

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ПО ОБРАЗОВАНИЮ

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**НИЖЕГОРОДСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
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**УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
для студентов 3 курса
переводческого факультета
(английский язык как вторая специальность)**

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Предлагаемые материалы содержат тексты, диалоги, речевые клише и списки слов и выражений по темам, изучаемым на третьем курсе переводческого факультета. Пособие предназначено для студентов, изучающих английский язык в качестве второй специальности.

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Настоящие учебно-методические материалы предназначены для студентов третьего курса переводческого факультета, изучающих английский язык в качестве второго иностранного, и представляют собой часть учебно-методического комплекса для работы над темами, изучаемыми в соответствии с программой на данном курсе.

Материалы каждой темы представлены в 4-х разделах.

Первый раздел включает учебные тексты, в которых контекстуально обусловлены единицы словаря темы, подлежащие усвоению, а также тексты для обучения различным стратегиям чтения (экстенсивного, просмотрового, поискового) в рамках обозначенной тематики. Тексты пособия являются оригинальными и заимствованы из англоязычных учебников, прессы, произведений английских и американских авторов.¹

Второй раздел содержит диалоги – функциональные ситуации, иллюстрирующие употребление словарных единиц и разговорных формул, связанных с данной темой.

Третий раздел представляет собой своеобразную подстановочную таблицу речевых клише, которые помогут студенту спланировать и вести беседы по теме.

Четвертый раздел содержит списки тематически сгруппированных лексических единиц, отобранных по принципу коммуникативной значимости и частотности употребления в устной речи. Составленный таким образом словарь позволит учащимся провести необходимую систематизацию знаний по лексике изучаемой темы, а также построить монологическое высказывание и вести диалог в пределах изучаемой тематики.

¹ В отдельных случаях в методических целях допущены сокращения и незначительная адаптация.

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HOLIDAY-MAKING

I. Texts for Close Language Study

Text 1

Holidays. Cottages. Caravans. Packages

Until recently the British enjoyed less holiday time than most European nations. Nowadays, virtually every full-time employee is entitled to four weeks or more of paid holiday (excluding Sundays). Much of this free time will be spent at home or visiting relatives, especially at Christmas. "Taking a holiday" means going away from home for at least a few days. About 80% of our managerial and professional classes have at least one holiday of five days or more a year, but less than half the manual working class will spend their savings on this pleasure. Older pensioners and families with young children find "going away" particularly difficult.

By "holiday" we mean something different from what you mean; in fact the organization of holidays (and consequently the kind of holidays you take) are very different in our countries. Big factories in Britain will often close for two weeks in the summer; shops, offices and business will sometimes arrange to close for a period, but more often individual employees will have to work out a rota for taking holidays so that work can continue while they are away. We have no "rest homes", virtually no trade-union holidays, no rights to a particular holiday centre, and we have no sanatoria.

How do the British spend their holidays? People with a family will spend their main holiday together. Maybe one or the other will go away for a few days to visit friends, to follow a special interest to escape from home, but



the summer holiday is a time to spend as a couple or a family. Some families with small children hire a caravan (or a trailer, a RV – a wagon used for living by people on holiday) on the sea-shore. It is cheap and convenient, the children love playing on the beach with lots of other small children but the adults don't

always enjoy being so close to their neighbours. So some spend their holidays in various campsites many of which are in very beautiful places in Wales and they allow more privacy than caravan sites. Here one will enjoy walking a lot, climbing mountains, taking picnics, visiting castles, caves and historic sites. But this is the kind of holiday for those who have a car to reach the campsite. The caravan sites are less dependent on individual transport and tastes.

Some people like to spend their holidays in Scotland. There one can rent a cottage. Throughout the depopulated parts of our country small houses, cottages, old mansions used to stand empty, falling into ruin. Many of them have now been bought by private owners who have adapted them for holidays. Since they are normally let only for a few weeks a year, the rents are high, but an old stone cottage with an open fire, beauty and privacy is the dream of many people. There one can spend the time hill-walking, sitting round the fire in the evening.

If you want something more glamorous and if you can afford it, you can travel abroad. Travelling abroad broadens the mind; you get to know much about other countries and people, their culture, habits and traditions. You can go to France for a camping holiday, live in comfortable French campsites, explore France. If you want sun above all you can buy a "package holiday" in Spain. Spain is popular because it offers a wonderful climate. And package holidays are cheap and very convenient because by paying a single payment to the travel agent you receive a "package" of an air fare, hotel reservations and some excursions and a group guide. Before you start you know exactly how much your holiday will cost, but since they are organized for groups you have to have similar tastes to those of the people on holiday with you.

You can also go to Italy, book a hotel in Rome, Florence or Venetia and spend the time visiting art galleries and churches, enjoying the beautiful sights of Italy. This kind of holiday will be more expensive since you'll have to spend more money on airfares, hotels, meals out and travel.

Group holidays, whether in holiday camps in Britain or in hotels in Spain, are much cheaper and therefore offer a possibility of a proper holiday to people with less money. So it is the individual who chooses where to go and what he can afford: a holiday at the seaside, in boarding houses (much cheaper than hotels), caravans, holiday camps or package holidays.

Students can buy a European "Railcard" for their holiday and travel wherever they wish on the European railways, meeting hundreds of other young people, wandering round European cities, living on pies and without much comfort.

I have not mentioned dachas. We have no equivalent in Britain, so it is best to use the word "dacha" rather than seek a translation. The nearest term would be "country cottage". But country cottages are owned by a small minority, and most of them are too far away to be visited more than three or

four times a year. A dacha culture makes sense if you have much land, a depopulated countryside, and urban dwellers in flats. But we have very little spare land, a populated countryside and urban dwellers in small houses with their own gardens. Apart from poverty, age, and other circumstances, this may explain why significant numbers of people have no “holiday”. Truly enthusiastic gardeners never want to go away at all!

(From “Understanding Britain” after K. Hewitt)

Text 2

Summer Holidays in England

Vine Cottage,
Oxford Road,
Abdington-on-Thames,
13 May 19 –

Dear Mario,

I was very glad to have a letter from you, and to know that you and your wife are both coming to England again this summer. My wife and I look forward to seeing you and Rosa.

You say you want a different kind of holiday this year. Perhaps, when you were here last year, I took you to see too many historic buildings and places. So this year you want a rest from sightseeing. You want to meet English people who are on holiday and to have plenty of chances to make friends with them.

I don't like crowds when I'm on holiday. I remember that when I was a small boy we – my brothers and sisters and I – always tried to get away from other people. We always had our holidays on the coast. Sea and sunshine, that's what we looked forward to every summer. Today people seem to like crowds. You say you wish to meet and make friends with as many people as possible.

Hotels at the large seaside towns on the south coast are expensive. It would cost you, probably, for the two of you, at least £ 25 a week. I don't know whether that's more than you want to pay; you gave no figures in your letter. You say you want to come here in July or August. Those are the two months when hotel rates are highest.

If you want to meet lots of English people, you might like to go to a holiday camp. That doesn't mean sleeping and eating in tents. Holiday camps are permanent buildings with every modern convenience and comfort. There are wooden cabins with beds, electric light, running hot and cold water. There are large buildings – a dining-hall, a large hall for dancing, a cinema, a theatre, a bar, a café, rooms for games such as billiards. The camp usually has its own swimming-pool and tennis courts.

I myself dislike the idea of spending a holiday with hundreds of other people. If I were as young as you are, I'd have a walking holiday. Walking holidays are much cheaper. You know something about the Youth Hostels Association, I'm sure. It's international. There are hostels all over England now and thousands of young people use them. Members of the Association get beds and meals there or can take their own food to the hostels and cook it in the kitchen. They have to help by sweeping and cleaning the rooms, or washing up after meals. But that's not a hardship, is it? Youth hostels are for people with not much money to spend. You wouldn't have to worry about clothes if you decided to use youth hostels. Any clothes would do. You'd meet young people of all classes – factory workers, office workers, shop girls, college students from European countries. A walking holiday depends for enjoyment upon the weather, of course. I can't promise you good weather!

Thank you for your very kind invitation to visit you and stay with you. I'm sorry I can't accept it this year: we've already made our plans. But next year, perhaps, if it's convenient to you then.

Please write and let me know if there's anything else you'd like to know. I'm always glad to help you.

My wife joins me in best wishes to you both.

Yours sincerely,
John Grant

(From "Oxford Progressive English for Adult Learners" by A.S. Hornby, Book Two. Abridged.)

II. Conversations

1

At a Travel Agency

Listen and practise the conversation between a travel agent and a client:

Travel agent: Good morning. Can I help you?

Client: Yes, I wonder if you can give me some information about Crete as a place to go on holiday?

Travel agent: Of course, what would you like to know?

Client: Well, I've looked through several brochures and I've picked out four hotels which are about the same price and which sound quite nice. But there's not a lot of information in the brochure and I wondered if you could tell

me anything more, because I don't want to end up in a hotel near a discotheque, or where you have to walk five miles to the beach either!

Travel agent: Right. Well, we have a gazetteer that'll be able to tell us that.

Client: A what?

Travel agent: A gazetteer. It's a book which lists all the hotels and describes them, you know. It's supposed to tell the truth. Let me just go and get it!

Client: Oh, great.

Travel agent: Now, which hotels were you interested in?

Client: Let me see, the first one's called the Concord.

Travel agent: The Concord, right.

Client: I wondered what sort of building – is it an old style or what?

Travel agent: Yes, here it is – the Concord. Let's see what it says – a pleasant three-storey building – so it's probably an older type of building, yes. It's about five minutes walk from the centre of town and a little less from the harbour. Quite a good situation.

Client: Does it say if it's near the beach?

Travel agent: Yes. It says it has a terrace at the rear which leads directly on to a beach of sand and rock.

Client: So I wouldn't have to cross a road to get to the beach?

Travel agent: No, it leads directly on to the beach, so there's no problem.

Client: That's fine then. Another one was called the Royal.

Travel agent: The Royal. Right, yes.

Client: Yes, that one said that there was a discotheque nearby. I was quite worried about that.

Travel agent: Right. Let's see what this one says. Yes. It's a three-storey building again, but a modern one. It says it has a curved front. It's also got a good-sized swimming pool and a discotheque situated well away from the bedrooms. So you're not going to be disturbed at night too much.

Client: Does it say where it is?

Travel agent: Yes. On a cliff top with steps leading down to a pebble beach. Good bus service to the town centre – so it's obviously a bit out of town.

Client: Steps down to the beach – well, they should keep me fit, I suppose. Fine. Alright, let's try another one. The Atlantic.

Travel agent: The Atlantic – strange name for Crete!

Client: Yes. That one said it was on a main road. That could be noisy, couldn't it?

Travel agent: Right. It's described as a brightly decorated, simple hotel, one of a number recently built alongside the busy main road. There's a picture of it here – look. There are some trees in the front garden which would help to screen it from the road but I'm afraid you're bound to get some traffic

noise. It says there's a poor beach opposite but a better one ten minutes' away. So...

Client: Well, ten minutes doesn't sound too bad but I don't like the idea of traffic noise. The last one I wanted to ask you about is called the Plaza.

Travel agent: Right. That's described as a long low building standing high above the main road with an entrance up a steep slope. It's obviously not suitable for elderly or disabled people then. All rooms have balconies and excellent views over the bay. Just a few houses and villas nearby. Hotel transport to the beach.

Client: That sounds alright. And... did it say every room had a balcony?

Travel agent: All rooms have balconies.

Client: Oh, marvellous! But do you think it would be noisy?

Travel agent: Well, it says standing high above the main road. So, no, I don't think noise would be too much of a problem.

Client: That's fine then. Now would you be able to give me the price of a flight only?

Travel agent: Yes, certainly. Let me just get one or two of our flight-only brochures. Right. They have various flights on Fridays and Tuesdays. Now, when do you want to go?

Client: About the third week in July.

Travel agent: About the third week. So we're looking at the twenty-first. Tends to be one of the most expensive times to go because that's when the schools break up. Anyway, they go ... they range from £159, all the way up to £191. And that really depends on the flight times.

Client: OK. And is it advisable to have travel insurance?

Travel agent: Definitely.

Client: How much would that cost?

Travel agent: Roughly... Well, I can get a leaflet. Hold on. Well, this one... covers you very well. It's the most comprehensive policy. And up to two weeks – it's £14.25. This other one we use mainly for students and it doesn't actually cover for cash loss. It's a bit cheaper, though, and that's £10.80.

Client: Well, thank you very much. That's very helpful. Can I think about it and perhaps call in tomorrow morning?

Travel agent: Yes. No problem. We're open from 9 till 4 so just pop in any time and we'll see what we can do.

Client: Right. Thanks very much. Bye.

Travel agent: OK. Thanks. Bye-bye.

2

A Picnic

Tim: Exeter 563.

Mary: Tim? This is Mary. I hope I haven't woken you up.

Tim: Actually I got up ten minutes ago, but it's only a quarter to nine. Why are you calling me so early on a Sunday morning?

Mary: Because the sun's shining and there isn't a cloud in the sky, and Alan and I are going for a picnic. Do you want to come?

Tim: It's true we haven't seen the sun lately, but I expect it'll rain again soon.

Mary: No, it won't.

Tim: Well I've got some work to do, but I suppose I could put it off till tomorrow. Where are you thinking of going?

Mary: Well, there's a lovely spot by the river on the road to Tiverton. There's a big bend in the road just before you get to Stoke. You leave your car and walk across a field to the left. There are some tall elm trees by the river, and that's where we'll be. It's very easy to find the place.

Tim: Yes, I think I know where you mean. I'll come, and I might even go for a swim. Are you taking any food or drink? It's a pity you didn't mention it yesterday; I don't think there's any beer in the house.

Mary: Don't worry. We've got some bottles of beer and lemonade and there's half a chicken in the fridge.

Tim: Right then. See you there in about an hour.

3

After Summer Vacation

Jane: How do you do, Mike? Glad to see you. Here we are back at the Institute again.

Mike: Morning, Jane, Hallo, Anne. Hope you are quite all right? Haven't seen you since the end of the term, you were badly ill then, as far as I remember.

Anne: Oh, it was ages ago. The only trouble is I couldn't take my exams in spring and must have them now, so I don't feel a second-year student yet.

Mike: Poor thing, you had bad luck.

Jane: You needn't worry about her. She's a bright girl and she'll catch up with us.

Mike: I'm sure she will. How did you spend your holidays, girls?

Anne: I had a wonderful time. After my illness my parents took me to a rest home in the Crimea and we had a lot of fun there.

Jane: Bathing, boating, basking in the hot sunshine and doing all other things people are supposed to enjoy in the South, I guess.

Anne: Well, why not, Jane? All those things are very pleasant, aren't they, Mike?

Mike: Tastes differ, you know. As for me ...

Jane: Sorry, Anne, I simply envy you your trip. I had no chance to go anywhere this summer.

M i k e: What a pity! Did you stay in town?

J a n e: No, we moved to the country, but my parents had to go on an expedition, they are geologists, as you know, and I was left to keep house.

A n n e: And look after your two younger brothers. Well, you had a hard time, I believe.

J a n e: You bet, cleaning the rooms, cooking dinner, and so on and so forth.

M i k e: So you didn't have any rest, in fact.

A n n e: Well, and what about your holidays, Mike? You haven't said a word about them, yet.

M i k e: I've been waiting for my chance to put in a word, but it's quite out of the question with such chatter-boxes as you are.

A n n e: No sharp words, please. I know you had a good time. I can tell it from your face.

J a n e: Yes, you've got quite brown. Had a nice rest in the South too, I guess?

M i k e: Nothing of the kind. I made a tour of the North Caucasus and then lived in a holiday camp near Elbrus.

A n n e: You don't say so! How interesting!

M i k e: Had a wonderful time there. Lived in a tent, enjoyed the sights of snow-capped mountains, walked and climbed a lot.

J a n e: You must tell us some more about it.

M i k e: Willingly, but now I've got no time, I'm afraid.

A n n e: Yes, here goes the bell. Bye-bye, Mike.

M i k e: So long, girls. See you later.

III. Functional Phrases **(to be used in making up conversations)**

Two friends speaking

What are your plans for the coming holiday? – I haven't yet made plans.
– I haven't made up my mind yet.

– We are looking forward to seeing our friends in England.

– I'm thinking about spending my vacation in Asia but I haven't decided yet.

– I'd like to try something/somewhere new.

How do you prefer to spend your holidays?

– I think there is nothing more enjoyable/boring/wonderful/tiring than a walking holiday/a holiday in the country/doing sights.

– I prefer to have ...

– I'd rather stay on the dacha.

Have you made up your mind where and how to spend your holiday?

– Not really.

– Not yet.

– I am thinking of going to ...

– I'd love to go to Italy.

Why not go to ...?

– That's a good idea.

– I'm afraid I can't afford it.

– Sounds great, but...

How did you spend your holidays?

– It was fantastic/boring/terrific/a perfect change after the hard work.

– I had a nice time bathing, etc.

– I spent a lot of time sightseeing, etc.

It looks/sounds as if you had a nice rest (a very relaxing time). I envy you your trip.

– Yes, it was great.

– We had a lot of fun.

– I had a wonderful time bathing,

boating, etc.

– I had a great time camping out.

– So, I did.

– I didn't have any rest in fact.

– Not really. It wasn't all relaxation.

– I had no chance to go anywhere.

– Nothing of the kind.

What are the most interesting sights for tourists around here/there?

– There are many/very few tourist attractions.

– It's a great place to visit. There's much to see there/here.

– It depends on your tastes and interests.

Would you like to join us for a picnic/for the trip?

– Gladly/Willingly. And what time are you starting?

– I'm afraid I can't. I've got a lot of work to do.

Where shall I pick you up?

– Let's arrange it this way. ... Is that OK with you?

Client

Travel agent

Can you give me some information about Crete as a place to go on holiday?

– Of course. We have lots of booklets which list hotels, tourist attractions, etc. Here you are.

Is it advisable to have a travel

– Definitely.

insurance?

– Yes, certainly.

What's the best time to go there?

– Not when the schools break up as it is the most expensive time to go.
September, I think, if you don't like the heat.

Can I think and call in tomorrow?

– Yes, no problem.

– Sure.

IV. Essential Words and Phrases

1

a holiday-maker
to take a holiday
to be/go on holiday/vacation
to make plans for holidays
to work out a rota for taking holidays
to go on a trip, to go on a camping trip
to go camping/to camp out
to hike (to go for a long walk)
a hiker
to hitch-hike (to get a free ride by signaling for one from a passing car)
a hitch-hiker

2

a walking holiday
a package holiday
a skiing trip

3

a holiday camp
a caravan (trailer, RV =
recreational vehicle)
a caravan site
a campsite
a tourist camp
a tourist centre
a country cottage

4

to be run down, to need a rest
to have a rest from smth.
to have a real change of air and surroundings/of scene
to go somewhere different
to want a different kind of holiday
to get away from noise and people
to have privacy
to escape from home

5

to spend savings on something
book a hotel;
cheap/reasonable hotels (along the beaches);
decent/reasonable prices;
high rates;
hotels at the seaside towns on the south coast are expensive;
prices range from £ 59 to £ 75;

6

to wander round cities
to travel abroad
to broaden the mind
to get to know much about smth.
to pick out information
a brochure (a booklet)
to explore some place/country
to do the sights of/to go sightseeing
to make a tour of the Crimea/Caucasus
to try to see as much as one can in a short time

7

to spend a holiday on the sea-shore/on the coast/sea
to get a tan;
to look sunburnt;
to sunbathe, to lie in the sun;
to do a lot of swimming, to go for a swim
a beach of sand and rock, a pebble beach;
a poor beach;

8

a walking holiday depends for enjoyment upon the weather

having a walking holiday means sleeping in tents, cooking on fire,
washing up after meals; but these are not hardships
walking holidays are much cheaper
there is nothing more enjoyable/boring/wonderful/tiring than a walking
holiday
to worry about clothes;
to live on pies and without comfort
to make friends with smb.

9

to climb mountains
to set up a tent
to walk a lot
to take a picnic; to go for a picnic
to go fishing/mushrooming, etc.
to spend time doing smth.
To have a nice time doing smth.

10

to get a bed and meals
to put somebody up
to stay/put up somewhere/at smb.'s place

11

to have fun/a wonderful time/a nice rest
to enjoy a trip/a landscape/the sights of something
to enjoy oneself
to be satisfied with the way one spent the holidays;
to take away with oneself memories of the beauty of the Caucasus;
to tell something from somebody's face;

12

As well as in Britain, in Russia;
As well as the British, Russians;
Unlike in Britain, in Russia ...
Unlike the British, Russians... .
to have smth. (much, nothing) in common
to be similar to ...
to be different from ...

LEISURE. LEISURE ACTIVITIES

I. Texts for Close Language Study

British Leisure: How We Use Our Free Time

If we consider private leisure in Britain, our national enthusiasm is for gardening. A very high proportion of our homes have small gardens attached, and those people without much space, but much enthusiasm can rent allotments (land owned by local councils for private cultivation), quite cheaply. About 44% of the population spend time gardening. The climate is ideal. Most of us do not need to grow vegetables, but home-grown fruit and vegetables taste much better than those in shops which have been grown commercially. We also grow flowers, and, as everyone knows, have a passion for lawns of grass which stay green throughout the year.



The other popular home-based activity is 'D-I-Y' or 'Do-It-Yourself', that is, improvement of one's home by decorating, making furniture, fitting in shelves, cupboards. We now have excellent shops which supply the materials and tools; and books with detailed advice are everywhere on sale. Many women concentrate on needlework sewing curtains, and cushion-covers, as well as clothes. About half the women in the country spend time on needlework or knitting.

'Reading' means such different things to different people that it is extremely difficult to decide how important books are in the lives of British citizens. We have well-stocked bookshops and a good public library service. Books are available, brightly coloured, cheerfully designed – and expensive. But from the comparisons I have been able to make (outside Moscow) you have more books *and* more readers than we have. In Britain the attractions of the Internet and television have reduced the enthusiasm for reading. Here is an unquestionable loss. On the other hand, children educated by watching videos know far more about, for instance, geography, natural history, and world politics than their parents.

Our dramas and documentaries, our cultural and scientific programmes satirical programmes, practical and educational programmes and

coverage of the world's news are (at least, in general) excellent, by world standards. And of course there is lighter entertainment – games, family comedies, celebrity shows, soap-operas (drama serials which go on and on....).

Another kind of entertainment is pop music. Leisure activities in Britain are immensely affected by class; too much affected, in fact, because some activities, though not forbidden, are simply not practised by some groups. Theatre, opera and ballet, for example, are almost exclusively the pleasures of the educated middle classes.

As far as leisure activities are concerned, we have youth organisations, of which the largest are the Scouts and Guides for young people up to the age of 18, and for adults we have all kinds of groups associated with sporting, cultural activities, churches.

Ordinary people use their leisure to follow a particular interest and their activity is dependent on the enthusiasm of those taking part. You can expect to find a choral society, a brass band; any colleges or institutes will have their own musical society, every school will have its own choir; at various pubs you will find a folk club; young people with guitars, drums and anything else will be turning themselves into the "greatest pop group of all time". All of this is music-making for public performance. None of the groups are official, although some will get some support from central and local government. Usually the money comes from the members themselves; choirs, bands and orchestral societies are all supported by members' subscriptions and by what can be earned through giving concerts and other fundraising. Organising rehearsals, publicity, concerts and membership is the work of devoted volunteers.

II. Essential Words and Phrases

1

leisure

leisure time

private leisure

to organize leisure/leisure time

leisure activity, popular activity

home-based activity

to practise an activity

to have enthusiasm/a passion for smth.

2

to grow fruit, vegetables, flowers

home-grown fruit, vegetables

vegetables grown commercially
to taste good, fresh
to have a garden attached
to rent an allotment
to own a piece of land
a lawn of grass
to stay green throughout the year

3

to improve one's house, flat by making furniture, fitting in shelves,
decorating it
to do needlework, to spend time on needlework
a well-stocked shop
to supply the materials and tools
a good public library service
to be available
brightly-coloured
cheerfully-designed

4

the attraction of the Internet
TV programmes (dramas, documentaries; cultural, scientific, satirical,
practical, educational programmes)
entertainment-games, family comedies, celebrity shows, soap-operas
coverage of world's news
to be excellent by world standards
to affect smb., be affected by smb./smth.

5

to follow a particular interest
to be associated with
a club (group) associated with smth. (sporting, church)
a choral society
a brass band
a choir
a guitar
a drum
an orchestral society
to make music
to make music for public performance
to earn money by/through giving concerts
publicity
rehearsal

a volunteer
to support smb.
to get support from smb.

MEALS. CUISINE. EATING OUT

I. Texts for Close Language Study

Text 1

An Englishman's Meals

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

In the morning an Englishman has his favourite breakfast of cornflakes with milk and sugar or porridge followed by fried bacon and eggs. A boiled egg is eaten with a small spoon with some salt. With it he will have either bread and butter or toast and butter.

Some marmalade might be spread on the toast and butter. Perhaps some fruit will also be eaten. For a change you can have cold ham, or perhaps fish, some coffee and a roll.

But whether he in fact gets such a meal depends on the state of his housekeeping budget.

Breakfast is often a quick meal, because the father of the family has to get away to his work, the children have to go to school, and the mother has her housework to do.

At midday people have their meals at home. Those who live alone or who cannot get home during the day from their work sometimes have meals in restaurants. Factory workers usually eat in their canteens.

The main meal of the day is called dinner. Dinner is eaten either in the middle of the day or in the evening. If it is eaten in the evening (about 7 o'clock), the midday meal is called lunch (about one o'clock). If dinner is in the middle of the day, the evening meal is called supper.

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

Most Englishmen like what they call good plain food. Usually they have beefsteaks, chops, roastbeef and fried fish and chips.

They are not overfond of soup, remarking that it fills them without leaving sufficient room for the more important meat course.

Afternoon tea you can hardly call a meal. This may mean a cup of tea and a cake taken in the sitting-room or at work. For the leisured classes it is a social occasion when people often come in for a chat over their cup of tea. But some people like to have the so-called "high tea" which is quite a substantial

meal. They have it between five and six o'clock. In a well-to-do family it will consist of ham, tongue and tomatoes and salad, or kipper, or tinned salmon, or sausage, with strong tea, bread and butter, then stewed fruit, or a tin of pears, apricot or pineapple with cream and custard, and pastries or a bun.

The evening meal as we have said already, goes under various names: tea, "high tea", dinner depending upon its size and also the social standing of those eating it.

In some English homes the midday meal is the chief one of the day while in the evening they have a much simpler supper: an omelette, or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs, or whatever they can afford.

Text 2

Eating Out

In most countries, East or West, eating out has now become very popular. A lot of eating places ranging from high-class restaurants to factory canteens cater for all tastes at various prices. Thus, small, often self-service restaurants, cafés or snack-bars serve quite cheap food while traditional restaurants are famous for high quality (and expensive) cooking.

Normally a meal in a restaurant takes time. Usually you tell the waiter what you want for the first two courses; he will take your order for dessert and coffee later. When paying the bill it is customary to tip waiters, however in most restaurants the service charge is nowadays added to avoid individual tipping. But if the waiter has been very helpful some people like to give a small tip.

If you want to have a quick lunch you may decide on a snack-bar, a café or even your office vending machine where you can get sandwiches and other snacks.

Every country has its own popular places which traditionally specialize in certain dishes. For example, kebab grills, fried chicken are quite common in Syria and Lebanon, Iraq and Libya and elsewhere in the Arab world. There are also hamburger restaurants in most places in the East nowadays, which specialize in cheap meals, especially hamburgers. Very popular indeed are take-away places serving fried (grilled) chicken. In Baghdad, for instance, you go to a take-away restaurant or a small shop, give your order which is cooked while you wait and packed in plastic bags for you to take away. You are sure to enjoy the chicken, hot and juicy, seasoned and garnished with pickled onions, cucumbers, garlic and whatnot.

Staying at a hotel eases the matter considerably. At the hotel restaurant you are offered European cuisine along with specially prepared dishes, various hors d'oeuvres, wines and soft drinks.

First-class five star hotels treat their guests to "Swedish Board" which gives you a quick and delicious meal. Other services such as Coffee Shops are also commonly available.

Notes

1. A lot of eating places ranging from high-class restaurants to factory canteens cater for all tastes – многочисленные кафе, столовые, рестораны, от рядовых до первоклассных, предлагают блюда на любой вкус.
2. It is customary to tip waiters – принято платить официанту чаевые.
3. You may decide on – вы можете остановить выбор на ... (выбрать).
4. First-class five star hotels – отели высшего разряда.
5. "Swedish Board" – «шведский стол» (свободный выбор блюд).
6. Coffee Shop – небольшой ресторан специализирующийся на приготовлении сладостей, легкой закуски, завтраков.
7. Are ... commonly available – встречаются повсюду.

Text 3 **What British People Eat**

The British eat rather a lot of fried food. A 'fry-up' is a phrase used informally for several items fried together. The most common items are eggs, bacon, sausages, tomatoes, mushrooms, and even bread. It is not always accompanied by 'chips' (the normal British word for french fried potatoes).

Bread is not an accompaniment to every meal. It is not even normally on the table at either lunch or the evening meal. It is most commonly eaten with butter and almost anything else, for a snack, either as a sandwich or as toast (a British household regards toasting facilities as a basic necessity). On the other hand, the British use a lot of flour for making pastry dishes, normally called 'pies', and for making cakes.

Eggs are a basic part of most people's diet. They are either fried, soft-boiled and eaten out of an 'egg cup', hard-boiled or poached (steamed).

Cold meats are not very popular. To many British people, preserved meats are typically 'Continental'.

It is common in most households for a family meal to finish with a prepared sweet dish. This is called either 'pudding', 'sweet' or 'dessert'. There is a great variety of well-known dishes for this purpose, many of which are served hot (often a pie of some sort).

The British also love 'sweets' (which means both all kinds of chocolate and also what the Americans call 'candy').

Text 4 **Attitudes to English Food** **(for reading comprehension)**

Read the following quotations and you will know the opinion of many people about English food.

‘It takes some skill to spoil a breakfast – even the English can’t do it!’

J. K. Galbraith, economist

‘On the Continent people have good food; in England people have good table manners.’

George Mikes, writer and humorist

‘If the English can survive their food, they can survive anything!’

George Bernard Shaw, writer

‘English cooking? You just put things into boiling water and then take them out again after a long while!’

An anonymous French chef

The most common complaint is not so much that British food has a strange unpleasant taste but rather that it has very little taste at all.

The English used to explain it by the fact that with their mild climate, the rain which gives rich soil and green grass their basic ingredients, when fresh, are so full of flavour that there is no need to drown lamb in wine or cream or yoghurt and spices and they don’t have to invent fancy sauces and complex recipes to disguise their natural taste.

Another explanation may be that English cooking is found in the home where it is possible to time the dishes to perfection while most visitors to Britain do not get the opportunity to taste home cooking. They either eat in canteens or in cheap restaurants and cafes, and typical British cooking involves a lot of roasting but not quick preparation which is required in such places.

But this explanation can only serve as a partial excuse for the unfortunate reputation of British cuisine. Even in fast food restaurants and everyday cafes, the quality seems to be lower than it is in equivalent places in other countries. It seems that British people simply don’t care enough to bother. Even at home, food and drink is given relatively little attention. Meals tend to be eaten quickly and the table cleared. Parties and celebrations are not normally centred around food.

Besides British people have been mostly urban, having little contact with the “land” for longer than the people of other countries.

By now, however, the British have become extremely open to the cuisine of other countries. The country’s supermarket shelves are full of the spices and sauces needed for cooking dishes from all over the world. In every supermarket sales of pasta and pizza are booming. In addition, there is increasing interest in the pure enjoyment of eating and drinking.

London now is one of the great culinary cities of the world. This is due to the fact that the past decade has seen the re-evaluation of the indigenous cuisine of the British, its reputation of badly cooked meals has been overturned by new

generation of modern-minded British chefs, who have injected new life into traditional English recipes by combining them with French and ethnic influences.

In most cities in Britain you'll find Indian, Chinese, French and Italian restaurants. In London you'll also find Indonesian, Iranian, German, Spanish, Mexican, Greek restaurants. And it's not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing British food. The British people became tourists at their own dining tables and in the restaurants of their land. Why has this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasta to potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat lasagne instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they now like cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a good thing. After all, this is the end of the 20th century and we can get ingredients from all over the world in just a few hours.

However, there is still one small ray of hope. British pubs are often the best places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also increasingly try to serve tasty British food. Can we recommend to you our two favourite places to eat in Britain? The Shepherd's Inn in Melmerby, Cambria, and the Dolphin Inn in Kingston, Devon. Their steak and mushroom pie, Shepherd's pie, Lancashire hotpot, and bread and butter pudding are three of the gastronomic wonders of the world!

Text 5

What People Drink

(reading for information)

As well as large amounts of hot drinks such as tea, coffee and cocoa, for British people beer is still the most popular alcoholic drink.

The most popular pub beer is 'bitter', which is draught (i.e. from the barrel), has no gas in it and is conventionally, as are all British beers, drunk at room temperature. A sweeter, darker version of bitter is 'mild'. These beers have a comparatively low alcoholic content. This is one reason why people are able to drink so much of them! In most pubs, several kinds of bottled beer, usually known as 'ales', are also available.

Beer which has gas in it and is closer to continental varieties is known as 'lager'.

In general, the attitude to alcohol in Britain is ambivalent. On the one hand, it is accepted and welcomed as a part of British culture. On the other hand, the puritan tradition has led to the widespread view that drinking is something potentially dangerous which should therefore be restricted. Laws against drinking and driving have been strengthened and are fairly strictly observed. Wine or beer is not as much a part of home life as it is in some other European countries. Nevertheless, alcohol, especially beer, is an important part of the lives of many people. But drinking is mostly confined to pubs.

Text 6
Pubs
(reading for information)

The British pub (short for ‘public house’) is unique. This is not just because it is different in character from bars or cafes in other countries. It is also because it is different from any other public place in Britain itself. Without pubs, Britain would be a less sociable country. The pub is the only indoor place where the average person can comfortably meet others, even strangers, and get into prolonged conversation with them. In cafes and fast food restaurants, people are expected to drink their coffee and get out. The atmosphere in other eating places is often rather informal. But pubs, like fast food restaurants, are classless. A pub with forty customers in it is nearly always much noisier than a cafe or restaurant with the same number of people in it. The traditional drink in a pub is English beer (ale or bitter). It’s drawn from barrels by hand pumps on the bar and is served at cellar temperature.

But as with many other aspects of British life, pubs have become a bit less distinctive in the last quarter of the twentieth century. These days, you can get wine, coffee and some hot food at most of them as well.

Nevertheless, pubs have retained their special character. One of their notable aspects is that there is no waiter service. If you want something, you have to go and ask for it at the bar. This may not seem very welcoming and a strange way of making people feel comfortable and relaxed. But to British people it is precisely this. To be served at table is discomforting for many people. It makes them feel they have to be on their best behaviour. But because in pubs you have to go and fetch your drinks yourself, it is more informal. You can get up and walk around whenever you want – it is like being in your own house. This ‘home from home’ atmosphere is enhanced by the relationship between customers and those who work in pubs. Unlike in any other eating or drinking place in Britain, the staff are expected to know the regular customers personally, to know what their usual drink is and to chat with them.

Another notable aspect of pubs is their appeal to the idea of tradition. London has several pubs that date from the 17th century, and many retain the atmosphere of that era. Many pubs are owned by large breweries, selling only their own brands. Some have their own names, always with old-fashioned associations. Some are called by the name of an aristocrat (for example, ‘The Duke of Cambridge’) or after a monarch; others take their names from some traditional occupation (‘The Bull’). It would certainly be surprising to see a pub called ‘The Computer Programmers’. For the same reason, the person who runs a pub is referred to as the ‘landlord’. The word is used because it evokes earlier times when all pubs were privately owned ‘inns’ where travellers could find a bed for the night.

II. Conversations

1

In a Restaurant

Waiter: Good afternoon, sir. You have a reservation?
Customer: Yes, the name is Brown. I booked a table by telephone.
Waiter: Yes, sir. You are by yourself, sir?
Customer: Yes, I'm by myself.
Waiter: Would you like this table by the window?
Customer: Fine, thank you.
Waiter: Here is the menu, sir. Would you like to order a la carte, or will you have the table d'hôte?
Customer: The table d'hôte, I think.
Waiter: What would you like to start with, sir?
Customer: What would you recommend for the first course?
Waiter: You mean soups? I think there is nothing like chicken soup with pies. It's our cook's favourite job.
Customer: Indeed? All right then: chicken soup, once. And choosing a grill, what would you offer?
Waiter: Oh, sir. If you want to have a fine meal, order roast saddle of mutton. You'll enjoy it very much.
Customer: That sounds very nice. Yes, I'll have it.
Waiter: What vegetables would you like with it? Cauliflower, spinach, or French beans?
Customer: I'd like cauliflower with a cheese sauce.
Waiter: And would you like roast potatoes, sir?
Customer: No, thank you.
Waiter: What would you like for dessert, sir?
Customer: Oh, no dessert. Just coffee, please. I am in rather a hurry.
Waiter: How do you like it?
Customer: Black, please. And will you please bring me the bill at once?
Waiter: Certainly, sir.

2

In a Café

Harry: How about having a snack in that café over there. It's famous for an excellent cuisine and cheap rates.
John: You know, Harry. I feel so hungry that I wouldn't choose. Come on. Here we are. What is on the menu? Tomato soup, chicken soup and pea soup. I can't decide between chicken soup and pea soup.
Harry: I don't know whether I'll have any at all. What have they got for

seconds?

John: Fried fish and mashed potatoes, beefsteak, bacon and eggs.

Harry: And for dessert?

John: A lot of things. We can have stewed fruit or cranberry jelly or strawberries and cream.

Harry: Then, I'll take chicken soup with sour cream and ... Well, and what about hors-d'oeuvre? We've completely forgotten about it.

John: As we are in a hurry, I believe we can do without it. I never thought you were a big eater.

Harry: Neither did I. But I wouldn't mind having something substantial now.

John: So, one cucumber salad and one tomato salad. That'll do for the time being. I think I can manage a bit of fish-jelly as well and then chicken soup. That'll be fine. ... Waiter, our bill, please.

Waiter: Here you are, sir. It comes to about £ 18. That's £ 9 each. Would you like separate bills?

John: No, one bill will do. Harry, put your purse away.

Harry: Why should I? It is my turn to pay. It is unfair. You paid the bill last time, didn't you?

John: Yes, but the sum was so small that it isn't worth mentioning. If you object to my paying the account, let us go halves then.

3

What a nuisance!

Customer: Waiter, will you show us the bill of fare?

Waiter: Here you are, sir. And this is the wine list.

Customer: Well, you may remove it as we are not going to take any drink. We are driving, you know. We mean to have a snack and that's all. Have you got lobsters?

Waiter: I'm sorry, sir, but they are not on the menu.

Customer: And what about salmon?

Waiter: We have run out of it, sir.

Customer: What a nuisance! Well, what is that famous food you treat your customers to?

Waiter: Chicken broth is our speciality, sir.

4

We've Had a Good Meal. Haven't We?

Andrew: What a good meal we've had! It's because you know what to choose. I almost feel a new man. What about you?

Alan: Well, I always feel a new man after dinner, especially when it ends a long working day.

Andrew: These chops were excellent. Everything was well cooked and served. It's good we have chosen this restaurant for dinner. Have you ever been here?

Alan: I was here some years ago with my wife and some of my friends. At that time the service was much better, I think.

5

Alison: Do we have time for another coffee?

Richard: I think so.

Alison: Shall I give you some?

Richard: Yes, please.

Alison: Do you take sugar?

Richard: No, thank you.

...

Alison: We've got to be going now.

Richard: All right.

Alison: Do you mind taking a taxi?

Richard: If you like.

6

At Table

Nick: I say, mum, I'm terribly hungry. I haven't had a thing all day. I could do with a snack.

Mother: Why, you're just in time for dinner.

Nick: No soup for me. I'd rather have beefsteak.

Mother: Are you quite sure you wouldn't like some soup? It tastes all right.

Nick: There is nothing like steak and chips. I'll go and wash my hands.

Mother: How's the steak? I'm afraid it's underdone.

Nick: Oh, it's done to a turn – just to my liking. I don't like meat overdone. May I have another helping of chips?

Mother: Yes, certainly. Hand me your plate, please, and help yourself to the salad. Just to see how it tastes.

Nick: Oh, it's delicious.

Mother: Shall I put some mustard on your steak?

Nick: No, thanks, I don't care for mustard. I'd rather take a spoonful of sauce. Pass me the sauce, please.

Mother: Here you are. What will you have, tea or coffee?

Nick: A cup of tea.

Mother: Any milk? Shall I put butter on your bread?

Nick: No, thanks. I can't see the sugar-basin.
 Mother: It's behind the bread-plate. Have a better look.
 Nick: I'm afraid it's the salt-cellar.
 Mother: So it is. In my hurry I must have left it in the dresser.
 Nick: It's all right. I'll get it myself.
 Mother: Help yourself to the cake. There's nothing else to follow.
 Nick: I've had a delicious meal!

III. Functional Phrases **(to be used in making up conversations)**

Waiter

Customer

Would you like this table by the window? – Fine, thank you!

– I'd rather.

Would you like to order a la carte or will you have the table d'hôte? (a meal at a fixed price) – The table d'hôte, I think.

What would you like to start with, sir/madam/miss? – I think I'll have oxtail soup.

What would you like to follow?
 I'd recommend the roast beef. – Yes, I'll have the roast beef. I'd like it well done please.

What vegetables would you like with the roast beef? – I'd like cauliflower with a cheese sauce.

Would you like roast potatoes, sir? – No, thank you.

– Yes, please.

– I'd like to (very much).
– Willingly.

What would you like for dessert, sir?

– Oh, no dessert.

– Just coffee, please.

How do you want your coffee, sir?

– Black, please.

Anything else?

– No, I don't think so, thank you.

Shall I bring the bill?

– Do, please.

So, tea for two, bread and butter and a
cheese sandwich.

– That's right.

Then the roast beef once (twice).

Customer

Waiter

What would you recommend for the
first course (for a good dinner, for the
sweet)?

– I'd recommend you to try this ...

– There is nothing like...

– If you order ... you'll make a fine
meal.

Will you please show (bring) us the
menu card (bill of fare)?

– Here you are, sir.

Bring me the bill of fare, please. – Here it is, sir.

Waiter, the bill, please.

Waiter, the menu card, please.

Will you, please, bring me another glass?

Could I have my bill now? – Yes, certainly.

Have you got any of your special cake? – Certainly, here it is.

What's the famous food you treat your customers to? – Chicken broth is our speciality, sir. (It's our cook's favourite job.)

Two colleagues (friends) speaking

Let's have a break for a while. – Let's have it.

– I wouldn't say "no" to that.

– I don't mind.

– I wouldn't mind it.

Would you care for a drink (a cup of tea)? – I'd like to.

– No. Could I have coffee instead?

– I would, indeed.

– I'd rather have coffee instead.

– I wouldn't say "no" to that.

– No, thank you. I'm off alcohol.

- What shall we order (have) for dinner?
- I think, I'll have Scotch Broth.
 - I'd like something typically local.
 - I think I must take smth. substantial.
 - I feel so hungry that I wouldn't choose.
 - I don't feel like having any (any soup, etc.) at all.
 - I leave the choice to you.
- How (what) about chicken soup with pies?
- All right. Let's start with the soup.
 - Let's have it.
 - I'd rather have pea soup.
- Do we help ourselves here?
- Yes, it's Swedish Board here.
 - Sure. It's self-service here.
 - No, there's waiter service here.
- What would you say to some salad?
- I don't mind. (I wouldn't mind).
 - I'd like to taste it.
 - I wouldn't say no to that.
- Shall we have a rump steak?
- I'd rather take a mutton chop.
 - OK, let's have it.
- What shall we have to follow?
- I think. I'll have ...
 - I'd like to have ...
 - Let's look up the menu.

At table

- | | |
|---|---|
| Will you try this? | – Yes, please. |
| | – No, thank you. |
| | – Gladly. |
| Help yourself to sandwiches. | – Thanks a lot. |
| Have another helping. | – No, thanks. That will do. |
| Will you have some more chicken? | – No, thank you. I’ve had enough. |
| Shall I give you more coffee? | – Just a little, if you please. |
| | – Yes, please. |
| | –I’d rather have some tea, if you don’t mind. |
| Would you like another slice of cake? | – Yes, please. It’s delicious. |
| | –I’d like to. |
| | –I would indeed. |
| May I trouble you for a piece of bread? | – Yes, certainly. Here is the tray. |
| Would you pass the bread, please. | – Here you are. Anything else? |

IV. Essential Words and Phrases

1

waiter (waitress)
headwaiter
barman, barmaid
chef
caterer
customer (=visitor)

2

cuisine (European cuisine, etc.)

food¹

meal²

light/substantial/midday/
heavy/huge meal)

dish³

course⁴

lunch

a set lunch

a quick lunch

luncheon

dinner

a three-course dinner

(a set dinner)

five-o'clock (tea)

snack

to have a snack (a bite)

3

Tableware. Utensils.

table-cloth

cover n, v

fork

knife

tea-spoon

ash-tray

teapot

tea-kettle

bread-plate

mustard pot

sugar-basin

salt-cellar

pepperbox

soup plate

cup and saucer

glass

wine-glass

bowl

Cutlery

tray

napkin

plastic cups, dishes

crockery

saucepan

frying pan

baking pan

casserole dish

kæsərəul] □ [

coffee-grinder

dishwasher

microwave oven

barbecue [ba:bikju:]

skewer [skjuə]

4

The ways to cook food

Food can be roast, fried, boiled, baked,
stewed, grilled.

to boil meat

(potatoes/eggs/water/milk/tea)

to roast (to cook in an oven or over open
fire)

to roast meat

(mutton/pork/beef/veal), fowl

(chicken/goose/turkey/duck), potatoes

to stew (to cook by slow boiling in a
closed pan with little water)

to stew (fruit/vegetables/meat)

to fry (to cook in boiling fat)

to fry fish/bacon/eggs/potatoes/pan-
cakes, etc.

to squeeze, slice, cut (up) (onions, etc.),
chop (up) (onions, etc.),

spread, pour over/on

to set the timer

to set the oven at 300 degrees

to turn smth. over

5

¹ *food* is a general term for anything that people eat: bread, fish, vegetables, fruit, milk, etc.

² *meal* is a generalizing collective term for breakfast, lunch, supper, etc.; occasion of eating.

³ *dish* is a vessel from which food is served; any particular kind of food.

⁴ *course* is a dish served at a meal: a part of a meal served at one time. Dinner may consist of two or more courses. Soup is usually followed by a meat or fish course.

to set up the table
 to lay the table (for two, etc.)
 to sit down to table
 to sit at table (having a meal)
 to wait at table
 to serve at table
 to wait on (upon)
 to book a table by phone
 to have a table reserved
 to cater for
 to cater for all tastes
 to eat out
 to dine in (out)
 to be faint from hunger
 to make a fine meal
 to treat smb. to smth.
 to taste (try) smth.

to have (take) smth. speciality
 for dinner menu card
 to have smth. for a to be on the menu
 change to run out of smth.
 to start with smth. to be short of smth.
 to order (take) smth. to clear the table
 for the first (second) to pay the bill
 course, dinner tip, tipping
 to order dinner a la
 carte (a la carte
 items)
 to order dinner table
 d'hote (table d'hote
 items)
 to specialize in smth.

6

Eating places

tea-shop
 snack-bar
 coffee shop
 cafeteria
 factory-canteen

restaurant
 take-away restaurant
 self-service restaurant
 hamburger restaurant
 fast food restaurant
 first-class/high class restaurant

7

Main meal dishes in England

Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding. This is England's traditional Sunday lunch, which is a family affair. *Yorkshire Pudding* (see the picture) is not usually eaten as a dessert like other puddings but instead as part of the main course or as a starter. It is a sort of batter made from flour, eggs and milk, baked in the oven and usually moistened with gravy.

Roast Meats. Cooked in the oven for about two hours. Typical meats for roasting are joints of beef, pork, lamb or a whole chicken. More rarely duck, goose, gammon, turkey or game are eaten.



Traditional accompaniments to roast meats:

with beef:

horseradish sauce
English mustard
Yorkshire pudding
gravy

with mutton and lamb:

onion sauce
red-currant jelly

with pork:

apple sauce
roast apples

Toad-in-the-Hole. Sausages covered in batter and roasted.

Fish and chips (pictured below). Fish deep fried in flour batter with chips (fried potatoes) dressed in malt vinegar. This is England's traditional take-away food or as US would say "to go". Fish and chips are not normally home cooked but bought at a fish and chip shop ("chippie") to eat on premises or as a "take away".



Ploughman's Lunch. This dish is served in pubs. It consists of a piece of cheese, a bit of pickle and pickled onion, and a chunk of bread.

Lancashire Hotpot. A casserole of meat and vegetables topped with sliced potatoes.

Shepherds' Pie. Made with minced lamb and vegetables topped with mashed potato.

Cottage Pie (pictured on the right). Made with minced beef and vegetables topped with mashed potato.

English breakfast. Eggs, bacon, sausages, fried bread, mushrooms, baked beans.





Black Pudding. Also called *Blood Pudding*. Looks like a black sausage. It is made from dried pigs blood and fat. Eaten at breakfast time.

8

1) hors-d'oeuvres (appetizers)

salad
salmon
herring
snails
olives
caviar
ham
sausage
sprats

3) main course

meat and fish course
grills
beefsteak (raw, medium, well-done)
rump steak
mutton/pork chop
cutlet
chicken casserole
roast chicken

5) *Dishes of international menu*

muesli [mju:zli]
croissant
yoghurt
lasagne
pizza [pi:tsə]
pasta [pa:stə]
spaghetti [spəgeti]
kebab
hamburger

2) soup course (starter)

clear soup (broth)
chicken soup
cabbage soup
tomato soup
pea soup
noodle soup

4) sweet course (dessert)

apple pie
stewed fruit
tart (cake)
fruit salad
strawberries
water-melon
cream
biscuit
roll
bun
pastry

8) drinks (beverages [bevərid])

lemonade
mineral water
Coca-Cola
coffee (white, black)
cocoa
beer
lager
bitter
wine
dry red wine

6) *Sea food*

snails
oysters
crabs
prawns
lobster

7) *Fruit. Vegetables*

pine-apple(s)
tangerine(s)
banana(s)
coconut(s)
boiled (mashed, fried) potatoes
chips
cabbage
cauliflower
brussels sprouts
broccoli
carrot(s)
green pea(s)
bean(s)
tomato(es)
cucumber(s)
lettuce
spinach
garlic
onion(s)
mushroom(s)
nut(s)
 peanuts

semidry white wine

champagne

brandy

soft drinks (fruit drinks, fruit juice)

strong drinks (wine, liquors, brandy,

whisky, vodka)

tea (strong, weak, middling)

9) porridge (buckwheat, semolina,
millet, rice)

fish and chips

bacon and eggs

ham and eggs

boiled egg(s)

 soft (hard)-boiled eggs

scrambled egg(s)

eggshell

fried eggs

omelette

pop-corn

sausages

hot dogs

potato chips

frankfurters

10) *Spices*

vinegar
mustard
ketchup
oil
pepper
mayonnaise
curry

11) a bowl of soup

a plateful of cornflakes
a slice (piece) of bread/meat/bacon/
banana/lemon
a chocolate bar
a spoonful (teaspoon) of sugar
a lump of sugar
a glass of water/juice/milk/wine
a pint of beer

9

Quality of meal

yummy
delicious, excellent, first-class
melting in the mouth
an inviting-looking dish
half-baked
hastily-prepared
badly cooked
well-done
underdone
overdone
done to a turn
raw
medium
fresh
stale
tender
(rather) tough

un(eatable), quite eatable
undrinkable
(un)healthy
sweet
(un)sweetened
sour
salty
spicy
tasteless
(too) hot
too cold
juicy
pretty strong
low-fat
watery
iced

Some useful expressions

I'm starving.
I could eat a horse.
I could do with a shack.
I'm full up.
I don't feel like eating anything.
I'm thirsty.
I'm (not) very keen on spicy food.
What time is breakfast?
Opening hours times (hours) at bars and restaurants vary.
The cake tastes good (delicious).

It's worth trying.
 It's just to my liking.
 There is nothing like steak and chips.
 I am off alcohol. I am driving. I never drink and drive.

to enjoy a meal (every mouthful of it).
 to be particular about smth.
 to keep to meal times (hours)
 to come for lunch
 to break for lunch
 to come for a chat over a meal
 to have another helping of smth.
 to help oneself to smth.
 to raise a glass to smb.'s health
 to be on the menu
 to run out of smth.
 not to be in season

Proverbs and Sayings

1. Out of the frying-pan into the fire.
2. Great boast, small roast.
3. Every cook praises his own broth.
4. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.
5. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
6. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
7. Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper.
8. Tastes differ.
9. Hungry bellies have no ears.
10. to stew in one's own juice
11. to serve smb with the same sauce
12. to save one's bacon
13. to have a finger in every pie
14. He that would eat the fruit must climb the tree.
15. As sure as eggs is eggs.
16. A watched pot never boils.
17. Cast no greedy eye at another man's pie.
18. You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.
19. Appetite comes with eating.
20. Dry bread at home is better than roast meat abroad.
21. A spoon is dear when lunch time is near.
22. The first pancake is always lumpy.
23. as cool as a cucumber

- 24. as sweet as a nut
- 25. as soft as butter
- 26. as keen as mustard
- 27. as different as chalk from cheese
- 28. as like as (two) peas

CITY. SIGHTSEEING

I. Texts for Close Language Study

Text 1 Going Abroad

Those who go abroad either for pleasure or on business are always faced with the dilemma of how to make the best use of their time. It is particularly difficult for a businessman for whom business should come before pleasure as the English saying goes. So before going on a trip you should read up on the country you are going to and think of places of interest to be visited. A lot depends on your taste, of course. You may for instance, be keen on art galleries and museums, or prefer to see buildings and monuments, exhibitions and displays.

For their part the receiving party also try to make their guests' stay pleasant and entertaining. Very often they arrange an interesting cultural programme that will give the visitors an idea of the country's present and past, its history, culture, customs and traditions.

Every third world country has something to be particularly proud of. Ancient temples, monuments, architectural masterpieces and other attractions make a list of sights not to be missed by visitors.

The economic and social successes give a clue to a better understanding of people's way of thinking and life style and that in turn contributes to the further development of advantageous co-operation.

Text 2 London

London is one of the biggest and most interesting cities in the world. About 8 million people live in London and its suburbs.

London is a city of great contrasts. Its western part is the richest part of the town with its cosy mansions, beautiful avenues, shops, restaurants and hotels. The East End is the district inhabited by the workers and the poor.



The heart of London is the City – its commercial and business centre. Here is situated the Tower of London that comes first among the historic buildings of the city. If you want to get some glimpses of London it's just from here that you had better start sightseeing.

The Tower of London was founded by Julius Caesar and in 1066 rebuilt by William the Conqueror. It was used as a fortress, a royal residence and a prison. Now it is a museum of armour and also the place where Crown Jewels are kept. The Tower is watched over and guarded by Yeomen Warders dressed in Tudor uniforms – Beefeaters.

A twenty minutes' walk from the Tower will take you to another historic building – St. Paul's Cathedral, the greatest of English churches. It was built by a famous English architect, Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723). St. Paul's Cathedral with its huge dome and rows of columns is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture. In one of its towers hangs one of the largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighing about 17,5 tons. Wellington, Nelson and other great men of England are buried in the Cathedral.

Not far away, in Westminster, another important part of London where most of the Government buildings are situated, is Westminster Abbey. Many English sovereigns, outstanding statesmen, painters and poets (Newton, Darwin, and Tennyson among them) are buried here.

Across the road from Westminster Abbey is Westminster Palace, the seat of the British Parliament. Its two graceful towers stand high above the city. The higher of the two contains the largest clock in the country and the famous bell Big Ben strikes every quarter of an hour.



If now we walk along Whitehall, which is not at all a hall, but just a street where the chief government offices are to be found, we shall soon come to Trafalgar Square. It was so named in memory of the victory in the battle of Trafalgar, where on October 21, 1805 the English fleet under Nelson's command defeated the combined fleet of France and Spain. The victory was won at the cost of Nelson's life. In the middle of Trafalgar Square stands Nelson's monument – a tall column with the figure of Nelson at its top. The column is guarded by four bronze lions.

The fine building facing the square is the National Gallery and adjoining it (but just round the corner) is the Portrait Gallery.

To get to Trafalgar Square, we must go down Regent Street, famous for its splendid shops, into Piccadilly Circus, the centre of London's entertainment world and then down the Haymarket. Buckingham Palace is the residence of English Kings and Queens. Facing the Palace is Queen Victoria's Memorial. Downing Street is a quiet little street where at number 10, for the last 200 years each Prime Minister of England has lived. Fleet street is the home of English newspapers.

The British Museum – is the biggest museum in London. It contains a priceless collection of different things (ancient manuscripts, coins, sculptures, etc.). The British Museum is famous for its library – one of the richest in the world.

And now, even if you have almost no time left for further sightseeing, you cannot leave the city without visiting one more place of interest – Hyde Park. Hyde Park (or “the Park” as Londoners call it), with Kensington Gardens adjoining it in the west, is the largest in London. When you are walking along its shady avenues, sitting on the grass, admiring its beautiful flower beds or watching swans and ducks floating on the ponds, it seems almost unbelievable that all around there is a large city with its heavy traffic and smoke.

II. Conversations

1

- Is it possible to see anything of London in one or two days?
- Well, yes, but of course, not half enough.
- What do you think I ought to see first?
- Well, if you are interested in churches and historic places, you should go to Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, St. Paul’s and the Tower. Do you like art galleries?
- Rather!
- Then why not go to the National Gallery and the Tate?
- I’m told one ought to see the British Museum. Do you think I shall have time for that?
- Well, you might, but if I were you, I should leave that for some other day. You could spend a whole day there. It’s much too big to be seen in an hour or so.
- I suppose it is. What about going to the Zoo?
- That’s not a bad idea. You could spend a couple of hours there comfortably, or even a whole afternoon, watching the wild animals, birds and reptiles. You could have tea there too.
- I’ll do that, then. How do I get there?
- Let me see. I think your best way from here is to walk across Regent’s Park.
- Is it much of a walk?
- Oh, no, a quarter of an hour or so, but, if you are in a hurry, why not take a taxi?
- I think I will. Ah, here’s one coming. Taxi! The Zoo, please.

2

- Have you been on a sightseeing tour of the city yet?
- No, not yet. Do they arrange sightseeing tours here at the hotel?
- Yes, there's a tour every afternoon leaving here at two o'clock.
- Can I still make it?
- No, I'm afraid you've just missed it. It's five past two now.
- Then I'll book a seat for tomorrow afternoon.
- Do. I'm sure you'll find it very enjoyable.

3

- What a great surprise! Mr. Brown, isn't it? Imagine meeting you here of all places!
- Oh, good afternoon, Mr. Smith. It's a small world, isn't it?
- Have you been here long? Have you seen anything of the city?
- Very little, business comes before pleasure, you know.
- Then I'll be glad to take you round the city this weekend.
 - That's really kind of you.

III. Phrases

(to describe cities, places, sights, locations)

Most	memorial places	are	residential area	of the
of the	medieval buildings	in the	shopping district	city.
	fashionable mansions		very centre	
	sport facilities	are	outskirts	
	colleges	situated/found	suburbs	
	shops	in the	old part	
	banks		main street	
	modern hotels		industrial district	
	curiosity shops			
	department stores			
	new construction sites			
	architectural ensembles			
	museums (places/points of interest)			
	monuments			

Pictures and sculptures	are usually	the Historical Museum.
Old books	displayed in	the Science Museum.
Old coins		the Picture Gallery.

Manuscripts			the Museum of Natural History.
Cannons and rifles			the Military Museum.
Personal things			
Helmets and armoury chains			
Minerals			
That majestic	palace	was erected	in the 5 th century.
magnificent	monument		under King George.
ancient	castle		by order of N.
remarkable	pyramid		after (according to)
...	bridge		the design of architect N.
	column		...
	cathedral		
	...		
		was named	after ...
			in honour of..
Doing the sights of ...	I was		the lay-out of the city.
Marking a tour of ...	particularly/deeply		
Visiting ...	impressed by		the magnificence of old buildings.
			the numerous historical places.
			the marvellous monuments.
			the greenery of its towns.
			the cleanliness of the streets.
			the thick traffic.
The foundation of ...	dates from/back to		the 2 nd century B.C.
The erection of ...			the 4 th century A.D.
The completion of ...			the pre-war times.
The origin of ...			the times of Peter I.
			the times of the Roman Empire.
Opposite the palace	is/stands		a clock tower.
In front of the castle			a magnificent fountain.
East of the market			a tiny river.
On one side of the canal			a majestic obelisk.
Between the two gardens			a shopping centre.
In the centre of the square			a busy thoroughfare.

At the crossing of High street and Low
street
South from the cathedral
At the corner of Bridge street and Ox
lane
Beside the monument to N.

the tourist bureau.
the Art Gallery.
a memorial cemetery.
a 36-storey skyscraper.

IV. Essential Words and Phrases

1

to go on business
to go for pleasure
to be faced with a dilemma
to make the best use of the time
to read up on the country
to make a list of sights (places of
interest) to visit/to see/not to be
missed)
to go sightseeing
to do the sights of, to get a glimpse of,
to make a tour of
to give smb. an idea of smth.

to be keen on smth.

2

a receiving party
to arrange a cultural programme
to contribute to
advantageous cooperation
life style
way of thinking, way of life
custom
tradition
entertainment
entertaining

3

industrial district;
business centre;

4

place of interest/attraction
architectural ensemble
historic (historical) place
medieval building
memorial
a memorial cemetery
monument
obelisk
pyramid
fortress
castle
cathedral
tower
dome
sculpture
palace
mansion
fashionable mansion
column
specimen
a fine specimen of Renaissance
architecture
design
skyscraper
cleanliness
lay out
greenery

5

the Historical Museum
the Science Museum

shopping district;
the centre (of the city);
residential area;
outskirts (in the outskirts)
suburbs
construction site
a busy thoroughfare
thick/heavy traffic

6

exhibit v,n
exhibition
gallery
display n,v
collection
 a priceless collection
armour, armoury
helmet, rifle, cannon
jewelry
coin
manuscript
icon
curiosity shop

7

ancient
antique
medieval
bronze
majestic
magnificent
splendid
outstanding
graceful
remarkable

the Museum of National History
the Museum of Regional Studies
Home Museum
the Military Museum

8

to be founded, foundation;
to erect;
to be erected after the design of N
(by order of, under N);
to date back to the 2nd century B.C.
(A.D.), the pre-war times, the times of
Peter I, the times of the Roman
Empire;
to be named after (in memory of);
to be (do smth. – win, fight) under
smb.'s command;
to defeat;
to win at the cost of one's life;

9

opposite of;
in front of;
east of the market
south from the cathedral;
a building facing the square;
at the crossing of A and B street;
be guarded by;
be surrounded by.

Proverbs and Sayings

1. Every country has its customs. 2. When in Rome do as Romans do.
3. Every man is the architect of his own fortune. 4. Rome was not built in a day.
5. East or west – home is best.

GETTING ABOUT TOWN. CITY TRANSPORT

I. Texts for Close Language Study

Text 1

Public Transport in London and Some Useful Tips for Travellers

London has a very extensive and well developed public transportation network. A million commuters use public transport daily. There are no trams in London, but London has the most comprehensive bus network in Europe and more miles of underground track per head than Paris or Berlin. Overall the underground carries 750 million passengers a year and the buses – 3 million a day.

The underground (colloquially known as the Tube) is the quickest way to get across the city and most Londoners use it. Services run from 5.30 am to around midnight. In rush hours (8 am – 9.30 am and 5 pm – 6.30 pm) every station is packed with commuters travelling to and from work. If you go by the underground make sure you have a valid ticket and keep hold of it after you have passed it through the electronic barrier – you will need it to exit at your destination.

The railway is part of London Regional Transport and operates like the Tube, with similar fares.

To get around it is very convenient to buy a One Day Travelcard – it is a day pass that allows you unlimited travel on the Tube, buses, London railway and most overground rail services in the London area for a fixed fee. The card can be used after 9.30 am on weekdays and all day at weekends and on public holidays. Travelcards that are valid for a week or a month can be used at any time. To buy these you need a passport-sized photograph.

Within London it is fairly easy to hail a taxi (which they also call a cab) by shouting or waving. Throughout the city, and especially outside hotels and stations, there are taxi ranks where taxis wait for passengers. The fare is displayed on a meter and it is shown usually as two separate amounts – an amount for the trip plus a second amount for any “extras” (additional passengers, luggage, travelling at certain times of day or at weekends). Each driver and each cab is licensed by the Public Carriage Office and there are strict regulations controlling both. Cabs must be in perfect working order. They are checked once a year, and are expected to have a working life of around 10 years, and they must be clean. Most cabs also carry a notice that reads: “Thank you for not smoking”.



London taxi-drivers, or cabbies, take pride in their profession, knowing that nowhere else in the world does a taxi driver need to know so much in order to qualify for a licence to work. Would be drivers must register with the Public Carriage Office and then spend up to four years learning London which is called “doing the Knowledge”

and also pass a special driving test. So they are true Londoners, they are experts in London, and they are also very cheerful and talkative.

There are also minicabs in London. Minicabs are often simply private cars and are unlicensed. They are cheaper than taxis for long distances but there is no guarantee of safety from the minicab firm. They do not have the black cab’s ability to pick up people in the street. They can only be hired by telephoning for one.

It’s also possible to hire a car. But if you are only staying a short while in London and are unfamiliar with the geography of the capital hiring a car you might have many problems as Central London is a nightmare to drive in, with its web of one-way streets and bad signposting. Besides, parking is a major problem. You must either use a car park or a parking meter which allow parking for a maximum of two or four hours. Do not leave your car parked a moment longer than your time allows and do not return and insert more money once your time has run out. There are plenty of traffic wardens who will book you and give you a parking ticket which will mean that you must pay a fine. And if your car disappears consult a policeman as it will most likely have been towed away and to get it back will cost you a pretty penny plus the parking fine.

Traffic in England differs from that on the continent. Driving in England you should keep to the left and observing the speed limits is compulsory. It is strictly illegal to drink and drive and penalties are severe. The law also states that drivers and passengers (front-seat and back-seat) must wear seat-belts. Failure to do so can result in a fine.

Despite the extensive public transport networks 70 percent of London households are car-owning households. And as everywhere the result of this is jams when, particularly in the rush-hour, the streets get so packed with traffic that travel is very slow or even comes to a standstill.

For new visitors to London to familiarize themselves with the city the best way is to take a guided tour. There are guided walking tours to various destinations. Such tours usually last about two hours. And one of the best ways for first-time visitors to orient themselves is to take a special one-hour or two-hour ride on a double-decker tour bus.



Some are open-topped so that, weather permitting, you can also enjoy fresh air. Some buses allow you to jump on or off (hop on or off) at various stops and catch a later bus using the same ticket. Tickets are valid for 24 hours. Buses run every 5-15 minutes. Buses operate 8.30 am – 6 pm in summer and to 4.30 pm in winter.

Tours begin at many points around London, such as Marble Arch, Trafalgar Square or Piccadilly Circus.

Text 2 **(for discussion)**

For me, the greatest achievement of the last 150 years has definitely been the invention of the car. They've completely changed our lives, if you think about it. Before everyone had their own cars, people had to walk everywhere, or catch the bus, which was time-consuming and inconvenient. Things like getting home from work or going shopping took much longer so people had less time for other things, for having fun. Cars have meant that we have more time for leisure and that we can go further, to more interesting places. You can easily go to the theatre in another town in the evening, for example, or spend the weekend in a nice village in the countryside a hundred miles away. In the olden days, people traveled much less, they had fewer holidays, and they couldn't go to so many exciting places ... maybe they just went a few miles away to visit relatives or whatever. Nowadays, thanks to the car, they can go all over the place and have a much wider experience of life. In the olden days, if you weren't born near the sea then probably you'd never seen the sea, if you weren't born near the mountains, then probably you'd never seen mountains, and people who lived in remote places were very isolated, they had much less contact with the outside world, so society was less mixed and open, and people were more limited in their jobs. These days, with cars, you can drive quite a long way to work – you can work in the city and live in the countryside, for example – and because people travel from town to town more, it's more common for people to go and live and work in different towns, so people have more opportunities, and have more contact with people from other places. And because these days cars are relatively cheap, they have affected almost everyone's lives. It's something everyone can benefit from, not just a few people. Although people complain about traffic and pollution, and things like that, would anyone really want to give up their car, and go back to the days when you had to walk or cycle everywhere, when people didn't often even visit other towns, let alone other countries?

II. Conversations

1

Asking the Way

- Excuse me, can you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square?
- Certainly. Go down Regent Street to Piccadilly Circus and then go down the Haymarket. Turn to the left at the bottom and in less than a minute you'll be in Trafalgar Square.
- Thank you very much. How far is it from here?
- If you walk, it'll take you ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.
- Is there a bus?
- There's sure to be. But you'd better ask the policeman over there. He'll give you all the information you want.
- Thank you.
- Excuse me, officer, is there a bus from here to Trafalgar Square?
- Yes, sir, any bus'll take you. There's a bus stop just over there. Ask the conductor to put you down at Trafalgar Square.
- Thank you.
- Does this bus go to Trafalgar Square?
- Yes, sir. Come along, hurry up... . No room on top, inside only ... no standing on the platform ... pass down the bus, please. ... Sorry, full up. ... Sorry, sir, you can't smoke inside, you'll have to wait until there's room upstairs. ... Fares, please.
- Trafalgar Square, please ... and will you tell me when we get there?
- Trafalgar Square! This is where you get off, sir.
- Thank you.

2

- Excuse me; I'm a stranger in this city. Can you help me?
- Why, of course (certainly). What are you looking for?
- I'm looking for a bakery. Is there one near here?
- Yes, there is. Walk to the next corner and turn right. It's on the right-hand side of the street near the school. Just opposite the hairdresser's.
- Thanks a lot.
- Not at all.

3

- Excuse me, sir, could you tell me the shortest way to Charing Cross station?
- Oh, it's quite a distance from here. You see the bus stop across the street? Take number 28 bus.
- Will it take me right to the station?

- Oh no, you'll have to change it for route 17 bus.
- And where do I get off to change it?
- At Hyde Park corner.

4

- Am I going the right way to the №1 trolley-bus?
- Oh no. You are quite out of your way. Go straight on as far as the first turning to the right, then cross the street and you will see the stop. You cannot lose your way. It's just a two minutes' walk from here. I'm going that way myself. Come with me if you like.
- Thank you. It's very kind of you.

5

- Excuse me, sir.
- Yes, what is it?
- Which is the quickest way to the centre, please?
- Let me think... Oh yes. Take number 26 bus and go as far as Trafalgar Square.
- Will that be the very centre of London?
- Yes, of course. That's the very centre of London.

6

- Pardon me; I want to get to the British Museum. Can you show me the way there, please?
- Why, yes. Hmm. Let me think... Well, take the street on your right and go straight as far as the little church.
- Yes, how do I go then?
- Then you'll turn to your left and go another two blocks.
- Isn't it more convenient for me to go there by bus?
- No, there isn't a very good bus service there. You'll just lose time.

7

- Excuse me. Am I right for the British Museum?
- The British Museum? Let me think... I'm sorry to say you aren't. You'll have to go back and then turn to the left. You'll go along that street straight to the north as far as the Museum.
- Thank you. Isn't it better for me to take a taxi?
- Oh, you needn't. It's just a ten minutes' walk from here.
- Thank you ever so much.
- It's all right, sir.

8 On a Bus

- Excuse me... I want to get to the Palladium Theatre. Do I get off at the next stop?
- Well, what's that stop? Oh no. You go farther. Two or three stops more. Or... wait a moment. You may get off here and take another route bus. It'll be probably quicker.
- Oh, thank you. I'll go by this bus, just not to change.
- Yes, it's surely more convenient.

9

- Excuse me... I want to get to Waterloo Bridge. At what stop do I get off?
- Waterloo Bridge? ... Just a minute. But you are going away from it. The bus is going in the opposite direction.
- Do you mean to say I've taken the wrong bus?
- You should have taken the same route, but a bus going in the other direction.

10

- Harry: Hello, Andrew. Where are you walking so fast?
(from his car)
- Andrew: Oh, that's you, Harry. I'm hurrying to the theatre. I don't know exactly how long it will take me to get there. I want to be on the safe side.
- Harry: Well, I can give you a lift, if you don't mind. It'll be just on my way. Take the front seat. Close the door.
- Andrew: Thank you.

III. Functional Phrases (to be used in making up conversations)

- | | |
|---|--|
| Excuse me, sir (madam) ... | – There it is. Right across the street. |
| Is there a bakery (café, cinema, restaurant, any other eating place) near here (around here)? | – It's over there, round the corner, to the right. |
| | – It's on the left/right-hand side of the street, two blocks down. |
| | – It's at the corner of M. and L. Streets. |
| | – It's at the end of this block. |
| | – It's at the beginning of the next block. |

- It's near the University.
- It's opposite the University.
- It's next to the University.
- It's across the street from here.

Can you tell me how to get to the post-office?

How can I get to ... from here?

Can you direct me to... ?

Can you tell me the way to...?

Could you please show me the way to...?

How do I get to...?

- I really have no idea.
- That's easy. Turn left and there you are.
- Go as far as ... and then change to tram 5.
- Go straight ahead as far as the first turning to the left.
- Go straight along this road and you'll see it on the left.
- Walk straight along this street. It will be on your left.
- Walk two blocks to the traffic lights.
- Walk to the corner. Then make a left turn.
- Turn round and ask again (and go back).
- Follow the rights and you can't miss it/and there you are.
- It's farther along the road.
- You'll have to take a bus.

Shall I take a bus?

Do I have to take a bus?

Should I take a bus?

Shall I have to take a bus?

Is there a bus from here to...?

What bus do I take to get there?

shall

should

do I have to take

- Bus 2 will take you right there.
- Take number 2 bus. It will take you right there.
- Take bus 2 and go three stops. Then change for route 20 bus.

What stop do I get off?

Where shall I get off?

Do I get off at the terminus?

How many stops shall I go?

do I go?

- I'll tell you in good time.
- It's the next stop.
- It's the next stop but one.
- It's the last but one stop to the terminus.

- do I have to go?
should I go?
Do/shall I have to change?
- Does this bus stop at Minin Square?
- Is it far from here?
Is it a long way from here to...?
- Is it much of a walk?
- Which is the best/shortest/quickest/most convenient/right way to ...?
- Am I O.K. for...?
Am I going the right way to...?
Is this the way to...?
- No, I’m afraid you’ve taken the wrong bus.
– It does.
– Yes, it’ll take you right there/to the place.
- No, not really. It’s just round the corner.
– It’s no distance at all.
– It’s quite a distance (from here).
– You want a bus.
– It’s 3 stops after this one.
- It’s a two minute walk from here.
- It’ll be quickest/shortest/right/most convenient to get there by route 6 bus.
- Yes, that’s right.
– No, you are going the wrong way.
– You are quite out of your way.
– No, you are going in the opposite direction.

IV. Essential Words and Phrases

<p>1</p> <p>transport services vehicle route-taxi bus, coach cab minicab</p>	<p>2</p> <p>to go by tram to take a tram to catch a bus to get on/off a bus change buses; to change to ...</p>
<p>3</p> <p>season ticket return ticket</p>	<p>4</p> <p>compulsory stop request stop</p>

travel card
 one-day travel card
 travel pass
 to be valid
 to pay the fare
 What's the fare to ...?
 to travel at half fare
 fares will be raised
 to have a privilege to travel free of charge
 fine n., v.
 pay a fine

5

hail a taxi
 taxi-stand, taxi rank
 meter
 Fares are displayed on the meter.

7

to pollute the air
 service station, garage
 petrol/gas station
 parking, car park
 "No parking" sign
 parking meter
 parking ticket
 parking fine

8

the traffic is heavy/bad
 traffic jam, be stuck in a traffic jam
 come to a standstill;
 rush-hour(s).

to stop by request of a passenger
 to tower away
 to pick up passengers
 to drop passengers
 to give smb. a lift
 to give smb. a ride
 terminus

6

pedestrian
 "Walk"/"Don't walk" sign
 pedestrian subway
 commuter
 passenger
 driving permit/license
 to obey traffic rules
 speed limit
 to observe the speed limit
 to be charged for a traffic violation
 wear the seat-belt
 left-handed /right-handed traffic
 keep to the right
 drive on the right/left
 one-way/two-way street
 traffic lights
 underpass n.

Proverbs and Sayings

1. The furthest way about is the nearest way home.
2. Don't cross the bridge before you come to it.
3. The more haste, the less speed.

SHOPPING

I. Texts for Close Language Study

Text 1 Supermarkets

Many factors make supermarkets popular with customers. Quick service, a large number of items on sale and the possibility to buy everything at one place draw customers to such shops. They are usually brightly lit, spacious and well laid-out.

All the goods are delivered to the storage premises. Then they are prepared for sale in the packaging departments which are separated from the sales floor by windows. The optical and electronic scales speed up greatly the process of weighing a purchase and determining the cost of the given weight.

In the huge sales floor there are numerous counters, stands and shelves where a wide range of goods is displayed. All the goods are within easy reach. They are ready-packed and have labels which indicate the date, price, weight and cost.

Perishables – meat, fish, milk, and all dairy products – are kept in special reach-in refrigerator units and deep-freeze lockers.

There are special stands with all sorts of household knick-knacks, where every housewife is bound to find something.



There is plenty of room for the customers to walk about. They move along the aisles of goods pushing shopping trolleys or carrying little wire baskets in their hands where they put their purchases.

Supermarkets are self-service shops. There are few shop assistants on the sales floor. They fill up the shelves and cases that

become empty and see to it that everything has a price stamped on it.

At the check-out the cashier quickly reckons up the bill on the cash register which automatically adds up the various items. The cashier hands the receipt and the change to the customer.

Text 2 Buying Clothes

If you want to buy a ready-made (or we sometimes say off-the-peg) jacket, first find the jackets in the shops and look at the label inside to see the size,

material and make. For the price, look at the price tag. To see if it will fit you, you can try on the jacket in front of a mirror. If necessary an assistant will help you. You pay the cashier, who you will find at the cash desk. He or she will take your money, put it in the bill and give you your change. Make sure you also get a receipt, which you should keep and bring back to the shop with the jacket if something is wrong with it and you want to exchange it or ask for a refund of your money. In clothes shops you pay the fixed price, of course. You don't bargain. Or you can wait until the sales, when many goods are reduced in price. If you don't like shops, you can stay at home, look at on-line catalogues and do your shopping by mail order.

Text 3
(for reading comprehension)
Buying a Suitcase

Well, with the holiday season approaching, we thought it would be a good time to have a look at the subject of suitcases. There are a few people, I know, who use the same old suitcase all their lives. It may be a fine old leather one, covered with labels from the exotic places they've visited, for example.

Most suitcases, though, don't have quite such a long life and they need to be replaced from time to time. Leather is a bit too expensive consider these days and it does tend to be rather heavy too, and for those of us who are looking for something more practical, modern suitcases have a lot of advantages to offer.

In the first place, modern materials like nylon or vinyl can be both extremely tough and yet light enough to carry easily. There are basically two sorts of suitcase - soft ones, made from nylon or vinyl, and rigid ones, made from materials like polypropylene.

The second advantage modern suitcases have is that they often offer greater security than the old-fashioned kind. Most have locks, some have padlocks, and a few even have combination locks.

Lastly, most up-to-date suitcases are made with wheels attached so that they can be pulled or pushed instead of carried. Again, there are two main types. Four-wheeled suitcases are designed to be pulled along, parallel to the floor. Suitcases with two wheels are tipped on one end and then either pulled or pushed, using a strap or handle on one side of the case.

We've got different types of suitcases on sale.

Let's have a look at the first one. It's 67cm in length, in smart brown. It has a 2 year guarantee and a padlock which gives greater security. It costs £67 and we think it represents good value for money.

The second case is cheaper, at the price of £32. It's 68cm long and made of nylon in a choice of 3 colours. There are 2 wheels and a strap on one side for pushing or pulling it along. All in all it seems good value but the material is not very strong and it might easily get turn.

Our 3rd case is made of very tough material in a plain cream colour. It's 75cm long and has 2 combination locks, which makes it the most secure of all the cases you see. It has 2 wheels and a metal push-pull handle on the side. The price is £109 which may seem high but you are paying for the added security of the combination lock. The suitcase itself is rather heavy compared to the 2 first ones but it moves smoothly and easily, looks smart and practical but a bit overpriced.

So with the range of suitcases in price from the very cheap to the exclusive and expensive ones, it's for you to make the choice depending upon what you like and what you can afford.

II. Conversations

1

Shopping at the Supermarket

- Hello, Robert! Why the rush? Where are you going?
- Hello, Mike! Sorry, I'm in a terrible hurry. You see, we are giving a party tomorrow and Lucy seems to have run out of everything. Just have a look at the shopping list she gave me.
- Good Lord. You should have done your shopping beforehand. It's not very wise to do everything at the last minute.
- I know we should have, but you know how it is with one thing and another...
- True, true. The only thing I can suggest for you to do is to go to the supermarket. They usually offer a wide choice of goods, and with a bit of luck you'll buy everything there.
- That's a good idea.
- I'll keep you company, if you don't mind. Jane asked me to buy a bottle of milk and a tin of instant coffee. I might as well do it now.

(In the supermarket)

- Well, don't forget to take a basket.
- I'd better take a trolley. Where shall we start? The first item on my list is chicken.
- Then let's go to that deep-freezer over there.
- Right. Then come a dozen of eggs and three bottles of milk.
- Well, all dairy products are displayed in that reach-in refrigerator in the middle of the floor. By the way, I must not forget my bottle of milk. Now, for the vegetables. We're bound to find everything here. They are usually well stocked.
- Oh yes, they are. I'll take two bags of potatoes, a small head of cabbage and a packet of carrots.
- Why, look at those water melons. They look delicious. I'll buy one. It'll be a surprise for Jane.

- Now, I need a pound of sugar, a jar of jam, a loaf of bread and half a pound of cheese. That's the lot.
- Well, you'll need a lorry to bring all that home. Shall I give you a hand with one of the shopping bags?
- That's very kind of you, but I really hate to give you all that trouble.
- No trouble at all. I'll tell you what. You go and fetch the bread for yourself and a tin of coffee for me, and I'll go and join the queue at the check-out. It'll save us a lot of time.
- Right you are! I'll be with you in a jiffy.

2

Buying a Suit

Shop assistant: Good morning! Can I help you, sir?

Customer: I'm looking for a lounge suit. Could you show me some suits, please?

S.a.: Certainly, sir. Any particular kind? We have a fine range in ready-made clothes.

C.: Well, I don't want anything fancy. Just something comfortable and not very expensive.

S.a.: Do you know your size?

C.: I used to be 50, but I've put on some weight lately, so you'd better take my measurements.

S.a.: Very good, sir ... I think size 52 will fit you. Do you like any of these tweed suits? This model is very fashionable at the moment. It's very popular.

C.: I like the cut, but the colour is a bit too bright for me. Besides, all light colours show the dirt too quickly, you know. And I prefer a plain pattern.

S.a.: Something like this, perhaps? I think this single-breasted brown suit will suit you all right. It's very attractive.

C.: Oh, yes, that's exactly what I am looking for.

S.a.: Very good, sir. Come this way: this fitting room is empty.

C.: I do hope it fits me – I like the colour and the style so much.

S.a.: Well, it seems to be a perfect fit.

C.: Yes, but don't you think the sleeves are a little too long? And look how baggy the trousers are.

S.a.: That doesn't matter at all. We can alter this. They can easily be shortened.

C.: And the waist is rather tight. Could you let it out a bit?

S.a.: Oh, yes. This can be easily put right.

C.: Good, and when can I get the suit?

S.a.: It won't take long. You may have it the day after tomorrow (by Tuesday morning).

C.: What's the price?

S.a.: Thirty-two pounds sixty.

C.: All right, I'll take it. Where shall I pay the bill?

S.a.: At the pay-desk. Thank you, sir. Good-bye!

3

Buying Shoes

Shop assistant: Are you being served, sir? What can I do for you?

Customer: I want a pair of shoes.

S.a.: Yes, sir. Do you have anything special in mind?

C.: Well, I'd like a pair of good leather shoes.

S.a.: Certainly, sir. I think I may say we've a very fine selection of leather shoes at the moment. What size do you take, sir?

C.: Size seven.

S.a.: Try this one, please. How is it? Does it pinch anywhere?

C.: Oh, it hurts dreadfully. It's too narrow. Besides, I don't want these pointed shoes with high heels. Have you got anything of the same colour but in a different style?

S.a.: Just a moment, sir. Well, see how this one fits. These shoes are with square toes and flat heels.

C.: They are fairly comfortable. I suppose they'll give a little.

S.a.: Yes, they are sure to stretch with wearing.

C.: How much is this pair?

S.a.: Three pounds and a half.

C.: Three pounds and a half ... That's rather expensive, isn't it?

S.a.: No, sir, it isn't. In fact, it's a real bargain at the price.

C.: All right, I'll take them.

S.a.: Anything else, sir?

C.: Yes, put some shoe cream in with them.

S.a.: Very well, sir. Will that be all?

C.: Yes, thank you.

S.a.: Thank you, sir. Will you pay at the desk, please.

4

A Pair of Socks

Salesman: Good morning, sir. what can we do for you?

Robert: Good morning. Er ... I just wanted a pair of socks.

S. : Certainly, sir. I think I may say we have a very fine selection. These nylon ones, for instance. They are Italian: only came in this morning.

R.: Well ... I didn't want anything fancy. Just ordinary woolen socks, you know. I'm going on a short walking-tour, so I thought something warm ...

S.: Walking-tour, sir? Then if you don't mind my saying so, you'll certainly need some of these quick-drying wool-and-nylon socks. They wash beautifully

and dry in no time at all. Five and eleven a pair. How many shall I wrap up for you?

R.: Er ... just one pair will do. Those green ones.

S.: If you are going on holiday, sir, perhaps you'll be interested in this new line of trousers? Very popular, they are. You'll find them invaluable when you are out in bad weather.

R.: Are they crease-resistant?

S.: They're crease-resistant, water-repellent and fade-proof. You'll have to have a pair if you're going on holiday, sir. Only forty-nine and six – a real bargain.

R.: Er ... Well, perhaps ...

S.: The blue ones? Very good, sir. I'll just measure you: waist thirty, inside leg thirty-one. Very good, sir.

R.: But I've got only a five pound note. Can you change it?

S.: Oh, that'll be no trouble. I'll just have it sent up to the cashier's department. It won't take a moment. Take a seat, sir, while you're waiting. Haha, sir, I see you're looking at that yellow cashmere pullover. The last one, that is, and it happens to be your size, sir. You'll need something to keep you warm on a walking-tour. You'll feel a different man when you put it on.

R.: It certainly looks nice and warm. But won't it get dirty rather quickly?

S.: Well, of course, sir, all light colours show the dirt. But you'll find this washes like a dream. Just use a spoonful of our special washing-powder. Two and six a packet. I'll wrap up a couple of packets with the pullover.

R.: But won't it shrink?

S.: Shrink, sir? We've sold dozens of these pullovers and haven't had a single complaint. If it shrinks, sir, we'll give you your money back.

R.: All right. I'll take it.

S.: Let me see: socks, trousers, pullover. Here we are, sir. Here's your parcel.

R.: And my change?

S.: Change, sir? I'm afraid there's some mistake. Here's the bill, sir. Eight pounds, sixteen shillings and fourpence. Another three pounds, sixteen shillings and fourpence to come.

5

Shop assistant: Yes, can I help you?

Customer: Yes, I bought this on sale here ... a couple of weeks ago, I think it was...

S.a.: I see, yes..

C.: And I've only worn it a couple of times, but when I looked at it the other day I just thought, no, I don't like it. I don't think it suits me ... the colour's not really right for me, do you know what I mean?

S.a.: Well ... um, do you have any receipt or proof of purchase?

C.: No, no, I didn't keep the receipt, sorry ... does that mean that I can't change it? Because I've seen another one I like...

S.a.: Well, we can't normally exchange goods without proof of purchase, you see...

C.: Oh no!

S.a.: I can speak to the manageress if you like, see what she says.

C.: Well, yes, if you would ... because I would like to change it...

6

Customer: I'd like to change this CD, please.

Shop assistant: You'd like to change it. What exactly is the problem?

C.: It was a Christmas present, I asked my mum to buy me a CD for Christmas, but this isn't the one I wanted. I wanted the new CD by Chaos Theory, and so she bought me this ... it's the wrong one, my mum bought it by mistake ... it's their first CD, not the latest one...

S.a.: I see, so you'd like to exchange it for the right CD, is that right?

C.: Well no, not really, you see I don't like Chaos Theory any more. I'd like a computer game instead...

S.a.: I see, well if you'd like to choose which computer game you'd like, then we can probably take the price of the CD off the price of the computer game ... if you have the receipt with you. Do you have the receipt?

C.: Yes, it's here.

S.a.: OK then ... if you'd like to choose the computer game, we'll try to sort it out for you, okay?

7

Making a Complaint

Customer: Good morning, miss. I'd like to speak to the manager.

Manager: I'm the manager, sir. How can I help you?

Customer: Oh, really? It's this radio. It doesn't work.

Manager: Mm... did you buy it here?

Customer: Pardon? Of course I bought it here. Look, you switch it on and nothing happens.

Manager: Could I see your receipt?

Customer: Receipt? I haven't got one.

Manager: Oh, you should have obtained a receipt when you bought it.

Customer: I probably did. I must have thrown it away.

Manager: Ah, well, have you got any other proof of purchase, the guarantee, for example?

Customer: No. It must have been in the box. I threw that away too.

Manager: Oh, dear. You really ought to have kept it. We need to know the exact date of purchase.

Customer: What? I only bought it yesterday! That young man over there served me. Oh, I paid by cheque. I've got the cheque stub.

Manager: That's all right then. Did you check the radio before you left the shop?

Customer: Check it? No, it was in the box. I expected it to work. It wasn't a cheap radio, it's a good make.

Manager: You should have checked it.

Customer: Come on! Stop telling me what I should have done, and do something! Either give me my money back or give me another radio.

Manager: There's no need to get aggressive, sir. Let me look at it... mm ...you see this little switch on the back?

Customer: Yes?

Manager: It's on "mains", and it should be on "battery". You really should have read the instructions.

Customer: Oh!

III. Functional Phrases **(to be used in making up conversations)**

Are you being served?

– Could you show me that black hat, please?

What can I do for you?

– I'm looking for a pair of leather shoes.

Can I help you, sir?

– I'd like to see some gloves.

Anything else, sir?

Have you anything special in mind?

– Something like this, perhaps.

Any particular kind, sir?

– I'd like...

We have many patterns and shades to choose from.

– I prefer a plain pattern.

– I don't want anything fancy.

We have a wide range of coats in your size.

We have a very good selection of ...

Do you know your size?

– I used to be 44. But you'd better take my measurements.

What size do you take in hats?

– My size is 52.

It happens to be your size.

– I take size 44 shoes.

– The coat is a size too big for me.

See how this one fits.

– That's exactly what I'm looking for.

Try this one, please. How is it?

– It seems to fit me perfectly.

It's a perfect fit.

– I like the cut, but the colour is a bit too

bright for me.

- Have you got the same style but in a different colour?
- It'll show the dirt too quickly.
- Have you got the same colour but a size bigger?
- I want a darker shade.
- I don't really think this suits me.
- It hurts terribly.
- It pinches me dreadfully.
- I don't want these pointed toes.

The waist is rather tight.
It seems to be a little too broad in the shoulders.
It seems a trifle too long.
Look how baggy the trousers are.

- This can be easily put right.
- It can easily be shortened.
- We can easily alter that, sir.

How much is it?
What is the price of ... ?
I can't afford to spend that much.
I'd like something cheaper.
All right, I'll take it.

- It's a real bargain at the price.

Will that be all?

- Yes, that'll be all, thank you.
- There's one more thing I want to buy.

Here's your purchase. Shall I wrap it up for you? – Yes, please.

IV. Essential Words and Phrases

1

to go shopping	to buy/purchase smth.
to do the shopping	a customer
to go window shopping	a shop assistant

2

to be popular with customers	a price label/tag
to draw customers to	to weigh, weight
to be on sale	the check-out
to be well stocked	a pay-desk
to offer a wide range/choice of goods	a cash-register

to be well laid out
 to be within easy reach
 ready-packed goods
 an item
 the sales floor
 the packaging department
 the storage premises
 sales shelves
 a counter
 a stand
 aisle
 electronic scales
 a deep-freeze locker
 a reach-in refrigerator
 a wire basket
 a trolley

a cashier
 to reckon up the bill
 a receipt
 change
 a queue (line), to join a queue,
 to stand in a queue
 a purchase
 food stuffs
 dairy products
 perishables
 knick-knacks
 a shopping list
 a shopping bag

3

Types of Shops

a shopping center
 a supermarket
 a minimarket

a self-service shop
 a department store
 a boutique

a baker's/bakery
 a butcher's/ry
 a confectioner's/ry
 a fishmonger's/ry
 a grocer's/ry
 a greengrocer's
 a radio shop
 a record shop
 a shoe shop
 a sports shop
 a clothes shop
 a computer shop

a book shop
 a flower shop/a florist's
 a jeweler's/ a jewelry store
 a hardware store
 a stationer's/ry
 a tobacconist's
 a toy shop
 a gift shop
 a pet shop
 a pharmacy/a chemist's
 a haberdasher's/ry

4

Items that Can be Bought

a bottle of milk
 a tin of coffee
 a packet of tea
 a jar of jam

a bunch of grapes
 a head of cabbage
 a bottle of wine
 a can/bottle of beer

a tin/can of meat
 a packet of cornflakes
 a box of sweets
 a packet of flour
 a bag of potatoes
 a loaf of bread
 a packet of noodles
 a bar of chocolate
 a cart of juice
 a dozen of eggs
 a pound (half a pound) of cheese
 a pound of butter

a packet of cigarettes
 a box of matches
 a bunch/bouquet of flowers
 a tube of toothpaste
 a bar/cake/piece of soap
 mascara
 a bottle of perfume

5

Some Useful Phrases

to be completely out of smth. (bread, meat,)
 to be short of smth (fruit, vegetables, ...)
 to be well stocked with goods (food, products, ...)
 to have smth. in stock
 to run out of smth.
 to have a range of, a fine selection of
 to stock cheap goods
 The demand for goods is increasing

6

Buying Clothes

a lounge suit, a single-breasted suit, a well-cut suit
 a pair of shoes
 a pair of socks
 a pair of trousers
 pantyhose
 shoes for town (country) wear, for casual wear
 home shoes
 shoe laces
 pointed shoes
 shoes with square toes
 shoes with flat (high) heels

to put on
 to put on inside out
 to put on back to front

to put on upside down
 to take off
 to stand up to high-pressure salesmen
 to be easy to take in

to suit
 to match/ to go well with
 to become
 to take measurements
 to fit/sit well
 to be tight round the hips (across the shoulders, at/round the waist/the hips)
 to fit like a glove
 It feels right
 to be baggy
 to pinch
 to hurt
 to stretch with wearing
 to alter (put sth right)
 to shorten, to let out, to take in
 smth in/of the latest style/fashion
 to be out of fashion
 smth in a different colour/ in a larger size
 a plain pattern, a checked (stripy) pattern
 a bright (light) colour

7

Quality of Clothes

to dry in no time (quick-drying)
 to wash well (to wash like a dream)
 a real bargain at the price
 to keep smb. warm
 crease-resistant
 water-repellent
 fade-proof
 long-lasting
 It pays to choose a good cloth for a coat
 It wears well and keeps its shape

8

to have clothes made to order/to measure
 It is cheaper to buy ready-made clothes than to have clothes made to order
 to all tastes

at all prices
 in different styles, in size 10, in red, in all cuts, in all colours
 to be stock size
 to go for a fitting in
 tailor-made clothes
 off-the-peg/ready-made clothes
 to follow the washing instructions / to do as the label says

9

Trade: Types and Forms

to buy smth. for cash
 to pay cash
 to be in cash/ out of cash/ short of cash
 I haven't got any cash on me
 to sell for cash
 cash on delivery
 to pay by card / with a card

to buy goods on hire purchase (The buyer makes a down payment of 10% to over 30% of the price and pays the rest by weekly or monthly installments until the full price has been paid. Payment may be spread over a period of...)
 to buy smth. on credit
 rate of interest
 to pay interest
 There is a charge for interest

retail trade vs wholesale trade
 retail price vs wholesale price
 to sell retail vs to sell wholesale
 to buy retail vs to buy wholesale
 wholesaler (sells goods to retailers)
 a retail shop, retailer (shops that sell to the public)

to buy smth. in a (the) sale(s)
 to bargain
 to overcharge (to ask for more than the price)
 to undercharge (to ask the customer for less than the price)
 discount
 to reduce smth. in price
 refund v,n; to ask for a refund, to give smb. a refund
 to exchange a thing (a purchase) for another

Proverbs and Sayings

1. Cut your coat according to your cloth.
2. The tailor makes the man.
3. Measure twice and cut once.
4. Measure for measure.
5. Every shoe fits not every foot.
6. A bargain is a bargain.

SERVICES

I. Conversations and Texts for Close Language Study

1

A Complaint on the Phone

Manager: What seems to be the problem?

Customer: Well, I was transferring my files to the computer from my flash drive and it's lost the lot. Everything!

Manager: OK, now don't worry. I'm sure we can sort something out. First, can you give me a few details? The computer has lost all the data, you say?

Customer: Yes. But you don't understand. It's wiped everything off the flash drive as well! My whole life, my whole life was in those files.

Manager: Oh, my goodness! Are you sure? Sounds like the problem's with your flash drive.

Customer: Of course I'm sure! And there's nothing wrong with my flash drive. I've had it years!

Manager: OK. I can understand how upset you must be. Now, I don't think we can deal with this on the phone, so I'm going to send a service engineer to see if they can retrieve your data.

Customer: I'll be expecting a total refund and compensation if this can't be fixed!

Manager: Unfortunately, we are not authorized to give refunds, but what I can do is send you a brand-new computer. How would that be?

Customer: This is supposed to be a brand-new computer. You think I want another one of these, after what the last one did to my files?

Manager: Well, let's see what our engineer can do. Hopefully, it's not quite as bad as you think. Now, I've got your address here in your computer file. Oxford OX2 6 BJ, right?

Customer: Yeah, right.

Manager: And it's Mr Harris, isn't it?

Customer: Yes.

Manager: Right, Mr Harris. We'll have an engineer with you this afternoon. And I'll ask him to bring a new hard disk with him. Is that OK for you?

Customer: Er, well, I suppose...

Manager: Good. Glad to be of assistance. Is there anything else I can help you with?

Customer: Hm? Oh, no, no.

Manager: Well, best of luck this afternoon. I hope we can solve the problem for you.

Customer: Well, thanks. Erm, goodbye.

Manager: Goodbye, Mr Harris.

2

At a Rental Office

- Can I hire a washing machine for a couple of days?
- Yes, certainly: you can hire anything here you like and on any terms too. What model do you wish, madam?
- I'd like to try the newest washer with automatic control; they say it's something extraordinary. It is true that it itself selects the right temperature, speed and time for any fabric?
- That's right, ma'am. You'll do the cleanest laundering and save a good deal of time if you take it.
- But, sir: I'm not sure about the way it's to be operated.
- You needn't bother, ma'am. When do you want the washer sent to you?
- Tomorrow morning, please.
- Very well, ma'am. The man who'll deliver the machine will instruct you properly and give you a chance to practice under his guidance.

3

Calling for a Repairman

- Hello?
- Hello, Ms. Crocker. This is Mr. Roberts.
- Uh, Mr. Roberts ... in apartment 205?
- No, not 205, 305.
- Oh, yes. What can I do for you? Are you calling about the refrigerator again?
- No, not about the refrigerator. It's the oven this time.
- Oh? Well, what's wrong with it?
- Well, I think something's wrong with the temperature control. Everything I try to cook gets burned.
- Really? OK, I'll get someone to look at it right away.
- Thanks a lot.
- Uh, by the way, Mr. Roberts, are you sure it's the oven and not your cooking?

4

At a Repair Shop

- Do you repair shavers?
- Yes, I do.

- Okay. I have my shaver with me. Can you fix it?
- When did you buy it?
- About five months ago.
- Did you keep the guarantee?
- No, I didn't. I lost it.
- Then I'll have to charge you.
- How much will it cost?
- That depends on what's wrong with it.
- I think the batteries are dead. They should be replaced.
- I've got to check it. Could you come in tomorrow?
- All right.

5

At a Watchmaker's

- Will you have a look at my watch?
- Yes, sir. What's wrong with it?
- It's slow and sometimes stops altogether.
- Well ... it wants cleaning and regulating
- Would you mind doing it as soon as you can?
- Yes, you may have it ready tomorrow.

6

At a Shoe-maker's

- Shoe-maker: What can I do for you, madam?
- Client: Could you repair these shoes, please. The heel has come off one shoe. Can you fix it? And I'd like to have them soled. Leather soles, please. Besides, the zipper is stuck.
- Sh.: Oh, madam, there is quite a lot of work to do. If I were you I'd rather buy a new pair.
- Cl.: And how much will it cost to have this repaired?
- Sh.: Let me count. It will be a pretty penny.
- Cl.: And will it pay to have them repaired? Will they last long after the repair?
- Sh.: I think they will.
- Cl.: So, let's have them repaired. You know, I like them very much. And they match my clothes perfectly.
- Sh.: When do you want them done?
- Cl.: As soon as possible.
- Sh.: Is tomorrow morning ok?
- Cl.: Yes.

7

At the Photographer's

- I'd like to get a passport photo taken.
- Sure.
- And can I have the pictures ready sooner?
- Yes, sir. We run express service here... And now sir, take a seat, please... Look straight before you... Ready? ... That's fine!

8

At a Barber's Shop

- Barber: Good afternoon. What will it be?
- John: I want a haircut, a shampoo and a shave.
- B.: How do you want your hair cut?
- J.: Not too short. Just trim it at the back and sides but don't touch it on top.
- B.: Very well, sir.
(*in some time*).
Now do you find your haircut as you like?
- J.: Yes, that'll be all right. Now for the shave. I also want (to have) my moustache and beard trimmed.
- B.: Very good, sir.
- J.: How much do I owe you?

9

At the Hairdresser's

- Good morning. Hair and Beauty Saloon.
- Good morning. I'd like to make an appointment, please, for 3 o'clock this afternoon.
- I'm sorry, madam. How about tomorrow morning; 10 o'clock?
- That'll be all right.

...

- Hairdresser: Good morning, madam. Will you sit here, please. What will it be?
- Mary: I want my hair shampooed, cut and set. And you know, I'd like to make a new hair style. Have you got any pictures?
- H.: Yes. Here you are. How do you like this style? It's very much in vogue.
- M.: It may be in vogue, but there are so many women going about with this style. They look so much alike.
- H.: Shall we try this style? I think it will be just your style.
- M.: Yes. I think it'll suit me. But make the parting on the right side and brush the hair a bit back/to the right. And you know I also

- want to have my hair dyed.
- H.: All right. ... How do you find it?
- M.: I think it's rather becoming.
- H.: Oh, yes. It awfully becomes you.
- M.: Thank you.

10

Laundry and Dry Cleaner's

- Good morning!
- Good morning! How would you like your washing done, madam?
- I'd like it washed, starched and ironed.
- How many pieces?
- Well, let me check ... 14 pieces.
- Very well, I'll weigh them now ... Here's the receipt. By the way, you may have your washing delivered. We run a delivery service here.
- No, thank you. I'll pick it up myself.

- Excuse me. I'm Mrs. Milford. I'd like to know if my washing is ready. Number 10981.
- Well, just a moment ... Yes, number 10981, 15 pieces. Here is the package. Please, check it and see if nothing is missing, madam.
- I hope it's all right. Here's the money. Good-bye!
- Good-bye! Call again!

- What can I do for you, sir?
- I'd like to have these things washed, as soon as possible.
- Yes, sir. You need an express service. Have you made a list?
- Yes, here it is. Check it, please ... Sorry, these trousers have to be dry-cleaned.
- O.K. Am I to wait long?
- About 30 minutes, but you'll be charged extra.
- Never mind.

- What can I do for you?
- My suit needs cleaning. And there's a stain on the sleeve. Can I have it removed?
- Let me see ... Why, yes, certainly ... Do you want all this done while you

wait?

- No, I'll leave it. Could it be done tomorrow morning?
- Sure. Between 9 and 10, please.
- And won't the suit shrink after cleaning?
- No, it will be dry cleaned. After dry cleaning things don't shrink.

11

Banks and Bank Accounts

It's very simple to open a bank account. There are very few formalities. Just go to your local branch, fill in a few forms, and that's it. For regular everyday use most people prefer a current account (checking account). This normally earns no interest but it makes shopping and paying bills very easy. A deposit account (saving account) earns interest but it's not so easy to withdraw your money. You sometimes have to give a week's notice.

At regular intervals, perhaps monthly, you will receive a statement from the bank, giving details of each deposit (money you put in) and withdrawal (money you take out). If you're not sure how much money you have in your account, you can just go to your bank and ask what your balance is. If you have to make a regular payment, like rent, you can ask the bank to pay this amount for you automatically. This arrangement is called a standing order.

Nowadays young people open bank accounts at a very young age, so that they can begin saving money and earn interest on their money. Many customers prefer to savings accounts is to save up for college education, electronic devices, expensive goods, travelling, etc.

- Hello. I would like to open an account, please.
- Certainly, Madam. What kind of account would you like to open: savings or a checking account?
- I'd like to open a checking account, please.
- Ok. I'll need you to fill in this form. Here is a pen. You can go over there and fill it in and when you've completed the form come back to me.
- Is it an easy form to fill in?
- Sure. If you have any problems with the form, let me know and I'll help you with it.
- Thank you very much. I'll be back in a few minutes.
- Don't forget to let me know if you need help with the form.
- ...
- Here you are. Can I draw money on demand?
- Yes, of course, you can always draw the required amount.

- Look, there is an ATM. I need to get some money.
- Sure, no problem.
- Can you help me? I’ve never used an ATM in this country before.
- Sure, someone is using it, but we are next. Don’t stand too close, stand here.
- Oh, I didn’t see the marker. This country is so serious about personal space.
- What card do you have? It’s a Visa debit card? Great! All ATMs accept Visa cards, so you’re fine.
- OK. I guess the first thing to do is to put the card in the machine, right?
- That’s right. Put your card in the ATM and type in your PIN number.
- OK. Now it’s giving me quite a few options.
- Press the “Withdraw Cash” button.
- Hey! It’s not as difficult as I thought.
- Now just select the amount of cash you want.
- I think 300 dollars should be enough for now.
- There you go. Can you hear the machine counting the bills? OK. Grab the money and off we go!

- Good morning. Is this the right place to apply for a loan?
- Yes, it is. Please, take a seat. I have to ask you some questions. How long have you been at your regular job?
- Almost three years now.
- Fine. Well, now fill in this form to apply for your loan.
- What information do you need?
- The first section is for your personal details such as name and address. Let’s see... How much do you want for the loan/to borrow from the bank?
- I need £12, 000 to buy a car.
- Ok. We need to know what your salary is per month. And we will need proof of salary.
- I earn about £1000 a month.
- Great. Ok, then. Please, take this form with you. Fill in your personal details and bring it back to me.

II. Functional Phrases

(to be used in making up conversations)

What can I do for you, sir/madam?	– I'd like to have/ I want/ Can I have	my hair my shoes/ my boots the heel my suit the linen this film/ the photocopies the suitcase	cut/shampooed/set/dyed. soled. fixed. cleaned. washed and ironed. developed. repaired.
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Can I help you?	– Yes, please. Can you fix this shaver? – I'd like to be photographed.
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What's wrong with your watch?	– No idea. It's just stopped.
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Let me have a look at it.	– Here you are.
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When do you want (to have) it ready?	– As soon as possible.
--------------------------------------	------------------------

Is tomorrow morning all right/OK?	– That'll be all right
How about tomorrow morning?	– Yes.

Can you leave it here for repair?	– Sure.
-----------------------------------	---------

Are you calling about the air conditioner again?	– No, it's the refrigerator this time. – No, something is wrong with the refrigerator.
--	---

What's wrong with it? What's the problem?	– It's not cooling properly. And it's also the iron that needs mending/ And my iron is out of order too.
--	---

OK, I'll get someone to come by and – Thanks.
have a look at it at all those things
right away.

Could/can I have my watch regulated? – Yes, sir/madam.
the stain removed on my jeans? – Certainly, sir/madam.
Will you have a look at my watch? – Yes, sure.

How long will it take to have it done? – You'll have it done in
no time/in two days.
How long will you need to repair it? – We'll do it while you
wait/by tomorrow.
When will it be ready? – I think it will take
about two days
– You will have it ready
tomorrow.
Can you do it sooner? – I doubt/I'm not sure.
– I think we can.

How much will it cost? – That depends on what's
How much does the repair cost? wrong with it.

Can I have an after-repair guarantee? – Certainly.
Can I hire a washing machine for a couple of days? – Yes, certainly.

I would like to open an account (a checking/savings – Ok. I'll need you to fill
account), please. in this form.

Is this the right place to apply for a loan? – How much do you want
for the loan?
– How much do you want
to borrow from the bank?
– I have to ask you some

questions.

– Fill in this form to apply
for your loan.

III. Essential Words and Phrases

1



A laundrette

repair shop
beauty parlour (beauty salon)
spa (spa salon, spa facilities)
tanning salon
laundry
laundrette
(dry-)cleaner's
watchmaker's
photographer's
camera shop
rental office
lost-and-found office
shoemaker's
bank;
ATM / cash machine

2

repairman
tailor
dressmaker
barber
hairdresser
photographer
watchmaker
clerk
manager
client
customer

3

Appliances
refrigerator
washing-machine
TV set
washer
toaster
roaster
microwave oven
food processor
air-conditioner
vacuum cleaner
computer, lap top, tablet PC
flash drive (USB drive)
stereo system

(column) speaker
 earphones, headphones
 mobile phone (cell phone)
 smartphone

4

to be out of order, to be broken
 to repair, to fix, to mend
 to regulate
 to replace (to replace batteries)
 to change (to change bulbs)
 to mend fuses

to adjust
 to be tricky to adjust
 to do housework
 to do the washing/cleaning/ironing
 to do one's share
 to lend a hand to smb.

5

1) cut n,v
 haircut (hair-do, hair style)
 to cut short
 shampoo, n,v
 brush (brush to right/back)
 shave n,v
 comb
 dye
 trim
 beard
 moustache(es)
 parting
 vogue
 to be in vogue
 to go out of vogue
 3) guarantee
 to be under guarantee
 an after-repair guarantee
 The guarantee period is over (has expired)

to come into vogue
 It's all the vogue
 to make an appointment with ...
 for 3 o'clock
 2) linen
 iron
 press
 clean (dry clean)
 to remove stains
 express service, to run express service
 delivery service
 to charge (to charge extra)
 to bargain (overcharge,
 undercharge)
 4) to be photographed
 in profile
 in full face
 sitting, standing
 in full length
 to develop a film
 to print a film
 snapshot

5) to open a bank account
 a current account (a checking account)
 a savings account (a deposit)
 to earn (no) interest
 to withdraw money
 to draw money on demand
 to fill in a form
 a loan
 to (ex)change money
 rate of exchange (exchange rate)
 current rates
 notice board
 to use an ATM/cash machine



Proverbs and Sayings

1. A Jack of all trades is master of none.
2. Every barber knows that.
3. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
4. You can't put it in the bank.

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