

УДМУРТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА
КАФЕДРА ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ЯЗЫКА №2

A brief guide to travelling around Britain.

Пособие по английскому языку для студентов отделения «Социально - культурный сервис и туризм»

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Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов 2, 3 курсов заочного отделения по специальности “Социально - культурный сервис и туризм”, которым необходимо знать специальную лексику, чтобы уметь читать литературу по своей специальности и вести беседу на профессиональные темы. Пособие включает в себя упражнения, направленные на усвоение профессиональной лексики, повторение и освоение определенных грамматических структур.

Unit 1.

Accommodation.

Tourist accommodation in Britain can be as good as anywhere else in Europe, but the truth is, it can also be one of the least enjoyable parts of your holiday! The bad news is that most complaints to the British Tourist Authority concern the high cost and general inadequacy of accommodation. The good news is that most complaints are about London, and if you read this short guide, (and perhaps buy a book too), you should be able to enjoy your stay in Britain, with no need to complain!

All the following comments are, of course, subjective, especially those about London! Hotel accommodation in London is sometimes a nightmare, and you won't have to ask too many friends who have visited London before you hear some horror stories. For this reason, a special section on London is included at the end of this unit; all the other sections are about Britain in general, and may not be relevant to London.

The Expensive Options.

If you have plenty of money, you will have few problems spending it in Britain! There are lots of hotel chains, with luxurious hotels at all of the major tourist centres, and also many 'country house' hotels and even castles. They will all cost quite a lot, but you can choose to stay somewhere that has a wealth of historical associations, architectural interest or sporting connections. Egon Ronay and the AA both offer guides to hotels of this kind.

Hotels and Guest Houses.

There is a huge variety of hotels and guest houses in Britain. They vary from the big old hotels next to the railway stations in the big cities, to the lonely little guest houses in small villages or hamlets in the middle of Wales or Scotland. As in any other country, there are three ways of choosing your hotel:-

a) by recommendation, either by the Tourist Authority, a guide, or someone who knows the place;

b) by sight, as you look at a picture or just travel past;

c) by force of necessity, if there is nowhere else!

a) There are many guides to hotels in Britain, available from bookshops and the tourist authorities. The BTA does recommend some country hotels for their

special services or location, and is always likely to know the name of a useful book or tourist office to give more information. But why not ask the locals, if you haven't booked in advance? They should know the better places to stay.

b) Be careful of pictures of hotels! A few yards to the left, there might be a six lane road, railway or army shooting range! Once you have arrived, however, that seems a good moment to choose a hotel. If you are staying a few nights, it's often possible to try one and then have a look round the next day.

c) Good luck! If there's nowhere else, always try a pub; they may not have rooms to let, but there will be helpful people inside with local knowledge and, with luck, a phone and some

Bed and Breakfast.

The tradition of ordinary people opening up their houses to paying guests is the better side of the tourist accommodation picture in Britain. It has at least two advantages over the hotel, (assuming that it is a house where you would want to stay!): firstly, you get to meet 'the locals' in their own home, thereby gaining much more knowledge about 'normal' British life; and secondly, it's much the cheapest way of finding a bed for the night. You don't have to book; just walk up to any front door with the magic sign 'B & B' outside, and if it's full, then they will probably be able to tell you where there might be some room. Sometimes it's a pub, sometimes a modern house or an estate, or increasingly often nowadays, it's down on the farm! Many farmhouses now try to supplement their living by offering B & B. In recent years, the Tourist Authorities have started to list and even perhaps indicate the standard of local B & B's in their area. The British Tourist Authority also publishes a guide on the subject, available from any of their offices. But don't worry; you really need not know anything about them before arriving in some out-of-the-way place, miles from anywhere; just look for the signs, they will be there I can assure you, and ask anybody where you should go for a 'good B & B'. Most people are not disappointed!

London.

Hotel accommodation in London is one thing most people of all nations agree about; it's often expensive, or it's probably bad! Most conversations with people who have visited London emphasise how much they like the city, and the residents, and the culture, and the transport, and the restaurants, but please don't ask about the hotel!

There are, however, ways of surviving the experience. There are lots of books that offer, each year, a list of addresses, with prices and facilities on offer,

and with a bit of care, you can find a guest house that will probably be OK. There are halls of residence, used by students in term time, but open to tourists in the summer and still run by the universities.

There is, at least there has been for the last five years, Tent City in the west of London, where a bed in a big tent is cheap and often good fun, too. And just like anywhere else, if you are willing to be away from the centre, say about 10 miles in the case of London, you will find some ordinary guest houses offering accommodation at reasonable prices.

Good luck that is all we can offer! Talk to your friends about it and see if anyone knows somewhere that's good and cheap. If you are in the situation of arriving at Victoria Station in the evening with nowhere to go, take a deep breath, drink a cup of tea, and if the Hotel Information Centre isn't open, ask someone for advice; it might be a policeman or woman, or a bus driver, or if you have the money, a taxi driver who can take you there.

Be careful though, and be warned that it's better to arrive in big cities early in the day; this is certainly true of good old London Town!

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions:

1. What are the most complaints to British Authorities about?
2. How do British hotels differ from each other?
3. What are the three ways of choosing hotel to stay?
4. What hotels does BTA recommend to tourists?
5. Why isn't it advisable to choose a hotel by a picture from the guide?
6. How can the locals help in choosing the place to stay?
7. What is B & B?
8. What do you know about hotel accommodation in London?

II. Paraphrase using words from the text:

1. a place for someone to stay, live or work in.
2. directly connected with the subject or problem being discussed or considered.
3. very expensive, beautiful and comfortable.
4. a private house where people can pay to stay and have meals.
5. an area where houses or buildings of a similar type have all been built together in a planned way.

6. to add something, especially to what you earn or eat, in order to increase it to an acceptable level.
7. someone who lives or stays in a place such as a hotel or a house.
8. people who live on the same area.

III. Look up the pronunciation of the following words:

Inadequacy; subjective; nightmare; luxurious; major; architectural; variety; to vary; sign.

IV. Give Russian equivalents for:

Accommodation; general inadequacy; to be relevant to; as good as; at the end; castles; a huge variety; a six lane road; a guide; an estate; to supplement; in term time; at reasonable price; "country house" hotel; location
Use these words and phrases in your own sentences.

V. Give English equivalents for:

Стоимость; роскошный; архитектурный; туристический центр; богатство, изобилие; по рекомендации; заказать, зарезервировать; заранее; местные жители; преимущества; удобства; по предложению.

Find sentences where these words and phrases were used.

VI. Find antonyms from the text:

The most
Adequacy
Long
At the beginning
Irrelevant
Minor
The worse
Disadvantage
Expensive
Back

VII. Insert prepositions:

1. All the players shook hands ... the end of the match.

2. She had looked through many books in the shop and ... the end she bought the book about animals.
3. This guide book isn't relevant ... London.
4. Before going to the restaurant you should reserve your table ... advance.
5. There's a big supermarket a few yards ... the left of the hotel.
6. Many guest houses offer accommodation ... reasonable prices.

VIII. Grammar. Modal verbs.

a) Find in the text the sentences where modal verbs are used. Translate them into Russian. Comment on the usage of modal verbs.

b) Choose the most suitable modal verb *may, must, can, need, to have to, to be to, should* in appropriate positive or negative form.

1. Nick ... run long distances.
2. You ... park the car here. It's prohibited.
3. Drivers ... go up to 80 kilometres an hour on this road.
4. You ... have done this. It was useless.
5. You ... take a taxi in order not to be late.
6. We ... meet in the park at 5 o'clock.
7. Let's ask mother. She ... know his address.
8. You ... drink cold water if you don't want to fall ill.

IX. Translate into English.

1. В учебное время все гостевые дома могут быть заняты студентами.
2. В субботу мы собираемся пойти в ресторан, тебе следует заказать столики заранее.
3. Местные жители могут предложить вам большое разнообразие сельскохозяйственной продукции.
4. Туристы договорились встретиться около Эрмитажа через час, их там будет ждать гид.
5. У этого замка дурная слава, но если вы не боитесь, я могу показать вам его месторасположение.
6. Многие фермерские хозяйства пополняют свой бюджет, предлагая ночлег и завтрак.
7. Любой туристический центр может предложить вам роскошную гостиницу, но цена за проживание в ней будет очень высокой.

Unit 2. Celebrations.

DATES

Every country has important annual events, and with its long heritage and ancient traditions, Britain is no exception. There can be no list of everything that happens in Britain in a year; new ideas spring up all the time and some may become a part of the national scene: other quite old events tend to avoid publicity, and keep their secret for the traveller who just happens to be passing by. The following list is therefore only a brief guide to a few of the more important events in Britain. There are many more, and if you have a particular interest, contact the Tourist Authority or perhaps write to the organization that you think might be involved. If you have no the address, it still may be worth sending a short letter, requesting more information, to a 'skeleton' address. The Post Office doesn't want millions of such letters, but they are very good at knowing who lives where, and 'Brands Hatch Circuit near London' will probably get there.

I hope that you don't need reminding that all the following dates must be checked before you plan to go to them! Like computers, (and even computer users!), authors and Tourist Authorities can make the odd mistake from time to time.

JANUARY 1st/2nd weeks: Earls Court International Boat Show, London. The big boat show in Britain, with its own harbour and lots of boats and extras to spend your money on!

Late January/ February: Jorvik Viking Festival, York. A celebration of that part of our history of which York, with its acclaimed Viking Centre, is well known.

FEBRUARY 2nd weekend: Crafts Dog Show, Earls Court, London. If you like dog shows, then this is for you! There's lots of money on offer for the prize of Top Dog, especially for the maker of its food!

MARCH 2nd/3rd week: Cheltenham Gold Cup Meeting. Famous horse race meeting, held over two days, with lots of visitors over from Ireland in a holiday mood.

3rd week: Edinburgh International Folk Festival. If you like folk music, then be certain that Edinburgh knows how a festival should be organized, and it's good!

Last Saturday: Oxford v Cambridge Boat Race in London. Large crowds watch this traditional challenge race from the banks of the river. IF THE Weather's OK, it's a good day out.

APRIL

1st/2nd weekend: The Grand National, Aintree, Liverpool. The most famous horse race in Britain. The fences are huge, so are the horses, and everyone in Britain bets on the result.

Late April: The London Marathon. One of the big marathons, with large crowds of runners and spectators. Very good fun to watch the fancy dress runners, and there's lots!

MAY Chichester and Glyndebourne Festivals open for the season. Both are in Sussex, to the south of London, and are equally famous for the quality of their setting and productions. Chichester is for drama, Glyndebourne is for opera.

Early May every four years: Scottish International Gathering. An important festival for those with ties to Scotland. Held the year after the Olympics, but check for details.

Early May: 3 day Badminton Horse Trials, Nr, Gloucester. The premier 3 day event in Britain, and held in the grounds of Badminton House, which gives Princess Anne a bit of an advantage.

3rd/4th Saturday: FA Cup Final, Wembley, London. Footballs' big match and the end of the season. It will be almost impossible to get a ticket, but most men will be watching TV today.

Late May: Chelsea Flower Show, London. An annual display and exhibition of horticultural skills that attract tens of thousands of visitors, in addition to the Pensioners.

Late May: Bath International Festival. An important and varied festival that gains from being held in this wonderful city of culture and architectural design.

JUNE 1st week: TT Races on the Isle of Man. A fantastic week for all motorcycle enthusiasts, but they will know all about it. If you don't like the sound of high speed motorbikes, choose another week. Watch out for the Grand Prix week in September, too!

1st/2nd week: Beating the Retreat, London. Colourful military ceremony with the Massed Bands of the Guards, often in the presence of the Monarch.

2nd week: The Derby Meeting, Epsom, Surrey. The other big horse race, this one on the flat. Lasts for several days, with funfairs and lots of atmosphere. Also, usually later in the month, Royal Ascot, centre of fashion and royalty.

Late June: Wimbledon Tennis Championships, London. The only two-week tournament on the Circuit, with lots of tennis, strawberries, cream and money. Tickets are very expensive.

Late June/Early July: Henley Royal Regatta, Henley-on-Thames. Like Royal Ascot, a 'society' event, with lots of rich folk watching each other as well as the rowing.

JULY 1st/2nd week: Llangollen International Music Eisteddfod. If you like music, especially singing, then this established festival in North Wales is well worth a visit.

Late July to September: The Proms, Royal Albert Hall, London. A series of classical concerts that attract visitors from all over Britain. Last night has a carnival atmosphere.

Mid-July: British Grand Prix, Silverstone or Brands Hatch. Lots of noise, speed, colours and money surrounding a very well paid circus of cars and drivers. Very crowded, but exciting so they say.

Last week: Cowes Week, Cowes, Isle of Wight. The best known sailing week in Britain. In you are in the area and like sailing, it's well worth a visit.

AUGUST 2nd week: Battle of Flowers, Jersey, C.I. A spectacular festival of flowers, with a display from each community of Jersey trying to win the top award. A wonderful day.

Late August: Pontadawe International Music Festival, South Wales. Younger than its rival in the North at Llanglenn and the music is more varied. Write for programme.

Mid-August to early September: Edinburgh Festival, including the Tattoo and Fringe. 'Best known international arts festival in the world', they say, and with good reason. Apply for programme.

SEPTEMBER September and October: Blackpool Illuminations. The whole of this big seaside town goes wild for two months! Lots of entertainment and fun IF you have the stamina for even one day!

Mid Sept.: Southampton International Boat Show. One of the many boat shows around the coast in summer. This is one of the biggest and best, and now rivals Earls Court.

OCTOBER First week: Horse of the Year Show, Wembley, London. The annual horse-jumping event that attracts competitors from all over the world.

NOVEMBER First weekend: London to Brighton Veteran Car Run. A test for old cars on a 50 mile route over the hills to Brighton. An interesting sight to compare with today's cars.

Mid-November: Lord Mayor's Show, The City of London A procession and show as the new Lord Mayor of London is welcomed to his new job. Traditional and colourful.

DECEMBER First week: Smithfield Agricultural Show, London. If you like farming, and are NOT a vegetarian or animal rights activist, then this is the show for you.

31st: New Year Celebrations in Trafalgar Square, London. Nelson looks down on big crowds celebrating the arrival of a new year, with lots of alcohol and kissing, as you might guess.

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions:

1. Why do some British events tend to avoid publicity?
2. What celebrations are the most popular among the British? Find additional information.
3. What do you know about Chichester and Glyndebourne Festivals? What are they famous for?
4. Which celebration would you like to participate in? Why?

II. Paraphrase using the words from the text:

1. happening once a year.
2. important qualities, customs and traditions that have been in a society for a long time.
3. praise for a person or his achievements.
4. to risk money on the results of a race, game, competition or other future event.
5. a public show of objects.
6. a competition to show courage and fighting skills.
7. physical or mental strength that lets you continue doing something for a long time without getting tired.
8. to compete.

III. Give Russian equivalents for:

Heritage; from time to time; acclaim; architectural design; celebration; folk music; seaside.

Use these words and phrases in your own sentences.

IV. Give English equivalents for:

Ежегодное событие; древние традиции; хорошо известный; садоводческий; соперничать; путь.

V. Grammar.

Infinitive.

	Active	Passive
Simple	To V	To be V ₃ (-ed)
Perfect	To have V ₃ (-ed)	To have been V ₃ (-ed)

Functions of the Inf in the sentence:

- Subject and predicative: e.g. To read much is to know much.
- Object: e.g. I want to buy a new TV set.
- Attribute: e.g. He was the first man to tell about it.
- Adverbial modifier: e.g.. To be a teacher you must graduate from Pedagogical Department of the University.
- Complex Subject: e.g. He is said to know several languages.
- Complex Object: e.g.. I want him to come.

Inf is used without *to* after verbs:

- of physical perception: see, hear, feel, notice, watch.

- make, *let, help,*
e.g.. I have never heard her sing.

1) *Use Inf instead of subordinate clause:*

1. He was the first who broke the silence.
2. There are a lot of things that need repairing.
3. There was no place where he could sit.
4. It's convenient that you have a balcony in your flat.

2) *Combine sentences using Inf:*

1. She went to London. She wanted to find a job there.
2. I took off my shoes. I didn't want to make any noise.
3. I'm saving money. I want to buy a car.
4. I'm buying paint. I want to paint my door.

3) *Change sentences using Complex Subject:*

1. They say he is one of the best doctor at the hospital.
2. People say this palace will be built in three years.
3. Everybody knows him as a prominent public figure.
4. We know that this student works much.

4) *Change sentences using Complex Object:*

1. I know that he is a good teacher.
2. Everybody believes that he is right.
3. I saw as the driver opened the window and threw a box into bushes.
4. Nobody watched as he spoke on the telephone.

Gerund.

	Active	Passive
Simple	V-ing	Being V ₃ (-ed)
Perfect	Having V ₃ (-ed)	Having been V ₃ (-ed)

Gerund is used in the following functions in the sentence:

a) Subject: Ex. Reading is what I like most of all.

b) Predicative after verbs: *to stop, to finish, to continue, to go on, to keep on, to begin, to start.* E.g.. Go on reading the text.

c) Attribute after abstract nouns: *the idea (of), the importance (of), the way (of), the experience (in), the interest (in), reason (for).* Ex. The importance of doing this can be explained.

d) Object. Ger is used after verbs: *to like, to need, to prefer, to remember, to enjoy.* E.g. I enjoy listening to classic music.

e) Prepositional Object after verbs: *to thank for, to be responsible for, to be fond of, to be tired of, to look forward to, to be interested in.* E.g. HE is fond of playing chess.

f) Adverbial modifier after prepositions:

- after, before, on

- by, without, instead of, besides.

E.g. Before having dinner you must wash your hands.

1) Complete the sentences using Ger.

1. There are a lot of ways of (сделать это).
2. What is your idea of (обсудить этот вопрос сейчас)?
3. Do you have the opportunity of (посетить выставку)?
4. The film is worth (посмотреть).
5. I don't like (напоминать ему об этом)
6. It's no use (плакать).
7. Do you remember (что они уже рассказывали об этом)?

2) Translate sentences using Ger and determine its function.

1. Бесплезно писать ему об этом.
2. Не забудь закрыть дверь, перед тем как пойдешь спать.
3. Он ушел не попрощавшись.
4. Пожалуйста, продолжайте писать, я подожду.

5. После обсуждения вопроса в течение часа, комиссия разошлась, не приняв решения.
6. Он закончил говорить и сел на своё место.
7. Перестаньте спорить.
8. Дети предпочитают смотреть телевизор, а не читать.
9. Гулять очень полезно.
10. У меня не было надежды встретить её здесь.

Find sentences in Unit 2 with Inf and Ger, translate them into Russian, determine functions of Inf and Ger.

VI. Translate using words and phrases from Unit 2.

1. Я всё ещё вижу её время от времени.
2. Я думаю, стоит изучить древние традиции этой страны.
3. Архитектурный дизайн общественных зданий Англии напоминает нам о её богатом наследии.
4. Для того чтобы выиграть первый приз в состязании воину необходимо быть выносливым и хорошо подготовленным.
5. Мы сбились с пути и не знали, какая дорога ведет к берегу моря.
6. Каждый год мы проводим выставки цветов.

Unit 3. Illness.

Stay healthy! That's the message!

Before leaving your home country for the Trip to Britain, enquire at your Health Scheme about any forms or documents to take to Britain. It is probably all very simple, as Britain has a 'reciprocal' health agreement with most European countries, but it's worth checking.

Once you have arrived in Britain, this is a quick summary of the names that we give to our health services. It's also worth mentioning that the National Health Service is always under review and changing, so please don't be too surprised if a detail is incorrect.

IN AN EMERGENCY, the phone number for an ambulance, the fire service or the police is 999! The operator will ask you 'What service do you require?' Be ready to give the name of the road or street, the district and also your name, as well as the nature of the accident/problem.

If you want to take an accident victim to the hospital yourself, beware that many hospitals do not accept emergencies! They will obviously help in a case of life or death, but not otherwise. If you can ask someone, check which hospital to go to first!

All emergency treatment is free to everybody on the National Health, whatever your nationality. **FURTHER** treatment may not be, but the doctor or hospital will be able to tell you the good or bad news! You can expect many differences in the layouts, systems, and size of the hospitals in Britain compared to your own, but you won't be too disappointed with the standard of the health care; it's usually OK, and in the big city teaching hospitals, it's very good.

IF IT'S NOT AN EMERGENCY, then it's the GP (General Practitioner) that you want, otherwise known as the family doctor. This system is a bit different to yours, but just ask someone for the name and address of a good local doctor, and then arrive at their surgery at opening time! Recently, many surgeries have changed their name to Health Centres, in which several doctors work and also employ a nurse or two; these are often the most efficient places to go. The doctor might then give you a **PRESCRIPTION** for some medicine, and if you take this to any chemist, they will make it up. There might be a charge for the doctor, so ask first, and there will be a charge for the medicine of around GBP 3 - 5. The doctor may want you to see someone else, perhaps at the hospital, and you can ask whether there is likely to be any charge there.

IF IT'S YOUR TEETH, then it's a dentist for you! Again, ask someone for a good dentist, or even look in the Yellow Pages, the telephone book for traders and

services. There will be a charge at the dentist, although it will probably be quite cheap.

Some other notes: Avoid all doctors within sight of Harley Street, London. They might be delighted to treat you, but they will certainly charge a small fortune for their work. They are for the very rich!

In Britain, a doctor is a doctor, but a senior hospital doctor becomes a Mr. or Mrs.! So don't worry, he/she is the real thing!

The old name for a doctor, especially one without skill or a medical education, was a quack. Do not use this word too often in a surgery!

If you want homeopathic treatment, or some other so-called alternative care, either look in the Yellow Pages under the medical title, or ask at the local chemist. There are many in Britain, but you have to look hard to find them, especially outside the big cities.

With all the above notes, the important thing to do in Britain, as elsewhere, is to try and smile! Most healthcare people in Britain, even the doctors, don't like charging money or filling in forms, so if you're helpful and make her/his life a bit more interesting that day, you will probably not have to pay too much. It's all, so they say, a matter of class, that old English disease: 'Be one of us, and don't speak with the wrong accent, and you're in!'

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions:

1. What is the phone number in an emergency?
2. What should you know to inform the operator?
3. Is emergency treatment free to everybody?
4. Is it possible to get further treatment there?
5. What is the best way to find a doctor if it isn't an emergency?
6. What information can you find in the Yellow Pages?
7. Why is it better for tourists to avoid all doctors within sight of Harley Street, London?

II. Paraphrase using the words from the text:

- 1) a spoken or written piece of information that you send to another person.
- 2) to ask someone for information.

- 3) A special vehicle used for taking people who are ill or injured to hospital.
- 4) A method that is intended to cure an injury or illness.
- 5) A piece of paper on which a doctor writes what medicine a sick person should have.
- 6) Unhealthy condition of your body especially caused by infection.

III. Look up the pronunciation of the following words:

Accident, efficient, medicine, chemist, surgery, especially, quite, delighted, fortune, accent.

IV. Give Russian equivalents for:

Enquire, health service, beware, surgery, treatment, prescription, at the local chemist.

V. Give English equivalents for:

Сообщение; соглашение; несчастный случай; жертва; торговец; лечить, болезнь.

VI. Find antonyms from the text:

Agreement
Incorrect
Emergency
Known
Efficient
Within sight
Senior

VII. Insert prepositions:

1. Just because I've had a few disagreements ... my mother it doesn't mean we are not still friends.
2. Compared ... our small apartment, our uncle's house seemed like a palace.
3. I promised to look ... on Dad and see if he is feeling better.
4. I have to say we are disappointed with your work.

VIII. Grammar. Conditional sentences. I type.

The first type of Conditional sentences is used when the speaker considers his statement to be real and feasible.

1) when statements relate to present:

E.g. a) If you are tired, have a rest.

b) We agree to make some changes if you find it necessary.

2) When statements relate to future.

E.g. a) The discussion won't take long if everybody speaks to the point.

b) If it is warm tomorrow, we'll go to the country.

IX. Translate into English:

1. Если ты приедешь ко мне в гости, я покажу тебе достопримечательности нашего города.

2. Он закончит кроссворд, если вы поможете ему.

3. Я сделаю эту работу, если буду свободен.

4. Если ты не знаешь что делать, спроси совета у родителей.

5. Если тебе больше не нужна эта книга, я возьму её.

6. У вас уйдет много времени, если вы поедете автобусом.

7. Мы очень огорчимся, если работа будет неудачной.

8. Возьми такси, если будешь опаздывать.

X. Translate using words and phrases from Unit 3.

1) Ты получил моё сообщение?

2) Если скорая помощь придет вовремя, можно будет обойтись без жертв и спасти всех пострадавших этого несчастливого случая.

3) Если тебе необходим рецепт на покупку этого лекарства, сходи в приёмную врача.

4) К сожалению, существуют такие болезни, которые наша медицина пока ещё вылечить не может.

5) В местной аптеке вы можете купить все самые необходимые препараты.

6) Вам необходимо поинтересоваться у врача о ходе лечения вашей болезни.

Unit 4.

Meals.

Unlike its near-neighbour, France, Britain has never been a country for good food in good restaurants; there is no tradition of 'going out for a meal'. The relatively wealthy members of society could always enjoy their evenings eating and drinking in style, but for the large majority of the population, the only meals away from the house were fish and chip takeaways.

This has now changed. There has been a huge growth in the number of restaurants and take-away food shops during the last fifteen years. There are now thousands of Canton Chinese, Indian, Bangladeshi, Greek, Italian and, of course, American-style restaurants in Britain; there's also many in the style and cuisine of Malaysia, France, Indonesia and the West Indies, and just a few Japanese, Vietnamese and other exotic tastes in the biggest cities.

To find a restaurant or cafe with traditional English dishes now takes quite a bit of effort or luck! The best place is often a pub, as some are now beginning to gain a good reputation for ordinary, well-cooked food. In city centres, and near railway stations and markets etc., it's also possible to find a 'greasy spoon' cafe; you probably won't like the menu of 100% fried food, and even less the surroundings, but it is likely to be both cheap and an experience to remember!

This Info File tries to give you an insight into the food that you might find in some of the above restaurants, cafes and pubs. It is NOT a good food guide, as you can decide what to try and whether you like it! Rather like an old-style guide book, it might help you one day to understand either what is on the menu or what has just arrived on your table as the waiter disappears from sight. You probably know what has gone wrong; this might confirm your suspicions!

It is split into sections according to the type of restaurant. You will find that some dishes are served by two or more different types of restaurant as, for example, Malaysian dishes combine Asian and Chinese foods, and pubs often serve Italian pasta dishes and pizzas, (although they don't necessarily look or taste like the real thing!)

Most of all ignore all this information if you find somewhere that looks interesting and yet doesn't fit into any particular category. Britain is a multi-racial, multi-cultural society in which rules are meant to be bent!

1. CHINESE

There are Chinese restaurants everywhere in Britain, as well as many take-away shops that also serve fish and chips. Ordinary, relatively cheap restaurant in a provincial city serves good food, and none are heavily spiced, or 'hot', although

there are some rather boring curries and occasional satay sauces. All dishes are normally served with rice, either boiled or fried, although you can usually ask for noodles or chips. In the menu, the word 'vegetables' has been shortened to 'veg'.

Most Chinese restaurants serve 'set' meals for 2, 3, or 4 persons; such meals try to combine typical Chinese dishes without being particularly experimental. Such a meal will cost about #4 to #5.50 per person for a very large meal, although they will undoubtedly cost more in London. Chinese restaurants also offer cheap meals at lunchtimes; it's usually a limited choice of three courses at around #3 to #4 per person, and they are very popular in city areas.

2. MALAYSIAN

Malaysian food is a combination of Chinese, Asian and Indonesian dishes which reflects the multi-cultural atmosphere of Singapore, where most of the cooks come from. This means that there are more spicy dishes than in Chinese restaurants, as well some specialities such as Malaysian salad.

Once again, most dishes are served with rice, although as you are in Britain, it's usually possible to have chips if you prefer!

Many of the dishes are identical to the Chinese list above, including chop suey, chow miens, and sweet and sour.

3. ITALIAN and GREEK

As there are many Italian and Greek restaurants all over Europe, it seems a waste of time to write about dishes which you already know! There will be differences, especially as the Greek food is most likely to be served in the Cypriot way; and, given the present division of Cyprus; it's therefore not a good idea to ask for one of your favourite Turkish dishes in a Greek-owned restaurant in Britain!

4. JACKET POTATOES, PANCAKES, HAMBURGER houses etc.

There has been a huge growth in all kinds of take-away food shops. It's now easy to find them open almost anywhere, often beyond midnight for 7 days a week. Following the 'invasion of the pizza', jacket potatoes are now growing in popularity. This is a large potato, cooked in an oven with its skin on, and cut in two; a portion of flavouring, (perhaps cheese, coleslaw or fish for example), is then put between the two halves. It fills you up, at least. The American-style burger houses, such as Wimpy, Wendy and MacDonald's, have of course sprung up in every large

town and city. You can be certain that you will never be too far away from the taste of an American hamburger!

5. INDIAN

Of all the new kinds of restaurants that have come to Britain in the last forty years, the most varied and interesting must be those from the Indian sub-continent. It would take a book to explain the many different cuisines that hide under the title 'Indian'; we don't have such space, and so all we can do is to hint at a few of the options and let you make the decisions.

Firstly, many Indian restaurants are run by Bangladeshis and Pakistanis. This does not mean that the food is not Indian, but it does mean that the spelling of the dishes may vary from place to place, (hence Korma, Kurma and Kormmu curries, all the same thing really), and also there may be varieties of curries that are not found everywhere, (ie: Malaya, Bangalore Phal etc.).

Secondly, it is wrong to think that all Indian foods are 'hot' and spicy, likely to burn a hole in your mouth within seconds! There are several mild dishes available, and if you ask the waiter and explain what you want, he will almost certainly be willing to suggest the most appropriate foods AND ALSO ask the chef to cook a mild version of what might normally be too hot.

Thirdly, the most popular type of Indian restaurant is 'Tandori'; this is, in fact, a special kind of oven used for cooking certain kinds of food and bread. Beware the fake Tandori! If there are no Nans (pronounced 'narn') shown in the Extras or Sundries, there is probably no Tandori oven!

Lastly, another hint or observation: some people drink lots of water, beer or wine with a curry whilst others drink nothing until after the hot food.

Your author falls into the second group! Cooling liquids make a curry taste much hotter and spicier, and therefore limits the dishes that you can enjoy eating.

All Indian meals can be served with rice or a form of bread, perhaps a nan or some chapati or paratha, or indeed both! If you are eating in a group, there is nothing better than to share several dishes between you and mix tastes. The following sample menu is from a Tandori restaurant in a residential district of London, away from the city centre.

The main meals in Indian restaurants are based on meat or fish, which is then added to the curry that you choose; this is why the cooks can alter the strength of any dish.

As a guide to prices, if there were four persons sharing a mixed meal, including starters and some side dishes, they would probably expect to have to pay around #7 to #9 each. Other Indian restaurants will undoubtedly be cheaper, and others dearer and it's not the rule that the latter will be superior; at one of the best

take-aways in a nearby city, the best food is in a dull, unpainted shop and the above cost could be halved.

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions:

1. Was there a tradition of "going out for a meal" in Britain?
2. What was the large majority's meal away from house?
3. What cuisines have appeared in Britain during the last fifteen years?
4. What are the peculiar characteristics of each cuisine?
5. Have you ever tasted any dishes of these cuisines?
6. Why is it difficult to find a restaurant or cafe with traditional English dishes?

II. Paraphrase using the words from the text:

- 1) most of people or things in a particular group;
- 2) a particular style of cooking;
- 3) connected with the parts of a country that are not near the capital city;
- 4) exactly the same;
- 5) a copy of a valuable object that is intended to deceive people;
- 6) during the time that something is happening;
- 7) to use equally.

III. Look up the pronunciation of the following words:

Chinese; cuisine; Malaysia; Indonesia; Japanese; Vietnamese; restaurant; suspicious; necessarily; although; undoubtedly; identical; Cyprus.

IV. Give English equivalents for:

Большинство; большой рост; провинциальный городок; объединять; пустая трата времени; быть уверенным; похожие; заправлять (рисом); подделка.

V. Give Russian equivalents for:

To go out for a meal; take-away shop; multi-racial (cultural); a limited choice; spicy dishes; to grow in popularity; to be superior.

VI. Insert prepositions:

1. We are paid according ... how much work we do.
2. Chinese dishes are normally served ... rice, either boiled or fried.

3. The main meals in this restaurant are based ... fish.
4. This system is identical ... the one used in France.
5. The last bus had gone, so the three of us shared ... a taxi.
6. The new engine is superior ... its rivals.

VII. Grammar. Present Simple Passive.

I am

He

She is V3 (-ed)

It

We

You are

They

We use *Passive Voice* to say what happens to the subject. The usage of Present Simple Passive is similar to Present Simple Active when the action takes place regularly but the object becomes the subject:

Ex. Students often refer to this article. This article is often referred to.

1) *Change into Passive:*

1. Somebody cleans the room everyday.
2. People don't use this road very often.
3. Dangerous driving causes many accidents.
4. It's a big company. It employs 2 hundred people.
5. They don't often invite me to parties.
6. How do people learn languages?

2) *Change into Active:*

1. In museums visitors are requested not to touch the exhibits.
2. Children are forbidden to play on the pavement.
3. Elder children are often imitated by their younger brothers and sisters.
4. The outstanding violinist is much spoken of.
5. Spring is always followed by summer.

VIII. Translate using words and phrases from Unit 4.

1. Каждый год выпускается много подделок лекарственных препаратов, и это очень опасно для нашего здоровья.
2. Блюдо приобретает изысканный вкус, когда его заправляют пря-

ностями.

3. В то время как растёт популярность певца, записывается всё большее количество дисков с его песнями.

4. Жителям провинциальных городков предлагается ограниченный выбор товаров.

5. Блюда Армянской кухни готовятся в основном из мяса.

Unit 5.

Opening times.

BANKS:

The large banks in Britain have enjoyed a near monopoly of banking services to the general public until recently, but now other financial institutions have started to offer attractive alternatives. This competition, as well as the growth in cash machines and credit, has led some banks to open for longer hours, and even on a Saturday. However, ALL banks are open between 09.30 and 15.30 on weekdays, except in Northern Ireland and some parts of Scotland where they close for a lunch hour. In the larger towns and cities, banks in the central area will be able to change foreign currency over the counter, and there will usually be one or two open for business on Saturday morning; there might even be one open until 15.30! One word of caution: public holidays (except Christmas and Good Friday) always fall on a Monday, and are known as Bank Holidays!

POST OFFICES:

The larger post offices in the centre of towns and cities are open from 09.00 to 17.30 on weekdays and from 09.00 to 12.30 on Saturdays. They are often busy, with especially long queues in the morning as people collect their welfare benefits, so allow a good 10 minutes to reach the counter. In addition, there are many smaller 'sub post offices' outside these centres and in the villages throughout Britain. They are often inside shops, and offer a friendly and near complete service; they may not be able, (or perhaps know anything about), withdrawals from foreign accounts but you could try!

At present, the letter postage payable to any country within the EEC is the same as the First Class rate within Britain.

SHOPS:

The normal shop opening hours in Britain used to be between 09.00 and 17.30, Monday to Saturday, with an hour for lunch and one afternoon 'early closing' at around 13.00. Many shops, especially the traditional trade suppliers and the large stores in the centre of towns and cities, still keep to these opening hours, but many others have decided to open longer. Supermarkets, inside and outside the centres, are open 6 days a week and are often later in the evening. In addition, they have a 'late night' up until perhaps 20.00 or 21.00, and are presently trying to have the law changed so that they can open on Sunday as well. There are also small family shops just outside the centres, especially within the large towns and cities but also elsewhere that now open for even longer hours. They stock a wide range of

foods and necessities, and it is quite normal for them to be open all day and until 22.30 in the evening. The prices can be a little higher than you might expect, but not always; however, visitors should be very careful in London, where some shops in tourist areas somehow forget to put a price on items and then ask for very high prices at the till!

PUBLIC HOUSES (PUBS) AND CLUBS:

Pub opening hours have also changed in the last few years. They are now 'permitted to open for the sale of alcoholic drinks' between 11.00 and 23.00 on weekdays, and from 12.00 to 15.00 and 19.00 to 22.30 on Sundays. Some pubs choose not to open all the time, and have a midweek afternoon break for example, whilst others choose to open longer hours to serve coffee, teas and meals etc. More and more pubs are now offering either a full restaurant service or 'bar meals'. The quality can be surprisingly good, both in towns and in the countryside, and for the budget or 'middle-income' traveller who is willing to look at the menus carefully, this is a good opportunity to taste some of the traditional British cooking that has all but disappeared elsewhere. They do often restrict the cooking hours, with perhaps two hours at lunchtime and three or so in the evening, so check with the owner or barman before ordering drinks.

As in other countries of Europe, the clubs and discos open late in the evening when the local and ordinary pubs and bars are emptying. In Britain, there are often clubs in the smaller towns, as well as the clubs in the cities, but beware of the atmosphere and the prices. If possible, get some local advice first about the choice of clubs, and be prepared for some restrictions on dress that you might never have believed!

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions:

1. What is the reason of some banks to open for longer hours?
2. How many hours a day do all banks work?
3. Do banks work on days off?
4. Is the working day of the post offices longer than the one of the banks?
5. Are mornings in the post offices busier than evenings? Why?
6. How many days a week do shops work?
7. Are they open late at night?
8. What do family shops sell?
9. Why do some shops in tourist areas forget to put a price on items?

10. How many hours a day are clubs and pubs open?
11. What do these clubs and pubs offer?
12. What are the restrictions that every tourist should be prepared for?

II. Paraphrase using the words from the text:

- 1) a large establishment or organization that has a particular kind of work or purpose;
- 2) the system or type of money that a particular country uses.
- 3) something that give you advantage or improves your life in some way.
- 4) the act of taking money out of the bank account;
- 5) the money charged for carrying a letter, parcel, etc. by post.
- 6) A machine used in shops, restaurants for calculating the amount of money you have to pay and storing the money.
- 7) A rule or system that limits or controls what you can do or what is allowed to happen.

III. Give English equivalents for:

Валюта; наличные; выгода, польза; универсальный магазин; со средним доходом; счет (банке).

IV. Find antonyms from the text:

Lately
 Southern
 Inside
 Abnormal
 Low
 Appear

V. Translate using words and phrases from Unit 5.

- 1) Самой дорогой валютой являются доллары и евро.
- 2) Наш район получил большую выгоду, реализовав программу помощи детям-инвалидам.
- 3) В этом ресторане платят только наличными.
- 4) Прилавки в магазине стали более удобными, чем раньше.
- 5) Картины совсем ещё неизвестного художника выставлены на продажу. Но мы не уверены, что сумеем продать все.
- 6) Ты можешь воспользоваться моей кредитной карточкой.

7) Тебе следует знать, что существуют ограничения на ввоз и вывоз товаров за границу.

VI. Grammar. Used to.

1) This grammar structure is used to express the action which took part in the past regularly or often but it doesn't happen at present. It can be translated into Russian with the help of words *раньше, прежде, когда-то, в прошлом*.

Ex. a) I used to go to the stadium often, but now I haven't got in time. Раньше я часто ходил на стадион, но сейчас у меня мало времени.

b) Do you play tennis? Not now but I used to. Вы играете в теннис? Сейчас нет, но когда-то играл.

Note: Negative and interrogative forms are rarely used.

Ex. Did he use to be an athlete? Он раньше был спортсменом?

We didn't use to stay at home as often as now. Мы не сидели раньше дома так часто как сейчас.

2) **be used to, get used to** (привыкнуть, привыкать)

Ex. I'm not used to getting up so early. Я не привык так рано вставать.

It took him some time to get used to driving on the left. Ему понадобилось некоторое время, чтобы привыкнуть водить слева.

VII. Insert *be (get) used to, used to* in positive or negative form.

- 1) It didn't take her long to ... working with a computer.
- 2) I'm not afraid of swimming in cold water. I ... to it.
- 3) When he was young he ... be a splendid athlete.
- 4) She ... taking care of other people. It won't be easy for her to ... it.
- 5) At first he found it difficult to work overtime, but then he ... it.
- 6) He doesn't smoke any longer, but he ... smoke 20 cigarettes a day!

Unit 6.

FERRIES IN BRITAIN

1. A Brief Guide to Ferry Services to England

Many companies operate ferry services to and from Britain. There are routes from Northern Spain, Brittany, Holland, Hamburg, Denmark and Sweden, as well as the routes that cross the English Channel from Northern France and Belgium. It is generally accepted that these crossings are relatively expensive compared to many others in Europe, especially in summer. However, it is possible to save money by travelling midweek and/or in the early morning or late evening. Nobody is quite sure what will happen when the Channel Tunnel comes into full operation! The ferry companies are building even bigger ships, and seem to have no plans to cut their services, so perhaps the cost of crossing the Channel will be reduced by a price war; there again, pigs might fly..... The following notes are NOT a complete guide, as the services change all the time, even in the middle of the year if the operators try for more business. It is also a SUBJECTIVE guide. Your author has crossed the Channel hundreds of times, and although the prices are often identical, the service, and the conditions on the ships, can vary wildly! On one ship, from Ostend to Dover, a friend who asked for a vegetarian meal was served a huge plate of pomme frites (perhaps half a kilo), complete with a tiny piece of lettuce on top, and charged the same price as for full 3 course steak dinner! On another service, from Boulogne to Folkestone, the chef came out and described what vegetarian meals he could make for the same price as 'Le Menu', and the chosen meal was wonderful.

1. The Routes, from North to South.

NEWCASTLE to Bergen, Stavanger, Gothenburg and Esbjerg.

HULL to Rotterdam and Zeebrugge.

FELIXSTOWE to Zeebrugge.

HARWICH to Gothenburg, Esbjerg, Hamburg and the Hook of Holland.

SHEERNESS to Vlissingen.

RAMSGATE to Dunkerque.

DOVER to Zeebrugge, Ostend, Calais and Boulogne.

FOLKESTONE to Boulogne.

NEWHAVEN to Dieppe.

PORTSMOUTH to Le Havre, Cherbourg, St Malo, Caen and the Channel Is.

WEYMOUTH to Cherbourg and the Channel Islands.

PLYMOUTH to Roscoff and Santander.

Some notes on some popular routes, with approximate crossing time.

HULL to Rotterdam and Zeebrugge (8): These routes are very useful if you are going to the North of Britain, and are willing to spend some extra money for an overnight crossing with a cabin. If you don't like the sea, however, be warned that the North Sea can be very rough at times and it is a long crossing!

HARWICH to Hamburg (24): This route has a good reputation, but it does take a long time and it costs quite a lot. It's certainly quicker to drive on the motorway rather than be parked on a ferry at sea, but a sea cruise is very relaxing, so it's a matter of choice for those who live in Northern Germany and thereabouts.

HARWICH to Hoek van Holland (7): Two very good ships operate on this route, especially the Dutch one, and there is a day and night crossing in each direction. There are also some cheap fares, even in the summer, and it's operated by Sea link.

SHEERNESS to Vlissingen (9): Once again, two very good ships, and some bargain fares throughout the year. Your author has suffered from their strange bureaucratic procedures, especially on the telephone with bookings, so be prepared! It's also worthwhile noting that if anything goes wrong with a ship or the weather at one of the smaller ports like Vlissingen, then there is no alternative; you can only use the one ship and the one operator.

RAMSGATE to Dunkerque (21): Operated by the Sally Line, there are five sailings per day in each direction on ships with friendly service and good food. It is sometimes cheaper than the Dover routes, and is not much longer.

DOVER to Zeebrugge (41): Operated by P + O, formerly Townsend Thoresen, and the scene of the recent Herald of Free Enterprise disaster. Don't worry too much though, as new safety rules have been introduced. If you prefer to travel with a different operator nearby, try Sealink or Sally.

DOVER to Ostend (4): This is probably the worse service on the Channel. The ships are operated by the Belgian Maritime Company on behalf of P + O, and have a flavour all of their own. There seems to be a lack of 'humanity' and humour on the route, but then you must make up your own mind!

DOVER to Calais (11): The shortest ferry crossing, operated by Sealink and P + O, and yet at the same prices as their other routes! We often wonder about this, and many think that the Channel Tunnel will change such pricing structures. Most of the ships on this route are huge double-deckers, and as there are as many as 33 sailings in each direction per day, it's clear that one is unlikely to wait too long at Calais!

DOVER HOVERPORT to Calais and Boulogne (1): Hovercrafts are a simple idea and they have been crossing the Channel for many years. On board, it is more like an aircraft than a ship, with cabin staff serving you drinks etc., and sure

enough, it's a pilot at the controls! This crossing is very quick, and is not always dearer than a ferry. If the weather is a bit rough, it is not very pleasant on a hovercraft, but if it is too windy, you will transfer onto a ferry.

FOLKESTONE to Boulogne (2): A small, friendly route operated by Sealink, with up to six sailings in each direction per day. The great advantage of this route is that Boulogne and Folkestone are both pleasant towns. Boulogne, in particular, is worth a visit, with its historic walls, the fishing harbour, the regular markets and multitude of restaurants.

NEWHAVEN to Dieppe (4): Again, a small friendly route operated by Sealink, with either three or four sailings per day in each direction. All the routes to Normandy and Brittany are useful if you want to combine France and Britain.

PORTSMOUTH/WEYMOUTH to the Channel Isles (10): The Channel Islands are well worth a visit, especially if you can 'stop-off' between France and Britain.

2. Other Ferries within Britain.

There are many other ferry services around the coast of Britain, as you might expect. The following brief guide should, as with the previous notes, be read with a map nearby! There are many other ferries, of course, which either serve the smaller islands or save time on a journey by road or on foot. Further information is always available from the Ferry Operators, listed in the USEFUL ADDRESSES Info File, or from the British or Irish Tourist Authorities. The Irish Sea is infamous for rough crossings, so listen to the weather forecast before you go, and perhaps take a tablet or two if you think you might need them! It's also worth noting that if you are going to Ireland, several of the Ferry Operators offer a cheaper ticket, often known as a 'Landbridge', if you book for both ferry crossings at the same time.

Some of the Routes, clockwise, and their operators

PORTSMOUTH/LYMINGTON to the Isle of Wight (11): Operated by Sealink and another small company, Red Funnel. The Isle of Wight is less crowded than many other resorts in the South, and also has wonderful sailing harbours, including Cowes.

PENZANCE to the Scilly Isles (211): A small ferry that is the only sea crossing to the Scillies. A good day trip in the summer if you can get up early.

BIDEFORD/ILFRACOMBE to Lundy (2): Lundy is a unique island. It is owned by the Landmark Trust, (so is the ferry), and is well worth a visit if you like nature. Bideford is also a very pleasant old market town and port for a day or twos' relaxation.

SWANSEA to Cork (10?): Operated by Swansea Cork Ferries Ltd.

FISHGUARD to Rosslare (3U): One of four Sea link routes to Ireland. Rosslare is close to Waterford and a good place to start a tour of Southern Eire, although there are no motorways of course!

HOLYHEAD to Dun Laoghaire/Dublin (4): One more Sea link route and one operated by the Irish line, B+i. Good for Dublin and the West Coast.

LIVERPOOL to Dun Laoghaire (8): Another Sealink route, and if you book a cabin on the night sailing, it's a good way to rest after driving from the South.

LIVERPOOL to Belfast (9): Please ask Tourist Authority for up-to-date details of this service.

LIVERPOOL/HEYSHAM to the Isle of Man (4): Operated by Isle of Man Steam Packet Seaways, this is the only company to sail to the I of M.

STRANRAER/CAIRNRYAN to Larne (2U): The shortest crossings to Ireland. The Stranraer service is operated by Sealink, and Cairnryan by P+O.

The following ferry services, which serve Arran and the Inner and Outer Hebrides, are operated by Caledonian MacBrayne. The services vary according to the islands on the route and the season, and anyone wishing to use them should obtain their brochure for further details. Most ferries take cars, but there are landing restrictions on some islands and it is wise to either book in advance or be ready to relax for a while. There are bargains on offer within the brochure, including 'Go-as-you-please' tickets and 'Island Hopscotch'!

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions:

1. What are the most expensive routes in Britain?
2. When is it possible to save money by traveling?
3. What are the plans of Channel Tunnel?
4. What services and conditions can ferries suggest? How they vary on different ships? ^{do}

II. Paraphrase using words from the text:

- 1) the price you pay to travel by bus, train, plane.
- 2) Vehicle that carries people or things a short distance from one place to another.
- 3) Happening or existing before, but not now.
- 4) To decide which of more choices you want, especially after thinking for a long time.
- 5) A description of what is likely to happen in the future, based on the information available now.

1. The guide met tourists at the station.
2. When did they erect this monument?
3. We will finish our work in time.
4. I will give an answer in some days.
5. He will visit his friends.
6. They didn't promise him immediate help.
7. The doctor recommended the patient a severe diet.

2. *Change into Active:*

1. My father will be operated on.
2. This issue will be discussed tomorrow.
3. The child was taken to the circus.
4. The first spaceship was constructed by our scientists.
5. The easiest way to do it was shown to them.
6. The South Pole will be reached in May.
7. When was this book published?

V. Translate into English.

1. Плата за воздушные перевозки была увеличена из-за повышения цен на топливо.
2. Дальнейшая информация будет получена из главного офиса.
3. Я думаю, что на этом месте скоро будет курорт.
4. Были созданы все необходимые условия для осуществления перевозок по всей стране.
5. В конце концов, были опрошены все сотрудники коммерческой фирм
6. Стоимость всех экскурсий была включена в путёвку, а дело выбора остаётся за вами.
7. Строительство водного канала будет завершено через год.

Unit 7.

TEA.

Tea; a small word for a great drink!

In this short guide, we will be concentrating on teas made from the plants with the family name, 'the aceae'. Other teas, such as herb or fruit teas, might be a pleasant and even healthy drink, but they are outside the scope of this little guide.

Let's think for a moment of what goes into making 'a cup of nice tea':

Water; heat, to boil the water; a teapot and a teacup; tea leaves; time; milk and sugar to taste; a spoon; and a love of quality.

First, and most important, is the water. It's obvious that you can't have good wine from bad grapes, and the same principle applies to the drink of tea: you can't make good tea with bad water! This is a problem, because one can't buy special water for tea, and bottled water is not necessarily better than water from the tap.

There are only two rules for the water, therefore:

1. ALWAYS use cold, fresh water straight from the tap. NEVER reheat water that has been boiled once before. This rule makes sure that you always have the maximum amount of oxygen bubbling around in your teapot, and that is good news!

2. If your tap water is not so good, try using different teas until you find one that 'matches' the taste of the water; one cup of tasty tea in Town A might not be as good in Town B, and vice versa.

Next, the teapot. There are many theories about teapots, which have a mystique all of their own. Some people love their teapot, or even collection of teapots, to a rather strange extent, but here are some general guidelines: Aluminium teapots are not a good idea; there's enough of that metal in some teas anyway, and it certainly doesn't improve the taste. China, or porcelain, teapots are thought to be the best, and some people never clean the inside; tea seems to like a feeling of "de ja vu!" All good teapots should pour properly; no stains on the tablecloth, no sudden rush of tea, no blockage of the holes or lids flying off!

As for the fundamental ingredient, tea, well! What can be written in a few sentences when there are hundreds of kinds and flavours and strengths?

Let's just remind ourselves of a few home truths:

1. Tea is relatively cheap, per cup; you can get a lot of cups of tea from a 100gm packet of tea. DON'T economise on tea; therefore, be willing to pay a bit more IF the quality is likely to be better.

2. Be willing to take advice from a tea connoisseur; he or she is like a wine expert, who is able to distinguish tastes and qualities.

3. ALWAYS store your teas in air tight containers, and keep a tea spoon in each to put the tea into the teapot; the teaspoon thus takes the taste of the tea, and doesn't add a soapy or metallic flavour.

4. Enjoy your tea! It is wonderful, and can be sipped at leisure or grabbed during work; it is a pleasure to be able to drink tea.

The heat, the time, the milk and sugar and 'quality' come into the next section, the process of actually making a pot full of tea.

We have the ingredients and now comes the time to make the brew.

The water, as explained above, should be fresh from the tap into the kettle, a bubbling stream soaking up oxygen. It doesn't matter how you boil the kettle: use electricity, gas or an open fire, it's not important, as long as you keep a 'good eye' on it when it's just about to boil! You must not miss the moment of boiling!

While the water is perhaps two thirds of the way to boiling point, take some of it and put it in the teapot. Move the teapot around a bit, (called 'swilling' the water), and the teapot will naturally become warm from the water. According to many tea experts, this is one of the crucial parts of the process. Once the teapot is warm, throw away the water inside and then put in the tea.

How much tea? The standard formula in Britain is one teaspoon per person, and an extra 'one for the pot!' This might be a little bit too much for some people if you are using a strong tea, but it's a good place to start from. As you come to know how to produce either a robust breakfast tea or a delicate, thirst quenching tea on a hot day, you will gradually start to choose your own quantities.

As the water boils, at that very moment, pour it into the teapot and scald the tea leaves! Remember to put the right quantity of water in to match the amount of tea, put on the teapot lid, put on the tea cosy if you have one, and sit back in a comfortable chair.

Wait for around four or five minutes. And pour it out.

We then come to a question of taste: the milk and sugar. One of the arguments that always divides Britain is whether to put the milk into the teacup first, or to add it after the tea. The North says that the hot tea changes the taste of the milk, and so a real cup of tea needs the milk in first; the South turns up its collective nose and mentions that if you want the right amount of milk, you obviously have to put it in afterwards!

Others don't want any milk at all, especially in the lighter teas, so you can take your choice. As for sugar, it's not very good for you or the taste of the tea, but millions of people enjoy spoonfuls of it in their cups, so once again, it's up to you. Honey is one alternative, or so I've heard.

You can now return to your comfortable chair. There may be others in the room, to appreciate your work, or you may be the only lucky one to savour its taste. Just enjoy it, to the full.

As for further cups from the same teapot, this is another area where you have to choose. In Britain, the system of removing a cloth or paper bag from the teapot doesn't exist; the remaining tea just gets stronger and stronger, and in the end is described as 'stewed'. We do not, in general, drink stewed tea!

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions:

1. What are the ingredients for making a cup of tea?
2. What are the rules for the water?
3. What tea pot is the best for tea and why?
4. What truths should we remember for having excellent tea at home?
5. What is the receipt of brewing English tea?

II. Paraphrase using words from the text:

- 1) The opportunity to do or develop something.
- 2) The degree to which something is good or bad.
- 3) To make something better.
- 4) A hard shiny white substance that is used for making expensive plates, cups.
- 5) Someone who knows a lot about something such as art, food, music, etc.
- 6) Strong
- 7) To look good together.
- 8) To understand how good or usefully someone or something is.

III. Grammar. Participle I.

	Active	Passive
Present <i>simple</i>	V ing	Being V ₃ (-ed)
Perfect	Having V ₃ (-ed)	Having been V ₃ (-ed)

The uses of Participle I:

- 1) To express the action which is simultaneous with the action of a predicate: E.g. Being late I took a taxi.
- 2) To express the action happening because of another: E.g. Not having her address I couldn't find her.
- 3) As adjectives: E.g. Who is that smiling girl?

4) Perfect Participle helps to express the action which precedes the action of a predicate: E.g. Having passed the exam he went to the Crimea.

Compare the usage of Participle I and Inf. after verbs: *to feel, to find, to hear, to listen, to notice, to see, to watch.*

E.g. I saw the children playing hockey. Я видел, как дети играли в хоккей.

I saw the children play hockey. Я видел, что дети играли в хоккей.

1. *Change the following sentences using Participle I:*

- 1) I took the newspaper which was lying on the table.
- 2) As he was late he had to excuse himself.
- 3) When they were going home they met their teacher.
- 4) While he was translating the text he wrote out new words.
- 5) After they had visited the museum they decided to have a cup of coffee.
- 6) The girl entered the room and didn't lock it.

2. *Combine two sentences according to the example:*

Ex. He was very busy. He had to refuse our invitation.

Being very busy he had to refuse our invitation.

1. I knew that he was poor. I offered him my room.
2. ~~She~~ didn't want to listen to the story again. She had heard it before.
3. She entered the room suddenly. She found them smoking.
4. He was singing a song. I heard it.

IV. Translate into English using Participle I.

1. Архитектор, работающий над проектом, очень известный специалист.
2. Занимаясь в читальном зале, я не заметил, как прошло время.
3. Проверив письменные работы, учитель вернул их студентам.
4. Читая английские книги в оригинале, он обычно пользуется словарем.
5. Прочитав книгу, я сразу возвращаю её в библиотеку.
6. Исполняя замечательную сонату, молодой музыкант был очень взволнован.
7. Не зная дороги, водитель остановился.

V. Translate into English.

1. Улучшив качество продукции, завод повысил свой рейтинг на мировом рынке.

Unit 8.
TRAVELLING IN BRITAIN
Rail Travel

Travelling by train in Britain can be very good, especially if you can work out the peak times when the trains are often full or, sometimes, very overcrowded. There are also many different types of fare available for a particular journey. The following notes are an attempt to help you find your way on British Rail, and we all wish you pleasant journeys ahead!

1. The BritRail Pass: As featured within the programme, this ticket allows you to use the whole BR network for a certain number of days. If you intend to tour Britain on the train, this card is a **MUST**, and

IT CAN ONLY BE PURCHASED OUTSIDE BRITAIN!

It CANNOT BE PURCHASED IN DOVER! (Our programme cheats!)

The latest improvement that has been suggested for the BritRail Pass will make it even more attractive:- this is to allow holders to have 'days off' during the period of the Pass, so that you have, for example, 8 days travel to be taken within a 15 day period.

2. The busiest, and probably the worst area for British Rail services is the South East, around London. This is known as 'Network South East', and avoid all services that might be taking workers to or from London in the rush hours; the trains will be overcrowded, tempers may be short, and only social anthropologists will be glad that they have seen the tribal rituals that occur every day on these trains! Network South East does have cheap tickets, however; they allow very cheap travel throughout the network, especially for small groups and families, once the morning rush hour is over.

3. The 'Inter City' services are usually very fast, comfortable and reliable. Most routes fan out from London, with only the West Country -- North East route to the same standard elsewhere. They can be busy, and, as in Germany or any other big country, avoid Friday and Sunday afternoons and evenings if possible; the weekend travellers all seem to leave work on Friday afternoon hoping to catch the 6 o'clock train to somewhere! British Rail has a pricing policy that allows for this demand; if you buy an Inter City Saver, (which is a good idea, see paragraph 5), there are two prices for the same ticket. To travel on any Friday, all Saturdays in the summer and some days before bank holidays, (all known as Blue Days), ticket costs about 25% more than a ticket that is only valid for travel on any other days in the year (White Days). Be careful, ask for the correct ticket, and if you are in doubt, ask for more information; BR has improved its performance lately and is now happy to answer such questions.

4. The services between the smaller towns, off the 'main line', are variable. Many of the smaller 'branch' lines have been closed, and so make sure that your map of the railways is less than about ten years old if you want to make sure there's a train! Some lines are famous for the scenery nearby, and here is a short selection of the best: 'Heart of Wales', from Shrewsbury to Llanelli; Shrewsbury to Aberystwyth and Pwllheli; Settle to Carlisle, (recently a target for closure); Glasgow to Oban, Fort William and Mallaig; Inverness to Kyle of Lochalsh and Wick/Thurso. There are often special cheap offers available on these lines for tourists.

5. Rail travel in Britain can be expensive, and a standard ticket from London to Glasgow and Edinburgh, for example, is not much cheaper than the air fare. There are cheaper tickets available, however. As well as the BritRail Pass, (only available outside GB remember!), there are similar passes that allow unlimited travel on one region of BR; details of all these can be obtained from BR. For short journeys, Cheap Day Returns are usually available, as long as you travel after the rush hours and return on the same day.

For longer journeys, there's Inter City Savers: - all the prices throughout this programme are based on 'Savers', as most people (except business folk) use them. Savers can be used on most trains, apart from some early morning and late afternoon services; they are return tickets, and cost about half the ordinary fare; you can't 'break the journey' on the outward journey; and they are valid for a month. More details from BR.

Express Coach Services.

Unlike many countries, rail and coach travel is NOT integrated in Great Britain; they are in competition with each other, sometimes to the benefit of the users but often not! Coach services of the biggest company, National Express, are well organised and often very cheap, but they suffer from the traffic jams on the motorways; you are very likely to be delayed, so don't take too much notice of the timetable arrival times and DON'T make arrangements that depend on the arrival of a coach. Here are a few notes on services of National Express:

1. There are several passes available that give either unlimited travel or 33% off the price of a ticket for a certain period. The 'Trailrider Pass' is available for 4,8,15, or 30 day periods, and gives unlimited travel on the tourist routes of their network; yes, in the programme, you can get everywhere with it, but that's just a bit of wishful thinking on our part!

It CAN, at present, be purchased in Britain if you produce your passport or identity card, but please check this BEFORE you leave for your holiday, as the restrictions change every year. Write to National Express at the address on the Info Address File for details of their current offers, prices and network.

2. On many of the long distance services, National Express uses their 'Rapid' buses. These are double-decker expresses that have reclining seats, a hostess serving coffee, tea and light refreshments, a toilet, and perhaps (upstairs) a film on video. They are comfortable, and you do see a lot from the top deck. These buses are also used on several night services that mainly operate between London and Scotland, by National Express and several other operators.

3. On the shorter and less popular routes, coach travel can be slow, as you pop in and out of town centres (and their traffic) to visit bus stations. If there is a train service, it will almost certainly be much quicker, despite what the timetables might suggest!

4. The National Express network covers just about every town and city in England and Wales, but it does not operate many services in Scotland. There are plenty of other operators, however, and if you ask either National Express or the Scottish Tourist Authority, I'm sure that they will be able to help with more details.

Road Travel by Car.

In Britain, we drive on the left. A simple message, but take care!

There is a reasonable motorway network in Britain, and although it's not as good as Germany's, it's also free. British motorways are often overcrowded, and some folk really don't like using them at rush hours; they certainly can create a lot of stress! One of the problems is that the speed limit for lorries is around 100kph, and for cars it's only around 110kph, so there is a lot of traffic travelling at nearly the same speed, except on the hills! The busiest motorways are obviously near the big cities, especially in the South East of England, and take great care of the M25; this was supposed to help with London's traffic problems, but it has become one all by itself. The other heart-stoppers, all from London, are the M4 to Swindon, the M1/M6 to Birmingham and Manchester, and the M2/A2 to Dover and the coast. It must also be said that with a left-hand drive car, motorways and dual carriageways' are likely to be safer than smaller roads as your mirrors will be sufficient for overtaking. There are no parking areas on our motorways. There is usually a service area (Rastatte) every 25 miles, with the usual restaurant, fuel pumps and shops.

They are sometimes relatively expensive, but are open 24hrs and all serve lead-free petrol.

In all built-up areas, the speed limit is 50kph, and apart from the traffic jams, you shouldn't have many problems. Most visitors find roundabouts difficult at first, (and there is a lot of them in Britain), so take care with them. The pedestrian crossings and certain other road markings are different, but if you pay attention and are patient, all should become clear in time.

Off the motorways, and out of the city centres, are the more interesting roads of Britain. Although Germany has a far better motorway network, there are far smaller roads in Britain; this is particularly true of the country roads between farms and villages. Apart from the hill areas, there will always be several ways of reaching any village, and probably dozens!

This is because the farms have always been outside the villages and hamlets, and each needed a road to reach the markets and services. Enjoy them, and although they are often less than two cars wide, there are few accidents on them. Major trunk roads in Britain are called 'A' roads, and can be as busy as the motorways. It all depends whether you have planned your journey to allow for the odd problem or hiccup here and there! If possible, try not to overestimate the average speed that you can achieve on the smaller roads, as they are sometimes great, but sometimes a little frustrating and slow.

Information on road traffic laws, speed limits and general driving hints are available from either the Tourist Authority, or the ADAC, or direct from either the RAC or the AA, the two British motoring organisations.

One important note to end on: the flashing of headlights! This can cause confusion and does cause accidents. In Germany and the rest of Europe, it is normal practice (if not the law) to flash your headlights to WARN other road users; i.e.: GET OUT OF THE WAY! In Britain, it's the opposite. It is normal (but not the law) to flash your headlights to GIVE WAY to other road users, i.e.: AFTER YOU!

Please take care with this difference and on a general note, keep looking out for other such little, but important, differences and enjoy your trip to Britain in the car or on the motorbike.

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions:

1. What does "BritRail Pass" mean?
2. How can you use it?
3. What is the busiest area for British Rail services? Why?
4. What are the conveniences if buying Inter City Saver?
5. When is Cheap Daily Return used?

6. Are there any tickets for unlimited travel in Express Coach Services?
7. What do Coach Services suffer from?
8. What buses does National Express use for the long distance services?

What conveniences are suggested?

9. What are the main problems for drivers on motorways at rush hour?
10. What are the differences in British traffic law from other countries?

II. Paraphrase using words from the text:

1. filled with too many things.
2. the time of day when the roads, buses, trains are most overcrowded.
3. to be in time for a bus, train or plane.
4. to be uncertain.
5. a long line of vehicles on a road that cannot move, or that can move very slowly.
6. to be attentive to avoid damage, mistake, etc.
7. to go past a moving vehicle or person because you are going faster than them and want to go in front of them
8. a raised circular area which cars drive around, used where three or more roads join.
9. a bus with two levels.

III. Look up the pronunciation of the following words:

Whole; hour; anthropologist; throughout; scenery; allow; although; major.

IV. Give Russian equivalents for:

Tribal ritual; "branch line"; identity card; current offer; speed limit; take care; fuel pump; built-up area; roundabout; to find smth difficult; to pay attention to; hiccup;

Make your own sentences with these words and phrases.

V. Find English equivalents for:

Часы пик; переполненный (автобус); успеть на поезд; сомневаться; обратный билет; пробка на дороге; время прибытия; скоростной; двухъярусный (автобус); отклоняющееся сиденье; левостороннее движение; ехать по левой (правой) стороне; бензин; пешеход; средняя скорость.

VI. Translate into English.

1. Мы не привыкли к левостороннему движению, потому что всегда ездили по правой стороне.
2. Время прибытия всех поездов указаны в расписании.
3. Было время, когда я постоянно попадал в пробки на дорогах.
4. Будь внимателен на дороге. Очень часто и пешеходы, и водители нарушают правила движения.
5. Я и не сомневаюсь, что успею на поезд.
6. Ограничение скорости на данном участке дороги - 40 км/ч.
7. На повороте движущееся транспортное средство не обгоняют.
8. Он все ещё сомневается, что делать.

VII. Insert prepositions:

1. Get some more information in an inquiry office if you are ... doubt.
2. France is famous ... its wine.
3. British industry suffers ... chronic under-investment.
4. They were involved into the competition ... foreign companies for a share of the market.
5. I hope you will take notice ... what I'm going to tell you.
6. The company depends heavily ... its tourist trade.
7. The essay is good apart ... a couple of spelling mistakes.
8. Who is taking care ... the dog while you are away.

Unit 9.
CUSTOMS AND EXCISE
PETS:

It is NOT A GOOD IDEA to think of taking your pet into Britain. Rabies have not yet reached Britain, and there are very tough laws to try and keep it out! An import licence must be applied for at least 6 weeks before arrival; without this licence, an animal is "liable to be destroyed". If a licence has been obtained, all animals are kept in isolation at the port of entry for 6 months or until the owner leaves Britain, at the owner's expense.

There are no exceptions to this rule, even if the animal has been properly vaccinated against rabies; you may be fined "an unlimited amount of money and/or imprisoned for up to a year" for bringing an animal to Britain.

DUTY FREE ALLOWANCES:

The list of allowances is far too long to include in our small Information Sheets, and all Customs information can be obtained free of charge from the address in Section 10, but here are some of the more important details:-

If you are over 16 and have bought goods tax free, on a ship for example, you may arrive with: 200 cigarettes, or 50 cigars, or 250 grams of tobacco;
+ 2 litres of ordinary wine; 1 litre of alcoholic drink over 22% OR 2 litres not over 22%;
60cc Perfume; 250 cc Toilet Water; #32 of other goods usually taxed in Britain.

If you have bought goods tax-paid inside the EC, you may arrive with much more:

+ 300 cigarettes, or 75 cigars, or 400 grams of tobacco;
5 litres of ordinary wine; 1 1/2 litres of alcoholic drink over 22%,
OR 3 litres not over 22%;
90cc Perfume and 375cc Toilet Water; #250 of other goods, except beer (Max = 50 litres).

These allowances may have changed in 1992 when EC law on taxes was revised.

RESTRICTED GOODS:

As with any country, the import of certain other goods is controlled.

The items that most concern Customs Officers are drugs and weapons of all kinds, articles derived from protected species, unprocessed foodstuffs, plants, some radio transmitters, and pornographic or horrific magazines or videos.

If you are in doubt, ask for information before leaving for your holiday, or declare the item to a Customs Officer on arrival.

CUSTOMS PROCEDURES:

The entry procedure to Britain is simple and does not usually take very long.

At most ports and airports, you must walk or drive through a GREEN channel if you have nothing to declare over the allowances detailed above; you may still be stopped for a check and asked to open your bags etc. by a Customs Officer.

Similarly, you must go through the RED channel if you have more than the above allowances OR if you are in any doubt; you will have to stop and declare the items to an officer, who will advise you what to do next.....

PASSPORTS:

On arrival, you must produce a valid passport or "other document satisfactorily establishing your identity", i.e.: an Identity Card!

An Immigration Officer will want to see your passport or identity card, and is likely to give you a small leaflet about the length of your stay in Britain. He is also likely to be willing to stamp your passport if you wish.

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions:

1. Why isn't it a good idea to think of taking your pet into Britain?
2. What can be included into the list of duty free allowances for import?
3. What goods are under control of importing?
4. What are the Channels in the entry procedure to Britain?
5. What do tourists get first on their arrival to Britain?

II. Look up the pronunciation of the following words:

Tough; license; bought.

III. Paraphrase using words from the text:

1. the government tax that is put on the goods that are produced and used inside a country.

2. very determine or strict.
3. when someone pays for your action.
4. the place where your bag is checked for illegal drugs, guns, etc. when you go into a country.
5. the act of getting to a place where you are going to.
6. a document which is used legally or is officially acceptable, especially for a fixed period of time or according to certain conditions.
7. a small piece of printed paper giving information or advertising.

IV. Give Russian equivalents for:

Tough law; at one's expense; valid passport; leaflet; entry procedure.

V. Give English equivalents for:

Акцизный сбор; таможня; по прибытию; лицензия; товары.

VI. Grammar. Participle II.

Participle II has only one form: V3 (-ed)

1. Ex. A broken cup was lying on the floor.
2. Ex. I want to have a new dress made. This construction can be used after verbs: get, want, wish, watch, hear, see, find.

After the verb to have Participle II is used when the speaker expects something to be done for him. Я хочушить новое платье (чтобы мне сшили). See Ex. 2.

VII. Translate into English using Participle II.

1. Мэри села на упавший ствол дерева.
2. Дети играли в разрушенном коттедже.
3. Там было шесть коробок, туго завернутых в старые газеты.
4. Она подошла к письменному столу и вынула запечатанный конверт.
5. Упавшие листья спокойно лежали в пруду.
6. Я должен почистить пальто (это сделают для меня).

VIII. Translate into English using active vocabulary words.

1. Товары, приобретенные в магазине, имеют гарантию.

2. Существует суровый закон по отношению к тем, кто осуществляет незаконные перевозки.
3. При поездке за границу все проходят через таможню. Процедура контроля не занимает много времени.
4. Билеты на этот автобус будут продаваться по его прибытию.
5. Все мероприятия, записанные на этом листе, будут проводиться последовательно.
6. Предъявите, пожалуйста, свой действующий паспорт.
7. Компания за свой счет отправила молодых специалистов на стажировку.

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