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ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
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БУДЬТЕ КАК ДОМА!

Учебно-методические материалы
для студентов I курса
(английский язык, американский вариант)

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Настоящее пособие содержит комплекс упражнений, направленных на развитие лексических и грамматических навыков, а также на формирование умений диалогической и монологической речи по теме «Будьте как дома!» (описание дома, квартиры; покупка или аренда жилья; решение бытовых проблем и т.д.). Пособие предназначено для использования на начальном этапе обучения английскому языку в вузе.

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Parts of the House

1. Read the text and study the words in bold.

Mr. Hernandez is **a real estate agent**. He sells houses. At the moment he is showing 736 Pearblossom Avenue to Mr. and Mrs. Willis. “Here we are. As you can see, Mr. and Mrs. Willis, it’s really quite a big house, with two **stories**. Upstairs there are three **bedrooms** and a **bathroom**, and downstairs we have a large **living room**, and a **kitchen**. There is no **basement** under the house.

Before we go in, let’s take a look at the house from the outside. I think you’ll agree that the **front yard** is a nice size and the **hedge** around it makes it a little more private. There’s a two-car **garage** next to the house, and, as you can see, the **driveway** is in very good condition. Now, look up there at the **roof**. It was repaired only four months ago, so you won’t have any trouble from the rain. As you can see, there’s a **chimney** up there. The house has a working **fireplace**. And the present owners put in a new **furnace**, so you’ll have plenty of heat all winter.

“O.K. Let’s go in here through the front **gate** and up the **walk** to the **front door**. Follow me.

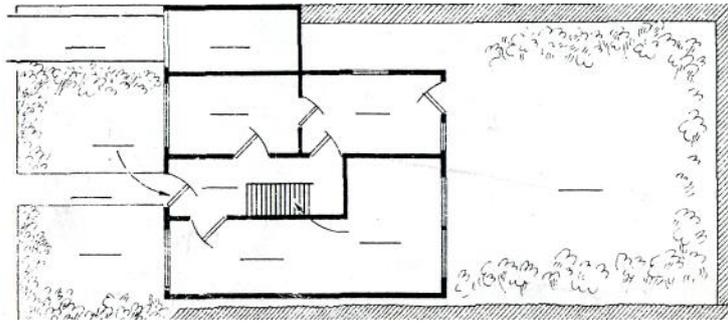
“I’ll just open the door and here we are inside. Here’s a little **hall** where you can hang your hats and coats. On your right is the living room, and this door on your left leads into a small **dining room**. As you can see, it has a lovely wooden floor. The

dining room and the kitchen are connected, so you can cook in the kitchen and serve the meals in the dining room. From the kitchen window you have a nice view of the **backyard**, which, as can see, has a wooden **fence** around it. You could have a nice flower or vegetable garden back there.



“The house is in excellent condition. You’ll have no problems with any of the walls, floors or *ceilings*. So, any questions? Ah, yes, the price. Three bedrooms, a garage and a yard. Well, what do you think?”

2. *Label the parts of the house with the letters from the list below:*



- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| a) the kitchen | e) the front yard | i) the front door |
| b) the backyard | f) the garage | j) the walk |
| c) the driveway | g) the dining room | |
| d) the living room | h) the stairs | |

3. *What are these rooms used for? Match each part of the house with what usually happens in it.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 _____ the kitchen | a) a place to watch TV |
| 2 _____ the dining room | b) a place to sleep |
| 3 _____ the bedroom | c) a place to hang coats |
| 4 _____ the garage | d) a place to relax and talk |
| 5 _____ the garden | e) a place to cook |
| 6 _____ the bathroom | f) a place to grow flowers |
| 7 _____ the living room | g) a place to keep a car |
| 8 _____ the hall | h) a place to eat |

4. Which part of the house is different from the other three in each group?

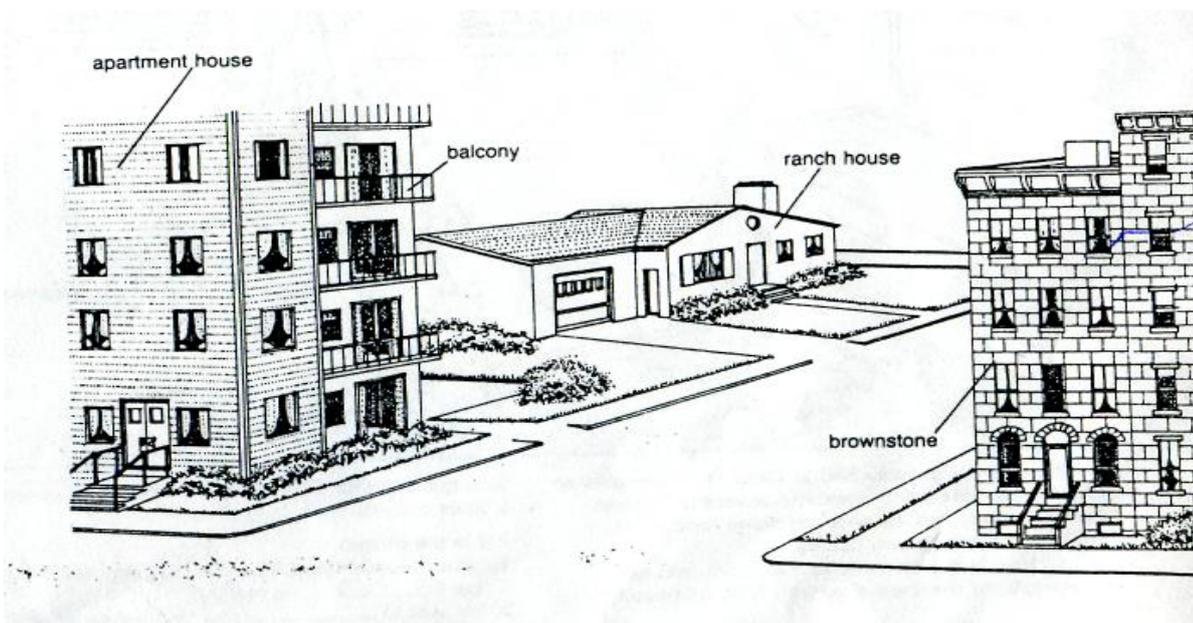
- | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 a) floor | b) wall | c) stairs | d) ceiling |
| 2 a) fireplace | b) roof | c) furnace | d) chimney |
| 3 a) bathroom | b) garage | c) kitchen | d) bedroom |
| 4 a) window | b) wall | c) gate | d) door |
| 5 a) downstairs | b) upstairs | c) basement | d) story |
| 6 a) fence | b) driveway | c) hedge | d) wall |

5. Which would you most like to have in a house? Put the following in order from most important (1) to least important (6). Then discuss your answers with someone else.

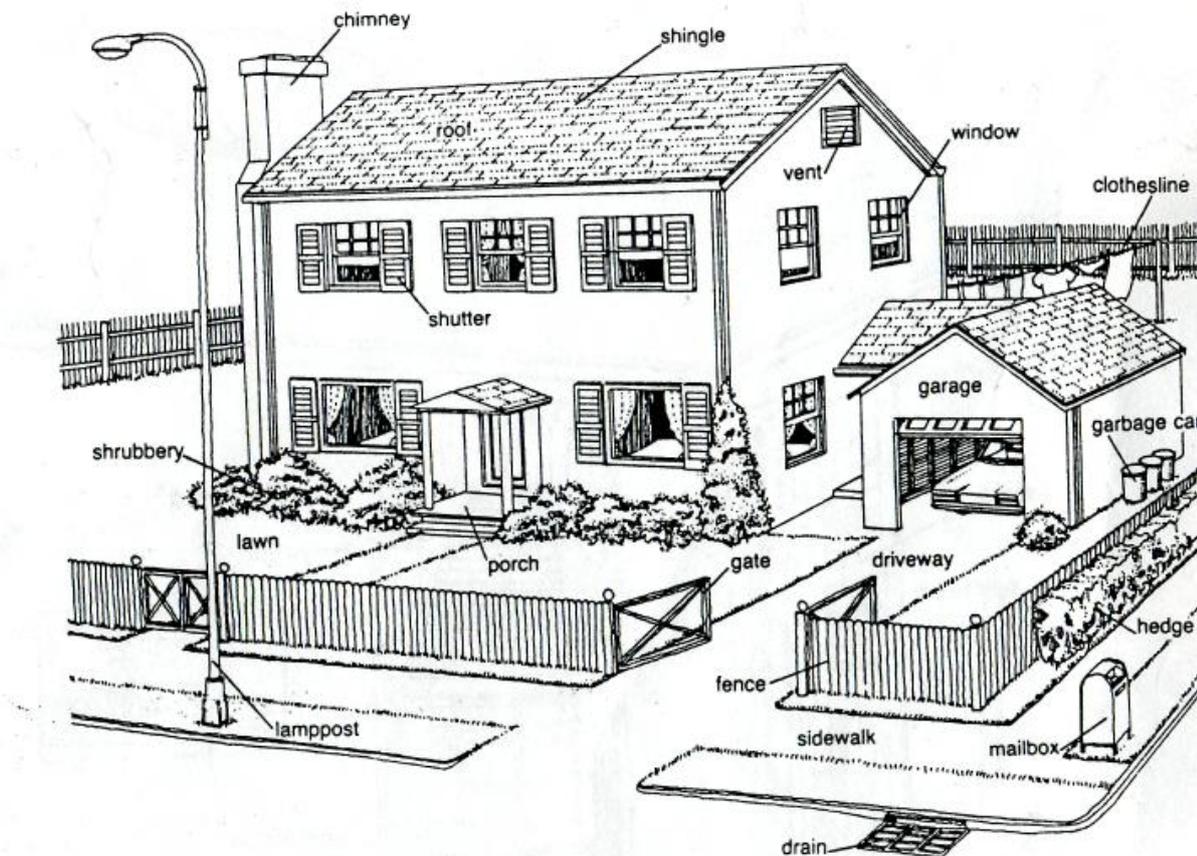
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A large bedroom_____ | a large comfortable living room_____ |
| A large modern kitchen_____ | a large bathroom_____ |
| A large backyard_____ | a garage_____ |

6. Discuss the following questions

1. Think of a house you know and describe it to classmate to draw a plan of the house.
2. How much does the average house cost in your country? What makes one house more expensive than another?



3. Describe a very traditional type of the house in your country.



Places in the Home

1. Study the following vocabulary:

master bedroom: the largest, most important bedroom

den / study: an informal room for resting, watching TV, studying

attic: the room just below the roof, often used for storage

basement: the room below ground level used for storage, play, or living

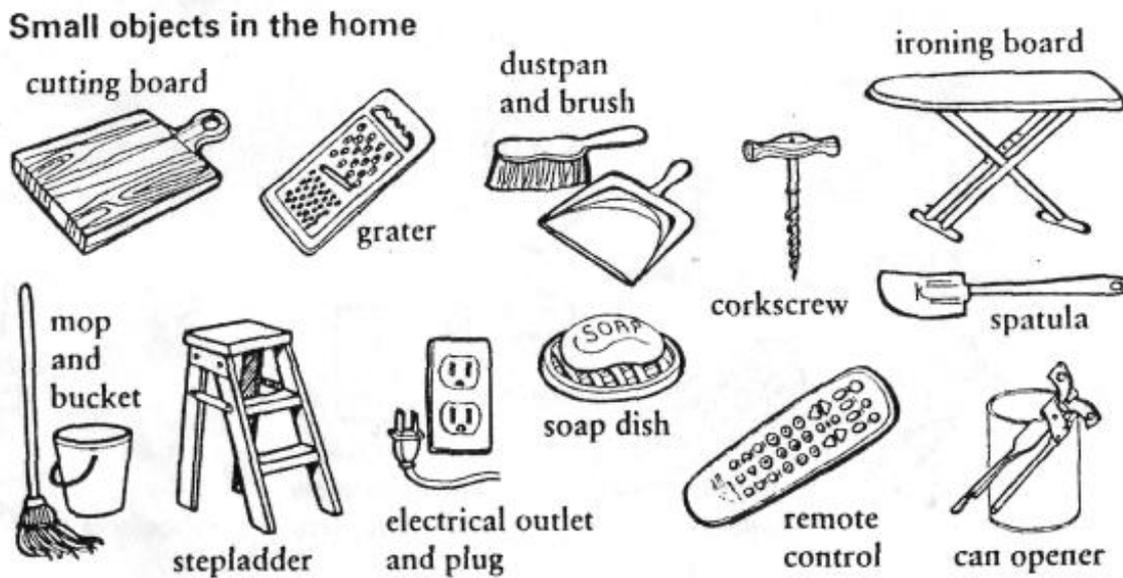
laundry room: a room with a clothes washer and dryer; in an apartment building a large room with coin-operated washers and dryers for tenants' use

hall / hallway: open area as you come into a house a long corridor between rooms

landing: the floor on the top of a staircase

walk-in closet: a clothes closet large enough to walk into, attached to a bedroom

porch: a covered area outside the entrance door, used for sitting in large enough
patio / terrace: an uncovered area adjoining a house or an apartment and used for sitting



driveway: a (short) road leading from the street to a house, building, or garage

Types of houses/ places where people live

single-family home: a home for one family

apartment: a unit of one or more rooms an apartment building or complex

studio apartment/ studio: a single room for both living and sleeping

apartment building: a building with individual apartments but a common entrance

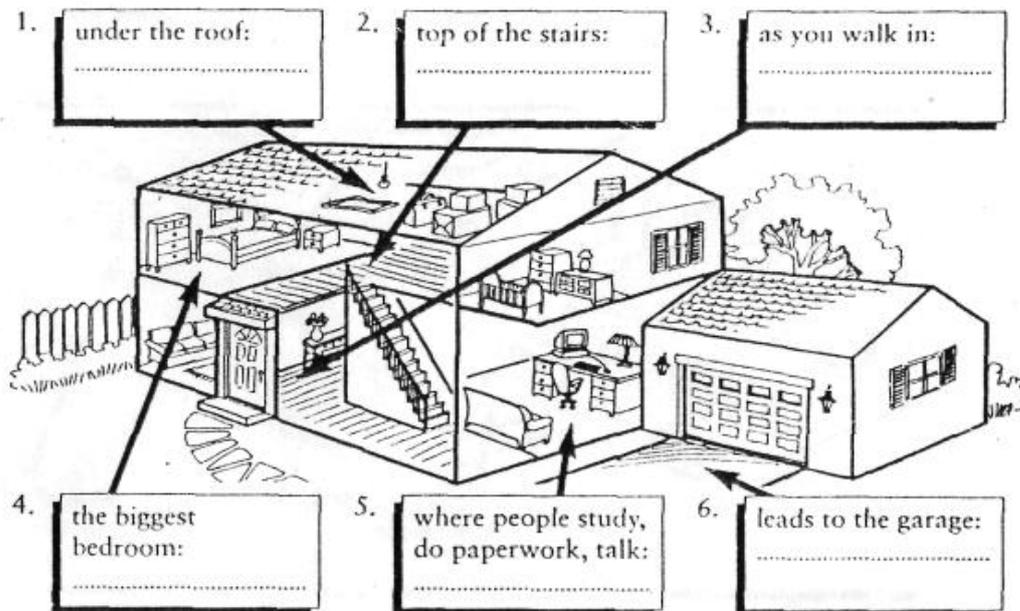
apartment complex: a large group of similar apartments, usually with separate entrances, sharing common grounds and managed by one company or group

townhouse: a house in a city. At least two stories high, often attached to similar units

mobile home/ trailer: a manufactured home designed to be transported a site

condominium/ condo: a unit or apartment, owned by individual, in a building or on land that is owned in common by all the holders

2. Fill in the tables showing parts of a house:



3. Fill in the blanks.

1. I have a darkroom in the _____ where I develop film. It's perfect because there are no windows down there.
2. Is there an _____ where I can plug in this radio?
3. We keep our skis up in the _____ during the summer. They're out of the way up there.
4. Let's have a cold drink outside on the _____ and watch the sunset.
5. The light switch is on the _____ at the top of the stairs.
6. I've moved into a _____. It's much easier with only one room to clean!
7. We bought a _____. It's just like in apartment, except we're the owners!

4. Where in a typical home would you usually find this things?

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. forks and spoons | 4. a grater | 7. outdoor furniture |
| 2. dental floss | 5. a clothes dryer | 8. a computer |
| 3. coat hangers | 6. a videocassette recorder | 9. an electrical outlet |

5. *Answer these questions yourself. Then ask a friend or classmate the same questions.*

1. Do you live in a house, an apartment, or some other type of residence?
2. What's the neighborhood like? Is it quiet or noisy?
3. Are there any good shops or restaurants nearby?
4. Is there any public transportation nearby?
5. Have you ever been in a mobile home? What was it like ?
6. Is it common to rent studio apartments in your country? If so, what kinds of people them?
7. Would you rather rent a home or own one, if you had a choice?

Dialog

(Interchange I, Unit 8, Ex.10)

1. Listen and practice.

Dan: Where do you live, Kim?

Kim: I just moved into a new apartment on Bush Street.

Dan: Oh? What's it like?

Kim: It's really nice.

Dan: How big is it?

Kim: Well, it's fairly big, it has two bedrooms, a living room, and a big kitchen.

It also has a pool.

Dan: Sounds great!

Kim: Yeah. There's a Jacuzzi, too.

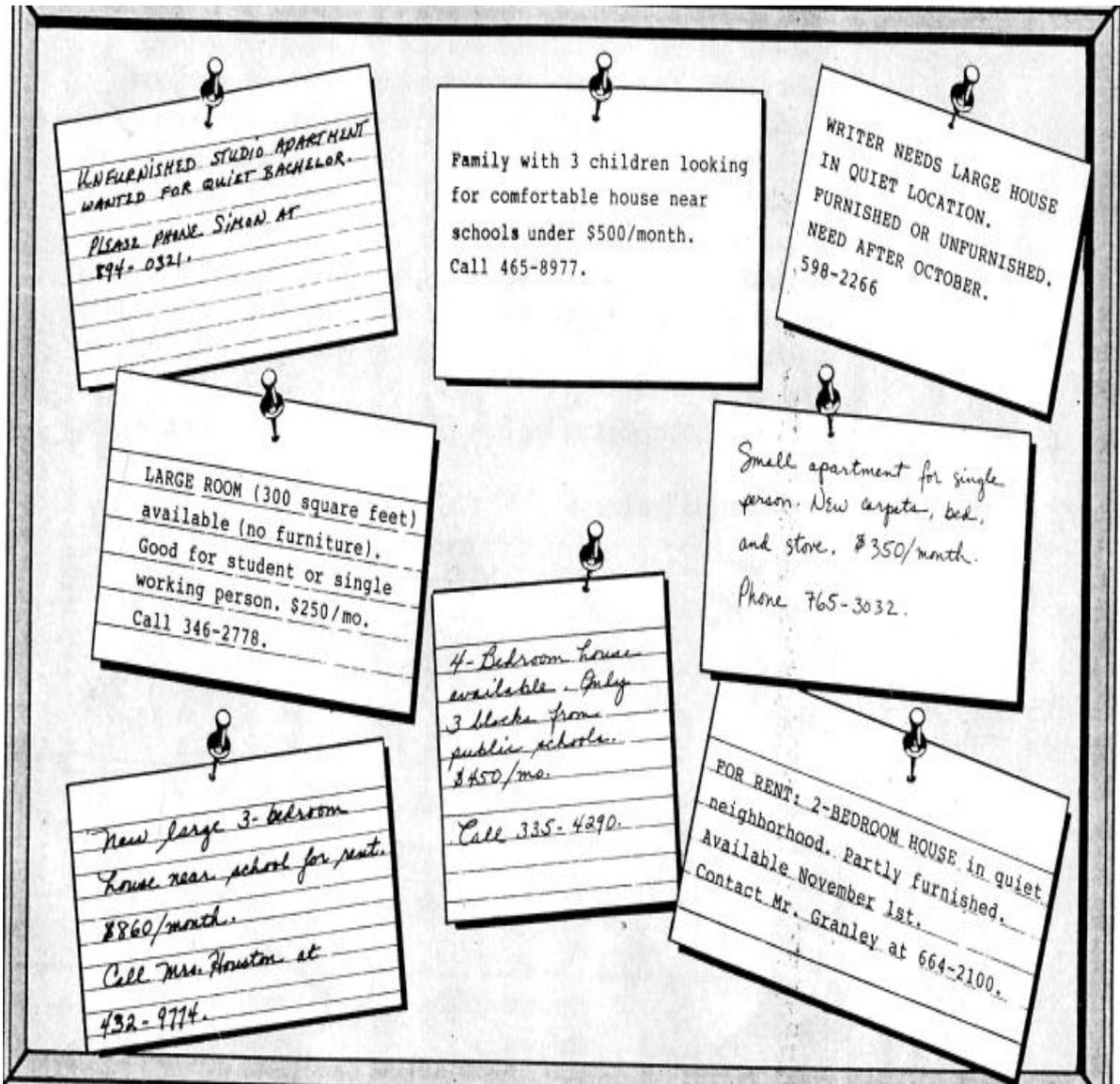
Dan: Gee, that's terrific! And what's the neighborhood like?

Kim: It's very quiet. I really like it.

2. *Now listen to the rest of the conversation. What does Dan say about his apartment?*

Renting a House

1. Look at these rental ads on a supermarket bulletin board. Which ads are for “Housing Needed” and which are for “Housing available”?



2. Pair work. Look at the ads for “Housing Needed”. Can you find them an appropriate match under the ads for “Housing available”?

Role Play

Group 1: You have a house or an apartment for rent. Write an ad for it. Give as much information as possible.

Group 2: You are looking for a house or an apartment to rent. Write an ad for the kind of place you want. Give as much information as possible.

Now put your ads on a bulletin board. Try to find a match for your ad.

Building Your Dream...

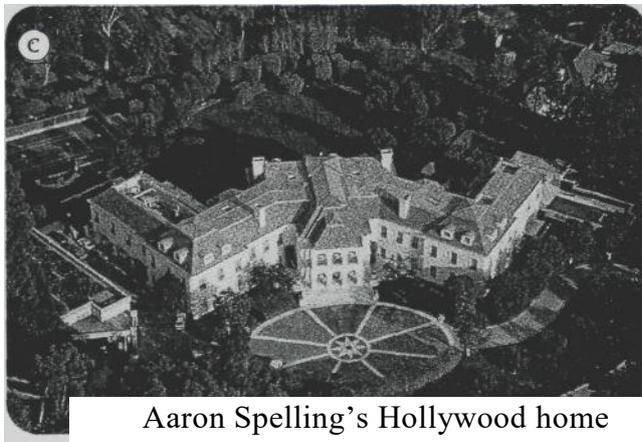
For most people, a dream home is a just that... a dream. But for those people who have the right combination of money and imagination, building that dream can become reality and the results can be rather strange!

A Frenchman named Francois Labbe built the world's first revolving house in the village of Saint-Isidore, near Nice. Made of metal, it can turn around at the press of a button. A Spanish ex-priest named Justo Callego spent nearly thirty years building his



Justo Gallego's cathedral in Majorada del Campo

own personal cathedral in Majorada del Campo, a small town 25 kilometers east of Madrid. The strange building looks like a castle with its two 55-meter towers. The roof is made of zinc and its entrance is similar to that of the White House in Washington DC.



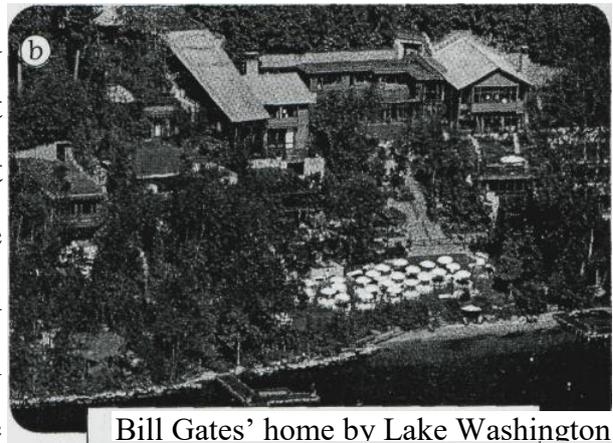
Aaron Spelling's Hollywood home

Not surprisingly, perhaps, it's in the United States that the idea of dream homes seems strongest. Jim Onan, of Illinois, USA, built his own five-storey golden pyramid. The pyramid is surrounded by water – and just to

make sure there are no unwanted visitors, there are sharks swimming around in it! The pyramid has five bedrooms, six bathrooms and an observatory on the top floor so Jim can watch the stars in peace.

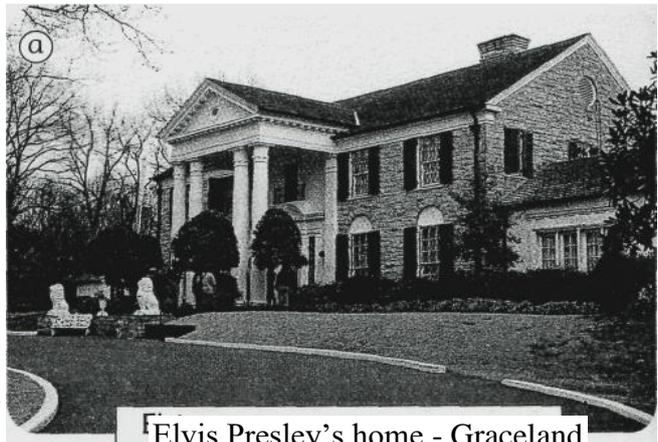
But that's tiny compared to the Hollywood home of TV producer Aaron Spelling: the house itself occupies 3,390 square meters, and contains four bars, three kitchens, eight garages, a doll museum and a special room for wrapping presents!

And if it's technology you're interested in, computer billionaire Bill Gates spent over 7 million on his state-of-the-art home by Lake Washington. Everyone who enters receives an electronic pin which controls lights, services and even turns off the TV when you leave the room!



Bill Gates' home by Lake Washington

Perhaps America's most famous dream home is a white-columned mansion in Memphis, Tennessee, which now attracts 700.000 visitors a year. Graceland, Elvis Presley's rock-n-roll palace was decorated in his favorite bright colors – red, orange and green – and is filled with velvet,



Elvis Presley's home - Graceland

gold, wall-sized mirrors, and enormous statues. Elvis lived at Graceland with his family from 1957 – but became more and more lonely there. He died alone in an upstairs bathroom in 1977.

1. *Look at the four “dream homes”. Who lives/lived in each one? Which one looks:*

The biggest?

The most interesting?

The most attractive?

2. *Which of the places in the pictures:*

a) is near Madrid

b) costs over 25 million USD?

c) has a toy museum inside?

d) looks like the White House when you walk in?

e) has enormous mirrors on the walls?

f) is full of large statues?

g) has a special room for wrapping presents?

h) has a special system to operate the lights and television?

Two other houses are described in the text.

1. What is special about Francois Labbe’s house near Nice?

2. Read the description of Jim Onan’s house in Illinois. Draw a rough sketch of the house.

3. *Answer the following questions*

1. Which of the houses in the text would you most like to visit/live in? Why?

2. Do you have an idea of your dream home? Describe it to the other students.

(Draw a picture too, if you want to.)

The Living Room

1. Study the following picture. Write out the new words, find their Russian equivalents and give their definitions.



2. Study the following words:

| | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Armchair | couch | lamp | shelf |
| Ashtray | curtains | lamp shade | shelving |
| Bookcase | cushion | mantel | sofa |
| Carpet | drapes | mirror | stereo |
| Ceiling | end table | painting | television |
| Chair | fireplace | picture | wall |
| Coffee table | floor rug | woodwork | |

3. Write the words below for things found on the wall:

1. mirror
2. w - - d - - - k
3. m - - - - l
4. p - - - - - e
5. s - - - - s
6. p - - - - - g

4. The words for some things are often written in plural form. Write them here.

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| shelf | _____ |
| end table | _____ |
| drape | _____ |
| picture | _____ |
| chair | _____ |

5. Write the appropriate preposition for each of the following sentences.

in on to above under

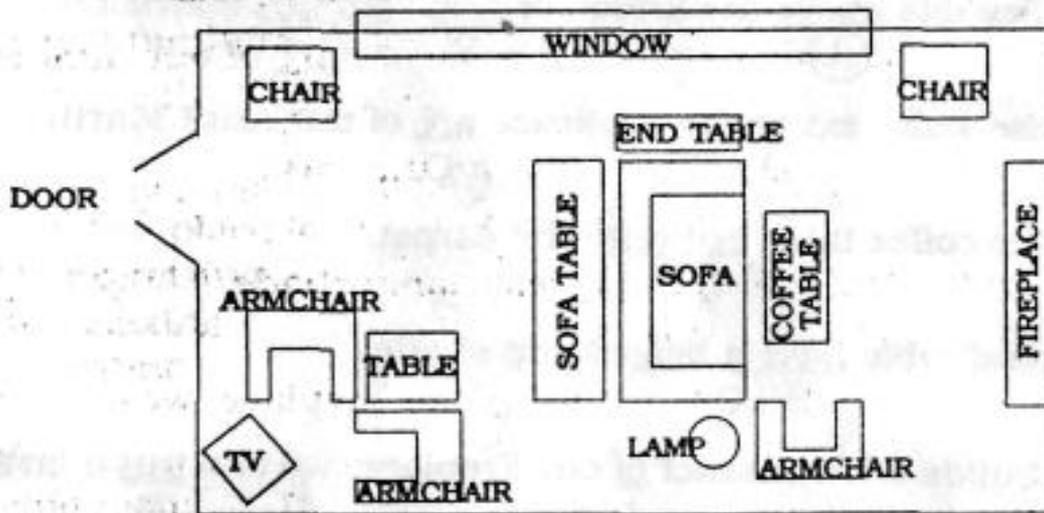
- a. The cushions are _____ the sofa.
- b. The books are kept _____ the bookcase.
- c. The end tables are next _____ the sofa.
- d. The mantle is _____ the fireplace.

- e. The carpet is _____ the furniture.
 f. The carpet is _____ the floor.

6. *Fill in the blanks.*

Many living rooms have a fireplace. Above the fireplace is the m - - - - l, which is a kind of s - - - f used to display special things. Above that is a space where there is often a large m - - - - e, or a special p - - - - - g

7. *Look at the floor plan. Circle the correct preposition..*



1. There is a chair (on / in) either side of the window.
2. There are chairs on both sides (of / to) the window.
3. The coffee table is (in front of / to the side of) the sofa.
4. The sofa table is (behind / over) the sofa.
5. The fireplace is (across from / next to) the door.
6. The TV is (at / in) the corner.
7. There is small table (between / in front of) the armchairs.
8. There is a lamp (beside/ behind) the armchair by the sofa.
9. The end table is (next to / in front of) the sofa.
10. The sofa is (around the corner from / in front of) the fireplace.

8. Match the nouns that make noun phrases.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1. lamp | a. tray |
| 2. wood | b. chair |
| 3. ash | c. shade |
| 4. arm | d. case |
| 5. book | e. place |
| 6 fire | f. work |

9. Grammar revision. Which underlined word is incorrect?

1. Every night, Stanley sits above the armchair and watches television.
2. The painting on the wall next to the bookcase are of our Aunt Martha.
3. The soda fell off the coffee table but onto the carpet.
4. The lamp on the end table have a beige lamp shade.
5. If the contractor builds a low mantel of our fireplace, we can put a large mirror above it.
6. The curtains but the cushions on the sofa are made of the same fabric.
7. The woodwork in the Edwards living room match the mantel.
8. Below Emily's stereo is three shelves of records.
9. The ceiling in our living room is very high, so the room appeared large.
10. The drapes on our living room windows are thick, and allowed very little light to come into the room.

10. Read the following conversation and answer the questions.

Byron: Do you want the mirror over the sofa or by the door?

Melinda: Over the sofa is fine. What about the end table?

Byron: Let's put it the armchair.

Melinda: That's perfect. The painting can go over the bookcase.

Byron: And we can put the coffee table in front of the sofa. There! Finished!

1. Where does Melinda want the mirror to go?
 a) over the sofa
 b) outside
 c) by the door
2. What are Byron and Melinda doing?
 a) sitting on the sofa
 b) arranging furniture
 c) selling antiques
3. Where will the painting be hung?
 a) above the sofa
 b) between the windows
 c) in front of the sofa
4. Where will the coffee table go?
 a) next to the armchair
 b) by the end table
 c) in front of the sofa

11. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions.

Many families use their rooms as a place for relaxation. It is place to converse, watch TV, or play music on the stereo. Other families use their living rooms as a more formal place with elegant furniture. They keep the TV and stereo in a family room. They use the living room only when company comes to visit

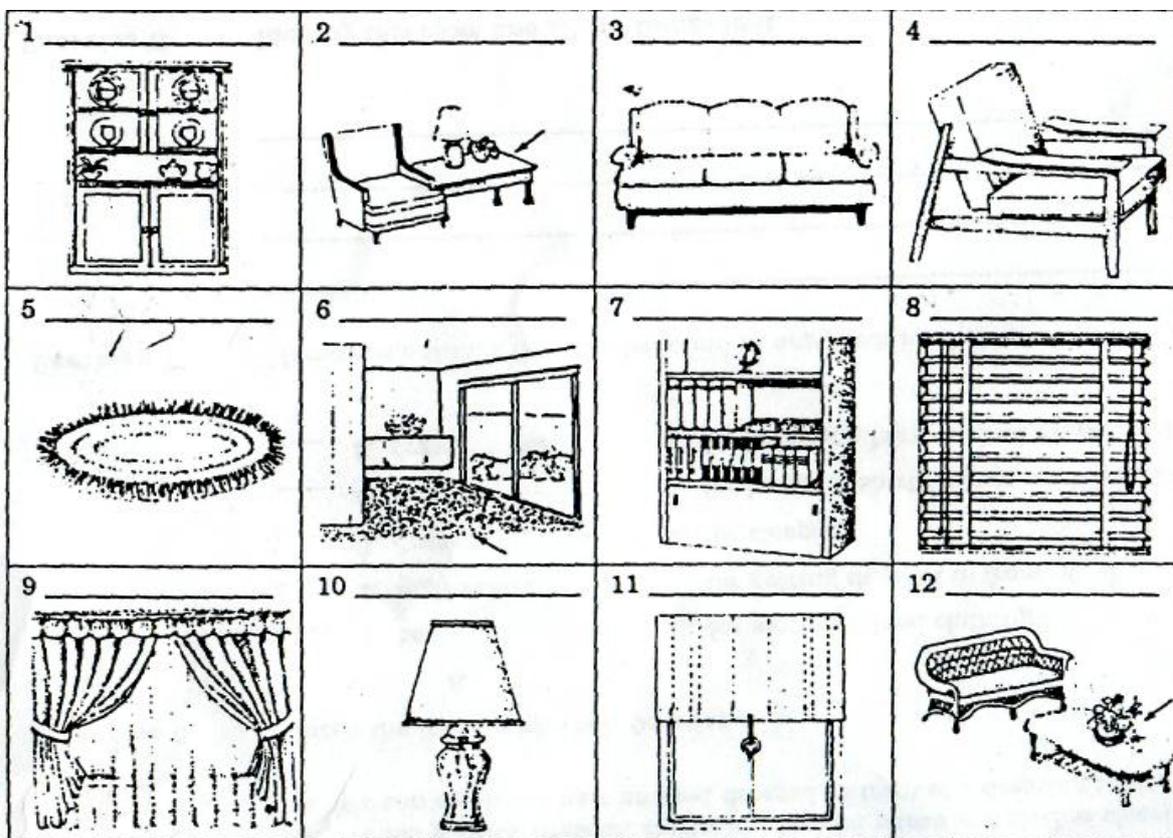
1. For many families the living room is a place for
 (A) exercising
 (B) relaxing
 (C) eating
2. Elegant furniture makes a living room
 (A) playful
 (B) rustic
 (C) formal
3. What would NOT fit in a formal living room?
 (A) a TV
 (B) elegant furniture
 (C) oil paintings
4. Formal living rooms are used primarily when
 (A) the dining room is too small
 (B) the stereo is broken
 (C) there is company

12. Fill in the blanks with these words:

breakfront rug lamp couch carpeting
 shades bookcase coffee table Venetian blinds

1. We sit on a _____ or in an armchair.
2. A _____ is a small carpet.
3. _____ goes from wall to wall.
4. We put books in a _____.
5. _____ and _____ can keep out the sunlight and prevent people from seeing through a window.
6. A _____ provides light. We often put it on an end table.
7. A _____ is a display case.
8. We can serve things to eat on a _____.

13. Label the following pictures:



14. Match the words in column A with the words in column B to make sentences

| A | B |
|-------------------------------|---|
| ___1. We sit on | a. goes from wall to wall |
| ___2. A rug is | b. can be opened and closed to let in or keep |
| ___3. A bookcase | out sunlight. |
| ___4. Venetian blinds | c. on a coffee table |
| ___5. A breakfront is | d. a couch |
| ___6. Shades | e. can be pulled down to keep out the |
| ___7. A lamp | sunlight |
| ___8. We often put a lamp | f. on an end table. |
| ___9. Carpeting | g. a small carpet |
| ___10. We can serve things to | h. gives us light. |
| eat | i. a display case. |
| | j. has books in it. |

The Living Room: Furniture and Furnishings

1. Read the following dialog:

It is twenty-fifth century. A group of children is visiting the National Museum of the Past. One child has a lot of questions for the tour guide.

GUIDE: We are now entering a typical living room of the late twentieth century.

CHILD: What's that box in the middle of the room? And why are all those chairs in front of it?

GUIDE: That box is called a television. People used to look at the pictures on it for hours and hours. They used to sit in those armchairs or on the sofa, which is that big chair for two or three people.

CHILD: Did people have machines for listening to music in those days, like we do now?

GUIDE: Yes, of course. The machine in corner is called a stereo, it has four parts. This part on top was used for playing round black desks called records. Underneath that, you can see the radio. Underneath the radio, there's a cassette player, which was used for playing music on tape. And underneath the cassette player, there's a compact disc player, which. It was used for playing music recorder on small round discs called CD's.

CHILD: What's that low table in front of the sofa? Is that a kind of desk?

GUIDE: No, their desks were much bigger, and they had drawers. That's called a coffee table. In those days people used to drink something called coffee and smoke things called cigarettes. They used to put their coffee cups on this table while they were watching television. They dropped the ash from their cigarettes into that glass dish, that's why it's called an ashtray. Coffee and cigarettes have been illegal for the last two hundred and fifty years.

CHILD: And what are those things on the shelves over there behind the dining table? Are they books?

GUIDE: Yes, they are. And the piece of furniture with the shelves it called a bookcase.

CHILD: Didn't they have computers?

GUIDE: Yes. They did. Personal computers were invented towards the end of the century and revolutionized everyone's lives. Now then, I'd

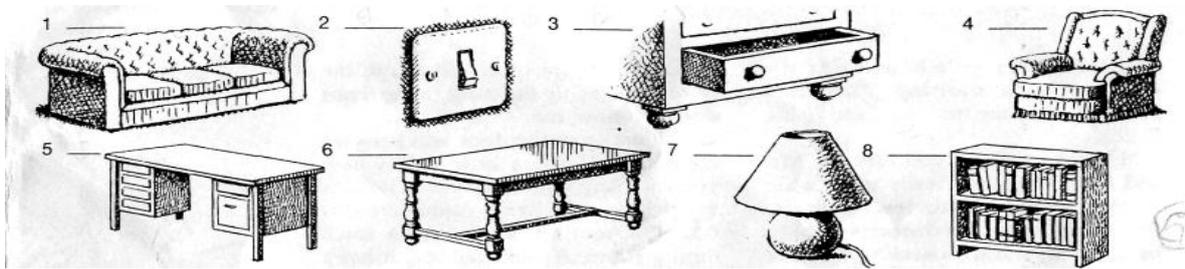
like someone to turn off that old lamp by pushing the switch on its side. I'll close the curtains to make the room a bit darker and we'll turn on this television and watch, a very popular twentieth-century movie for children. It's about a mouse called Mickey.



2. Circle those things which probably do not exist in the twenty-fifth century.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 books | 6 curtains | 11 shelves |
| 2 coffee | 7 records | 12 machines for playing music |
| 3 televisions | 8 radios | 13 cigarettes |
| 4 chairs | 9 computers | 14 dining tables |
| 5 desks | 10 sofas | 15 Mickey Mouse movies |

3. Match the words with the pictures



- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------|-----------|
| a) armchair | b) dining table | c) lamp | d) switch |
| e) bookcase | f) desk | g) sofa | h) drawer |

4. Complete the sentences using the words below.

ashtray compact disk player stereo cassette player coffee table shelf

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 1. Put the book on the _____ | 4. Put out your cigarette in the _____ |
| 2. Put the record on the _____ | 5. Put the tape in the _____ |
| 3. Put the cup on the _____ | 6. Put the CD in the _____ |

5. Put the following items into the correct columns. Do as many as you can and then check your answers in a dictionary.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| A deckchair | a closet | a wardrobe | a stool | a carpet | a cabinet |
| A bench | a chest of drawers | a rug | a mat | a cushion | linoleum |
| To sit on | to put things in | | to walk on | | |

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |

6. Match the following pieces of furniture with their names:



1. **An armoire** (a tall cabinet, usually with drawers, shelves, and doors, used for storing clothes or household items)
2. **Wall unit** (a piece of furniture having several units that stands against one wall of a room)
3. **Audio and video storage cabinet**
4. **Entertainment center** (a wall unit containing sound and television systems)
5. **Home theater**
6. **Loveseat** (a small sofa or double chair that seats two people)
7. **China cabinet** (a display case for dishes)
8. **Triptych dressing table**
9. **Chest of drawers**
10. **Game table**
11. **Rocking chair**
12. **TV stand**
13. **Stool** (a simple seat without arms or back)

7. *Discuss the following questions with your partner:*

1. What furniture do you have in your living room?
2. What furniture do you usually find in the different rooms of a house in your country?
3. Do you have a television, a stereo, a telephone? If you could have only one of these things, which would you choose?

The Bedroom



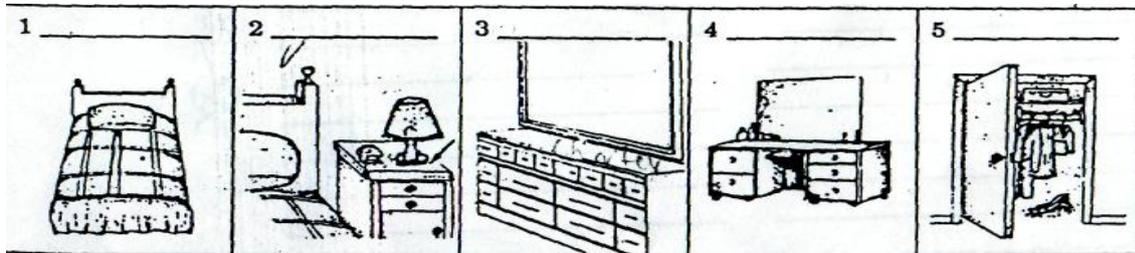
1. Study the picture at page 27. Write out the new words, find their Russian equivalents and give their definitions.

2. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

dresser nightstand dressing table bed closet

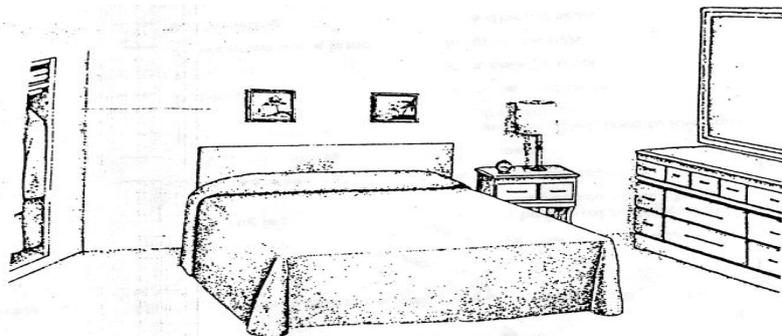
1. We sleep in a _____.
2. We have a _____ near the bed.
3. We store folded clothing in a _____.
4. We hang suits, dresses, shirts, skirts, and pants in a clothes _____.
5. We can comb our hair and get dressed in front of a _____.

3. Label the following pictures:



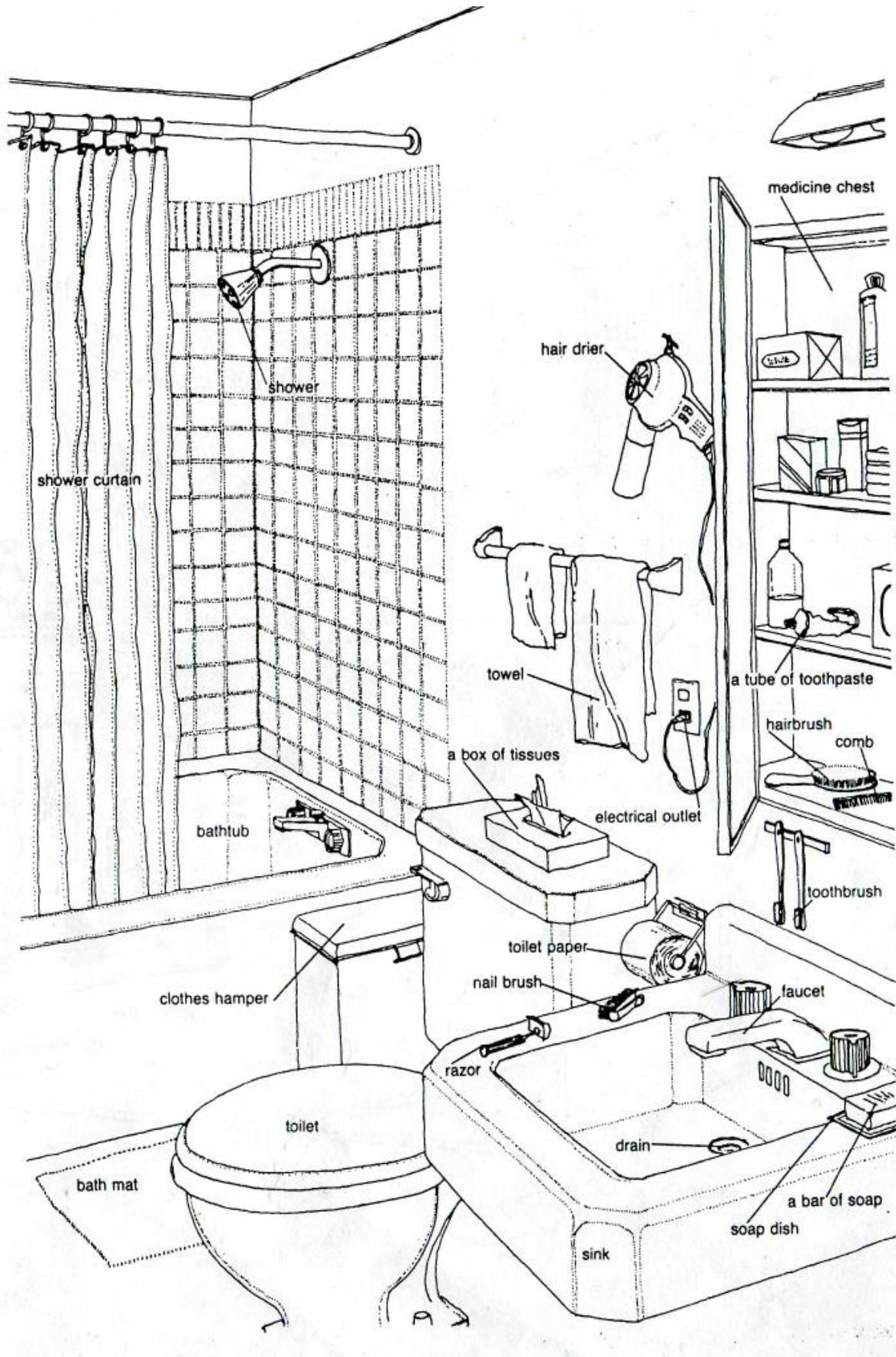
4. Match the items with their functions.

- | A | B |
|-------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. bed | a. for storing folded clothing |
| _____ 2. nightstand | b. for getting dressed in front of |
| _____ 3. dresser | c. for sleeping |
| _____ 4. closet | d. for hanging shirts, pants, and dresses |
| _____ 5. dressing table | e. for holding a lamp and an alarm clock |



5. Describe the room in the picture.

The Bathroom



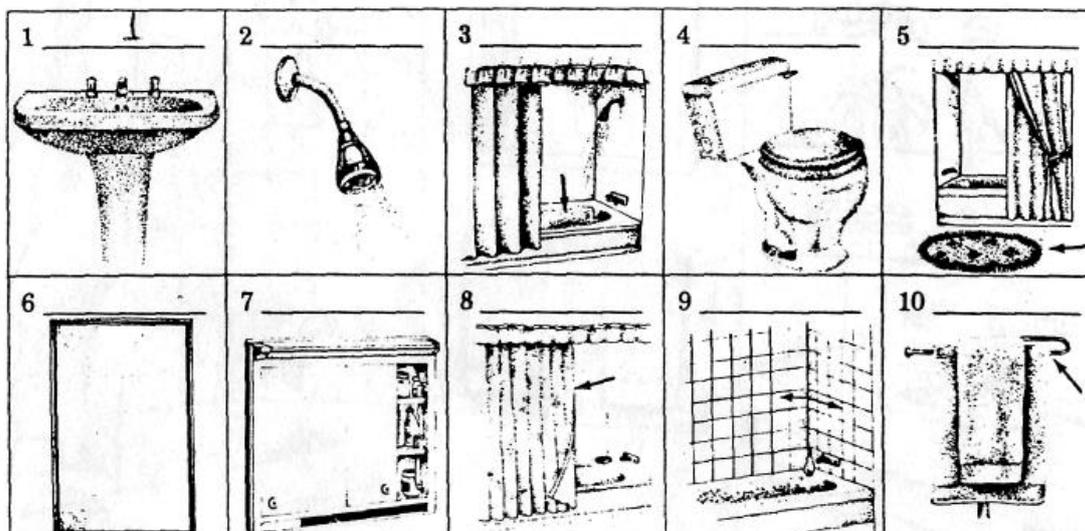
1. Study the picture at page 29. Write out the new words, find their Russian equivalents and give their definitions.

2. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

medicine cabinet mirror bathtub sink shower curtain tiles
shower head bath mat towel rack toilet

1. We wash our hands and faces in the _____.
2. We take a shower or a bath in the _____.
3. We keep medicine in the _____.
4. We look in the _____ when we comb our hair, shave, or put on makeup.
5. The _____ keeps the water from getting the floor wet.
6. The bathroom walls and floor are often made of _____.
7. We hang our towels on the _____.
8. After our bath or shower, we step on the _____.
9. The _____ is over the bathtub.
10. We use the _____ when we have to go to the bathroom.

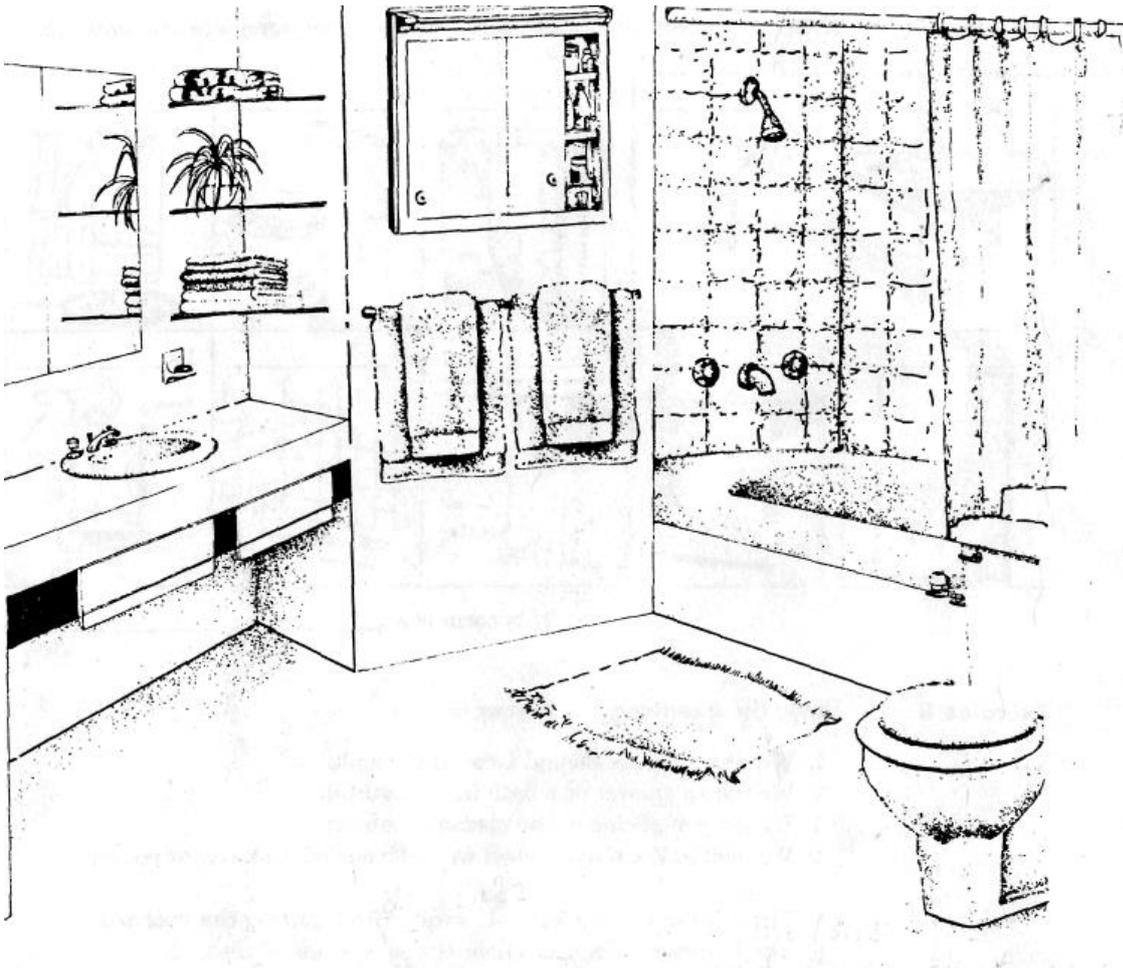
3. Label the following pictures:



4. Match the items with their functions.

- | A | B |
|---------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. sink | a. for looking at ourselves |
| _____ 2. medicine cabinet | b. for covering walls or floors |
| _____ 3. shower curtain | c. for spraying water |
| _____ 4. bath mat | d. for keeping the water inside the tub |
| _____ 5. towel rack | e. for washing hands |
| _____ 6. shower head | f. for stepping on after a bath |
| _____ 7. tile | g. for keeping medicine |
| _____ 8. mirror | h. for hanging towels |

5. Describe the room in the picture



The Kitchen

1. Study the following vocabulary:

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Bottle | counter | knife | salt shaker |
| Bowl | cup | napkin | saucer |
| Broiler | cutlery | oven | sink |
| Burner | dish | pan | spoon |
| Cabinet | dishwasher | pepper shaker | stove |
| Can | fork | placemat | table |
| Chair | garbage can | plate | tablecloth |
| Coffee maker | garbage disposal | pot | toaster |
| Cooker | glass | refrigerator | trash can |

2. Write in the words for the electrical appliances

1. T - - - - -
2. R - - - - - R
3. C - - - - E - - - - R
4. G - - - - - D - - - - - L

3. Circle the words for items found on a table (6 words)

| | | |
|-------|-------------|--------|
| Oven | spoon | cup |
| Plate | cabinet | cooker |
| Glass | salt shaker | napkin |

4. Circle the correct word

1. We can cook food in a (pan / dishwasher).
2. A (saucer / trash can) goes under a cup.
3. You can wash dishes in the (spoon / sink).
4. Most people use a (can / cabinet) to store dishes
5. A(toaster / tablecloth) helps keep a table clean.

6. We throw (garbage / salt) away.
7. Put the cutlery on the (placemat / burner).
8. The cook mixed the ingredients in the (bowl / toaster).
9. Put the meat under the (broiler / oven) to cook.

5. Write the singular form.

| SINGULAR | PLURAL | SINGULAR | PLURAL |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. tablecloth | tablecloths | 6. _____ | dishes |
| 2. _____ | knives | 7. _____ | bottles |
| 3. _____ | glasses | 8. _____ | cabinets |
| 4. _____ | stoves | 9. _____ | placemats |
| 5. _____ | salt shakers | 10. _____ | napkins |

6. Cross out the word that does NOT belong.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 1. read | tablecloth | placemat |
| 2. plant | fork | knife |
| 3. bottle | can | lamp |
| 4. table | counter | ceiling |
| 5. seat | glass | cup |
| 6. stove | window | refrigerator |

7. Write the word that completes the pair.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cup and saucer | 3. Pots and p - - s |
| 2. Knife and f - - - | 4. Salt and p - - - - r |

8. Complete the questions.

What is cutlery? – Knives, forks and spoons.

What is a c - - - - - m - - - - ? – An appliance that brews coffee.

What is an o - - - ? – A place where meat is roasted or backed.

What is a t - - - - - r? – An appliance that browns bread.

9. Which underlined word is incorrect?

1. To set the table, we'll need plates, knives, forks, placemats or glasses.
2. Kevin keeps his pots but pans in the cabinet below the stove.
3. We don't has a garbage disposal so we throw garbage in the garbage can.
4. Little Amy's baby bottle and she dish are in the dishwasher.
5. Will you please pass me the salt shaker and the bowl of the spaghetti?
6. Angela's counter have many appliances on it: the coffee maker, the toaster and the can opener.
7. Our want coffee so we'll need cups, saucers, and spoons.
8. If you want to cook dinner in the oven, turn them to 350 degrees.
9. The food from last night's dinner that were not eaten is in the refrigerator.
10. Do you want to cook the hamburgers in the oven and on the stove?

10. Study the following idioms. Make up your short dialogs with them.

EVERYDAY EXPRESSIONS WITH COOKING TERMS

1. Cooking with gas =
Thinking/acting efficiently
2. Cooking on all four burners =
To be very alert and active
3. Don't cry over spilled milk. =
Don't have regrets.
4. Half-baked idea =
Not a well thought-out plan
5. Look at the pot calling the kettle black. =
The accuser is also guilty.
6. The kitchen cabinet =
A small group of close friends and advisers



11. Read the following conversation and answer the questions.

Bill: Shall I set the table?

Susan: Yes. Use the placemats, not a tablecloth.

Bill: Do you want paper or cloth napkins?

Susan: Paper. And we won't need plates. This soup will be the whole meal

We'll only need bowls.

Bill: OK. No forks or knives either. Just spoons, right?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. What is Bill going to do? | 3. What kind of napkins will they use? |
| (A) Buy napkins | (A) Paper |
| (B) Make soup | (B) Cloth |
| (C) Set the table | (C) Plastic |
| 2. What will they use on the table? | 4. What cutlery will they use? |
| (A) A tablecloth | (A) Knives |
| (B) Placemats | (B) Forks |
| (C) Furniture polish | (C) Spoons |

12. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions.

Modern kitchens are different from older kitchens in several ways. There are more appliances, of course. Usually the modern kitchen is larger. There is more counter space for food preparation. Modern kitchens are also full of light. There are many more windows than in older kitchens.

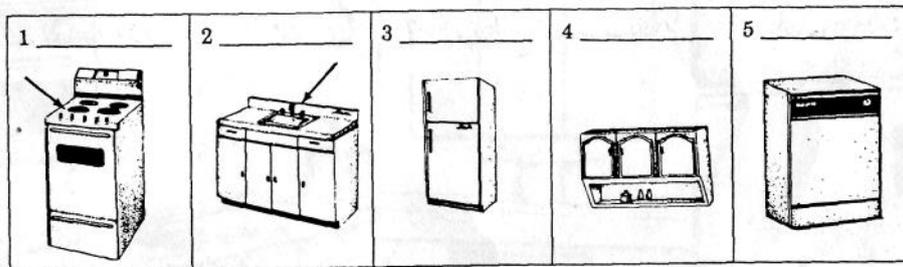
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. This paragraph compares modern and older | 3. In a modern kitchen there is more space to prepare |
| (A) windows | (A) light |
| (B) counters | (B) food |
| (C) kitchens | (C) appliances |
| 2. Modern kitchens are not | 4. What cutlery will they use? |
| (A) different | (A) brighter bulbs |
| (B) dark | (B) more lamps |
| (C) large | (C) more windows |

13. Fill in the blanks with the following words:

Refrigerator stove kitchen cabinet dishwasher oven

1. We cook on the _____.
2. We cook in the _____.
3. We keep food cold in the _____.
4. We wash dishes in the sink or in the _____.
5. We keep dishes, pots and pans in the _____.

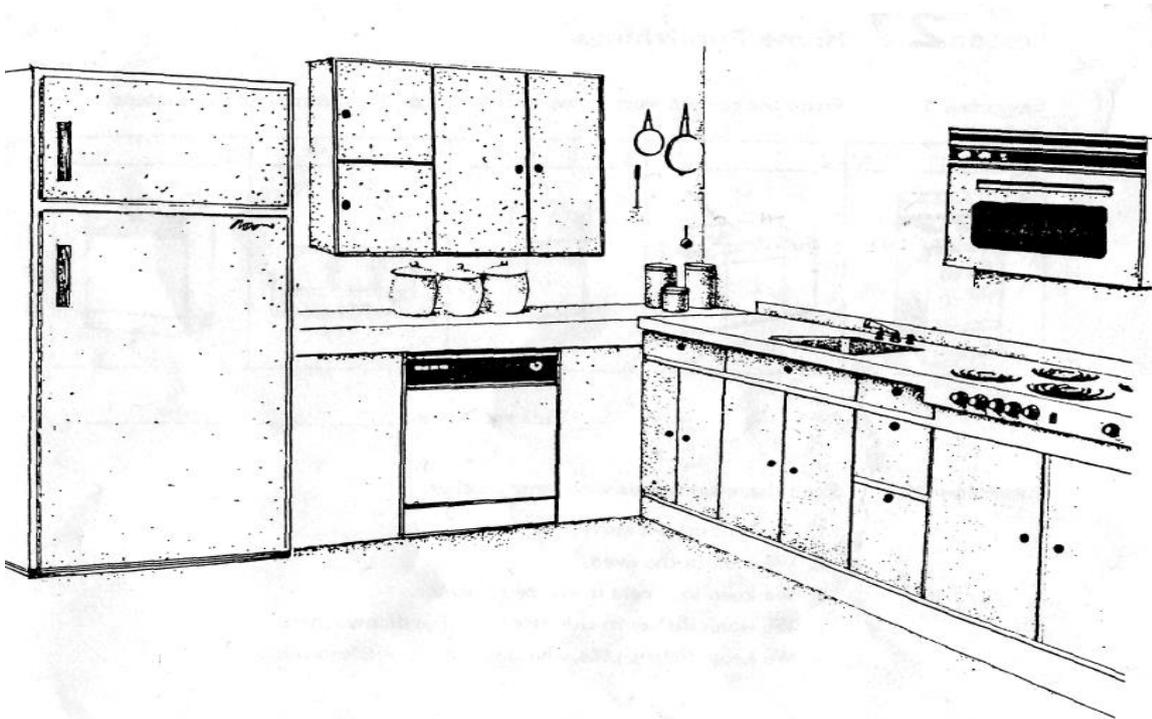
14. Label the pictures



15. Match the items with their functions.

- | A | B |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| ___ 1. stove | a. wash dishes |
| ___ 2. sink | b. prepare and eat food |
| ___ 3. cabinets | c. keep food cold |
| ___ 4. refrigerator | d. cook |
| ___ 5. kitchen | e. keep dishes, pots, and pans |

16. Describe the room in the picture

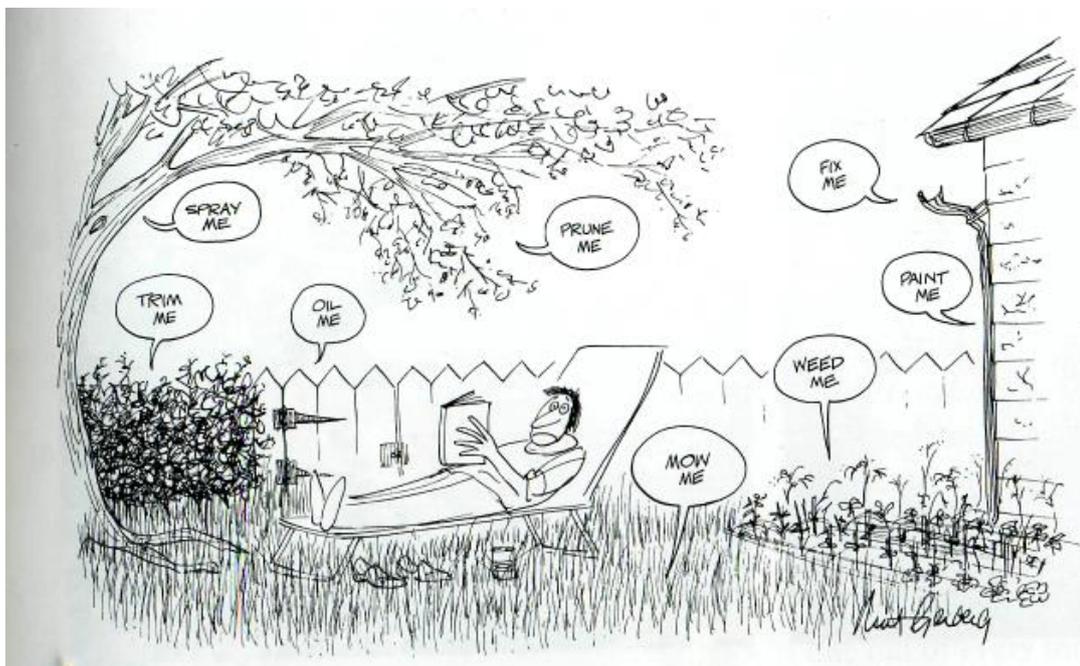


HOUSE AND HOME IN THE USA

The lives of most Americans revolve around their homes and houses. The percentage of Americans owning the houses (and apartments) they live in is one of the highest among western nations. Most Americans still live in “*single family dwellings*,” that is, houses which usually have a *front yard* and a *back yard*. Contrary to a common belief, only about 5 percent of all Americans live in *mobile homes*.

Most of America has a more or less four-season climate, and the rhythms of life around the house tend to follow the seasons. Spring means that the *storm windows* must be *taken down* in those areas where it gets cold in winter. The *screen windows*, intended to keep out insects, need to be cleaned (and, if wood, painted) and *installed*. After the winter, the garden needs a lot of work. In summer, the *lawn* must be *mown* every week or so. It’s a good time to scrape and paint whatever is wood on the house. Cars get washed every week or so. As soon as autumn leaves begin to fall, they must be raked, and the storm windows need to be gotten ready and *put up* again. In winter, the *walks* and *driveways*

must be *kept clear* of ice and snow. What you wanted to do – *put in* a new *patio*, or *build on* a new room, or finish the *attic* or *basement* – will have to wait until next summer. It's cold and the *furnace* just broke down. There is always something that needs to be done around the house, and most American *homeowners* do it themselves.



Shopping, that is, the big food shopping, is usually done once a week at the local supermarket. One advantage of a service-oriented economy (and one that foreigners frequently comment on) is that many businesses, with employees working in shifts, stay open late to provide services and possibilities for shopping. Most Americans, like most people everywhere, are always trying to keep their budgets under control, and always going over. The food will often be paid for by check. It's convenient and, moreover, as all checks are returned by the bank, you have a record of everything spent. Most stores will pack your groceries for you, and many still take them out to your car. The big brown bags traditionally provided are still available and can be reused later for a lot of things, from masks for the children to *garbage bags* and wrapping paper for packages. The young men and women who pack groceries are almost always neighborhood teenagers who work part-time.

This service tradition doesn't just make "good business sense". It is more than just that. In international comparisons the US is frequently credited for being among the top nations in architectural designs and everyday services for the disabled and handicapped.

In many American families children are expected to help around the house. They are assigned "chores" which might include, for instance, vacuuming the rugs, washing and waxing floors, cleaning windows, mowing the lawn, shoveling snow, keeping the car(s) clean, looking after the pets and so on. Some families give a small amount of money, *an allowance*, in exchange for these and similar chores. Other families simply expect such work to be shared by everyone in the family ("Do you pay me to wash your clothes?")

At the same time, many American middle-class families expect their children to find part-time jobs, especially as they enter their teens. This might be working at a local supermarket or service station, mowing lawns, delivering newspapers, or baby-sitting. In fact, about 70 percent of high school seniors work during the average school week. Most of these teenagers aren't working because their families can't afford to buy things for them. Rather, the idea seems to be that the work experience is (as parents are so fond of telling their children) "good for you". One effect on American society is that middle-class children can do menial work without losing face. Sometimes, in fact, it's a way of gaining status. This has a subtle effect on customer-employee relations: the kid who just packed your groceries or took your order may well be your neighbor's son or daughter. In general, Americans feel that young people should appreciate the value of work and learn how to stand on their own two feet.

Most Americans expect their children to leave home at an earlier age than do parents in many other western countries. Beyond a certain age, they are often expected to *contribute to*, or pay for things that go beyond food, clothing, and shelter. The image that American teenagers "get whatever they want" from their parents comes from a time when the standard of living was much higher in the

US than in other countries. Many high school students have their own cars. But most of them were paid for by the students themselves (along with the necessary *car insurance* which, by the way, is particularly expensive for teenagers).

The common meal of the day is usually eaten in the evening. This varies in time according to family traditions and depending upon each family member's schedule. It's usually the only time of the day when everyone is home. If parents work, all are off to school or work in the morning (or still sleeping from a night-shift job). Most Americans drive to work, and most children walk to school or take public transportation. Those yellow school buses serve primarily rural areas and schools with children from widely scattered areas.

Most Americans today work eight hours a day, five days a week at their jobs. In 1992, 30 percent of all employed Americans put in a work week of less than 40 hours. About 40 percent of all companies offered "flextime", that is, variable working schedules, or "job-sharing". In 1992, about 60 percent of all women between the ages of 20 and 44 were working. The availability of *child-care centers* and the fact that children attend school until three or four in the afternoon and eat lunch there has helped many women with children to take jobs outside the home.

In the average American home, there is an enormous amount of activity, of coming and going, seemingly all happening at once. For the parents, there are perhaps courses at the local evening school or college. There are bridge and bowling clubs and golf leagues. There are public service organizations, lodges, temples, and clubs which sponsor a host of activities, many of them related to charitable work. There are PTA (Parent Teacher Association) meetings. The church or synagogue is having a bake sale, a car wash, or a "potluck" dinner (everyone contributes a dish, of course). The senior classes are having a "slave auction" (they rent their services for house and yard work to the highest bidder) to raise money for the class trip. There's a softball game Thursday afternoon

between the team sponsored by the local police department and the team that has “Blue Moon Bar and Grill” on its jackets and jerseys.

Many American children take (or are made to take) piano or other music lessons, dancing or ballet lessons, horseback riding, swimming, skiing, golf, tennis, and just about anything else that their parents think will be good for their children. *The social life* is often *hectic* as well. One child is off to a party, another to the library, another to see a film. Neighbors drop by, and the telephones keep ringing. Messages (often put on the refrigerator door) remind one family member to do this or that, to pick up Sandy on Monday for her violin lesson (because Sandy’s mother has to umpire at the Little League baseball game), or to bake a cake for the church dinner.

Close to 40 million Americans 16 years and older are involved in volunteer work. Some of this work is done through so-called service organizations and clubs such as the Lions and Rotary clubs, or the Shriners, all of whom raise money for charitable purposes. Some of the volunteer work is on a personal basis. Teenagers, for example, often volunteer to work in hospitals – so-called “candy-strippers”, from their striped uniforms. Many law firms give their employees free time so that they can give legal aid to worthy public causes.

Especially in times of disasters, when for example hurricanes hit Florida, or during the great floods in 1993 when rivers overflowed across the Midwest, volunteers will come in from around the nation “to help out in any way we can”.

In addition there are so many other activities and clubs, groups, volunteer organizations, courses, and hobbies, that most Americans are involved in several at the same time. And, of course, there’s always work and school, and the things that needed to be done around the house (like that blasted furnace). Americans also talk about stress. Life is hectic, the pressure is on at work and school. The competition is intense. And working hard, Americans often have schedules that leave little room for to just sit and do nothing. They are usually on the go most of the week, and have full weekends as well. Americans also take shorter and

fewer holidays and vacations than most people in other industrialized societies (a notable exception being Japan). They are under pressure to do well on their examinations and get into good university, to get a better and better paying job, to improve themselves, to get fitter and slimmer, or even to relax. Still, this emphasis on the stress of American daily life is frequently overdone, often by Americans themselves who sometimes delight in telling others how busy they are.

In fact, in the past two decades there has been a sharp decline in stress-related health problems such as heart attacks. A better diet and a radical change in exercise habits has meant that the number of heart attacks among American businessmen is going down. Also, the rules for competition in the US are well understood. There are enough vivid descriptions of the “rat race” so that those who don’t want to take part can step back and watch the others run.

Once more, one extreme in American life is matched by another. In this case, it’s the “laid back” lifestyles of the 1960s that came of age in the 1970s and 1980s. For every American who stays up late, trying to keep up with the competition, there are others who, earning as much as they want to, shut the office door and take a walk. Or they take a gentle jog, or fix a drink and find a novel, or get a beer and watch a baseball game on TV. True, the American belief that just about anyone can make it with hard work and persistence puts great pressure on those who can’t, or can’t take the pace. With more opportunities for success, there are also more opportunities for failure. But most Americans understand this (“Death of a Salesman” is a well-known play, after all). And often there are second or third chances. The availability of adult education programs as well as the tradition of social, occupational, and geographic mobility can sometimes mean that a stop in one place can be a start in another. As Americans say about sports, “you can’t win them all.”

Americans have always been concerned with making the chores of everyday life less *tiresome* and *distasteful*. Inventors, businessmen, designers,

neighborhood initiatives and interest groups, public officials and private citizens – all seem to be trying to make things better, more efficient, more readily available, more convenient. From mail-order or TV shopping to drive-in banking, from durable press materials for clothes to computerized services and take-out food, Americans definitely strive for a more comfortable and convenient lifestyle. In many communities, the mail carrier conveniently picks up your mail, saving you a trip to the nearest mailbox. And why carry all that cash around when a plastic card will do equally well? In dress, too, Americans tend to favor comfort and convenience over convention and “propriety.”

One feature of American life that some European observers have often commented on, is the frequent display of flags and other national symbols in the U.S. The pride of Americans in their country is perhaps not much different from that in other countries, but it seems more apparent. The “Star-Spangled Banner” and the flags of the states are found in many places and displayed on many occasions, including demonstrations against the government. *Advertisements*, too, sometimes appeal to a shared sense of national pride. To Americans, patriotism is largely a natural response to the nation’s history and its ideals.

Throughout its history, the U.S. has only had a democratic form of government, in good times and bad. As a result most Americans do not associate a public display of patriotism with totalitarian systems. Then, too, the American flag has also become a sort of *international pop symbol*, and commonly appears, for example, on clothing (often not made in the U. S.) around the world.

As stated, the general picture given above is, of course, a generalization. A homeowner in Arizona might not have any grass, but rather a gravel “lawn” and *a rock garden* (for one doesn’t waste precious water). Other people don’t have to change their storm windows, because their climate is mild, or because the entire house is *air-conditioned*. When you have a 90 degrees and 90 percent humidity week, you wouldn’t want to live there without it. Some children come

home to empty houses or apartments. Others learn their lessons at high cost in the streets. The pleasures and worries of a *construction worker* in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, or a *wheat farmer* in Kansas are often different from those of a lawyer in Connecticut, a divorced mother of three in Chicago, or a medical doctor in Southern California.

Some Americans *detest* all clubs and organized activities and wouldn't think of attending a PTA meeting. Some couldn't care less about their neighbors or the neighborhood. Some Americans may not *go in for* kidding and subtle humor. Some haven't been to a church since they were married, and won't again until they die. Some refuse to marry, as this can lead to children. Some teenagers can't find any jobs, part-time or full-time, and some children from wealthier families wouldn't try. Some Americans seem *content to* spend their days at everyday jobs and their weekends fishing. Others feel *trapped* and *bitter*, because the chance they needed never came, or took one look and went the other way. Most Americans look forward to the Christmas season, or getting together with the family at Thanksgiving, or even remember Halloween as children and the excitement of "trick-or-treating." Others *dread* holidays as the loneliest times of the year. And many Americans do not care much for public displays of patriotism: flag-waving and parades leave them cold.

Overall, though, the generalization still holds true for the variety of America and Americans. It's more or less middle-class life, in American terms, with everyday concerns. The extremes frequently seen in films and on television have little in common with the lives of the vast majority of people, or what average Americans are and dream about. They look forward to the summer vacation, but in the meantime, the dog is sick and the furnace needs to be fixed.

1. Give English equivalents from the text (in writing):

МЫТЬ ОКНА, СТРИЧЬ ГАЗОН, ПЫЛЕСОСИТЬ КОВРЫ, МЫТЬ И НАТИРАТЬ ПОЛЫ, УХАЖИВАТЬ ЗА ДОМАШНИМИ ЖИВОТНЫМИ, МЫТЬ МАШИНУ, РАСЧИЩАТЬ СНЕГ,

стирать одежду, сидеть с детьми, разносить газеты, вставить (вынуть) зимнюю оконную раму, очищать дорожки ото льда, пристраивать комнату, скоблить и красить стены.

2. Give Russian translation of words *in bold italics* and make your own sentences with at least 15 of them.

3. Give Russian translations of underlined phrases (in writing).

4. Translate the following sentences into Russian (orally)

1. Most Americans, like most people everywhere, are always trying to keep their budgets under control, and always going over.
2. In international comparisons the US is frequently credited for being among the top nations in architectural designs and everyday services for the disabled and handicapped.
3. Middle-class American children learn to do menial work without losing face.
4. In 1992, 30 percent of all employed Americans put in a work week of less than 40 hours.
5. In the average American home, there is an enormous amount of activity, of coming and going, seemingly all happening at once.
6. The senior classes sometimes have a “slave auction,” renting their services for house and yard work to the highest bidder, to raise money for the class trip.
7. One child is off to a party, another to the library, another to see a film.
8. Many law firms give their employees free time so that they can give legal aid to worthy public causes.
9. Americans are under pressure to do well on their examinations and get into good university, to get a better and better paying job, to improve themselves, to get fitter and slimmer, or even to relax.

10. Inventors, businessmen, designers, neighborhood initiatives and interest groups, public officials and private citizens – all seem to be trying to make things better, more efficient, more readily available, more convenient.
11. In dress Americans tend to favor comfort and convenience over convention and “propriety.”
12. Others feel trapped and bitter, because the chance they needed never came, or took one look and went the other way.
13. Some children come home to empty houses or apartments. Others learn their lessons at high cost in the streets.

5. *Take a translucent marker and highlight all instances of the Passive Voice in the text.*

6. *Discuss the following questions:*

1. If a softball has “Blue Moon Bar and Grill” on its jackets and jerseys, what does it mean?
2. Who wrote “Death of a Salesman”? Make a guess about what the central story of the play is.
3. What is “trick-or-treating”? Is there a Russian tradition that is similar to it?
4. As you were reading the text what was your reaction to various things said and described in the text? Why do you think you reacted this way?
5. In what ways is American way of life different from what is common to Russia? What attitudes, traditions and values surprise you most of all?
6. List some of the typical activities of American family members (adults, teenagers, etc). Is an average American busier and more active than an average Russian or not? Why do you think so and what is your attitude to this?

7. Are there any values or traditions in American families and homes that you would really like to bring to Russia? Are there any values or traditions that you would NEVER want to adopt? Why?
8. What services or inventions help to make American life more convenient? Are any of them available in Russia?

7. *Translation exercise. Translate the sentences using the vocabulary from the text.*

A. Russian – English

- 1) Не знаю почему, но я терпеть не могу пылесосить ковры. Лучше сто раз помыть посуду.
- 2) Моя мама всегда старается вымыть все окна в квартире к началу мая.
- 3) Зачем тебе собака? Ты совершенно не умеешь ухаживать за домашними животными. Вспомни, что стало с твоей несчастной черепахой!
- 4) Узнав, что у его жены скоро будет ребёнок, Джордж решил пристроить к дому ещё одну комнату.
- 5) По-моему, в нашем климате зимние рамы вынимать нельзя. Вставил их один раз – и всё.
- 6) Этот дом только выглядит старым, но если отскоблить со стен старую краску и заново всё покрасить, он будет как новенький.
- 7) Убедительная просьба: очищать лёд с дорожек, чтобы почтальон, разнося газеты, мог свободно подойти к вашей двери.
- 8) Я, кажется, просил тебя убрать снег с подъездной дорожки, чтобы можно было поставить машину в гараж.
- 9) Это звонит миссис Уолш, просит тебя посидеть со своей дочкой в пятницу вечером. Ты согласна?
- 10) Мне надоело готовить вам еду, стирать и гладить вашу одежду и убирать в доме. Когда мы начнёте мне помогать?

- 11) Только представь себе карьеру полотёра (floor-polisher): с утра до вечера натирать полы!
- 12) Я надеялась в субботу выспаться, но все соседи почему-то решили с утра постричь свои газоны, и я проснулась под шум сразу четырёх газонокосилок.
- 13) Чего от тебя ждать, если ты даже машину не можешь содержать в чистоте! Неужели трудно заехать на автомойку?

B. English – Russian

- 1) Someone said that problems make you either better or bitter.
- 2) What a distasteful little man! Why do you keep inviting him?
- 3) My present lifestyle is hectic and tiresome at the same time, so I am ready to call it quits and move to the countryside.
- 4) Whom would you currently call a Russian pop symbol?
- 5) I detest pop quizzes, grammar tests and translation exercises!
- 6) Neil Perry felt completely trapped between his father's demands and his own desires.
- 7) I am quite content to stay here all my life, raise children, feed chickens and grow old with you.
- 8) I dread the upcoming week: too many tests, too much pressure!
- 9) You're so naïve! Who would ever believe everything they read in an advertisement?
- 10) It's easy to talk, but what have *you* personally contributed to the welfare of our society?

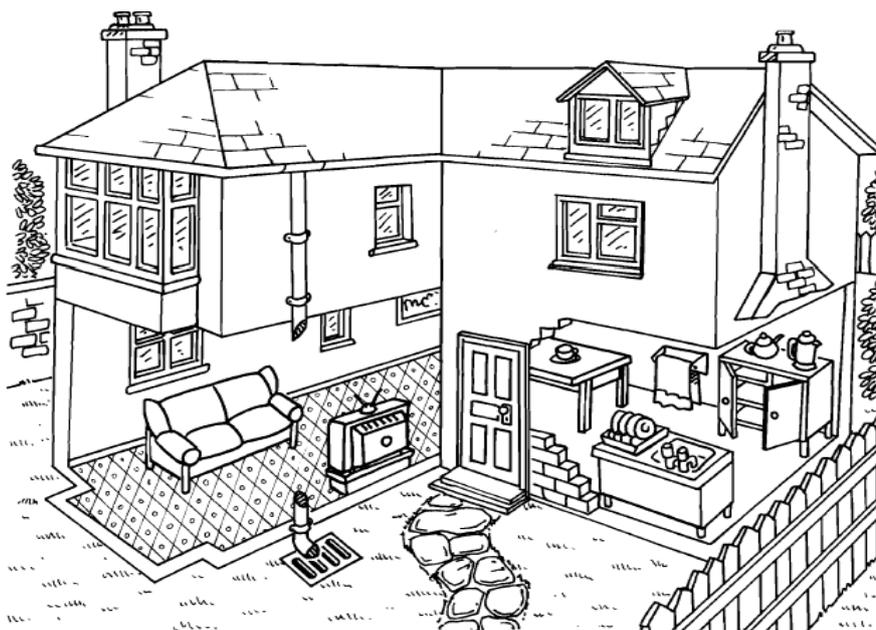
- 11) I am a proud homeowner; I own a lovely three bedroom house with two bathrooms, a dry and spacious basement, a large back yard and a two-car garage.
- 12) Our furnace broke last night, so the temperature in the house dropped to 40 degrees, and we barely made it through the night.
- 13) – Could you please turn the thermostat up a little? I am freezing. – Yeah, right! Have you seen our bill from last month? Put on a sweater or two and stop complaining.
- 14) – Are there ghosts in the attic? – Sure. As well as peacocks on the terrace, and swans on the lake. All the story-book things.
- 15) How do you keep your hedge so neat? Do you trim it often? Do you have your own clippers or do you hire a tree surgeon?
- 16) I was thinking of getting a landscape designer to do something with our front yard. The house is so ugly, we need to at least make the surrounding area more attractive.
- 17) Why do you say that we have nothing original to offer? I have a host of ideas that make great business sense!

House and Home Idioms

1. Look at the picture. Find the objects that you need to complete the following idioms. Then use them in dialogs of your own.

1. If you have a dark secret, you have a skeleton in your _____
2. A chain smoker smokes like a _____
3. If you waste your money you are pouring it down the _____
4. If you admit defeat you throw in the _____

5. If you pack more than you need when you go on holiday, you take everything but the kitchen _____
6. If you can't decide who to agree with, you sit on the _____
7. If someone annoys you, they drive you up the _____
8. If you don't want to face your problems you try to sweep them under the _____
9. When the cost of something rises very quickly, the price goes through the _____
10. If I make you leave the room I show you the _____
11. If you're really busy, you have a lot on your _____
12. If you have to change your plans completely, they go out the _____
13. If someone isn't honest with you, they're leading you up the garden _____



House and Home: Problems and Solutions

I. The kitchen sink and the bathtub in Victoria's apartment are clogged. She calls Margaret, the building superintendent, for help, but Margaret doesn't seem to care...

Victoria: Hello, is Margaret there?

Margaret: This is she.

Victoria: Hello, Margaret, this is the tenant of Apartment 10. I guess my kitchen sink is clogged up again, and so is the bathtub.

Margaret: All right, I'll send someone over tomorrow.

Victoria: Uhm, I'd really appreciate it if you would send someone to fix it today. It's really a bother! I can't cook, or take a shower.

Margaret: Fine, I'll be up in a few minutes.

Victoria: Thanks. I appreciate it.

II. Soon after Marie moves into a new apartment, she finds out that the drain is clogged. Her friend Curtis is trying to figure out what has gone wrong.

Curtis: So, what's wrong with the drain?

Marie: It's clogged and the water won't go down.

Curtis: Let me take a look. You know why? It's clogged with hair. No wonder the water won't go down.

Marie: Well, I guess the people who lived here before didn't clean the bathtub.

Curtis: You've said it!

Marie: But what should I do now?

Curtis: Don't worry. I've got some acid here. It'll help dissolve the hair down there.

Marie: Ugh! It stinks! Peehew!

Curtis: Now you know you'll have to clean your bathtub every time after you use it.

III. Heather's apartment must be very old. Soon after she moves in, she finds that the water faucet is dripping badly all the time.

Heather: Gosh! The water faucet is dripping badly again!

Darleen: You're going to have a humongous bill!

Heather: I know. I've got to get it fixed as soon as possible.

Darleen: Don't you want to get it fixed now?

Heather: I wish I could, but I've got to go now. I have an appointment in twenty minutes.

Darleen: Well, if you need help with anything, just let me know.

Heather: Oh, by the way, can you give me a ride? My car is still in the shop.

Darleen: You sure are having bad luck these days.

IV. Blanca makes a phone call to an apartment complex inquiring about the rent....

Blanca: Hello. I'm calling about the apartment you advertised.

Manager: Yes. What kind of apartment are you interested in?

Blanca: I'm interested in a one-bedroom apartment. Do you have any available?

Manager: Yes. I have one. When do you need it?

Blanca: Sometime around next week. What can you tell me about this apartment?

Manager: Well, it's a one-bedroom apartment. The monthly rent is \$650, with a \$300 security deposit. You pay electricity only. Gas and water is included. Both the heat and stove are gas. You'll be assigned a sheltered parking space at no extra charge. And...That's probably it.

Blanca: Sounds good. May I come over tomorrow to take a look?

Manager: Sure. What time would you like to come?

Blanca: How about 10 a.m.?

Manager: Good. May I have your name, please?

Blanca: My name is Blanca.

Manager: Blanca. Right. Ok, I'll see you tomorrow.

V. When Liz comes into Terri's office, she feels cold, because Ted has set the thermostat at 65 degrees...

Liz: Geez! Your room is like an ice-box!

Terri: No, it's not! It's just comfortable.

Liz: Yeah, if you're a penguin. Just look at me! Even my goose bumps have goose bumps!

Terri: Get outta here! I think you're exaggerating!

Liz: No, I'm not? Where's the thermostat?

Terri: By the door, on the wall.

Liz: No wonder I'm cold! This thing is set at 65?!

Terri: Like I said – perfect!

Liz: If you live in Alaska. By the way, where's the shovel?

Terri: Why do you need a shovel?

Liz: So I can dig us out when it starts snowing in here.

1. Study the dialogs and write out the English equivalents of the following words and phrases.

Ванна –

Кислота –

Растворить –

Засориться –

Жилец (квартирант) –

Управдом –

Огромный –

Термостат –

Залог –

Холодильник, ледник –

Починить (самостоятельно) –

Починить (кого-то для этого вызвав) –
Арендная плата (за месяц) –
У меня сильно капает из крана на кухне –
У меня не уходит из ванны вода –
Это точно! –
Я кого-нибудь пришлю –
Моя машина ещё в автосервисе –

2. Translate the following passage into Russian:

“Well, it's a one-bedroom apartment. The monthly rent is \$650, with a \$300 security deposit. You pay electricity only. Gas and water is included. Both the heat and stove are gas. You'll be assigned a sheltered parking space at no extra charge. And...That's probably it.”

3. Practice reading the dialogs with your partner. Learn one of them by heart and act it out.

4. Make up your own short dialog patterned after one or two of these dialogs.

Revision

1. Give English equivalents to the following words:

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Газонокосилка _____ | Управдом _____ |
| Консервный нож _____ | Арендная плата _____ |
| Ванна _____ | Тёрка _____ |
| Ящик (в комодe) _____ | Автодом _____ |
| Чердак _____ | Кооперативная квартира _____ |
| Крыльцо _____ | Кухонная лопаточка _____ |
| Гладильная доска _____ | Разделочная доска _____ |
| Вешалка _____ | Пепельница _____ |
| Абжур _____ | Камин _____ |

2. Give Russian equivalents to the following words:

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Tenant _____ | Thermostat _____ |
| Corkscrew _____ | Landing _____ |
| Basement _____ | Den _____ |
| Silverware _____ | Blinds _____ |
| Mantel _____ | Coaster _____ |
| Screen door _____ | Floor lamp _____ |
| Remote control _____ | Storm window _____ |
| Door handle _____ | Shutters _____ |
| Tiles _____ | Stool _____ |

3. Give words that match the following definitions:

An apartment that consists of a single room for both living and sleeping:

A clothes closet large enough to walk into: _____

A short roads leading from the street to a house: _____

A room with a clothes washer and dryer (in an apartment building):

A home for one family: _____

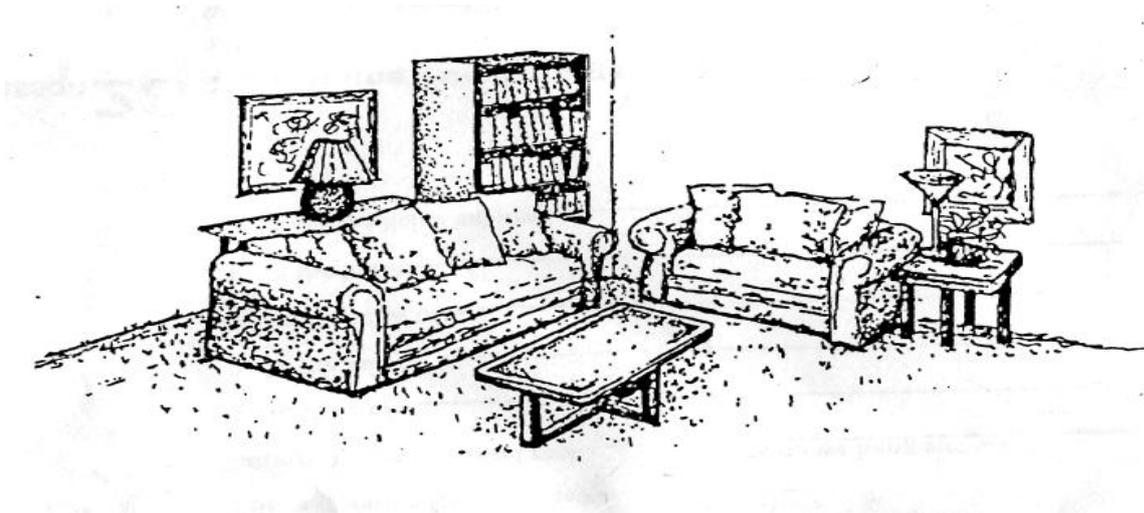
A person who helps people buy, sell and rent houses and apartments:

A person who builds houses and apartment buildings:

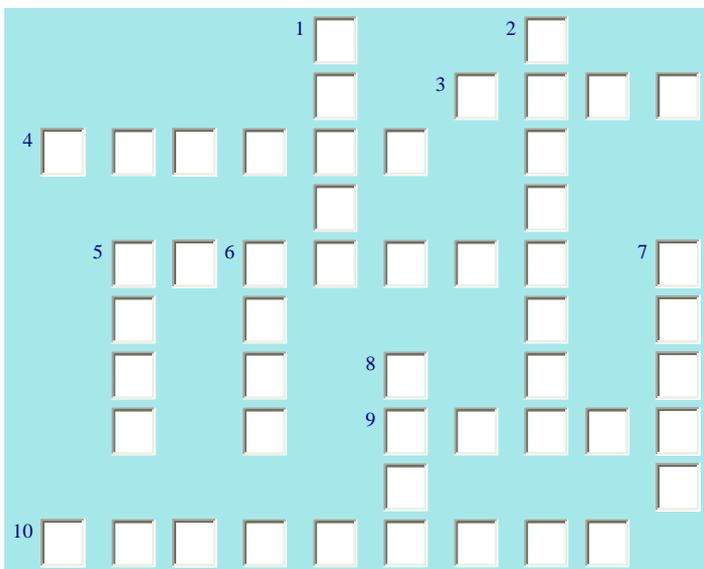
Soft covering for the floor that goes from wall to wall:

A small carpet: _____

4. Describe the room in the picture in detail



5. Solve the following crossword puzzle



Across

- 3. you enter the house here
- 4. it's made of glass
- 5. you sleep here
- 9. it's at the top of the house
- 10. it gives you warmth

Down

- 1. it's under your feet
- 2. it's under the house
- 5. you can wash yourself in it
- 6. open it to go to another room
- 7. it's outside the entrance
- 8. it separates rooms

6. *Write a mystery story about a crime that happened in one of the houses/ apartments in your neighborhood. You can write a story either*

- *as a detective fiction author who knows the name of the criminal, but only gives clues for the readers to be intrigued;*
- *as a person who first came to the crime scene and saw the evidence and tried to understand what had happened;*
- *as a police investigator who is examining the crime scene and trying to solve the case.*

Appendix 1

COOL HOUSE IDIOMS

Be as safe as houses (*British & Australian*) = to be very safe. *Don't worry, I've locked your bicycle in the shed - it's as safe as houses.*

Bring the house down: if someone or something brings the house down during a play or show, they make the people watching it laugh or clap very loudly. *The clown sang a duet with the talking horse, which brought the house down every night.*

The [child/house/mother, etc.] from hell (*humorous*) = the worst or most unpleasant person or thing of that type that anyone can imagine. *His mother's awful. She really is the mother-in-law from hell.*

Eat someone out of house and home (*humorous*) = to eat most of the food that someone has in their house. *The boys have only been back two days and they've already eaten me out of house and home.*

Get on like a house on fire (*informal*). If two people get on like a house on fire, they like each other very much and become friends very quickly. *I was worried that they wouldn't like each other, but in fact they're getting on like a house on fire.*

Get/put your own house in order =

to solve your own problems. *You should put your own house in order before you start giving me advice.*

Not give something/someone house room = to refuse to become involved with someone or something, because you do not like them or approve of them. *A respectable organization shouldn't be giving house room to a bunch of bigoted fanatics.*

Go (all) round the houses (*British*) =

to waste time saying a lot of things that are not important before you get to the subject you want to talk about. *There's no need to go all round the houses, just tell me straight out what's wrong.*

A halfway house = something which combines the qualities of two different things, often something which is not as good as either of those things on their

own. *It's sort of a halfway house between classical music and pop.* (often + *between*)

A house of cards = an organization or a plan that is very weak and can easily be destroyed. *The organization that looked so solid and dependable turned out to be a house of cards.*

On the house = if food or drink is on the house in a bar or restaurant, it is provided free by the owner. *We had to wait for a table so they gave us all gin and tonics on the house.*

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones = Something that you say which means people should not criticize other people for faults that they have themselves. *He's always criticizing Rick for the way he treats his wife and I feel like saying, people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.*

There wasn't a dry eye in the house.

Something that you say which means that all the people in a particular place were very sad about what they had seen or heard and many of them were crying. *She began to talk about her son who had died and by the end of her speech there wasn't a dry eye in the house.*

Bring the house down = to entertain people very successfully, so that they laugh or clap for a long time. *The clown sang a duet with the talking horse, which brought the house down every night.*

In the house = is present. *This is Sam Perkins in the house with all your favorite tunes.*

Keep house = to clean, wash clothes, cook, and do other similar jobs in a home. *His cousin Ella lived there and kept house for both of them.*

Put your (own) house in order = to solve your own problems. *You should put your own house in order before you start giving me advice.*

Usage notes: usually said about someone who has many problems but criticizes others for not taking care of their problems

Appendix 2. Text for Reading

Assignments:

1. *Read the text. What have you learned about remodeling?*
2. *Summarize the text in about 300 words (in writing).*
3. *Choose at least 10-15 underlined words, study them and write your own sentences with them.*
4. *Study expressions **in bold font**. Give their Russian translations.*

REMODEL OR NOT TO REMODEL: THE AGE-OLD QUESTION

The First Step

Remodeling, refurbishing or restoring your existing residence may be *exactly what the doctor ordered*. Do the spaces you live in and your lifestyle fit together? Perhaps you have considered adding a home office or you need more space to accommodate a growing family. Then again, you may have plenty of space, but finishes¹ throughout look tired and worn. And, there are so many "vanilla" houses, lacking sparkle and personality. Whatever your motivations, when considering whether to remodel or not remodel, hiring a professional interior designer can be the most important step you take.

Contractors, Architects and Interior Designers

Many people will go directly to a builder or contractor, to obtain pricing and ideas. But, consider this: contractors are not trained to help you make interior design decisions. They are experts in building the designs designers create. ***This is not to say*** they don't have ideas, but will they be the correct ones? Architects' help is often necessary, but will they be interested in helping you through the whole process through to completion? There will be stucco treatments to

¹ **Finish** (here) = отделка.

consider, molding and trim details, paint selections, wallpaper or faux finishes² to think about, flooring, plumbing and lighting decisions on through to determining drapery solutions, furnishings and accessories. Architects are often very busy, more expensive and not as interested in spending time on all the interior details you wish to consider in your newly created space.

Current Market Trends

Even if it is only for a few hours, consulting with a professional interior designer will help clarify many issues and *speed up the process*. The fee you might pay for a few hours of an expert's opinion *will stand you well in the long run*. Professionals will help you decide which areas are the most important to consider. What are the most cost-effective, highest-impact changes to make? So often, a professional will see things you do not see, because, of course, this is what they are trained to do. They are also more focused, objective and function-oriented. Each and every day they are immersed in the world of design, visiting showrooms throughout the world, traveling, in and out of client's homes and offices, and experiencing the finest of what is available within the marketplace. They can walk into your home, and within a few hours give you hundreds of valuable ideas to contemplate before you invest in a remodeling project. And, you will be better able to proceed with confidence, knowing you are making the right decisions.

Property Values

Examining your location, existing property values, and potential expenditures are essential. Often homeowners, if they have not attempted a

² **Faux finishing** or **faux marbling** is the preparation and finishing of a surface to imitate the appearance of polished .

project of this nature in many years, will experience sticker shock³. Designers can discuss current prices to consider, based on their experience within the market, and help determine which facilities would be the best to add. It can be helpful to tour other homes on the market in your neighborhood, as well as other areas in town for comparisons. Does your home offer similar facilities? If you have owned your home for many years, you may be able to improve your surroundings without exceeding the current market value.

The Right Choices

Whether you live in a small home or a huge mansion, an interior designer will help you with interior selections appropriate to your lifestyle and price range. You can always spend more, but you can also spend less. Which investments *reap the greatest rewards*? Will you be able to get your money back out of the property when it sells? Bathrooms and kitchens are great areas to consider remodeling. These areas tend to date⁴ a home more than any other, but they are generally the most expensive areas to restore. Family rooms and large master bedrooms and baths are often good choices. Everything now is bigger than in the past, including closets. But, you might be surprised with what a designer offers in terms of design options. And, if you go through the inconvenience of a remodeling project, there may be other areas throughout the house, needing only small improvements, which would be inexpensive to tackle while the workforce is present.

³ **See example:** I went to a car dealer today and I am still suffering from sticker shock — Я сегодня был у агента по продаже автомобилей и еще не отошёл после того, как увидел цены.

⁴ **To date** (*here*) – относить к определенному времени; *also*: make it look old, old-fashioned.

Quality Workmanship

It is best to obtain bids from a minimum of three contractors in your area. Examine their credentials, their references and ask to see samples of recent work. *A general rule of thumb is* to throw out the lowest and highest bids, and after researching the remaining companies, go with the firm you feel is capable of handling your project. A designer can often provide you with several recommendations of reputable firms or act in a supervisory position to handle the many details that will crop up. In the midst of a project, issues will emerge which need to be addressed, and having *a reliable source* for answers will simplify the process and *keep the project on target*.

Delays and Frustration

Be prepared for inconveniences along the way. The disruption of having workmen in and out for weeks or months at a time *can not be underestimated*, no matter how talented they are or how patient you might be. We are *creatures of habit* and it can be quite an experience to be displaced for any length of time. Permits, inspections, weather, material delays, and improper planning contribute to delays in a project. When hiring a contractor ask for an estimated completion date. Extend the timetable given to include another month or more, depending on the size of the project. You will then be mentally prepared for the inevitable. Unfortunately, remodeling often takes longer than initially expected.

Additional Work

Having a shell of a room is not what you are after. Projects are, many times, bid on a *cost plus* basis. Any increases in materials and labor reflected in the marketplace add to the cost of the project. Additional work orders implemented after the initial agreement increase the costs as well. Adding 10% to a contractors bid will help prevent shortages requiring cutbacks and provide flexibility for upgrades as you see fit.

Reap the Rewards

If you have ever been through a major remodeling project, you may never wish to go through one again, but it may be because you absolutely love the transformation and are thoroughly content with the results. Remodeling can take a ho-hum home and make it a place you enjoy *day in and day out*. After all, it is not so much a matter of what we have, but how we use what we have, that matters. If you love your home and your neighborhood, remodeling *may just be the answer for you*. And, your interior designer will be happy to help you create a space that works well and pleases you *at every turn*.

Pair Work: Your friend is thinking of remodeling his house or apartment and you just finished remodeling yours. Talk about the two projects, anticipating the potential and actual benefits and frustrations, sharing personal experience, asking for and giving advice and information about the remodeling.

Writing: Write a short advertising brochure for your new interior design company. Try to communicate the benefits your clients will reap from hiring your experts for their remodeling and renovating projects.

Appendix 3

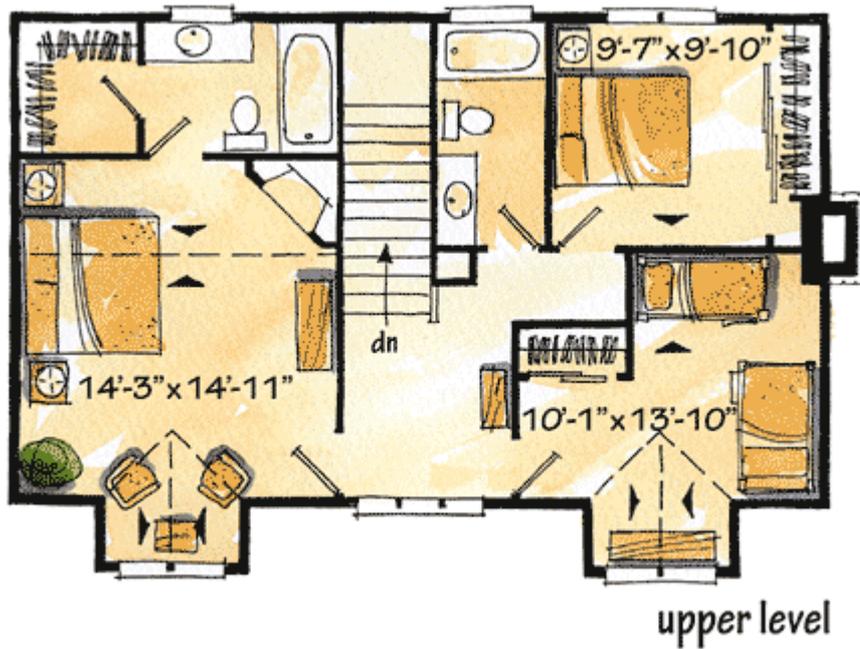
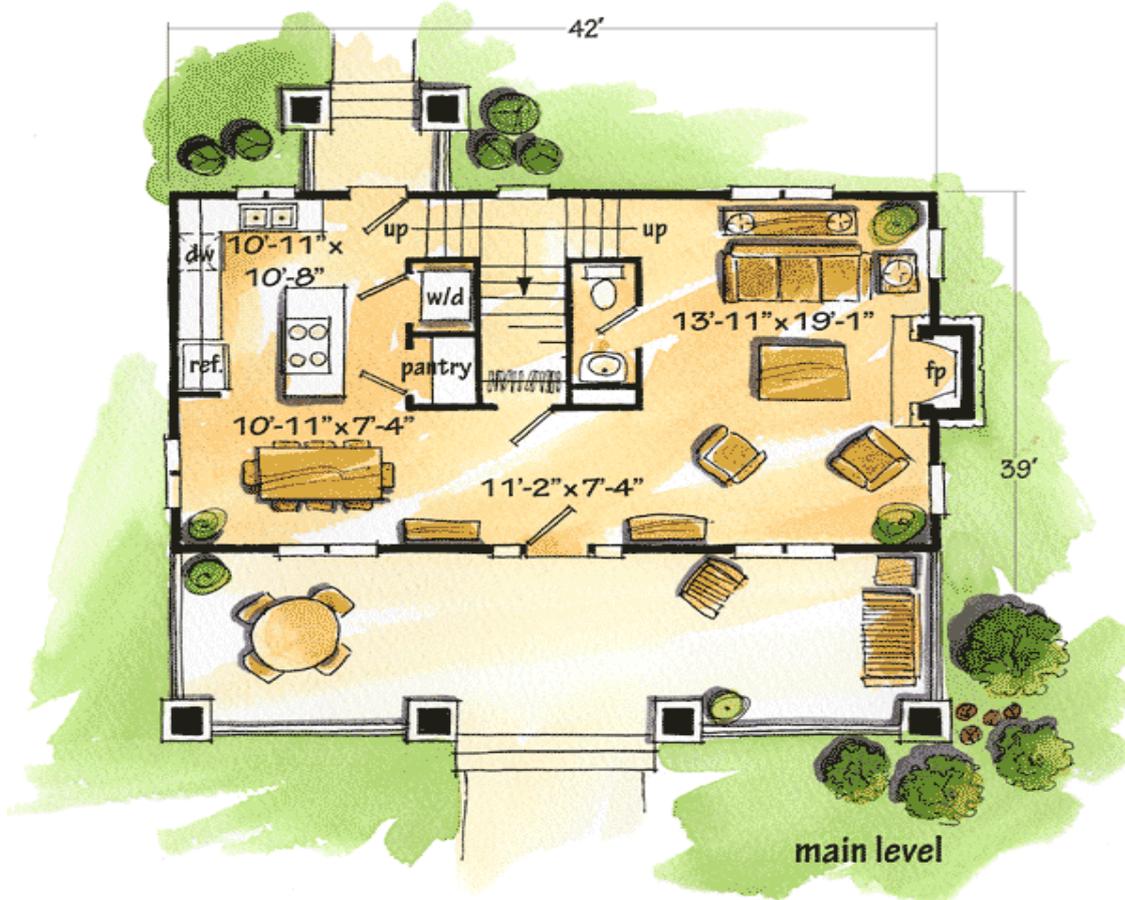
BUYING AND SELLING HOUSES

Pair Work. Using one of the floor plans below make up a dialog with your partner. One of you is a real estate agent selling the house, the other a client looking to buy a house in the neighborhood.

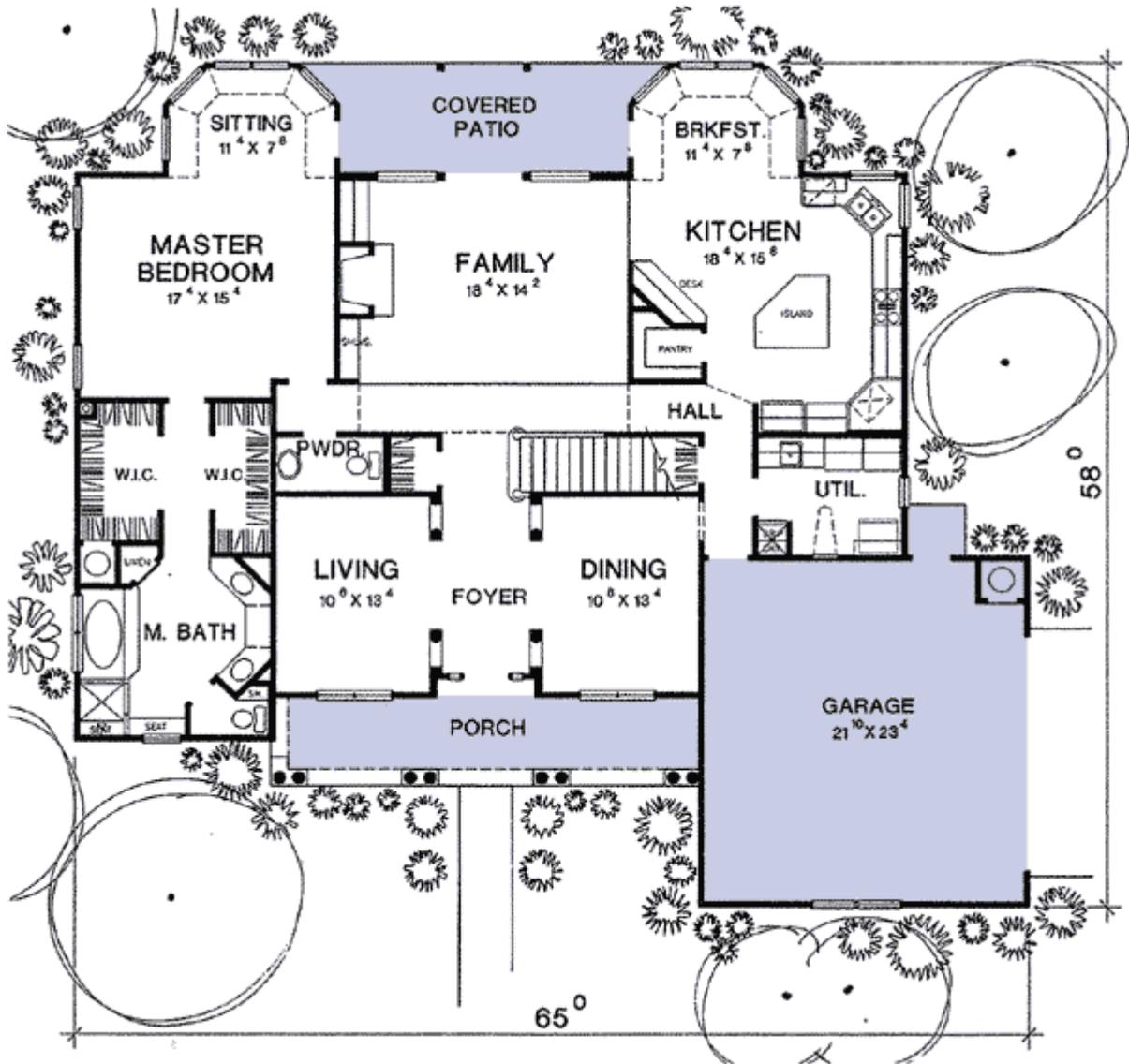
Assignment for the real estate agent: Walk your client around the house pointing out its advantages and carefully describing rooms, their design and furniture arrangements, showing your client the territory around the house and its landscape design. Make sure the client understands what a great buy the house is.

Assignment for the client. Walk around your potential house with your real estate agent, asking detailed questions about including rooms, their design, color schemes and furniture arrangements, the territory around the house and its landscape design. Make sure the interior design is convenient, fits your lifestyle and meets the needs of your family. Make sure you're really going to be comfortable in this house.

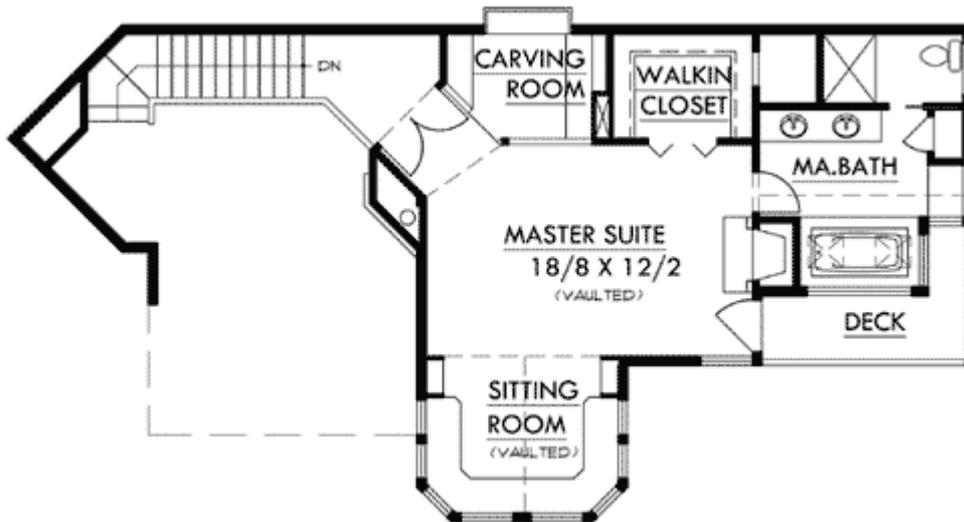
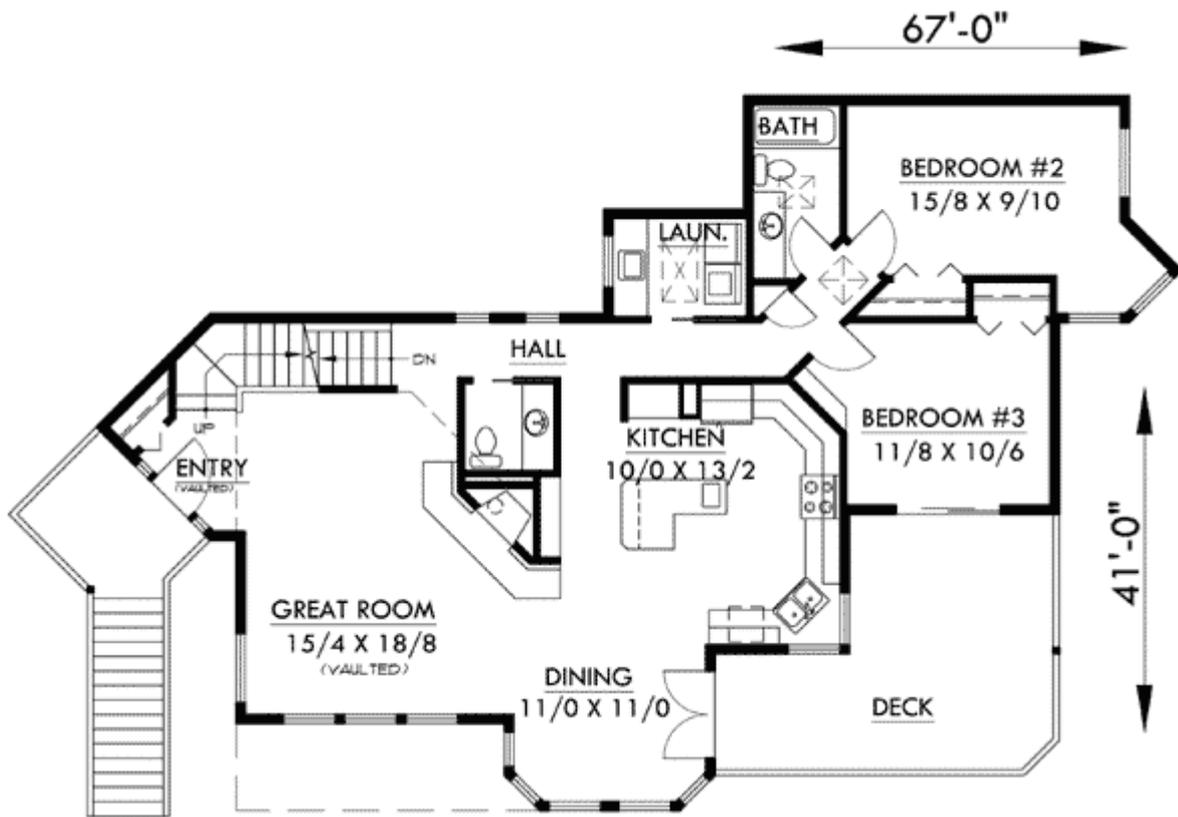
HOUSE 1



HOUSE 2



HOUSE 3



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для студентов I курса
(английский язык, американский вариант)**

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