

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное  
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**«НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ  
ЛИНГВИСТИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

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(НГЛУ)**

**IN REAL TIME II**

**В РЕАЛЬНОМ ВРЕМЕНИ**

**Учебно-методические материалы для студентов  
I курса факультета английского языка**

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Настоящие учебно-методические материалы предназначены для студентов I курса, обучающихся по направлению подготовки «Реклама и связи с общественностью». УММ включают 6 комплексов, организованных по тематическому принципу.

Тематика предусматривает работу над всеми видами речевой деятельности: чтением, аудированием, говорением, письмом.

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## UNIT 1

### Family

What do young people in Britain and the US think about their families?

Over 2 thirds of the young have a “comfortable” or “happy” relationship with their parents or parent. The majority of young people agree with the opinions and values of the older generation. The role of the family in a young person’s life has changed in the past 100 years, but it still provides emotional, physical and educational support for teenagers all over the world.

#### **I. Read the text. Note the use of words and word combinations.**

Andrew Barton comes from Newcastle, a large city in the north-east of England. He is married to Marion and they’ve got two children – Ben, aged twelve, and Stella who is four years old. The other adult in the Barton family is Andrew’s mother, Mrs Barton, a widow.

Andrew is in his early forties, tall and well-built. He works for a company which manufactures computers. He is very serious, responsible and perfectly fit for his job.

His wife Marion is a pretty woman in her late thirties. She is about average height and fairly slim. The first thing you notice about her is her blond shoulder-length straight hair. But her attraction lies in her eyes, they are remarkable – large and blue. Marion doesn’t work. She takes care of her daughter, Stella, a little lovely creature, who is the very image of her mother, while their son Ben looks like his father. His hair is dark as his father’s and they’ve got the same colour eyes.

The elder Mrs Barton is the heart of the family. She helps her daughter-in-law with housework. She is a caring grandmother who adores her grandchildren. She is a plump elderly lady with a round wrinkled face short grey curly hair and friendly green eyes.

Mrs. Barton is a very generous and understanding woman who gives her relatives comfort, advice and support whenever they need it.

Sometimes Martin, Andrew’s brother comes to see them. He is an engineer and is working in Brazil at the moment. He hasn’t a family of his own yet, but he is engaged to a beautiful girl and they are getting married at Christmas. Though Martin is much younger than his brother they look very much alike. In fact they both take after their mother. Martin would like to spend more time with his relatives, his niece and nephew if he could.

The Bartons are very much attached to each other and they like to spend their free time together working in the garden, playing board games, listening to music, watching TV and Video.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What place does Andrew come from?
2. Whom is he married to?
3. How many people are there in the Barton family?
4. Andrew's parents live in the countryside, don't they?
5. Are Andrew and Marion the same age?
6. They are both about forty, aren't they?
7. Do their children go to school?
8. What does Andrew do?
9. Why doesn't Marion work?
10. What does Marion look like?
11. Whom do the children take after?
12. What makes you think so?
13. Who works about the house?
14. What does Mrs. Barton look like?
15. What is she like?
16. What relation is Martin to Marion?
17. What relation are the children to Martin?
18. Are the two brothers different or alike?
19. Martin is married to a very beautiful girl, isn't he?
20. What does he do?
21. The Bartons are a united family, aren't they?

## **Vocabulary Practice**

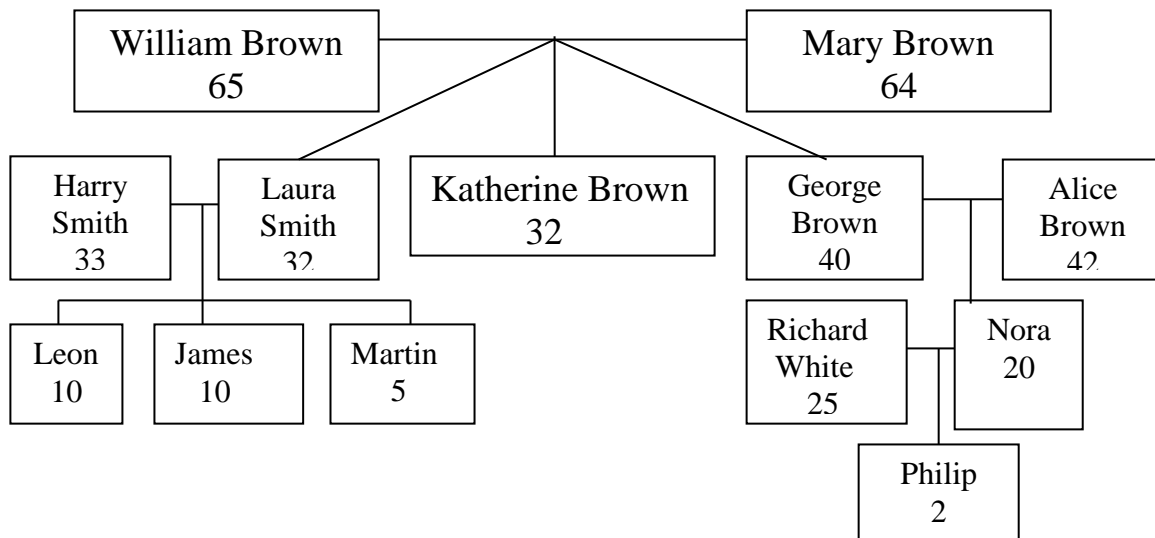
**Exercise 1**

**What do you call:**

- 1) your brother's and sister's sons?
- 2) your brother's and sister's daughters?
- 3) your mother's and father's brothers?
- 4) your mother's and father's sisters?
- 5) the children of your uncles and aunts?
- 6) your father's and mother's parents?
- 7) your wife's / husband's sister?
- 8) your wife's / husband's brother?
- 9) your wife's / husband's parents?
- 10) your father's second wife?
- 11) your mother's second husband?
- 12) a woman / man on her / his wedding day?

- 13) two children born at the same time of the same mother?
- 14) a woman who has not married after her husband death?
- 15) a man who has not married after his wife's death?
- 16) a child, who has lost his parents?

**Look at the Browns' family tree and complete the sentences**



*Model:* James is Leon and Martin's brother.

Harry and George's nephew.

Richard and Nora's cousin.

William and Mary's grandson.

1. George is ...
2. Laura is ...
3. Katherine is ...
4. Harry is ...
5. Philip is ...
6. Richard is ...
7. William and Mary are ...

**Answer the following questions about the Brown family:**

1. Who is the eldest / youngest in the family?
2. Are there any members of the family who are the same age?
3. Which of William and Mary's daughters is married?
4. Whom is Laura married to?

5. How many children have they got?
6. How much younger is Martin than his brother?
7. Who is an only child in the family?

**Draw your own family tree and describe it.**

## **Talking About Jobs**

### **I. Fill in the appropriate word: occupation, profession, career, job, trade**

1. She is a teacher by \_\_\_\_\_.
2. He wrote his name, age and \_\_\_\_\_ on the application form.
3. John is looking for a new \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He began his \_\_\_\_\_ of a writer at the age of 20.

### **II. Say what each person in his / her profession does**

*Model:* a singer – (He / She) sings songs

cook, doctor, gardener, interpreter, librarian, photographer, dentist, painter, computer programmer, driver (bus -, taxi -), teacher, designer, secretary, musician, actor / actress, architect, saleswoman.

**Speak about your relatives' jobs.**

## UNIT 2

### Talking about People's Appearance

**Choose the necessary words and word-combinations from the list to describe your parents', brothers', sisters', grandparents' ... appearance:**

**Appearance:** pretty, good-looking, beautiful, handsome, attractive, common, plain, ugly.

**Height:** tall, short, of medium height.

**Build:** well-built, muscular, slim, slender, thin, plump, overweight, stooping, narrow-shouldered, broad-shouldered.

**Face:** square, oval, round, long, wrinkled, freckled.

**Complexion:** pale, tanned, swarthy, fair, pink, rosy.

**Cheeks:** plump, hollow, dimpled.

**Eyes:** slanting, almond, close-set, wide-set, deep-set, small, large, blue, grey, hazel.

**Eyebrows:** arched, penciled, well-marked, bushy.

**Nose:** straight, snub, turned up, hooked, aquiline, fleshy.

**Lips:** thin, full, plump, curved.

**Chin:** round, square, protruding, pointed, double.

**Hair:** short, long, thick, thin, straight, curly, wavy, combed back, in plaits, parted in the middle, parted on the left / right side, done in a knot, shoulder-length, grey, blonde, auburn, fair, dark, brown, red...

**Special features:** scar, mole, tattoo, beard, spots, dimples, moustache.

#### **Give Russian equivalents for:**

turned up nose, well-cut lips, straight eyelashes, even teeth, remarkable appearance, plain face, expressive eyes, regular features, deep-set eyes, hollow cheeks, fleshy nose, aquiline nose, low forehead, silky hair, auburn hair, disheveled hair, fringe, a face with a painted beard and moustache, hazel-eyed, charming smile

#### **Give English equivalents for:**

загорелое лицо, неправильные черты лица, выше среднего роста, полный мужчина, морщинистое лицо, полные губы, смуглый цвет лица, брови дугой, седые волосы, двойной подбородок, тонкие, четко очерченные брови, прямые каштановые волосы, пухлые щеки, веснушчатая девочка

#### **Match the nouns in column A with the adjectives in column B:**

##### **A**

face

hair

smile

eyes

skin

complexion

##### **B**

hazel

wrinkled

even

slender

fair

fleshy

nose	oval
eyebrows	straight
figure	hollow
voice	broad
chin	smooth
teeth	bushy
features	narrow
cheeks	delicate
lashes	tanned
forehead	ordinary
	tiny
	plain
	high
	mischievous
	freckled
	soft
	ugly
	chestnut
	bony
	stooping
	slim
	irregular
	dimpled
	graceful
	plump
	sweet
	charming
	pointed

**Describe your friend's appearance**

**Take a picture or a portrait and give a description of the person / people in it.**

## **Talking About Character**

**Which of the following adjectives denote positive and negative traits of character?**

stubborn, forgetful, boring, polite, caring, easy-going, unreliable, cooperative, selfish, active, out-going, shy, arrogant, imaginative, modest, frank, industrious, independent, sincere, tactful, punctual, careless, ill-tempered, strong-willed, firm, quick-minded, hypocritical, romantic

**Give Russian equivalents to the following words:**

broad-minded, obedient, persistent, rude, quarrelsome, confident, curious, sensible, immodest, sly, boastful, energetic, caring, considerate, softhearted,



irresponsible, joyful, cruel, wicked, noble, weak-willed, touchy, sensitive, creative, objective, determined

**Match the definitions in box A with one of the adjectives given in box B:**

*Someone who doesn't like to talk proudly about his abilities and achievements is modest.*

<b>A.</b>	<b>B.</b>
1. Someone who is good at making decisions quickly and with confidence	a) bossy
2. Someone who likes telling other people what to do in a way that is annoying	b) careful
3. Someone who does work with a lot of attention and thought	c) reserved
4. People who don't like showing their feelings or express their opinions	d) ambitions
5. Someone who gets upset easily	e) self-centered
6. People who want to be successful, rich, powerful in life	f) generous
7. People who pay much attention to themselves and don't notice what is happening to other people	g) sensitive
8. Someone who works with a lot of effort	h) decisive
9. People who are unwilling to spend any money or share what they have with other people	i) hard-working
10. People who are not easily upset, annoyed or worried	j) sincere
11. People who say what they really feel or believe	k) easy-going
12. People who love giving things to other people and helping them	l) modest
13. Someone who doesn't like to talk proudly about his abilities and achievements	m) mean

**What traits of character do you appreciate in:**

1. a journalist
2. a doctor
3. a lawyer
4. a teacher
5. a shop-assistant
6. an interpreter
7. a political leader
8. an actor / an actress
9. a sportsman / a sportswoman
10. an artist
11. your friend?

## Complete the following with the appropriate question

**Note:** *When asking about appearance, one says:*

What does he / she look like? – She is of medium height, slim and beautiful...

*When asking about the resemblance to someone, one says:*

Whom does he / she look like? – He looks like his father. She takes after her mother.

*When asking about personality, one says:*

What is he / she like? – She is kind and friendly...

1. ....?  
Branwell is a brilliant boy, wonderfully clever, but just too naughty and talkative sometimes.

2. ....?  
June is the tallest person in the house. She wears her dark brown hair pushed back behind her ears. Her eyes are very beautiful.

3. ....?  
Ellen is quiet and well-behaved. She talks brilliantly and her manners are perfect. She is very tactful.

4. ....?  
Ann is a sweet little girl of 13, always unselfish and polite.

5. ....?  
Helen looks very much like her mother. She's got the same beautiful eyes and fair hair.

6. ....?  
Emily is a woman of 70, tall and upright with grey hair and a wrinkled face but her eyes are bright and shrewd.

7. ....?  
Catherine talks little. Sometimes she looks very childish for a big girl of 15. But there is something so noble and generous about her that it is impossible not to respect and admire her.

8. ....?  
Herbert is a nice looking boy with his mother's regular features and dark hair but he inherited his father's blue eyes and smooth and clear skin.

9. ....?  
Louse is a delicate girl with large and melancholy eyes.

10. ....?  
Sophie is in her middle twenties with an attractive face curly hair and a beautiful body.

11. ....?  
Richard takes after his father. He is as tall as his Dad and they've got the same colour eyes. They are grey.
12. ....?  
George is honest and industrious. His life is blameless. He is the best father to his four daughters and the best husband to his wife.
13. ....?  
Ann is the prettiest of the Brontës. Her hair is light brown and falls on her neck in graceful curls. She has lovely violet-blue eyes and fine penciled eyebrows. Her voice is soft and sweet.
14. ....?  
Tom is a powerful man of more than medium height. There is a broad scar on his round fat good-humoured face. He has small features.
15. ....?  
Aunt Branwell is truly good and intelligent. She is rather strict and very affectionate in manner.

**Ask your groupmates similar questions about their friends, relatives, etc.**

## **Talking About People's Clothes**

- 1. Which of the items of clothes from the list do you know? Use a dictionary if necessary.**

jeans, shorts, high / low-heeled shoes, blouse, trainers, loose / tight fitting trousers, evening dress, pullover, denim jacket, T-shirt, scarf, tie, waistcoat, skirt, V-neck jumper, tracksuit, sandals, gloves, single / double breasted suit, sweater, cardigan, shirt, slippers, dressing gown, fur-hat, mittens, cap, jacket, boots, shirt, belt, fur coat.

- 2. Which of the items of clothes will you choose to wear**  
a) to a party; b) to the University; c) in the gym; d) at home; e) in warm / cold weather?

- 3. Read the text. Note the use of words and word combinations.**

Barbara and Charles a married couple, are planning to spend their holiday at their friends' in Spain. Packing their suitcase Barbara realizes that they have nothing to wear if they go out to the theatre or a restaurant or a dance. She likes to dress in fashion but her evening dress is old-fashioned and her husband's suit is not suitable for such occasions.

Barbara prefers tailor-made clothes, but they have only two days before their leaving, so they decide to buy something.

When they enter the Department store, they see a wonderful collection of women's and men's clothes: jackets of excellent quality, overcoats and hats

trimmed with fur, dresses in elegant new styles, skirts with blouses to match, well-cut suits, shirts in different colours, woolen jumpers, sweaters etc.

Barbara stops before a long tight-fitting dress with a sleeveless top. The dress is the latest model and costs much. But keeping up with fashion is always very expensive. She tries the dress on. It fits and suits her perfectly. The blue colour matches her blond hair. She buys the dress which she is going to wear with white high-heeled shoes. To her mind they will go well with her new dress.

Her husband isn't so particular about clothes. He looks great in smart expensive suits, but he prefers casual clothes. He buys himself a denim jacket and a pair of loose-fitting dark-blue jeans. He thinks this outfit is fine for many occasions. He is also sure that individual style is the most important thing in clothes.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Does Barbara prefer ready-made or tailor-made clothes?
2. What does Barbara realize while packing their suitcase?
3. They go to the tailor's shop to order a dress and a suit, don't they?
4. What clothes do they see in the Department Store?
5. What dress does Barbara like so much?
6. Does she have any shoes to wear with the dress?
7. Why doesn't Charles buy a suit?
8. What does he think about fashion?
9. Do you agree or disagree with Charles?
10. What do you think about fashion?

**Complete the sentences with one of the verbs in brackets.**

**A.**

1. She is so beautiful and \_\_\_\_\_ well (dress, put on, wear).
2. What do you prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ high-heeled or low-heeled shoes (dress, put on, wear).
3. She always \_\_\_\_\_ when she goes to the theatre or to a restaurant (dress, dress up, wear, put on).
4. \_\_\_\_\_ this blouse to see if it suits you (dress, put on, try on).
5. \_\_\_\_\_ these shoes. They don't go well with your dress (undress, take off, put on).
6. I like the way she \_\_\_\_\_ (put on, wear, dress).
7. \_\_\_\_\_ your coat before you go out into the cold (dress, put on, wear).
8. \_\_\_\_\_ your blue dress. It suits you better (dress, put on, wear).
9. He learned to \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 3 (wear, dress, put on).
10. These are the clothes I usually \_\_\_\_\_ to the University (dress, wear, dress up).

**B.**

1. I need a pair of shoes to \_\_\_\_\_ my new costume (match, suit, fit).
2. This dress doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ her. It's tight in the waist (match, suit, fit).
3. Buy this brown dress. This colour \_\_\_\_\_ you more than the green one (suit, match, go well with).
4. You should also have shoes to \_\_\_\_\_ with your evening dress (match, become, go).

### **Dialogue 1**

**A:** I have just received a letter from my sister Mary. She is going to visit me.

**B:** Have you got any other sisters or brothers?

**A:** There are six of us. I have 3 brothers and 2 sisters. Ann and Michael are older than I. Ann is 2 and Michael is 3 years older than I. They are my elder brother and sister. Michael is the eldest child in the family. Mary is younger than I.

**B:** How much younger is she than you?

**A:** She is two years younger than I.

**B:** Who is the youngest in your family?

**A:** Helen is.

**B:** You come third, don't you?

**A:** Yes. I do. I have an elder sister and an elder brother, and two younger brothers and a younger sister.

### **Dialogue 2**

**A:** Are you like your mother?

**B:** As a matter of fact, I am not. I take after Father more. Do you look like your mother?

**A:** Yes, I do. I'm as tall as Mother and we've got the same colour eyes. Mine are as blue as hers. How are you different from your mother?

**B:** I've got darker hair and a bigger nose. My eyes are green and hers are brown. I'm very reserved, while mum is a cheerful sort of person, very sociable and very kind.

### **Dialogue 3**

**A:** If you are not too busy come and have a dinner with us one evening. I'll introduce you to all my relatives.

**B:** Is your family large?

**A:** Yes, It's quite big. There are eight of us. I have two sisters and three brothers.

**B:** Are your sisters as pretty as you are?

**A:** Oh, they are prettier than I am. Monica is the prettiest girl I know.

**B:** Will you please describe their appearance?

**A:** Sure. Helen is tall and plump with fair curly hair and a freckled face. Monica is shorter and slenderer than Helen with blonde hair, large blue eyes and stunning features.

**B:** Tell me about your brothers.

**A:** Well, the youngest and the smallest is David, aged four. He is very funny and sometimes naughty. Then there are Peter and George, the twins. They are the same height and build and they are so much alike that you can hardly tell one from the other.

**B:** I see.

#### **Dialogue 4**

**A:** Have you got a sister, Mike?

**B:** Yes, why?

**A:** I saw you with a girl in the park. You look so much alike. You were talking in a very lively manner and didn't notice me.

**B:** I really don't know whom you mean. What does she look like?

**A:** Well. A little above medium height, very slender. She looks very attractive. It's her eyes. They are large and brown. She has golden silky hair and a pale expressive face.

**B:** Oh, I see. I know whom you mean. She isn't my sister. My sister looks quite different and she doesn't look like me at all. She is a pretty girl with fair hair and a straight nose, but I am dark-haired and snub-nosed, as you see.

**A:** And who is the girl I saw you with?

**B:** She is my girl-friend.

**A:** Oh, lucky you!

#### **Dialogue 5**

**A:** Good morning, madam. May I help you?

**B:** I hope so. I'm looking for something really special to wear to my son's wedding. Something in green, I think.

**A:** What about this lovely dress?

**B:** Yes, it's beautiful, but it looks a bit small. Do you think it will fit me?

**A:** Why don't you try it on?

**B:** Well. How does it look?

**A:** It's perfect. The colour suits you.

**B:** Do you think so? Now all I need is a pair of shoes to match it.

#### **Dialogue 6**

**A:** I would like to try on one of these dresses.

**B:** You are welcome. Come to the fitting room. This is a model dress and quite the latest style.

**A:** I like the style but I don't care for the colour, it's too bright, and it's a bit large, too.

**B:** What about this one? We have this model in several sizes and colours: pale green, dark brown, black...

**A:** Let me see the black one in my size. Yes, that's better, but isn't it rather long?

**B:** Yes, we'll shorten it for you an inch or two and the waist has to be taken in a little as well. Will you wait a little?

### **Dialogue 7**

**B:** Could you let me see those brown walking shoes?

**A:** Certainly. Will you try them on, please?

**B:** Oh, these are too small. Could I try on a size larger?

**A:** Here you are. How do they feel, sir?

**B:** I'm sorry, but they pinch a bit in the toe.

**A:** Well, I'm afraid I'll have to show you quite another style. Try on these and see if they fit you.

**B:** These seem to be exactly my size. I'll take them.

**A:** I'm sure, you've chosen well. They will wear for a long time.

### **Dialogue 8**

**A:** Can we have a striped blue suit?

**B:** What size do you wear?

**A:** 50.

**B:** Single or double-breasted jacket?

**A:** Double-breasted, please.

**B:** Would you like to try on this one? The colour is very pleasant and suitable for most occasions.

*(in the fitting room)*

**A:** I think, it's a little loose and long in the sleeves. Let's see another one of the same colour.

**B:** Here you are. This one fits you perfectly. It suits you nicely too.

**A:** Yes, I like it. I'll take it.

**B:** Well, do you need any other items of clothes?

**A:** I would like to choose a tie and a shirt to match my new suit.

**B:** All right. Come this way please. The department is over there.

### **Dialogue 9**

**A:** What can I do for you, madam?

**B:** I'd like to have a loose blouse and a matching skirt. Can you show me anything which fits me?

**A:** Certainly. There is a wide choice of fashionable clothes. Please. Come this way. How about this blouse? It really looks great. It's the latest fashion.

**B:** Thank you. I like the colour and the style, but it seems a bit too long.

**A:** Take a size smaller. How do you find this one in blue?

**B:** Well, I'll take it. Thank you.

## Dialogue 10

### *Family album*

**A:** Good afternoon, is your sister in?

**B:** No, Jane isn't home yet. Won't you sit down?

**A:** Thank you. It's a fine day, isn't it?

**B:** Oh, yes. It's warm and sunny. While waiting would you like to have a look at our family album?

**A:** Willingly. Who are these people?

**B:** They are our parents.

**A:** I see. Your mother is very young and pretty and your father is very handsome in this picture. How old is he now?

**B:** He is 63, but he doesn't look his age at all. He is a very energetic man, who keeps fit.

**A:** And this fair-haired and brown-eyed fellow is your elder brother Richard. You are very much alike. How is he? I haven't seen him for ages.

**B:** He is very well, thank you. Now he is on a long business trip in Germany.

**A:** What a lovely face! Who is this? Is she any relation to you?

**B:** This is our cousin Frieda. Her mother, our aunt, is a musician.

**A:** And who is this elderly woman?

**B:** Our grandmother. She is very generous and loving.

**A:** And whose photo is this? Who is this man with a black moustache and beard, riding a horse?

**B:** This is our grandfather, but he is not with us.

**A:** I am sorry. And who is this charming girl?

**B:** This is Diana, my girlfriend. She is a real beauty, don't you think?

**A:** How old is she?

**B:** She is 20. She is a ballet dancer.

**A:** Oh, I see. And who are these people?

**B:** They are Diana's parents. They are divorced. Helen lives with her mother.

**A:** Diana's mother is your future mother-in law, isn't she?

**B:** I hope so.

**Read the dialogue. Learn it by heart. Act it out.**

**Brian:** Why are you so sad, Mary?

**Mary:** A mirror tells me that I'm by no means a beauty.

**Brian:** A mirror? What exactly does the mirror tell you?

**Mary:** It shows a common girl over twenty with a mop of red curls and freckles over the face.

**Brian:** No. It shows to me a nice girl in her twenties with a crown of golden locks and a lovely face.

**Mary:** It's nice of you, Brian. But the mirror also shows a short fat girl looking ridiculous in baggy clothes.



**Brian:** No. It shows a young lady who is just a little plump and not too tall, which makes her look absolutely charming in her loose jumper.

**Mary:** There is something that the mirror doesn't show.

**Brian:** What is it?

**Mary:** The girl is shy and very unsociable.

**Brian:** No, she is modest and well-bred and she chooses friends very carefully. I know one man who likes her very much.

**Mary:** You must be joking. Who is he?

**Brian:** He is under 30, heavily built, average height, with dark brown hair.

**Mary:** I can't think of anyone. What is he like as a person?

**Brian:** He is not bad. Generous, quite confident, but a bit too composed.

**Mary:** Do I know him?

**Brian:** Of course. You have worked in one team with him for three years.

**Mary:** Really?..

## Use of English

### Exercise 1

**Put the verb into the correct form: Present Indefinite or Present Continuous.**

1. Helen (fly) to Paris next Friday for a holiday. Her flight (take) off at 8 in the morning and (arrive) in Paris at 9. Helen's aunt and uncle (own) a house there, so she (stay) with them.
2. Bill (live) in Manchesta and (work) for a translating company. He really (enjoy) his work and (earn) a lot of money. He (have) much work to do every day but at weekends he (like) to relax. Tonight he (see) his friends at a restaurant. They (celebrate) their friend's birthday.
3. Kate is a sixteen-year-old girl. She (go) to a comprehensive school where she (study) for her exams now. In her spare time she (play) tennis, (go) to the cinema or to the theatre. At the moment she (prefer) to stay at home and watch television because she (save) money to go on holiday and (not want) to spend a lot on going out.

### Exercise 2

**Complete the sentences with the verbs from the box. Use Present Indefinite or Present Continuous.**

ask   close   go   hold   keep   notice   open   say   throw   sit   work   look

A woman \_\_\_\_\_ in a railway carriage when she \_\_\_\_\_ that the man opposite her \_\_\_\_\_ an orange in his hand and \_\_\_\_\_ out of the window. Suddenly the man \_\_\_\_\_ the window, \_\_\_\_\_ out the orange and \_\_\_\_\_ the window again.

“Excuse me”, the woman \_\_\_\_\_, “but why did you do that?”  
“Because we \_\_\_\_\_ through the mountains. Oranges \_\_\_\_\_ the elephants away”.  
“But there are no elephants in these mountains”, \_\_\_\_\_ the woman.  
“You see”, \_\_\_\_\_ the man. “It \_\_\_\_\_”.

### **Exercise 3**

**Put in articles if necessary.**

1. \_\_\_ job of \_\_\_ teacher is not suitable for Jane.
2. My uncle’s daughter is \_\_\_ married woman and has \_\_\_ baby-twins.
3. Steve works as \_\_\_ photographer and really likes \_\_\_ job.
4. Which hat is yours? \_\_\_ black one.
5. Steve is \_\_\_ very sociable and loves meeting \_\_\_ new people. He’s got \_\_\_ friends all over \_\_\_ world.
6. \_\_\_ boy has no relatives on his father’s side.
7. Do you see \_\_\_ girl standing near the window? She is \_\_\_ friend of mine.
8. She’s got \_\_\_ red hair and \_\_\_ hazel eyes.
9. I find my aunt \_\_\_ very attractive woman.
10. Ted doesn’t have enough money for \_\_\_ new pair of jeans.
11. \_\_\_ artist needs to be creative in order to be \_\_\_ successful.
12. \_\_\_ model has \_\_\_ long silk dress on and \_\_\_ high-heeled leather shoes.
13. \_\_\_ Smiths are my next door neighbours.
14. \_\_\_ teacher is very patient with her students.
15. She moved to London in order to find \_\_\_ new work.
16. Helen is such \_\_\_ sensitive girl. She gets hurt very easily.
17. \_\_\_ blue jacket is nice. May I try it on?
18. Andrew is \_\_\_ very shy person. He doesn’t like going to \_\_\_ parties and meeting \_\_\_ people.
19. Everyone says that Tom is \_\_\_ image of his father.
20. \_\_\_ manager was \_\_\_ man about fifty years old with \_\_\_ dark beard.
21. She is \_\_\_ blue-eyed girl with \_\_\_ thick golden plaits.
22. He is \_\_\_ powerful man with \_\_\_ large and fat body.
23. There is \_\_\_ big scar on \_\_\_ man’s round face.
24. Paul is \_\_\_ big strong fellow, \_\_\_ very good looking and \_\_\_ fine athlete.

### **Exercise 4**

**Put in the correct preposition if necessary.**

1. Jane is impressed \_\_\_ the news \_\_\_ her brother’s wedding.
2. She learned to play \_\_\_ the piano \_\_\_ the age of four.
3. John fell \_\_\_ love \_\_\_ Mary \_\_\_ first sight.
4. His parents are not \_\_\_ pension yet.
5. Do you know the town he comes \_\_\_?
6. Harry introduced his girl-friend \_\_\_ his parents.
7. Jack and Ted are twins. You can hardly tell one brother \_\_\_ the other.

8. They call him \_\_\_ the first name.
9. They say, she takes \_\_\_ the mother, but her brother looks \_\_\_ their father.
10. He has a very good relationship \_\_\_ his relatives.
11. She worked as a waitress \_\_\_ a while before going \_\_\_ University.
12. Did you hear that Michael is getting married \_\_\_ Rachel?

### **Exercise 5**

**Put in the suitable prepositions from the box if necessary. You can use a preposition more than once.**

to	of	for	in	off	with	on	from
----	----	-----	----	-----	------	----	------

1. Who takes care \_\_\_ the children \_\_\_ your family?
2. Mary is very jealous \_\_\_ her little brother as he gets most of the attention.
3. Mr. Harvey is extremely generous \_\_\_ all his friends.
4. Robert is very intelligent and mature \_\_\_ his age.
5. Take \_\_\_ these shoes. They don't go \_\_\_ your dress.
6. Do you know the man dressed \_\_\_ a brown suit?
7. Charlie reminds \_\_\_ his father very strongly.
8. Try \_\_\_ this blouse to see if it suits \_\_\_ you.
9. Helen married \_\_\_ a Frenchman.
10. The twins differed \_\_\_ each other \_\_\_ many ways.
11. My brother and I have very few things \_\_\_ common.
12. My father is angry \_\_\_ my brother for staying out so late.
13. –Why does Andrew keep making mistakes?  
–He must be \_\_\_ love.
14. –How do you get \_\_\_ your father?  
–We are good friends.

### **Exercise 6**

**Use the required form of the adjectives in brackets. Insert articles if necessary.**

1. Nina is not \_\_\_ daughter in the family. She has two sisters who are \_\_\_ than she (old).
2. The boys feel \_\_\_ than the girls about losing the game (bad).
3. Sam is much \_\_\_ than his friend (athletic).
4. They are \_\_\_ people I've ever met (remarkable).
5. Sally earns a lot of money, her new job is much \_\_\_ paid than the old one (good).
6. I am sorry but I can't work \_\_\_ than that (hard).
7. My friend is a little \_\_\_ than I but much \_\_\_ (tall / thin).
8. Which of your three sisters is \_\_\_ (pretty).
9. \_\_\_ way from here to the village is across the river (near).
10. Exercise 10 is on \_\_\_ page (near).

11. Try on both dresses and see which is \_\_\_ (becoming).
12. You must wait for some \_\_\_ instructions (far).

### **Exercise 7**

#### **Choose the right word.**

1. Speaking Japanese isn't so difficult (than) (as) (that) writing it.
2. This jacket is as expensive (than) (as) (that) the others.
3. She doesn't look much (elder) (older) (eldest) than 35.
4. What can be sweeter (like) (as) (than) honey.
5. (The farther) (further) (the farthest) you go up the river (narrower) (the narrower) (the narrowest) it becomes.
6. This work is getting (much) (more) (the more) and (much) (more) (the more) boring.
7. John is (worse) (the worse) (the worst) student in his group.
8. The weather is getting (badder) (the worse) (worse).
9. Ann's eyes are (same as) (the same as) (the same like) her mother's.
10. This year fashionable clothes are (the most) (more) (the more) colorful than they were last year.
11. Physics is his (the least) (less) (least) favorite subject at school.
12. (The soonest) (sooner) (the sooner) you leave the soonest / sooner / the sooner you'll get there.

#### **Speak on one of the following topics:**

1. Find a picture representing a family (at home, in the garden, on a picnic, etc.) and describe it.
2. Your most beloved relative.

#### **Dramatize the following situation:**

1. You witnessed a (bank) robbery. Describe the criminal to the police.
2. You ask your friend to do you a favour and meet your sister at the railway station.
3. Discuss the participants of a beauty contest. Which of them is the most beautiful?
4. You ask your friend to choose some clothes for summer wear.

## UNIT 3

### MY HOME

*A house is not a home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as the body.*

*Benjamin Franklin*

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

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

You come to the kitchen: kitchen furniture, kitchen utensils, a refrigerator (fridge) with a freezer, a dish drainer, an electric or gas cooker with an oven. Maybe, it needs a cooker hood?

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

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

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

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

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

a sigh of relief, but... suddenly find out that the lounge is too crammed with furniture.

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

(From *ENGLISH FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS*)

## Vocabulary Practice

### 1. Translate from English into Russian:

a detached house; there is enough space for everything; to renovate; spacious; the heart of the house; some place is left for a TV set; to make a room cosy; the walls should be papered / tiled; patterned / plain curtains; to show the dirt; to block out the light; to give a sigh of relief

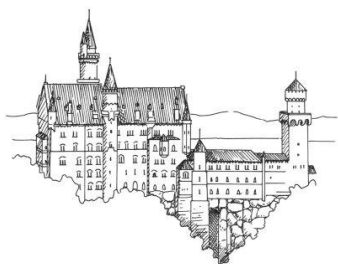
### 2. Find English equivalents for:

особняк, мебель, обставлять (мебелью), на ваш собственный вкус, смежная (комната), бросить взгляд, вешалка, выдвижной ящик, кухонная утварь, морозильная камера, сушилка для посуды, чайный сервиз, посуда (глиняная, фаянсовая), шкаф для посуды, платяной шкаф, фарфор, камин, кран (водопроводный), туалетный столик, паркет, гостиная, переполненный мебелью, центральное отопление, мусоропровод, трехэтажный

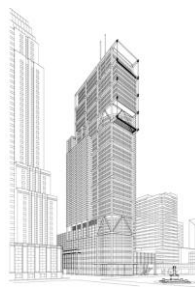
### 3. Now test your memory and say what types of residence / rooms / furniture / household equipment / conveniences are mentioned in the text.

### 4. What types of dwelling do you know? Match the names of buildings with the drawings below.

Bungalow, skyscraper, hut, mansion, castle, semi-detached house, tent, terraced house, log cabin.



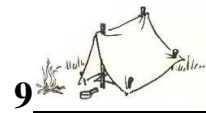
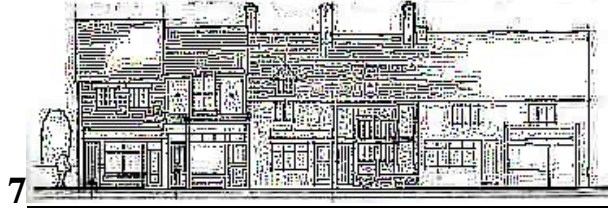
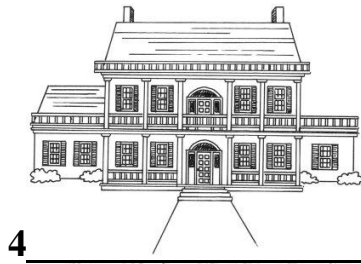
1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_



3. \_\_\_\_\_



**Do you know any other types?**

**In what type of dwelling would you prefer to live? Why?**

**5. What things are usually there in one's living-room/bedroom, etc?  
Continue the list below. How far can you get?**

*Bedroom:* In one's bedroom there is a bed, a lamp...

*Living-room:* In one's living-room there are armchairs ...

**6. Now, describe what you can see in the pictures below.**

**Make sure you remember how to use the right prepositions. Translate the following phrases if necessary:**

on the floor

in the bookcase

at the wall

above the sofa

under the chair

opposite the door

between the armchairs

in front of the window

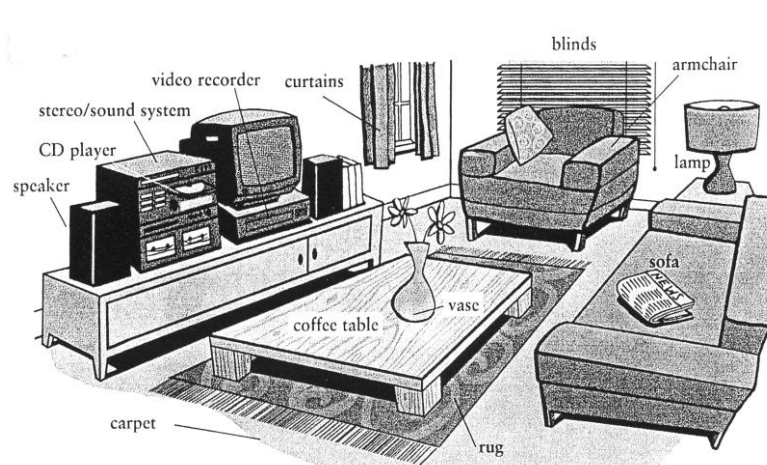
in the middle of the room

in the corner of the room

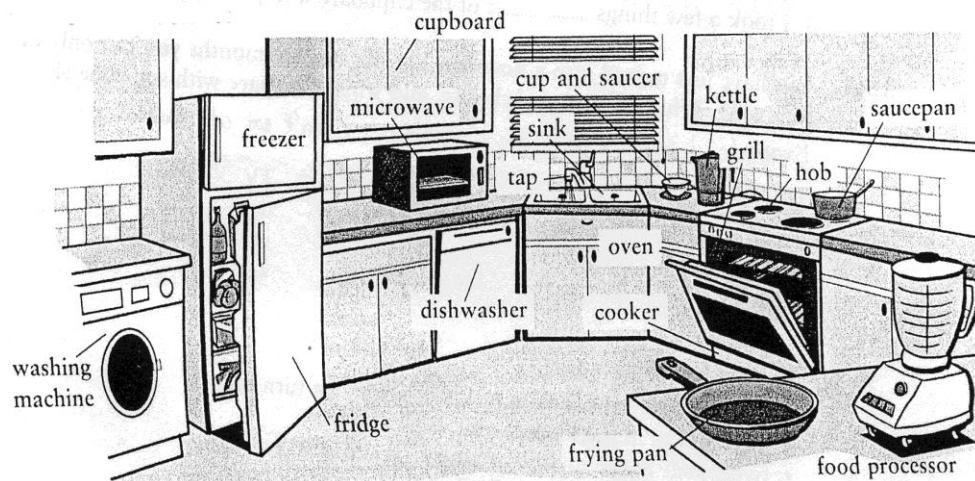
on both sides of the window

to the left / right of the door

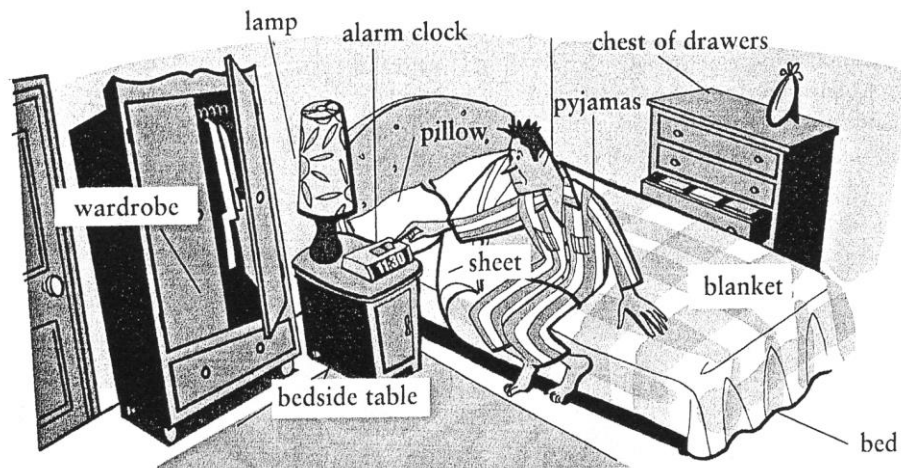
### ***The Lounge***



## ***The Kitchen***



## ***The Bedroom***



## ***The Bathroom***





**7. Compare the lounge (kitchen, bedroom, bathroom) in the picture with that in your flat.**

*Model:*

*The lounge in the picture is (not) as spacious (cosy, tidy, etc.) as the lounge in my flat...*

*There are fewer (more) things in ... than ...*

*There is no stereo system in ... But there is a home theatre ...*

**8. Draw a plan of your flat and describe it.**

**9. Describe your favourite room.**

**10. Check yourself. What do you call:**

- a long upholstered seat with a back and arms, for two or more people?
- a large, tall cupboard in which clothes may be hung or stored?
- a piece of furniture containing shelves for books, often fitted with glass doors?
- a space or room just below the roof of a building?
- the main room in a house where people relax, watch television, etc?
- a bag of cloth stuffed with a mass of soft material, used as a comfortable support for sitting or leaning on?
- a room underneath a building, which is often used for storing things in?
- a tall electric light which stands on the floor?
- a large piece of material which you hang from the top of a window?
- a hollow metal device, usually connected by pipes to a central heating system, that is used to heat a room?

**11. Now answer the questions by giving your own definitions.**

*Model:* What is a kitchen? – A kitchen is the room where you cook food.

1. What is a bathroom? 2. What is a three-room flat? 3. What is a guest room? 4. What is a bedroom? 5. What is a skyscraper? 6. What is a palace? 7. What is a terraced house? 8. What is a block of flats? 9. What is a garage? 10. What is a neighbour?

**12. What does your friend's place look like? Ask him / her the following questions:**

1. Do you like the area you live in? Is it in the centre of the city / on the outskirts / in the suburbs? Is it a residential area (i.e. a nice area of houses / flats, with no factories)? Is it a long way from the university?
2. Are there shops, cafes and cinema houses close by? Is it a busy shopping street?
3. Is the traffic heavy? Are there parking facilities for many cars?
4. Is your street green? Is it lined with trees? Are there any bushes and flower-beds?

5. Does your house face the river / park / yard?
6. What kind of building do you live in? Is it a detached / semi-detached / terraced house, a block of flats, a mansion, etc.?
7. What conveniences are there? Is there gas, electricity, hot / cold water supply, central heating, a rubbish chute?
8. What can you say about the room you live in: is it large / small / light / warm? Is the ceiling high? Is the floor parquetted? Are the walls papered? Is there a carpet on the floor?
9. What furniture is there in your room? Is there a wardrobe / bookcase / desk / sofa? Where do they stand?
10. What is there on your desk? What do you keep in your bookcase?

### **13. Now make use of the words below to ask your own questions.**

*Model: Your flat well-furnished – Is your flat well-furnished?*

*What furniture in your room – What furniture is there in your room?*

1. Your flat / house big; 2. How many rooms in your flat; 3. What rooms in your flat; 4. Which room the biggest; 5. What furniture in the living room; 6. A wardrobe in the bedroom; 7. A bookcase; 8. The window small in your living room; 9. In the kitchen a large window; 10. The walls papered.

### **14. Read the dialogue ‘Checking out a Flat for Rent’. Act it out.**

Petra has come to look around a flat. She may want to rent it. She is speaking to the landlord.

*Petra:* Hello, I've come round to see the flat.

*Landlord:* Oh, right. Come in. So, this is the living room.

*Petra:* Looks nice. So, is the flat furnished?

*Landlord:* Yes, I'm going to leave all the furniture here.

*Petra:* Great. Is the kitchen fully-equipped?

*Landlord:* There's a fridge and an oven, but I'm afraid there's no washing machine. However, there is a launderette really close by.

*Petra:* OK.

*Landlord:* Now, this is the bedroom.

*Petra:* Very nice. It looks quite light. Does it get any sun?

*Landlord:* Well, when it isn't raining, you will get a bit of sun in the afternoon.

*Petra:* OK, and how much is the deposit?

*Landlord:* Well, I'll need one month's rent as deposit. Plus you pay one month in advance.

*Petra:* And how much is the monthly rent?

*Landlord:* It's 600 pounds per calendar month.

*Petra:* So, I'll have to give you 1,200 pounds when I move in.

*Landlord:* Yes, that's right.

*Petra:* OK, well. I'm definitely interested.

*Landlord:* We can sign the contract now if you want.

*Petra:* OK, great.

**15. Study the following advertisement. Explain the meaning of the words and phrases in bold.**

**Would you rent the flat?**

*One-bedroom flat to Rent in Southwark London, se220JB*

*Essential Information:*

*Rent price:* £825 per month

*Bedrooms:* 1

*Postcode:* se220JB

*Pets allowed:* No

*Mobile:* 07768568979

*Property Description*

Unfurnished.

This spacious and newly redecorated **purpose-built** one bedroom flat has communal gardens and **offers easy access to** Peckham Rye Park and Common. The flat has a double bedroom, 4.67m x 3.2m (15'4 x 10'6), large similar-sized lounge and a new **fully-fitted** kitchen including **oven and hob**. There is also a new modern bathroom.

There are **double-glazed windows** throughout.

Within 12 minutes' walk to both East Dulwich and Peckham Rye British Rail stations (14 minutes' journey to Victoria, Blackfriars and London Bridge).

**Off Street parking.**

*Room Dimensions:* Entrance Hall: 2.0m x 2.0m

Bedroom: 4.67m x 3.2m

Kitchen: 2.5m x 3.3m

Lounge: 4.5m x 3.3m

Bathroom: 2.0m x 2.0m

No DSS\*

References will be required

6 weeks' Deposit

Council Tax Band B\*\*

A place occupied only by full-time students is **exempt** from Council Tax, but you will need to register for the exemption from your local authority.

I am a private landlord. I am not interested in any agents or contact from any letting agents. Thank you for respecting my wishes!

\*Department of Social Security. It means that the owner of the property is not willing to rent it to anyone who is receiving state benefits – who would have their rent paid by the DSS.

\*\*Council Tax Bands

Council Tax is collected by the local authority (known as the collecting authority). There are eight valuation bands and your property will be in one of these bands. Your Council Tax band

will determine how much Council Tax you will have to pay each year. The valuation bands for 2011/12 are:

<i>Band</i>	<i>Property Value</i>	<i>Total</i>
Band A	£40,000 or less	£872.18
Band B	£40,001 - £52,000	£1,017.54
Band C	£52,001 - £68,000	£1,162.91
Band D	£68,001 - £88,000	£1,308.27
Band E	£88,001 - £120,000	£1,599.00
Band F	£120,001 - £160,000	£1,889.73
Band G	£160,001 - £320,000	£2,180.45
Band H	More than £320,000	£2,616.54

### **16. Make up dialogues around the following situations:**

1. You would like to rent a flat. Talk to the landlord / landlady who has published the above advertisement.
2. You are a young married couple. Plan how to arrange the furniture in your flat.
3. Interview your friend about a flat he / she would like to have.

### **17. Comment on the following quotations:**

‘Where thou art, that is home.’

*(Emily Dickinson, American poet)*

‘The strength of a nation derives from the integrity of the home.’

*(Confucius)*

‘A house is a machine for living in.’

*(Le Corbusier, Swiss architect and city planner)*

‘Home is not where you live but where they understand you.’

*(Christian Morgenstern, German writer and poet)*

‘I want a house that has got over all its troubles; I don't want to spend the rest of my life bringing up a young and inexperienced house. ’

*(Jerome K. Jerome, English writer)*

## **Use of English**

### **THERE IS/ARE**

**1. Put in *there is/are* and complete the sentences. Some sentences are questions, some are negative.**

1. \_\_\_ a coat rack in the hall? – No, but \_\_\_ there.
2. \_\_\_ a light in the hall?
3. \_\_\_ bookshelves in the hall? – No, \_\_\_ bookshelves in the hall but \_\_\_ some in the room.
4. \_\_\_ a chest of drawers for shoes in the hall? – Yes, \_\_\_ a chest of drawers for shoes and \_\_\_ there too.
5. \_\_\_ an armchair in the room? – Yes, \_\_\_ two armchairs there.
6. \_\_\_ much work about the house? – Yes, \_\_\_ much work there.

## 2. Fill in the blanks with *it is* or *there is/are*.

1. \_\_\_ three drawers in the desk. 2. \_\_\_ beautiful roses in the vase. \_\_\_ a present from a friend of mine. 3. They live on a busy road. \_\_\_ a lot of noise. 4. \_\_\_ a long way from the house to the nearest shop. 5. \_\_\_ a coat-stand in the corner of the hall. 6. \_\_\_ a pity \_\_\_ no bookshelves in your room. 7. \_\_\_ two big windows in the lounge, so \_\_\_ quite light. 8. \_\_\_ a gas-stove and a fridge in our kitchen. 9. \_\_\_ really a beautiful table, but \_\_\_ no place for it in the lounge. 10. \_\_\_ too much furniture in your flat.

## 3. Many people in Britain like to go to individual holiday homes advertised in newspapers. Below is such an advertisement. Complete the sentences using *it is* or *there is/are*. Use articles where necessary.

Flat at Morley. Situated in the grounds of an old water-mill. Has recently been changed into a house and two flats. About 15 minutes by car from the safe, sandy beaches of Lytham. Plenty of parking space for cars. Many interesting walks. Shops close by. 1 double bedroom, 1 single. Hot and cold water in one bedroom. Bathroom, WC, comfortable dining-room. Colour TV. Gas fires. Kitchen with electric stove. No bedclothes. Open all year. 85 pounds per week.

## INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

### 4. Complete the sentences with *some* or *any*.

1. This evening I am going out with \_\_\_ friends of mine. 2. I don't have \_\_\_ money, so I have to borrow \_\_\_. 3. I haven't got \_\_\_ real friends yet. 4. There are \_\_\_ house plants on the window-sill, but on the wall there aren't \_\_\_. 5. I am not going to buy \_\_\_ new furniture. 6. Can I have \_\_\_ milk in my coffee, please? 7. Can you give me \_\_\_ information about places of interest in the town? 8. I am too tired to do \_\_\_ work. 9. You may choose \_\_\_ book you like. 10. With the special tourist train ticket, you can travel on \_\_\_ train you like.

### 5. Complete the sentences with *some-* or *any-* + *-body/-thing*.

1. There is \_\_\_ at the door. Can you go and see who it is? 2. Does \_\_\_ mind if I open the window? 3. I am not hungry, so I don't want to eat \_\_\_. 4. Quick, let's go! There's \_\_\_ coming and I don't want \_\_\_ to see us. 5. Why are you looking under the bed? Have you lost \_\_\_? 6. Sally is upset about \_\_\_ and refuses to talk to \_\_\_. 7. There is hardly \_\_\_ on the beach. It is almost deserted. 8. Sue is very secretive. She never tells \_\_\_. 9. This machine is very easy to use. \_\_\_ can learn to use in a very short time. 10. The situation is uncertain. \_\_\_ may happen.

### 6. Complete the sentences with *no*, *none* or *any*.

1. It is a public holiday, so there are \_\_\_ shops open. 2. I've got a few photographs but \_\_\_ of them are very good. 3. I haven't got \_\_\_ money. 4. I

cannot make an omelette because there are \_\_\_\_ eggs. 5. I cannot make an omelette because there aren't \_\_\_\_ eggs. 6. How many eggs have we got? – \_\_\_\_\_. I'll go and buy some. 7. I'll try and answer \_\_\_\_\_ questions you ask me. 8. You can take \_\_\_\_ bus. They all go to the centre. 9. \_\_\_\_ cars are allowed in the city centre. 10. \_\_\_\_ of this money is mine.

## QUANTITY DETERMINERS

### 7. Put in *much, many, few, a few, little, a little*.

1. We must be quick. We've only got \_\_\_\_ time. 2. He isn't very popular. He has \_\_\_\_ friends. 3. You shouldn't spend \_\_\_\_ money now. 4. Do you know \_\_\_\_ people? 5. I am not very busy today. I haven't got \_\_\_\_ to do. 6. Let's go and have a drink. We've got \_\_\_\_ time before the train leaves. 7. He speaks \_\_\_\_ English, so it is difficult to communicate with him. 8. The village is very small. There are only \_\_\_\_ houses. 9. Most of the town is modern. There are \_\_\_\_ old buildings. 10. I can't say it is a busy shopping street. There are \_\_\_\_ shops here but not very \_\_\_\_\_. 11. His study is packed with furniture. There is very \_\_\_\_ spare room in it. 12. The man isn't talkative. He talks rather \_\_\_\_ but does \_\_\_\_\_. 13. I am not going to buy \_\_\_\_ furniture, just \_\_\_\_ chairs and a table. 14. I enjoy my life here. I have \_\_\_\_ friends and we meet quite often. 15. This is a very boring place to live. There's \_\_\_\_ to do.

## ARTICLES

### 8. Fill in the blanks with articles if necessary.

We have \_\_\_\_ nice flat with \_\_\_\_ modern conveniences. It is on \_\_\_\_ fifth floor of \_\_\_\_ nine-storeyed house in Green Street. As \_\_\_\_ building is tall, it has \_\_\_\_ lift. \_\_\_\_ lift can take you to \_\_\_\_ floor you like. In our flat there's \_\_\_\_ balcony, \_\_\_\_ telephone and, of course, \_\_\_\_ central heating, \_\_\_\_ electricity, \_\_\_\_ cold and \_\_\_\_ hot water. \_\_\_\_ rooms are square. \_\_\_\_ largest is \_\_\_\_ sitting-room. In \_\_\_\_ evening we all gather there to watch \_\_\_\_ television. Sometimes we sit around \_\_\_\_ table which stands in \_\_\_\_ middle of \_\_\_\_ room and talk about \_\_\_\_ events of \_\_\_\_ day. All \_\_\_\_ members of \_\_\_\_ family like to be at \_\_\_\_ home together.

## PREPOSITIONS

### 9. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs if necessary.

A

Peter, a thirteen-year-old boy, sat \_\_\_\_ a big chair \_\_\_\_ the TV screen. His mother wasn't \_\_\_\_ home, so there was nobody who would tell \_\_\_\_ him what he could and what he couldn't watch \_\_\_\_ television. He was glad not to be \_\_\_\_ bed \_\_\_\_ 11 o'clock. When the television advertisements were \_\_\_\_, Peter closed his eyes and thought \_\_\_\_ himself \_\_\_\_ one of the cowboys, riding \_\_\_\_ the desert. \_\_\_\_ a few minutes he went \_\_\_\_ the kitchen and got something nice \_\_\_\_ the fridge. \_\_\_\_

the kitchen he did not switch \_\_\_\_ the light and it was strange to see how the kitchen looked \_\_\_\_ the dark when nobody else was \_\_\_\_ home. The furniture was silvery \_\_\_\_ the moonlight pouring \_\_\_\_ the window. The trees \_\_\_\_ the window were as dark \_\_\_\_ coal.

## **B**

If you enter \_\_\_\_ our kitchen, you'll see a window right \_\_\_\_ the door. There are light nylon curtains \_\_\_\_ the window and lots of flowers \_\_\_\_ the window-sill. \_\_\_\_ front \_\_\_\_ the window stands a dinner-table \_\_\_\_ four chairs. \_\_\_\_ this table we usually have meals. \_\_\_\_ the wall \_\_\_\_ the left \_\_\_\_ the table there are a few shelves \_\_\_\_ different kitchen things. \_\_\_\_ the floor \_\_\_\_ the shelves there stands a fridge. We can't do \_\_\_\_ it, especially in summer. \_\_\_\_ the right wall, the fridge you can see a sink and a base unit \_\_\_\_ it. We try to keep our kitchen \_\_\_\_ good order, so it is always clean and tidy. Come and have tea \_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_ some day!

## **10. Translate into English.**

На картине комната в студенческом общежитии. В ней достаточно мебели для двоих: две кровати, шкаф для одежды, письменный стол и две книжные полки на стене. На полу нет ковра, но есть маленький коврик у двери.

В комнате светло и чисто. Сейчас 2 часа дня. Очевидно, живущие здесь студенты сейчас занимаются в университете. Когда занятия начинаются в половине второго, они возвращаются не раньше семи часов.

## **CRITICAL THINKING**

**1. What types of dwelling do Russians live in? Do you think they are similar to those in the UK / USA?**

**2. Now, read the texts and answer the following questions:**

**(1)**

1. In what countries is the word *flat* more common than *apartment*?
2. What is a unit?
3. What is a mixed use building?

**(2)**

1. What are the typical terms for the smallest apartments in the UK/USA?
2. Why are modern garden apartment buildings always low-rise?
3. What is a granny flat?

## **1. APARTMENT vs FLAT**

An **apartment** (in American English) or **flat** (in British English) is a self-contained housing unit (a type of residential real estate) that occupies only part

of a building. Such a building may be called an **apartment building**, **apartment house** (in American English), **block of flats** or, occasionally **mansion block** (in British English), especially if it consists of many apartments for rent. Apartments may be owned by an *owner / occupier* or rented by *tenants* (two types of housing tenure).

The term *apartment* is favoured in North America, whereas the term *flat* is commonly, but not exclusively, used in the United Kingdom, Singapore, Hong Kong and most Commonwealth countries.

In some countries the word **unit** is a more general term referring to both apartments and rental business suites. The word is generally used only in the context of a specific building; e.g., "This building has three units" or "I'm going to rent a unit in this building", but not "I'm going to rent a unit somewhere." In Australia, a **unit** refers to flats, apartments or even semi-detached houses. Some buildings can be characterized as *mixed use buildings*, meaning part of the building is for commercial, business, or office use, usually on the ground floor or first couple floors, and there are one or more apartments in the rest of the building, usually on the upper floors.

## 2. APARTMENT TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS

Apartments can be classified into several types. In North America the typical terms are a **studio** or **bachelor apartment** (**efficiency** or **bedsit** in the UK). These all tend to be the smallest apartments with the cheapest rents in a given area. These kinds of apartment usually consist mainly of a large room which is the living, dining, and bedroom combined. There are usually kitchen facilities as part of this central room, but the bathroom is its own smaller separate room.

Moving up from the bachelors/efficiencies are **one-bedroom apartments**, in which one bedroom is separate from the rest of the apartment. Then there are **two-bedroom**, **three-bedroom**, etc. apartments (Apartments with more than three bedrooms are rare). Small apartments often have only one entrance.

Large apartments often have two entrances, perhaps a door in the front and another in the back. Depending on the building design, the entrance doors may be directly to the outside or to a common area inside, such as a hallway. Depending on location, apartments may be available for rent **furnished** with furniture or **unfurnished** into which a tenant usually moves in with their own furniture.

A **maisonette** is an apartment with more than one floor.

A **garden apartment** complex consists of low-rise apartment buildings built with landscaped grounds surrounding them. The apartment buildings are often arranged around courtyards that are open at one end. A garden apartment has some characteristics of a townhouse: each apartment has its own building



entrance, or just a few apartments share a small foyer or stairwell at each building entrance. Unlike a townhouse, each apartment occupies only one level. Modern garden apartment buildings are never more than three stories high, since they typically don't have elevators/lifts. Some garden apartment buildings place a one-car garage under each apartment. The grounds are more landscaped than for other modestly scaled apartments.

When part of a house is converted for the ostensible use of a landlord's family member, the unit may be known as an **in-law apartment** or **granny flat**, though these (sometimes illegally) created units are often occupied by ordinary renters rather than family members. In Canada these suites are commonly located in the basements of houses and are therefore normally called **basement suites** or **mother-in-law suites**.

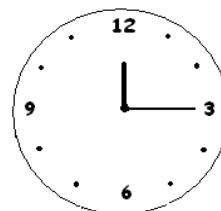
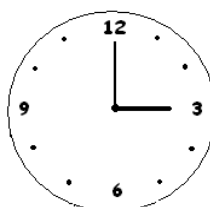
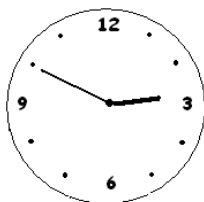
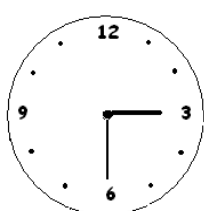
## UNIT 4

### Time. Daily Routine

For the British and Americans time is of utmost importance. The English language is filled with references to time: it is something to be “kept”, “filled”, “saved”, “wasted”, “lost” or even “killed”, “gained”, “made the most of”. Many English proverbs stress the value of guarding time, using it wisely to achieve specific and general goals.

### This is How We Speak about Time

#### I. What's the Time?



It's 3.30	It's 2.50	It's 3.00 p. m.	It's 12.15
It's half past 3	It's 10(minutes) to 3	It's 3 o'clock sharp	It's (a) quarter past 12

### Vocabulary Practice

#### 1. Give the following in words:

1.05, 2.10, 3.23, 5.15, 7.30, 9.45, 11.55, 12.00.

#### 2. Translate from Russian into English:

без четверти восемь, половина шестого, десять минут пятого, ровно два, четверть девятого, восемь двадцать вечера, без семнадцати четыре утра

#### 3. Answer the following questions:

Have you got a watch?

What is it like? What is it made of?

Is it water resistant? Is it shock proof?

Do you wind it every morning?

Does it always keep good time?

Does it gain or lose time?

The right time is 7 o'clock. My watch says a quarter to seven. What can you say about it?

The right time is 11 o'clock. My watch says 10 minutes past 11. What can you say about it?

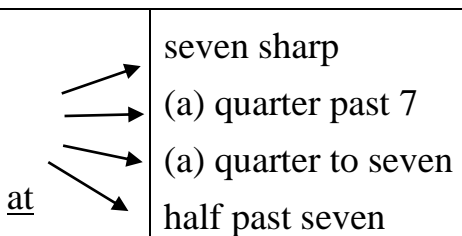
What's the meaning of «a.m.» and «p.m.»?

What's the difference between a watch and a clock?

What is the name of the clock that wakes you up?

## When does Something Happen

### II. Memorize the following prepositional phrases

1.	Time by the Clock	Examples
1a		<p>Bob wakes up at 7 sharp</p> <p>I start making breakfast at (a) quarter past (to) seven</p> <p>I return home at half past 7</p>
2.	Parts of the Day	Examples
2a	<u>in the</u> morning <u>in the</u> afternoon <u>in the</u> evening <u>in the</u> daytime	<p>John takes a cool shower in the morning</p> <p>Mother is at work in the afternoon</p> <p>In the evening our family plays chess and listens to music</p> <p>In the daytime the Burks do the gardening</p>
2b	<u>at</u> midnight <u>at</u> noon <u>at</u> night <u>at</u> dusk <u>at</u> dawn <u>at</u> sunrise <u>at</u> sunset	<p>As a rule she goes to bed at midnight</p> <p>At night she sleeps soundly</p> <p>At dusk the room is full of shadows</p> <p>It's healthy to get up at sunrise</p> <p>At sunset everything is covered in gold and red</p>
	<b>NB!</b>	
2c	<u>On</u> a Sunday morning <u>On</u> Friday afternoon	<u>on</u> a starry night

<b>3</b>	<b>Days and Dates</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>3a</b>	<u>On Sunday</u> (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday) <u>On one's birthday</u> <u>On holidays</u> / vacation <u>On some occasion</u>	On Sunday he spends time with his friends I usually get a lot of presents on my birthday On holidays she tours abroad On this occasion they buy food and go to the beach
<b>3b</b>	<u>On the 8<sup>th</sup></u> of March <u>On the 31<sup>st</sup></u> of May	On the 8 <sup>th</sup> of March people celebrate a beautiful spring holiday He has a birthday on the 31 <sup>st</sup> of May
<b>4</b>	<b>Months, Seasons, Years, Centuries. Millennia</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>4a</b>	<u>In January</u> (February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, December)	In January the weather is mostly cold and windy
<b>4b</b>	In (the) spring (summer, autumn, winter)	In (the) spring and summer I do outdoor sports
<b>4c</b>	<u>In 2010</u> / In the year of 2010	Lucy became a college student in 2010
<b>4d</b>	<u>In the 21<sup>st</sup></u> century <u>In the twentieth</u> century	In the 20 <sup>th</sup> century the British government did much to raise schoolchildren's achievements
<b>4e</b>	<u>In the third</u> millennium	In the third millennium the media plays and will play a central role in people's daily life

### III. Learn the following expressions and use them in sentences of your own

to be in / on time for ...

to be late for ...

to be short of time

to be pressed for time

in some time / in no time

once/twice...5 times / a day / a week, ...a year, etc.

to take smb some time to do smth

to lose / to gain time

#### **IV. Reproduce the dialogues**

- a) – I'm not sure I can tell the time correctly.  
– Let's see. What time is it now?  
– It's a quarter past one by my watch.  
– Correct. So, what's the problem?  
– Can I say «one-fifteen»?  
– Yes. You can say «one-fifteen», «one-thirty», «one-forty-five» instead of «a quarter past», «half past» or «a quarter to». But we generally say that for the times of transport.
- b) – Hi, Mary! Aren't you afraid to be late for classes?  
– Oh, no. My first lecture on Tuesday begins at 5 minutes to ten. I still have time for a cup of coffee.
- c) – Let's go to the pictures tonight. There's a new French-Italian film on.  
– Oh, I'm so sorry! I'm pressed for time at the moment. I'm working at my project in PR.
- d) – When is your birthday?  
– It's on the fifteenth of July. Why?  
– I'm looking forward to seeing you on this day. Are you going to celebrate?  
– I am. I always arrange a party on my birthday and I'll be glad to see you among my guests.
- e) – It's past seven! We are being late!  
– I'll be ready in no time at all! Just some finishing touches.  
– Well, really, Laura! Why does it always take you so long to get ready for an outing!

#### **V. Make up short dialogues by analogy.**

#### **VI. Give the English equivalents for:**

- a) приходить вовремя, быть в назначенное время, через некоторое время, занимать много / мало времени, отставать / спешить (о часах)
- b) на закате, рано утром, холодной ночью, ночью, в полночь, на рассвете, в дневное время, в девятнадцатом веке, в следующем тысячелетии

#### **VII. Give the names of**

- a) the days of the week  
b) the months  
c) the seasons

## VIII. Say what you do

- at sunrise
- at 7 in the morning
- at the weekend
- in the spring
- in February

## IX. Read the text.

### Text I Daily Routine Part I

The daily routine of the Sullivans is different on weekdays and days off. Besides it depends on the occupation of each member of the family.

Mr. Sullivan is an office worker. So, when the alarm rings at 7 on a weekday morning, he jumps out of bed, rushes to the bathroom, takes a cool shower, shaves and cleans his teeth. It takes him about 20 minutes to get ready for breakfast which he usually makes himself. Then he dresses and leaves for work where he stays till 6 p.m. He returns home close to 7, has dinner and relaxes watching TV, listening to music, leafing through newspapers or magazines. His bedtime tends to be about midnight.

Mrs. Sullivan works part-time and her working hours are not fixed. It allows her to stay in bed for another ten minutes after waking up. At about 8 after she gets up, she does morning exercises, makes the bed and does the toilet. Frequently she goes shopping in the morning, cooks and cleans the flat. In the evening she shares her impressions on the events of the day with her husband and daughter.

Sandra is a college student and seems to be always short of time.

On weekdays she gets up at 6.30 every morning to have time to wash and do her hair and put on a little make up. After a light breakfast, fully dressed, Sandra leaves in a hurry to get to the university in time.

In the daytime, after her lessons are over, she either attends optional classes or practices yoga. In the evening she does homework, chats with her friends over the phone and when she feels sleepy, she takes a warm bath and goes to bed.

Like most people Sandra likes weekends better than weekdays as she can organize her leisure time any way she wants.

### 1. Answer the following questions on the text:

- Is the daily routine of the Sullivans different on weekdays and at weekends?
- What does it depend on?

- What does Mr. Sullivan do as soon as the alarm rings on weekdays?
- How much time does it take him to get ready for breakfast?
- How long does he stay at his office?
- What does he do in the evening?
- Mrs. Sullivan gets up earlier than her husband, doesn't she? / Why? / Why not?
- How does she spend her morning hours?
- Is she in the habit of sharing her impressions of the day with her family?
- Sandra is an early riser, isn't she?
- Why does she get up at 6.30?
- What does she do after classes?
- When does she go to bed?
- What does she like more – weekdays or days off? Why so?

## 2. Ask questions to the underlined words.

## 3. Copy and fill in you timetable on weekdays:

Days	6- 7.30	7.30- 8.15	8.15- 11.25	11.25- 15.00	15.00- 17.00	17.00- 21.00	21.00- 23.00	23.00- 24.00
Monday								
Tuesday								
Wednesday								
Thursday								
Friday								

## 4. Tell your friend how you plan your day to make time for work and entertainment.

### Daily Routine

#### Part II

Tomorrow is Saturday and Sandra will have a day off after a week of very hard work. Unless something goes wrong she will enjoy the weekend with her family and friends.

In the morning she will get up much later than usual, do her yoga exercises and take a contrasting shower. After she cleans her teeth and brushes her hair she will dress and go to the kitchen for a light breakfast.

She will eat it alone if her parents have left trying, as usual, to be on time for the bus to the country.

According to the weather forecast the day will be sunny and warm. Sandra likes to spend her free time outdoors in such weather, so she will take a stroll in the park and join her friends for a game of tennis. In case it rains she will stay home and read for pleasure, surf the Internet or watch a music programme on TV.

Later in the afternoon she will do the shopping and the cooking, to get everything ready for her parents' arrival. If she is not very tired she will also wash the floors, vacuum the carpets, dust the furniture and water the flowers. She is used to helping her mother about the house whenever she has spare time.

In the evening the family will gather at supper and discuss plans for the coming week.

**Answer the following questions on the text:**

- Saturday is Sandra's day off, isn't it?
- When will she get up?
- What will she do after she takes a shower & brushes her teeth?
- In what case will she have breakfast by herself?
- What will Sandra do if the weather is sunny?
- She will play tennis even if it rains, won't she?
- What will she do in the afternoon?
- What will she busy herself with unless she is very tired?
- Will she join the family for supper?
- What will they discuss at supper?

## **Vocabulary Practice**

**1. Put questions to the underline words.**

**2. Say what you will and will not do next Sunday?**

**Use the following phrases:**

to sleep till noon; to make breakfast for the family; to do the room; to do the shopping; to go window shopping; to jog; to arrange a party; to do homework

**3. Imagine a perfect future weekend. Describe the condition on which it may be possible.**

## **Text II**

John Naylor, 24, is a successful businessman. Let's follow him through the previous Monday, a typical weekday.

The alarm clock went off at 7:00 a.m. John jolted out of bed, jumped in the shower, shaved, chose one of the dozen freshly laundered white shirts, poured a cup of coffee and sat down to a piece of toast with jam while looking through the Fleet Street journal. Then, his briefcase in one hand and gym bag in the other, he hopped in the car ready to start the day.



He clocked in at exactly 7.45 a.m. and took a seat in front of the computer. For about 4 hours he was taking and making phone calls, arranging meetings and answering numerous questions. At noon John rushed to the health club where he spent 45 minutes on keep-fit exercises. In an hour he was sitting in the club dining room with a potential client discussing business over pasta and a cup of coffee.

From 2.30 p.m. till 9 p.m. John had several more hours of meetings and phone calls. At 6 p.m. when most of his colleagues were going home, he phoned out for delivery of dinner to keep him going through the next 3 hours.

John got home several minutes to 10 p.m., in time for a rerun of the season's popular drama, which he watched eating his favourite frozen yogurt.

**1. Answer the following questions on the text:**

- At what time did the alarm clock go off?
- What did John do at the sound of the alarm?
- Did it take him long to get ready for the day?
- What did he read over toast & coffee? Why?
- He walked to work, didn't he?
- What was he doing from 8 a.m. till noon?
- Where did he rush at lunch time?
- How much time did he spend on keep-fit exercises?
- Did he return to work after the session?
- What was the rest of his day filled with?
- Did he go to bed as soon as he came home?
- What things do you dislike about his daily routine?

**2. Work in groups of two:**

**Student A:** You are going to interview John. Ask him questions about his daily routine and the previous Monday in particular. Ask him how he feels about his life, his work, about his plans for the future.

**Student B:** You're John. Answer the interviewer's questions. Invent suitable answers if necessary.

## **Speaking Practice**

**Give a speaking description of**

- a) your busiest day
- b) your previous day off
- c) your favourite day
- d) your future weekend

## Writing Practice

**Write an essay on one of the following topics:**

1. The Day Everything Went Wrong.
2. Never Put off till Tomorrow what you can Do the Day after Tomorrow.
3. The Day of a Person is a Picture of this Person.

## Use of English

### I. Give the 4 forms of the verbs:

to wake, to get, to take, to go, to do, to make, to leave, to come, to put, to stay, to read, to write, to spend, to practise, to hurry, to feel, to fall

### II. Use the Present Simple or the Future Simple Tense:

1. What time you (to wake up) as a rule?
2. What will happen if the alarm (not to ring) on time?
3. What will you do as soon as you (to take) a shower on Sunday?
4. How much time it (to take) you to get ready for breakfast?
5. When your mother (to leave) for work on weekdays?
6. Will she get to work in time if the bus (to be) late?
7. Where you (to have) dinner usually?
8. Will you go to the restaurant if you (to have) enough money about you?
9. Who will cook for the family in case your mother (to go) on a business trip?
10. Who (to do) the shopping in your family?
11. Will you go shopping unless there (to be) enough bread at home?
12. Will your father do the shopping unless he (to be) busy?

### III. Complete the sentences using Present Simple or Future Simple:

1. Peter will go to the disco after ...
2. Jane will get a good mark unless ...
3. As soon as I meet her, we ...
4. Take your umbrella in case ...
5. She will not come unless ...
6. In case you don't hurry, we ...
7. He will get his money back provided ...
8. You will get a reward if ...
9. Unless he works hard, he ...
10. You will arrive on time if ...
11. As soon as the bell goes, the students ...
12. Provided you make the necessary corrections, you ...

#### **IV. Use Past Simple or Past Progressive:**

1. Who (to call) you just now?
2. What you (to do) at 7 yesterday?
3. From 7 till 9 I (to play) chess with my neighbor.
4. You (to be) present at your classes on Monday?
5. What you (to do) while your Mother (to make) breakfast?
6. When I (to hear) a voice, I (to turn) and (to see) a friend of mine.
7. She (to prepare) homework the whole evening yesterday.
8. When you (to ring up) me, I (to look for) your telephone number.
9. The performance (to begin) at 7.30.
10. As I (to work) night hours, I (to sleep) till 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
11. It (to be) very dark when George (to wake) in the morning.
12. While he (to put on) a shirt, she (to notice) a bluish spot near the collar.

#### **V. Choose the suitable tense form:**

- Where you (to be) when you (to see) the accident?
- I (to stand) at the corner of the street.
- What exactly (to happen)?
- Well, a boy (to ride) his bicycle towards the traffic lights when suddenly a car (to drive) quickly around the corner. The driver (to lose) control and (to hit) the boy.
- The boy (to cycle) fast?
- No, not at all.
- Who else (to see) the accident?
- I really don't know.

#### **VI. Fill in prepositions where necessary:**

1. Do you get to the University \_\_\_ foot or \_\_\_ bus?
2. Please, ring me up \_\_\_ Tuesday.
3. I haven't seen you \_\_\_ ages.
4. They are not allowed to play outdoors \_\_\_ rainy days.
5. He's always punctual. He's never late \_\_\_ work.
6. She sees her parents only \_\_\_ the weekend.
7. \_\_\_ the interval Jack has a snack in the bar round the corner.
8. The train started \_\_\_ time.
9. I'll be ready to give an answer \_\_\_ 2 hours.
10. I'm pressed \_\_\_ time at the moment.
11. They arrived at the hotel late \_\_\_ night.
12. \_\_\_ a rainy August morning 2 strangers knocked at her door.

#### **VII. Insert prepositions or adverbs:**

It was \_\_\_ the winter when this happened, and a week \_\_\_ fog, so it was still very dark when George woke \_\_\_ the morning. He looked \_\_\_ his watch. It was a

quarter \_\_ 8. He sprang \_\_ \_\_ bed, washed and dressed himself, shaved himself \_\_ cold water and then had another look \_\_ his watch. It pointed \_\_ 20 minutes \_\_ 9.

George seized his coat, hat and umbrella and made \_\_ the door. He ran hard \_\_ a quarter \_\_ a mile and \_\_ the end of that distance he began to wonder why there were so few people \_\_. Then the clock began to strike and George realized it was only 3 \_\_ the morning.

### **VIII. Insert articles where necessary:**

1. I made up my mind to see her \_\_ following morning.
2. You will get the answer in \_\_ couple of weeks.
3. In \_\_ daytime the temperature here is about 30<sup>0</sup> C, but at night it falls dramatically.
4. I've heard the news on \_\_ radio.
5. He was \_\_ early September morning.
6. Don't do it in \_\_ hurry! You'll spoil everything!
7. He hadn't said a word since \_\_ dinner time.
8. As \_\_ night was sharp & frosty we trembled from \_\_ head to \_\_ foot.
9. \_\_ sun indicated \_\_ late morning.
10. It was \_\_ foggy evening in November.
11. Have you decided what to do at \_\_ weekend?
12. At \_\_ Christmas people get \_\_ presents from their relatives and friends.

### **IX. Insert articles where necessary:**

My sister, \_\_ early riser, is awake by 7 a.m. While I'm wandering round \_\_ kitchen, my sister manages to have \_\_ quick shower, make \_\_ bed, put on \_\_ make up, eat \_\_ full breakfast and set off to \_\_ University. It takes me \_\_ hour and \_\_ half to get ready. I have \_\_ hasty bite and rush out to catch \_\_ bus. After classes I make myself go to \_\_ library where I spend about 6 hours \_\_ week reading for \_\_ seminars.

### **X. Translate from Russian into English:**

1. Мои часы показывают точное время, так как я завожу их в 11 вечера раз в неделю.
2. Если ее никто не разбудит, она проспит до полудня.
3. - Заходите к нам завтра вечером.  
- Приду, если не очень устану.  
- Мы будем Вас ждать.  
- Я приду как только закончу работу.
4. Обычно моя подруга ходит на работу пешком, и у нее уходит на это полчаса. Но вчера будильник прозвенел на четверть часа позднее. Обычно подруга приходит на работу вовремя, но вчера она опоздала на 20 минут.
5. В вечер моего отъезда друзья устроили прощальную вечеринку.

## UNIT 5

### College Life

In economically developed countries people place a high value on higher education. They believe that it helps them to obtain a good job with a higher salary and healthy social environment. It is also necessary to prepare the individual for informed, intelligent political participation including voting.

**1. Read the text and memorize the vocabulary. Pay attention to the use of tenses.**

#### Text I

Kim Sanders is a fresher at William and Mary, the second oldest university in the United States. It has always been her dream to study here and enjoy opportunities a successful graduate of the college is offered.

Though the tuition fee is very high, the number of applicants is rapidly growing from year to year and the competition is tough.

At the end of senior high (school) Kim's academic performance was excellent and she had the highest results in the finals. Still she was nervous before the interview at the university and started preparing for it long in advance. As a result she did very well in it and was admitted to the college among the first twenty.

Kim has chosen to specialize in the life sciences and is majoring in biology. The curriculum includes such mandatory subjects as math, research, chemistry and the world history. For fifteen weeks now she has been doing the course in natural sciences, attending lectures and classes in science laboratories. In about ten days, after she takes her exam, she will complete the course and earn 48 credits (out of 120) necessary to receive the bachelor's degree.

Kim has also taken up a number of "electives". Her favourite is a course in American drama.

When a schoolgirl, she was a member of the school theatre club and participated in several performances. Now she wants to learn more about the history and modern tendencies of American theatre.

Going to classes, working in the library, preparing for tests takes up most of Kim's time. She is a diligent and hard-working student with an ambition to succeed in the future profession. But she can't do without socializing with friends, doing sports, reading for pleasure. In the beginning of the course she failed to arrange her time properly, but by now she has managed to organize her day so as to combine work and leisure activities.

**I. Answer the following questions on the text:**

1. Does Kim Sanders study in the first or the second year?
2. Has she always dreamt to study at William and Mary? Why?

3. The tuition fee is low at the college, isn't it?
4. Is the number of applicants growing or decreasing?
5. Was Kim's academic performance at school satisfactory?
6. How did she pass the finals?
7. Why did she start preparing for the interview long in advance?
8. What field has Kim chosen to specialize in?
9. What is her "major"?
10. What mandatory subjects does the curriculum include?
11. How long has she been doing the course in natural science?
12. Has she been attending lectures?
13. When will she complete the course?
14. How many credits will she earn?
15. What is Kim's favourite "elective"? Why?
16. What takes up most of her time?
17. What can't she do without?
18. Has she managed to organize her day properly?

## **Vocabulary Practice**

### **I. Give the English equivalents for the following. Use new vocabulary in sentences of your own.**

возможности, выпускник, первокурсник, абитуриент, конкурс, успеваемость, годовой экзамен, готовность к ..., специализироваться, обязательный предмет, дисциплина по выбору, закончить курс по ..., принимать участие в ..., успешно справиться с ..., прилежный, обходиться без ..., тратить время впустую

### **II. Reproduce the following dialogues. Make up your own dialogues by analogy.**

1. - Hi, Lucy! I know you are good at grammar. Won't you help me with it?  
 - Why, what is your problem?  
 - You see, I make many mistakes in oral speech, especially in tenses. I'm afraid I won't pass my exam.  
 - All right, I'll certainly help you if you promise to work hard.  
 - I do. I'm sure if you help me, I'll manage to pass my exam well.
2. - Hi, Bob, it's Nick speaking. Please, tell me our homework for tomorrow.  
 You see, I missed the class yesterday as I didn't feel well.  
 - Well, the teacher told us to prepare the reading of text 2, translate the first passage from English into Russian and do exercises 2 and 3 on page 36.  
 - Thanks. Remind me to your parents. Good-bye.  
 - Good-bye. Are you coming tomorrow?  
 - Sure.

3. - You can speak English a little now, can't you?
  - Oh, yes.
  - And last year?
  - This time last year I could say only a few words and I couldn't understand fluent English speech at all
  - And why so?
  - We didn't have many hours of English at school and we couldn't get a good command of the language.
4. - Hey, Bob, where are you hurrying?
  - Sorry, I mustn't be late for my classes and there're only 10 minutes left before the bell.
  - But you needn't walk there. There's a bus for you.
5. - May I stay away from the seminar tomorrow?
  - Could you explain why?
  - You see, my mother is coming on a visit here and I must meet her at the station at 11 in the morning
  - All right, but you must go to the Dean's office and write an explanatory note. Besides, you must get ready for the next seminar.
  - It goes without saying. Thank you very much
6. - Oh, Lena, can you lend me the book "Pride and Prejudice" for a week?
  - I'm afraid, I can't. I'm still reading it. Can't you take it in the college library?
  - You see, it's closed now. And tomorrow I'm leaving for the vacation. But you needn't worry. I can borrow it from Jane, I think.
  - But has she got it in the original?
  - I know she has.

### III. Do the following exercises:

#### 1. Name two or three activities that cause you feel emotions listed below.

Pattern: *I find making reports boring.*

*I find writing long tests annoying.*

boring	attending classes
embarrassing	taking notes
annoying	writing essays
exciting	doing homework
amusing	correcting mistakes
	doing exercises
	transcribing and intoning
	missing / cutting classes
	coming late for an exam
	cheating in tests
	listening to recordings
	reproducing texts

## 2. Say what you feel when:

you get a bad mark, you fall behind the group, you can give a good answer to a question, your essay is well received, you look up every word in the dictionary while reading a text, you are not prepared for a class, you get a scholarship  
*Pattern: I feel confused / pleased / satisfied / bored when I work in the lab.*

## 3. Give an expanded answer to the questions:

- Why is it necessary to be present at all classes?
- What happens if you miss classes without a reasonable excuse?
- What do you do in your English classes and how is it different from your school lessons?
- What must you do to speak fluent English?
- When can you say you are satisfied with your results?

## I. Read the text. Pay special attention to the use of tenses.

### Text II

The day of the examination came. When the bell rang, students who had been standing in groups and making guesses about the coming test, filled the classroom and were seated one at a bench.

The examiner handed out examination papers and reminded us that we couldn't use dictionaries and other reference literature and that cribs were out of the question.

When I looked through the test-paper, I had an impression that half the questions were about things we hadn't done in class, and some words appeared quite unfamiliar. I looked up and around and saw that the others did not share my feeling. They were writing vigorously, smiling to themselves, pleased with what they were doing.

I tried hard to concentrate and somehow got through the tasks. At last the professor called for our papers. I was one of the first to hand in my work and leave. I was anxious to be left alone as it was clear I hadn't got on well.

The results of the test were announced on Monday. When I heard them, my heart sank. They were even more disastrous than I had expected. Though I tried to look indifferent I felt embarrassed and shocked. I was the only one who would have to sit for the test again.

But what made me most uncomfortable was the thought about Mother.

I had never been a model student, but I could always cope with current assignments. Then, after I got acquainted with a new crowd, things had started to get worse. Essays and projects got later and later, my books were forgotten gathering dust on the desk. Mother had tried to reason with me. We had had frequent arguments and I saw she was disappointed and concerned.

And then this ... The experience was bitter, and for the first time I understood the truth of the saying that there's always a price to pay for everything we do.



### **Answer the questions on the text:**

1. What had the students been doing before the bell rang?
2. How were they seated?
3. What did the examiner remind the students about?
4. What did the main character feel when she looked through the test-paper?
5. Did the others share her feelings?
6. Did the girl get through the test?
7. Why did she leave the classroom as soon as the time was up?
8. What did she experience when she heard the results?
9. What was the reaction of her group-mates?
10. Had the girl been an excellent student?
11. Why had her mother tried to reason with her?
12. What had happened after she had got acquainted with a new crowd?
13. What did she understand after her failure?

## **Vocabulary Practice**

**I. Ask questions to the underlined words and word combinations. Use them in sentences of your own.**

**II. Give the English equivalents for the following words:**

раздавать работы, сдавать работы, сосредоточиться, просмотреть, угадывать, образцовый, текущие задания, сильно что-то хотеть, быть озабоченным, сдавать экзамен

**III. Reproduce the dialogues. Pay attention to the topical vocabulary.**

1. - Hallo, Bob! I hear you were ill? How are you?  
- Thanks. It was most unfortunate to fall ill before the examinations. But I'm quite well now and preparing to take the first exam.  
- In what subject?  
- In English. I've worked regularly but I can't help feeling excited, you know.  
- You needn't worry. You've always been good at English.
2. - Are you on a grant, Mary?  
- No, I'm not. I didn't do well in the session and got satisfactory marks in 2 subjects.  
- How so? We all know you as an exemplary student.  
- Don't exaggerate. I'd never got less than «4» before my last exams. But I had cut too many seminars and practical classes and my results in the exams were poor.  
- Wish you luck next time!
3. - Why doesn't Alan work harder?  
- He is lazy, that's why.

- But the exams are not far off! He wouldn't like to fail in English, would he?
  - Certainly not. But he relies on his memory too much. But this time it won't carry him out.
4. - What's the matter with you, Paul? You look so worried!
- I've already failed two exams and if I don't pass the third one, I'll be expelled from the University.
  - When is your next exam?
  - In three days, on Friday.
  - Well, you still have time to get ready for it. Is there anything I could help you with?
  - I don't think there is, but thanks for your offer.
5. - I'm very proud of you, Alex!
- Really, Mother?
  - Yes, but, frankly, I didn't believe you'd be able to manage it.
  - I know you didn't. I worked very hard though I didn't care whether I was a bachelor or not.
  - Your teacher assures me you could try for a Master's degree. Wouldn't you like to?
  - No, Mother, I don't want even to try. You know my ambition is to become an artist.

#### **IV. Make up dialogues by analogy.**

#### **V. Change the following sentences into disjunctive questions and give expanded answers:**

1. I sat for my examination in PR in January.
2. She did well in English.
3. I passed my exam in History with merit / distinction.
4. He got through in the test in Russian.
5. My group-mates got excellent and good marks in all the exams.
6. We wrote to the dictation of our teacher.
7. They translated the sentence word for word.
8. He had the subject at his fingers' ends.
9. By the time of the exam he had mastered the materiel.
10. Before he graduated from the University, he had done a lot of research work.

#### **VI. Answer the questions about yourself:**

1. When did you take your exam in Public Relations?
2. What mark did you get for it?
3. How long had you been reading before the exam?
4. What had you done to prepare for it well?
5. Were you satisfied with the results?
6. What must you do to improve them?

## Leisure Time Activities

In their free time students do a lot of different things. Some go in for sports, some – collect stamps or toys, still others lead a hectic social life going clubs, seeing friends, enjoying a visit to a café or a restaurant.

**I. Speak about your ways of spending spare time using the table below. Enumerate the activities in order of preference.**

Verb combinations	Names of activities
to go in for	sports, swimming, skiing, skating, etc.
to do	some sport, the fishing, the cooking, etc.
to play	hockey, tennis, golf, football, chess, cards, etc.
	the guitar, the piano, the violin, etc.
to be fond of	dancing, walking, reading, playing computer games
to be interested in	taking photographs / photography, listening to music / music, doing crosswords / crosswords
to be keen on	visiting museums, painting, sailing, boating, windsurfing
to be in the habit of	window-shopping, jogging, going to the gym, etc.

**II. Tell your partner what you like and don't like doing, using the vocabulary listed above. Think of two things you are interested in which are not on the list.**

## Use of English

### I. 1. Fill in prepositions:

- Hello, Ann! How are you getting \_\_\_ \_\_\_ your exams?
  - Hello, Mary! As \_\_\_ my exams I haven't finished taking them yet.
  - You're doing quite well \_\_\_ all of them, aren't you?
  - Not quite. I've passed English \_\_\_ an excellent mark and I've failed \_\_\_ my exam \_\_\_ History.
  - Why, you haven't been studying it \_\_\_ fits and starts, have you?
  - Of course not. I've been working hard \_\_\_ all the subjects. It was just bad luck. Let's talk \_\_\_ it \_\_\_ a cup \_\_\_ coffee. Why not drop \_\_\_ \_\_\_ my place on Sunday. Can you?
  - \_\_\_ pleasure. I've not been anywhere but the library \_\_\_ this month.
2. a. She has always been poor \_\_\_ German.  
b. I must translate this extract word \_\_\_ word.  
c. She reads books \_\_\_ adaptation only.  
d. Nick was \_\_\_ his second year when it all happened.

- e. She usually stays \_\_\_ classes on Monday morning.
- f. I don't say I'm proud \_\_\_ cheating \_\_\_ the exam, but I'd like to explain \_\_\_ you why I did it.
- g. If you're interested \_\_\_ research work, you may \_\_\_ join us. We work under Prof. Smith and hope to do well \_\_\_ physics \_\_\_ the end of the course.
- h. Grace's parents were not enthusiastic \_\_\_ her trip abroad, because she would miss a semestre \_\_\_ college and fall \_\_\_ other students. It would be a problem to catch \_\_\_ them \_\_\_ a period \_\_\_ 5 days.

## II. Insert articles where necessary:

1. Jim was happy and excited as he had won \_\_\_ scholarship. It will help him over \_\_\_ first years at \_\_\_ University.
2. We enjoyed \_\_\_ lecture. It was \_\_\_ success.
3. There was \_\_\_ meeting yesterday. \_\_\_ Dean opened \_\_\_ meeting and made \_\_\_ speech about \_\_\_ current work of \_\_\_ department.
4. One advantage of \_\_\_ essay test is that it reduces \_\_\_ element of \_\_\_ luck. \_\_\_ student can't get \_\_\_ high score just by making \_\_\_ lucky guess.
5. Then he noticed \_\_\_ prof. Harrison, \_\_\_ head of \_\_\_ Economics college.
6. Marion, like \_\_\_ most of girls in \_\_\_ group, came from \_\_\_ low-middle-class family.
7. Our librarian gives us \_\_\_ advice about \_\_\_ literature and helps us to choose \_\_\_ books we need.
8. Missing \_\_\_ classes means missing \_\_\_ important information.
9. In \_\_\_ following years \_\_\_ students do not return to \_\_\_ same teacher for \_\_\_ same subject.
10. Students receive \_\_\_ grades at \_\_\_ midterm and at \_\_\_ end of \_\_\_ term.

## III. Use Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous:

1. As a rule he (to get) bad marks for his dictations, but this time he (to write) it quite well.
2. Last term she regularly (to work) with her friend in the reading room, but she (not to see) him there recently.
3. – Where is your monitor?  
– She (to go) to the Dean's office.
4. The girl on my right (to lose) her report. She will have to make it again.
5. He (to translate) the passage from Russian into English for half an hour as he (to think) over every word.
6. She (to study) hard since the beginning of the school year and (to make) good progress in all the subjects.
7. – You (to read) much in English at school?  
– I'm afraid not. But I (to read) steadily since I (to enter) the University.
8. Roy had to return home as he (to forget) to take his copybook.

9. By 3 o'clock yesterday we (to do) the test for an hour and a half.
10. We (to write) a dictation when the Dean (to enter) the room.
11. By the end of the second semestre we (to learn) the rules on the use of Indirect Speech.
12. Last Monday I (to meet) a friend of mine whom I (not to see) since we (to graduate) the University.

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. Jim was late for his class because ...
2. Whenever Peter is free ...
3. You'll fall behind the group if ...
4. All day yesterday my cousin Mike ...
5. Since 7 in the morning today ...
6. This time last week Jane ...
7. As soon as she comes home, Nina ...
8. When I'm through with this work ...
9. What were you doing while ...
10. By 4 p.m. yesterday ...
11. Before the bus came ...

**IV. Add question tags to the following:**

1. They can't read books in the originals yet, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. We must learn this dialogue by heart, \_\_\_\_\_
3. The students may invite their friends to the party, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. You can stay a little longer, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. You mustn't talk at the lesson, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. They needn't come to the consultation tomorrow, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. He couldn't speak fluent English last year, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. It can't be true, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. You may not cut seminars, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. You needn't worry, \_\_\_\_\_?

**Use the appropriate modal verb:**

1. As soon as he is through with his work, he \_\_\_\_ leave.
2. \_\_\_\_ we copy the text? – No, you \_\_\_\_.
3. You \_\_\_\_ worry so much about your marks.  
You \_\_\_\_ think about the way to improve your English.
4. You \_\_\_\_ take my pen. I've got an extra one.
5. You \_\_\_\_ apologize. Your reaction was quite natural.
6. Hurry up! We \_\_\_\_ be late.
7. A student \_\_\_\_ know exactly what he / she \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_ do.
8. \_\_\_\_ we have a look at the test-paper?
9. My friend \_\_\_\_ stay after classes, but I \_\_\_\_.
10. Last time he \_\_\_\_ answer well, but today he \_\_\_\_.

11. I'm sorry I'm late. \_\_\_\_ I take my seat?  
12. \_\_\_\_ you tell me the way to the lab, please?

### **V. Translate from Russian into English:**

1. Она поступила в университет прошлым летом и закончит его через 3 года.
2. Они вторую неделю сдают экзамены.
3. В пятницу Аня сдала последний экзамен и получила «отлично». Это никого не удивило, так как Аня готовилась к нему в течение месяца.
4. Лена получила специальную стипендию Британского совета (*British Council*). Как только закончится учебный год, она поедет в Оксфорд для написания дипломной работы.
5. Она всегда увлекалась английской литературой и прочитала почти все книги в нашей библиотеке. Некоторые – в переводе, но большинство – в оригинале.
6. – Куда ты планируешь поехать на каникулах?  
– Если я сдам все экзамены успешно, то в Испанию. Но я боюсь провалиться на английском. Тогда все лето я буду готовиться к пересдаче, в городе.
7. Лучше не пропускать занятия, а то можно быстро отстать от группы. Хорошо известно (*It's common knowledge*), что нагонять всегда сложнее.
8. – Почему ты так нервничала во время теста?  
– Я пропустила целую неделю, так как подхватила простуду, и не была уверена, что владею всей необходимой информацией.
9. – Как долго вы читаете эту книгу?  
– Уже около 5 недель. Мы начали работать над ней в конце I семестра, после того, как прочитали рассказы Дж. Лондона.
10. На завтра мы должны приготовить чтение текста “At the University”, но я никак не могу найти свой учебник.
11. – Вы не могли бы еще раз объяснить это правило?  
– Да, конечно. Но Вы должны быть более внимательным на уроке.
12. Прежде чем я смогла сказать, что я овладела английским, я потратила много времени и сил на освоение грамматики, словаря и фонетики.

## **Speaking Practice**

### **I. The passages below are the beginnings of different stories. Finish the stories using the topical vocabulary:**

1. The term is coming to a close. I look upon it with sadness. I have missed many classes and haven't done much in the subjects...
2. Finally the vacation ended and college began. Carol set out for her first class ...

3. I'm looking forward to the next term, but I'm nervous about my new classes. Each term classes will get a little harder and more challenging. I love to learn, but I still have a little fear of failing ...

**II. Work in pairs. Agree or disagree with the following:**

1. Teachers prefer dull students to bright ones, as they are easier to manage.
2. You know what students are like nowadays. They are getting less and less intelligent every day!
3. I don't think it is important to learn to work with dictionaries and grammar books.

**III. Comment on the proverb:**

1. A man is never too old to learn.
2. Live and learn.
3. Better untaught than ill taught.

## **Writing Practice**

**Write an essay on one of the following topics:**

1. Why PR is so popular with our students.
2. Some advice for College students.
3. All work and no play  
Makes Jack a dull boy.

## UNIT 6

### WEATHER. SEASONS

*Britain has a moderate climate in terms of temperature. But the weather remains a constant talking point because of its seasonal oddities. It is said that when two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather. The national hobby of predicting rain, sunshine, hail, thunder, snow or sleet is rooted in the fact that the weather in Britain is extremely changeable.*

### THE CLIMATE OF ENGLAND

The Gulf Stream, a warm current flowing from the Gulf of Mexico round the North of Europe, affects the climate of the West coast of Europe, the British Isles and Iceland.

In these western countries, summers are not so warm and winters are not so cold as in the rest of Europe.

Spring is the season when nature returns to life. Vegetation grows rapidly, for there are periods of sunshine broken by occasional showers. Clouds are continually floating across the sky, and after the rain we see a magnificent rainbow.

It seldom gets unbearably hot in summer, as there is generally a cooling breeze from the South-West, but nevertheless the temperature may rise to 32 degrees in the shade. The weather becomes sultry, the heat grows oppressive, and the air gets stifling. The sky is suddenly overcast with low, black clouds and distant peals of thunder indicate the approach of a thunderstorm. Later, dazzling flashes of lightning are followed almost immediately by a clap of thunder directly overhead, and it pours with rain. Anyone caught in the rain takes shelter, otherwise he may get wet to the skin.

After the thunderstorm the air is remarkably fresh. The thunder has cleared the air. We are in for a spell of good weather again.

In autumn the leaves turn yellow and reddish, and fall to the ground. Then most birds migrate to warm countries. Autumn is the season of mist, of windy days, of biting winds, of beautiful sunsets, and miserable chilly days when it drizzles.

A spell of sunny weather in October is called an Indian summer.

The climate of the South of England is milder than the climate of Scotland. In the North, the winters are harder. When there are eight degrees of frost in England, they say that it is freezing hard, and everyone complains of the cold. This is because their damp climate makes them feel the cold more.

On a frosty morning the country is covered with hoar-frost. Icicles hang from the roofs of houses. The rivers and lakes are frozen over. The snow falls, but sometimes it does not last long. The thaw sets in, the snow turns to slush,



and walking is extremely unpleasant owing to the puddles of water in the streets, and to the constant fear of being splashed with mud by a passing car.

The English often grumble about the weather but you should not pay too much attention to an Englishman's complaints about his own climate. The devil is not so black as he is painted.

**1. Answer the following questions on the text:**

1. How does the Gulf Stream affect the climate of the British Isles?
2. When does nature return to life?
3. When can one see a rainbow?
4. Why does it seldom get unbearably hot in summer?
5. What meteorological conditions normally precede a thunderstorm?
6. What does one do not to get wet to the skin?
7. What kind of weather is typical of autumn?
8. What period is called an Indian summer?
9. Why do people complain of the cold when there are only 8 degrees of frost?
10. What does the country look like on a frosty morning?
11. What makes walking extremely unpleasant when the thaw sets in?
12. Why shouldn't one pay too much attention to an Englishman's complaints about his climate?

## Vocabulary Practice

**2. Find English equivalents for:**

теплое течение, растительность, временами дожди, плыть по небу, невыносимо жарко, температура может подниматься до 32 градусов в тени, знойный, душный, небо затягивается облаками, раскат грома, вспышка молнии, льет дождь, попасть под дождь, вымокнуть до нитки, ожидается период хорошей погоды, (легкий) туман, пронизывающий ветер, моросить, бабье лето, мягкий (о климате), иней, сосулька, оттепель

**3.**



1)



2)



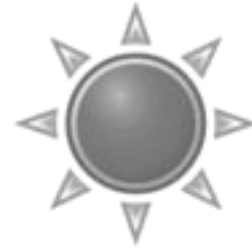
3)



4)



5)



6)

**Which of the following adjectives may be associated with these weather symbols? Can you think of other adjectives?**

Sunny, fine, rainy, frosty, warm, rainy, sultry, cool, cloudy, wet, dry, cold, stormy, chilly, icy, showery, hot, snowy, damp

**4. What words would you use to describe the weather today / yesterday / last week / in February / in November / in July?**

**5. Match the definitions with the words in the box**

- A brief period of rain or snow.
- A weather condition in which very small drops of water gather together to form a thick cloud close to the land or sea, making it difficult to see.
- An air temperature below the freezing point of water.
- Rain in very small light drops.
- A period of warmer weather when snow and ice begin to melt.
- Snow that is lying on the ground and has started to melt.
- A violent wind which has a circular movement.
- A flash of bright light in the sky which is produced by electricity moving between clouds.
- The sudden loud noise which comes from the sky especially during a storm.
- A many-coloured arch seen in the sky when rain is falling and the sun is shining.
- The general weather conditions usually found in a particular place.
- A long period when there is no rain.
- A short period of a particular type of weather.
- The season of the year when fruits and crops become ripe and are gathered, and leaves fall.
- A long pointed stick of ice that is formed when drops of water freeze.

drought, climate, fog, (the) thaw, slush, lightning, frost, spell, autumn, thunder, icicle, hurricane, shower, rainbow, drizzle

**6. Describe your favourite season / month.**

**7. Describe a holiday that did not go well because of the weather.**

**8. Now read the weather forecast below and fill in the blanks with the correct word: *snow, showers, temperature, fog, sleet, sunny, ice, sunshine*.**

Good evening, my name is Ian Fish. The good news today is that the weather will be better than yesterday, with less rain and more (1)\_\_\_\_. The (2)\_\_\_\_ will be a few degrees higher, but will drop again from the early evening onwards, getting as low as 2 degrees Celsius. The weather tomorrow will continue to be unsettled, with (3)\_\_\_\_ throughout the day. There should be a few (4)\_\_\_\_ periods, but later in the afternoon the showers will be replaced with heavier, more prolonged rain, which will die out later in the evening. Drivers on Sunday will be hampered by thick (5)\_\_\_\_ and very poor visibility. As the temperature drops, there may also be patches of black (6)\_\_\_\_ on the roads, and the AA (Automobile Association) advises against travelling unless it is absolutely necessary. Later, rain will turn to (7)\_\_\_\_ and possibly (8)\_\_\_\_ on higher ground. Have a good weekend, whatever the weather, wherever you are!

**9. Prepare a weather forecast for tomorrow / next week.**

**10. *The English about the English weather:***

It's true! British people often start a conversation with strangers and friends by talking about the weather. As weather is a neutral topic of conversation, it's usually safe to use it to strike up a conversation – at the bus stop, in a shop, or with a neighbour over the garden fence.

*Some examples of conversation starters in English*

“Lovely day, isn't it!”

“Bit nippy today.”

“What strange weather we're having!”

“It doesn't look like it's going to stop raining today.”

*Attitude to weather*

Although British people like to complain about bad weather, they generally put a brave face on it. If someone complains about too much rain, you might hear:

“Never mind – it's good for the garden.”

If someone complains that it's too hot, you could hear:

“At least my tomatoes will be happy.”

If the conversation has been about general bad weather, perhaps someone will say:

“Well, I've heard it's worse in the west. They've had terrible flooding.”

*Predicting the weather*

We can make predictions about the weather, using a range of forms – not just the “will” or “going to” form:

“I think it'll clear up later.”

“It's going to rain by the looks of it.”

“We're in for frost tonight.”

“They’re expecting snow in the north.”

“I hear that showers are coming our way.”

*Human attributes*

We also attribute human features to the weather, almost as if the weather can decide what to do:

“The sun's trying to come out.”

“It’s been trying to rain all morning.”

“It's finally decided to rain.”

*Understanding the forecast*

Many British people are keen gardeners, and they keep a close eye on the weather forecast. Here are some of the weather features which can worry gardeners:

a hard frost

blizzard / galeforce conditions

hailstones

prolonged rain

blustery wind

a drought

Here are some English words for more temperate conditions which gardeners like:

mild weather

sunny spells

light drizzle

**11. Now strike up a conversation with ‘a stranger’ sitting next to you. Make use of the conversation starters above.**

**12. Read the following dialogue and answer the questions that follow.**

*George:* Isn’t it marvellous to take a walk in Hyde Park on such a beautiful day, Leon?

*Leon:* It is. These parks are really the lungs of London. By the way, I’m a bit tired. There’s a nice bench.

*George:* You mean: the girl on that bench is nice. She’s rather good-looking!

*Leon:* Not rather good-looking, but very beautiful. How do you start a conversation with a girl?

*George:* It’s better to start with the weather. That’s always a safe subject.

*Leon:* Let’s try.

*George:* I’ll keep my fingers crossed.

*Leon:* Lovely day today, isn’t it?

*Girl:* It is.

*Leon:* It seems a glorious day.

*Girl:* I think we are in for a fine spell.

*George:* I hope it will last. There’s hardly a cloud in the sky.

*Girl:* We’ll have a heat wave, I fear.

*Leon:* The thermometer is rising, but the barometer is falling. It must be 25 degrees in the shade.

*George:* It is very close and sultry today. Not a leaf is stirring.

*Leon:* There's hardly a breath of air.

*Girl:* By the way, I've just read the weather forecast in my newspaper here.

*George:* What does it say?

*Girl (reading):* Pressure will remain high to the south-west of the British Isles. There will be occasional rain or drizzle, but bright weather with a few scattered showers will spread to England and Wales.

*Leon:* I fear a thunderstorm is coming.

*George:* The sky is overcast and the sun is going in.

*Girl:* It looks like rain.

*Leon:* What a gust of wind!

*George:* Thunder and lightning!

*Girl:* It's beginning to rain.

*Leon:* And we have left our umbrellas!

*George:* It never rains but it pours!

*Girl:* Fortunately enough, I've got my folding umbrella with me. Let me put it up.

*Leon:* What a tremendous clap of thunder !

*George:* And what a flash of lightning!

*Leon:* But the English have a saying about the weather: "If you don't like it now, just wait a bit."

*George:* Look! It's clearing up. Look at this wonderful rainbow!

*Leon:* Bright sunshine again. Now I know why English weather is something worth talking about.

### ***Questions:***

1. Where were Leon and George taking a walk? 2. What was the weather like? 3. Was Leon really tired when he suggested having a rest? Why did he want to have a rest? 4. Who was sitting on the bench? 5. Was the girl plain, pretty or beautiful? 6. Why did George advise Leon to talk on the weather? 7. Why did George say, "I'll keep my fingers crossed"? 8. Was their talk with the girl very amusing? 9. Did they all take the weather talk as a joke? What's your opinion?

### **13. Dramatize the dialogue.**

## **Use of English**

### ***EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES***

It's a dark night.

It's *such* a dark night! *What* a dark night!

The night is dark.

The night is *so* dark! *How* dark the night is!

### 1. Put in *such* or *so*:

1. The weather was \_\_\_\_ cold that all the football matches were cancelled. 2. It was \_\_\_\_ hot weather that nobody could do any work. 3. They've got \_\_\_\_ a nice house that I always love staying there. 4. And their garden is \_\_\_\_ beautiful! 5. This language is \_\_\_\_ difficult that foreigners can't learn it.

### 2. Make the following sentences exclamatory:

*Model: You've got a pretty tan. → You've got such a pretty tan! What a pretty tan you've got!*

1. You have fair skin. 2. She dances beautifully. 3. She wears funny clothes. 4. There is a lot to see here. 5. It is a lovely day. 6. They had to get up early. 7. It was warm and sunny. 8. Michael is a strange man. 9. It's been hard work. 10. I was a fool.

### 3. Translate into English:

1. Как ярко светит солнце! 2. Как приятно быть на свежем воздухе в такую погоду! 3. Какой чудесный вечер! 4. Осенняя погода бывает иногда такой отвратительной! 5. Как тепло и тихо! 6. Какая сырая погода! 7. Весна – такое прекрасное время года!

## REPORTED SPEECH

### 4. Change the following sentences into reported speech. Use suitable reporting verbs.

1. Mrs Parker says to me, 'I don't like such weather.' 2. David says, 'I have never travelled to India.' 3. The teacher says to her students, 'You may go home.' 4. Mr Howard says, 'We are going to spend the holiday in Brighton.' 5. Peter says, 'The weather changed for the worse last week.' 6. Jane says, 'I can't swim.' 7. Jake says to his friends, 'If the water is warm, I'll go for a swim.' 8. Mike says to her, 'I haven't eaten anything since yesterday.' 9. He says to Jack, 'I bumped into your brother in London yesterday.' 10. Richard says, 'I'm afraid it's time for us to leave.'

### 5. Make the following questions indirect. Use the following to begin your sentences: *Tell me... I'd like to know... Will you tell me...? Do you know...? Would you mind telling me...? Do you happen to know...?*

*Model: Are you busy now? → I'd like to know if you are busy now.*

**A.** 1. Is it raining now? 2. Has it stopped raining yet? 3. Did you travel anywhere last month? 4. Did Jane buy an umbrella yesterday? 5. Did they listen to the weather forecast in the morning? 6. Are you going to stay at home? 7. Must I answer this question right now? 8. Will you do the shopping tomorrow? 9. Can you swim? 10. Are you sure that the weather will keep fine?

**B.** 1. Where is the travel agency? 2. How long has it been snowing? 3. How did you spend last weekend? 4. Why did you cut the lecture yesterday? 5. What shall we do on holiday? 6. When are you going to see your parents? 7. Who will help you pack the suitcase? 8. Who is your favourite English writer? 9. Which is your favourite programme? 10. Where would you travel if you had very much money?

**6. Make the following commands and requests indirect. Use the reporting verbs in brackets.**

1. The teacher says to the students, 'Do the exercises at home.' (tell) 2. She says to me, 'Listen to the text several times if you want to understand it.' (advise) 3. Grandma says to Lucy, 'Don't go shopping if you are busy.' (allow) 4. 'Could you make a cup of tea?' Robert says to Julia. (ask) 5. 'Let's go to the café to have a bite,' says Peter to Alex. (invite) 6. He says to his little sister, 'Don't switch on the TV set.' (forbid) 7. 'Stay right there, John,' she says. (order)

**7. Change the following sentences into reported speech.**

1. Father said to Jane, 'Show me your exercise-book.' 2 'What are you doing here, boys?' said Kate. 3. 'Don't make noise,' said Tom's mother to Tom. 4. Helen said to Pete, 'Did you play chess with your father yesterday?' 5. Kate said to her grandmother, 'Help me to cook the soup, please.' 6. Mike said to the teacher, 'My sister knows two foreign languages.' 7. 'What have you done for today, children?' said the teacher. 8. Tom said to his sister, 'I saw your friend two days ago.' 9. The teacher said to the pupils, 'Don't open your books.' 10. Mother said to me, 'You will go to the cinema tomorrow.' 11. 'I've got his phone number,' the girl said. 12. John said to the man, 'Will you show me the way to the restaurant, please?' 13. 'I cannot sleep well because it's too hot,' said Jack. 14. Susan said, 'The weather may change any minute.' 15. 'You must dress the child in warm clothes. It is snowing outside,' said Mary. 16. The teacher said to her pupils, 'You must read text 2 on page 64.' 17. 'But you needn't learn the text by heart,' said the teacher. 18. 'You can borrow the book from the library,' John said to Ann. 19. 'You should leave,' she said. 20. 'I'll have to talk to her tomorrow,' said Arthur.

**8. Report the dialogue on page 60 Make sure you use various reporting verbs and phrases.**

**9. Complete the sentences with prepositions where necessary.**

1. The sky is covered \_\_\_\_ clouds. 2. Cats like to lie \_\_\_\_ the sun. 3. It's better to stay \_\_\_\_ home \_\_\_\_ such cold weather. 4. He was caught \_\_\_\_ the rain and got wet \_\_\_\_ the skin. 5. There are no clouds \_\_\_\_ the sky. 6. I hope the weather will change \_\_\_\_ the better \_\_\_\_ a couple of days. 7. \_\_\_\_ hot weather we prefer to sit \_\_\_\_ the shade but not \_\_\_\_ the sun. 8. I went to bed \_\_\_\_ midnight and got up \_\_\_\_

the daytime. 9. We did have a little rain here \_\_\_\_ last week, but \_\_\_\_ the whole it's been pretty dry, just very cold. 10. It poured \_\_\_\_ rain.

### **10. Fill in articles where necessary.**

Around the World in 8 Days.

We start our exciting tour in \_\_\_\_ London, \_\_\_\_ capital city of \_\_\_\_ England. Then we fly over \_\_\_\_ English Channel to \_\_\_\_ Geneva for our first night. From \_\_\_\_ Switzerland we fly south to \_\_\_\_ Mediterranean Sea, \_\_\_\_ Suez Canal and \_\_\_\_ Red Sea before heading east over \_\_\_\_ Saudi Arabia and the rest of \_\_\_\_ Middle East. Our second night is spent in \_\_\_\_ exotic Madras. Then over \_\_\_\_ Bay of Bengal to \_\_\_\_ Thailand where \_\_\_\_ Bangkok, on \_\_\_\_ Gulf of \_\_\_\_ Siam awaits all those who like shopping. On \_\_\_\_ fourth day we fly south over \_\_\_\_ Malaysia and spend a romantic night on \_\_\_\_ Bali Island. \_\_\_\_ Timor Sea separates us from \_\_\_\_ Australia where we spend our fifth day, gazing down on \_\_\_\_ Great Sandy Desert and \_\_\_\_ magnificent MacDonnell Ranges as we cross over to \_\_\_\_ Canberra. \_\_\_\_ sixth day takes us across \_\_\_\_ Tasman Sea to \_\_\_\_ New Zealand and then over \_\_\_\_ Pacific Ocean to the great continent of \_\_\_\_ North America. The exciting city of \_\_\_\_ San Francisco is where we spend our seventh night. Finally it's off to \_\_\_\_ majestic Rocky Mountains and over \_\_\_\_ Great Plains to \_\_\_\_ Lake Erie and \_\_\_\_ Lake Ontario in \_\_\_\_ Canada where our last night will be spent in \_\_\_\_ fascinating Quebec, on \_\_\_\_ St. Lawrence River. Don't delay, book today to see \_\_\_\_ rivers, \_\_\_\_ seas and \_\_\_\_ mountains of our wonderful earth.

### **11. Translate into English.**

1. Утро было холодное и ветреное. 2. Был теплый летний вечер. 3. Настала ночь, и путешественники решили отдохнуть. 4. Он пишет с утра до ночи. 5. Он переночевал у приятеля. 6. Он провел бессонную ночь и был очень бледен. 7. Приятно поехать за город в ясный летний день. 8. И днем и ночью он думал об одном. 9. Было прекрасное утро – солнечное и тихое. 10. Было раннее утро, и все в доме еще спали.

## **CRITICAL THINKING**

### **1. Read the article about the climate of the Russian Federation.**

### **2. What place(s) would you like to visit in Russia? What season is the best for such a trip?**

Russia is a vast country comprising a large part of eastern Europe and the whole of northern Asia. The traditional geographical division between Europe and Asia is the Ural Mountains, which split the country from north to south in about longitude 60°E. The whole of northern Russia is within the Arctic Circle.

In this large country climate ranges from cold Arctic conditions to hot desert and subtropical lands where tea and rice are grown. The dominant feature



of Russian weather and climate is the extreme cold of winter, which prevails in all but a small part of the south of the country.

Surprisingly, over much of the country temperatures in summer are quite warm, even during the short summers in northern and eastern Siberia. There is a rapid rise of temperature in spring, the season of the thaw, and an equally rapid fall of temperature in the autumn. In effect, over much of the country there are only two seasons, winter and summer. This is a characteristic feature of what climatologists call a continental climate, and some of the best examples of this can be found in Russia.

There are two principal reasons for the cold of the Russian winter: the great size of the land mass of Europe and Asia, which means that the country is isolated from the moderating influence of warm ocean waters; and the high latitude of much of the country with a northern coastline on the Arctic Ocean, which remains frozen for most of the year.

So intense is the cold in winter that northern and eastern Siberia experience a phenomenon called permafrost. Here the subsoil remains frozen all the year although the topsoil may thaw out during the summer.

Almost everywhere in the country precipitation is rather low. In some of the major grain-producing areas of southern Russia, drought can drastically reduce crop yields in some years. Spring and early summer months are the wettest over much of the country with rainfall of the showery, thundery, type. Winter snowfall, although frequent, is rarely very heavy and strong winds, the buran or blizzard, often sweep the ground bare of snow.

#### *European Russia, North and Central*

*Including Archangel, Nizhny Novgorod, Moscow, Perm, St Petersburg*

This huge region extends west to east from the western border of Russia as far as the Ural Mountains and north to south from the Arctic coast as far as northeastern Ukraine. The land is mostly below 300 m/1,000 ft and is level or gently rolling country. This part of Russia has the most variable weather both in summer and winter as it is more open to weather disturbances from the Atlantic and northwest Europe. The mildest areas in winter are near the Baltic coast but even here the sea often freezes.

Summers at St Petersburg (at the head of the Gulf of Finland) are a little cooler than those inland and further east. Summers become warmer eastwards and southwards. The whole area has a summer maximum of precipitation. Hours of sunshine are rather low in winter over the whole region and average only an hour or two a day but in summer this rises to between eight and ten hours. In summer the increasing day length in the north is important for both warmth and sunshine.

### *Southern European Russia*

*Including Astrakhan, Groznyy, Rostov, Sochi, Volgograd*

Although the winters are still cold here and spells of extremely cold weather occur when easterly winds blow from Siberia, the winter is shorter and the spring thaw comes earlier.

Towards the southeast, in the steppe region north of the Caucasus and west of the Caspian Sea, the climate becomes distinctly drier. This steppe is rather windswept and hot, dry winds in summer (the *sukhovey*) raise temperatures and bring very low humidity, which harms crops. The opposite of this hot wind is the *buran*, a bitterly cold wind often associated with blizzards in winter.

One small area in southern Russia is particularly favoured with mild winters: the eastern shore of the Black Sea. This area is sometimes called the Russian Riviera and is a popular summer holiday resort. Although the summer climate here is sunny, with ten or more hours of sunshine a day, rain falls all the year round and can be particularly heavy.

### *Siberia*

*Including Yekaterinburg, Irkutsk, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Tomsk, Verkhoyansk, Vladivostok*

This region extends from the Urals to the Pacific Ocean in the east, and from the Arctic Ocean to the borders of Kazakhstan, Mongolia, and China. Western Siberia is mostly low-lying and generally flat. Towards the east and northeast, however, the country becomes more mountainous with deeper valleys. There are few significant differences of weather and climate within this vast territory.

Winter precipitation is quite light and all of it falls as snow. Winters are everywhere very cold and prolonged, but the short summers can be quite warm and pleasant by day once the winter snow has melted. Summers become shorter northwards, but even as far north as Verkhoyansk the brief summer has some very warm days. Summer is everywhere the wettest season.

The Siberian town of Verkhoyansk has the reputation of being one of the coldest spots on earth, and of having the largest difference between summer and winter temperatures.

*(BBC Weather Country Guide)*

### **3. What country would you like to travel to?**

**Visit [http://news.bbc.co.uk/weather/hi/country\\_guides](http://news.bbc.co.uk/weather/hi/country_guides) to find out what the country's climate is like.**

# **IN REAL TIME II**

## **В РЕАЛЬНОМ ВРЕМЕНИ**

### **Учебно-методические материалы для студентов I курса факультета английского языка**

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