофе А: без сахара. Б: со сливками и виски. В: с молоком. Г: без кофеина.
4. **Scotch verdict** — А: поспешное решение. Б: оправдательный приговор. В: половинчатое решение. Г: произвольное решение.
5. **Welsh uncle** — А: богатый дядюшка. Б: незванный гость. В: аферист Г: дальний родственник.
6. **Australian ballot** — А: бюллетень для тайного голосования. Б: голосование поднятием рук. В: опрос общественного мнения. Г: голосование по почте.
7. **English breakfast** — А: очень ранняя еда. Б: плотный завтрак. В: завтрак второпях. Г: холодные остатки еды.
8. **Dutch courage** — А: дерзость. Б: трусость. В: бравада. Г: пьяная удаля.
9. **Egyptian darkness** — А: сумерки. Б: затемнение. В: крошечная тьма. Г: затмение.
10. **Turkish delight** — А: красивая девушка. Б: рахат-лукум. В: кальян. Г: турецкий табак.
11. **Indian summer** — А: золотая осень. Б: очень жаркое лето. В: дождливая пора. Г: середина лета.
12. **Swiss roll** — А: самокат. Б: дорожный каток. В: морская качка. Г: сладкий рулет.
13. **French window** — А: решетчатое окно. Б: иллюминатор. В: застекленные двери в сад или на балкон. Г: глазок.
14. **German silver** — А: нержавеющая сталь. Б: мельхиор. В: серебро, мелочь. Г: бижутерия.
15. **Russian roulette** — А: смертельно опасная игра. Б: мясной рулет. В: карточная игра. Г: измерительная рулетка.

Exercise 22. Read the text. Can you guess the last line of this story?

The Debaters

Debating is a very popular activity in Great Britain. For the British, it is important to be able to speak well and to speak convincingly. As a result there are many debating clubs and societies in schools and universities to train people to debate well. Each year there is a competition to find the country's best debater. One year the finalists were Steven Swan from England and Magnus MacDonald from Scotland. They were two very different characters, both in appearance and personality. Steven Swan was a short and very fat man. He weighed over 200 kilos and he was shaped like a ball. He was a very sociable man. Steven was always with friends and he never stopped talking. He spent a great amount of his time in expensive London restaurants debating with politicians and businessmen. They always paid the bills so Stephen ate enormous amounts of food.

Magnus MacDonald, on the other hand, was almost the complete opposite. He was tall and very, very thin. He looked like a pencil and he seemed to be just skin and bones. Magnus lived in a small Scottish town so he was quite unknown. He was a quiet man who spent most of his time reading books in the library. He never spoke unless it was necessary. 'Never waste words' was one of his favourite sayings. On the day of the final a large crowd waited anxiously to see and hear the two finalists. They entered the debating room and stood looking at each other. This was the first time that they had met. Magnus was silent. Steven slowly looked at Magnus from head to toe and said,

"So you are Magnus. Looking at you, anybody would think that there was a famine in Scotland." The crowd laughed. Magnus waited until the laughter had stopped and replied coldly, "_____".

Exercise 23. Answer the following questions.

- Have you met the most interesting person on one of your travels?
- Do you prefer to travel alone or in a group? Why?
- Do you prefer a budget or first class hotel? Why?
- When are you going to go?
- Who are you going to go with?
- Where will you go on your next vacation?
- Where have you been?
- What countries would you not like to visit? Why?
- What was the most interesting place you have ever visited?
- What kind of games?
- What place do you want to visit someday?
- Did you find anything of particular interest? / Did you get attracted to anything special?
- Do you prefer to travel by train, bus, plane or ship?
- Would you like to take a cruise? Where to? With who?
- If you traveled to South America, what countries would like to visit?
- If you went to ___(Insert a country name)___, what kind of souvenirs would you buy?
- What country do you most want to visit?
- Why do people travel?
- How do you spend your time when you are on holiday and the weather is bad?
- If you were going on a camping trip for a week, what 10 things would you bring? Explain why.
- Have you ever been in a difficult situation while traveling?
- Have you ever taken a package tour?
- When you are on a long car journey do you play games or sing songs to occupy your time?
- Do you prefer traveling on a hovercraft or a ferry?
- What countries would you like to visit? Why?
- Why do you travel?
- Have you ever hitchhiked? If so, how many times?
- Would you like to go back to the same place?
- Are you planning on going anywhere for your next vacation?
- Where did you spend your last vacation?

Your summer vacation? Your Christmas vacation?

- Do you prefer hot countries or cool countries when you go on holiday
- Do you prefer active or relaxing holidays? Why?
- Do you like to travel with children? Why or why not?
- How much luggage do you usually carry?
- Do you travel with a lot of baggage or do you like to travel light?
- What is the most interesting city to visit in your country?
- How did you go?
- Do you think you will ever go there?
- What do you need before you can travel to another country?
- What's the most beautiful place you've ever been to?
- How many times have you traveled abroad?
- What is the most interesting souvenir that you have ever bought on one of your holidays?
- What is the best kind of holiday for different ages of people? Children? Teenagers? Adults? Elderly people?
- What are some benefits of travel?
- Did your group in the University go on a trip together? Who with?
- How long did you stay?
- Where did you go on your last vacation?
- What was your best trip.
- How did you get there?
- What is your favorite method of travel at your destination? Train? Bus? Boat? Bicycle? Backpacking?
- Which is better, package tour or a tour you organize and book yourself?
- When you were a child did your family take a vacation every year?
- Do you think it is a good idea to travel with friends, or alone? How about with your family?
- Do you have a driver's license?
- Is there any difference between young tourists and adult tourists?
- Do you think tourism will harm the earth?
- Have you ever been on an airplane?
- What kind of things do you think you will buy?

- Has the airline ever lost your luggage?
- How long are you going to go for?
- How long will you stay?
- Do you prefer traveling by car or by plane?
- Who did you go with?
- When was the last time you traveled?
- Have you ever been to a foreign country?
- Which would you recommend if you could only recommend one? Why?
- Have you ever gotten lost while traveling? If so, tell about it.
- What languages can you speak?
- If you could choose one place to go this weekend, where would it be?
- Why do people travel?
- Have you travelled in business class? If so, where?
- What are you going to do there?
- Would you rather go to a place where there are a lot of people or to a place where there are few people?
- Have you ever been abroad?
- If so, where did you go?
- On long flights do you usually walk around the plane to avoid health problems?
- Would you prefer to stay at a hotel/motel or camp while on vacation?
- Who makes the decisions when your family decides to go on holiday
- What are some countries that you would

- never visit? Why would you not visit them?
- What is your favorite mode of travel?
- How many times?
- Where are you going to go the next time you travel?
- Could you live in another country for the rest of your life?
- Do you like to travel with your mother? Why or why not?
- Would you rather visit another country or travel within your own country?
- What airlines have you flown with?
- Are you afraid of going abroad alone?
- What are popular tourist destinations in your country?
- Have you been to any of them?
- Which countries have you travelled to?
- How many countries have you been to? How many states?
- If you had \$100,000, where would you go on holiday? How about if you had \$10,000? What about \$1,000?
- What countries would you most like to visit?
- What are some things that you always take with you on a trip?
- Do you find more fulfillment from your leisure activities including vacations than from your job?
- What was your worst trip?

Topic 12. MY FUTURE JOB

Exercise 1. Read the dialogue and translate it.

Work : a hassle, or something to enjoy ?

COLIN: Well I hate work! And if I could sit back and not do a stroke for the rest of my life, I'd be delighted!

SOPHIE: Me too!

NAOMI: You wouldn't! You'd be bored to tears! Imagine having nothing to do all day! It'd be like being permanently on the dole!

SOPHIE: Oh no! You don't think we're serious, do you Naomi?

COLIN: I am! I'm quite serious! I'd love to not have to work! A life of luxury! Great! Fantastic!

NAOMI: See, he is!

SOPHIE: Well I'm not! There's nothing wrong with working!

JAMIE: No, everyone's got to work, but I don't think it should be the only thing in life. I reckon there's too much pressure on people to work these days.

SOPHIE: Oh that's rubbish! I wouldn't say I've got too much work to do, at least not normally. There are some days I reckon I'm overworked, like when we've got a history essay to do, or exams to swot for; but normally I don't do too much. And generally speaking, people are working shorter hours these days than ever before, aren't they?.

NAOMI: I think it's normal to work hard, though I know I don't always! But if you want to get anywhere in life, you've got to make an effort! You won't get a good job unless you work well, and I don't think you deserve to either!

JAMIE: No. But I still don't want to spend all my life working. I'd like to have time to enjoy myself too.

MARK: But why can't you enjoy yourself and work at the same time?
 COLIN: 'Cos work's basically something different from enjoying yourself!
 MARK: Not necessarily.
 JAMIE: I think it depends on the sort of work you do, doesn't it? I mean it can't be much fun sitting in a factory doing the same old boring job, day in, day out, like some people do; but other jobs can be quite exciting. Like being a pilot or something like that.
 MARK: Yeah, up to a point, but not always. I mean, my Dad's been working in the same office since before I was born, and he's really at home there. He does the same thing all the time, but he's quite happy with it.
 SOPHIE: O.K, why not? I think you can enjoy anything, if you set your mind to it!
 MARK: Yeah, I think it's largely down to attitude. As long as you go round thinking 'this is a real pain' just 'cos it happens to be work, you'll never get anywhere!
 Balloon seller
 NAOMI: Of course! And as far as I'm concerned, I'm quite willing to work hard, if it means earning more, or getting a better job. After all, people who work hard should get more money and better jobs, shouldn't they?
 COLIN: Maybe, but often they don't, do they?
 NAOMI: Often they do though!
 COLIN: But look at the people in badly-paid jobs: they have to work overtime often, just to make ends meet. Sometimes they don't even get that. I mean, take my brother for instance, he worked all through the summer hols last year selling balloons in the High street. He put in absolutely hours, but he only made about £200 a week in the end.
 NAOMI: That sounds like exploitation to me!
 JAMIE: Yeah!
 SOPHIE: O.K., some people are exploited, yeah, and that shouldn't be allowed... but let's face it, generally speaking the harder you work, the better rewards you get...
 COLIN: Not selling balloons, or waitressing.
 SOPHIE: Well in most jobs, anyway!
 COLIN: Only up to a point! Look, if you're a labourer, you'll never get as much as a doctor, will you? However hard you work!
 SOPHIE: I don't know. Look at the blokes building sky-scrapers. They earn tons, don't they!
 COLIN: Well why shouldn't they?
 SOPHIE: I didn't say they shouldn't, did I? They work really hard for it. And it's dangerous. I reckon they deserve it!
 COLIN: But what about shop assistants and people like that? They often work hard too, don't they?
 NAOMI: Yes, but maybe if they'd worked harder at school, they wouldn't be shop assistants now!
 COLIN: But someone's got to be shop assistants, haven't they? After all, look at it! Even if everyone slaved their guts out at school, and we all went to university, we'd still need shop assistants and dustmen and people like that.
 NAOMI: Yes, but...
 COLIN: But what?

<http://linguapress.com/intermediate/talk-about-work.htm>

Exercise 2. Select the correct alternative that best matches the following expressions used in the dialogue: try to be logical

do a stroke: be ill, be comfortable, work hard.

on the dole: without work, sitting down, on the road.

that's rubbish: that's true, that's not true, that's exciting.

up to a point: that's best, possibly, not at all.

to set your mind to it: to stop thinking about it, to not be interested in it, to make a determined effort.

to make ends meet: to finish the job, to earn enough for their needs, to succeed.

let's face it : on the contrary, let's talk, in reality

as long as: if, until, because

blokes: machines, people, firms

slaved their guts out: did nothing, worked very hard, walked out of.

Exercise 3. Learn the words.

Talking about where you work

Office jobs

Many people work in an office. You can say you're an "office worker", or give the title of your job: a receptionist, an accountant, etc.

Outdoor jobs

There are also outdoor jobs. A farmer grows food, or looks after animals. A builder builds houses, and a postman delivers letters to your house.

Other places you can work

I work...

... in a factory

... in a school

... in a hospital

... in an office block (a building where there are only offices)

... on a farm

... on a building site (where you are building houses or office blocks)

... from home ("I work from home" = you have an office in your house)

Remember: when you say your job, use 'a' or 'an'.

"He's **a** barman."

"He's **an** actor."

You can also say "I work **as a** doctor / **as an** actor etc".

Talking about the type of job

If you don't know the title of your job, you can talk about your industry or type of job.

For example, "I work in ... (industry / type of job)

Some typical industries:

publishing (creating books)

education (teaching)

construction (building houses)

engineering (wide range, from building bridges to electronics)

manufacturing (making things)

banking (working in a bank)

finance (money, investments)

law

retail (shops, etc)

healthcare (doctors, etc)

leisure (sports centres, etc)

For example:

Sonia works in finance.

He works in publishing.

Some typical types of job

marketing

sales

IT

logistics

HR

management

consultancy

For example:

I'd like to work in IT.

His dream is to work in management.

Talking about the relationships at work

"I work for ... (a person)."

"My boss / manager is ..."

The people you work with are your colleagues (or "co-workers").

"We work in the ... department."

Your employer is the person (or company) who gave you the job. The person or people who work for the employer are the employees. (The word stress is on the final syllable: em – ploy – ee.)

You can work in a team (with other people) or on your own.

"I work on my own in a small office."

Talking about how you work

full-time (for example, 5 days a week, from 9 to 5)

part-time (for example, 2 days a week, or mornings / afternoons only)

flexi-time (for example, from 10 – 6)

in shifts (for example, only the morning, afternoon, evening or night)

Talking about your responsibilities at work

I look after the paperwork / the logistics

I take care of patients / animals / the marketing

I am responsible for sales / processing payments

I have to be ... (+ adjective)

... patient

... hard-working

... good with people

... flexible

I have to have ... (+ noun)

... good attention to detail

... good communication skills

I have to be ... (+ type of person)

... a team-worker

... a leader

... a problem-solver

<http://www.english-at-home.com/vocabulary-jobs-work/>

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions:

1. Do children usually choose a profession on their own?
2. Do parents help their children choose a profession?
3. Do parents insist on their choice of a certain profession? Why? Why not?
4. Do children ask for parents` advice when they choose a profession?
5. Do children in most cases follow their parents` advice? Why? Why not?
6. How would you act if you were a parent?
7. Who and what can influence your choice of career / profession?
8. What kind of knowledge, skills or qualifications does the job you have chosen need?
9. What work do you do?
10. What do you enjoy most about your work?
11. What are your main duties?
12. Is there any other work you would like to do in the future?
13. Are you workaholic?
14. Do you sometimes work overtime or at weekends?
15. What person would you call a workaholic?
16. Can a person achieve success if he / she doesn`t work hard?

Exercise 5. Read the text and translate it. Can you guess the last line of the story?

The Businessman

Mr Kane was a tough but successful businessman. Ten years ago, he started a small business. One day his son, Peter, came to him and said that he wanted to be a businessman like his father. Mr Kane told him that you had to be tough to succeed in business. He wanted Peter to go to university and become a lawyer, a teacher, or a doctor. However, his son was stubborn and refused. He only wanted to be a businessman and urged his father to help him. "Please, Dad. Teach me how to be a successful businessman." Reluctantly, Mr Kane agreed to his son`s request.

"Okay, Peter. First of all I want you to walk down to the wall at the bottom of the garden." Peter looked at his father and said, "But what has that got to do with business, dad?"

"Don`t ask questions. Trust me and do what I say," he replied. Peter was puzzled but I he walked to the wall. His father continued,

"Now climb up the ladder and stand on top of the wall."

Again Peter protested,

"But I don`t see how this will help me to be a businessman."

"Don`t ask questions. Trust me and do what I say," Mr Kane said.

Peter climbed up the ladder and stood on top of the wall. It was six metres high and Peter felt his legs begin to shake.

"Now. Jump down into the garden," his father said.

"But I can`t. I`ll injure myself," Peter protested.

"Do you want to become a successful businessman or not?"

"Yes, of course," Peter cried.

"Then trust me. I know what I am doing. Jump!"

Peter jumped into the garden and broke both his legs. As he screamed in pain his father came over to him and said, _____

Exercise 6. Answer the following questions.

1. What qualities should a person possess to be successful in business?
2. What can make business successful?
3. What principles should a businessman follow in running business?
4. Should business partners trust each other? What can distrust lead to?
5. Do companies prefer to employ male or female workers?
6. What are advantages of hiring female employees?

7. What are advantages of hiring male employees?
8. What are disadvantages of hiring female employees?
9. What are disadvantages of hiring male employees?

Exercise 7. Read the text and translate it. Can you guess the last line of this story?

The New Lawyer

Matthews and Sons were a firm of lawyers in London. They were a very old and much respected company. They had been established by Benjamin Matthews in 1770. They were also a fairly large company. Sixty lawyers worked there. However, all of these lawyers were men. No woman had ever worked for the company. In today's world this situation was embarrassing.

At a meeting one day, Sir Reginald Matthews, the head of the firm, said that they would have to employ a female lawyer. The lawyers agreed and after a long series of interviews Jenny Thatcher was chosen. Jenny was a hard-working, assertive woman who got things done efficiently and quickly. She soon established a reputation for good service. This pleased Sir Reginald.

As long as anybody could remember, the weekly meetings of the lawyers had been quiet and peaceful. At these meetings important policy decisions were made. However, none of the lawyers had ever dared to question or argue with the decisions taken by Sir Reginald Matthews.

A few months after her arrival at the company Jenny Thatcher began to disagree with some of Sir Reginald's decisions. The situation gradually got worse. After a few months they argued at every meeting. After six months they had stopped talking politely to each other. They simply shouted at each other. Meetings were now battles. At one meeting Sir Reginald got very angry with Jenny when she said that he was not able to run the company. She said that he should retire and hand it over to somebody younger. Sir Reginald looked Jenny in the eye and said, _____.

Exercise 8. Are you ready for i-exam?

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

Nanotechnology

1. Nanotechnology is the study of the controlling of matter on an atomic and molecular scale. Generally nanotechnology deals with structures of the size 100 nanometers or smaller in at least one dimension, and involves developing materials or devices within that size. Nanotechnology is very diverse, ranging from extensions of conventional device physics to completely new approaches based upon molecular self-assembly, from developing new materials with dimensions on the nanoscale to investigating whether we can directly control; matter on the atomic scale.

2. Molecular nanotechnology describes engineered nanosystems operating on the molecular scale. Molecular nanotechnology is especially associated with the molecular assembler, a machine that can produce a desired structure or device atom-by-atom using the principles of mechanosynthesis.

3. In general it is very difficult to assemble devices on the atomic scale, as all one has to position atom are other atoms of comparable size and stickiness. Another view, put forth by Carlo Montemagmo, is that future nanosystems will be hybrids of silicon technology and biological molecular machines. Yet another view, put forward by the late Richard Smalley, is that mechanosynthesis is impossible due to the difficulties in mechanically manipulating individual molecules.

4. There has been much debate on the future implications of nanotechnology. Nanotechnology has the potential to create many new materials and devices with a vast range of applications, such as in medicine, electronics and energy production.

On the other hand, nanotechnology raises many of the same issues as with any introduction of new technology, including concerns about the toxicity and environmental impact of nanomaterials, and their potential effects on global economics, as well as speculations about various doomsday scenarios.

8.1. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует содержанию текста:

The future implications of nanotechnologies are uncertain.

The future nanosystems will be hybrids of silicon technology and biological molecular machines.

Nanotechnology deals with theoretical study of particles on an atomic and molecular scale.

People are sure of effectiveness of nanotechnology.

8.2. Какое утверждение не соответствует содержанию текста.

Nanotechnology researches how to control matter on an atomic and molecular scale.

Nanotechnology has the possibility of designing new materials to be applied in different fields.

Molecular nanotechnology is based on the principle of mechanosynthesis.

Nanotechnology studies not only structure of the size 100 nanometers and smaller.

8.3. What problem do scientists dealing with molecular nanotechnology face?

Nanotechnology deals with developing new materials with dimensions on the nanoscale.

Some people consider it's impossible to mechanically manipulate individual molecules.

It is very difficult to assemble devices on the atomic scale.

Nanotechnology has no definite future.

8.4. В какой части текста содержится ответ на данный вопрос?

How is it possible to produce a desired structure or device on an atomic scale?

2, 3, 4, 1

Nanotechnology studies the possibility of monitoring matter on the atomic scale.

1, 2, 3, 4

8.5. Определите идею текста

Nanotechnology challenges many problems because it is quite a new study.

Nanotechnology has doubtful future implications.

Now it is possible to produce a desired structure or device on an atomic scale.

Nanotechnology is a very diverse study.

Exercise 9. Answer the following questions.

- How much money does a secretary get paid per week?
- Is it common for people from your country to have one job for life?
- Which of the classes mentioned above are you giving the highest priority? Why? If not, why?
- Which do you think most people prefer, indoor or outdoor jobs?
- What influenced your choice of job? (Why did you choose your job?)
- How much do you think a doctor should be paid a month?
- Can you talk about what a typical day at your current job is like?
- When you were a child, what job did you want to have when you grew up?
- What's your brother's occupation?
- Would you consider yourself to be an ambitious person at work?

- Would you like a job in which you traveled a lot?
- Are there women bosses in your country?
- Does your job pay a good salary?
- Do you work on Sundays?
- Can you describe some of the people that you work with?
- What do you think you will do after you retire?
- What kind of volunteer work have you done?
- Do you think your company is well run?
- Where would you like to work? Why?
- How much would you like to earn?
- Do you like your boss? Why or why not?
- Is it common for men and women to have the same jobs in your country?
- Have you ever taken any courses that specifically help you with the job you are doing now?

- How did you get it?
- Do you like your job? Why or why not?
- What are some common jobs for women in your country?
- What kind of work do you do?
- Which are the least demanding jobs?
- What are the qualities a good boss should have?
- What plans have you made for your retirement?
- What other fields or work will that job make you qualified for?
- Where have you worked?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages to your job?
- If money weren't a problem for you, which job would you prefer to have?
- What are some questions that are frequently asked in a job interview?
- What is the difference between work and a job?
- Where do you work? Did you like it? Is it too competitive?
- Do you think it is more important to make a lot of money or to enjoy your job?
- What jobs in your country are considered to be good jobs? Why?
- Have you ever been promoted?
- What is the name of your job?
- What are some jobs that children do?
- Would you rather work inside or outside?
- What job do you want to have in five years' time?
- Do you have a job?
- Did you need any special training to get your job?
- What are the pros and cons of being a manager?
- Who would you hire a employee with a lot of experience or an employee with a lot of education?
- What are the work details of that job; what will be your duties at that job?
- How have working conditions changed in recent years?
- Which do you think are some of the more demanding jobs?
- What is a fair wage for the skills you have?
- How does money affect your decisions?
- Do you have to work overtime?
- Is it the same time every day?
- What time do you get home from work?
- Can women do this job or is it better for a man to be an undertaker?
- What are some jobs that you think would be fun?
- At what age would you like to retire?
- Are there any jobs which can only be done by one gender?
- How old were you when you got your first job?
- If so, do you get paid more for overtime work?
- How long and where was the training?
- Can you describe your current job?
- What was your first job?
- Name three occupations that you could never do?
- What are the names of some of the people with that job?
- What are some jobs that you think would be boring?
- How long have you been working at your present job?
- Do you think women and men should be paid the same for the same job?
- Which job are more popular than others, and why?
- How long do you plan to keep it for?
- Does your mother work outside of the house?
- At what age do people usually retire in your country?
- What does your father do? (What does your father do for a living?)
- What kind of work do you want to do in the future?
- Would you consider the military as a career choice? Why or why not?
- Is it easy to find a job in Canada? How about in your country?
- How much money do you need to make to fulfill you dreams and desires?
- Can you improve on the way things are now being done in the field you choose?
- How much money do you make? (Maybe this is not a good question to ask.)
- Which jobs do you think are the most prestigious?
- Do you like your job?
- Do you think it would be possible for you to get this job?
- What job(s) do you wish to have in the future?

- What time do you start and finish work? If so, how often?
- Would you like to work in an office? Why or why not?
- Is it a job mainly for men, or for women?
- What job would you most like to do?
- Did you get a large pay raise at that time?
- What are you trying to do in order to find a job that you really like?
- Which college courses are required for you dream job?
- Is your job competitive?
- How many hours a week do you work?
- Why did you choose this employment?
- Did you have to go to university to get it?
- Do you think women are good bosses?
- Would you like to do the same job for the rest of your life?
- What about promotions?
- How much experience do you have?
- Which jobs are over-paid?
- When was the last time you were promoted?
- What is the job of an undertaker?
- How long do you plan to continue working where you are?
- How do your wants and desires affect your career options and goals?
- Would you rather be a doctor or a banker?
- Which college courses are needed for you to be the very best in your field?
- Do you have to attend a lot of meetings for your job?
- What do you wish to physically gain; what kind of things would you like to buy with your money?
- Why did you leave your last job - did you resign or were you sacked?
- What job would you most like to have, if social/cultural boundaries did not apply? (How different are they?)
- What do you do? • Do you have a part-time job? If so, what do you do?
- What three adjectives would describe yourself as a worker?
- What type of special training did you need?
- Would you be upset if your boss was a woman?
- Have you ever worked on a farm?
- What do you like most about that job?
- Is it an indoor, or outdoor job?
- When you were a child, what did you want to be when you grew up?

- What should you not do during a job interview?
- Would you like a job that required you to sit at a computer all day?
- Have you ever worked?
- What would be your dream job?
- Do you have to do a lot of paperwork?
- How many times have you been promoted?
- Do you see any unfair labour practices in your country's workforce?
- What degrees do you have?
- Where do you work and what is your current job? If so, what are they?
- Do you work on weekends?
- How do you like your work?
- Who is the breadwinner (provider) in your family?
- Have you ever worked in this field?
- How much money do you think you need to retire with your lifestyle?
- What's your job?
- How well do you get along with your boss?
- Do you think that the place where you work is well run?
- Do you personally know any one with that job?
- Would you like to have a management position?
- What do you hope to spiritually gain from that job?
- Does your mother work?
- What are some common occupations in your country?
- Do you think people over 65 should be made to retire?
- How about a secretary?
- How is your relationship with your co-workers?
- How many years of schooling would you prefer to have?
- Would you like to go back on this farm job?
- What are some jobs that some people think only one gender can do, but can be done by either gender?
- Do you think that working conditions have improved? If so, in what ways?
- Do you ever work overtime?
- Do you think it's acceptable for women to be in the military? Why/why not?
- If you had to choose between a satisfying job and a well-paid one, which would you choose?

- What other courses do you need to take so you can pursue your hobbies and personal interests?
- Would you describe yourself as a workaholic?
- Why would I choose you instead of the 50 others wanting this position?
- Why do you find your job interesting?
- At what age do people usually begin to work in your country?
- What does your mother do?
- What are you responsible for?
- Do women usually work after they get married in your country?
- Do you know someone who has worked as an undertaker?
- How many days a week do you work?
- What do you think would be the most interesting job? The most boring?
- What steps are required from you to become a/an...?

- Do you have an after-school job?
- So, how long before you become a/an...; at what ages will you both start and finish this/each job/career?
- What do you think is the best job? What do you think is the worst?
- What are some common jobs for men in your country?
- Which job would you never do?
- What's one job you wouldn't like to do? Why not?
- When do plan to retire?
- Is it a popular job?
- Which jobs are badly paid?
- If you could own your own business, what would it be?
- Which job are you best at?
- Who among the people you know has the most interesting job? What is it?

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem129.html>

Topic 13. HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Today healthy lifestyle is becoming more and more popular both with the old and the young. People have become more health-conscious. They say that the greatest wealth is health. And it's so true. The healthier we are, the better we feel. The better we feel, the longer we live.

A healthy diet is an essential part of staying healthy. We know that we should not stuff ourselves with fast food, sweets, sausages, pastry and fat food. Due to medical research, this type of food shortens our life, it leads to obesity, heart and blood vessels diseases, diabetes, gastric problems and lots of other serious ailments. To prevent all these problems we should enjoy well-balanced home-made meals with a lot of organic fruits, vegetables, dairy products, grains and seafood. We are what we eat.

Keeping fit and going in for sports is also important for our health. Lack of exercise in our life is a serious problem. In big cities people spend hours sitting in front of computers, TV-sets and other gadgets. We walk less because we mainly use cars and public transport. We certainly don't have to be professional sportsmen, but we should visit fitness clubs, go jogging, walk much, swim, go cycling or roller-skating or just dance. Doctors say that regular moderate physical activity is necessary for our body because it protects us from strokes and heart diseases, flue and obesity.

We must understand the harm of bad habits for our health. Smoking, drinking or taking drugs mean serious illnesses and even death from lung cancer or liver diseases, for instance. Cigarettes kill about 3 million heavy-smokers every year. Drug addicts die very young. So I think there is no place for bad habits in a healthy way of life.

Taking a proper rest and getting enough sleep, from 8 to 10 hours daily, are also great healthy habits. Sleep is the food for our brain and the rest for our muscles. Moreover we should avoid getting nervous or worried for no reason.

Healthy way of life concerns our body, mind and soul. Healthy people live longer, they are more successful and they enjoy their life. I believe that it's not difficult at all to follow these simple rules, and they are worth it.

<http://s-english.ru/topics/healthy-lifestyle>

Exercise 1. Chose the words from the topical vocabulary to match the definitions:

- the state of being fit;
- characterized by or requiring a sitting position;
- a chemical substance, esp. a narcotic, taken for the pleasant effects it produces;
- more than normal, necessary, or permitted; surplus;
- a chemical used for killing pests, esp. insects and rodents;
- to use incorrectly or improperly; misuse;
- weighing more than is usual, allowed, or healthy

Exercise 2. Give the synonyms to the following words:

plump	patience, strength
to avoid	important
training, exercise	to become older
to enclose, to hold	

Exercise 3. Use the words from the topical vocabulary to fill in the gaps.

1. The excessive ... of sugar leads to problems of
2. Organic ... include carbohydrates, fats, proteins (or their building blocks, amino acids), and vitamins.
3. Cigarettes are highly
4. Foods such as sugar and bread contain that provide you with energy.
5. Genetically ... contains ingredients made from genetically modified plants or animals.

Exercise 4. Read the text and translate it.

Healthy Lifestyle

It is widely known that life expectancy is increasing. But the reason why the average figures are higher than they used to be, say, hundred years ago is not that all people live longer than before. One reason is that, due to medical research, many illnesses were eliminated; the second one is that fewer people die in wars. Generally, the life of modern man is endangered by many factors. One is the increasing pollution of the environment by industry and transport; another one is sedentary lifestyle of people living in cities and towns, that is, the majority of the population of the planet. The third one is the quality of food we eat and water we drink which results in a lot of diseases. The fourth one is that living in big cities leads to epidemics, and even pandemics of many catchy illnesses. Unhealthy life results in the fact that many people are overweight.

The only possible way of preserving your health is, therefore, healthy way of life which includes keeping fit, balanced meals, and giving up unhealthy habits like smoking, drinking alcohol, and, of course, drugs.

Physical fitness is a general state of good physical health. For anyone who really wants to be healthy, fitness has become an integral part of their lives. The fitness boom resulted in a rise in the number of people participating in sports and sports activities. It is a well-known fact that even moderate physical activity can protect you from heart diseases and strokes, obesity and influenza. There are many ways of keeping fit. Firstly, you could visit health and fitness clubs. A lot of health and fitness clubs, public leisure centres, indoor water parks are very popular among people of all ages. Secondly, regular exercise is necessary. People of different ages can choose or design exercises that will fit them. Some people do aerobics or yoga; others prefer weight training in a gym. Many people prefer walking or jogging which are the cheapest and most accessible sports. Doing some sport on a regular basis is the best way of keeping fit. In Belarus a number of sports activities are popular among the old and the young: football, swimming, cycling, skiing, skating, fishing, hunting, roller-skating, etc. City marathons have become sporting events reported on the radio, television and in the press.

A healthy diet is an important part of staying healthy, too. This diet contains reduced amounts of cholesterol, fat, sugar and salt. It helps to protect our body from a wide range of diseases; the most dangerous are heart diseases, liver diseases, and cancer.

To stay healthy one must, of course, abstain from smoking. Everybody knows smoking is hazardous for your health and can lead to fatal diseases like cancer. Smoking should undoubtedly be banned in all public places.

Exercise 5. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and expressions:

средняя продолжительность жизни; согласно медицинским исследованиям; подвергаться опасности; малоподвижный образ жизни; сбалансированное питание; бросать вредные привычки; воздерживаться от курения; опасный для здоровья; смертельная болезнь; быть запрещенным.

Exercise 6. Complete the sentences:

1. It is widely known that life expectancy is....
2. The life of modern man is endangered by...
3. Unhealthy life results in the fact that...
4. The only possible way of preserving your health is...
5. Doing some sport on a regular basis is the best way of....
6. To stay healthy one must...

Exercise 7. Answer the questions:

1. What can you tell about the life expectancy?
2. What is the life of modern man endangered by?
3. What is the best way of keeping fit?
4. What is physical fitness?
5. What can people do to keep fit?
6. Is a healthy diet an important part of staying healthy?

Exercise 8. Read the text and translate it.

Tips For Being Healthy

Health is very important in life of every person. It depends on our lifestyle, products we eat and habits we have. Health is much more precious than money, gold or some other stuff. So what things allow us to preserve a high level of health?!

Health and nutritious food. Food is a key element of our good health. Eating healthy, nutritious and vitamin-rich products can improve your health. Fruit and vegetables are natural resources of vitamins A, B, C and E and other useful substances. Bread, dairy products, nuts and low-fat meat give you a large amount of energy and nutritious elements.

Bad habits. A person with bad habits risks to get a lot of illnesses. Smoking cigarettes shortens your life and can cause cancer. Drinking alcohol ruins your organism, destroys your nervous system and leads to liver malfunction. Taking drugs causes addiction and a large number of such illnesses as cancer, AIDS and tuberculosis. If you want to live a long and healthy life you should give up all your bad habits.

An active life with lots of physical exercises. Doing simple exercises every day can increase your health level and improve your immune system. Physical training strengthens your organism and allows effective fighting with illnesses. So if you are active, breathe fresh air and don't stay too much time indoors you will not have problems with your health.

Good and healthy sleep. Sleep is one of the main factors that influences our health. Every person needs to sleep about 8 hours to stay active during weekdays. Bad sleep can decrease your mental and physical abilities, and become a reason for illnesses and stress.

Positive thinking: A lot of people do not consider their emotions as a health factor. Being an optimist allows you to live more happily and easily cope with difficulties and problems. Positive emotions, smiling and laughing prolong your life and let you avoid stress.

At the end I'd like to conclude that without health our life is miserable. People should be more careful of their health. If your health is great you will easily achieve everything you want.

Exercise 9. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and expressions:

сохранять здоровье; питательная пища; продукты, богатые витаминами; полезные вещества; вредные привычки; разрушать нервную систему; приводить к дисфункции печени; здоровый сон; позитивное мышление.

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences.

1. Our health depends on
2. Health is much more precious than ...
3. Eating,, products can improve your health.
4. Fruit and vegetables are natural resources of....
5. Drinking alcohol ruins ..., destroys ... and leads to
6. Bad sleep can decrease ...
7. Being an optimist allows you ...

Exercise 11. Answer the questions:

1. What does our health depend on?
2. What are the main components of healthy well-being?
3. Do you agree that food is a key element of our good health? Why?
4. How can bad habits influence our life and health?
5. Are physical exercises and healthy sleep important for our health?
6. Do you consider your emotions as a health factor?

Exercise 12. Read the text and translate it.

HEALTHY LIVING

1. What is a HEALTHY LIFESTYLE?

A way of living that **LOWERS THE RISK** of being seriously ill or dying early. Not all illness and disease is preventable; however a large proportion of deaths, particularly those from coronary heart disease and lung cancer, can be avoided. Scientific studies have identified certain types of behaviour that contribute to serious illness and early death. This booklet aims at helping you to change your behaviour and **IMPROVE YOUR HEALTH** so that you and your family live healthier, longer lives.

2. What is a HEALTHY LIFESTYLE?

A way of living that **HELPS YOU ENJOY** more aspects of your life. Health is not just about avoiding a disease or illness. It is about physical, mental and social well-being too. This booklet aims at helping you decide to make healthier choices in your lifestyle which will give you more opportunity to **ENJOY MORE ASPECTS OF YOUR LIFE FOR LONGER**.

3. What is a HEALTHY LIFESTYLE?

A way of living that **HELPS YOUR WHOLE FAMILY**. When you adopt a healthy lifestyle you provide a more positive role model for other people in your family, particularly children. You will also create a better environment for them to grow up in. By helping them to follow a healthier lifestyle you will be contributing to their wellbeing and enjoyment of life now and in the future.

<http://www.kznhealth.gov.za/healthyliving.pdf>

Exercise 13. Read the text and translate it. Can you guess the last line of this story?

The Health Lecture

The Ministry of Health in Great Britain was much disturbed by a series of reports which indicated that the health of the nation was deteriorating. The statistics from a small village just to the north of Glasgow in Scotland, whose inhabitants had the shortest life expectancy in Europe, were particularly worrying. The Minister of Health introduced a hard-hitting approach to the problem, dispensing with the softly-softly approach that had been relatively ineffectual in previous national health campaigns. He sent medical specialists round the schools and public halls of the country to talk to the people directly. The village to the north of Glasgow was seen as the most appropriate place to launch the campaign.

On the day of the meeting the village hall was packed. The men seemed to be in a celebratory mood and passed bottles of whisky to each other. The children stuffed their faces with chocolate and cakes. It was difficult to see the platform clearly as the air was thick with tobacco smoke. Dr. Feelgood, the country's leading medical expert, entered and screwed up his face as the acrid fumes reached his nostrils. On a large screen above the platform he projected a photograph of a group of healthy-looking Japanese fishermen and added that they subsisted on a staple diet of fish and vegetables. He then showed a photograph of a group of very obese and unhealthy-looking Japanese and explained that these Japanese had adopted western diets and consumed a lot of cakes and chocolate. Dr. Feelgood said rhetorically, "And what does this prove to us, ladies and gentlemen?" After a few seconds of silence he added, "If you eat a lot of sugar, your health will suffer."

Dr. Feelgood turned to smoking. For dramatic effect he took out a glass container with a pink organ preserved in formaldehyde and placed it in front of him. "This is a human lung. It is the lung of a non-smoker." He then took out another glass container with a blackened object inside. "This is the lung of a smoker, reduced in size, coated with tar, and riddled with cancer. The owner died at thirty-five."

"And what does this prove to us, ladies and gentlemen?" After a few seconds of silence he added, "If you smoke, your life will be shorter."

Dr. Feelgood then turned to drink and alcoholic abuse. He filled a large glass with whisky. He produced a large earthworm from his pocket and dropped it into the whisky. The worm wriggled about for a few minutes then fell to the bottom of the glass and lay still. Dr. Feelgood said rhetorically, "And what does this prove to us, ladies and gentlemen?" Before he could continue a voice from the back of the hall said, _____.

Exercise 14. Answer the following questions.

1. How conscious are you about your health? 2. What things might damage your health? 3. Do you feel you should give up something to protect your health? 4. What do you do to stay healthy? 5. Do you ever read articles or watch TV programmes about health? 6. Do you usually take medicine when you are sick? 7. Do you usually go to a doctor when you get a cold? 8. How often do you have a health check? 9. What are your experiences of hospitals? 10. Have you ever been to a hospital in another country? 11. How could hospitals be made better places to visit and stay in? 12. Which is better: private or public health care? 13. What do you think about alternative medicine? 14. Who is more responsible for your health: you or the government? 15. Is the health care in your country getting better or worse? 16. What are the health care problems in your country? 17. Are people today healthier or unhealthier than 50 years ago? 18. What health problems can the mankind face in the future?

Exercise 15. Answer the following questions.

1. Is smoking a good or a bad habit?
2. What is passive smoking? Whose health is damaged more: the one of an active or a passive smoker?
3. Is the attitude to smokers democratic in your country?
4. Say in which places you may / may not smoke?

5. Do you think people should be allowed to smoke wherever they like?
6. What habits would you like to form and which one would you give up?
7. Do you agree with the statement "Smokers have rights too"?
8. Should there be restrictions on the advertising of cigarettes?
9. What is a healthy lifestyle?
 - a. How do people try to keep fit?
 - b. What can prolong a person's life?

Exercise 16. Read the text and translate it.

From "Three Men in a Boat" by Jerome K. Jerome

I remember going to the British Museum one day to read up the treatment for some slight ailment. I got down the book and read all I came to read; and then, in an unthinking moment, I idly turned the leaves and began to study diseases, generally. I forgot which was the first, and before I had glanced half down the list of "premonitory symptoms", I was sure that I had got it.

I sat for a while frozen with horror; and then in despair I again turned over the pages. I came to typhoid fever — read the symptoms — discovered that I had typhoid fever— began to get interested in my case, and so started alphabetically.

Cholera I had, with severe complications; and diphtheria I seemed to have been bom with. I looked through the twenty-six letters, and the only disease I had not got was housemaid's knee.

I sat and thought what an interesting case I must be from a medical point of view. Students would have no need to "walk the hospitals" if they had me. I was a hospital in myself. All they need do would be to walk round me, and, after that, take their diploma.

Then I wondered how long I had to live. I tried to examine myself. I felt my pulse. I could not at first feel any pulse at all. Then, all of a sudden, it seemed to start off. I pulled out my watch and timed it. I made it a hundred and forty-seven to the minute. I tried to feel my heart. I could not feel my heart. It had stopped beating. I patted myself all over my front, from what I call my waist up to my head but I could not feel or hear anything. I tried to look at my tongue. I stuck it out as far as ever it would go, and I shut one eye and tried to examine it with the other. I could only see the tip, but I felt more certain than before that I had scarlet fever.

I had walked into the reading-room a happy, healthy man. I crawled out a miserable wreck.

I went to my medical man. He is an old chum of mine, and feels my pulse, and looks at my tongue, and talks about the weather, all for nothing, when I fancy I'm ill. So I went straight up and saw him, and he said:

"Well, what's the matter with you?"

I said:

"I will not take up your time, dear boy, with telling you what is the matter with me. Life is short and you might pass away before I had finished. But I will tell you what is *not* the matter with me. Everything else, however, I *have* got."

And I told him how I came to discover it all,

Then he opened me and looked down me, and took hold of my wrist, and then he hit me over the chest when I wasn't expecting it — a cowardly thing to do, I call it After that, he sat down and wrote out a prescription, and folded it up and gave it me, and I put it in my pocket and went out.

I did not open it, I took it to the nearest chemist's, and handed it in. The man read it, and then handed it back. He said he didn't keep it.

I said:

"You are a chemist?"

He said:

"I am a chemist. If I was a co-operative stores and family hotel combined, I might be able to oblige you."

I read the prescription. It ran:

"1 lb.[16] beefsteak, with

1 pt.[17] bitter beer

every six hours.

1 ten-mile walk every morning.

1 bed at 11 sharp every night.

And don't stuff up your head with things you don't understand."

I followed the directions with the happy result that my life was preserved and is still going on.

http://studopedia.ru/15_58162_TEXT-A-A-VICTIM-TO-ONE-HUNDRED-AND-SEVEN-FATAL-MALADIES.html

Topic 14. PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Means of transport

In the UK, there are different types of **public transport**:

Buses and **coaches** (a bus travels in towns and cities, with people getting on and off at bus stops, while coaches travel further, often from city to city and people travel the entire distance).

Pronunciation tip: "bus" is pronounced /buhs/ and "busses" is pronounced /buhsis/ (not /boosis/).

The **underground** (or tube) in London

Trains (often "intercity")

Trams (in some places) – a sort of bus run on electricity

Taxis (for example the famous black cabs in London)

Ferries (boats that cross water such as rivers and seas)

There's also private transport such as cars, bikes, motorbikes and scooters.

In addition, **lorries** (**truck** in American English) transport goods, and **vans** (large cars) are used by small businesses to transport goods, or work equipment such as ladders or tools.

Verbs

You **get on** and **get off** a bus, train, plane, bike, boat, etc. This is because you need to take a step **up** to get on the means of transport.

You **get in** and **get out of** a car, or taxi.

You can **travel** or **go by** bike, train, car, tube. But you **travel on** or **go on** foot (=walk).

You can **drive** a car, taxi or train.

You **ride** a bike, motorbike or horse.

You **fly** a plane.

Common error

Don't say "I take my car to work". Say "I drive to work" or "I go to work by car" or "I travel to work by car".

Other words to describe transport and travel

a journey = the trip between the start and end.

"My journey to work / school takes twenty minutes."

a commute (to commute) = the journey to work

"He commutes to work by train and tube."

"His commute takes him half an hour."

bus route = the journey the bus does

"The bus route follows London Road as far as the cinema, then turns left."

a bus lane = special part of the road only for buses

"Don't drive in the bus lane!"

traffic jam = when there are too many cars, buses etc and everything goes slowly – or stops.

"I'm in a traffic jam – I'll be late for work."

a bus stop = where the bus stops for people to get on or get off (also tram stop)

a railway station = where you get on or off a train (also tube station)

a single or **a return** (ticket) = a bus, train or air ticket to go only (single) or to go and come back (return)

a one-day return (for the train) = when you go and come back the same day

a travel card = a card where you can make multiple journeys in one day, for example on the London tube

a **season ticket** = a train ticket where you can go by train every day for a month, or a year

<http://www.english-at-home.com/transport-vocabulary/>

Exercise 1. Match the words with the definitions.

plane taxi ship train bus bike motorbike car lorry

1. A large, heavy vehicle with wheels. It is used for moving goods.
2. This mode of transport has two wheels and no engine. We power it using our feet.
3. A fast mode of transport with two wheels. It is powered by an engine.
4. A vehicle with four wheels. It can normally carry five people.
5. A large machine that runs along a railway line. It can carry many people.
6. A very large boat for moving people or goods across the sea.
7. A car with a driver. You pay them to take you where you want to go.
8. A machine that can fly in the sky. It can carry many people.
9. A large vehicle with wheels. It has lots of seats. It can carry many people around a city.
10. A small mode of transport to go across water.

<http://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/grammar-vocabulary/vocabulary-exercises/transport>

Exercise 2. Read the text about transport in the UK and put the paragraph headings in the correct places. Then discuss the questions below:

• International commuting • Commuting options • A lifestyle thing • Staying at home • The greener option

Planes, trains and... tuk-tuks

With conventional modes of transport becoming less appealing, commuters are finding alternative methods of getting to work.

1) Roads in the UK are becoming increasingly crowded which means more traffic jams and longer journeys for those who travel to work by car. Public transport is seen to be expensive and unreliable, and is often not available, particularly to people living in rural areas. Although more people cycle to work now, many think cycling is dangerous on our busy roads.

2) That's why some people are prepared to take drastic action to avoid the nightmare of conventional commuting. Cheap flights have enabled people to commute from places as far-flung as Barcelona, Marrakech and even Tallinn. A recent report (Future Forum) suggests that by 2016, 1.5 million people will be working in the UK but living overseas.

3) Flexible working hours and advances in technology have also helped to make this possible. Ellie Portland, 24, who works for a television production company in London, uses budget airlines to commute to work from her home in Barcelona. It is not feasible to commute daily, so she travels to the UK once a week and stays for a few days with friends or family in London. And for the rest of the week she is able to work from her 'virtual office' at home in Spain. There are added benefits, as Ellie explains, 'I have a better quality of life in Barcelona and rent, food and clothes are much cheaper.'

4) Not everyone, however, thinks this is a sustainable alternative. John, 26, from Lincoln thinks it's 'irresponsible... and selfish. The sky will become more like the M25... what a disaster for the environment!' Another more environmentally friendly option is Eurostar. High-speed train routes between the UK, France and Belgium are due to be opened next year which would mean travelling between London and Lille, for example, will take just 80 minutes.

5) For those who prefer to continue to live in the UK, another form of public transport was introduced in Brighton with plans to extend to other cities. Twelve tuk-tuks, three-wheeled vehicles prevalent in Asia, were imported to the UK from India. Adapted for the British climate – with hoods and curtains to keep out the rain – they were environmentally friendly and ideal for getting

around towns and cities. Although it sounds like a fun way to get to work, unfortunately, they didn't become popular, and people are back using the bus!

Exercise 3. Answer the questions.

- Are the transport problems in the UK similar to those in your country?
- What do you think about living in one country and working in another? Do you think that it is irresponsible?
- Do you think cycling in a city centre is dangerous?
- What other transport solutions can you think of for big cities?

Exercise 4. Which means of transport is it connected with?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> transport from door to door | <input type="checkbox"/> buffet-car |
| <input type="checkbox"/> expensive | <input type="checkbox"/> environmentally friendly |
| <input type="checkbox"/> get price reductions | <input type="checkbox"/> getting fit during the journey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> run only at certain time | <input type="checkbox"/> stuck in the traffic jam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> produce exhaust fumes | <input type="checkbox"/> air-conditioning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> travelling with friends | <input type="checkbox"/> need a ticket |
| <input type="checkbox"/> long distance travelling | <input type="checkbox"/> be delayed |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fast transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> old and dirty seats |
| <input type="checkbox"/> relaxing during the journey | <input type="checkbox"/> offer service during travelling |
| <input type="checkbox"/> eating and drinking during the journey | <input type="checkbox"/> walking in the aisle |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enough/limited space | <input type="checkbox"/> restroom on board |
| <input type="checkbox"/> watching the traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> be cancelled |
| <input type="checkbox"/> responsibility for co-travellers | <input type="checkbox"/> long waiting time |
| <input type="checkbox"/> changing means of transport | <input type="checkbox"/> buy tickets in advance |
| <input type="checkbox"/> reaching all the destinations | <input type="checkbox"/> fasten the seatbelt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> get sick/seasick | <input type="checkbox"/> follow road signs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> take a lot of time | <input type="checkbox"/> speed limit |
| <input type="checkbox"/> dangerous | <input type="checkbox"/> fine for speeding |
| <input type="checkbox"/> comfortable | <input type="checkbox"/> jet lag |

Exercise 5. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of some means of transport: car, bus, tram, trolleybus, plane, train

Exercise 6. Read the three texts about different means of transport and their economic importance. Then answer the questions which follow.

Text 1 The Donkey

In today's modern world of articulated lorries, high-speed railways and super-efficient courier services, it is easy to forget that many rural communities and villages across the world would disappear if there were no donkeys. Much of the world is dependent on donkeys moving food from farms to small towns. Donkeys generally work very hard in rural and mountainous areas where there aren't any modern transport facilities. They carry huge amounts of food from the villages to the towns and bring fertilisers and other supplies back to the village. If a lorry runs out of diesel or petrol, it cannot be used, but the donkey just needs grass, water and rest and is ready to work again for long hours.

Text 2 The Railways

Many countries have an effective network of railways to help transport different types of goods, mostly unperishable goods. The earliest recorded system was in Ancient Greece in 600BC. Since then, rail-links were built to connect short distances. In the 19th century, this changed dramatically. Many countries developed their own network with private links between different towns with Germany and Britain leading the way. These links provided the capacity to carry heavy goods such

as coal, iron ore and wood. Building a railway was tremendously hard work for labourers. Railways are extremely expensive to construct but essential for transporting raw materials and finished goods such as textiles quickly and cheaply. In the early 19th century, the first passengers travelled on the railways with horse-drawn carriages. From 1840 -1850, Britain was completely connected by railways and used steam engines to pull carriages.

Text 3 Air Travel (insert image of airplane)

Air-travel is the most modern form of public transport and it was developed in the 20th century. Millions of people use airplanes for a variety of reasons. It is also extremely expensive to set up air-travel facilities. Some travel for business, others go on holiday by air and others use cargo planes to move their products from country to country very quickly. Some courier companies now have their own fleet of planes ready to carry parcels and post more efficiently. There are different types of passenger services – some are cheap and provide a ‘no-frills’ service which is good for short journeys. Other airlines provide passengers with a luxurious flying experience. Airports are getting busier and it is evident that more passengers and businesses than ever are using airplanes to get to their destinations.

Exercise 7. Read the statements below and then decide if they are True (T) or False (F) based on the information given in Texts 1, 2 and 3.

1. Donkeys are not needed in today’s economy
2. The Ancient Greeks had a railway system in 800BC.
3. The very early railways connected a lot of cities.
4. British passengers first travelled on trains in the 1820s.
5. ‘No-frills’ airlines are popular because they are costly.
6. Some courier services use their own convoys of planes.

Exercise 8. Match the phrases from Texts 1, 2 and 3 in Column A to the nearest meaning in Column B.

Column A	Column B
0. Articulated lorries	a) Safe roads and rail-tracks
1. Courier services	b) Collection of aircrafts
2. Modern transport facilities	c) Simple, no extras
3. Unperishable goods	d) Hard labour
4. Tremendously hard work	e) Very big trucks
5. Fleet of planes	f) Non-consumable items
6. No-frills	g) Parcel delivery service

Exercise 9. Join the first half of the sentence in Column A to the correct ending in Column B

Column A	Column B
1) Many remote communities need mules	A) to transport non-food goods.
2) British railway networks developed B but are needed by industry and governments for quick transport.	B) but are needed by industry and governments for quick transport.
3) Many countries have an effective network of railways	C) because they can deliver a more efficient service.
4) Railways are extremely expensive to construct	D) because more passengers and businesses are using air transport.
5) Some courier companies now have their own fleet of planes	E) to transport food, raw materials and essentials.
6) Airports are getting busier	F) extremely quickly during the mid 19th century.

Exercise 10. Discuss the following questions with a partner.

□ Why do we write summaries? □ Why should we plan a summary? □ How do I plan? We are now going to focus on Text 1 to see how we can prepare it for a summary. Here are some important things to remember: □ Underline the main points / words and ideas. □ Try to find synonyms to replace some words to avoid repetition. Use your dictionary to help you. o Eg. in rural and mountainous areas= remote areas o just needs grass, water and rest= easy to look after □ You do not need examples and detailed information. □ Follow a basic plan. □ Write in proper sentences. You can correct your work and change them into shorter sentences using synonyms. □ Check word count – you must keep to the guidelines.

Exercise 11. Read the text. Can you guess the last line of this story?

The Parking Space

Alan Bell was 18. He drove a Mini, which is a very small British car. Alan loved his car and he washed and polished it every day.

Last weekend he went into the centre of London, where it was busy and very difficult to find a parking space. After thirty minutes Alan found an empty parking space but he did not park his car in the space. Instead, he waited about thirty meters from it. A minute later a car stopped and began to reverse into the space. Alan raced forward in his Mini and sped into the empty parking space ahead of the other car. Alan got out of his car and said, "You have to be young and very fast to do that."

When the angry driver drove away Alan got back into his car and drove out of the space. Once again he waited about thirty meters from the empty space.

The next car to come along was a beautiful white Rolls-Royce. The driver was an old man. He started to reverse slowly into the parking space. However Alan raced forward and shot into the empty space. Proudly, he got out of his car and looked at the old man who had rolled down the window of his Rolls-Royce. Alan said, "You have to be young and very fast to do that."

The old man did not look angry and he did not drive away. Instead he reversed his car into the back of Alan's Mini. He went forward and then he reversed into the Mini again. Alan watched in horror as the big car smashed into his little Mini. After a few minutes his car was a wreck. He would not be able to drive it again. Alan stood with his mouth wide-open, staring blankly at the driver of the Rolls Royce. The old man got out of the Rolls-Royce, which was also badly damaged. He handed Alan a card with his insurance details on it. He smiled and said, _____.

Exercise 12. Answer the following questions.

- 1) At what age are you allowed to drive a car in this country?
 - 2) Why not at an earlier age?
 - 3) Do you think the age should be raised to at least 21?
 - 4) Why are young drivers more reckless than older ones?
 - 5) Why do they create emergency situations more often?
 - 6) Do you approve of the old driver's method to put Alan in his place?
 - 7) Are sure Alan learned a lesson out of the situation?
- 1) Do you have a car?
 - 2) How long have you had it?
 - 3) Is it a cheap or an expensive car?
 - 4) What model of a car do you drive?
 - 5) Do you wash and polish it every day?
 - 6) Does your car often break down? Can you do small repairs by yourself?
 - 7) Where do you keep your car: in a garage, in a guarded parking lot or outside the house you live in?

8) Is it easy or difficult to find an empty parking space in the center of the city?

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

Famous Car Brands and Their Meanings

Every car has a logo, because the logo embodies each car manufacturer's mission statement or heritage. A large number of the car logos that were created during the rise of the automobile industry, have interesting stories behind their creation.

A car logo should be unique and original, because the logo design allows for easy recognition of the car. Car logos can be found in various shapes and sizes, and for car makers logos are a good way to communicate to consumers some brand values like dependability and prestige.

Below are some of the most known car brands – names that have been around for decades, establishing a reputation for dependability, luxury and class. Have you ever wondered how the logos of these popular car brands came to be? Read on to find out more about some of the most famous car logos and the story behind each one!

Cadillac

Cadillac's first logo was based on a family crest of the minor aristocrat the company was named after, Antoine de La Mothe, Sir of Cadillac back in 1902. It turned out that Antoine de La Mothe wasn't born of nobility and that the crest had borrowed from other noble coat of arms. Many years later, in 1998, while undergoing some changes, Cadillac ditched certain traits of the original logo for a more modern look and clean design, while still maintaining a connection to the company's past.

Ferrari

The elegant prancing horse is instantly recognizable as the symbol for the most famous Italian exotic manufacturer, Ferrari. However, the black horse was first seen on the fuselage of an Italian fighter plane during the World War I. After the death of the heroic pilot, his mother asked Enzo Ferrari to put the prancing horse on his cars, because she believed it will bring good luck. Many years later, the horse is still there, on a bold yellow background.

Mercedes-Benz

Once the Mercedes became the official name for the automotive trade group Daimler-Mercedes, the company wanted to define the logo. The Mercedes-Benz logo can be traced back to 1870, when Gottlieb Daimler sent his wife a postcard with the famous three pointed star on it. Daimler wanted to see this star on top of all of their factories, which would indicate their triumph over "land, sea and air".

BMW

It has long been assumed that the BMW logo represents the rotation of a propeller, that has actually proven to be a myth. The true story behind BMW logo is that when the automobile company emerged as a result of a restructuring of Rapp Motorenwerke, BMW still wanted to maintain the dynamic of the Rapp logo. Additionally, the blue and white colors are the predominant colors of the Bavarian flag, so hence the new BMW logo.

Chevrolet

The famous bow tie emblem is a creation of William Durant, the co-founder of General Motors and Chevrolet. There are various stories about the occurrence of the logo. The most widely accepted theory is that Durant was inspired by the design of the wallpaper in a French hotel room, back in 1914.

Pontiac

Pontiac is an American automobile brand that was established in 1926 as a companion make for General Motors. The word "Pontiac" comes from the Ottawa leader Pontiac, who led an unsuccessful rebellion against the British. The original logo resembled the American-Indian hat. This logo was in use until 1956, when it was replaced with the recognizable and stylized red arrow and a silver star in the middle.

Audi

Audi is one of the oldest and most popular German car manufacturers. The four rings symbolize the 1932 merger of the four car manufacturers: Audi, DKW, Horch and Wanderer. They became Auto Union AG, which was the second-largest auto manufacturer in Germany at the time. The logo underwent some small changes to the font and an enhancement of the rings, in 2009.

Read more: <http://ronleyba.com/famous-car-brands-logos-and-their-meanings/#ixzz40jZE4V7X>

Exercise 13. Are you ready for i-exam?

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания

How Batteries Work

1. An electrical battery is a combination of one or more electrochemical cells, used to convert stored chemical energy into electrical energy. Since the invention of the first Voltaic pile in 1800 by Alessandro Volta, the battery has become a common power source for many household and industrial applications.

2. Inside the battery itself, a chemical reaction produces the electrons. The speed of electron production by this chemical reaction (the battery's internal resistance) controls how many electrons can flow between the terminals. Electrons flow from the battery into a wire, and must travel from the negative to the positive terminal for the chemical reaction to take place. That is why a battery can be stored on a shelf for a year and still have plenty of power. Once you connect a wire, the reaction starts.

3. Batteries may be used once and discarded, or recharged for years as in standby power applications. Miniature cells are used to power devices such as hearing aids and wristwatches; larger batteries provide standby power for telephone exchanges or computer data centers.

13.1. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует содержанию текста.

- a. The conversion of chemical energy into electrical makes batteries the source of power.
- b. People use batteries because they don't have an alternative source of power.
- c. The capacities of batteries surpass other energy sources.
- d. Batteries are a comparatively new source of energy.

13.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

Batteries' long life is provided by ...

- a. the peculiarity of chemical reaction taking place inside them
- b. the possibility of its recharging
- c. people's careful service
- d. their stored power

13.3. Ответьте на вопрос: Why do people use batteries?

- a. People use batteries due to their convenience and significance of application.
- b. Batteries are used for many industrial and household applications.
- c. Batteries represent a potential source of energy.
- d. People use batteries to meet their personal needs.

13.4. Определите основную идею текста.

- a. Battery has become a common power source due to peculiarity of its energy generation as well as simplicity and significance of its application.
- b. An electrical battery is a combination of one or more electrochemical cells, used to convert stored chemical energy into electrical energy.
- c. Battery represents a potential energy source as it can be stored for some time and still be powerful.

- d. People can't do without batteries nowadays as they are used to power some important devices.

Exercise 14. Answer the questions.

- Is drunk driving a problem in your country?
- Do you prefer driving or riding public transportation?
- Do you think that there is a relation between global warming and cars?
- What is the longest trip you have ever taken by car?
- At what age can you get a licence in your country?
- How often do you need to get your car repaired?
- What factors are responsible for railway crossing accidents?
- Do you think driving lessons should be provided by high schools?
- Can you recall any memorable car drive in your life?
- Is your car air conditioned?
- Is road side assistance common in your country?
- Do most people follow the rules of the road?
- What are the disadvantages of owning a car?
- If yes, which side of the road did they drive on?
- Are the drivers in your area where you live good drivers?
- Do you enjoy repairing cars?
- Are they strict or lax?
- What are the advantages/disadvantages of buying a second-hand car?
- Have you ever broken down and been stuck on the side of the road?
- Have you had your radio stolen?
- Which do you like best, a standard or automatic shift car?
- If yes, when do you use it? If no, would you like one? Why or why not? Do you agree?
- Is jaywalking legal in your country?
- Do people often jaywalk in your country?
- What is the price of gasoline in your country?
- What is the penalty for drunk driving in your country?
- Do you have a GPS (Global Position System)?
- How old were you when you first learned to drive?
- According to insurance statistics women are better driver than men.
- Do you like drive at night?
- Is there any kind of rules to avoid traffic congestions?
- Have you ever driven a car in a foreign country?
- How do American drivers compare to drivers in your country?
- Can you change a flat tire?
- What are the speed limits in your country?
- Do you have a car?
- Do you like to drive or be driven?
- Where did you learn how to do this?
- What are the most frequent driving offenses?
- Do you really think that car manufacturers are interested in global warming?
- What kind of laws does your country have about drunk driving?
- Do you allow passengers to eat inside your car?
- Is it a standard (manual shift) or automatic shift?
- Is parking expensive?
- Were the road signs different?
- Do you know anything about fixing a car?
- Do you think cars should be banned from city centers?
- Have you ever broken down and been stranded on the side of the road?
- What kind of car do you prefer?
- Have you ever been pulled over by the police?
- What are some things you do to maintain your car?
- Are you a good driver?
- Can you drive a car?
- Is it cheaper or more expensive than in this country?
- How long did it take you to learn to drive?
- How do you feel about spending time in your car during rush hour?
- What do you think of international car-free days?
- How are the traffic laws in your country?
- What side of the road do you drive in your country?

- On what occasions do you honk your car horn?
- Have you ever been (or) do you know anyone who has been in an accident related to drunk driving?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of air conditioning?
- Who taught you to drive?
- Is it acceptable to honk in your country?
- Can you drive a manual shift car?
- Do you have a GPS?
- What should be done in order to prevent traffic congestion in your city?
- What do you think of car pooling?
- Is it acceptable to honk in your country?
- Is it common for traffic cops to accept bribes?
- Are women better drivers than men?
- Do you think the age for driving should be raised or lowered?
- Have you ever bribed a policeman in your country after he pulled you over?
- If so, what kind of car do you have?
- On what occasions do you honk your car horn?
- Have you ever seen a "hybrid" car?
- Do you wash your car yourself or do you

have it washed?

- Does the type of car a person drives tell us about the person who drives it?
- What do you know how to do?
- How are they different to this country?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of having a GPS?
- What can we tell or imagine about a person by looking at the car they drive?
- What are the advantages of owning a car?
- Was there anything difficult about learning to drive?
- Who taught you to drive?
- Should new drivers have a period of accompanied driving?
- Have you ever been in a car accident?
- What do you know about "hybrid" cars?
- What are the laws about seat belts in your country?
- Have you had your car stolen?
- Is car theft a big problem in your country?
- Is it easy to find parking?
- Do you know anything about repairing or maintaining a car?
- Are men better drivers than women?
- Or some kind of trial period?

<http://netenglish.ru/conversationitem24.html>

The Vocabulary List of *Daily Routine*

1	alarm clock goes off	звонит будильник
2	apply make-up	накладывать косметику
3	arrange a party	организовать вечеринку
4	arrive at work late / on time	приезжать на работу с опозданием /вовремя
5	attend classes of aerobics	посещать занятия аэробики
6	be / feel refreshed	чувствовать себя бодрым
7	be / feel sleepy	хотеть спать
8	be / feel tired	чувствовать себя усталым
9	be awake	бодрствовать
10	brush one`s hair	причёсывать волосы
11	call on smb.	зайти к кому-л.
12	catch a bus	садиться на автобус
13	clean one`s teeth	чистить зубы
14	comb one`s hair	причёсывать волосы
15	day off	выходной
16	do morning exercises	делать зарядку
17	do one`s hair	причёсываться
18	doze	дремать
19	doze away / out	спать на ходу
20	drive	ехать на машине
21	early bird / early riser	"жаворонок"
22	eat out	питаться вне дома
23	first waking thought	первая мысль при пробуждении
24	get down to work	приниматься за работу
25	get dressed	одеваться
26	get enough sleep	выспаться
27	get out of bed	вставать вовремя / поздно / рано
28	get up on time / late / early	вставать вовремя / поздно / рано
29	go by public transport	ехать на общественном транспорте
30	go in for sports	заниматься спортом
31	go on foot	идти пешком
32	go to keep-fit classes	ходить на спортивные занятия
33	have / take a shower	принимать душ
34	have a break	делать перерыв
35	have a good night`s rest	хорошо выспаться
36	have a snack	перекусить
37	have a warm-up	разминаться
38	have an active social life	часто бывать в обществе
39	in the daytime	днём
40	jog	бегать трусцой
41	keep fit	быть в форме (вести здоровый образ жизни)

42	keep late hours	сидеть допоздна
43	keep smb. busy	занимать всё время
44	leisure time	досуг
45	lie awake all night	пролежать всю ночь, не смыкая глаз
46	lie in bed	валяться в постели
47	make the bed	застилать постель
48	morning person	человек, который всё любит делать с утра
49	night person	"сова"
50	oversleep	проспать
51	plan one`s week	распланировать неделю
52	practise swimming / running / yoga	заниматься плаванием, бегом, йогой
53	put in a good mood	привести кого-л. в хорошее расположение духа
54	put on make-up	краситься
55	receive quests	принимать гостей
56	rest	отдыхать
57	rush all the time	спешить всё время
58	rush hour	час пик
59	rush out of bed	вскочить с кровати
60	set off to work	отправляться на работу
61	set the alarm clock for (some time)	поставить будильник на (какое-то время)
62	sit up late	засиживаться до поздней ночи
63	sleep like a log	спать как сурок
64	stay in	не выходить, оставаться дома
65	stay in bed	оставаться в постели
66	take a nap	вздремнуть, подремать
67	take smb. out	повести кого-л. куда-л.
68	tidy up the room	делать приборку в комнате
69	turn over a new leaf	начать новую жизнь
70	wake smb.	будить кого-л.
71	wake up	просыпаться
72	wash one`s hair	мыть голову
73	weekday	рабочий день
74	wind an alarm-clock	завести будильник
75	work out at a gym	тренироваться в спортзале
Proverbs, sayings, idioms		
1	He who does not work neither shall he eat	Кто не работает, тот не ест
2	I could get no rest	У меня не было ни минуты покоя
3	I haven`t slept a wink.	я глаз не сомкнул (а)
4	He has a very tight schedule.	Его день расписан по минутам.
5	Let`s call it a day.	На сегодня всё.

The Vocabulary List of *My Family*

1	aspirant	претендент
2	aunt	тётя
3	baby-sitter	няня
4	bachelor	холостяк
5	best man	шафер
6	bread-winner	кормилец
7	bride	невеста
8	bridesmaid	подружка невесты
9	brother	брат
10	civil marriage	гражданский брак
11	cot	детская кроватка
12	cousin	двоюродный брат или сестра
13	cross marriage	перекрёстный брак
14	diamond anniversary	бриллиантовая свадьба
15	divorcee	разведенный/ая муж/жена
16	double date	свидание, на которое приходят две пары
17	dowry	приданое
18	efficient housewife	хорошая хозяйка
19	engagement	помолвка
20	faithfulness	верность
21	family album	семейный альбом
22	fiance [fɪˈnɛs]	жених
23	fiancee [fɪˈnɛs]	невеста
24	foster mother	1) кормилица
		2) приёмная мать
25	generation gap	разница между поколениями, проблема отцов и детей
26	golden anniversary	золотая свадьба
27	grandparent	бабушка или дедушка
28	great grandparent	прабабушка или прадедушка
29	groom	жених
30	guardian	опекун
31	harem	гарем
32	head of the house	глава семьи
33	honeymoon	медовый месяц
34	host(ess)	хозяин/хозяйка (по отношению к гостям)
35	household	хозяйство
36	housewife	домохозяйка
37	husband	муж
38	in-laws	родственники со стороны мужа или жены
39	love marriage	брак по любви

40	maid of honour	свидетельница (на свадьбе), подружка невесты
41	marital status	семейное положение
42	marriage certificate	свидетельство о браке
43	marriage advertisement	брачное объявление
ГЛАГОЛЫ		
1	be head over ears in love	влюбиться по уши
2	be lost in admiration of smb.	заглядываться на кого-либо
3	be of full age	быть совершеннолетним
4	be related	быть родственниками
5	bless the marriage	благословить брак
6	care about smb.	заботиться о ком-либо
7	court [kɔ:t] smb.	ухаживать за кем-либо
8	date	назначать свидание
9	divorce	разводиться
10	do well at school	хорошо учиться в школе
11	earn money	зарабатывать деньги
12	earn one's living	зарабатывать на жизнь
13	expect a baby	ждать ребёнка
14	fall in love	влюбиться
15	flirt	флиртовать
16	get married	вступить в брак, пожениться
17	get on well together	хорошо ладить с кем-либо
18	get/have a crush on smb.	потерять голову из-за кого-либо
19	give flowers/presents	дарить цветы, подарки
20	go Dutch	каждому платить за себя (в ресторане, баре и пр.)
21	go out	бывать в обществе, ходить развлекаться
22	go steady with smb.	постоянно встречаться с кем-либо
23	grumble at smb.	ворчать на кого-либо
24	juggle a family and a career	заниматься семьёй и работой одновременно
25	keep house	вести хозяйство
26	keep the family	содержать семью
27	let smb. down	подводить, покидать в беде
28	live apart	жить раздельно
29	live on one's parents	быть на содержании родителей
30	make a pass at smb.	делать попытку познакомиться, пытаться

		ухаживать
31	make acquaintance of smb.	познакомиться с кем-либо
32	marry for love/money	жениться по любви/расчёту
33	marry low	вступить в неравный брак
34	pass the age	выйти из возраста
35	pick up	подцепить кого-либо
36	propose	делать предложение
37	raise children	растить детей
38	resemble smb.	быть похожим на кого-либо
40	rush into marriage	скоропалительно жениться
41	take after smb.	быть похожим на кого-либо
42	take children to	водить детей в ...

Vocabulary List of *College Life*

1	A-student	отличник
2	applicant	абитуриент
3	assignment	задание
4	assistant professor	и.о. доцента
5	associate professor	доцент
6	Bachelor's degree	степень бакалавра
7	be absorbed	быть поглощённым, увлечённым
8	be bored	скучать
9	be good at smth.	хорошо уметь делать что-либо
10	be used to smth.	привыкнуть к чему-либо
11	be on	идти (о лекции, занятии)
12	be smth. by training	быть кем-либо по специальности
13	campus	кампус, территория университета, колледжа или школы
14	carry on scientific/research work	вести научно- исследовательскую работу
15	catch up (with)	навёрстывать упущенное, догонять
16	certificate	свидетельство (об окончании среднего учебного заведения, и пр.)
17	cheat	пользоваться шпаргалкой
18	check up	проверять
19	coach	обучать (одного или группу)
20	coach smb. for an exam	готовить кого-либо к экзамену

21	college	университетский колледж университет; специальное высшее учебное заведение (педагогическое, военное и т. п.); средняя школа с интернатом
22	college work	учёба в колледже
23	come down to a choice	встать перед выбором
24	composition	сочинение
25	conversation	устная практика, разговор (аспект преподавания иностранного языка)
26	cram	зазубривать
27	crib	<i>n.</i> — шпаргалка;
28		<i>v.</i> — списывать тайком
29	curriculum	учебная программа
30	deal with smb.	иметь дело с кем-либо
31	dean	декан
32	dean's office	кабинет декана
33	degree (to take one's ~)	ученая степень, звание (получить ~)
34	department	отделение
35	devote much time to studies	посвящать, уделять много времени учёбе
36	diploma	диплом, свидетельство
37	disrupt classes	срывать занятия
38	dissertation	диссертация, трактат
39	distraction [dɪ'strɪkʃən]	то, что отвлекает внимание
40	do postgraduate work	учиться в аспирантуре
41	do well	справляться, успевать, хорошо учиться
42	educate	давать образование, воспитывать
43	education (primary/secondary/higher ~)	образование, обучение (начальное/среднее/ высшее ~)
44	educational system	система образования
45	enter a university	поступить в университет
46	examine	экзаменовать, принимать экзамен
47	examination (exam)	экзамен
48	examination period (exams)	экзаменационная сессия

49	examination question (paper)	экзаменационный билет
50	essay	сочинение, эссе
51	faculty	факультет (бр.), профессорско-преподавательский состав (ам)
52	faculty office	деканат
53	fail an examination in smth.	провалиться на экзамене
54	failure	провал, неудача
55	fall (lag) behind	отставать
56	final exams (finals)	выпускные экзамены
57	freshman (<i>Am.</i>)	первокурсник (<i>амер.</i>)
58	full-time student	студент дневного отделения
59	get down to work	приниматься за работу
60	get on well (in/at smth.)	хорошо успевать (по какому-либо предмету)
61	give a pass	поставить зачет
62	give up	оставить, отказаться (от работы, учёбы)
63	go to lectures	ходить на лекции
64	go up to university	поступать в университет
65	grammar	грамматика
66	grammatical theory	теоретическая грамматика
67	grade (<i>Am.</i>)	оценка (<i>амер.</i>)
68	graduate from a university	окончить университет
69	graduate	выпускник
70	graduation dissertation	дипломная работа
71	grant	стипендия
72	grind away (for, at)	зубрить
73	have a lecture	проводить лекцию
74	have classes in smth.	проводить занятия-по какому-либо предмету
75	have a good command of smth.	хорошо владеть чем-либо; хорошо уметь делать что-либо
76	head of department	зав. кафедрой
77	hold examinations	проводить экзамены
78	holidays (vacation)	каникулы
79	home-reading	домашнее чтение
80	homework	домашнее задание
81	hostel	общежитие

82	improve	совершенствовать(ся)
83	instruct	обучать (чаще практическим навыкам)
84	junior	студент младших курсов
85	keep up (with smb.)	не отставать, держаться наравне с кем-либо
86	keep in one's head	держат в голове
87	lack (smth.)	не хватать (о чём-либо)
88	learn	изучать, учить, учиться
89	learn smth. by heart	учить наизусть
90	lecture	лекция
91	lecturer	преподаватель, лектор
92	library card	читательский билет
93	live in a hall of residence	жить в общежитии
94	major in smth. (Am.)	специализироваться по какому-либо предмету (в колледже и т. п.)
95	make progress (in smth.)	делать успехи (в чём-либо)
96	Master's degree	степень магистра
97	master	владеть, овладевать (языком и т. п.)
98	memorize	заучивать наизусть
99	miss classes	пропускать занятия
100	(~ on a plausible excuse, for a good reason)	(~ по уважительной причине)
101	neglect	пропускать, забрасывать
102	oral	защита диссертации
103	paper	доклад
104	pass an examination	сдать экзамен
105	pass in smth.	выдержать экзамен
106	part-time student	студент вечернего отделения
107	period	урок, учебный час
108	phonetics	фонетика
109	pick up	(разг.) нахвататься (обрывков знаний), научиться, не обучаясь специально, между делом
110	pick up a foreign language	нахвататься фраз на иностранном языке
111	play truant	прогуливать уроки

112	post-graduate student	аспирант
113	professor	профессор
114	put off	откладывать
115	read up for exams	готовиться к экзаменам
116	reader	преподаватель (университета), лектор
117	record book	зачётная книжка
118	(students' record book)	
119	rector	ректор
120	scholarship	стипендия
121	(apply for a ~)	подавать документы на получение стипендии
122	(get/receive/win a ~)	получать стипендию
123	semester (<i>Am.</i>)	семестр
124	senior	студент старшего курса
125	senior lecturer	старший преподаватель
126	session	сессия
127	students' membership card	студенческий билет
128	subdean	зам. декана
129	specialize in smth.	специализироваться в чём-либо
130	students' council	студенческий совет
131	students' society	студенческое общество
132	study	заниматься, изучать (какой-либо предмет)
133	synopsis, <i>pl.</i> -es	конспект(ы)
134	take a degree	получить учёную степень
135	take an examination	держаться, сдавать экзамен
136	take notes	делать записи, пометки
137	talk	беседа, лекция, сообщение
138	give a talk on smth.	сделать сообщение на тему/о ...
139	teach (English)	преподавать (английский язык)
140	teacher (a history teacher)	учитель, преподаватель (учитель истории)
141	teacher training	подготовка к преподавательской деятельности

142	teacher's certificate	диплом учителя
143	teacher's training college	педагогический институт
144	teaching profession	профессия педагога
145	teaching staff	преподавательский состав
146	test period	зачётная сессия
147	thesis	диссертация(и)
148	train	обучать, обучаться, учить (профессии, мастерству)
149	translation	перевод
150	tuition [tjir'ifan]	обучение
151	pay tuition fee	оплачивать обучение
152	free (half) tuition	бесплатное обучение (половина платы)
153	tutor	n. — руководитель группы студентов
154		v. — давать частные уроки; руководить работой студентов
155	tutor smb in Latin	учить кого-либо латинскому языку
156	tutorial	1) занятие,
157		2) консультация
158	undergraduate	студент
159	university	университет
160	vice-rector	проректор
161	written composition	письменная практика
162	written reproduction	изложение
163	yearly essay	курсовая работа
Глаголы		
164	break up	заканчивать
165	sign up	записываться
166	drop out	бросать оставлять (учёбу, занятия)
167	write up	дописывать
168	complete the course	окончить курс обучения
169	keep up	не прекращать
170	brush up on	подучивать (<i>ammoncheskin</i>); отточить
171	mug up	зазубривать
172	scrape through	еле-еле сдать (экзамен); еле выдержать (экзамен)
173	swot up	зубрить
174	revise	повторять
175	polish up	совершенствовать
176	pick up	добыть (сведения)
177	read up on a subject	углубить свои знания предмета
178	dip into	невнимательно просматривать; поверхностно просматривать

179	turn over	перевёртывать; перелистывать
180	read out	читать вслух

The Vocabulary List of *Home*

1	adjacent	примыкающий
2	adorn	украшать
3	appliance	приспособление, устройство, прибор
4	armchair	кресло
5	apartment	квартира
6	balcony	балкон
7	bathroom	ванная комната
8	basement	подвал, фундамент
9	be crammed up with furniture	быть заставленным мебелью
10	be cramped for space	мало места
11	be short of light	мало света
12	bedroom	спальня
13	bedside table	тумбочка
14	bedspread	покрывало
15	blind	штора
16	block of flats	многоквартирный дом
17	block out the light	загораживать свет
18	bookcase	книжный шкаф
19	building	здание
20	building society	строительное общество
21	bungalow	бунгало
22	bunk bed	двухъярусная кровать
23	camp bed	раскладушка
24	carpet	ковёр
25	ceiling	потолок
26	cellar	подвал, погреб
27	central heating	центральное отопление
28	chair	стул
29	chandelier	люстра
30	chest of drawers	комод
31	china	фарфор
32	closet	стенной шкаф, чулан
33	coat rack	вешалка
34	coffee table	журнальный столик
35	communal flat	коммунальная квартира
36	convenience	удобство
37	cosy	уютный
38	cooker	плита
39	cooker hood	вытяжка

40	corridor	коридор
41	cottage	коттедж, домик
42	country-house	загородный дом
43	cover with dust sheets	покрыть чехлами (о мебели)
44	cover	покрывало
45	crammed up with things	забитый вещами
46	crockery	фарфоровая и фаянсовая посуда
47	crystal	хрусталь
48	cupboard	шкаф, сервант
49	curtain	занавеска
50	curtain rail	карниз
51	cushion	диванная подушка
52	cutlery	ножевые изделия, металлические столовые приборы
53	decorate	оформлять, украшать
54	detached house	отдельный дом
55	dining room	столовая
56	dinner set	столовый сервиз
57	dish-drainer	сушилка для посуды
58	do the decorating	делать косметический ремонт
59	door-handle	дверная ручка
60	double bed	двухспальная кровать
61	drawing room	гостиная
62	dressing-table	туалетный столик
63	drive in a nail	забить гвоздь
64	dustbin	мусорное ведро
65	dwelling	жилище
66	entrance	вход
67	fail to operate	сломаться
68	feel at home	чувствовать себя как дома
69	fence	забор
70	fitted carpet	палас, ковровое покрытие
71	fireplace	камин
72	flight of stairs	лестничный пролёт
73	floor (parquet, polished)	пол (паркетный, натёртый)
74	floor polisher	полотёр
75	flowered	цветастый
76	fluorescent lamp	лампа дневного света
77	flush-toilet	унитаз
78	four-poster bed	кровать с альковом
79	freezer	морозильная камера
80	fridge	холодильник
81	front of the house	фасад дома
82	focus of the room	центральное место в комнате
83	furnish	меблировать

84	furniture	мебель
85	garage	гараж
86	get rickety	расшататься (о мебели)
87	hall	прихожая
88	hangings	портьеры
89	hearth	очаг
90	hedge	изгородь
91	home	дом, домашний очаг
92	houseplant	комнатное растение
93	housewarming party	новоселье
94	interior	интерьер
95	keyhole	замочная скважина
96	kitchen	кухня
97	know where things go	знать, где что лежит
98	lamp	лампа
99	lavatory	туалет
100	let a flat	сдавать квартиру
101	lift	лифт
102	lights fuse/go out	лампочки перегорают
103	linoleum	линолеум
104	living room	гостиная
105	look out onto ...	выходить на ... (об окнах)
106	lounge	гостиная
107	lustre	люстра
108	mansion	особняк, большой дом
109	mat	коврик, циновка
110	mixer tap	смеситель, кран
111	modern accommodations	современные удобства
112	mortgage	ссуда, заём (при покупке дома)
113	move in/to	въезжать, переезжать
114	move the furniture around	передвигать мебель
115	neighbour	сосед
116	nursery	детская комната
117	one/two/...-room flat	одно/двух/... комнатная квартира
118	one/two/...-storeyed house	одно/двух/...этажный дом
119	oven	духовка
120	owner	владелец, собственник
121	palace	дворец
122	papered	оклеенный обоями
123	parquet	паркет
124	patterned	с рисунком
125	pillow	подушка
126	pillow-case	наволочка

127	pipes get clogged	трубы засоряются
128	plain	однотонный (о ткани)
129	portable	переносной
130	put things right	починить, исправить
131	quilt [kwɪlt]	стёганое одеяло
132	radiator	батарея центрального отопления
133	real estate agency	агентство недвижимости
134	refrigerator	холодильник
135	refuse-chute	мусоропровод
136	renovate	подновлять, ремонтировать, реконструировать
137	repair	ремонт
138	room	комната
139	rent a flat	снимать квартиру
140	rug	пушистый коврик
141	running water	водопровод
142	self-contained flat	отдельная квартира
143	semi-detached house	один из двух домов под общей крышей
144	share a room with smb.	проживать в одной комнате с кем-либо
145	sheet	простыня
146	shift	передвигать
147	show the dirt	пачкаться
148	single bed	односпальная кровать
149	sink	раковина (на кухне)
150	sky-scraper	небоскрёб
151	sofa	диван
152	sewing-machine	швейная машина
153	space	место, пространство
154	spacious	просторный
155	spyhole	дверной глазок
156	stack chairs	составлять стулья
157	standard lamp	торшер
158	statuette	статуэтка
159	stereo system	стереосистема
160	stool	табурет
161	storeroom	кладовая
162	stove	плита, печь
163	tap	кран
164	tea set	чайный сервиз
165	three quarter bed	полутораспальная кровать

166	TV set .	телевизор
167	throw open	распахнуть
168	threshold	порог
169	tiled	покрытый кафельной плиткой
170	toilet	туалет
171	tubular steel chair	стул с алюминиевыми ножками
172	unlock the door	отпереть дверь
173	upholstered furniture	мягкая мебель
174	upholstery	обивка
175	utensil [ju:'tensl]	посуда, утварь
176	vacuum cleaner	пылесос
177	vegetable cutter	овощерезка
178	waffle-maker	вафельница
179	wall lamp	бра
180	wall-paper	обои
181	wall units	стенка
182	wardrobe	шкаф
183	washing machine	стиральная машина
184	wash-basin	(умывальный) таз, умывальная раковина
185	washing wall-paper	моющиеся обои
186	whitewash	n. — побелка
187		v. — белить, делать
188		побелку
189	window-sill	подоконник
190	yard [j,d]	двор

Vocabulary List of *Domestic Chores*

1	air	проветривать (помещение)
2	apron	передник
3	bleach	отбеливать
4	broom	метла, веник
5	chaos ['keiəs]	хаос, беспорядок
6	clean	1) чистить, очищать, убирать (комнату)
7	dry-cleaner's [drai'kli:nəz]	химчистка
8	do the cleaning	делать уборку
9	cleanser	жидкое чистящее средство
10	clear the table	убирать со стола
11	damage things	портить вещи
12	detergent [di'tɜ: dʒ(ə)nt]	моющее средство
13	dish-cloth	кухонное, посудное полотенце
14	dish-washer	посудомоечная машина
15	domestic [də'mestɪk] chores [ʃɔ:z]	домашние обязанности
16	domestic work	работа по дому

17	do a big wash	устраивать/делать большую стирку
18	do one's laundry ['lɔ:ndrɪ]	стирать делать что-либо по дому
19	do the dishes	мыть посуду
20	do the ironing, do the mending	гладить, чинить белье
21	do the repairs	делать ремонт
22	do the work of a flat	делать работу по дому
23	dry (up) plates, dishes	вытирать посуду
24	dust (the furniture, a room)	вытирать пыль (с мебели/в комнате)
25	dustbin	мусорное ведро
26	duster	тряпка (для пыли)
27	filthy	грязный
28	floor-cloth	половая тряпка
29	food processor	кухонный комбайн
30	get out of order	выйти из строя, сломаться,
31	get the dirt into a dustpan	смести мусор в совок
32	go and empty the dustbin	выносить ведро
33	go wrong	портиться (о механизмах)
34	grubby	грязный, чумазый, неопрятный
35	handy	ловкий, искусный
36	hang (out) one's washing	вешать, развешивать бельё
37	help smb. in/about the home(house)	помогать кому-либо по дому
38	hideous ['hɪdɪəs] mess	страшный беспорядок
39	household refuse [rɪ'fju:z]	отходы
40	housekeeping	домашнее хозяйство
41	housework	работа по дому
42	iron ['aɪən]	<i>n.</i> — утюг, гладить
43	ironing board	гладильная доска
44	keep house	вести домашнее хозяйство
45	knit [nɪt]	вязать
46	labour-saving devices	приборы, облегчающие домашний труд
47	laundry ['lɔ:ndrɪ]	прачечная
48	laundry soap	хозяйственное мыло
49	leave smth. till tomorrow	откладывать что-либо до завтра
50	leave things around	разбрасывать вещи
51	(bed) linen ['lɪnɪn]	(постельное) бельё
52	litter	<i>n.</i> — мусор, сор, сорить
53	load (the dirty dishes) into ...	загружать (грязную посуду) в ...
54	look spick and span	выглядеть безукоризненно чистым
55	make a mark	посадить пятно
56	mend	штопать, чинить, ремонтировать
57	mess in/up	производить беспорядок
58	messy job	грязная работа
59	mop	швабра

60	old hand at smth.	опытный в чём-либо
61	peel off	сходить, лупиться (о краске)
62	polish the furniture/the floor	полировать мебель
63	put smth. in its place	класть, ставить что-либо на место
64	put up the curtains	вешать занавески
65	remove (a stain/a spot)	удалять, выводить (пятно)
66	rinse [rɪn(t)s]	полоскать
67	roll up one's sleeves	засучить рукава
68	ruin one's hands	портить руки (домашней работой)
69	run the house	вести домашнее хозяйство
70	save time and effort	экономить время и силы
71	scorch [skɔ:tʃ]	опалить, прожечь(во время глажения)
72	scrub the floor	тереть, чистить щёткой пол
73	set things right	ремонттировать
74	sew	шить
75	smudge [smʌdʒ]	сажать пятно
76	soap suds	мыльная пена или вода
77	sort out things	сортировать, разбирать что-либо
78	spill	1) проливать(-ся), разливать(-ся) 2) рассыпать(-ся)
79	squeeze	жать, отжимать
80	stain (make a ~)	пятно (пачкать)
81	starch	крахмалить
82	sweep (up) the floor, the dirt, etc.	мести, подметать, чистить, очищать
83	take down the curtains	снимать занавески
84	take the dirt out to the dustbin	высыпать мусор в ведро
85	do a thorough cleaning	делать генеральную уборку
86	tidy up	прибирать
87	tidy out/(do) the tidying out	разбирать вещи с целью выбросить ч.-л.
88	tuck things away	прятать (убирать) вещи
89	turn a blind eye to smth.	закрывать глаза на что-либо
90	turn out (a room, etc.)	делать уборку (комнаты и пр.)
91	vacuum	пылесосить
92	vacuum cleaner	пылесос
93	washing	бельё, предназначенное для стирки
94	wash, do the/one's washing	стирать
95	wash by hand	стирать вручную
96	washable	нелиняющий, стирающийся
97	wash up	мыть посуду
98	washing line	верёвка бельевая
99	washing up	мытьё посуды
100	wipe one's hands on smth.	вытирать руки о что-либо
101	wring	выжимать (бельё)
<i>Conversational Formulas:</i>		

	Give me a hand!	Помоги мне!
	He has a wonderful pair of hands.	У него золотые руки.
	He worked like a horse/slave.	Он работал как вол/лошадь.
	I'm dog-tired.	Я устал(а) как собака.
	I worked my fingers to the bones.	Я замучил(а) себя-работой.
	Tired Tim.	Неисправимый лодырь.
	Wipe the feet on the doormat!	Вытри ноги о половик!

The Vocabulary List of *Meals and Cooking*

1	PREPARING FOOD	
2	recipe ['resɪpɪ]	кулинарный рецепт
3	ingredient [ɪn'grɪ:diənt]	ингредиент
4	grate [greɪt]	натирать (на тёрке) , растирать
5	squeeze [skwi:z]	выжимать; выдавливать
6	beat [bi:t]	взбивать (яйца) ; вымешивать (тесто)
7	slice [slaɪs]	резать ломтиками или слоями, нарезать; разрезать
8	chop [tʃɒp]	разрубать; крошить
9	peel [pi:l]	снимать корку, кожицу, шелуху; очищать (фрукты, овощи)
10	melt [melt]	плавить, растапливать, растворять
11	stir [stɜ:]	мешать, помешивать, размешивать; взбалтывать
12	Verbs	
13	boil I [bɔɪl]	вариться
14	fry [fraɪ]	жарить, жариться
15	bake [beɪk]	печься
16	roast [rəʊst]	печься (особенно в духовке или на открытом огне)
17	grill [grɪl] / barbecue ['bɑ:bɪkjʊ:]	жарить на рашпере
18	stew [stju:]	тушиться, томиться (на огне)
19	to leave / let to stew in one's own juice	тушить в собственном соку
20	stir-fry [,stɜ: 'fraɪ]	жарить в раскалённом масле, постоянно помешивая
21	sauté ['səuteɪ]	жарить в масле
22	put on weight	толстеть, поправляться
23	get fat	растолстеть
24	book [buk]	заказывать; бронировать
25	carve [kɑ:v]	разделявать, делить, дробить
26	fill [fɪl]	наполнять
27	add [æd]	прибавлять, присоединять; добавлять
28	broil [brɔɪl]	жарить на огне
29	steam [sti:m]	варить на пару, парить
30	bake [beɪk]	печь, выпекать
31	Courses and dishes	
32	starter ['stɑ:tə]	первое блюдо
33	main course / entrée ['ɑ:ntreɪ]	основное блюдо, горячее
34	dessert [di'zɜ:t]	десерт, сладкое (блюдо)

35	side dish	блюдо, подающееся на отдельной тарелке одновременно с основным блюдом; гарнир; салат
36	antipasto [æntɪ'pæstəʊ]	закуска
37	meat loaf	мясной рулет
38	roast beef	ростбиф (поджаренный кусок говядины, вырезанный из хребтовой части туши)
39	broiled fish	жареная рыба
40	meatball ['mi:tɒ:l]	фрикаделька, тефтелька
41	mashed potatoes [ˌmæʃtə'teɪtəʊz]	картофельное пюре
42	french fries	жареный (во фритюре) картофель
43	noodle(s)	лапша; лентовидные макаронные изделия
44	fried eggs	яичница-глазунья
45	boiled egg	варёное яйцо
46	poached egg ['pəʊtʃeg]	яйцо-пашот
47	scrambled eggs	омлет, яичница-болтунья
48	baked potato / jacket potato	картофель в мундире
49	helping ['helpɪŋ]	порция
50	second helping	добавка, добавление,
51	generous helping	большая порция
52	doughnut ['dəʊnʌt]	пончик; сладкий жареный пирожок с начинкой (обычно в форме колечка)
53	muffin ['mʌfɪn]	кекс
54	bagel ['beɪgəl]	рогалик; бублик
55	bun [bʌn]	сдобная булочка
56	danish / pastry	пирожное из слоёного теста
57	biscuit ['bɪskɪt]	сухое печенье
58	croissant ['krwɑ:sɑ:ŋ]	круассан, французский рогалик
59	decaf(f) ['di:kæf]	не содержащий кофеина, без кофеина
60	iced tea	чай со льдом
61	tuna fish sandwich	сэндвич с тунцом
62	corned beef	отварная солонина
63	white bread	пшеничный хлеб
64	rye bread	ржаной хлеб
65	whole wheat bread	пшеничный хлеб из муки цельнозернового зерна или обойной муки
66	pumpernickel ['pʌmpə,nɪkl]	хлеб из грубой непросеянной ржаной муки
67	roll	булочка, рулет
68	submarine roll	<u>итальянский хлеб для сэндвичей</u>
69	COOKING STEAK	
70	rare [rɛə]	непрожаренный, с кровью (о мясе)
71	Medium rare	средняя прожарка с кровью (мясо обжаривается при температуре 51-55С)
72	Medium	средняя прожарка (наиболее популярная степень прожарки; мясо готовится при температуре 56-60С)
73	Medium well	почти полная прожарка (мясо жарится при температуре 61-65С)

74	Well done	полная прожарка (мясо готовится при температуре около 70С)
75	Very well	очень сильная прожарка (мясо готовится при температуре более 70С)
76	DESCRIBING FOOD	
77	tasty ['teɪstɪ]	вкусный
78	tasteless ['teɪstləs]	безвкусный; пресный
79	bland [blænd]	пресный
80	bland cooking	пресная стряпня
81	a bland sauce	неострый соус
82	sweet	сладкий
83	bitter	горький
84	salty	солёный
85	hot / spicy	острый, пикантный, пряный (о пище)
86	tender ['tendə]	мягкий, сочный, легко жующийся (о мясе)
87	tough [tʌf]	жёсткий (о пище)
88	fatty ['fæti]	жирный
89	lean [li:n]	постный, содержащий небольшое количество жира
90	fattening	закармливание
91	Different Dishes	
92	fried eggs	яичница-глазунья
93	boiled egg	варёное яйцо
94	poached egg ['pəʊtʃtɛɡ]	яйцо-пашот
95	scrambled eggs	омлет, яичница-болтунья
96	baked potato / jacket potato	картофель в мундире
97	helping ['helpɪŋ]	порция
98	second helping	добавка, добавление,
99	generous helping	большая порция

The Vocabulary List of *Shopping*

	CLOTHES	
1	OUTDOOR CLOTHES	
2	anorak ['æn(ə)ræk]	анорак, куртка с капюшоном
3	coat	пиджак; куртка
4	dungaree [ˌdʌŋgə'ri:]	джинсовый полукомбинезон
5	lounge suit	повседневный мужской костюм
6	mitten ['mɪt(ə)n]	рукавица, варежка
7	muffler ['mʌflə]	толстый, тёплый шарф
8	scarf [skɑ:f]	шарф; кашне
9	turtleneck ['tɜ:tlnek] sweater	водолазка
10	tuxedo [tʌk'si:dəʊ]	смокинг
11	tracksuit ['træks(j)u:t] Br	спортивный костюм
12	sweatsuit ['swets(j)u:t] am	тренировочный костюм
13	HATS	
14	bomber jacket	куртка "пилот"

15	bonnet ['bɒnɪt]	дамская шляпа (без полей) ; капор
16	bowler hat ['bəʊləhæt]	шляпа-котелок
17	business suit	деловой костюм
18	chinos ['tʃiːnəʊz]	брюки из хлопчатобумажного твила
19	fedora [fi'dɔːrə]	мягкая фетровая шляпа
20	hard hat ['hɑːd'hæt]	шлем-каска
21	slouch hat ['slauʃ'hæt]	шляпа из мягкого фетра с широкими опущенными полями
22	sun hat	широкополая шляпа
23	sweatshirt ['swetʃɜːt]	толстовка, фуфайка, балахон
24	top hat	цилиндр
25	SHOES	
26	boots [buːt]	ботинок; сапог
27	clogs [klɒɡ]	сабо
28	flip-flops ['flɪpfloʊp]	вьетнамка (сандалия)
29	high heels	высокие каблуки
30	loafer ['ləʊfə]	лёгкие кожаные туфли типа мокасин
31	mules [mjʊːl]	шлёпанец; сабо; босоножка, туфля без задника,
32	sandals ['sænd(ə)l]	сандалии
33	slippers ['slɪpə]	тапочки
34	sneakers ['sniːkəz]	кроссовки
35	UNDERWEAR	
36	boxer shorts	шорты, удлиненные в области талии; удлиненные шорты
37	bra [brɑː]	бюстгальтер
38	knickers ['nɪkəz]	дамские панталоны, трусики
39	tights [taɪts]	колготки
40	underpants ['ʌndəpænts]	кальсоны; трусы (мужские)
41	vest [vest]	жилет; телогрейка
42	PARTS OF CLOTHES	
43	belt [belt]	пояс, ремень
44	braces [breɪs]	подтяжки
45	buckle ['bʌkl]	пряжка
46	button ['bʌtn]	пуговица
47	collar ['kɒlə]	воротник
48	cuff [kʌf]	манжета; низ рукава
49	fastener ['fɑːs(ə)nə]	застёжка на одежде
50	heel [hiːl]	задник (у обуви)
51	hem [hem]	кайма; край, кромка
52	hood [hʊd]	капюшон
53	hook-and-loop fastener	застёжка "липучка"
54	laces [leɪs]	шнурки
55	pocket ['pɒkɪt]	карман, кармашек

56	popper ['pɒpə]	кнопка (для одежды)
57	sleeve [sli:v]	рукав
58	sole [səʊl]	подошва
59	Velcro ['velkrəʊ]	застёжка "липучка"
60	zip [zip]	застёжка-молния
61	JEWELLERY & ACCESSORIES	
62	anklet ['æŋklət]	ножной браслет
63	brooch [brəʊtʃ]	брошь
64	earring ['iəriŋ]	серьга
65	handbag ['hændbæg]	дамская сумочка
66	necklace ['nekləs]	ожерелье
67	ring [rɪŋ]	кольцо
68	sequin ['si:kwiŋ]	блестка на платье
69	umbrella [ʌm'brelə]	зонт
70	MATERIAL	
71	checked [tʃekt]	клетчатый, в клеточку
72	corduroy ['kɔ:d(j)ərəɪ]	рубчатый плис; вельвет
73	cotton ['kɒt(ə)n]	хлопчатобумажная ткань
74	denim ['denɪm]	джинсовая ткань
75	gossamer ['gɒsəmə]	паутинка
76	leather ['leðə]	кожа (выделанная)
77	plain [pleɪn]	одноцветный, гладкокрашенный, без узора (о материи)
78	silk [sɪlk]	шёлк
79	spotted ['spɒtɪd]	крапчатый, пятнистый
80	suede [sweɪd]	замша
81	tartan ['tɑ:t(ə)n]	клетчатая шерстяная материя, шотландка
82	wool [wʊl]	шерстяная пряжа или ткань
83	THE PATTERNS ON MATERIAL	
84	flowery ['flaʊəri]	украшенный цветами; имеющий цветочный орнамент
85	striped [straɪpt]	полосатый
86	velvet ['velvɪt]	одежда из бархата
87	VERBS	
88	change into smth.	надеть что-л., переодеться во что-л.
89	fit [fɪt]	быть впору, быть в самый раз, подходить (к чему-л.)
90	grow out	вырастать из (чего-л.)
91	in one's birthday suit	в чем мать родила
92	let down	удлинять (одежду)
93	let out	сделать шире, выпустить (о платье)
94	match [mætʃ]	подбирать (под пару, под статью; по цвету, форме)
95	suit [s(j)u:t]	подходить, идти, быть к лицу
96	take in	ушивать (одежду)

The Vocabulary List of *Appearance and Character*

1	add to one`s attraction	делать более привлекательным
2	be characteristic of smb.	быть характерным для к-л.
3	be in the habit of doing smth.	иметь привычку что-л. делать
4	be very much the same in appearance	быть очень похожим внешне
5	bear no resemblance to smb.	быть непохожим на кого-либо
6	delicate features	тонкие черты
7	finely-curved	красиво очерченный
8	gait	походка
9	good looks	хорошие внешние данные
10	have good looks	иметь хорошую внешность
11	look like smb.	быть похожим на кого-л.
12	resemble smb.	походить на кого-л.
13	take after smb.	походить на кого-л., быть похожим
14	wrinkled	морщинистый
15	common appearance	заурядная внешность
16	AGE	
17	be in one`s early thirties/ forties	быть в возрасте за 30 / 40
18	be late thirties / forties	за 40 / 50
19	be mid thirties / forties	около 35 / 45
20	be over thirty / forty	далеко за 30 / 40
21	be under thirty / forty	быть в возрасте под 30 / 40
22	irregular features	неправильные черты
23	look young / old for one`s age	выглядеть моложе / старше своих лет
24	HEIGHT	
25	be of medium height	быть среднего роста
26	short	невисокий (о человеке, предмете)
27	tall	высокий
28	FACE	
29	complexion	цвет лица
30	dimple (dimpled)	ямочка (с ямочками)
31	freckled	веснушчатый
32	FOREHEAD	
33	high forehead	высокий лоб
34	steep	крутой
35	EYES	
36	almond ['ɑ:mənd]	миндалевидный
37	close-set eyes	близко-поставленные
38	deep-set eyes	глубоко-поставленные

39	eyelashes	ресницы
40	slanting	раскосый
41	wide-set eyes	широко-поставленные
42	NOSE	
43	aquiline ['ækwɪlɪn]	орлиный
44	fleshy	мясистый
45	hooked	крючковатый
46	up-turned	вздёрнутый
47	HAIR	
48	balding ['bɔːldɪŋ]	лысеющий
49	blonde [blɒnd]	блондинка
50	combed back	зачёсанные назад
51	curly	кудрявый, вьющийся
52	dandruff ['dændrəf]	перхоть
53	dark-haired	темноволосый
54		
55	dreadlocks	дреды
56	fair-haired	светловолосый
57	fringe [frɪndʒ]	чёлка
58	greasy ['ɡriːsi]	сальный, засаленный
59	grey hair	седые волосы
60	have one`s hair done in a knot	собирать волосы в узел
61	have one`s hair in plaits	заплетать волосы в косы
62		носить ~ на прямой
63	have one`s hair parted in the middle	пробор
64		носить ~ на косой
65	have one`s hair parted on the right / left	пробор справа / слева
66	plait	коса
67	ponytail ['pɒnɪteɪl]	конский хвост
68	shoulder length	длиной до плеч
69	thick / thin hair	густые / жидкие волосы
70	wavy	волнистый
71	wig [wɪɡ]	парик
72	CHIN	
73	double chin	двойной подбородок
74	pointed	острый
75	protruding	выступающий
76	split	расколотый
77	LIPS	
78	plump	полный, пухлый
79	CONSTITUTION	

80	delicately built	хрупкого телосложения
81	stocky	коренастый
82	stout	полный, тучный
83	LEGS	
84	sit with one`s legs crossed	сидеть, скрестив ноги
85	~ stretched straight out in front	сидеть, вытянув ноги
86	sit with one leg curled underneath	сидеть, подогнув одну ногу под себя
87	SPECIAL FEATURES	
88	bruise [bru:z]	синяк, кровоподтёк; ушиб
89	mole / birthmark	родинка
90	scar [ska:]	рубец, шрам
91	spot / pimple	прыщик
92	stooping	сутулый
93	tattoo [tæ'tu:]	татуировка
94	Proverbs	
95	Appearances are deceptive	Внешность обманчива
96	He is the heart and the soul of the party	Он душа компании.
97	She is a picture of health	Она кровь с молоком.
98		Они похожи как две
99	They are as like as two peas in a pod.	капли воды.
100		Они хорошо ладят друг
101	They get along well with each other.	с другом.

The Vocabulary List of *Cinema*

1	adventure film	приключенческий фильм
2	advertise ['ædvətaɪz]	рекламировать
3	all-star ['ɔ:lsta:]	состоящий только из звёзд, с участием звёзд
4	book a ticket	забронировать билет
5	broadcast ['brɔ:dka:st]	радио- или телевещание, трансляция
6	cable television	кабельное телевидение
7	cameo ['kæmiəu] role	эпизодическая роль (сыгранная известным актёром)
8	cartoon [kɑ:'tu:n]	мультипликация
9	ensor ['sen(t)sə]	подвергать цензуре
10	channel ['ʃæn(ə)l]	полоса частот; канал
11	commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃ(ə)l]	рекламный ролик
12	contestant [kən'test(ə)nt]	участник соревнования, состязания
13	director [di'rektə], [daɪ(ə)'rektə]	режиссёр, кинорежиссёр, постановщик
14	documentary [dɒkju'ment(ə)rɪ] on / about smth.	документальный фильм о чём-л.
15	educational broadcast	образовательная передача
16	feature film	художественный фильм
17	genre [zɒnrə]	жанр
18	glitzy ['glɪtzi] film	блестящий; притягательный фильм
19	gripping ['grɪpɪŋ] film	захватывающий, всепоглощающий,

		увлекательный
20	highlight ['haɪlaɪt]	яркий, запоминающийся момент, кульминация
21	historical film	исторический фильм
22	horror film	фильм ужасов
23	host [həʊst]	ведущий программы, вести радио- или телепрограмму
24	live broadcast	прямая трансляция
25	movie theater	кинотеатр
26	movie(film)goer ['mu:vi,gəʊə]	киноман, (заядлый) кинолюбитель, завсегда
27	moving ['mu:viŋ] film	волнующий, вызывающий интерес
28	paparazzi [ˌpæp(ə)'rætsɪ]	папарацци
29	plot [plɒt]	сюжет
30	quiz show	теле- или радиовикторина
31	remote control	пульт дистанционного управления
32	rerun [ˌri:'rʌn]	повторный показ (фильма, телепередачи)
33	romantic comedy	романтическая комедия
34	satellite dish	спутниковая тарелка (антенна) , "тарелка"
35	science fiction	научная фантастика
36	screen version	киноверсия
37	serial ['siəriəl]	сериал (телефильм или радиопередача в нескольких сериях)
38	series ['siəri:z]	серия
39	sitcom ['sɪtkɒm]	ситком
40	soap opera ['səʊp'ɒp(ə)rə]	мыльная опера
41	space bridge	телемост
42	special effects	спецэффекты
43	stalls [stɔ:lz]	места в партере; партер
44	stand(-)up comedy	импровизированное юмористическое выступление артиста
45	startling news	ошеломляющие известия
46	thriller ['θrɪlə]	триллер; остросюжетный фильм
47	trailer ['treɪlə]	отрывок из фильма, передачи (использующийся как анонс)
48	travelog(ue) ['træv(ə)lɒg]	фильм о путешествиях (художественный или документальный)
49	turn down	убавить, уменьшить (свет, газ и т.п.)
50	turn off	выключать (радио, газ) ; гасить (свет) ; закрывать (кран, воду)
51	turn on	зажигать, включать (свет) ; открывать (кран)
52	turn up	усиливать (звук)
53	two-part film	двухсерийный фильм
54	violent ['vaɪələnt] film	жестокий фильм, фильм со сценами насилия
55	wannabe(e) ['wɒnəbi], ['wɒnəbi:]	кумир, образец
56	war film	фильм о войне
57	welcome news	приятные новости
58	wide-screen film	широкоэкранный фильм

The Vocabulary list of *Computer*

1	access	доступ
2	account	учетная запись, бюджет
3	(to) add	добавлять
4	(to) allow	позволять, разрешать
5	(to) append	добавлять
6	application	приложение, прикладная программа
7	array	массив
8	(to) assign	приписывать, назначать
9	(to) attempt	пытаться
10	authentication	аутентификация, опознавание, отождествление
11	available	доступный
12	background	фон, заставка
13	backup copy	резервная копия
14	bin	(мусорная) корзина
15	binary files	двоичный файл
16	(to) boot	загружать
17	(to) browse	просматривать, обозревать
18	bulletin board	(электронная) доска объявлений
19	bus	шина
20	(to) cancel	отменять
21	capacity	емкость
22	case	регистр
23	cell	ячейка
24	(to) change	изменять
25	character	символ
26	(to) check	проверять
27	choice	выбор
28	common	общий
29	(to) compare	сравнивать
30	compatible	совместимый
31	concurrent	параллельный
32	confirmation	подтверждение
33	(to) contain	содержать
34	Control Panel	панель управления
35	corrupt	искаженный, испорченный
36	current	текущий
37	custom	заказной, настраиваемый
38	(to) customize	настраивать
39	(to) damage	повреждать
40	database	база данных
41	datastream	поток данных
42	default	по умолчанию
43	(to) delete	удалять
44	density	плотность
45	(to) deploy	развертывать, применять

46	desktop	рабочий стол, рабочая поверхность
47	(to) destroy	разрушать, уничтожать
48	development	разработка
49	device	устройство
50	dialog box	диалоговое окно
51	(to) display	отображать, выводить на экран
52	distributed	распределенный
53	(to) download	загружать, “скачивать”
54	to edit	редактировать, править
55	(to) embed	встраивать, внедрять
56	encryption	шифрование
57	enhancement	расширение, улучшение
58	environment	среда, окружение
59	error	ошибка
60	(to) exceed	превышать
61	execution	выполнение, исполнение
62	(to) exist	существовать
63	(to) extend	расширять
64	extension	расширение
65	feature	свойство, черта, возможность
66	flexibility	гибкость
67	floppy disk	гибкий диск
68	folder	папка
69	gateway	шлюз
70	hardware	аппаратное обеспечение
71	(to) hide	скрывать
72	image	изображение, образ, картинка
73	(to) implement	реализовывать, применять
74	(to) include	включать
75	(to) install	инсталлировать, устанавливать
76	(to) intercept	прерывать, захватывать
77	internal error	внутренняя ошибка
78	invalid	недействительный, неправильный, неверный
79	italic(s)	курсив
80	item	пункт, элемент
81	kernel	ядро
82	keyboard	клавиатура
83	label	метка
84	list	список, перечень
85	location	местоположение, нахождение
86	log	журнал, регистрация
87	log off	выход из системы,
88	log on	вход в систему, подключение к системе
89	master	главный
90	media	среда, носитель
91	message	сообщение

92	mode	режим
93	multitasking	многозадачность
94	network	сеть
95	Network Neighborhood	сетевое окружение
96	node	узел
97	(to) occur	происходить, случаться
98	overflow	переполнение
99	partition	раздел, область, сегмент
100	password	пароль
101	(to) paste	вставлять
102	(to) perform	выполнять
103	permission	разрешение
104	(to) preserve	сохранять
105	preview	предварительный просмотр
106	priority	приоритет, очередность
107	profile	профиль, настройка, конфигурация
108	property	свойство
109	provider	поставщик
110	query	запрос
111	queue	очередь
112	(to) quit	прекращать, выходить
113	range	диапазон, пределы
114	(to) record	записывать
115	(to) recover	восстанавливать
116	(to) refresh	обновлять
117	register	регистр
118	registry	реестр
119	remote	удаленный, дистанционный
120	Remote Access Service	служба удаленного доступа
121	removable	перемещаемый, съемный
122	(to) remove	удалять, перемещать
123	request	запрос
124	requirement	требование
125	(to) reset	сбрасывать, перезагружать
126	resource	ресурс
127	(to) restore	восстанавливать
128	retrieval	выборка, поиск
129	(to) run	запускать, выполнять
130	(to) save	сохранять
131	scalability	масштабируемость
132	security	защита, безопасность
133	(to) set	устанавливать
134	setting, setup	установка
135	(to) share	разделять, совместно использовать
136	shortcuts	ярлыки
137	shutdown	отключение, завершение работы

138	socket	разъем
139	software	программное обеспечение
140	source	источник, исходный
141	space	пространство, место
142	spreadsheet	электронная таблица
143	storage	место (область) хранения
144	subsequent	последующий
145	support	поддерживать
146	taskbar	панель задач
147	temporary	временный
148	(to) terminate	прекращать, заканчивать
149	toolbar	панель инструментов
150	tools	инструменты, инструментальные программы
151	(to) transmit	передавать
152	(to) update	усовершенствовать, модернизировать
153	(to) verify	проверять
154	warning	предупреждение
155	wizard	мастер, помощник, ассистент
156	write-protected disk	защищенный от записи диск

The Vocabulary List of *Travelling*

1	accommodation [ə, kɒmə'deɪʃ(ə)n]	комната с пансионом; съёмное жильё
2	book	заказывать (билеты, место)
3	check in	регистрация, регистрироваться
4	check out	выписываться (из гостиницы)
5	destination [, destɪ'neɪʃ(ə)n]	цель (путешествия, похода)
6	depart	отправляться
7	itinerary [aɪ'tɪn(ə)r(ə)rɪ]	курс, маршрут, путь
8	journey ['dʒɜ:nɪ]	путешествие, поездка (обычно сухопутное)
9	trip [trɪp]	путешествие; поездка, экскурсия
10	travel ['træv(ə)l]	путешествие
11	be homesick	тосковать по дому
12	abroad	за границей (y) б/п
13	accident	происшествие, авария
14	bridge	мост
15	discount	скидка (%)
16	fare	плата за проезд, стоимость (билета)
17	fine	штраф, штрафовать
18	give smb a lift	подвезти кого-то (брит)
19	give smb a ride	подвезти кого-то (амер)
20	hitchhike	ездить автостопом
21	hitchhiker	путешествующий автостопом
22	insure	страховать

23	insurance	страховка
24	land	приземляться
25	merry-go-round	карусель
26	one way ticket	билет в одну сторону
27	outskirts	окраина города
28	overtake	обгонять (а car)
29	pass	проездной билет
30	receipt	квитанция
31	resort	курорт
32	round trip ticket	билет в обе стороны (ам)
33	run over	переехать, задавить (кого-то)
34	rush hour	час пик
35	see (кого) off	проводить кого-то (из города)
36	see (кого) to (куда)	проводить (до какого-либо места)
37	suite	номер люкс
38	take off	взлетать
39	traffic jam	пробка (на дороге)
40	wreck	авария, катастрофа
41	Прилагательные	
42	adventurous [əd'ventʃ(ə)rəs]	безрассудно смелый; авантюрного склада
43	breathtaking ['breθ, teɪkɪŋ]	захватывающий, изумительный, поразительный, потрясающий, удивительный
44	luxurious [lʌg'zʊrɪəs]	богатый, пышный, роскошный; дорогой
45	picturesque [ˌpɪktʃ(ə)'resk]	живописный (о ландшафте) ; колоритный (о внешнем виде)
46	stunning ['stʌnɪŋ]	сногшибательный; великолепный
47	unspoiled [ʌn'spɔɪld]	неиспорченный 2) неизбалованный 3) неразграбленный

The Vocabulary List of My Future Job

Получение работы		
1	ad или advert (сокращённо от advertisement)	реклама, объявление
2	application form	заявление
3	appointment	встреча
4	CV (сокращённо от curriculum vitae)	резюме
5	job description	описание работы
6	interview	интервью
7	job offer или offer of employment	предложение работы
8	qualifications	квалификации
9	to apply for a job	подать заявление на работу

10	to accept an offer	принять предложение
11	to reject an offer или to turn down an offer	отказаться от предложения
12	to hire	нанимать
13	job	работа
14	career	карьера
15	part-time	неполная занятость
16	full-time	полная занятость
17	shift work	работа по графику
18	temporary	временный
19	contract	контракт
20	permanent	постоянный
21	starting date	дата начала работы
	Зарплата и льготы	
1	bonus	бонус
2	car allowance	компенсация за использование автомобиля
3	company car	служебная машина
4	health insurance	страхование здоровья
5	holiday pay	отпускные
6	holiday entitlement	право на отпуск
7	maternity leave	отпуск по уходу за ребёнком (для матери)
8	overtime	сверхурочные часы; сверхурочное время
9	paternity leave	отпуск по уходу за ребёнком (для отца)
10	part-time education	обучение с неполной нагрузкой
11	pension scheme или pension plan	пенсионный план
12	promotion	повышение; продвижение по службе
13	salary	жалованье; оклад
14	salary increase	повышение зарплаты
15	sick pay	пособие по болезни; выплата по больничному листу
16	staff restaurant	столовая для сотрудников
17	training scheme	план обучения
18	travel expenses	расходы на проезд
19	wages	зарплата
20	working conditions	условия труда
21	working hours	часы работы
	Типы работников	
22	owner	владелец
23	managing director	исполнительный директор

24	director	директор
25	manager	управляющий, заведующий; директор
26	boss	босс, начальник
27	colleague	коллега
28	trainee	стажёр, практикант
29	apprentice	ученик
30	volunteer	доброволец
Уход с работы		
1	to fire	увольнять
2	to get the sack	быть уволенным (разговорное)
3	to resign	уходить в отставку
4	to retire	уходить на пенсию
5	leaving date	дата ухода
6	redundant	уволенный по сокращению штатов
7	redundancy	сокращение штатов
8	redundancy pay	выходное пособие (выплачиваемое при увольнении по сокращению штатов)
9	retirement age	пенсионный возраст
Другие полезные слова		
1	apprenticeship	обучение; ученичество
2	department	отдел
3	experience	опыт
4	factory	фабрика
5	fire drill	учебные занятия пожарной команды
6	health and safety	здоровье и безопасность
7	internship	интернатура
8	meeting	встреча
9	office	офис
10	rate of pay	оклад
11	reception	приёмная
12	security	охрана
13	strike	забастовка
14	switchboard	распределительный щит
15	timekeeping	пунктуальность
16	trade union	профсоюз
17	training course	курс обучения
18	work	работа
19	work experience	опыт работы
20	to go on strike	бастовать
21	to be off sick	отсутствовать по болезни
22	self-employed	работающий не по найму; работающий на себя

23	unemployed	безработный
24	retired	вышедший на пенсию

JOB		
1	challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ]	вызов, истинное испытание
2	experience [ɪk'spiəriən(t)s]	(жизненный) опыт to know by / to know from experience
3	full-time job	штатная работа/должность
4	part-time job	работа на полставки
5	pay rise	повышение заработной платы
6	prospect ['prɒspekt]	перспектива; шансы (на успех)
7	retired [rɪ'taɪəd]	вышедший на пенсию
8	salary ['sæl(ə)rɪ]	заработная плата (служащего) ; оклад
9	self-confidence [,self'kɒnfɪd(ə)n(t)s]	уверенность в себе
10	trainee [,treɪ'ni:]	практикант, стажёр
11	training course	учебный курс
12	unemployed [ʌnɪm'plɔɪd]	безработный
13	wage [weɪdʒ]	заработная плата (рабочих)
Глаголы		
1	apply for a job	подавать заявление о приеме на работу
2	be in charge of	заведовать, руководить чём-л.
3	dismiss [dɪs'mɪs]	увольнять
4	fill in	заполнять
5	quit [kwɪt]	разг. уволиться с работы
6	require [rɪ'kwaɪə]	нуждаться (в чём-л.) ; требовать (чего-л.)
7	resign [rɪ'zam]	уходить в отставку, оставлять пост
8	sack [sæk]	разг. увольнять с работы
9	take over	принимать (должность, обязанности) от другого

The Vocabulary List of *Healthy Lifestyle*

LIFESTYLES		
1	activity [æk'tɪvəti]	активность; энергичность
2	attitude ['ætɪt(j)u:d]	позиция; отношение
3	competition [,kɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n]	соревнование, состязание
4	creativity	творчество
5	daily routine	обычный распорядок дня
6	desire [dɪ'zaɪə]	(страстное) желание , жажда (чего-л.)
7	disappointment [,dɪsə'pɔɪntmənt]	разочарование, досада, недовольство
8	experience [ɪk'spiəriən(t)s]	(жизненный) опыт
9	fulfilment [ful'fɪlmənt]	чувство удовлетворения (после достижения цели)
10	goal [gəʊl]	задача, цель
11	insight ['ɪn, saɪt]	внезапное нахождение решения (на основе опыта и интуиции)
12	leisure ['leɪzə]	досуг, свободное время
13	incurable [ɪn'kjʊərəbl]	неисправимый, вечный оптимист
14	optimistic / positive outlook on life	оптимистическое, позитивное восприятие жизни

15	opportunity [ɒpə'tju:nəti]	шанс, возможность; перспектива
16	priority [praɪ'ɒrəti]	преимущество, приорите
17	under pressure ['preʃə]	под давлением
18	self-expression [selfɪk'spreʃ(ə)n]	самовыражение
19	cost of living	прожиточный минимум
20	living expenses	расходы на содержание
21	once in a lifetime opportunity	
22	way of life	образ жизни
23	standard of living	жизненный уровень, уровень жизни

Глаголы		
1	achieve [ə'tʃi:v]	доводить до конца, выполнять
2	appeal [ə'pi:l] to	привлекать, притягивать; влечь, манить, нравиться
3	attract [ə'trækt]	привлекать, притягивать (внимание)
4	express [ɪk'spres]	выражать; высказывать
5	fulfil [ful'fɪl]	выполнять; делать, исполнять
6	improve [ɪm'pru:v]	улучшать; совершенствовать
7	lead a happy life	жить беспечно
8	live life to the full	
9	make a choice	делать выбор
10	make a living	зарабатывать на жизнь
11	miss opportunity	упустить возможность
12	motivate ['mɔ:tɪveɪt] to	побуждать (к чему-л.)
13	participate [pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt]	участвовать, принимать участие
14	put pressure upon smb	оказывать давление/нажим на кого-л.
15	regret [rɪ'gret]	сожалеть, испытывать сожаление
16	relax [rɪ'læks]	делать передышку, отдыхать
17	satisfy ['sætɪsfaɪ]	радовать, доставлять удовольствие
18	set a goal	поставить цель / задачу
19	set a priority	расставить приоритеты, определить систему ценностей
20	take part in smth.	принимать участие, участвовать в чём-л.

Прилагательные		
1	bored [bɔ:d]	скужающий
2	confused [kən'fju:zd]	смущённый; озадаченный; поставленный в тупик
3	dissatisfied [,dɪs'sætɪsfad] with / at	неудовлетворённый, недовольный
4	intense [ɪn'ten(t)s]	крепкий, сильный, глубокий, значительный (об эмоциях)
5	outdoor [,aut'dɔ:]	находящийся или совершающийся вне помещения
6	recreational [,rekri'eɪʃ(ə)n(ə)l]	развлекательный, относящийся к сфере развлечений

FOOD		
1	plain food / simple food	простая пища
2	junk food	никчемная еда
3	rich food	жирная пища

4	organic food	натуральные продукты
5	MEAL	приём пищи; еда
6	light / small meal	лёгкая еда
7	heavy meal	тяжёлая еда
8	simple meal	простая еда
9	main meal	основной приём пищи
10	DIET ['daɪət]	диета, режим питания
11	fat-free diet	обезжиренный рацион
12	(well-)balanced / steady diet	сбалансированная диета
13	bland diet	нестрогая диета
14	crash diet	строгая диета
15	special diet	индивидуальная диета
16	to go on a diet	сесть на диету
17	to be on a diet	быть на диете, соблюдать диету
18	FISH	
19	cod [kɒd]	треска
20	hake [heɪk]	хек (рыба)
21	herring ['herɪŋ]	сельдь
22	mackerel ['mækr(ə)l]	макрель; скумбрия
23	plaice [pleɪs]	камбала
24	salmon ['sæmən]	лососина, сёмга
25	sardine [sɑ:'di:n]	сардина
26	trout [traʊt]	форель
27	whiting ['(h)waɪtɪŋ]	мерлуза, хек
28	sole [səʊl]	камбала; палтус
29	tuna ['tju:nə]	тунец (рыба)
30	snapper ['snæpə]	люциан (рыба)
31	SEAFOOD	
32	prawn [prɔ:n]	креветка
33	shrimp [ʃrɪmp]	креветка
34	lobster ['lɒbstə]	омар
35	crayfish ['kreɪfɪʃ]	речной рак
36	squid [skwɪd]	кальмар
37	cockle I ['kɒkl]	сердцевидка
38	mussel ['mʌs(ə)l]	мидия
39	oyster ['ɔɪstə]	устрица
40	crab [kræb]	краб
41	prawn [prɔ:n]	креветка
42	clam [klæm]	двустворчатый моллюск
43	MEAT	
44	beef [bi:f]	говядина

45	lamb [læm]	мясо молодого барашка
46	pork [pɔ:k]	свинина
47	chicken ['tʃɪkɪn]	курятина, куриное мясо
48	ham [hæm]	ветчина, окорок
49	turkey ['tɜ:kɪ]	индюк; индейка
50	guinea fowl	цесарка
51	duck [dʌk]	утятина
52	bacon ['beɪk(ə)n]	копчёная свиная грудинка
53	veal [vi:l]	телятина
54	pheasant ['fez(ə)nt]	фазан
55	rabbit ['ræbɪt]	кролик
56	quail [kweɪl]	перепел, перепёлка
57	venison ['venɪs(ə)n]	оленина
58	elk's flesh	мясо лося
59	poultry ['pɒltrɪ]	домашняя птица
60	ostrich ['ɔ:stri:tʃ]	страус
61	sirloin ['sɜ:lɔɪn]	филей, филейная часть (туши)
62	steak [steɪk]	кусочек мяса или рыбы (для жаренья)
63	SPICES	
64	parsley ['pɑ:slɪ]	петрушка
65	rosemary ['rəʊzm(ə)rɪ]	розмарин
66	thyme [taɪm]	тимьян, чабрец
67	chive [tʃaɪv]	лук-)резанец
68	oregano [ɔrɪ'gɑ:nəʊ]	душица обыкновенная
69	tarragon ['tærəgən]	полынь эстрагон
70	sage [seɪdʒ]	шалфей
71	curry I ['kʌrɪ]; ['kɜ:rɪ]	карри (острая приправа)
72	cinnamon ['sɪnəmən]	корица (пряность)
73	ginger ['dʒɪndʒə]	корень имбиря (пряность)
74	nutmeg ['nʌtmeg]	мускат
75	FLAVOURS and TASTES	
76	sweet	sour
77	hot	mild
78	bland [blænd]	мягкий, слабый; не крепкий, не острый; пресный, безвкусный
79	mild	неострый, некрепкий (о еде, напитках)
80	salty	sickly ['sɪklɪ]
81	savoury ['seɪv(ə)rɪ]	острый, пикантный, пряный
82	tasty	tasteless
83	strong flavour	резкий привкус

84	hard flavour	
85	distinctive flavour	отличительный привкус
86	GENERAL APPEARANCE and QUALITY	
87	greasy ['gri:si]	жирный (содержащий много жира)
88	stale [steɪl]	несвежий, чёрствый
89	sour ['sauə]	кислый, кисловатый
90	burnt [bɜ:nt]	горелый, жжёный
91	rotten ['rɒt(ə)n]	испорченный, тухлый
92	ripe [raɪp]	созревший, спелый
93	delicious [dɪ'liʃəs]	очень вкусный
94	tasty ['teɪsti]	вкусный
95	revolting [rɪ'vɔ:ltɪŋ]	отвратительный; противный
96	wonderful ['wʌndəf(ə)l]	замечательный, изумительный
97	disgusting [dɪs'gʌstɪŋ]	отвратительный, противный
98	yum-yum	ням-ням!
99	VERBS	
100	be off	испортиться (о еде)
101	lose appetite	потерять аппетит
102	spoil appetite	испортить аппетит
103	starve [stɑ:v]	умирать от голода
104	overcook	передерживать
105	undercook	недоваривать
106	stodgy ['stɒdʒɪ]	тяжёлый, непропечённый (о мучных изделиях)
107	done to a turn	поджаренный как раз в меру [о мясе на вертеле]
108	to die for	всё отдать за

The Vocabulary List of *Public Transport*

1	transportation	транспорт
2	public transportation	общественный транспорт
3	abroad	за границ-ей (у)
4	accident	происшествие, авария
5	accompany	сопровождать
6	ahead of time	раньше времени
7	airline	авиакомпания
8	airport	аэропорт
9	area	область ЕГЭ: знаний; район
10	arrive	прибывать (транспорт)
11	arrival	прибытие
12	baggage	багаж
13	balloon	воздушный шар
14	battery	аккумулятор
15	be homesick	скучать по дому
16	bicycle	велосипед
17	bike	велик

18	board	борт, садиться (на корабль, самолет)
19	boat	лодка
20	book	заказывать (билеты, место)
21	border	граница
22	brakes	тормоза
23	bridge	мост
24	bus	автобус
25	cab	такси
26	car	машина
27	caravan	трейлер, домик на колесиках
28	cart	телега, повозка
29	check in	регистрация, регистрироваться
30	check out	выписываться (из гостиницы)
31	chopper	вертолет ('вертушка')
32	crew	команда, экипаж
33	crossroads	перекресток
34	deck	палуба
35	depart	отправляться
36	departure	отправление
37	discount	скидка
38	district	округ, район (административный)
39	double (bedroom)	двухспальный номер
40	single (bedroom)	одноместный номер
41	twin (bedroom)	двухместный номер
42	driver's license	водительские права
43	engine	двигатель
44	entrance	вход
45	exit	выход (из помещения)
46	way out	выход (из ситуации)
47	fare	плата за проезд
48	ferry	паром
49	field	поле
50	fine	штраф, штрафовать
51	flight	полёт
52	fuel	топливо
53	gas	бензин
54	gas station	заправка
55	gas tank	бензобак
56	gate	ворота, выход на посадку
57	get off	сходить (из транспорта)
58	get on	садиться (в транспорт)
59	get out	выходить (из транспорта)
60	give smb a lift	подвести кого-то (брит)
61	give smb a ride	подвести кого-то (амер)
62	helicopter	вертолет

63	hitchhiking	езда автостопом
64	hood	капот
65	ignition	зажигание
66	inside	внутри
67	itinerary	маршрут
68	journey	поездка
69	land	приземляться
70	luggage	багаж
71	make noise	шуметь
72	merry-go-round	карусель
73	motor boat	моторная лодка
74	motorbike	мотоцикл
75	motorcycle	мотоцикл
76	noise	шум
77	on foot	пешком
78	one way ticket	билет в одну сторону
79	outside	снаружи
80	outskirts	пригород, окраина города
81	overtake	обгонять EG: a car
82	pass	проездной билет
83	passenger	пассажир
84	pavement	мостовая
85	sidewalk	пешеходная дорожка
86	pay phone	телефон-автомат
87	pedestrian	пешеход
88	petrol	бензин
89	petrol station	заправочная станция
90	plane	самолет
91	railway	железная дорога
92	repair	ремонт (крупный)
93	reservation	заказ, бронь
94	resort	курорт
95	return	билет в обе стороны
96	rocket	ракета
97	round trip ticket	билет в обе стороны
98	run over	переехать, задавить (кого-то)
99	runway	взлетно-посадочная полоса
100	airstrip	взлетно-посадочная полоса
101	rush hour	час пик
102	RV	трейлер, домик на колесиках
103	sail	парус

104	sailboat	парусник
105	satellite	спутник
106	scooter	мотороллер
107	seat	место EG: транспорт, кино
108	seat belt	ремень безопасности
109	see (кого) off	проводить кого-то (из города)
110	see (кого) to (куда)	проводить (до какого-либо места)
111	ship	корабль
112	slow down	притормаживать, замедляться
113	spare	запасной
114	speed	скорость
115	speed limit	ограничения скорости
116	speed up	разгоняться
117	station	вокзал
118	stoplight	светофор
119	submarine	подводная лодка
120	suburb	пригород
121	suitcase	чемодан
122	suite	номер люкс
123	take off	взлетать
124	taken (place)	занятый (место)
125	taxi	такси
126	the subway	метро (амер)
127	the underground	метро (брит)
128	ticket	билет
129	ticket office	касса
130	to be late	опаздывать
131	traffic	уличное движение
132	traffic jam	пробка (на дороге)
133	traffic light	светофор
134	travel agency	туристическое агентство
135	trip	путешествие
136	trolley	троллейбус
137	truck	грузовик
138	tyre	покрышка
139	underground passage	подземный переход
140	underpass	подземный переход
141	vacant	свободный
142	van	микроавтобус
143	vehicle	средство передвижения
144	voyage	морская, долгая поездка
145	wheel	колесо, руль
146	wheelbarrow	тачка

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