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«ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»
МІНІСТЕРСТВА ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

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ОСНОВНА ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)

Навчально-методичний посібник
для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
професійних спрямувань «Мова і література (англійська)»,
«Переклад (англійська мова)»

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Воробйова М. В., Залужна М. В., Надточій Н. О., Шевчук О. В. Основна іноземна мова (англійська) : навчально-методичний посібник для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра професійних спрямувань «Мова і література (англійська)», «Переклад (англійська мова)». – Запоріжжя : ЗНУ, 2015. –120 с.

Навчально-методичний посібник містить тематичні тексти, активний вокабуляр та практичні завдання з розмовних тем курсу “Основна іноземна мова (англійська)”, а також методичні рекомендації щодо їх виконання. Призначений для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра професійних спрямувань «Мова і література (англійська)», «Переклад (англійська мова)» денної та заочної форм навчання.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Курс «Основна іноземна мова (англійська)» належить до професійно-орієнтованих дисциплін та є однією із ланок у системі практичної підготовки фахівців із спеціальностей «Мова і література (англійська)» та «Переклад (англійська мова)». Курс «Основна іноземна мова (англійська)» вимагає ретельної та систематизованої підготовки до практичних занять, а також до кожного з видів поточного та підсумкового контролю. Курс дає можливість розширити словниковий запас студентів і сформуванати практичні навички спілкування англійською мовою.

Навчально-методичний посібник орієнтований на розвиток і вдосконалення вмінь англійського усного та письмового мовлення. Мета посібника – забезпечити практичне оволодіння студентами мовним матеріалом та мовленнєвими моделями, необхідними для вільного спілкування англійською мовою. Він спрямований на організацію роботи студентів із засвоєння активної лексики, а також систематизації отриманих знань та навичок в ході підготовки до різних етапів контролю.

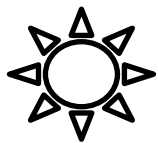
Зміст посібника складають 12 розмовних тем, вивчення яких забезпечує навчальний процес відповідно до вимог програми дисципліни. Структуру розділів уніфіковано. Кожний розділ присвячений одній з тем і включає: тематичні тексти, лексичний мінімум (поданий за тематичним принципом), рекомендації щодо його засвоєння, мовні та мовленнєві вправи, питання для обговорення, теми для письмового твору. Структура кожного розділу завершується творчим проектом, що має характер індивідуального завдання.

Посібник спрямований на допомогу студентам у формуванні мовленнєвих компетенцій, необхідних у подальшій практичній діяльності. У ході роботи над розвитком практичних навичок побудови різних видів комунікації відбувається актуалізація фонових знань, що знадобляться студентам як у ході подальшого вивчення базових філологічних дисциплін (лінгвокраїнознавство, лексикологія, стилістика, теорія та історія літератури), так і у процесі студіювання історії, культурології, психології, педагогіки тощо.

Розроблена система завдань та рекомендацій щодо їх виконання, яка пропонується у цьому виданні, відображає найбільш раціональну послідовність роботи над практичним мовним матеріалом, визначає необхідний його обсяг для вивчення та успішного складання поточного та підсумкового контролю.

Видання призначене для студентів I курсу денної та I – II курсів заочної форми навчання і може бути використано як для роботи під керівництвом викладача, так і для самостійної роботи.

Topic № 1. About myself and my family



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

What do people usually want to know about their new acquaintances?

What does it depend on?

Make up a list of things you want to know about your groupmates. Would you like them to know the same facts about you?

What kind of information would you like to remain confidential?



Text

Read and translate the text:

About myself and my family

Allow me to introduce myself to you. My name is Anton, I was born in Berdyansk on the 20th of April 1993. My hobbies and interests **vary greatly**. I enjoy spending time and relaxing with my true close friends. I am always delighted to have somebody **to share my ideas with**, to discuss things and the like, but it happens that sometimes I **crave for** loneliness to think about my problems, my mistakes and perspectives. Besides, volleyball and cooking, keeping in good physical shape and reading, studying and dreaming are all very interesting to me. The most thrilling and never boring for me is English. My dream is to understand every single word and even the most difficult expressions from English movies or English-speaking people. And I really **do my best** to make this dream come true.

My family is small **by modern standards**: Mom, Dad and I. I would like to begin with the oldest in the family – my father. He is the head of it and a **bread-winner**. He is a very hard-working person. And there's a very good feature of his: if he starts doing something he is sure to do it up to the end. His favourite occupation is reading and watching TV. He is a true father who devotes much time to bringing us up properly. He is always ready to help in everything we do and we **highly appreciate** this. I admire my father for his strong character.

My mother is a nice looking woman of about 40. She isn't tall, rather slim. I must say she **looks young for her age**. I like her deep brown eyes, her soft voice and the way she smiles. The thing that **catches your eye** when you look at her is her charming smile. My mother is patient and warm-hearted, she is very **easy to deal with**. No wonder that she has got many friends. She is **on good terms with** our neighbours. When my mother is at home it seems the house is full of sunshine, jokes and laughter. She doesn't like **to lecture on** people. That's something I like very much about her. Thanks to our mother our family is very friendly, she does her best to make every member of the family feel happy and is always happy herself.

There are moments in the life when one feels lost and nothing is left but a deep sigh. I'm happy that I can share all my troubles and **concerns** with my Mom

and Dad. They understand and can easily **comfort** me. It is my parents who give me a good and right example to follow. I feel safe: the little world within my family is perfect. The things I hope to achieve in life are: to have a very successful career, a happy and interesting life, to build the house of my dream and to find someone perfect to share all these great things with.

Last year I often wondered what I would be in future, what sphere of life I should choose. After a number of **heated discussions** with my parents and friends I decided to dwell my choice on English. I decided to take my entrance exams to the Foreign Philology department of Zaporizhzhia National University because I want to know English perfectly well. I think the knowledge of foreign languages is necessary for my future career. I'm very sociable and it would be a pleasure for me to mix with many interesting people, to find out many new things, to become acquainted with different cultures of other nations of the world.

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

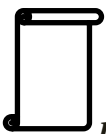
1. What do you get to know about Anton?
2. Does family play an important part in his life?
3. How does Anton describe his father?
4. What kind of person is Anton's mother?
5. How does Anton see his future?

2. Find in the text the phrases that mean:

- 1) to console;
- 2) it's not surprising;
- 3) to desire;
- 4) to keep fit;
- 5) communicative;
- 6) trait of character;
- 7) to decide to choose;
- 8) to complete;
- 9) to communicate with;
- 10) kind, sympathetic.

3. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

4. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

Names:
first name

patronymic
surname (last name, a family name)

middle name	to bring up a child
initials	generation
full name	rising generation
by the name of	generation gap
to name after	heir/heiress
nickname	guardian
to be nicknamed	first-born
pet name	godfather/godmother
namesake	twins
name day	orphan
maiden name	orphanage
to change one's name to	to adopt
a false / real name	<i>Wedding:</i>
a pseudonym, a pen name	acquaintance
to know smb. under the name of...	to make the acquaintance of smb.
to know smb. only by (first) name	to get acquainted with smb.
<i>Family:</i>	love at first sight
nuclear, extended, childless family	to marry smb.
one (single)-parent family	to be married to smb.
for family reasons	marriage
ancestor	marriage of convenience
descendant	married
family background	single
family tradition	to propose
relative	to make a proposal to smb.
relation	engagement
close / distant relatives	to be engaged to smb.
pension	to break (off) an engagement
to be on pension	wedding arrangements
to be retired	invitation card
pensioner	guests
<i>Children:</i>	wedding ceremony
to give birth to a child	wedding palace
to be born (to a ... family)	wedding rites
born with a silver spoon in one's mouth	wedding dress, gown, veil, rings,
birthplace	bouquet, cake
godparents	to be registered
godfather/godmother	registry office
to christen	bride, fiancée
to name after	bridegroom, fiancé
to take after	newly married couple, newlyweds, the
to nurse	young couple, just married
nursery	bride's maid
kindergarten	best man

church ceremony
 priest
 solemn
 honeymoon
 spouse
 anniversary
 silver wedding
 golden wedding
 to provide for the family
 to support one's family
 bread-winner
 household chores
Problems:
 widow

widower
 bachelor
 convinced bachelor
 spinster
 to quarrel
 betrayal / adultery / unfaithfulness
 /infidelity / breach of faith / treason
 to call it a day
 to separate from smb.
 to split (Am. colloquial)
 to split up
 to divorce smb.
 to be divorced from smb.
 to break up



NB Learning tips

Learning vocabulary is a very important part of learning a language. The more words you know, the more you will be able to understand what you hear and read; and the better you will be able to say what you want to when speaking or writing.

Which words to learn:

Every day you hear or read many new English words. You also find them in your dictionary when you are translating from your own language. You can't possibly learn all these new words, so your first problem is to decide which ones to concentrate on.

Here are some suggestions:

- learn the words that are important to the subjects you are studying
- learn the words that you read or hear again and again
- learn the words that you know you will often want to use yourself
- do not learn words that are rare or not useful (your teacher can help you with it).



Exercises

1. Find pairs of synonyms. Translate them:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. surname | A. finish school |
| 2. patronymic | B. live |
| 3. leave school | C. job |
| 4. be fond of | D. family name |
| 5. occupation | E. middle name |
| 6. not married | F. like |
| 7. reside | G. single |

2. a) Translate the sentences, paying attention to the phrases in bold:

1. I **was called after** my grandmother.
2. It was not easy to become a student, but I **did all my best** to do it.
3. At school I **was good at** Chemistry and Biology.
4. I **descend from** the family of doctors.
5. **As for** my character, my friends **find me** very energetic and cheerful.
6. I **go in for** basketball and always **take part in** sports competitions at our university
7. My mother **is in her late forties** but she **looks young for her age**.
8. My mother is **2 years younger than** my father.
9. People say I **take after** my father in appearance.
10. My mother is always very **busy with** her work and **has a lot to do about the house**.
11. My parents **have much in common**, but they have different interests, hobbies, **points of view on** sports and music.
12. Oleg has **graduated from** the university and **works as** an economist.
13. On big holidays my grandparents come to visit us and we **have a very good time** together.

b) make up 5 sentences of your own with these expressions.

3. Insert prepositions if necessary:

1. Alice Brent came ... age two months ago.
2. What does your sister do? – She is a chemist ... profession.
3. Robbie's cousin is a young man ... about twenty.
4. Mr. Johnson is ... his late fifties, 48 to be exact (to be precise).
5. Kelly and Jane are ... the same age.
6. Maggie is ... age already. She turned ... 18 last week.
7. Catherine is the youngest ... her groupmates. She is still ... age.
8. My full name is Alexander, Alec ... short.
9. You can't enter the university – you are ... age.
10. Our class teacher has a very good memory. He knows all children's parent ... name.
11. Nick entered the university ... the age ... 19.
12. I was named ... my grandfather.
13. Practically all my group mates are natives ... Zaporizhzhia.
14. It's unbelievable! He is ... 35 and still resides ... his parents ... the suburbs ... Manchester.
15. I don't know what I want to be, but I'm keen ... languages and I think I'm good ... it.
16. We are lucky to rent an apartment ... the center of the city.
17. At first I didn't know anyone there, but now we are all ... first name terms.
18. My younger brother is ... his teens.
19. I wonder what he does ... a living.
20. My friend is Dutch ... birth though he lives in Brussels.

4. Form the sentences according to the table:

A grandmother A grandfather A granddaughter A grandson	is	one's daughter's or son's son. one's daughter's or son's daughter, one's father's or mother's mother, one's father's or mother's father.
A stepmother A niece An uncle A nephew A stepfather	is	one's father's or mother's brother, one's mother's second husband, one's brother's or sister's daughter, one's brother's or sister's son. one's father's second wife.
A widow A cousin A widower An orphan	is	a child of an uncle or aunt, a woman whose husband is dead, a child who has lost one or both of its parents, a man whose wife is dead.

5. Express the following in one word:

- 1) a woman's surname before marriage;
- 2) two children born at the same time of the same mother;
- 3) a man, who receives guests;
- 4) a son's wife
- 5) a daughter's husband;
- 6) a family relation;
- 7) a legal document that says who you want your money and property to be given to after your death;
- 8) to offer marriage;
- 9) a place, where people may be married;
- 10) an unmarried woman;
- 11) someone who is responsible for looking after someone else's child, especially after the child's parents have died;
- 12) the day of one's wedding 50 years later;
- 13) to make another person's child part of your family legally;
- 14) a woman, who receives guests;
- 15) a woman to whom one is engaged;)
- 16) a person, who is on an old age pension;
- 17) an unmarried man;
- 18) a very young child;
- 19) a holiday spent by the newlyweds together right after their wedding;
- 20) a woman who has not married again after her husband's death;
- 21) a person who provides for the family;
- 22) a woman on her wedding day;
- 23) a man who registers the couple in church;
- 24) a man on his wedding day;

25) to separate a husband and wife by law.

6. Give the opposite of the adjectives below:

Example: careful - careless

helpful –	hard-working –
cheerful –	quiet –
lucky –	cruel –
fair –	strong –
friendly –	scruffy –
sincere –	broad-minded –
tolerant –	strong-willed –
patient –	good-mannered –
reasonable –	good-natured
resolute –	polite –

7. Make up questions using the prompts, ask your groupmates:

What / you / name? _____

What / you / patronymic? _____

What / you / family name? _____

What / you / age? _____

How / old / you? _____

Where / you / come from? _____

What / country / you / from? _____

What / city (village) / you / come from? _____

What / city (village) / you / live / in? _____

What / your / native / city (village)? _____

What / university / you / go to? _____

What / university / you / attend? _____

What / university / you / study at? _____

What / school (faculty) / you / study at? _____

What / you / future profession (speciality)? _____

8. Make up situations using the following words and expressions (in 3-4 sentences):

- 1) Middle-aged, marriage, childless, orphan, orphanage, to be fond of, relatives, heir.
- 2) Housewife, bread-winner, for family reasons, colleague, divorce, maiden name.
- 3) Love at first sight, to be engaged to, registry-office, divorce, bachelor.
- 4) Elderly, grown-up, single, sister-in-law, to adopt, to propose.
- 5) Host, hostess, guests, golden wedding, rising generation, congratulations.
- 6) Acquaintance, newly-married couple, honey-moon, guardian, niece.

9. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Моя найкраща подруга Луїза Брайтон народилася в Шотландії у великій заможній сім'ї. Її назвали на честь прабабусі.

2. Родина переїхала до Лондону, коли Луїзі було вісім років.

3. Після того, як у родині з'явилися проблеми, її батьки розлучились.

4. Батько Луїзи одружився на іншій жінці, і в новій родині у нього народилися діти – зведений брат та зведена сестра Луїзи.

5. Матері Луїзи довелося утримувати себе і свою доньку, але вона змогла дати Луїзі гарну освіту.

6. Після закінчення коледжу Луїза знайшла гарну роботу та стала «годувати» свою маленьку родину, адже мати на той час вже вийшла на пенсію.

7. З особистим життям у Луїзи не складалось – хлопці, з якими вона зустрічалась, не поспішали робити їй пропозицію.

8. Якось двоюрідний брат Стів надіслав Луїзі запрошення на свій день народження.

9. Він святкував своє тридцятиріччя, і запросив всіх близьких та дальніх родичів, а також багатьох друзів.

10. Святкування було грандіозним, з багатьма гостями й веселими розвагами.

11. На святі Луїза познайомилася з Фредом, найкращим другом Стіва.

12. Мабуть, це було кохання з першого погляду, бо вони весь вечір провели разом, їм було дуже добре удвох.

13. Після вечірки Фред запросив Луїзу на побачення та вони почали зустрічатися.

14. Стів дуже радий за них і впевнений, що наступним святкуванням стане їхнє весілля.

10. *Imagine you are a different person. Introduce yourself as if:*

- you were a mayor of the city;
- you were a coach of a football team;
- you were a dean of the department;
- you were 20 years older;
- you were an Oscar winner;
- your parents were describing you;
- you were exact antithesis of yourself.

11. *Make up dialogues on the following situations using the active vocabulary:*

1) Two students (British and Ukrainian) speak about British and Ukrainian marriage customs.

2) You have a talk with your grandmother about her childhood.

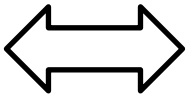
3) Two mothers speak about their teenage sons and problems of their upbringing.

4) A childless couple speak about adopting a boy or a girl.

5) An engagement is announced. A friend calls to congratulate a young couple.

6) Your grandparents will have a golden wedding anniversary tomorrow. You discuss the arrangements for a celebration.

7) Your parents tell you about a cousin you've never seen. You want to know all the details of his/her life in a distant city.



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

Use the following phrases:

In my opinion...

To my mind...

From my point of view...

As for me, I think...

Personally I consider...

If you ask me...

It seems to me...

In my experience...

As far as I'm concerned...

Speaking for myself...

In my opinion...

Personally, I think...

I'd say that...

I'd suggest that...

I'd like to point out that...

I believe that...

1. Everyone is a moon, and has a dark side which he never shows to anybody. ~Mark Twain
2. Think positively about yourself.... ask God who made you to keep on remaking you. ~Norman Vincent Peale
3. It is not easy to find happiness in ourselves, and it is not possible to find it elsewhere. ~Agnes Repplier
4. You are your own judge. The verdict is up to you. ~Astrid Alauda
5. We are happy when for everything inside us there is a corresponding something outside us. ~W.B. Yeats.
6. Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none. ~William Shakespeare.



Discussion

1. Agree or disagree with the following statements.

Use the following phrases:

Yes, I agree that...

It is true that ...

Yes, I think that ...

I don't think that is correct ...

I can't agree with the fact that ...

I don't think you are right...

I beg to differ...

I dare say...

That's different.

I don't agree with you.

However...

That's not entirely true.

On the contrary...

I'm sorry to disagree with you, but...

Yes, but don't you think...

That's not the same thing at all.

I'm afraid I have to disagree.

I'm not so sure about that.

1. People are always a part of the family. 2. The optimal size of the family is 3 members. 3. To be the only child in the family is very good. 4. It is not easy to be the head of the family. 5. Children should be polite with the elder members of the family. 6. The man is always the head of the family. 7. Brothers and sisters are always friends. 8. Happy families are always united.

2. a) *Imagine that your friend had a wedding last weekend, but you didn't manage to come. Ask your relatives 10 questions about the details of the ceremony.*

b) *Act out a dialogue based on your questions.*

3. *Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them with situations from family life:*

1. A small house is big enough for love.
2. Faint heart never won fair lady.
3. The greatest hate springs from the greatest love.
4. Faults are thick where love is thin.
5. Love makes the world go round.
6. All is fair in love and war.
7. Marriages are made in heaven.

4. *Read and translate the verse. Express your opinion about the poet's idea. Learn the poem by heart.*

A key to successful marriage.

To keep your marriage brimming
With love in the loving cup,
Whenever you are wrong – admit it,
Whenever you are right – give up.

5. *Speak about the atmosphere in your family.*

Use the following phrases:

- to have close relationships in the family
- to live happily together
- to be on friendly terms with each other
- to get on very well together
- to be deeply attached to each other
- to help each other in difficult situations
- to discuss family problems together
- to organize family celebrations
- to spend free time together.

6. *Speak about yourself and about your family using the following plan (15-20 sentences):*

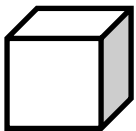
- give some personal information about yourself (name, age, education, interests);
- describe one of your family member in detail (name, age, appearance, character, occupation, hobby);
- speak about your grandparents (name, age, place of residence, occupation);
- speak about your brother/sister (name, age, occupation, interests, things in common);
- speak about your distant relatives (categories, place of residence, relationships);
- describe the atmosphere in your family (emotional relationship, help, common activities);
- speak about your dreams about your future family (optimal size, relations, responsibilities, unity, atmosphere).



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. What I love my parents for.
2. The brightest episodes from my childhood.
3. The problems I experienced in my childhood.
4. My grandparents and my attitude to them.
5. What I expect from my marriage.
6. Our family traditions.
7. Disagreements between me and my parents.



Individual project

Do a project on **your family tree** and get ready to discuss it with your fellow-students. Prepare family photos, sketches or slides and make a presentation (oral report or PowerPoint Presentation).

Topic № 2. Animals around us



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

- What role do animals play in our lives? In what ways do we depend upon them?
 What makes animals and human beings different? In what ways are we similar?
 What kind of pet would you like to have? Why?
 How can a pet characterize the personality of its owner? Give examples.



Text

Read and translate the text:

Animals Around Us

No matter where you are, at home, at school, or on vacation, the fascinating world of wildlife is there to be discovered. Stop, look, and listen, and you will be surprised by how many animals are around. At first you may recognize only the familiar sights and sounds of robins or crickets. But the more you learn about animals, the more animals you will see.

A big part of **discovering wildlife** around you is knowing where to look. Animals of all sizes, shapes, and colors live in all kinds of places called **HABITATS**. You probably know that squirrels and pigeons live in cities. But did you know that some peregrine falcons live there too? More and more, birds or all kinds and other animals like turtles, woodchucks, raccoons, and deer are finding what they need to live near, even in, towns, suburbs, and cities. No matter where they live, all animals must have **FOOD, WATER, SHELTER, and SPACE**.

Animals get hungry and thirsty and have to eat and drink. Their **FOOD** may be plants, other animals, or both. Animals that eat other animals are called **carnivores**, animals that eat only plants are called **herbivores**, and animals that eat both plants and animals are called **omnivores**.

The **WATER** animals need may come from a raindrop, a puddle, a stream, or a drinking fountain; or it may be stored in leaves, stems, and berries. An animal's **SHELTER** must protect it from both the weather and its **predators**. An animal needs **SPACE** in which to play, rest, find food, and raise its young.

Different types of animals need different amounts of space. Because so many creatures find all that they need to survive in places like farms and **woodlots**, city parks and vacant lots, school yards and even backyards, you don't have to travel to national parks and **wildlife refuges** to see wild animals. Explore your own yard and you might discover humming birds, butterflies, warblers, turtles, chipmunks, or intriguing insects.

Obviously, it is impossible to watch animals if there aren't any animals around. That is why forests, streams, prairies, and other habitats are so important. They are **essential for** wildlife to live. But habitats can change. A drought can dry up animals' drinking water. A flood can destroy shelter and food. Other changes are man-made. Wetlands are drained, forests are cut down, rivers are polluted, houses and shopping centers are built. Each change takes food, water, shelter, or space from wildlife. As their habitat changes, animals must **adapt to the changes**, move to a new habitat, or die.

Unfortunately, some animals don't survive when their habitat changes. The California condor, gray wolf, black-footed ferret, Florida panther, and many others are in danger of becoming **extinct** because their habitats were changed either too much, too quickly, or both. We must not forget that, although the extinction of passenger pigeons or Carolina parakeets or any other animal may seem insignificant,

each species plays an important role in the complex web of life. Each time an animal species becomes extinct the rest of the food web is **affected**.

Fortunately, many animals have survived changes in their habitat. Some animals have even been helped by them. Killdeer nest on level surfaces. Lawns, parking lots, and flat roofs add to the number of available nest sites for this bird. Raccoons are **scavengers** and have adapted very well to living in city by storming sewers and **feeding on** a variety of insects, nuts, and garbage.

People have also done a great deal to help wildlife and their habitats. Laws have been passed to protect **endangered** and threatened wildlife. Some zoos and research centers **breed rare animals** in hope of releasing some of them in areas where they once lived. And land has been saved as refuges so that animals have places to live.

Close to home, gardeners and landscapers help wildlife by using plants that provide food and shelter. And you, too, can help wildlife. Put up a feeder or birdhouse at home or school. If you put a dish of water on the lawn, birds and squirrels might drink from it. Birds also like to bathe in water. Even if you live in an apartment, you can feed birds. Put sunflower seeds or other kinds of birdseed in a window box or on the windowsill.

So, you see, it's not hard to make a place for wildlife and have fun at the same time. Everyone can do it.

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. Where and how can we discover wildlife?
2. What are animals' essential needs?
3. What role does the habitat play in animals' lives?
4. What can happen if the animals' habitat changes?
5. How do people help wildlife and their habitats?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Find all names of animals and birds used in the text, translate them. Say whether they live in your location and what you know about them.

4. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

Mammals:
anteater
antelope
bear

polar bear
beaver
badger
dachshund

dolphin	yak
squirrel	pony
elephant	prairie dog
elk (BE) / moose (AE)	dingo
sloth	jackal
hare	saber
otter	puma
bat	marmot
fox	walrus
arctic fox	gopher
ferret	lemur
gazelle	rat
giraffe	muskrat
grizzly bear	vole
armadillo	seal
hamster	sheep
hare	cheetah
deer/hart	panda
reindeer	chimpanzee
roe	platypus
doe	pig/hog
hyena	warthog
hedgehog	seal
polecat	porcupine
camel	skunk
llama	tiger
lion	whale
lynx	raccoon
buffalo	weasel
mammoth	wolf
mouse	wolverine
mule	gerbil
donkey	zebra
mole	goat
jerboa	coat
guinea pig	fur
mongoose	antler
marmot	claw
rhinoceros	paw
mink	muzzle
bullock	whisker
panda	tail
lemur	tusk
horse	blowhole

trunk
hoof
horn
mane

Molluscs (BE), Mollusks (AE):

slug
snail

Reptiles:

boa /constrictor snake
chameleon
lizard
gecko
poisonous / venomous snake
sidewinder
coral snake
crocodile
alligator
iguana
rattlesnake
viper
grass-snake
basilisc
copperhead
python
salamander
tortoise/turtle
snake
sea snake
cottonmouth
constrictor snake

Amphibians:

frog
tadpole
toad
newt

Birds:

eagle
albatross
blackbird
jackdaw
jay
duck
owl
falcon

pheasant
finch
bullfinch
flamingo
goose
vulture
hawk
rooster
canary
nuthatch
crow
cuckoo
lark
swallow
heron
bidy
swift
tit/titmouse/tomtit
gull
nightingale
parrot
peacock
penguin
raven
robin
sparrow
swan
siskin
parakeet
sparrow
woodpecker
mocking-bird
mallard
stork
ostrich
dove/pigeon
turkey
ostrich
penguin
quail
kestrel
wren
coat
crest

talon

beak

Fishes and Marine Animals:

eel

barbel

perch

trout

shrimp

goldfish

shark

pike

halibut

lobster

cod

scallop

carp

crab

salmon

shell

jellyfish

ray

sawfish

haddock

plaice

swordfish

manatee

piranha

seahorse

starfish

sturgeon

squid

tuna

catfish

gill

muzzle

dorsal fin

scales

tail

fin

Insects:

aphid

fly

flea

grasshopper

bumblebee

cockroach

beetle

bee

cricket

larva

louse (pl. lice)

dragonfly

maggot

moth

midge

nymph

mosquito

caterpillar

gadfly

hornet

tick

ant

millipede/centipede

ladybug / ladybird

beetle/bug

harvestman

wasp

snail

Butterflies:

peacock butterfly

red admiral

silkworm

Arachnids:

scorpion

spider

tarantula

Worms:

leech

earthworm

round worm



NB Learning tips

How to learn words

Once you have chosen which words to learn, you next have to decide how you are going to learn them. Here are a few ideas:

- write the words in a notebook (with their translations or definitions)
- write the words and definitions on small cards
- say the words many times (if you have an electronic dictionary you can hear how the word is pronounced)
- put the words into different groups (you could use a graphic organiser)
- write them in a file for use with a computer program (such as Quizlet)
- make associations (in pictures or with other words)
- ask someone to test you
- use the words in your own speaking or writing

Some students put a tick or cross in their dictionary next to every word they look up. The next time they turn to a page with a marked word, they quickly check to see if they remember the meaning of that word.



Exercises

1. Unscramble the names of the animals:

- 1) ailsn
- 2) cinooprs
- 3) aadnp
- 4) achheet
- 5) aagillort
- 6) iechnck
- 7) dhilnop
- 8) ekmnoy
- 9) cdku
- 10) belorst

2. Every other letter of the following names of animals was removed. Write down the whole words.

- 1) s _ a _
- 2) h _ p _ o _ o _ a _ u _
- 3) b _ a _
- 4) c _ w
- 5) s _ a _ k
- 6) e _ g _ e
- 7) s _ i _ e _
- 8) g _ l _ f _ s _
- 9) w _ l _
- 10) g _ a _
- 11) z _ b _ a
- 12) b _ e

- 13) f _ o _
 14) s _ e _ p
 15) c _ i _ p _ n _ e _

3. Give the names of animals, birds and insects that best fit the description:

- large white water bird with a long neck;
- four-legged animal with horns, good at climbing;
- sea animal with a shell and five pairs of legs;
- insect with large beautifully coloured wings;
- small reptile with four legs and a long tail;
- small flying insect which drinks blood from the skin;
- small long-eared animal that lives in a hole;
- animal with long legs and neck and spotted skin;
- eight-legged creature which catches insects;
- young animal which barks, often a pet.

4. Complete the sentences with suitable words from your active vocabulary:

- ... can fly at a great height.
- ... can swim very long distances.
- ... can understand lots of human commands.
- ... can run extremely fast.
- ... can travel through the desert for long distances.
- ... can be several metres in length.
- ... can eat fruit from tall trees.
- ... can change their skin several times a year.
- ... can change colour to disguise.
- ... can provide us with wool.

5. Match the sounds with the animals:

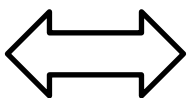
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. The dog | a. lows |
| 2. The cat | b. buzzes |
| 3. The horse | c. bleats |
| 4. The sheep | d. roars |
| 5. The cow | e. barks |
| 6. The lion | f. whinnies |
| 7. The duck | g. meows |
| 8. The bee | h. quacks |

6. Choose the correct idiom to complete the sentences:

- When I started my new job it was really difficult for me – I didn't know anyone, I didn't know where anything was, and I didn't know what to do. I really felt ...
 - like a fish out of water
 - pigs might fly
 - a bit fishy

2. I told him three times but he still forgot. He's ...
 - a) put the cats among the pigeons
 - b) like a fish out of water
 - c) a bird-brain
3. I have three teenage sons. They have huge appetites and are always hungry, especially the oldest one – he ...
 - a) eats like a horse
 - b) makes a dogs dinner out of it
 - c) eats like a pig
4. I told her not to tell anyone my secret but she broke her promise and ...
 - a) made a pig's ear out of it
 - b) flogged a dead horse
 - c) let the cat out of the bag
5. James is definitely getting married this year – he told me himself! I heard it ...
 - a) from a little bird
 - b) straight from the horse's mouth
 - c) straight from the bird's mouth
6. Gosh! I really must tidy the room. It's beginning to look a lot like ...
 - a) a dog house
 - b) a bird's nest
 - c) a pig sty
7. I got home really late last night and I forgot to do the shopping. My parents were really angry with me and I'm still ... today.
 - a) in the dog house
 - b) a bit fishy
 - c) in a pig sty

7. Describe an animal, bird or insect without naming it in 6-7 sentences so that the others could guess. You may dwell upon: its appearance, habitat, behavior, ration, mode of life.



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

1. It takes two days to learn everything about a man; to know animals you will need more time. ~African proverb.
2. I had been told that the training procedure with cats was difficult. It's not. Mine had me trained in two days. ~Bill Dana (William Szathmary)
3. If a dog jumps in your lap, it is because he is fond of you; but if a cat does the same thing, it is because your lap is warmer. ~Alfred North Whitehead.
4. Animals are nothing but the portrayal of our virtues and vices made manifest to our eyes, the visible reflections of our souls. God displays them to us to give us food for thought. ~Victor Hugo.

5. If all the beasts were gone, men would die from a great loneliness of spirit, for whatever happens to the beasts also happens to the man. All things are connected. Whatever befalls the Earth befalls the sons of the Earth. ~Chief Seattle of the Suwamish Tribe, letter to President Franklin Pierce.

6. Animals have these advantages over man: they never hear the clock strike, they die without any idea of death, they have no theologians to instruct them, their last moments are not disturbed by unwelcome and unpleasant ceremonies, their funerals cost them nothing, and no one starts lawsuits over their wills. ~Voltaire



Discussion

Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them:

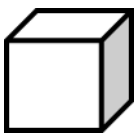
1. Birds of a feather flock together.
2. All cats are grey in the dark.
3. Every bird likes its own nest.
4. The early bird catches the worm.
5. When the cat is away, the mice will play.
6. A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
7. Don't look a gift horse in the mouth.



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. Cat lovers vs. dog lovers.
2. What animals can do better than the humans.
3. My favourite pet.
4. Zoos and circuses: rescue or prison for animals?
5. How can we help wild animals survive?
6. Love me – love my dog.



Individual Project

Do a project on **your idea of a national park** and get ready to discuss it with your fellow-students. Prepare sketches or slides and make a presentation.

Topic № 3. Learning foreign languages



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

Why did you choose foreign languages as your future profession?

What do you find the most exciting and (or) difficult about learning a foreign language? Share your ideas in class.

What unusual methods of learning new words have you tried? Were they helpful?



Text

Read and translate the text:

Ways of learning English

English can be a hard language **to grasp** if it isn't your first language. With a plethora of grammar rules and a handful of exceptions to the rules that are virtually impossible to remember, the best way to grasp the basics of English is through constant **exposure to the language** and loads of practice.

When attempting to learn English or any other language, different people have different ways of learning. For instance, some learn best through listening, some by looking and some by more direct and active approaches. The basic rule for learning any foreign language is reading, and people who read extensively **pick up a language** faster than any other method. Even though everyone has their own way of learning, there are several tips that can make learning English easier.

Practice Makes Perfect

Just like athletes perfect their sport through practice, language learners also polish their learning through practice. Some ways to practice include **conversing with** English-speaking people; writing e-mails, notes and letters in English; and making phone calls to practice English speech. Practicing also includes increasing exposure to English through watching English-speaking movies and TV, listening to English-speaking radio and hanging around English-speaking people – even if just as a listener.

Increasing English Vocabulary

The larger a person's vocabulary is of a new language, the greater will be his/her ability to converse or write with **proficiency** and ease. The trick here is to remember new words when reading or listening and to try to use them as much as possible in your own speech and writing. Word games and puzzles are other ways to improve vocabulary.

Regular Study Habits

Making and keeping regular study habits ensures that you are practicing learning **on a daily basis**. This is the key to success. Also by studying a little every day you can review the daily lessons or the new words learned that day and absorb them in memory. This is a far better approach than studying several hours once or twice a week.

Reading

Reading is a must for those who want to learn English. It's great for visual learners and can not only help **expand one's vocabulary**, but can subsequently

improve grammar. The fact is that the more you read, the more you are able to see sentences that are grammatically correct. Seeing these grammatically correct sentences will allow you to be able to keep the things you read in mind as you speak and write. Reading material does not have to be limited to books. Reading English in magazines, newspapers and on the Internet helps your conversational skills because you learn vocabulary, idioms, and phrases that people use in real life. Reading out loud also helps the brain process and remember certain words and meanings.

Watching TV

For those who are auditory learners, watching TV is a good way **to get the gist of** the English language and pick up on various slangs and pronunciations. Watch films and television in English. However, this can be potentially difficult for those who have no background in the language whatsoever. It is recommended to start with soap operas or shows that portray daily living. If possible, watch with English subtitles.

Study

The English language has a lot of grammar rules. Even native speakers have a hard time remembering all these rules. And so though constant exposure to English will help you speak and read the language proficiently, studying is the only way to perfect your skills and improve your writing. English textbooks can be found at any bookstore. Computer software learning programs are a great alternative for those who are not textbook savvy.

Grammar

Work on one specific grammar **challenge** at the time. Although you should continually learn different aspects of English grammar, one of the best ways to overcome challenges is to focus on one challenge at a time. For example, if you are having trouble saying verbs in the past tense, focus on conjugating these verbs properly throughout the day. After some time, you will be able to master putting verbs into past tense and can move on to the next challenge with other grammar problems that you may be having.

Surround Yourself With English

The best way to learn English is to practice. Surround yourself with native speakers. Join a club or an organization where there is a lot of **social interaction**. Though it may be hard to communicate at first, within a couple of months of surrounding yourself with English speakers, you'll become **fluent**. Time and practice will undoubtedly improve your English. Spend time listening to native speakers, and try to imitate their rhythm and intonation as well as the words they use. Having friends who speak nothing but English leaves one little choice than to speak English with them. This improves the language in an informal and relaxed setting where one is not under stress to learn, as in a formal classroom setting.

English classes

English classes help students learn **to comprehend** complicated texts, improve their English vocabulary and **gain confidence in** speaking English to others. Students can improve their grammar, learn **to articulate themselves clearly** and develop skills in writing and delivering speeches as well as giving presentations.

Learning English usually takes a conscious, focused effort. Take advantage of every opportunity to practice speaking in class. Teachers often assign group and pair work during a lesson. Do the tasks with your partners in English, even if they're easier to complete in your native language.

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. Why is English a hard language to master?
2. Is the process of learning similar for all people?
3. Why do language learners need much practice?
4. What is the role of reading and watching in learning English?
5. How can we make studying grammar easier?
6. How often should people study to gain results?
7. How do language classes help?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

Establishments:

educational establishment
 primary (elementary) school
 secondary (high, comprehensive)
 school
 private school
 lyceum
 gymnasium
 vocational school / college

Higher education:

to leave school
 to enter a college (institute etc.)
 applicant
 dean's office
 chair
 canteen
 lecture-hall
 assembly hall
 hostel
 hall of residence

campus
 tutorial
 dean
 subdean
 faculty/subfaculty
 head of the department
 senior teacher
 teacher (professor)
 assistant professor
 junior member of teaching
 applicant
 a student's record book
 library card
 term (semester)
 monitor
 group register
 to call the register
 to graduate from
 course of study

extramural department	examination period
to receive a grant (scholarship)	to give a pass
curriculum	to grind away (for, at)
compulsory education	to play truant
optional subjects	to read up for exams
thesis	synopsis
term paper	thesis
final paper	to pay tuition fee
part-time students	free (half) tuition
full-time students	tutorial
to take (have) an exam in ...	written reproduction
to pass an exam in ...	yearly essay
to fail an exam in ... (fail at an exam)	graduation dissertation
to do one's best	<i>Language learning</i>
time-table	loads of practice
to attend classes	to read extensively
degree	to pick up a language
bachelor	to learn best through
master	to expand vocabulary
<i>Student life:</i>	to improve grammar
to miss classes	regular study habit
to be absent from classes	review new words
to do well in subject	on a daily basis
to be good at	the key to success
to have a good command of smth.	word meaning
option	pronunciation
extramural department	grammar rules
to carry on scientific/research work	to perfect your skills
to fall (lag) behind	to develop your skills
to catch up (with)	to overcome challenges
to sit up late	to focus on smth
to brush up on smth.	to master smth
to cram	to comprehend complicated texts
to make notes	to gain confidence in smth
crib	a conscious effort
to crib	a focused effort
to disrupt classes	to practice speaking

NB Learning tips

The importance of practice

It is extremely important to do something with the words – to practice them. It's usually not enough to just read through a list of words with their definitions or translations and try to remember them. Most students find that they memorise words

better if they do something with them. Even better is to try and learn the word in a typical combination with other words.

For instance, learning that “to apologize” means “to say sorry” is a good start, but it's much better to learn a whole expression containing the word, e.g. He apologized for being late. Not only is this often easier to remember, but you are also learning some very important information on how the word is used.



Exercises

1. Unscramble the names of school subjects:

- 1) ihsyermct
- 2) yoogilb
- 3) astaithecmm
- 4) ychssip
- 5) gyosohycpl
- 6) rlareuitet
- 7) myeergto
- 8) iysrtho
- 9) nyoatomsr
- 10) ergayohgp

2. Speak in class what you feel and what you usually do when:

- you get a bad mark;
- you fall (lag) behind the group;
- you fail (in) an examination;
- you read up for an examination late at night;
- you miss classes;
- you come late to classes;
- you catch up with the rest of the group;
- you work in the library at the weekend;
- you work on your dissertation on holiday;
- you spend sleepless nights over a load of books;
- you look up every word in your dictionary when reading an English book;
- you are not prepared for the class;
- the telephone rings while you are doing your homework;
- your essay is well-received;
- another student cheats at an examination or test.

3. Complete the text with the following words (not all of them will be used):

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. an applicant | 5. an undergraduate (student) |
| 2. a first-year student = a freshman | 6. a graduate (student) |
| 3. a second-year student = a sophomore | 7. a group monitor |
| 4. a senior | 8. a junior (AE) |

9. a post-graduate student

10. a doctoral

My brother's main ambition in life was to go to university. He was very hard-working and well at school. The subjects he was especially good at were Chemistry and Biology. He applied to Harvard University and became one of the successful ___ (1) who scored high and managed to take a place in this university and become ___ (2). A year later when he was ___ (3), he started to major in Biology and made good progress in his studies. He did serious research work though he was only ___ (4) student. All the professors noted his abilities and considered him a promising researcher in future. When he became ___ (5) student, he began working for his first degree. After he completed his university degree successfully, he had every chance to go on to ___ (6) studies for his master's degree. He is now ___ (7) student and doing his research in the field of Microbiology and working at his thesis. Our family is really proud of him.

4. Continue the sentences using the active vocabulary:

- 1) When I finished school I decided to ...
- 2) My parents / teachers wanted me to...
- 3) After I handed in all the required papers to the admissions office I became...
- 4) Now I am in my first year and I ...
- 5) Next year I will be
- 6) In two years' time I will be ...
- 7) I think I have a good chance of doing (smth)
- 8) When I am a ... student I suppose I will ...
- 9) In my senior year at university I will have to write ...
- 10) When I graduate I'm going to...
- 11) I think I am capable of ...
- 12) I see my future career as ...

5. Read and translate the passage. Answer the questions below using the active vocabulary:

Most people who have trouble with schoolwork don't lack intelligence. Rather, they are trapped by their own attitudes towards the work. One attitude that gets in many students' way is the "I can't do it" syndrome. Instead of making an honest effort to do the work, the "I can't do it" type give up before they begin. Then there's the "I'm too tired" excuse. Students with this problem give in to the temptation to nap whenever there is work to be done. Another common excuse for low achievement is "the instructor is boring". These students expect every course to be entertaining and claim they can't be expected to learn anything otherwise.

1. What do you think of different types of students?
2. Are there people of any of these types among your friends or classmates? Can you think of some more types?
3. What type are you? Why?
4. What would you say about your attitude towards studies?

5. *What are common excuses for low achievements in this country?*

6. *Can you imagine an exemplary student? Speak about them and ordinary ones.*

6. The passages below are the beginnings of different stories. Finish the stories, using the topical vocabulary:

1) 'Finally, the summer ended and college began. Carol dressed in jeans and a sweatshirt, slung her book bag over her shoulder and set out for her first class ...'

2) 'Thomas is sitting in the dining-room looking at the mess strewn around. He calls this his office. The table is covered with an assortment of books, pens, and papers. Hanging on the back of a chair is his black leather book bag. He is finally a college student ...'

3) 'The term is coming to a close. I look upon it with sadness. I will miss my teachers and the friendships I have made ...'

4) 'I am looking forward to the next term, but I also get nervous thinking about my new classes. Each term the classes will get harder and more challenging. I hope I am up to all new challenges. I love to learn, but I still have a little fear of failing...'

7. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Вона вступила в університет минулого літа і закінчить його за три роки.

2. Краще не пропускати заняття, бо можна швидко відстати від групи. Добре відомо, що доганяти завжди складніше.

3. Усі студенти в групі отримали залік з мовознавства. Це було серйозне випробування для першокурсників.

4. Мій улюблений предмет, звичайно ж, англійська мова. А ще мені подобаються літературознавство та фізвиховання.

5. Я не дуже люблю писати диктанти і перекази, але розумію, що це необхідно для придбання навичок письмового мовлення.

6. Розклад складається так, щоб лекції чергувалися з практичними заняттями.

7. Староста нашої групи отримала стипендію від Британської Ради. Вона вчитиметься в Лондонському університеті і буде писати там дипломну роботу.

8. Не думаю, що, готуючись до іспитів, має сенс всю ніч не лягати спати. Ефект від такої підготовки може бути зворотний.

9. Найбільше я боюся провалити екзамен з психології, тому намагаюся все вивчити майже напам'ять.

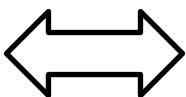
10. У штаті викладачів у нас три професори, чотири доценти, п'ять старших викладачів і сім асистентів.

11. Перевіряючи контрольні роботи, викладач відмічає помилки на полях.

12. У цю сесію буде один письмовий і два усні заліки, а також чотири іспити.

13. На початку року в деканаті усім першокурсникам видали студентські квитки і залікові книжки.

14. Коли я починаю робити домашнє завдання, то довго не можу сконцентруватися на роботі - мене постійно щось відволікає.



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

1. A university should be a place of light, of liberty and of learning. ~Benjamin Disraeli.
2. Knowledge is a city, to the building of which every human being brought a stone. ~Ralph W. Emerson.
3. Knowledge is power. ~Francis Bacon.
4. Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers. ~Alfred Tennyson.
5. Education is what remains after one has forgotten what one has learned in school. ~Albert Einstein.
6. Education is an admirable thing, but it is well to remember from time to time that nothing that is worth knowing can be taught. ~Oscar Wilde.



Discussion

1. Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand and illustrate them:

1. Like teacher, like pupil.
2. It's never late to learn.
3. Little knowledge is a dangerous thing.
4. A learned man can only be appreciated by another learned man.
5. Learning is the eye of the mind.
6. Learning makes a good man better and an ill man worse.
7. Soon learnt, soon forgotten.

2. Say which of these factors are more essential while learning a foreign language. What other factors can you think of?

Wanting: motivation, interest, enthusiasm

Needing: necessity, survival, saving face

Doing: practice, repetition, experience, trial and error

Feedback: other people's reactions, seeing the results

Digesting: making sense of what has been learned

3. Respond to the statements. Work in pairs:

1. Teachers prefer dull students to bright ones. They are easier to manage.
2. You know what students are like nowadays! They are getting less and less intelligent every day.
3. To my mind, colleges shouldn't provide students with general knowledge. Emphasis should be placed on professional skills.
4. I don't think it is important for students to learn how to work with dictionaries.
5. When you don't understand your teacher's explanation you don't ask to explain again because this is very embarrassing.
6. When you are too sick to go to class you go anyway. It would be rude not to go.

7. When you feel that you are not doing well in a course, you stop going to class because you don't have time to do the work.

4. Give a talk on learning foreign languages.

Remember to discuss:

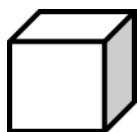
- why it is important to learn foreign languages
- whether it will be better to have only one language on the planet, why
- why you learn English
- whether you are a good language learner, why



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. Live and learn.
2. By doing nothing you will never learn.
3. Better untaught than ill taught.
4. Higher education is necessary nowadays.
5. Education Reform. What needs to be changed?
6. Education is the key to success in life.



Individual Project

Do a project on **unusual methods of learning languages** and get ready to discuss and try it with your fellow-students. Prepare sketches or slides and make a presentation.

Topic № 4. Bringing up children



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

What is your most memorable childhood experience? Describe your happiest and most unpleasant memories.

What were your favourite entertainments? Did you have any duties and responsibilities in the family?

What qualities make a good parent and a good child? Why are they so important?



Text

Read and translate the text:

All starts in a family

(A letter to the editor)

I'm a perfectionist. I believe that everything has its beginning in the family. Family is important for every person, because it gives you **a sense of stability** and tradition, a feeling of having support and understanding. In happy families parents are frank and honest with their children, they treat their children with respect without **moralizing** or **bossing them around** and children in their turn learn how to treat other people, how to form relationship **among their equals**. In a friendly family people are gentle, respectful and loving.

This is how things should be in all families. And maybe that's why TV advertisements, modern magazines, films and talk shows **force** these **ideals** of family life **upon** millions of average people. They force them to think that a perfect family should consist of two parents (both successful) and two children (healthy, happy, with rosy cheeks), as family still remains the **key social structure**. At weekends they have breakfast together, then go to the park, picnic or zoo, they broadly smile and look cheerful. But at the same time the mass media report numerous instances of family tragic **clashes** and **miserable** children who suffer a lot when marriages break up and several of whom have to be brought up in children's homes.

At wedding ceremonies couples are sure that they will have and hold each other from this day forward, for better and for worse till death parts them. But what later makes them unhappy in their married life? Why does eternal love sometimes **end up in** tears? Marriage is a very responsible decision. **Common** interests, **mutual** respect and understanding are no less important than love. And living under one roof always means compromise. Parents shouldn't be ashamed of saying "I love you, dear!" in front of their children. Children need to know that their parents love them and they also love each other.

I suppose the saying is true that small children create small problems while the big ones bring big problems. The older we grow, the more patient our parents should be with us. Teenagers often protest and very often they seem to be against the whole world when they are 14 or 15 years of age. Every generation is different from the previous one due to the changes that take place in economic, social and political spheres of every society and in every country. So, should our parents make us live **according to their values**? Of course, their **judgments** on many things are sensible and reasonable (experience is a great thing that is acquired with years), but at the same time I suppose that children have the right to make their own mistakes and to overcome their own hardships. As for me, I always try to look at the bright side of things.

Of course, the young should turn to their elders for **guidance**. And the elders should be prepared to admit that they can learn a thing or two from their children. The young are better educated nowadays; they grow up more quickly, enjoy more freedom and are not so dependent on their parents. They think more for themselves and do not **blindly accept** the ideals of their elders. Every new generation is different from the one that preceded it. Older people have never liked to feel that

their values may be questioned. And this is exactly what the young are doing.

Respect, support, confidence and love are most important in a family. I do believe in family as a basic social institution. Am I right?

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. What are the traditional ideals of family life?
2. What is the role of mass media in forming these ideals?
3. What things can make a marriage happy?
4. What makes the generations different?
5. What are the author's views on the ways of coping with generation gap?
6. Is the speaker optimistic or pessimistic about family life?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

Children:

a newborn child

a baby

a toddler

a child, a kid

at one's mother's knee = on one's mother's lap

childhood

a preschooler

a teenager

to be in one's teens

to be under age

a youth

an adolescent

a youngster

to be / come of age

to be of full age

an adult, a grown up

middle-aged

to be retired

a pensioner

elderly

older generation

an old man / woman

at the age of 24, aged 24
 to be the same age
 to be under / about / over (20)
 to be in one's early / mid / late twenties
 to be long past 40
 to turn 60
 5 years younger / older than me
 twice as old as

Parents' functions:

to raise / bring up children
 child rearing
 to develop socially vital values
 to develop a sense of responsibility
 to form positive character traits and moral characteristics
 to teach children to cope with difficulties, problems

Parents:

loving
 caring
 consistent
 fair
 wise
 loyal
 sensitive to children's feelings
 patient
 indulgent
 strict
 moralizing
 permissive

Children:

to show initiative and independence
 to be mature/immature
 to reproduce patterns of behaviour
 to learn by imitation
 to assert one's independence
 to build love towards...
 to progress in one's development
 mental development
 physical growth
 role model
 to rebel

Family atmosphere:

an environment of love and security
 to grow in the atmosphere of care, affection, respect, patience, reassurance / fear,
 tension, neglect, suspicion

friendly atmosphere



NB Learning tips

Learning vocabulary by reading

The way you learned very many of the words in your own language was by meeting them in the books and magazines you read. The context of a new word in a sentence or story was often enough for you to guess the meaning. Meeting the word again and again in your reading helped you learn it for use in your own speaking and writing. Doing lots of extra reading for pleasure - both fiction and non-fiction - is an excellent way to learn new English words, too. But choose books that you find quite easy to read. Difficult stories or texts that you struggle to understand will not help you to develop your vocabulary the natural way. But remember: to learn new words from reading you have to read A LOT!



Exercises

1. Match the adjectives characterizing children with their definitions given below:

alert	listless
arrogant	obedient
conscientious	outgoing
courteous	persevering
considerate	restless
delinquent	self-possessed
fearful	submissive
frustrated	sulky
gregarious	unruly
indulgent	

- a) friendly and preferring to be with other people
- b) someone who likes to meet and talk to new people
- c) calm, confident, and in control of your feelings, even in difficult or unexpected situations (used to show approval)
- d) able to think quickly and clearly
- e) careful to do everything that it is your job or duty to do
- f) trying to do something in a very determined way in spite of difficulties
- g) polite and showing respect for other people
- h) always thinking of what other people need or want and being careful not to upset them
- i) always doing what you are told to do, or what the law, a rule etc. says you must do
- j) always willing to obey someone and never disagreeing with them, even if they are unkind to you
- k) feeling annoyed, upset, and impatient, because you cannot control or

change a situation, or achieve something

l) frightened that something might happen

m) annoyed or unhappy

n) feeling tired and not interested in things

o) unwilling to keep still or stay where you are, especially because you are nervous or bored

p) violent or difficult to control

q) behaving in an unpleasant or rude way because you think you are more important than other people

r) behaving in a way that is illegal or that society does not approve of

s) willing to allow someone, esp. a child, to do or have whatever they want, even if this is not good for them

2. Match the adjectives on the left with their synonyms on the right:

balanced	affectionate
bullying	even-tempered
considerate	good-natured
kind	gregarious
self-centered	courteous
harsh	thoughtful
insolent	submissive
loving	selfish
nagging	obstinate
naughty	shy
impersonal	mischievous
indulging	cheeky
obedient	bad-mannered
polite	aggressive
rude	sensitive
rough	reasonable
understanding	pampering
sensible	unfair
stubborn	pestering
timid	unfriendly
sociable	cruel
unjust	unkind

3. Give the opposites to the following adjectives:

kind-hearted	self-possessed
loving	motivated
friendly	patient
balanced	loveless
selfish	enthusiastic
hard-working	polite

considerate	shy
obedient	responsible
unruly	intolerant
self-centered	sensible
unsociable	loyal

4. Add 5-7 adjectives to the list:

- A happy child is kind-hearted, _____ .
 A problem child is depressed, _____ .
 A wise parent is affectionate, _____ .
 A bad parent is harsh, _____ .

5. Complete the following sentences using the given words: to assess, contribution, creative, volunteered, values:

- 1) The young generation will make a positive ... to the society.
- 2) He was taught to be guided by the moral
- 3) He is too young to ... his abilities in swimming.
- 4) A group of adolescents ... to work at the old people's home.
- 5) It was useful and ... work.

6. Complete these sentences with an appropriate word or expression:

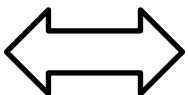
1. Mr and Mrs Smith live at home with their two children. They are a typical example of a modern _____ family.
 A. extended B. nuclear C. compact
2. Mr and Mrs Popatlal live at home with their aged parents, children and grandchildren. They are a typical example of a traditional _____ family.
 A. nuclear B. enlarged C. extended
3. Mrs Jones lives on her own and has to look after her two children. There are a lot of _____ families like hers.
 A. single-parent B. mother-only C. mono-parent
4. Some parents need to _____ their children more strictly.
 A. bring down B. bring about C. bring up
5. When I was a child, I had a very turbulent _____ .
 A. upbringing B. upraising C. uplifting
6. Mrs Kelly is _____ and finds it difficult to look after her children on her own.
 A. divorced B. divided C. diverged
7. Many men believe that _____ is the responsibility of a woman.
 A. childhelp B. childcare C. childaid
8. _____ is a particularly difficult time of life for a child.
 A. convalescence B. adolescence C. convergence
9. A person's behaviour can sometimes be traced back to his/her

- _____ .
- A. creative years B. formulating years C. formative years
10. The country has seen a sharp drop in the _____ in the last few years.
- A. birth rate B. baby rate C. born rate
11. She has five _____ who rely on her to look after them.
- A. dependants B. dependers C. dependents
12. _____ is on the rise, with over 20% of serious crimes being committed by children under the age of seventeen.
- A. junior crime B. juvenile delinquency C. minor crime

7. A) Insert the appropriate prepositions and translate the sentences into Ukrainian:

1. Mary has always encouraged her children to get along ... others.
2. To raise a child in the atmosphere of love and care psychologists advise to concentrate ... a child's strength and not his weaknesses.
3. Jack's wildest dream was to gain independence ... parents as soon as possible.
4. This public school's basic strategy of educating children is making emphasis ... obedience ... authority.
5. John is really attached ... his second cousin.
6. My parents need to know exactly where I plan to go before they can approve ... my trip.
7. The boy grew frustrated when his parents showed no concern ... him.
8. When he started to argue, I got tough ... him.
9. Lynn's parents have never screamed or yelled ... her.
10. For being naughty the parents locked their daughter ... for the weekend.
11. His mother told him ... for arriving nearly an hour late.
12. Jane's mother was shocked when the girl started answering her ... and refusing to help.
13. In the USA psychologists and educators are disturbed by the lack ... adult guidance for teens.
14. At first they didn't want to join us for dinner, but we finally won them
15. His son's school performance didn't live ... his expectations at all.

B) Use the expressions given in italics in the sentences of your own.



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

1. It is amazing how quickly kids learn to drive a car, yet are unable to understand the lawn mower, snow-blower or vacuum cleaner. ~ Ben Bergor.
2. You can learn many things from children. How much patience you have, for

instance. ~ Franklin P. Jones.

3. We worry what a child will become tomorrow, yet we forget that he is someone today. ~ Stacia Tauscher.

4. Children need love, especially when they don't deserve it. ~ Harold Hulbert.

5. Identity was partly heritage, partly upbringing, but mostly the choices you make in life. ~ Patricia Briggs

6. Parents are the bones on which children sharpen their teeth. ~ Peter Ustinov.

7. When you put faith, hope and love together, you can raise positive kids in a negative world. ~ Zig Ziglar.

8. Always be nice to your children because they are the ones who will choose your rest home. ~ Phyllis Diller.



Discussion

1. Do you agree with the following ideas? Discuss them with a partner:

1. Children are the key to a happy family life.
2. The raising of children is the primary function of a family.
3. The birth of a child affects family relationships.
4. Children should be brought up to become productive members of society.
5. Normal development of a child can be achieved only in an environment of love and security.
6. It is parents who are to blame for their children's unhappiness.
7. A family should not be isolated from relatives and community as a whole.
8. Children should have enough freedom in their development

2. Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them:

1. In the fiddler's house every one is a dancer.
2. Instinct is stronger than upbringing.
3. He that does not bring up his son to some honest calling and employment, brings him up to be a thief.
4. As you bring up a child, so he will be.
5. Bring up a raven, and he will peck out your eyes.
6. Do not confine your children to your own learning, for they were born in another time.
7. He who teaches children learns more than they do.
8. Knowledge acquired as a child is more lasting than an engraving on stone.

3. Discuss the following in groups:

What can you say about the traditional degree of parents' interference with their children's affairs in Ukrainian families?

Have there been any changes in the recent decades?

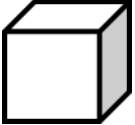
Have you ever personally suffered from your parents interference?



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. The effect of divorce on children.
2. Nuclear families vs. childless families.
3. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
4. What I would like to change in the way my parents brought me up.
5. How I see myself as a future parent.
6. Children should only leave home after they are married.
7. Young people should not get married without their parents' consent.
8. Family life is less important in the present-day world than it was in the past.



Individual Project

Do a project on **innovative methods of bringing up children** and get ready to discuss it with your fellow-students. Prepare sketches or slides and make a presentation.

Topic № 5. Generation gap



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

Make up a list of things that can cause conflicts between generations. Brainstorm the problems and say which of them you personally have faced. How did you feel during such conflicts? How did you solve them?



Text

Read and translate the text:

It's good to be young

It's common knowledge that at the age of 18 young people **take on** most of the rights and responsibilities of adulthood. But until adolescent years come, the teenager lives through a very important character-building period of adolescence. During this time youngsters rapidly grow out of their last year's clothes and become more intellectual, better educated and better socially informed. They want to be more independent, they try **to keep to** their own values which are not always the same as those held by their parents and older people. They think more for themselves and do not blindly accept the ideals of their elders. They admit that the old know a lot for the simple reason that they have been around in this world a bit longer. The young often doubt that the older generation has created the best of possible worlds. At the same time teenagers are definitely **influenced by** the values

and moral requirements which they learn at home, at school as well as from their social surrounding, including mass media.

While the teenage years for most young people are basically free of a serious conflict, they may **face** a certain number of personal emotional problems either at home or at school or with their friends. And if they can't cope on their own with the difficulties they face and they have nobody to turn to for support or advice and find understanding, some of the **weak-willed** take to drinking or they may even start taking drugs or committing crimes. They are those whom psychologists call "problem children" and they are the major concern of the society and educational authorities in every country. The educational policy of our state should be **aimed at** creating necessary facilities for young people to develop their abilities and encouraging them to live "a healthy life".

Talented children are **encouraged by** the government and local authorities to realize their creative and intellectual potential to its full. Contests in various subjects are very popular with Ukrainian pupils and they are held every year. So far there hasn't been a single international Olympiad at which our pupils haven't been among the winners. Becoming a winner at an international Olympiad is prestigious and is good evidence of the brilliant knowledge of the subject of an individual pupil and at the same time it's a broad assessment of the educational system of the country the winner represents.

Another way how young people can **display their abilities** is their contribution to the national economy. In the summertime a lot of young people in the countryside work together with their parents in the fields helping to get a good harvest. Some are **engaged in** their parents' business, some devote their free time to social projects and volunteer work. It's quite natural that young people want to socialize with their equals so as to **express their views on** several political and social issues. They join youth organizations and societies. The main aim of these organizations is **to involve** young people **into** socially useful activities such as sporting events, volunteering at hospitals, taking care of war veterans, assisting the old and the handicapped, carrying out some ecological projects and doing other things.

International cooperation is among the **objectives** of youth policy in our country as well. The existing agreements are aimed at establishing and developing relations with youth organizations of other countries, including the EU states. Our young people attend various forums and conferences at which they debate and **exchange opinions on** youth problems in different countries. Youth international contacts are important, we all understand that the future of our planet is with the young and we **lay our best hopes on** them.

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. What is the period of adolescence characterized by?
2. What values are teenagers influenced by?
3. What problems may some teenagers face?
4. What happens if teenagers can't cope with their problems?
5. How can young people realize their creative and intellectual potential?

6. What is the educational policy aimed at?
7. Why is winning an international Olympiad prestigious?
8. In what other ways can young people show their abilities?
9. What activities do the members of youth organizations participate in?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

Youth:

adolescence
 adolescent
 juvenile
 to aim
 to contribute
 contribution
 creative
 to experience
 to face
 obstacles
 objective
 potential
 prosperity
 to socialize (with)
 value
 to volunteer
 volunteer
 youngster
 to grumble at smb.
 to juggle a family and a career
 to let smb. down
 to live apart
 to live at one's parents' place
 maternal
 paternal
 offspring
 parental
 rebel

to raise children
 to take children to...
 deviance
 teenage power group
 to find compromise
 penitentiary
 reinforcement
 restriction

Relations:

to get on well
 to scold
 to praise
 playground
 affection
 to tell smb. off
 to smack
 cuddle
 reward
 affection
 discipline
 to punish
 to motivate
 to inspire
 to encourage
 to discourage
 to complain
 to boast
 to be a role model
 to do well at school

Parent-child relations:

to treat children...
 to encourage children to get along with others
 to concentrate on a child's strength and not his weakness
 to gain independence from parents
 authoritarian approach
 to use a child as a scapegoat
 to have a negative effect on a child
 unsatisfactory relationship between...
 to blame / physically abuse a child
 to make emphasis on obedience to authority
 to maintain parents' approval
 to be praised
 to exaggerate praise
 to be constantly criticized
 to impose smth. on a child
 to interfere in children's affairs
 to be attached to...
 to experience love and acceptance from parents
 to moralize; to be on the child's side
 to approve of...
 to show concern for...
 to be aggressive / rude / tough with smb.
 physical punishment (spanking, beating)
 to scream and yell at...
 to lock children up
 to tell smb. off
 to answer back
 to teach manners
 to ignore a child
 to lack contact with parents
 lack of adult guidance
 to keep anger under control
 to cause great damage
 to avoid labelling children (stupid, silly, foolish)
 to insult / hurt one's feelings, self-respect
 to prevent crises
 to lose one's temper / create tension / let steam off
 to live up to smb's expectations; to feel part of the family
 to be pushed into making up lies

Problem children

to grow depressed / repressed / frustrated / self-centered / unsociable / lonely /
 neglected / fearful / irritable / naughty / unruly / resentful / arrogant / rough
 to become a nuisance
 to develop anti-social habits

overdisciplined / emotionally disturbed children
to show resistant and aggressive behaviour
youth violence, crime

NB Learning tips

More information about learning words

The vocabulary you know can be divided into two groups - passive vocabulary and active vocabulary.

Passive vocabulary contains all the words that you understand when you read or listen, but which you do not use (or cannot remember) in your own writing and speaking. You perceive it but cannot reproduce.

Active vocabulary is all the words you understand, plus all the words that you can use yourself. Your active vocabulary, in English and your own language, is probably much smaller than your passive vocabulary.



Exercises

1. Match the words on the left with their synonyms on the right:

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1 contest | a) aim |
| 2 objective | b) adolescent |
| 3 to socialize | c) competition |
| 4 teenage | d) to live through |
| 5 to experience | e) to communicate |

2. Complete the following sentences using the given words: to assess, contribution, creative, volunteered, values:

- 1) The young generation will make a positive ... to the society.
- 2) He was taught to be guided by the moral
- 3) He is too young to ... his abilities in swimming.
- 4) A group of adolescents ... to work at the old people's home.
- 5) It was useful and ... work.

3. Translate the following sentences into Ukrainian:

- 1) The initiative is aimed at helping young people.
- 2) Adolescent period is a period between childhood and adulthood.
- 3) This young man has a considerable potential.
- 4) Nobody refused to contribute to the volunteer movement.
- 5) She enjoys socializing with her friends in her spare time.
- 6) Peer pressure, changing family conditions, mobility of families and unemployment are just a few reasons why some young people may try to escape reality by turning to alcohol or drugs.

4. Translate the phrases into Ukrainian and use them in situations of your own:

- 1) from generation to generation, no longer children nor yet teenagers, a fearful hurry to grow up, the vagaries of love on TV serials;
- 2) an insatiable desire, being raised by single-parent families, creates behaviour problems, the most painful part of childhood;
- 3) a complete lack of self-confidence, overconscious of their appearance, rebel violently against parental authority, teenagers with sympathetic and supportive parents;
- 4) think of life-long goals, to be entertained every waking moment, is becoming more and more stratified, brand-new cars;
- 5) on the part of children whose parents are poor, to promote their emotional development, such a harsh world, let them find out about life for themselves;
- 6) to develop their own idea of right and wrong, to experience moments of tremendous elation or black despair, a grave mistake, to live in the present rather than in the past or future.

5. Fill in the gaps in the text that follows with the words given in the list. Think up an answer to the question at the end.

Use these words: peers, taken up, commute, grades, glued, salaries, alienation, top, let their hair down

Do you think that parents and children spend less and less time with one another? Children's time is _____ with after-school activities, homework, dating and the rest. Parents are forced to throw themselves into their work in order to provide a family living, give time to _____ to and from work, keep up the house, entertain, and so on. And nearly everyone watches television or is literally _____ to it. As parents and children have fewer and fewer common interests, it makes it difficult for the family to reduce the _____ between each other and give individuals a place where they can _____ think out loud, and be themselves.

At the same time, parents are satisfied when they see their children succeed. They are pleased when their children walk at an early age, talk before their _____, are better looking than other children on the block, earn good _____, perform well in athletics, graduate at the _____ of their class, go to college and so on. Is this parental love, parental pride or maybe something else? Do you know?

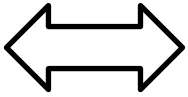
6. Make up a list of all possible reasons for conflicts between parents and children.

7. Imagine the situation and act out a dialogue:

- you have a teenage son/daughter. He/she has entered into the awkward age and your life has turned into a nightmare. Ask a psychologist for help. Role-play a dialogue with your partner;
- you are a middle-aged person. You've met your old school friend and you start talking about the younger generation. He/she thinks that all of them are arrogant, aggressive and good-for-nothing. But you can't agree with him/her. Role-play a

dialogue with your partner;

- you've just had a terrible row with your parents. Now you are strolling the streets with your friend in order to cool off and discussing the relations with your parents. Role-play a dialogue with your partner.



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, agree or disagree with them, give your commentaries and examples:

1. Every generation laughs at the old fashions, but follows religiously the new. - Henry David Thoreau
2. As a sculptor sculpts a statue, an educator educates our future generation. Beauty depends on the creator. -Debasish Mridha
3. Criticizing the next generation reflects on us. -Kamil Ali
4. We're in the 'Instagram Generation' where deleting history became more important than creating history. -Waasay Uddin
5. This generation is moving faster. -Karina Halle
6. The body of positive knowledge is transmitted from generation to generation. - Edwin Powell Hubble

2. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

1. Old people never grumble that the young are not what they were.
2. Adults are not sure that today's children will grow up to make this country a better place.
3. Teens prefer to wear practical clothes
4. They think that having the most fashionable things is the quickest way to acceptance.
5. Teens imitate the haircuts, clothes and make-up of celebrities.
6. Experts say that the rush to grow up is due to the mass media.
7. Teenagers are confident of their appearance.
8. Adolescents experience high and low spirits by turns.
9. Their rebel against parental authority brings them satisfaction.
10. Few parents care too little about what their children do.
11. Children start roaming the street out of curiosity.
12. Obsession with computers brings about creative imagination and helps to develop emotionally.
13. Teenagers are thrown into a violent world.
14. Most parents think that children should grow and experience on their own.



Discussion

1. Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them with situations from your personal experience:

1. Whoever teaches his son teaches not only his son but also his son's son, and so on to the end of generations.
2. Before you take any decision, consider its effect on the next seven generations.
3. One generation plants the trees, another gets the shade.
4. Happy the generation where the great listen to the small, for it follows that in such a generation the small will listen to the great.
5. It takes three generation to make a gentleman.
6. Better fifty enemies outside the house than one within.

2. Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the period of adolescence characterized by?
- 2) How would you characterize your relations with your parents?
- 2) What values are modern teenagers influenced by?
- 3) What problems may some teenagers face?
- 4) What happens if teenagers can't cope with their problems?
- 5) How can young people realize their creative and intellectual potential?

3. Act out a talk show on family problems. Choose the topic you are going to discuss and interview your groupmates.

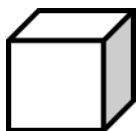
- a) The young can't blindly accept the ideals of the elders.
- b) The old can learn some useful things from the young.
- c) Too much money spoils the young especially the stars' children.
- d) Young people need guidance.
- e) Each new generation is better and more intellectual than the previous one.



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. Grandparents. A blessing or a burden?
2. How to bridge the generation gap.
3. Youth subcultures.
4. Modern technologies: separating or uniting generations?
5. The basis of peaceful relationship between parents and children.



Individual Project

Do a project on a TV show about building the bridges between generations and get ready to role-play it with your fellow-students. Prepare sketches or slides and make a presentation.

Topic № 6. Jobs. Careers



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

What job do you regard as the easiest? The hardest? The most dangerous? Rewarding? Humane? Useless? Give your reasons.

How do young people choose their future professions? Is it a complicated choice? What / who can help them make a decision?



Text

Read and translate the text:

Job Hunting

Do you know anyone that really loves their job? Do you consider people like this lucky? Maybe there is some luck involved, it was also a matter of knowing how to match up skills with the right job.

Before you even look for a job, ask yourself these 4 questions:

1. What do you love to do more than anything else?
2. What talents do people compliment or **praise** you **for**?
3. What would you love to learn more about?
4. If someone needed you help, what could you show or teach that person?

The answers to these questions get us started on the process of **self-discovery**. This will help us **narrow our job search** and allow us to show **employers** why they should **hire** us. For example, a person that loves animals and has experience in taking care of fish, dogs, cats, and other pets might want to look for a job as a dog walker, horse groomer, zoo worker, or kennel assistant. Be creative! Maybe that person could even consider their own home-based **business to set up**, clean and maintain home aquariums or provide other pet care services in the neighborhood.

Sometimes young people don't know where to start. They are still learning skills and may not understand how their skills are needed in different jobs. It is also important to think about skills and things we would like to learn. For example, if you think you might like to own a restaurant someday, working in **catering** or in a restaurant may **get you started**. A person that might want to work in police or emergency services can learn more about these job skills by working as a security guard, park monitor or life guard.

Job hunting begins with **identifying skills** or desires. Not only does this get you ready for the "hunt", but it also provides motivation beyond the paycheck and **sparks an inner drive** that will also be seen by potential employers. Letting people know you are able and ready to work is important. So start a job hunt by thinking about yourself. Don't be shy in talking about your "dreams", talents or skills when **filling out a job application** or talking in a **job interview**. Employers want more than people that just want a job. Employers want employees that are **eager to share**

what they know and learn new skills.

Employers want to hire motivated people that are going to arrive to work on time, have a positive attitude, work hard, **get along with** others, show **leadership qualities**, **work their full shift**, and do the best job they can. Keep this in mind when you are presenting yourself to employers. Try to show that you are a good investment right now as an entry level employee and a good investment for any potential future positions.

We all have to get started somewhere. When you **accept a job**, do it to the best of your ability. Go to work, no matter how "cool" the job or company seems and be prepared to accept that some days are not going to be as great as others. When you start a job, remember that you are **earning money**, you are **gaining experience**, and you are **making good contacts** (and references).

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. What questions do people have to ask themselves before looking for a job?
2. What is the role of self-discovery in job search?
3. What does job hunting begin?
4. How can people identify their skills?
5. What kind of people do employers want to hire?
6. What should you remember once you've accepted the job?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

Applying for a job:

a regular job	position
commuter	rewarding job
freelance	job qualification
employee	qualified
employer	manual work
to employ / hire smb.	skills
job	job hunting
occupation	application form
profession	apprentice / trainee
trade	CV (curriculum vitae)
to earn one's living	job interview
to run a company	personnel department
to apply for a job	personnel manager

staff
 a skilled worker
 probation period
 training
 vacancy
 promotion
 career goals
 to be unemployed
 to be out of work
 to be on the dole (BE)
 to fire smb.
 to sack smb. (BE)
 to give smb. notice
 to dismiss smb.
 to hand in one's notice
 to resign
 to quit
 unemployment
 unemployment benefit
 dole money
 a full-time job
 a part-time job
 continued payment of wages
 flexitime (system)
 pay slip
 salary / wages / fees
 to get a raise
 to work in shifts
 to work overtime
 wage cut
 wage demand, claim
 annual leave
 to work overtime
 day-off
 background check
 hourly pay
 bonus
 sick leave
 maternity leave
 to be made redundant
 payday
 schedule
 temporary
 competition

Professions:

accountant
 actor /actress
 architect
 astronomer
 author
 baker
 barber
 bricklayer
 bus driver
 butcher
 carpenter
 chef / cook
 cleaner
 clerk
 cobbler/shoemaker
 dentist
 designer
 doctor
 dustman / refuse collector
 electrician
 engineer
 entrepreneur
 factory worker
 farmer
 fireman / firefighter
 fisherman
 florist
 gardener
 hairdresser
 insurance agent
 interpreter
 journalist
 judge
 lawyer
 lecturer
 librarian
 lifeguard
 mechanic
 model
 newsreader
 nurse
 optician
 painter

pharmacist / chemist
 photographer
 pilot
 plumber
 politician
 policeman / policewoman
 postman
 real estate agent
 receptionist
 scientist
 secretary

shop assistant
 soldier
 tailor
 taxi driver
 teacher
 translator
 traffic warden
 travel agent
 veterinary doctor (vet)
 waiter / waitress
 window cleaner



NB Learning tips

Things to know about the words you learn

Usually the first things you learn about a new English word are what it means and its translation in your own language. But there are other things you need to find out before you can say that you know a word like a native speaker does. For example, you have to learn:

- *how it is spelled*
- *how it is pronounced*
- *how it is inflected (i.e. how it changes if it is a verb, noun or adjective)*
- *other grammar information about it*
- *how it collocates (i.e. what other words are often used with it)*
- *if it has a particular style or register*
- *the context in which it is most likely to be used*

Native speakers learn these things about words by hearing them and reading them again and again. This is the best way for you to learn them, too.



Exercises

1. Fill in each gap with job, jobs or work:

Job: - a task (countable) - *I can't do two jobs at once.*

- a position - *How's your new job going?*

- completed work - *The builders have done an excellent job on your kitchen.*

Work:

- an activity (uncountable) – *When will the work on your kitchen be finished?*

- a place – *I get to work at seven forty-five.*

- music, paintings or writing by an artist – *The complete works of Shakespeare.*

1. In the end I gave him up as a bad ...
2. She's the best person for the ...
3. A little hard ... never hurt anyone.

4. I have a long list of... to do before I go away on holiday.
5. What time do you finish ... on a Friday?
6. Come on! We've got a ... to do.
7. Come on! We've got a lot of ... to do.
8. Cleaning out the garage was a big
9. He's not really a hippy. He's just allergic to
10. I've seen a ... that might interest you advertised in the paper.

2. Give the names of jobs:

- 1) A person whose job is to cut and shape your hair.
- 2) The most senior cook in a restaurant.
- 3) A person who delivers letters and parcels.
- 4) A man who takes orders and serves customers at their tables in a restaurant.
- 5) He or she makes delicious bread, rolls, buns and other bakery products for us.
- 6) He or she looks after your pets and treats them when they fall sick.
- 7) A person whose job is to teach other people.
- 8) It's usually a woman whose job is to take care of sick or injured people.
- 9) A person who looks after your teeth.
- 10) A person who is in charge of the company's finances.
- 11) A person's duty is to defend and prosecute people in a law court.
- 12) This creative person works in a newspaper.
- 13) A person who makes things from wood including houses and furniture.
- 14) A person who saves lives where people swim (at a beach, swimming pool).
- 15) A person who makes money from selling land for development.
- 16) A person whose trade is cutting up and selling meat in a shop.

3. Unscramble the letters to find the jobs:

- a) rplebum
- b) elrayw
- c) teryaesrc
- d) lisotrf
- e) retatchic
- f) nscsietti
- g) duejg
- h) aethrec
- i) rnegeien
- j) gienserd
- k) dosrile
- l) hacecnim

4. Choose the correct word for each sentence:

- 1) Penny took three exams and managed to *pass* / *succeed* them all.
- 2) Most people would prefer a *job* / *work* which is near home.
- 3) Every Friday the building workers are given their *salary* / *wages*.

- 4) The manager told David to make an *application / invitation* for the job.
- 5) Ann works in advertising and *wins / earns* a very high salary.
- 6) Would you like to come into my *bureau / office*? We can talk there.
- 7) I haven't spoken Spanish for ages and I'm a bit out of *business / practice*.
- 8) Mrs. Smith isn't here at the moment. She's away on *business / work*.

5. Match the words with their definitions:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. job | a) money received, esp. on a regular basis, for work or through investments |
| 2. work | b) physical or mental effort directed towards doing or making something |
| 3. trade | c) an occupation undertaken for a significant period of a person's life and with opportunities for progress |
| 4. profession | d) a strong feeling of suitability for a particular career or occupation |
| 5. career | e) the money paid to someone for regular work |
| 6. position | f) a person's regular work or profession |
| 7. occupation | g) an occupation, especially one requiring skilled labor; craft |
| 8. vocation | h) is the work that someone does to earn money (often short-term) (full-time, part-time, seasonal, temporary, odd jobs, self-employment) |
| 9. calling | i) a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a monthly basis but often expressed as an annual sum |
| 10. salary | j) a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis |
| 11. wage | k) is a vocation that is based on specialized training |
| 12. pay | l) the ideal blending of activity and character that makes work inseparable from life |
| 13. income | m) a post of employment |

6. Paraphrase the sentences:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) He was given a sack. | 6) He resigned. |
| 2) She got a rise. | 7) He was unemployed. |
| 3) She got a promotion. | 8) She applied for a job. |
| 4) She retired. | 9) She was ambitious. |
| 5) She did it for a living. | 10) She is conscientious. |

7. Which person (1-5) is most likely to do each of the five things (A-E):

1. A software designer in an Internet company. Has to be in the office.
2. An office worker in a large traditional manufacturing company.
3. A manager in a department store in a large city. Lives in the country.
4. A construction worker on a building site where work goes on 24 hours a day.
5. A technical writer for a city computer company. Lives in the country.

A – work in shifts

B – work under a flexitime system

C – telecommute

D – commute to work

E – clock on and off at the same time every day

8. It is always of great importance to be sure what you want to do and what you can do. What characteristic features would you need to be:

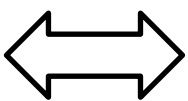
- a radio reporter
- a bank accountant
- a government official
- an IT specialist
- a personnel manager
- an engineer
- a personal assistant
- an advertising agent
- a shop-assistant
- a lifeguard

Here are some ideas to help you:

- ✓ to be strong and fit
- ✓ to be trustworthy, persistent and industrious
- ✓ to be punctual and careful at work
- ✓ to be well-mannered and tactful
- ✓ to be eloquent, smart and sociable
- ✓ to be tolerant and attentive
- ✓ to be bright and intelligent
- ✓ to know local matters quite well
- ✓ to know how to deal with difficult people
- ✓ to know human nature and personal abilities
- ✓ to have a dependable and agreeable personality
- ✓ to be good at modern technologies

9. Make up situations, using the following words or word combinations:

- 1) unemployed, obstacles to getting a job, job interview, employment agency, personnel manager, probation period
- 2) colleague, qualified, sick leave, to work overtime, competition, gossip, team spirit
- 3) dream job, rewarding, useful, bonus, special training, education, vocation, talent, industrious
- 4) manual work, skills, to earn one's living, to be overworked and underpaid, a part-time job, assistant
- 5) modern technologies, to be in demand, qualifications, hourly pay, freelance worker, salary
- 6) boss, position, promotion, connections, vacancy, employer, staff, office worker, to get a raise



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

1. Every day I get up and look through the Forbes list of the richest people in America. If I'm not there, I go to work. ~Robert Orben.
2. A lot of fellows nowadays have a B.A., M.D., or Ph.D. Unfortunately, they don't have a J.O.B. ~"Fats" Domino.
3. The closest to perfection a person ever comes is when he fills out a job application form. ~Stanley J. Randall.
4. A certificate does not make you certified. Attitude, performance, commitment to self and team - these and a certificate make you certified. ~Author Unknown.
5. Choose a job you love, and you will never have to work a day in your life. ~Confucius.
6. The difference between a job and a career is the difference between forty and sixty hours a week. ~Robert Frost.
7. Don't waste time learning the "tricks of the trade." Instead, learn the trade. ~James Charlton.



Discussion

1. Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them:

1. Professionals built the 'Titanic,' amateurs built the ark.
2. Every man to his trade.
3. He who cannot speak well of his trade does not understand it.
4. Trade knows neither friends nor kindred.
5. There are tricks in every trade.
6. Two of a trade can never agree.
7. Jack of all trades, master of none.

2. Act out a job interview:

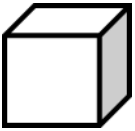
- A) Imagine you are a personnel manager of a large company. You have to employ a skilled worker for a vacant position.
- B) Imagine you are an unemployed specialist who really needs this position.



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. Employment agencies: do they really help?
2. Preparing for a job interview: useful tips.
3. My dream job.
4. Job-hunting: the secrets of success.
5. Head-hunting: a new approach to finding staff.
6. Office work or free-lancing.



Individual Project

Do a project on a **job market in Ukraine** and get ready to discuss it with your fellow-students. Prepare sketches or slides and make a presentation.

Topic № 7. Housing



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

What is your understanding of comfort and cosiness? Is your house cosy?

What would you like to change in the house you live in? Why?

What is your favourite place in your house? What makes it special?



Text

Read and translate the text:

Internet Forum: modern or period?

Beautyqueen: I've never really liked living in **period homes**. Too many things just want to break down. Right now we're living in a slightly older house. It's not very modern, except for the two bathrooms. It just feels old. Sometimes I wish I lived in a newer home. It would be easier to clean things and make everything look good. What do you think? Is it better to live in an older home or newer home? Do you find that newer homes **lack charm** and **warmth**?

Stella: I would prefer to live in a new house rather than an old house. No doubt, old houses look good but ask someone who actually lives there: low ceilings, bad **electricity wiring** and water supply, no **modern conveniences**. I can live in an old house but only for vacations. You can normally only find charm and warmth in old houses, in other words homes. Newer houses are just for comfort.

Robert: I live in a period house. It was built in 1914. It doesn't have much **insulation** except for what we have put in. The wiring is old except for what we have **updated**. But newer homes are not built to last. Most modern homes are built with pine and are just cheaper. My house is built with oak and walnut and has **stood the test of time**. Sometimes I wish I had a new house but at the same time I know how well this house was made. It needs lots of work, though. Currently my daughter Gwen's room and the bathroom are being completely **renovated**. Both attics and the basement are being **repaired**. As for charm, to me it is the style, not how old the house is.

Angel: I prefer living in new houses. In my opinion, new houses have more

modern conveniences. They're more **convenient to live in** because everything is **handy**. But I don't mind living in an old house as long as I feel comfortable. It all depends.

Coolguy: I'd prefer to live in an old house, which is charming, **homey** and full of memories... And I **can't afford** to build a new house...

Germione: I have never lived in a **brand new** or modern house. The house we are living in now is old, well over 100 years old in fact, and it is our first home. I have come to love this old house, but it is cold in winter, that is my only **bugbear** with it. In fact, it is cold all the year around! I think it is because it is so **spacious**, plus the ceilings are really high up too.

The Irish Rose: Both modern and period houses have their advantages and disadvantages. I currently live in a 40-year-old house. Houses built back then did not have a lot of insulation. So when it's hot, it's even hotter. When it's cold, you're freezing. But, the history of the house is so rich and it might even surprise you what it was originally used for. Now when you talk about a newer house, cooling and heating would be much easier too since they now come with a lot of insulation. With new houses, you get the **sense of safety**. Personally, I would rather live in a new one.

Cinderella: I clean houses for a living and most of my clients have newer houses as they have the money to afford them and me to clean their house. I don't like newer houses; they just don't have any character. I prefer older homes that have character. I like older houses because they were built stronger back then. Nowadays the houses are **put up** so fast and with the cheapest wood, they will need more repairs **in the long run**.

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. What do most of the forum participants prefer: modern or period houses?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of modern houses?
3. What is positive and negative about period houses?
4. Whose opinion do you agree with?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Find the words in bold in the text that mean:

- a) the space or room at the top of a building, under the roof, often used for storing things
- b) a part of a building consisting of rooms that are partly or completely below the level of the ground
- c) the water that is provided for a particular area
- d) the system of wires that carry electricity
- e) something in the house, which makes life easier for its user because it operates quickly and needs little effort
- f) the surface of a room which you can see when you look above you

- g) of a certain time in history
 h) the system of making the house warm in cold weather
 i) the system of making the house cool in hot weather j) having a lot of space
 k) not to have enough of (something that is needed or wanted).

4. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

Types of houses:

detached house
 semi-detached house BE / duplex AE
 terraced houses BE / row houses AE
 block of flats BE / apartment building
 AE
 skyscraper / high-rise
 mansion
 farmhouse
 bungalow
 ranch house
 summer house
 penthouse
 chalet
 cottage
 villa
 caravan BE / trailer AE

Housing terms:

dwelling
 apartment
 tenant / resident
 house rent
 mortgage
 real estate
 estate agent / agency
 public / private sector
 rural / urban housing
 in the suburbs / on the outskirts
 district
 residential area
 community
 communal services

modern conveniences
 house-warming party

Yard and exteriors:

garage
 (tiled / slate) roof
 skylight
 attic / loft
 gate
 drive BE / driveway AE
 fence
 hedge
 drain
 ridge
 pavement BE / sidewalk AE
 basement
 cellar
 chimney
 patio
 clothesline
 satellite dish
 backyard
 flowerbed
 dustbin BE / garbage can AE
 letterbox BE / mailslot AE
 windowsill
 shutter
 balcony
 fire escape
 ground floor, first floor, second floor
 BE / first floor, second floor, third
 floor AE

security light
 pillar
 porch
 verandah
 drainpipe
 TV aerial BE / TV antenna AE
 utility structures
 arbor / arbour
 barn / shed
 kennel/doghouse
 hedge
 court
 stable
 landscape design
Interiors:
 stairs
 front door
 hallway
 banisters
 shed
 sunblind
 spy hole / pip hole
 intercom
 doorbell
 lock / bolt
 glass house / greenhouse
 living-room
 sitting-room
 dining-room
 bedroom
 nursery
 bathroom
 kitchen
 studio
 lavatory / loo
 lavatory pan
 feng-shui
 colour-scheme
 built-in furniture
 pantry
 corridor
 false ceiling
 curtains
 parquet

floor cover
 blinds
 roller blind
 rug / mat
 carpet
 sofa / settee / couch / love seat
 armchair
 convertible armchair
 cushion / pillow
 single bed / double bed
 bunk bed
 twin beds
 folding bed
 futon
 bed-spread
 blanket
 cradle
 fireplace
 mantelpiece
 standard lamp BE / floor lamp AE
 mirror
 three-leaved mirror
 tablecloth
 chest of drawers / locker
 wardrobe
 sliding wardrobe
 bookcase / bookstand
 bookshelf
 TV set / television
 stereo / hi-fi system
 walk-in closet
 radiator / central heating
 underfloor heating
 socket / plug
 clock / alarm clock
 ornaments
 coffee table
 house plants / potted plants
 pouffee
 tapestry
 figurines
 knick-knacks
 hat stand
 threshold

upholstered furniture
 screen
 burglary alarm
Kitchen utensils / appliances:
 sink / taps
 gas / electric stove
 electric mixer / blender
 potato masher
 dish-rack
 saucepan
 frying-pan
 bread-board/bread desk
 grill
 toaster
 fridge / freezer
 stool
 padded stool
 waste bin
 cup / saucer
 bowl / jug / mug
 tin opener / can opener
 corkscrew
 kettle / teapot

microwave (oven)
 cooker / burner
 food processor
 iron
 ironing board
 air-conditioner
 hair-dryer
 fan / fan heater
 cooker-hood
 washing machine
 basin
 hot-holder / oven-mit
 vacuum-cleaner / to vacuum-clean
 dish-washer
 coffee-grinder
 grater
 answering-machine / answerphone
 mop
 shower
 shower cabin/booth/cubicle
 electricity / gas counter
 juice-extractor
 baking sheet/tray

NB Learning tips

Whether you are trying to strengthen and broaden your vocabulary for school or personal growth, the key is a commitment to regularly learning new words. Why expand your knowledge and use of words? You'll be able to communicate (speak and write) more clearly and concisely, people will understand you more easily, and you will increase the perception (and reality) that you are an intelligent person. Besides, learning new words is a fun activity -- and one you can even do with the people around you. Challenge a friend, family member, or roommate to learn new words with you.

Here are some more ways to improve your vocabulary and learn new words:

*1. **Read, read, and read.** The more you read -- especially novels and literary works, but also magazines and newspapers -- the more words you'll be exposed to. As you read and uncover new words, use a combination of attempting to derive meaning from the context of the sentence as well as from looking up the definition in a dictionary.*



Exercises

1. Match the types of the houses with their descriptions:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) cottage; | e) detached house; |
| b) semi-detached house; | f) mansion; |
| c) terraced house; | g) maisonette; |
| d) bungalow; | h) a flat in a block of flats |

1. a set of rooms for living in, usually on one floor of a building; 2. several houses joined together; 3. a house which has only one floor (storey); 4. a house which stands alone and is not joined to any other; 5. two houses joined together; 6. a small house in the country usually with a garden; 7. a very large, expensive house; 8. a small apartment on two levels which is part of a larger building but has its own entrance.

2. Express the following in one word:

- 1) a deep round metal container with a handle that is used for cooking;
- 2) a comfortable chair with sides you can rest your sides on;
- 3) a pair of wooden or metal covers on the outside of the window to keep light out or prevent thieves from coming in;
- 4) a large open container in a kitchen that you fill with water and use for washing dishes;
- 5) heavy woven material for covering floors;
- 6) a space or room under the roof of a house;
- 7) a structure for holding candles or lights that hang from the ceiling and is decorated with many small pieces of glass;
- 8) a room where goods are stored;
- 9) a small bed with barred sides;
- 10) a decorative cover you put over all the covers on a bed;
- 11) a piece of material laid on the floor for wiping the shoes on;
- 12) a soft woolen covering used on beds;
- 13) a thick bed covering, usually made from two layers of material with cotton or wool between;
- 14) a cloth, usually of linen, spread on a table at meal time;
- 15) a set of shelves for keeping books on;
- 16) an electric machine for getting juice out of fruit;
- 17) a small seat with no back
- 18) a frame that you can open and close to get through a fence, wall, etc.
- 19) a covering for a pillow;
- 20) a covering for a blanket;
- 21) a cloth used for drying the hands and face;
- 22) a small round plate put under a cup;
- 23) a pot used for boiling water;
- 24) a flat open pot;
- 25) a small linen cloth used at meals to wipe one's lips and fingers;
- 26) a sheet of cloth hung up as a covering at a window or door.

3. Ask your fellow students:

- ... if she (he) has a flat...
- ... if she (he) lives with her (his) parents ...
- ... if their flat has all modern conveniences and what they include...
- ... how many rooms there are in the flat and what they are ...
- ... what furniture there is in the bedroom, study, drawing-room, dining-room...
- ... if they have their meals in the kitchen or in the dining-room...
- ... if she has a room of her (his) own ... what furniture there is in her (his) room ...
- ... how many they are in the room...
- ... if the room is large...
- ... where they keep their books and clothes...
- ... if there is a TV set (radio set, cassette-recorder, computer, fridge) in their room...
- ... what floor their room is on ... what place she (he) is from...
- ... if her (his) parents have a house ... how many rooms there are in their house...
- ... if there are modern conveniences in the house.

4. Fill in the text with the following words: detached, space, owner, semi-detached, duplex, privacy, upkeep, renovations, row, working class, cheaper, yard, renting, moving house, responsible.

There are four basic types of housing in the UK: detached houses, semi-detached houses, terraced houses and flats. The most popular type of home in England is semi-detached (more than 27% of all homes), closely followed by detached then terraced. Some of the detached houses are cottages and bungalows.

It must be understood that a detached house can take on any form or style. It does not matter if the house is a bungalow, a cottage or a mansion. As long as it is not joined to another house, it is a _____ house. One advantage of a detached house is the fact that the free _____ surrounding the building is belongs to the family. You can do whatever you would like to be done in your house. The disadvantage is that all repairs in the house should be made by the _____ .

A _____ house is a pair of houses that share one common wall. The two houses are built to mirror each other. Interestingly enough, this type of housing is called a _____ in other parts of the world. This type of housing became popular in the UK in the 1920s to the 1930s. Now the semi-detached house is still the most popular type of housing in England. One advantage of living in a semi-detached house is that there is still some _____ even if one wall is shared by the two houses. A disadvantage is that you are responsible for the _____ of your side of the house. Another disadvantage is that you cannot just plan repairs or _____ as you have to consider your twin house.

Terraced housing is also known as townhouses. The origin of this type of dwelling was in the 17th century in Europe. A _____ of identical looking houses share side walls. The end units of this row of housing are called end terrace and are far larger than the units in between. In the past, terrace housing used to be only associated with the _____ for this type of housing was cheap, small and had very little privacy. As time went by, terrace housing became known as townhouses

which were more associated with the rich.

One of the major advantages of terrace housing is that it is relatively _____ than a semi-detached built in the same location. One great disadvantage is that there is typically no _____ or garden that comes with a unit. As two walls are shared, there is less privacy too.

A flat or an apartment is a part of a larger building. Such building is called an apartment building or a block of flats. A flat can be a studio unit, a one-bedroom, two-bedroom or three-bedroom unit. People prefer _____ flats to buying them. The main disadvantage of renting out a flat is that it will never be yours. You do not have the right to make repairs or renovations to suit your needs. The one advantage of renting a flat is that you are not _____ for it – you are only renting. In case you feel like _____, you can just leave.

5. Make up situations, using the following words or word combinations:

1. close and stuffy; to put the fan on; cool; to doze; a divan-bed; to open the closet; to take out a pillow; a clean pillowcase, a sheet; to pull the blinds down

2. a sitting-room; papered pale-grey; cream-coloured curtains; a parquet floor; a couch with cushions; a favourite place; to face a TV-set; to enjoy a TV programme

3. dirty; to have a bath or a shower; to go straight to the bathroom; to take a hot bath; to run some water into the bath; a sponge; soap; a soap-dish; a bath-towel

4. to tidy up; to dust; a duster; to sweep and wash the floor; to air; to wash up the breakfast things; to wipe the dishes; a tea-cloth; to make a cake; a dresser; to invite guests

5. the room needs tidying; to dust smth. with a duster; a broom; to sweep/to wash the floor; to clean the windows; to beat the dust out of the carpet; to keep house; to spread a table-cloth; a pail; to air the room; to polish a mirror

6. to make tea; a spoonful of tea; to fill the kettle; to turn on the gas; to pour out; boiling water; to expect the guests; to lay the table; to put the kettle on the gas-stove

7. to be in the bathroom; to dry one's face and hands on the towel; to rub one's hands with soap; the towel is at the side of the wash-basin; there are two taps for cold and for hot water; to turn the taps on/off; the looking-glass is over the wash-basin; to take the towel from the rail; the basin is half full of water

8. to make one's bed; to put the pillow in a pillow-case; a quilt; a sheet; to beat the mattress; to put the blanket on the bed; to unfold the sheet; to put the sheet on the mattress; the bed is made

6. Translate the text into English:

Переїзд на нову квартиру – велика подія для кожної сім'ї. Мені хочеться поділитися спогадами свого дитинства, коли ми отримали нову квартиру. Вона, звичайно, була досить скромною, але тоді трикімнатна квартира була явищем винятковим. Коли ми пішли її подивитися, мені одразу все в ній сподобалося: свіжопофарбована підлога, світлі шпалери, виблискуючі шибки,

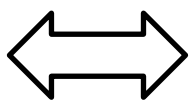
балкон, комори для зберігання провізії. На кухні стояла раковина для миття посуду з двома кранами: для холодної і гарячої води.

Переїзд зайняв тиждень. Ми перевезли старі меблі, але мама сказала, що меблі треба міняти, оскільки вони не відповідали новій гарній квартирі. Кожна купівля радувала нас. Спочатку батьки купили спальний гарнітур, що складався з двох ліжок, шифон'єра, трюмо і тумбочок. Мама швидко заповнила шифон'єр своїм і татовим одягом, а також постільною білизною: підковдрами, простирадлами, наволочками, рушниками і скатертинами.

Потім батьки почали обставляти вітальню. Це була найбільша кімната в нашій квартирі. Вони купили меблеву стінку, які тоді були у великій моді, диван, два крісла, маленький журнальний столик – типовий набір для того часу. У книжковій шафі стояли книги, у серванті святковий посуд: чайний і столовий сервізи. На підлозі лежав великий м'який килим. В одному кутку стояв електричний камін, в протилежному – телевізор. На стелі висіла красива кришталева люстра, в цілому кімната виглядала цілком затишною.

Ми з сестрою ділили дитячу кімнату. Нам купили письмовий стіл, книжкові полиці, шафу, диван для мене і ліжко для сестри. Ми довго просили купити магнітофон, і нарешті тато поступився. Кухня служила не лише для приготування їжі, але і в якості їдальні. Батьки купили кухонний гарнітур, холодильник, мікрохвильову піч. У нас, звичайно, не було посудомийної машини, їх тоді не було ні у кого. Мама потурбувалася про купівлю різного кухонного начиння: каструль, сковорідок, тарілок, мисок, глеків, ножів, вилок, ложок, цукорниці, сільниці, гірчичниці, перечниці і багато чого іншого. Тато купив гарний торшер, що надавало кухні м'якого рожевого світла. Вечорами ми любили збиратися на кухні, вечеряти або пити чай з маминими пирогами.

Моя мама вважала, що передпокій є дзеркалом квартири та її господарів. Адже враження про квартиру починає формуватися з хвилини, коли гість заходить у будинок. Тому обставці в передпокої ми приділили найсерйознішу увагу, починаючи з дзеркала і закінчуючи вішалкою.



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

1. A man travels the world over in search of what he needs and returns home to find it. ~ George Moore.
2. A house is not a home. ~ Polly Adler.
3. Houses are built to live in and not to look on; therefore let use be preferred before uniformity, except where both may be had. ~ Francis Bacon.
4. It takes hands to build a house, but only hearts can build a home. ~ Author Unknown.
5. A house that does not have one worn, comfy chair in it is soulless. ~ May Sarton.

6. I am grateful for the lawn that needs mowing, windows that need cleaning, and floors that need waxing because it means I have a home. ~Author Unknown.

7. House is a hollow edifice erected for the habitation of man, rat, mouse, beetle, cockroach, fly, mosquito, flea, bacillus, and microbe. ~Ambrose Bierce, The Devil's Dictionary.



Discussion

1. Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them with situations from your personal experience:

1. There is no place like home.
2. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
3. Do not burn your house to get rid of the mice.
4. Home is where the heart is.
5. Ask about your neighbors, then buy the house.
6. Bricks and mortar make a house, but the laughter of children makes a home.
7. Marrying is easy, but housekeeping is hard.
8. The house completed, possession defeated.

2. Make up dialogues on the following situations:

1. Your next-door neighbours borrowed your vacuum cleaner. When they returned it, you noticed that it was damaged.
2. You are buying furniture for your dining-room.
3. Your friend and you are talking about housekeeping.
4. A newly married couple are planning to arrange the furniture in their new flat.
5. You have recently moved into a new flat and you show the flat to your friends.
6. You have just come on a visit to one of your friends. The table is beautifully laid. Speak about it.
7. You leave the house forgetting to turn off the tap.
8. Your friend has moved into a new flat recently. Tell your friends about his house-warming party.
9. You want to furnish your room. Your mother and you are in a furniture shop.
10. You teach your younger sister to do the house (to make the bed, to wipe the dust, to clean the floor with the vacuum cleaner.)

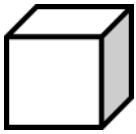


Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. I enjoy my neighbourhood.
2. My room is my kingdom.
3. The house is its owner's reflection.
4. My house is my castle.

5. Our house-warming party.
6. What do we like our kitchen for?
7. My idea of comfort.



Individual Project

Do a project on a **house of your dream** and get ready to discuss its design with your fellow-students. Prepare sketches or slides and make a presentation.

Topic № 8. Meals



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

What is the difference between eating at home and going out to eat? Which do you prefer? What are your favourite dishes? What kind of food is considered healthy? Does it really matter to you how healthy your food is?



Text

Read and translate the text:

Junk Food

In today's **fast-moving world**, people have less and less time to spend on eating, **let alone** cooking. It is probably for this reason that junk food has become so popular, and there's no doubt that it's here to stay. In fact, it seems that you simply can't get away from it. One British hotel group recently announced that its guests are able to order fast food through room service, a move which is seen by many as signifying a new era in the **couch potato lifestyle**. So what exactly is junk food?

Basically, it is anything that is **high in calories** but lacking in **nutrition**. Hamburgers, crisps, chocolate bars and hot dogs fall into this category. Pizzas, although they can have vegetable and cheese toppings, are also included as they contain a lot of fat.

Obviously, a diet of junk food is not the best thing for your health, particularly as it is high in **saturated fat**. In 1993, the Journal of National Cancer Institute reported this type of fat to be associated with a greater risk of cancer.

Apart from the risk of cancer, another **side effect** of **consuming** highly fattening junk food is that you are likely **to gain weight**. This is especially true because you tend to eat more, as junk food is less satisfying and lower in vital **nutrients** than healthier food. Not all junk food is bad for your health, however. Some hamburgers,

for example, are very high in nutrients and low in fat. It is just a question of finding out what goes into the food before you decide to eat it.

The best advice, then, for those who cannot live without their hamburgers or chocolate bars, is to limit the amount of junk food they eat. A little now and then will probably **do no harm**. But why have our eating habits changed? “It’s lack of time and loss of tradition”, says one expert.

He explains that people are too busy to cook and eat proper meals, so they **grab** whatever is available – and that is usually junk food. Also, the style of life represented on TV, especially in music videos, is fast. Young people pick up the idea that speed means excitement, whereas anything traditional is slow and boring. As a result, they **turn down** traditional food and go for junk food instead.

Another alarming thing about people’s lifestyle today is that while the amount of junk food we eat has increased, the amount of exercise we do has actually decreased. Exercise plays an important part in keeping the body fit and healthy; it helps to control our weight and, if taken regularly, can also decrease our chances of having a heart attack in later life. What is more, you don’t have to exercise much to gain **visible benefits**. Doctors say that twenty minutes’ exercise three times a week is all that is necessary.

Even though people nowadays are actually far more aware of the importance of exercise and healthy diet than they were a few years ago, the new unhealthy way of life is surprisingly popular. This is illustrated by statistics gathered by researchers over the past two decades. Recent research has shown that young French people, who prefer burgers and chips to rich **gourmet** dishes, tend to become **overweight**. Weight gained in adolescence is extremely hard to lose in later life, so researchers are predicting that the new French generation is not going to be admired for their slim figures as the French have traditionally been.

Researchers suggest that the new generation will be much more likely to suffer from heart and liver disease. What can’t be emphasized enough is the fact that a **balanced diet** and regular exercise bring significant health benefits.

You can gain anything from glowing skin to an all-round feeling of good health. One way or another, the vast majority of people seem to be missing out on this, due mainly to the pressure of modern life. Ironically, if they were to make time to exercise and improve their eating habits, they would probably find that they were far better equipped to deal with their stressful lifestyles than they are now.

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. Why has junk food become so popular?
2. What is “couch potato” lifestyle?
3. Why is junk food harmful for our health?
4. What is the role of exercise in our life?
5. How will this lifestyle probably change next generations?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

General vocabulary

canteen	salty
bar	unsalted
coffee shop	insipid, blend
snack bar	stale
café	well-cooked
restaurant	to peel (potatoes, onions)
self-service cafe	to grate
tray	grater
vacant seat	to chop
wine list	to roast
appetizer (starter)	overdone (underdone, rare, well done meat)
to have dinner / to dine	tough
breakfast, lunch, supper	tender
brunch	to spread
to have a snack	to sprinkle with smth.
to have a bite	blunt
a three course dinner	to spill over
a la carte	cabbage soup
table d'hôte	beetroot soup
a festive dinner	noodle soup
waiter (waitress)	rice soup
dish	broth (stock)
first (second) course	pie
buffet	flan
refreshment-room	spongecake
hors d'oeuvre	shortbread
dessert	potatoes (fried, boiled, mashed)
bill	gravy
to pay the bill	crouton
tip	stewed
to help oneself to smth.	pancakes
a heavy eater	jam
substantial (square) meal	and what not
sweet	it makes my mouth water
to have a sweet tooth	I am full (up)
bitter	potatoes in jackets
sour	<i>Meat and Fish</i>

beef
 beefsteak
 corn beef
 roast beef
 pork
 mutton (lamb)
 veal
 kidney
 liver
 rump-steak
 rissole
 chop
 cutlet
 sausage
 bacon
 ham
 cold pork
 smoked ribs
 poultry
 game
 chicken
 duck
 goose
 turkey
 hazel grouse
 partridge
 pheasant
 rabbit
 carp
 cod
 herring
 mackerel
 perch
 pike
 plaice
 salmon
 Siberian salmon
 sardine
 sprat
 sturgeon
 trout
 turbot (halibut)
 jellied fish
 crab

lobster
 oyster
 shrimp
 clam

Dairy products

milk
 yogurt
 cream
 sour cream
 butter
 boiled butter
 margarine
 cheese
 cream cheese
 processed cheese
 cottage cheese / curds
 egg
 egg shell
 white of an egg
 yolk of an egg
 hard-boiled egg
 soft-boiled egg
 fried eggs
 scrambled eggs
 to whip (beat) an egg
 to shell an egg

Cereals

buckwheat
 barley
 pearl barley
 rice
 semolina (cream of wheat Am.)
 corn
 millet
 oats
 oatmeal
 porridge

Vegetables

cucumber
 pickled cucumber
 tomato (pl. tomatoes)
 carrot
 beet
 potatoes

mashed potatoes
 chips (French fries)
 eggplant / aubergine
 marrow (squash)
 turnip
 cabbage
 sauerkraut
 Brussels sprouts
 cauliflower
 green cabbage
 red cabbage
 lettuce
 kohlrabi
 green peas
 beans
 haricot
 asparagus
 spinach
 radish
 white radish
 pumpkin
 onions
 garlic
 leek
 pepper
 dill
 parsley
 celery
 mushrooms

Fruits, Berries, Nuts

grapes
 raisins
 seedless raisins
 apple
 pear
 plum
 prune
 cherries
 apricot
 peach
 stone
 pomegranate
 lemon
 orange

orange peel
 pine-apple
 tangerine
 banana
 melon
 water-melon
 strawberries
 currants (black, red, white)
 gooseberries
 blueberries
 blackberries
 cranberries
 nut
 walnut
 peanut
 hazelnut
 almond
 pistachio
 nutmeg
 sunflower seeds

Spices

cinnamon
 horse radish
 mustard
 pepper
 salt
 sugar
 soda
 pinch of soda
 vanilla
 vinegar
 yeast
 to dress
 salad dressing
 oil
 sunflower oil
 powdered sugar
 sauce
 ketchup
 mayonnaise

Beverages

soft drinks
 mineral / sparkling water
 (fruit) juice

spring water
 lemonade
 beer
 strong drinks
 brandy
 cognac
 cherry brandy
 sherry
 whisky
 cider
 wine
 dry wine
 port wine
 sweet wine

table wine
 champagne
 port
 tea
 blend of tea
 coffee
 black coffee
 strong coffee
 white coffee
 instant coffee
 to grind coffee
 to make coffee
 to stir tea
 cocoa



NB Learning tips

2. **Keep a dictionary and thesaurus handy.** Use whatever versions you prefer -- in print, software, or online. When you uncover a new word, look it up in the dictionary to get both its pronunciation and its meaning(s). Next, go to the thesaurus and find similar words and phrases -- and their opposites (synonyms and antonyms, respectively) -- and learn the nuances among the words.

3. **Use a journal.** It's a good idea to keep a running list of the new words you discover so that you can refer back to the list and slowly build them into your everyday vocabulary. Plus, keeping a journal of all your new words can provide positive reinforcement for learning even more words -- especially when you can see how many new words you've already learned.



Exercises

1. **Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below:**

let alone, signify, nutrients, rejecting, gain, limit, predicting, glowing skin, research, adolescence, consume, tend to

1. Vegetables are an essential part of our diet as they contain a lot of (healthy substances)
2. I don't even know what a breadfruit looks like, what it tastes like! (not to mention)
3. You should the amount of chocolate you eat if you want to lose weight. (restrict)
4. The stars on the label that the brandy is of the best quality. (mean)
5. Scientific has shown that saturated fats are a major cause of cancer. (investigation)
6. People who eat lots of sweets have dental problems. (are likely to)

7. Jill is overweight because she ate so much junk food during her
(teenage years)
8. Her is a result of all the fruit and vegetables she eats.
(healthy-looking complexion)
9. More and more people are meat in favor of more fruit and
vegetables. (not accepting)
10. Unless you cut down on junk food and sweets, you will
weight! (put on)
11. Nutritionists are that junk food consumption will
increase in the near future. (foreseeing)
12. Young people large amount of carbonated drinks with their
meals. (take in)

2. Express the following in one word or a word combination:

- 1) a person, who serves you at a restaurant;
- 2) a plant with a round dark red sweet root that you cook or eat as a vegetable;
- 3) a counter, where one may buy food and drink;
- 4) fruit, nuts and sweet things at the end of a meal;
- 5) a meal of several courses, having only a limited choice at a fixed price;
- 6) German food consisting of cabbage cut up, salted and allowed to get sour;
- 7) potatoes beaten or crushed;
- 8) not having a sharp edge or point;
- 9) a person, who buys;
- 10) filled completely of a stomach
- 11) two slices of buttered bread with meat, egg, cheese or tomato, etc. between
them;
- 12) not fresh;
- 13) the particular taste of a food or a drink;
- 14) a flat piece of wood, metal, etc with raised edges, used for holding or carrying
light articles;
- 15) a thin flat piece of smth.
- 16) a dish of meat or fruit, covered with a layer of pastry or with the meat enclosed
in pastry baked;
- 17) to be fond of sweet food;
- 18) a collective term for hens, ducks, turkeys;
- 19) the flesh of a cow;
- 20) to cook meat by putting it into the oven.

3. Read this description of what usually happens when you eat at a restaurant.

Number the sentences from 1 to 11 in the order each event usually happens:

- ... The cook prepares your meal.
- ... The waiter or waitress brings you a menu.
- ... The waiter or waitress brings your check, and then you pay the bill and leave...
- ... The host or hostess greets you.

- ... The waiter or waitress then brings your meal.
- ... You look through the menu and decide what you want to eat and drink.
- ... Then he or she takes the order to the kitchen.
- ... When you are ready to leave, you ask for the check.
- ... The waiter or waitress writes down your order.
- ... Someone takes you to a table, and you sit down.
- ... You eat your meal and then have dessert if you want.

4. Choose the correct word to complete these sentences:

- a) In restaurants, customers usually leave... for the waiter (checks, orders, tips)
- b) People who work in restaurants usually get fairly low.... (bills, fares, salaries)
- c) In a restaurant, the waiter or waitress takes your... (menu, order, service)
- d) Chocolate is a popular ice cream... (drink, flavour, meal)
- e) At many restaurants, you need to make... to get a table (information, an invitation, a reservation)
- f) Many people like... on their salad (dessert, dressing, soup)
- g) In Canada and the United States, the check in a restaurant does not usually... a service charge (cost, include, spend)
- h) Yogurt is a healthy milk...(flavour, order, product).

5. Make up situations using the following words or word combinations:

1. to peel potatoes; to cut the bread into thin slices; to lay the table; to grate carrots and beetroots; to sprinkle with oil; to fry sturgeon; gravy; pancakes;
2. hours d'oeuvre; a substantial meal; stale bread; cabbage soup: mashed potatoes; to peel onions; to chop veal; to stew; to make black coffee;
3. noodle soup; mutton; beans; sauerkraut; garlic; rice; hard-boiled eggs; a flan; raisins; strawberries; cinnamon; to lay the table;
4. a festive dinner; a bottle of dry wine; pork; underdone; vinegar; it tastes strange; chocolate sponge; it's delicious; to grind coffee;
5. I prefer table d'hote to dinner a la carte; a three course dinner; an appetizer; cauliflower or sauerkraut; beetroot soup; stewed chicken; a cup of strong tea
6. spicy food; lamb; pepper; horse radish; to tip the waiter; chicken broth; overdone meat; tough; pancakes; to spread jam;
7. to mince meat; rissole; to stew cabbage; unsalted; to shell hard-boiled eggs; mayonnaise; spinach; pickled cucumbers; shortbread; black coffee with cream;
8. a square meal; I am hungry as a wolf; to dine out; to go to McDonald's; to order a four course meal; a vegetable salad with some herring as an appetizer; mushroom soup; roast beef and French fries; an ice-cream to follow; to pay the bill;
9. jellied fish as hors d'oeuvre; a pork chop; stewed rice; gravy; a piece of an apple pie; a glass of orange juice to follow; to be full;
10. half a kilo of beef; to fry the meat in its own fat until it is brown; two chopped onions; some garlic; 3 or 4 tomatoes; to add pepper to your taste; to serve with rice; a tablespoon of flour; a tablespoon of oil.

6. Continue the sentences about healthy eating, use the active vocabulary:

1. If you care about your health ...
2. To stay healthy we need ...
3. To keep the balance of all essential nutrients we should ...
4. To preserve vitamins and minerals in vegetables it is more preferable to ...
5. If we have a choice we should give preference to ...
6. If you see some food that makes your mouth water ...
7. When you just satisfy your hunger
8. If you have some food intolerances you should ...
9. Healthy eating is concerned not only with the quality of food but also ...
10. You shouldn't overeat certain foods because ...
11. Eating heavy meals is no good because ...
12. Having bites between meals prevents you from overeating because ...
13. If you want to have a snack you'd better take ...
14. If you spread your daily intake of food equally through the day ...
15. If you are a fast food fan or enjoy pre-packed food you should know that ...

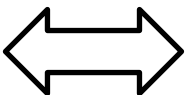
7. Translate the text into English:

Коли моєму батькові виповнилося п'ятдесят років, ми вирішили відсвяткувати його ювілей. Мій батько досить відомий у нашому місті, він художник, тому його річниця стала визначною подією. Найкращим місцем для святкування був обраний невеликий затишний ресторан на околиці міста. Було запрошено близько п'ятдесяти гостей, один старовинний друг нашої родини повинен був приїхати з-за кордону.

Меню уклала мама, а ми з папою їй допомагали порадою. Як завжди, спочатку подали закуски. Це були різні салати з овочів: моркви і буряка, капусти, помідорів і огірків, а також морепродукти, заливна риба, салати з м'ясом і буженина. Оскільки більшість гостей обожнювали гостру їжу, то салати були заправлені майонезом і в деякі з них були додані перець, гірчиця й оцет. Були також приготовані надзвичайно смачні блюда з устриць і креветок, адже морепродукти вважають справжніми делікатесами.

На друге було замовлено три блюда: смажені курчата з відвареним рисом і зеленню, вірменський шашлик у червоному вині та традиційні українські голубці. На десерт були приготовані татові улюблені торти: "Медовик", "Київський" і "Наполеон", до яких подавали смачні соки та інші напої. Що стосується вин, то тато обирав їх сам. Татусь не любитель спиртного. Він може випити трохи по особливому випадку або при зустрічі із старими друзями, але це буває досить рідко, оскільки він дуже зайнята людина. Він замовив різні сорти лікеру і мартіні, а також традиційне шампанське.

Святкування нам запам'яталося теплою атмосферою та смачною їжею, було багато музики й квітів, усі гості залишились задоволені обслуговуванням і розвагами. Тато був щасливий! Він подякував нам за чудову організацію його святкування



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

1. The belly rules the mind. ~Spanish Proverb.
2. If we're not willing to settle for junk living, we certainly shouldn't settle for junk food. ~Sally Edwards.
3. Don't eat anything your great-grandmother wouldn't recognize as food. ~Michael Pollan.
4. A recipe has no soul. You, as the cook, must bring soul to the recipe. ~Thomas Keller.
5. No man in the world has more courage than the man who can stop after eating one peanut. ~Channing Pollock.
6. Worries go down better with soup. ~Jewish Proverb.
7. In general, mankind, since the improvement in cookery, eats twice as much as nature requires. ~Benjamin Franklin.
8. Happiness is a bowl of cherries and a book of poetry under a shade tree. ~Terri Guillemets.



Discussion

1. Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them with situations from your personal experience:

1. A clean fast is better than a dirty breakfast.
2. A hungry belly has no ears.
3. A hungry man is an angry man.
4. A watched pot never boils.
5. After dinner comes the reckoning.
6. Appetite comes with eating.
7. Eat at pleasure, drink with measure.
8. Gluttony kills more men than the sword.
9. Hope is a good breakfast, but a bad supper.
10. Hunger is the best sauce.
11. The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
12. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

2. Make up dialogues on the following situations:

1. You happen to be dining with an Englishman who doesn't speak Ukrainian. Help him to order his dinner. Speak about English and Ukrainian national dishes.
2. Suppose you invite some of your English friends to a restaurant. Discuss the menu with them. Recommend some national Ukrainian food.
3. A husband suggests going to a restaurant instead of cooking at home. His wife disagrees giving her reasons. Try to persuade each other or find a compromise.

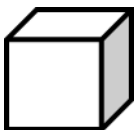
4. You want to go on a strict diet to lose weight. Ask a doctor what particular dishes he would recommend you. Discuss their possible consequences and efficiency.
5. At an expensive restaurant the waiter offers you a wide range of sophisticated dishes. After consulting the waiter and choosing your meal from the menu you give your order.
6. A slow waitress is taking an order from a hungry and impatient client. All the client's efforts to order this or that dish are refused on all kinds of pretexts: the pork is fat; the beef is tough; they haven't got any more potatoes in the kitchen; the ice-cream is melted; the cook has toothache, etc.
7. Two very young and extremely inexperienced housewives are advising each other as to the best way of feeding their husbands. One of them is inclined to take the line of least resistance and to serve only tinned food for all of meals. The other points out that tinned food alone will never do and suggests other ways of solving the problem.



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. Hunger is the best sauce.
2. Foods you like and dislike.
3. Appetite comes with eating.
4. Eating at a restaurant is a waste of time and money.
5. Women are always thinking about their figures. They are afraid of getting fat.
6. National Ukrainian cuisine.
7. English meals.
8. Traditional food — pros and cons.
9. My Mummy is the best cook in the world.
10. I don't live to eat but I eat to live.



Individual Project

Do a project on **the national cuisine of any country of the world** and get ready to discuss it with your fellow-students. Prepare pictures or slides and make a presentation.

Topic № 9. Shopping. Advertising



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

Do you like shopping? Is it fun or torture for you? Do you have any shopping habits or rules? Why? What do you consider to be a good buy? What has been your best and most disastrous purchase so far?

**Text**

Read and translate the text:

Shopping Experience

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

There are several ways to improve the shopping experience. There are different innovative types of shopping, so the first step is to decide how to shop.

The Internet has certainly revolutionized the shopping experience. Many people find it more convenient **to check things online**. It is easier to read **product reviews** by other consumers, to research prices and compare shops at different online shopping stores. In this way, they can get the best possible **bargain** from the comfort of their home and **have it delivered** right to their door too.

Online shopping is also a **boon** if a customer lives in a remote area far away from any major stores. It ensures that the shopping experience is not limited by geographical boundaries. When buying online, however, it is important to buy from a **reliable vendor** and make sure that the site is secure. Read the **site privacy policy** and their **product return policy**. Make sure that the purchase, the purchase price, the order delivery time and the **shipping charges** are clearly detailed before making the payment.

Online shopping is easy, but shopping is not just about getting **essentials** or, for that matter, non-essentials. People often visit shopping malls and shops for the social and entertainment factors found in those places. Traders know this and they also know that just looking can lead people into buying things. So they make an effort on their part **to enhance** the shopping experience for shoppers. This can mean arranging products in a way that can be easily seen and accessed by shoppers. On the other hand, the **dazzling array** of goods can also **overwhelm** and confuse buyers to the extent that they don't know where to start.

Traditional shoppers at shopping malls can do two things to make their shopping experience easier for themselves. They can make a list of things they need and they can draw up a strict **shopping budget**. This way they will know what they have come to buy and they won't **overspend**.

The crowds at the shopping malls are another aspect to consider when doing in-store shopping. **Pushing through a crush** or getting shoved by other **frantic shoppers** does nothing to enhance the shopping experience. It might be wiser to make a note of slow shopping times and do the required shopping then. You should

also take the help of the shop assistant to find any particular thing that seems hard to locate. Be clear and polite in stating what is required. Smile and thank the assistant for his or her help. That will improve everyone's shopping experience.

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. What challenges are shoppers nowadays faced with?
2. In what ways has the Internet revolutionized the shopping experience?
3. How can people make their online purchases safe?
4. How do traders use social and entertaining factors to attract more customers?
5. How can traditional shoppers make their shopping experience easier?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

General expressions:

shop assistant / shopgirl	stall
salesman / saleswoman	rag fair
counter	shop-window (window display)
cash-desk	to dress the shop-window
fitting room / fitting booth / dressing room	show-case/case
shopwindow	check-out point
window-shopping	salesman (shop assistant)
dummy	saleswoman
to wrap / pack	customer (shopper)
receipt	consumer
guarantee	consumer goods
refundable	shopping queue/line
expiry date / shelf-life	to do one's shopping
to pay in cash / by card	to go shopping
change	fitting room/booth
keep the change	shopping spree
to try on	impulse buying
to help smb. on with smth.	bargain
to consult smb.	to buy (to purchase, to shop for)
out of stock	to sell
genuine / artificial	to supply
mail-order firm	to deliver (goods)
	to display (goods)

to be in (full) stock	a boutique
to be out of stock	a gift shop
cheap	a clothing store
expensive	a toy shop, a toy store
to cost	a drapery, draper's, textiles
price, at a price	haberdashery department
discount, at a discount	headwear department
sale	milliner's, millinery
sales tax	a perfumer's (shop), perfumery
mark-down	the stationer's, stationery
<i>Types of shops:</i>	bookseller's (bookshop)
a department store	dress shop (women's outfitters)
a shopping center / centre / mall	men's outfitters
a chain store	a china-shop; a crockery shop,
a self-service store	glassware
an e-shop	a grocery store, a food store, the
a market-(place), a street market	grocer's, provision shop
a market stall / stand	household shop, an ironmonger's
fish shop, a fishmonger's	a florist's, a flower-shop
the butcher's	a jeweller's, jewellery
a greengrocer's	a curiosity shop
the liquor store, an off-license	a pawn-shop
bakery, the baker's	a drugstore, a chemist's, pharmacy
confectionery shop, the confectioner's,	electric appliances
sweet-shop	sportswear / sporting goods
dairy shop	pottery / ceramics
the shoe store, footwear	silverware
the furniture store	knitted wear
a tobacconist's	corner shop
a newsagent's	flea market

NB Learning tips

4. **Learn a word a day.** Using a word-a-day calendar or Website -- or developing your own list of words to learn -- is a great technique many people use to learn new words. This approach may be too rigid for some, so even if you do use this method, don't feel you must learn a new word every day. (Find some word-a-day Websites at the end of this article.)

5. **Go back to your roots.** One of the most powerful tools for learning new words -- and for deciphering the meaning of other new words -- is studying Latin and Greek roots. Latin and Greek elements (prefixes, roots, and suffixes) are a significant part of the English language and a great tool for learning new words.



Exercises

1. A. Complete each definition with the correct word:

1. A person who works in a shop. A shop
a. helper b. assistant c. person
2. The place in a shop where items are bought are paid for. The
a. counter b. table c. shelf
3. A moving staircase. An
a. escalator b. conveyor c. track
4. A room in a shop where you try on clothes. A ... room.
a. clothes b. changing c. dressing
5. A free plastic bag given out in shops and supermarkets. A ... bag.
a. goods b. shopping c. carrier
6. The name for the of line people when they are waiting for their turn to pay is a
a. queue b. border c. crowd
7. During this time goods are sold at a lower price. A
a. giveaway b. bargain c. sale
8. A large basket on wheels used to push shopping around a supermarket. A ...
a. trolley b. pram c. Cart

2. Complete the sentences with the names of shops:

- 1) You can buy different kinds of bread, buns, biscuits, pastries and cookies at _____.
- 2) People buy meat - beef, pork, mutton, veal and mince at _____.
- 3) If you want to buy fish or seafood you should go to _____.
- 4) Spaghetti, macaroni, cereals, flour, salt, pepper, sugar, spices, tea and coffee are sold at _____.
- 5) At _____ department you may find a good choice of fruit and vegetables.
- 6) You can buy milk, butter, cheese, eggs, sour-cream, cottage-cheese, yoghurt at _____.
- 7) Sausage, bacon, ham, and frankfurters (franks) can be bought at _____.
- 8) And _____ offers a wide choice of sweets, chocolates and cakes.
- 9) If you are going to shop for ready-made clothes you'd better go to _____.
- 10) If you want gloves or a handbag to match your new clothes you should go to _____.
- 11) You may buy socks and stockings at _____.
- 12) And if you want something really special you may go to _____ and choose the cloth for your dress or costume made to order.
- 13) If you need something for university – paper, pens, pencils, crayons, markers, glue, water-colours and so on you should go to _____.
- 14) _____ is a very big food shop with different departments, selling different foodstuffs.

3. Put the following words or phrases in the correct gap. There are two words you

don't need to use:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| a) tag | j) advice |
| b) label | k) shop assistant |
| c) cashier | l) credit card |
| d) bargain | m) cheque |
| e) receipt | n) select |
| f) exchange | o) cash |
| g) take back | p) refund |
| h) try them on | q) size |
| i) fit | r) sale |

If you want to go shopping there are a number of things you have to consider. If you would like to find a (1) _____ you should make sure to go to a (2) _____. The only problem with a sale is that it is sometimes hard to (3) _____ something once you buy it. Many stores also refuse to give a (4) _____ on anything you have bought. If you are looking for clothes, make sure to (5) _____, check the (6) _____ to make sure that it is a good (7) _____. Another good idea is to look at the (8) _____ and (9)_____ to see instructions for washing, etc. It's always a good idea to also ask the (10) _____ for (11) _____. Finally, when you go to the (12) _____ you can usually pay by (13) _____ or (14) _____ if you don't have the (15) _____. Never forget to get the (16) _____!

4. Complete each sentence with the correct word from your active vocabulary:

- If you give the perfume to the shop ... she'll wrap it up for you.
- I was standing at the ... just about to pay and I remembered I didn't have any money.
- I'm afraid the ... is out of order. You'll have to use the stairs.
- Have you got a ... room? I'd like to try this dress on.
- Many supermarkets in the UK are now asking people to pay for plastic ... bags.
- There was such a long ... to pay I decided to leave and go back later.
- There was a ... on and everything was half-price.
- I couldn't find a ... at the supermarket so I had to carry everything in a basket.

5. Complete the following dialogue:

Sales Clerk: Are you looking for anything in particular?

Customer: Yes,

Sales Clerk: What size are you looking for?

Customer:.....

Sales Clerk: Well, here are our skirts. This is a grey one in a medium.

Customer: Do.....?

Sales Clerk: Yes, of course! Here is a black one in the same size.

Customer: Thanks!.....?

Sales Clerk: It's two hundred pounds.

Customer:?

Sales Clerk: Yes!over there.

6. Make up a similar “salesman-customer” dialogue using the phrases below:

A: I wonder if you could help me...? Are you looking for anything in particular? I'm sorry, we're out of stock. Do you have this in another size? Can I bring this back if it's not the right size? Can I pay by credit card?

B: I'm just browsing, thank you. Is this made of leather / silk / plastic? Does this come with a guarantee? I'm sorry, I don't have any small change.

C: I'd like to buy a present for a lady / a souvenir / a few souvenirs. Is it handmade? Is this fully refundable? Could you give me the receipt, please?

D: I'd like to buy a sweater / a jacket / a pair of shoes / a pair of jeans. What size clothes do you wear? The dressing rooms are over there. Is it pure wool / cotton? Would you have change for this?

E: I'm looking for a black leather coat. Is it genuine leather? Can you show me something less expensive? Is this on sale? I'm afraid it is too tight on me.

F: I'd like to buy a bag. It's artificial leather. I'm sorry, that's all we have left. Can I pay in cash? I'd like to replace it, please.

7. Translate the sentences paying attention to “food idioms”:

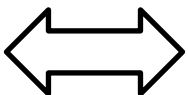
- a) Ben has always been *the apple of his father's eye*.
- b) Let's get down to *the meat and potatoes*. How much are you going to pay me for this?
- c) Waiters bring drinks and food to you - the perfect excuse for being *a couch potato*.
- d) He just stood there looking *like a real lemon*.
- e) If anyone can make this company succeed, it's Kathy - she's one *smart cookie*.
- f) Charles' diplomacy eventually *bore fruit*.
- g) Writing is my *bread and butter*.
- h) There is something very *fishy* about him.
- i) I *have a sweet tooth*, and if I don't watch it, I'll really get fat.
- j) Mrs. Jones is *the salt of the earth*. She is the first to help anyone in trouble.
- k) He is always coming out with these *half-baked* ideas which will never work.
- l) Jazz just is not *my cup of tea* - I prefer classical music.
- m) John wanted *to talk turkey*, but Jane just wanted to joke around.
- n) Mum went bananas when I said I was going to leave my university.
- o) Apparently her father is *a big cheese* in one of the major banks.
- p) I *bit off more than I could chew* when I began to work in the evening.
- q) Recently, I have been working hard *to bring home the bacon*.
- r) I think that I *cooked my goose* when I made a mistake at work today.
- s) The girl *eats like a bird* and is very slim.

8. Make up 5 sentences of your own using the “food idioms”.

9. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Купувати продукти в супермаркеті дуже зручно: усі покупки можна зробити одночасно.
2. Супермаркети обладнали так, щоб покупці проходили повз велику кількість полиць і бачили широкий асортимент продуктів.
3. У супермаркетах Великобританії ціни на товари проставлені чітко і помітно, як правило, у кінці стоїть число 99.
4. Поряд з нашим будинком є усі магазини: м'ясний, молочний, овочевий, рибний, а також бакалія і булочна.
5. Я ніколи не складаю список продуктів, коли збираюся йти в магазин, але завжди планую, в які магазини я зайду та скільки грошей витрачу.
6. Коли ми з подругою приходимо до супермаркету, я беру кошик, а вона - візок. У нас різний підхід до закупівель: я купую тільки те, що мені треба; а вона - все, що гарно упаковане.
7. Натуральні продукти харчування корисніші за консервовані та заморожені, хоча можуть коштувати дорожче.
8. У касира не було здачі з великої купюри, і довелося чекати, поки розплатиться наступний покупець.
9. Краще не купувати продукти за зниженою ціною: вони можуть бути протерміновані.
10. Мій сусід - старий холостяк. Він завжди купує одне і те саме: буханець хліба, десяток яєць, пару кілограмів картоплі і пару банок м'ясних консервів.
11. Коли є гроші, я купую щось посмачніше - великий шматок м'яса, салямі, банку ікри, шматок шинки, коробку шоколадних цукерок, банку болгарських огірочків. Потім влаштовую собі бенкет.
12. Найбільше я не люблю стояти в черзі, тому завжди намагаюся пройти через експрес-касу.
13. Вже стоячи біля каси, вона раптом згадала, що забула купити молока, і пішла назад до прилавка з молочними продуктами.
14. Касир сиділа за касовим апаратом і спостерігала за тим, як покупець викладав продукти на стрічку конвеєра. Тільки після цього вона повідомила, що каса несправна.
15. Черга рухалася дуже повільно, тому що напередодні Нового року в усіх були купи покупок.

10. Make up a "customer-salesman" dialogue.



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

1. Whoever said money can't buy happiness simply didn't know where to go shopping. ~Bo Derek.
2. The quickest way to know a woman is to go shopping with her. ~Marcelene Cox.

3. Shopping: The fine art of acquiring things you don't need with money you don't have. ~Author Unknown.
4. The odds of going to the store for a loaf of bread and coming out with only a loaf of bread are three billion to one. ~Erma Bombeck.
5. Credit buying is much like being drunk. The buzz happens immediately and gives you a lift.... The hangover comes the day after. ~Joyce Brothers.
6. Anyone who believes the competitive spirit in America is dead has never been in a supermarket when the cashier opens another checkout line. ~Ann Landers.
7. Promise, large promise, is the soul of an advertisement. ~Samuel Johnson.
8. Let advertisers spend the same amount of money improving their product that they do on advertising and they wouldn't have to advertise it. ~Will Rogers.



Discussion

Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them:

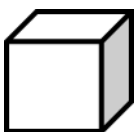
1. Never buy a pig in a poke.
2. Never spend your money before you have it.
3. The more you have, the more you want.
4. The worth of a thing is best known by the want of it.
5. A penny saved is a penny gained.
6. To open a shop is easy, to keep it open is an art.
7. Every shop has its trick.
8. The English are a nation of shopkeepers.
9. Don't open a shop unless you like to smile.



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. Why I like / dislike shopping.
2. Why men and women have different styles of shopping.
3. Shopping— a boring routine or an enjoyable experience?
4. My most memorable purchase.
5. Shopping styles of the young and the elderly.
6. The main principles I observe when I shop for food.
7. Shopping addiction is a dangerous thing.



Individual Project

Do a business project of **your own shop**, get ready to represent and advertise it to your fellow-students. Prepare sketches or slides and make a presentation.

Topic № 10. The weather



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

To what extent does your mood depend on the weather outside? Can you recall any situations when the weather spoiled your plans or arrangements? What kind of people are called meteodependent? Does the weather provide an excellent topic for a small talk? Do you often discuss the weather and weather forecasts?



Text

Read and translate the text:

Weather

The naughtiest thing in the world is the weather. It's like a **capricious** woman who always does the opposite to what you ask her.

When you want to go for a picnic in the open air you ask the skies to remain clear and the day to be fine. Nervously you switch on the radio and listen to the **weather forecast**. You tremble with joy to hear that it'll stay warm and dry with bright sunshine, and **moderate breeze**. Your imagination draws a hot summer afternoon and yourself saying: 'Nice weather we are having today!' You take a lot of food and no warm clothes, go to the countryside but... do not get anything sunny.

You get it cloudy and cool with **intermittent drizzle** which ends with a thundery shower. The sky is so **heavily cast with clouds**, the **downpours** follow one another with such frequency, the **rumbling of thunder** and **flashes of lightning** are so frightening that you've got no illusions left. You throw away the food and go back hungry and angry. And when you are already approaching your home **soaked to the skin** it suddenly brightens up. Oh, Goodness!

Each summer every student survives through the best time of his or her life — an examination session. Then many students **plead**: 'Please, weather, stay cloudy, **chilly** or even cold with **brisk** northerly wind and **torrents** leaving **pools and puddles** everywhere, especially on the playground. And I'll be a good student'. The radio promises: '**Patchy** light drizzle with showery outbreaks of rain.' But the "patch" is never in the right place. Instead the skies send heat and excellent weather for a sun tan. Everyone knows that sun tan never helps at exams.

And it is always like this. When you go skiing and want to have frosty weather with a lot of snow, it starts thawing and your skis **sink in the slush**. Instead of a snowfall and **hoarfrost** on the trees you get excellent **sleet**. The weather does not feel any **pangs of remorse**.

When you go in the car to the country, enjoying nice weather and a beautiful

view of a rainbow in the blue sky, you pay no attention to some **haze** on the horizon. Some time later a thin mist in the distance turns into a thick fog and you spend a lovely two hours instead of one at the steering wheel.

When you plant some **much-cared-for** flowers in the garden, either a ground frost or a hail storm kills them. Digging muddy flowerbeds one feels **exasperated**: 'What **beastly** weather we've had this week! And it keeps **nasty**! Wretched!'

Sometimes the weather seems to be ashamed and **turns for the better**. But not always. More often it sticks to its own pattern and after a short warm **spell** turns bad again. Why is it always like this? Maybe, because the weather likes surprises and wants to bring in adventures to our life, breaking the boring routine with marvellous happenings?

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. Why is the weather compared to a capricious woman?
2. How can the weather spoil a picnic?
3. What kind of weather do students like having during their examination session? Why?
4. What other "surprises" can the weather bring us?
5. Why is the weather so changeable according to the article?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

atmospheric pressure
breeze
chilly
clear
climate (wet / dry)
cloud
cloudless
cloudy
cold
degree (above / below zero)
drought
earthquake
flooding
fog
freezing

hail
heat
humid (climate)
humidity (high / low)
hot
hurricane
lightning
precipitations
rain
rainy season
sky
sleet
snow
snowfall
snowflakes

storm
 sun
 sunny
 temperature
 tsunami
 thunder
 thunderbolt
 thunderstorm
 volcano eruption
 warm
 weather
 weather forecast
 wind
 windy
Weather:
 fine
 clear
 fair
 bright
 lovely
 marvellous
 wonderful
 gorgeous
 sticky
 rotten
 nasty
 dismal
 wretched
 abominable
 rough
 foul
 beastly
 frightful
 parky
 frosty
 snowy
 misty
 nippy
 chilly
 warm
 hot
 sultry hot
 scorching
 dusty

variable
 changeable
 unchangeable
 uncertain
 settled
 dull
 gloomy
 catch-cold
Temperature:
 falling
 dropping
 going up/down
 below/above zero
 rising/lifting
Sky:
 cloudy
 cloudless
 dark
 overcast
 grey/gray
 leaden
 clear
 starlit
Sun:
 wintry
 bright
 scorching
 blazing
Air:
 frosty
 crisp
 fragrant
 close/stifling
 fresh
 suffocating
 humid
Wind:
 strong
 violent
 chilly
 piercing
 fitful
 sharp
 biting

Fog/Mist:

thick
dense
pea-soup
moderate

Rain:

drizzling
steady
chilly
continuous
pelting

abundant
occasional
heavy
dense

Climate:

moderate
continental
insular
dry
hot
mild

Phrases about the weather:

A weather forecast hasn't been given yet.
It looks like rain (snow, hail).
We are in for a spell of fine weather.
It's too good to last.
I hope it'll keep fine.
The weather is improving.
The weather has changed for the better (the worse).
Spring is in the air.
I feel roasted alive.
The heat is oppressive/unbearable.
I'm grilled under a hot sun.
I'm simply melting.
The heat has abated.
A heavy/sharp/severe frost (cold) has set in.
I'm shivering.
I'm numb.
My teeth are chattering with the cold.
The cold makes my hands cold and stiff.
I'm chilled to the marrow (to the bone).
There's a nip in the air.
The rivers and lakes are frozen over.
The frost has locked the river.
The sky is overcast.
The clouds are getting more numerous.
The clouds promise/omen rain.
The sky veiled itself since the morning.
The clouds are hanging low in the sky.
A soft wind is stirring the leaves.
Do you hear the rolling, rumbling and crashing of the thunder?
The strong wind lessened in force.
Dazzling flashes of lightning were followed by a tremendous clap of thunder.
The lightning must have struck a building.

It's coming down in torrents.
 It's a real deluge.
 I've got wet through.
 I've got wet to the bone.
 I've got soaked to the skin.
 My clothes are soaking wet.
 Busses splash mud on passers-by.
 What fluffy large snowflakes!
 There was a heavy fall of snow last night.
 The children are pelting each other with snowballs.
 They are making a snowman.
 Trees, bushes, fields look magic covered by sparkling hoar-frost.
 It's slippery in places.
 We all welcome the advent of spring.
 Migratory birds come back from warm countries
 It has ceased raining.
 I got caught in the rain.
 It's slushy out.
Comments about the Weather:
 Can't stand it. It's freezing.
 Gee, it's slippery out here.
 Isn't it beautiful out today?
 A little on the cool side, isn't it?
 I wish this rain would stop.
 This rain hasn't let up for two weeks. I'm going crazy.
 Nice day, isn't it?
 Hot enough for you?
 Looks like rain to me.
 It's a perfect day for staying inside/outside.



NB Learning tips

6. ***Play some games.*** *Word games that challenge you and help you discover new meanings and new words are a great and fun tool in your quest for expanding your vocabulary. Examples include crossword puzzles, anagrams, word jumble, hangman, Scrabble, and Boggle. (You can find numerous word-games on various websites.)*

7. ***Engage in conversations.*** *Simply talking with other people can help you discover new words. As with reading, once you hear a new word, remember to jot it down so that you can study it later -- and then slowly add the new word to your vocabulary.*



Exercises

1. ***Translate into Russian the following bits from "The Lord of the Rings" by J.***

R. R. Tolkien.

1. They had been two days in this country when the weather turned wet. The wind began to blow steadily out of the West and pour the water of the distant seas (...) in fine drenching rain. By nightfall they were all soaked.

2. But before long the snow was falling fast, filling all the air, and swirling into Frodo's eyes. While they were halted, the wind died down, and the snow slackened until it almost ceased. (...) But they had not gone more than a furlong when the storm returned with fresh fury. The wind whistled and the snow became a blinding blizzard.

3. Nothing happened that night worse than a brief drizzle of rain an hour before dawn. (...) Already the fog was thinning. (...) In the mid-morning the clouds drew down lower, and it began to rain heavily.

4. The sky was utterly dark, and the stillness of the heavy air foreboded the storm. Suddenly the clouds were seared by a blinding flash. Branched lightning smote dawn upon the eastward hills.

5. The thunder was rumbling in the distance now. The lightning flickered still, far off among the mountains in the South. A keen wind was blowing from the North again. The clouds were torn and drifting, and stars peeped out.

6. The hurrying darkness, now gathering speed, rushed up from the East and swallowed the sky. There was a dry splitting crack of thunder right overhead. Searing lightning smote down into the hills. Then came a blast of savage wind.

7. There was another crack of thunder, and then the rain came. In a blinding sheet, mingled with hail, it drove against the cliff, bitter cold.

2. Choose the right word from a couple of similar looking ones. Change word forms if necessary:.

1. (*slush, sleet*)

- a) The ... under my feet was awful. I had an impression that I was walking through a muddy sea.
- b) The rain changed into Wet snowflakes were falling on the ground and melted there.

2. (*ice drift, snowdrift*)

- a) The path was hedged by two long They were like two mountain ranges.
- b) The ... started at night. In the morning the children ran to the river to look at the huge blocks of ice drifting across the water.

3. (*icing, icicle*)

- a) There was heavy... on the road and all cars were moving very slowly.
- b) After a thaw there appeared ... on the edge of the roof; they looked like sparkling needles.

4. (*frost, hoarfrost*)

- a) Tree branches were covered with ... and the forest looked enchanting and somewhat mysterious.
- b) The ... was biting the nose and the cheeks. It was impossible to stay long in the street.

5. (*draught, drought*)
 a) Severe ... killed the crops. Not a drop of rain fell on the ground for a month.
 b) When the door opened, the ... blew off the papers down on to the floor.
6. (*to freeze, to be freezing*)
 a) In winter all rivers and lakes in these parts always
 b) The temperature was quite low and I felt that I
7. (*blizzard, drizzle*)
 a) Boring ... spoiled the day. It was too wet and dull.
 b) The ... was blinding us. Snowflakes were swirling in the air.
8. (*light, lightning*)
 a) There is not enough ... in the room. The table should be moved closer to the window.
 b) The ... split the sky into two parts. A deafening thunder crack followed.

3. Match the following definitions in the left column with the words in the right column:

Verbs:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. shine with interrupted brightness | A. melt |
| 2. appear indistinctly | B. slant |
| 3. change to liquid condition by heat | C. bedew |
| 4. move upwards | D. gleam |
| 5. cover or sprinkle with dew or water | E. mount |
| 6. be or feel very cold | F. loom |
| 7. diverge from a vertical or horizontal line | G. freeze |

Nouns:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. gentle wind | A. shadow |
| 2. climate | B. breeze |
| 3. round portion of liquid such as hangs or falls separately | C. cloud |
| 4. grave-mound | D. shred |
| 5. patch of shade, region not reached by sun | E. barrow |
| 6. visible water vapour floating in air high above the ground | F. clime |
| 7. torn or broken piece | G. drop |

Adjectives:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. biting, harsh; piercingly cold | A. damp |
| 2. of fairly low temperature, fairly cold | B. icy |
| 3. slightly or fairly wet | C. chill |
| 4. unpleasantly cold to feel | D. bitter |
| 5. covered with ice, very cold | E. lank |
| 6. indistinct in form; of, or covered with, | F. cool mist |
| 7. straight and limp | G. misty |

4. Give the opposites to the following weather expressions:

nature dies -
 slowly -
 a period of rain -
 dry climate -
 the temperature falls -
 in the sun -
 the sky is cloudless -
 sunrise (the sun rises) -
 above zero -
 severe climate -
 to freeze (frost) -
 the sun is going out -

5. Insert prepositions or post-verbal adverbs where necessary:

1. ... the first heavy frost, the lakes and rivers become frozen ..., ... the morning you find a thin sheet ... ice covering them.
2. Snow may be expected any time ... November ... March. The first snow often falls ... night. Nothing is more wonderful to a stranger ... a warm country than to wake ... one morning and find the whole world covered ... a white blanket.
3. It is getting unbearably hot. The temperature rises ... 30 degrees ... zero. The heat grows oppressive ... town. You long for a thunderstorm. At last it comes. The sky is suddenly overcast ... low, black clouds. The lightning flashes and distant peals ... thunder are heard.
4. You had better take your raincoat when going The day is rainy and I'm sure it won't clear It is not at all pleasant to be caught ... the rain and get wet ... the skin.
5. Autumn is a rainy season and the weather is mostly dull. But there may be a spell ... fine weather ... September.
6. It has been pouring ... rain ... a week already. We are sick and tired ... it. We are anxious to know what the weather is going to be like tomorrow. Let's listen ... the weather-forecast.
7. It's unbearably hot even ... the shade today. Put ... your books and let's go ... the seaside. It's never hot there thanks ... the cool breeze ... the sea.
8. Look ... the strange and funny shape ... the clouds that are floating ... the sky.
9. Didn't I tell you not to play with your ball ... the garden ... rainy days? You are wet ... and splashed ... mud ... head ... foot again.
10. The doctors don't allow her to go ,, the South ... summer as a month ... the South may affect ... her weak heart.
11. Winter has set ... at last. It is fifteen degrees ... zero. I think we are a spell ... frosty weather.
12. Don't pay attention ... what she is saying. She is always grumbling ... everything.

6. Continue the sentences using your active vocabulary:

- 1) Vegetation grows rapidly ...
- 2) The weather becomes sultry ...
- 3) The thaw sets in ...
- 4) The trees are in leaf ...
- 5) But if the summer is hot ...
- 6) The air is fresh ...
- 7) Frost paints ...
- 8) Towards the end of winter ...
- 9) When the light wind blows ...
- 10) Autumn is the season of ...

7. Below you see examples of several weather forecasts from English newspapers. Read and translate them:

I. General situation: Many eastern coastal areas of England will; stay cloudy and cool, with patchy light drizzle during the morning. Western parts of Wales and south-west England will be cloudy with showery outbreaks of rain, although western Wales will brighten up during the afternoon. The rest of England and Wales will stay warm and dry with hazy sunshine, although there will be a brisk easterly breeze. Showery rain over Northern Ireland will clear during the afternoon. Scotland will be dry with sunny periods, but eastern coasts will be cloudy and western areas may have rain during the morning. (*"The Independent"*)

II. Cloud and outbreaks of rain over England and Wales will clear during the morning. The afternoon will be mostly dry with bright or sunny spells, although wintry showers will develop at times in the north and north-west. Scotland and Northern Ireland will have another cold day with sunshine and blustery showers expected. The showers will be heavy in places and falling as snow over the high ground. Outlook: Bright with wintry showers at times, especially in the north. Rain spreading eastwards on Monday. (*"Daily Express"*)

III. Forecast: A dry, sunny start over England and Wales, but there may be light showers adjacent to the southern North Sea. Western Scotland and Northern Ireland will become cloudy during the morning with outbreaks of rain moving to these areas by midday. This weather will spread south-eastwards to all parts of Scotland, north-west England and north Wales by the evening. Temperatures: 8 C° (46 F°) in East Anglia, 10 C° (50 F°) in Northern Ireland.

Outlook: Little change in southern and eastern parts of England during Tuesday and Wednesday. There will be cool nights with frost and possibly patchy fog, but dry with sunny spells during daylight hours. Early cloud and rain in north-western districts will gradually die out during Tuesday. (*"The Independent"*)

IV. Weather: England and Wales will start cloudy with outbreaks of rain. However, brighter, showery weather already over Scotland and Northern Ireland will slowly spread south and east throughout the day. The showers will be heaviest and most frequent in the north, falling as sleet or snow over hills and mountains, with

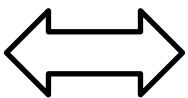
drifting occurring in places. It will feel cold in the blustery and strong westerly wind. Outlook: Sunny intervals and showers are expected. Feeling colder than of late in the north-westerly wind. ("*Daily Express*")

8. Translate the sentences into English:

1. Ранок розпочався з дощу, що мжичить, який поступово посилюється і до полудня перейшов в сильну зливу.
2. Я чула прогноз погоди на сьогодні: вдень сонячно і тепло, температура близько 20 °С, вітер східний, помірний; вночі температура біля нуля, на ґрунті місцями заморозки.
3. Зима настає тут в листопаді - починають дути північні вітри, через що середня температура стає нижчою, випадає перший сніг.
4. Навесні легкий вітер часто приносить хмари. Небо затягується і погода псується.
5. Очікується поліпшення погоди - дощ припиниться і стане по-літньому сухо і спекотно.
6. У липні нестерпна спека призвела до посухи. За місяць не випало ані краплі дощу.
7. Білі сніжинки тихо кружили в повітрі і лягали на землю. До ранку вулиця була у снігових заметах.
8. Перші промені сонця пробилися крізь пелену туману. До дев'ятої години туман почав розсіюватися.
9. Сходило сонце, дув теплий вітерець, над землею стелився туман.
10. Висока ялина відкидала тінь, там можна було врятуватися від спеки.
11. З неба падав мокрий сніг, було холодно і вогко. Чоботи промокли, тому що під ногами теж був талий сніг.
12. Після дощу прояснилося і на небі з'явилася багатокольорова веселка. У народі кажуть, що це гарна прикмета.
13. Такої грози я не пригадаю: грім, блискавка, сильні пориви вітру, град.
14. Був дивовижний ранок. Швидко встало сонце і висушило краплі роси на траві.
15. Спочатку підморожувало. Гілки дерев укрилися інеєм. На дорозі була сильна ожеледь. Потім почалася відлига.

9. Draw a verbal picture of some season or weather condition and let your group-mates guess what it is (in writing). Use the active vocabulary.

Start with "This is the time (period, spell) when ..."



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

1. There is really no such thing as bad weather, only different kinds of good weather.
~John Ruskin
2. When two Englishmen meet, their first talk is of the weather. ~Samuel Johnson
3. Life, believe, is not a dream, so dark as sages say;
Oft a little morning rain foretells a pleasant day! ~Charlotte Bronte
4. The topic of weather isn't small talk, when you're conversing with a meteorologist.
~Jarod Kintz
5. Weather is a purely personal matter. There is no such thing as a climate that is cold or hot, good or bad, healthy or unhealthy. People take it upon themselves to create a fantasy in their imagination and call it weather. ~Álvaro Mutis
6. Life is defined by time and seasons. ~Lailah Gifty Akita



Discussion

1. Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them with situations from your personal experience:

1. Every cloud has a silver lining.
2. It never rains but it pours.
3. Rain before seven, fine before eleven.
4. One swallow does not make a summer.
5. Make hay while the sun shines.
6. Sow the wind and reap the whirl-wind.
7. Everything is good in its season.
8. It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

2. For hundreds of years people have accumulated weather lore. Comment on the pieces of weather lore below. Do you believe that there are signs in nature that may predict the weather? What are they? Is weather lore reliable?

A snow year — a rich year.

Farewell frost — fair weather next.

Good winter — good summer.

Red sky at night, shepherd's delight; red sky in the morning, shepherd's warning.

When the dew is on the grass, rain will never come to pass.

If bees stay at home, rain will soon come; if they fly away, fine will be the day.

A sunshiny shower won't last half an hour.

Mackerel sky, mackerel sky, not long wet and not long dry.

3. Recall the weather on the day:

- 1) of your entrance examination in English;
- 2) of your first day at university;
- 3) of your last New Year Day;
- 4) of your last birthday.

As you may be not quite sure of the weather on that day, use the models below to express hesitation:

As far as I remember ...

If my memory serves me right ...

I seem to remember ...

I can't be absolutely sure about it,
but ...

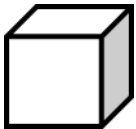
If I remember correctly ...



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. How the weather can help people in difficult situations.
3. Once I was caught in a rainstorm / snowstorm.
4. How the weather affects me.
5. I don't believe weather forecasts; I believe weather lore.
6. Your favourite season or your favourite month.
7. The season or month you dislike.
8. The climate of Ukraine and Great Britain compared.



Individual Project

Do a project on a **climate and weather in any country of the world** and get ready to discuss it with your fellow-students. Prepare pictures or slides and make a presentation.

Topic № 11. Leisure. Travelling



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

Do you prefer active or passive rest? How do you usually spend your leisure? Are you a home-lover or fond of outdoor pursuits? What is more important for you to have really good rest – company, place, comfort, equipment, weather, anything else?



Text

Read and translate the text:

Why is Leisure Important?

"Those who decide to use leisure as a means of mental development, who love good music, good books, good pictures,

good company, good conversation — what are they? They are the happiest people in the world." (William Lyon Phelps)

When was the last time you had time for yourself doing things that you really enjoy? This is something you probably may not even remember, owing to the **fast-paced life**. With work **taking priority** in the lives of many, people have very little time for any kind of leisure activities. No matter how much you are busy with work, there comes a time when your body and mind start signaling to you for some **much-needed break**, so much so that you feel like running away to some isolated, quite, and far off island. And that's when you should definitely listen to both and take a break from the **daily hustle-bustle**.

You'll feel **refreshed and rejuvenated**, and will be able to work better and with more efficiency after you get back. But before doing so, you need to understand why is it so essential to take a break every once in a while. If you haven't yet thought about it, then it's time you do a reality check.

What is the Meaning of Leisure?

When one speaks about leisure time, it simply means a period which you spend doing things other than your work. Leisure activities are meant to de-stress a person and **divert his/her attention away from** work. This could mean any type of **recreational activity**. The primary aim is to give you sense of self.

Importance of Leisure

Leisure activities are important to bring about a **positive flow** of energy in a person. These activities help to refresh the mind. There are various recreational activities one can choose from **to suit individual tastes**. At the end of the day, the increased positivity that you experience only reflects the importance of recreation in your life. The following points will help you understand the importance of leisure time.

Physical and Health Benefits

Thanks to their busy schedule, people, these days, hardly find time for some leisure. Absence of any physical activities may **trigger** some serious health issues, especially **obesity** and heart-related problems. **Indulging in** some recreational or leisure activities will help you to improve your fitness levels. **Take up** your favorite sport and have fun while you forget all the work-related tensions.

Reduces Stress and Depression

Well, most of you would agree that taking some time out for yourself and enjoying your favorite hobby or sport is a great **stress buster**, isn't it? Too much of work pressure and the pressure **to reach daily targets** can leave a person completely stressed and mentally tired. So, take some time out from your busy schedule and get yourself **enrolled in** some sports, dance classes, or whichever activity you love. This will not only rejuvenate you, but also help you think and work in a better way.

Improves the Quality of Life

Doing some activities that you love also **boosts your self-esteem** to some extent. This helps you feel more satisfied with the kind of life that you may be living. It also ensures better functioning of the body as well as mind. Moreover, getting yourself involved in some group activities also connects you with people and

brings you closer to them. Spending some time with friends can be a great stress buster.

Aids Positivity

Pampering yourself or indulging in some physical activity that refreshes you also brings positivity in your life. Daily work stress tends to fill one with **frustration** or negativity. You tend to think and work better if you are positive enough. It teaches you to live your life more enthusiastically and also gives you a chance to rediscover yourself.

Examples of Leisure Activities

There are two types of leisure activities you can choose from. Active leisure activities include energetic activities that even require one to use mental strength. You can learn to dance, listen to music, go hiking, camping, fishing, swimming, or even try adventure sports. Rock climbing, skiing and surfing are equally popular as leisure activities for those who **crave for** adventure.

Passive leisure activities are all about relaxation and can even mean watching a movie with friends, reading, **taking a stroll** in a park or on the beach, or even visiting a spa. Even if you want to sit at home and do nothing, it's completely okay! That's just another way to spend some quality time with yourself or your family. It will help **strengthen the bond** with your family members.

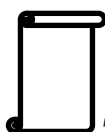
So, what are you waiting for? Go ahead and take some time off from your work. Don't wait for the right time. You may lose out on few doses of laughter and fun. If you can't find time on a weekly basis, then make sure you give yourself at least 1-2 days of exclusive me-time in a month. It is a proven fact that a refreshed mind and body is always more productive than the one that **works 24/7**. So, stay healthy and enjoy your life to the fullest!

Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. When do people mostly need leisure?
2. What is the essence of leisure?
3. Why is leisure so important?
4. What are the benefits leisure brings?
5. What are the examples of active and passive leisure activities?
6. What does the quotation add to the content of the text?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

General terms:

travelling
 to like/to be fond of
 to like travelling
 journey
 trip
 cruise
 voyage
 hike (hiking trip)
 hitch-hike
 make a journey, trip
 go on/to set off for a journey, trip
 go on a (two-day) tour/trip
 travel agency (tourist agency)
 package tour/holiday
 booking office
 book tickets in advance
 deliver (the tickets)
 a ticket for a train, a plane etc.
 be sold out/to be booked up
 departure (s)
 arrival (s)
 leave on the dot/on time
 keep to schedule
 be behind/to fall behind schedule
 (New York) via (Prague and London)
 catch the train (plane, etc)
 board (a train, a ship, a plane)
 get off a train, etc.
 boarding
 to travel light
 luggage (baggage)
 hand luggage (baggage)
 check one's luggage
 tag
 luggage (baggage) receipt (slip)
 suit-case, trunk
 left-luggage office (cloak-room; check-room)
 lost property office (lost and found office)
 to produce tickets
 porter
 to see smb off
 wave/blow a kiss

take leave of smb.
 fellow-passenger
 en route
 arrive at/be due (in)
 to while away the time during the journey

Travelling by Train

train
 driver
 engine
 coach (carriage; car)
 compartment
 (ticket) inspector
 seat
 luggage rack
 station
 timetable
 ticket collector (guard-attendant)
 waiting room
 platform
 track
 siding
 kinds of trains
 day coach
 express train
 fast train
 passenger train
 mail train
 long-distance train
 irregular (emergency) train
 local (suburban) train
 through train
 freight (goods) train
 compartment car
 dining-car
 luggage van (baggage car)
 first (second, third) class car
 upper, lower berth (bunk)
 fare
 travel half fare
 full ticket
 single ticket
 return ticket / round trip ticket
 season ticket

change trains
 come to a stop
 terminus
 junction
 station master
 announcement
 information office (inquiry office)
 be due in... minutes

Travelling by Air

Customs hall
 Customs officer
 passport
 boarding card
 captain
 cockpit
 pilot
 air hostess
 air steward
 (air) plane (airliner)
 wing
 jet engine
 helicopter
 runway
 flight
 non-stop flight
 visibility
 altitude
 to gather speed
 to take off
 to land / make a landing
 forced landing
 fair (cross, head) winds
 aircrash
 seat-belt (safety belt)
 to delay
 to pay one's passage
 to take one's passage

Travelling by Water

boatswain
 steersman
 steward
 crew
 state-room
 cabin

promenade deck
 galley
 porthole
 stern
 bow
 life belt
 life-buoy
 vessel
 to call at a port
 to be a good (born) sailor
 to be a bad (poor) sailor
 passage
 dock
 yacht
 tug
 mast
 canoe
 punt
 ferry
 liner
 pilot
 to book one's passage
 ship (steamer boat)
 hold
 funnel
 gangway
 anchor
 wharf (quay, pier)
 cargo

Indoor Hobbies

colouring
 creative writing
 dancing
 drawing
 fishkeeping
 genealogy
 home movies
 jewelry making
 knitting
 lapidary
 musical instruments
 painting
 reading
 scrapbooking

sculpting
 sewing
 card games
 gambling
 board games
 bodybuilding
 computer programming
 cooking
 collecting
 patchwork
 singing
 woodworking
 yoga

Outdoors

air sports
 archery
 board sports
 camping
 cycling
 diving
 fishing (angling)
 hiking
 hitchhiking
 jogging
 volleyball
 motor sports
 mountain biking
 parkour
 photography
 puzzles
 rock climbing
 roller-skating
 roller-blading
 sailing
 sand castle building
 sculling or rowing
 surfing

swimming
 travelling
 water sports
 bowling
 boxing
 chess
 billiards
 darts
 fencing
 gaming
 gymnastics
 martial arts
 table football
 handball
 airsoft
 American football
 archery
 cricket
 disc golf
 figure skating
 football (soccer)
 baseball
 golf(ing)
 horseback riding
 ice hockey
 bungee-jumping
 kart racing
 paintball
 shooting
 table tennis
 lawn tennis
 squash
 skittles
 basketball
 auto racing
 badminton
 kiting

 **NB Learning tips**

8. Write the word onto a flashcard.

By hand. On cardstock. The physical act of writing helps in remembering. Also, put an 'X' on the corner of the card each time you get it wrong, to keep track of your progress. As you become more advanced, your cards should include phrases

featuring the most common constructions of the language.

9. Use pictures with association.

Neuroscience says this makes memory stronger and faster. If you connect a picture of the word in your mind with what it reminds you of (ask the question – what does the sound of this remind me of?) then when you want to recall the word, you look up and see the image and the connection of what it reminds you of.



Exercises

1. Express the following in one word:

- 1) a journey by water, especially a long one in a ship
- 2) a large box with a hinged lid, for clothes, etc. while travelling
- 3) a number of wagons
- 4) a car with a meter which may be hired for journeys
- 5) a person, whose work is to carry luggage
- 6) a station at the end of a railway line
- 7) a list or statement of details, esp. of time for doing things; programme or timetable for work
- 8) to get a free ride by signalling for one (from a passing car, lorry, etc.)
- 9) trunks, suitcases, etc. and their contents taken on a journey
- 10) an office for the sale of tickets
- 11) a long walk in the country
- 12) something said, written, printed to make known what has happened or (most often) what will happen
- 13) going away
- 14) a written or printed piece of card or paper giving the holder the right to travel in a train, bus, ship, etc.
- 15) an office where you can find all the necessary information
- 16) a kind of aircraft, able to take off and land in a very small space
- 17) flying through the air
- 18) height, esp. above sea level
- 19) a place where roads, railway lines or sections of an electric circuit meet or diverge
- 20) a machine that converts energy into power or motion
- 21) a ship's kitchen
- 22) all the persons working on a ship, aircraft, train, etc.
- 23) a part of a ship below a deck, where cargo is stored
- 24) a wooden or stone structure at which ships are moored for (un) loading cargo
- 25) a ticket giving a traveller the right to go to a place and back to his starting point
- 26) a sleeping place in a train.

2. Unscramble the names of sports:

- 1) iongwbl

- 2) mtdoinabn
- 3) glnycci
- 4) nugfsir
- 5) yahrcr
- 6) silidralb
- 7) bololtaf
- 8) gifcnne
- 9) kyoche
- 10) eissltkk

3. Complete these sentences with a suitable verb: do, play, joined, collects, made, go, took up, gave it up.

1. How often do you.....jogging?
2. She..... hiking because she wanted to get more exercise. Unfortunately, she didn't like it and she..... it..... about six months later.
3. She has always her own clothes; it's much cheaper than buying them.
4. He..... old coins.
5. I..... quite a lot of rock climbing when I'm on holiday.
6. I learnt to the piano when I was at school.
7. I wanted to improve my chess, so I.....a chess club.
8. I don't really..... anything in my spare time.

4. Here are some people talking about their hobbies. Can you guess what the hobby is in each case?

1. I usually use colour, but sometimes you get a better effect with black and white. It really depends on the subject.
2. I really enjoy going round the shops and markets looking for a bargain.
3. I try to practise every day, but sometimes it's difficult because I don't like to disturb my neighbours too much. And one neighbour gets very angry if I play the same thing over and over again.
4. The great thing is you can do it when you like. I usually do it three or four times a week — either early in the morning, or after school. I only go for about 25 minutes but it really keeps me fit.
5. Obviously it saves me a lot of money; and in any case, I hate buying things in boutiques because so many things are badly made.
6. I joined a club because I wanted to get better, and I now play twice a week in the evenings. It has helped me a lot and I have a much better memory for all the different moves and strategies.
7. I think this is a very common hobby for people like me, who have a house but don't have much money. That's why I started, but now I think I do a better job than many professionals.

5. Ask your fellow students:

... if he (she) prefers travelling by train to travelling by plane and by sea ... how often

he (she) travels by train ... if he (she) has ever travelled by plane ... how he (she) liked it;

... if he (she) was nervous when flying for the first time ... if he (she) gets tickets for a plane beforehand ... if he (she) travels at half fare;

... how long it takes him to get from Kyiv to his native place;

... if his (her) flight was ever delayed; ... why it was delayed; ... by how long it was delayed; ... what he (she) did when she found out that it was delayed;

... when flights are usually delayed;

... if he (she) likes to sit at the porthole (window);

... what one can see if visibility is good (poor);

... who looks after passengers on board a plane ... what information passengers get about the flight;

... what features of character a stewardess must have;

... if flying is more dangerous than railway travel;

... if it is more expensive than railway travel;

... if he (she) has ever travelled by sea and what it was like;

... if he (she) booked her passage beforehand;

... what class cabin she was travelling;

... if he (she) had an upper or a lower berth;

... if he (she) is a poor or a born sailor;

... if their passage was smooth;

... at what ports their ship called;

... how long their voyage lasted;

... what port of destination it was;

... what she and her friends did on the main (promenade) deck ... what the weather was like ... if the sea was ever rough;

... if there were lifebelts, life-buoys and lifeboats on board the ship.

6. Rank the following hobbies from most interesting to least interesting. Explain why you chose such order:

- 1) mountain climbing,
- 2) watching movies,
- 3) learning a language,
- 4) cooking,
- 5) embroidery,
- 6) building model airplanes, cars, robots, etc.

7. a) Make up 10 questions to your groupmates about their hobbies.

b) Work in pairs. Ask your partner the prepared questions.

8. Give your groupmate advice on what hobby is suitable for him/her and what hobby (hobbies) he/she could add to his/her hobby-list.

Use the prompts to help you:

You should/shouldn't ... (+ an infinitive without "to")

You ought to ... (+ an infinitive without "to")

Why don't you ... (+ an infinitive without "to")?

How about ... (+ a verb+ing)?

If I were you, I would ...(+ an infinitive without "to")

You'd better ... (+ an infinitive without "to")

I suggest ...(+ a verb+ing)

I recommend ... (+ a verb+ing)

My advice is to ...

In my experience, ... works really well.

The best thing to do is ...

In this kind of situation, I would advise ...

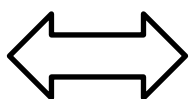
Have you tried ... (+ a verb+ing)?

Have you thought about ... (+a verb+ing)?

I can't recommend ... strongly enough.

9. Make up situations using the following words or word combinations:

1. to make a journey; a booking office; departure; arrival; to keep to schedule; to catch the train; luggage; a compartment; a long-distance train;
2. to make a cruise; travel agency; to board a ship; to have a lot of luggage; a life belt; a gangway; to while away the time during the voyage
3. to travel half fare; an inquiry office, to be due in ten minutes; a dining-car; an upper berth; to change trains
4. to be fond of travelling; hitch-hike; to travel light; to go on a journey
5. a trip, a return ticket; to book tickets in advance; to leave on time; to fall behind schedule; to be due in a quarter of an hour
6. Customs Hall, a Customs officer; an air hostess; a non-stop flight; altitude; to gather speed; to take off; to feel sick; a safe belt
7. a single ticket; the left-luggage office; a porter; to see somebody off; to wave a kiss; to whistle
8. a compartment; a luggage rack; a dining-car; a junction; a ticket collector; an express train
9. an announcement; a fellow-passenger; a second class sleeper; a return ticket; to produce tickets; a compartment



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

1. Lazy people have no leisure time. ~ Anon.
2. Leisure only means a chance to do other jobs that demand attention. ~Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

3. The real problem of leisure time is how to keep others from using yours. ~Arthur Lacey
4. I would not exchange my leisure hours for all the wealth in the world. ~Comte de Mirabeau
5. Leisure tends to corrupt, and absolute leisure corrupts absolutely. ~Edgar A. Shoaff
6. What the banker sighs for, the meanest clown may have, - leisure and a quiet mind. ~Henry David Thoreau
7. In our leisure we reveal what kind of people we are. ~Ovid
8. Leisure is the mother of Philosophy. ~Thomas Hobbes



Discussion

1. Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them with situations from your personal experience:

1. Every country has its customs.
2. If you run after two hares, you will catch neither.
3. Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow.
4. Let bygones be bygones.
5. The dogs bark, but the caravan goes on.
6. The more haste, the less speed.
7. Where there's a will, there is a way.
8. Travel makes a wise man better but a fool worse.

2. Make up dialogues on the following situations:

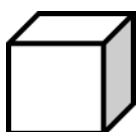
1. You are planning to fly to Turkey in summer. Discuss with your friend the advantages and disadvantages of travelling by air and by train.
2. You've just arrived from N. where you went on business. Your friend has come to meet you at the airport. Talk to him about your flight and stay at N.
3. You've come to the booking-office to get a ticket for a plane. What will you talk with the clerk about?
4. Tell your friends how you spent your time on board a ship during a cruise around Europe.
5. Your last travelling by train. Try to find some funny moments and discuss them with your friend.
6. You got off the train to buy an ice-cream and you did not hear about its departure. You found yourself in an unknown city without money, documents and your suitcase. What will you do? Discuss it with your partner.



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. My most exciting journey.
2. East or West, home is best.
3. Hitchhiking is a real challenge nowadays.
4. I cannot forget my fellow-passenger.
5. When you travel by train, there are some important things you should know. I can give you some tips.
6. Why I prefer travelling by train (air, sea).
7. I make a lot of friends while travelling.
8. Why I am fond of travelling.
9. Travelling vs. tourism.
10. Travelling in a large company vs. alone.



Individual Project

Do a project on **an advertisement of a tour to any place in the world**, discuss the route and other details with your fellow-students. Prepare pictures or slides and make a presentation.

Topic № 12. Theatre-going



Warm-up

Answer the questions on the topic:

Are you a theatre-goer? How often do you visit theatre performances? What do you remember about your first visit to the theatre? When was the most memorable visit? What produced the biggest impression upon you?



Text

Read and translate the text:

Theatres in our life

During the past hundred years, the radio, the cinema, TV and now Internet have made great changes in the entertainment with which people fill their leisure time. Nowadays we are mainly **entertained by** professionals. There appeared such phenomena as show industry and professional sport. With the help of electronic mass media they are ruling in modern society – while choosing among theatre, cinema and TV a lot of people tend to choose **anything but** theatre. So, how can theatres overcome modern challenges?

Theatre is the ancient but **ever-youthful** parent of all entertainment in dramatic

form. It has existed on and off for two-and-a-half thousand years because there is something special to itself that it offers us. But what is it that is special about the theatre? A famous playwright J. B. Priestly compares theatre with the restaurant. In a very good restaurant we have a dinner that is specially cooked for us; in a canteen we are merely served with standard portions of a standard meal. And this is the difference between the living Theatre and the mass entertainment of films, radio and television. In the theatre the play is specially “cooked” for us.

The production never **takes its final shape**, until it has an audience. The actors are not playing to microphones and cameras but to **warmly responsive** fellow-creatures. And they are never giving exactly the same **performance**. If the audience tends to be heavy, unresponsive – the company slightly sharpens and heightens its performance to bring the audience to life, and vice versa, if the audience is too **enthusiastic**.

One more thing is when we see a play we form part of an audience. This is important, because we behave differently when we are part of audience. If the play is funny, we laugh a great deal more that we should if we were by ourselves. If it is **pathetic** we are more **deeply moved** just because a lot of other people are being moved too. We have to share the feelings of a great many other people to enjoy a play properly, and this in itself is a good thing, particularly these days when too many people usually living in large cities feel **cut off** and separated.

To enjoy the theatre we have to go there. Today theatre is at some kind of crisis. The houses are **alarmingly** empty. Many other forms of entertainment have **superseded** theatre. There are many people who do not care whether theatre lives or dies. This is **causing anxiety**. The main reason for that is that our cultural level is painfully low. Now we can see the degradation of people’s spiritual and cultural standards as a whole, the **erosion of values** and ideals. And culture is the health of a nation, a way of improving its genetic fund. It’s impossible to survive without culture. Theatre is the means of the **disseminating** culture. School should also be responsible for **awakening** a child’s interest to theatre, it’s necessary to teach kids to love theatre. I do believe that the situation will **change to the better** but I am also afraid that it will be too late.

I’m sure Theatre will never die. For some people it died long ago, - for people who are poorly developed emotionally, they simply do not understand Theatre, as they do not understand painting, serious music. But theatre is eternal. The atmosphere in theatre is **solemn**. It’s the magical place where man meets his image, where people are taught **to appreciate the beauty**, to hate the evil, ugliness, where **feelings are stirred**, where our souls and mind are **elevated**. It is the enduring home of dramatic experience, which is surely one of the most searching, **rewarding, enchanting** of our many different kinds of experience.

Theatre unites actors and spectators, moves our feelings, creates the atmosphere for thinking. Theatre makes it possible **to establish close contacts** between actors and spectators, to create intellectual atmosphere, to distinguish between the good and the evil, to understand and enjoy the beauty. You won’t feel such things at the cinemas.

1. Answer the questions using the information from the text:

1. What challenges does theatre as a kind of art face nowadays?
2. What is the difference between theatre and mass entertainment?
3. What makes theatre special for spectators?
4. What part does theatre play in society? What are its functions?
5. Will theatre die as a kind of art? Why?

2. Copy out the words and expressions in bold from the text, translate them, make up 5 sentences of your own using them.

3. Retell the text.



Active vocabulary

Study the words and word combinations, translate them, consult their pronunciation with the dictionary:

aisle	matinee
amateur theatre (actor)	matinee idol
attendant	on the front/ back row/ in the ... row
audience	opera and ballet house
auditorium	paintroom (a workshop)
balcony (on/in the balcony)	performance
box	permanent staff
box-office	pit
box-office play	play-bill (program(me))
cast	playgoer (theatergoer)
cloak-room	playwright
cloak-room ticket (check)	poster
curtain (rises, falls)	producer
draw curtain (side parting);	prompter
curtain call	props (properties)
director	puppet theater
drama theatre	row
dress-circle	scenery
(dress) rehearsal	script
dressing room	seating plan
encore	spectator
first night	stage /proscenium (to stage)
foyer	stagehand (scene shifter)
full house	stalls (in the orchestra stalls)
gallery/ the gods	ticket agency
leading part (role)	tier
lights (go down, go up)	to act (actor, actress)

to applaud / applause
 to burst into applause
 to be a failure
 to be a success
 to be popular with the public
 to be about to begin
 to be all sold out
 to go on the stage

to make up (make up)
 to step onto the stage
 tour
 touring company
 traveling company
 troupe
 usher
 wings (backstage)/in the wings

NB Learning tips

10. Find music that you like and that you can easily decipher and learn the lyrics of the songs.

Music activates more parts of the brain than language does. So when you listen to a song or advertising jingle, you are more likely to recall the words from the song or jingle than if you just read them or heard them spoken.

Find songs where the words are not sung very fast so that you can hear each word distinctly. Mana for Spanish learners, is a good choice.

You can find song lyrics easily online at www.lyrics.com and other websites.

So, the more you work on learning a word, as suggested above, the more likely it is that it will become part of your active vocabulary.



Exercises

1. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words in brackets:

1. If you are fond of music you must go to the (cloak-room, Opera-House, box-office) 2. We bought in advance two ... for a matinee performance, (opera-glasses, theatre-programmes, tickets) 3. The musicians in the orchestra were tuning their (instruments, composers, conductors) 4. The ... are over at about eleven o'clock, (roles, tickets, performances) 5. When ... fell the house burst into applause, (theatre, curtain, balcony)

2. Unscramble the words:

1. aabcegst
2. aackltw
3. acehorrst ipt
4. adegnostw
5. aegpstu
6. aegst
7. anopr
8. ceimnoprsu
9. ceoor-rsssv
10. clnoort bhoto

11. dgeinrss moors
12. eegnr omor
13. ginsw
14. hrsttu
15. mdeimr room

3. Only consonants are given to you in the following theatrical terms. Restore the vowels, pay attention to spelling:

1.d... ..nc...
2. pl...t
3. cl...m...x
4. scr...pt
5. g...st...r...
6. d... ..l...g... ..
7. pr...t...g...n...st
8. d...r...ct...r
9. ...xp...s...t... ..n
10. p...rf...rm...nc...
11. sc...n...
12. pl... ..wr...ght
13. s... ..nd
14. pr...p
15. r...h... ..rs...l
16. sc...n...r...
17. ...rt...c...l...t... ..n
18. s...tt...ng

4. Give words or word combinations for the following definitions:

- 1) the part of the theatre where the audience sit;
- 2) the main role;
- 3) a trial performance or a play;
- 4) a raised platform in a theatre where actors appear;
- 5) a place where hats and coats may be left;
- 6) a programme;
- 7) a set of actors in a play;
- 8) the highest balcony where the cheapest seats are placed;
- 9) seats in the theater behind the stalls;
- 10) a piece of wood or metal with a number on it given in return for a hat or a coat;
- 11) a person who shows people to their seats in the theater;
- 12) a performance that takes place in the day time;
- 13) "House Full"
- 14) articles to be used on the stage during a play;
- 15) the area at the side of the stage out of sight.

5. Fill in the blanks with prepositions or adverbs.

1. The play is very popular ... theatre-goers. 2. ... this play all the seats had already been sold. 3. We passed ... the door we came ... box-office where the tickets were sold. 4. After a short overture the curtain rose ... a scene of the 18th century Paris. 5. The pit is ... the rear stalls. 6. ... the front row you can clearly see everything. 7. In modern theaters where the seats slope down to the level of the stage even ... the back row you have a perfect view of the stage. 8. ... the entrance of the theater we were met ... an attendant in uniform. 9. The lower tier ... the gallery is the dress-circle. 10. The orchestra began tuning ... and the lights went

6. Match the types of plays with their definitions:

a) a comedy	1) a theatrical art form using dancing, music, and scenery to convey a story, theme, or atmosphere
b) a satire	2) is a humorous play in which the characters become involved in complicated and unlikely situations
c) a farce	3) musical drama similar to opera, usually with a romantically sentimental plot, employing songs, dances, and orchestral interludes interspersed with spoken dialogue
d) a ballet	4) employs wit in the form of irony or outright derision to expose human wickedness and folly.
e) an operetta	5) a universal form of expression and a major dramatic genre that is intended to amuse. It is associated with humorous behavior, wordplay, pleasurable feeling, release of tension, and laughter. Of all dramatic genres, it is the most widely performed.
f) a vaudeville	6) a dramatic work in one or more acts that is set to music for singers and instrumentalists.
g) a tragedy	7) comic imitation of a piece of writing. For the ancient Greeks it was a comic imitation of a serious poem. The term has come to be applied also to the comic imitation of history, fiction, scientific writing, or any other prose.
h) a musical comedy	8) a light often comic theatrical piece frequently combining pantomime, dialogue, dancing, and song.
i) an opera	9) is a type of play or film that has singing and dancing as part of the story and that is humorous and entertaining, especially one written before the middle of the twentieth century
j) a parody	10) dramatic genre that presents the heroic or moral struggle

	of an individual, culminating in his or her death.
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7. Complete the sentences with the following words and word combinations: cloakroom; box office; encore; in the wings; puppet theatre; farce; bill-board; matinee; house full; rehearsal

1. After the play the actors got an _____
2. We couldn't get any tickets because the _____ was _____
3. We went to the _____ with our children
4. Leave your raincoats in the _____!
5. I don't like to go to the theatre in the evening, I prefer _____
6. You can book tickets by phone or buy it in the _____
7. Actors were still _____
8. They had a lot of _____, but the play wasn't good enough
9. They saw a _____ in a street and wanted to see this play
10. I prefer _____ as a kind of play

8. Match the two parts of the sentences about theatre:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After the play there was ... 2. I thought the whole play ... 3. The best about the production is ... 4. Many of the characters in O'Neil's plays ... 5. During the first few scenes of the play ... 6. It is often believed that ... 7. The opera owes much of its charm to ... 8. The play was so dull that ... 9. When one sits on the front rows ... 10. Judy Garland became famous after ... | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. ... the character is shown as a villain. b. ... the quality of the acting. c. ... the audience was bored to death. d. ... her starring role in <i>The Wizard of Oz</i> e. ... TV and cinema are eclipsing theatrical art, which is actually dying. f. ... one has a good view of the stage. g. ... a big party for the cast. h. ... the delightful music and splendid scenery. i. ... are based on his own family. j. ... very well acted. |
|--|--|

9. Translate the dialogues:

- 1.- Хто сьогодні виконує головні ролі?
 - У програмі написано, що Ромео грає якийсь француз. А Джульєту – сестра мого друга.
 - Я думав, що вона співачка.
 - Іноді вона співає в опереті. Поквапимося! Світло ось-ось погасне.
- 2.- Ну як, тобі сподобалась п'єса?
 - Дуже. Постановка блискуча, я вважаю, та й гра чудова. А ти як думаєш?
 - Якби Петренко не захворів, було б краще. Кажуть, він неперевершений у ролі інспектора.

- Не знаю... Цей молодий актор також чудово грав, особливо в останньому акті. Сюжет, безумовно, трішки абсурдний.

- Ну, це ж комедійний детектив, поставлений за відомим романом.

3.- У вас є квитки на сеанс о восьмій?

- Так, залишилось декілька гарних місць. Скільки вам потрібно?

- Чотири, і хотілося б у 15 ряду у центрі, якщо це можливо.

- На жаль, 15 ряд увесь розпродано. Але я можу запропонувати чотири гарних місця у десятому.

- Добре. Ми їх беремо.

4. - Я втомилася від опери та балету. Хочеться драму для різноманітності.

- Зараз у місті є декілька нових постановок у різних театрах. Ти надаєш перевагу комедії чи трагедії? Або сучасній виставі?

- У мене настрої подивитися щось класичне.

- Як щодо Шекспірівського Королівського театру? Вони у нас на гастролях.

- Але я не настільки добре володію англійською...

- Тоді перечитай п'єсу перед виставою. Мені здається, варто подивитись «Комедію помилок». Це буде чудова мовна практика!

5. - Може, підемо у кіно? Я втомилась від сидіння вдома.

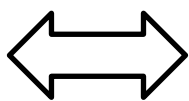
- Гарна ідея! Але давай сьогодні підемо у театр опери та балету. У мене для тебе сюрприз. Тітонька подарувала нам білети на балет «Лебедине озеро».

- Не може бути! А які місця?

- Ложа бельєтажу.

- Чудово! Гарно було б, якщо б вони були ще й у центрі.

- Нам пощастило. У нас центральна ложа, і ряд перший. Збирайся швидше. Мені хотілося б зайняти наші місця до того, як завіса підніметься.



Agree or disagree

Read and translate the quotations by famous people, say whether you agree or disagree with them, explain your opinion:

1. All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. -*William Shakespeare*

2. Movies will make you famous; television will make you rich; but theatre will make you good. -*Terrence Mann*

3. An actor must never be afraid to make a fool of himself. -*Harvey Cocks*

4. Don't act. Be. -*April Henry*

5. I like the ephemeral thing about theatre, every performance is like a ghost - it's there and then it's gone. -*Maggie Smith*

6. Applause begets applause in the theatre, as laughter begets laughter and tears beget tears. -*Clayton Hamilton*

7. In theatre, the main objective is to make the art happy, not the audience! If you have to choose between the audience and the art, always choose the second! - *Mehmet Murat Ildan*



Discussion

Comment upon the proverbs. Explain how you understand them, illustrate them:

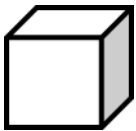
1. He opens the theatre, and immediately closes it. (Latin Proverb)
2. Spectators see better than actors. (Persian Proverb)
3. There are no small parts, only small actors. (English Proverb)
4. Think before acting and whilst acting still think. (Dutch Proverb)
5. The tongue can paint what the eye can't see. (Chinese proverb)



Writing

Write your essay on one of the following topics (20-25 sentences). Use the active vocabulary:

1. Theatre as a kind of art.
2. Why is theatre declining?
3. Theatre is a great intellectual experience.
4. Comparing a theatre performance and a film.
5. "To Be or Not To Be" – Shakespearean theatre.
6. Traditional and experimental theatre.



Individual Project

Do a project on **any famous theatre of the world** and get ready to discuss it with your fellow-students. Prepare pictures or slides and make a presentation.

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Навчально-методичне видання
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ОСНОВНА ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (АНГЛІЙСЬКА)

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для здобувачів ступеня вищої освіти бакалавра
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