

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ



КЕМЕРОВСКИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
ПИЩЕВОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
В СОЦИАЛЬНО-БЫТОВОЙ И КУЛЬТУРНОЙ
СФЕРАХ ОБЩЕНИЯ**

Учебное пособие

Для студентов вузов

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А 64

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Пособие предназначено для студентов неязыкового вуза. Его основная цель – совершенствование навыков диалогической и монологической речи по заданным темам социально-бытовой и культурной тематики. В нем творчески обобщен опыт зарубежных и отечественных составителей аналогичных изданий.

Пособие поможет студентам расширить кругозор и лексический запас по темам, а также закрепить некоторые разделы грамматики. Пособие снабжено заданиями творческого характера для самостоятельной работы.

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Предисловие

Настоящее пособие предназначено для студентов первого курса неязыкового вуза и направлено на формирование и развитие навыков устной речи.

Пособие включает в себя следующие темы: «Семья и семейные традиции», «Отдых. Времяпрепровождение», «Путешествие», «Еда. Предпочтения в еде», «Мой вуз», «Россия», «Кузбасс». Цель учебных материалов и заданий по темам – научить обучающихся систематизировать и расширять свои знания в указанных областях речевого общения. При этом основным речевым материалом являются тексты и диалоги, тематика которых соответствует требованиям, предъявляемым к материалам для обучения на первом этапе изучения английского языка в вузе. Система упражнений предполагает имитацию ситуаций, наиболее вероятных и типичных в условиях реального общения. Последовательное выполнение всех заданий, среди которых много упражнений для самостоятельной работы, научит студентов употреблять речевые модели в зависимости от коммуникативных ситуаций и позволит сформировать у обучающихся языковую компетенцию определенного уровня, без которой невозможно дальнейшее совершенствование навыков говорения.

Учебные материалы пятой, шестой и седьмой тем направлены на развитие умений студентов осуществлять речевую деятельность, используя информацию о родной стране и родном крае, их географии и истории, политике и экономике, о традициях и обычаях, а также об институте, в котором учатся студенты.

При отборе материалов авторы пособия руководствовались дифференцированным подходом, под которым понимается использование текстов для разных видов речевой деятельности (чтение, аудирование, говорение, письмо), всех форм работы (устная и письменная, аудиторная и внеаудиторная, индивидуальная, групповая, самостоятельная, парная). Обилие представленных материалов и заданий к ним позволяет преподавателю варьировать содержание процесса обучения.

Unit I

My Family

ICE-BREAKING*

1. Answer the following questions.

1. How old are you?
2. Are you married? Have you a family of your own?
3. Do you live together with your parents?
4. Is your family large or small?
5. What are your parents?
6. Who do you take after* in appearance and in character?
7. Are you the only child* in the family? If not, do you get along* with your sister or brother well?
8. Is your sister (brother) older or younger than you?
9. What does your sister (brother) do?
10. Who does the cooking in your family?
11. Do you help your mother about the house*?
12. Do you have grandparents? Where do they live? Do you often see them?
13. Have you any other close relatives? Do you often see them?
14. Do you have any pets? Do you consider them as members of the family?
15. Who used to comfort/to punish you when you were a child?
16. Do you often argue with your mother and father? What about?
17. Would you like to have a large family?

Notes:

*to break the ice – 1) to attempt to become friends with someone;
2) to initiate social interchanges and conversation; 3) to get something started.

*to take after smb – быть похожим на кого-либо

*to be the only child – быть единственным ребенком в семье

*to get along – ладить с друзьями

*to help about the house – помогать в работе по дому

2. Read expressions concerning characteristics of people and their appearance. Try to memorize and use them in speech.

1. to look like somebody, to take after someone (to resemble someone) – быть похожим на кого-либо

2. to be of a cheerful (gentle, passive, etc.) disposition – быть жизнерадостным (кротким, пассивным и т. д.) или иметь веселый (кроткий, пассивный и т. д.) нрав (характер)

e.g. He is a boy of an active (social, sullen, etc.) disposition. У мальчика энергичный (общительный, угрюмый или замкнутый и т. д.) характер.

3. to lose one's temper – терять самообладание

e.g. Mike is a pleasant person to deal with, he never loses his temper. С Майком хорошо иметь дело, он никогда не теряет самообладания (он всегда владеет собой).

4. to be of a ... temper – иметь ... характер

e.g. Alice is a woman of a hasty (quick, short) temper. Элис вспыльчивая (находчивая, несдержанная).

Nicholas is a man of character. Николас человек с характером.

Thomas is a young man of no character. Томас – бесхарактерный молодой человек.

Helen is a character. У Элен сильный характер!

George is a bad sort of man and his character corresponds to his appearance. Джордж – плохой человек, и его внешность соответствует его характеру.

5. weakness – слабость характера

e.g. One of his weaknesses is a love of domineering.

Одна из его слабостей это то, что он любит командовать.

He's such a bore! Он такой скучный человек!

6. to be stuck up – быть заносчивым, высокомерным

e.g. She is nobody's favourite as she is too stuck-up. Её никто не любит, так как она чересчур заносчива (высокомерна).

to be a matter-of-fact sort of man – быть прозаичным человеком

e.g. He seems a very matter-of-fact sort of man. Он кажется очень сухим (прозаичным) человеком.

7. to be quick-witted – быть находчивым, иметь живой ум

e.g. He's an intelligent lad. He's bright and quick-witted. Он умный юноша. Он очень способный, и у него живой ум.

8. to seem a good sort of – производить хорошее впечатление

e.g. She seems a good sort of girl. Она производит впечатление хорошей девушки.

9. chap, lad, fellow – парень, дружище, старина

e.g. Bob is a clever, up-to-date chap. Боб умный, современный мальчик.

My nephew's a good-hearted fellow. У моего племянника доброе сердце.

3. Use these questions and phrases (a, b, c) and act out dialogues in pairs.

a) What is he (she) like? What does she (he) look like? – Как она (он) выглядит?

What sort of a man (fellow, chap) is he? – Что он за человек?

What sort of a mind has he? – Какой он человек (умный и т. д.)?

What sort of a character has she? – Какой у нее характер?

What can you say about her (his) appearance? – Что вы можете сказать о ее (его) внешности?

b) to study at school (the university, the institute) – учиться в школе (университете, институте)

to work in (at) the factory (plant) – работать на фабрике (заводе)

in the mine – на шахте

on the farm – на ферме

on the railway or railroad (Am.), (a construction site) – на железной дороге (на стройке)

in (at) the post-office, (hotel, cafe, restaurants, etc.) – на почте, (в гостинице, в кафе, в ресторане и т. д.)

to be in work = to be employed – иметь работу

to be out of work (or out of a job) = to be unemployed – быть безработным

to go on the night shift – работать в ночную смену

work hours – рабочее время, рабочие часы

office hours – часы работы (в учреждении, конторе и т. д.)

school hours – часы занятий в школе

"Employment Office" – Бюро по найму рабочей силы

dole – пособие по безработице (в Англии)

to be on the dole – получать пособие

relief – пособие по безработице (в США)

to be on (the) relief – получать пособие

- с) What is he (she)? – Кто он (она) по профессии?
 What is your job? – Ваша должность? Кем вы работаете?
 What is your place of employment? – Место вашей работы?
 What's your trade? – Чем вы занимаетесь?
 What's your profession? – Ваша профессия?
 It's a very fine profession, isn't it? – Замечательная профессия, не так ли?

4. Play a memory game “Job Titles”. Look at the list of jobs and name the jobs you can remember.

employee – служащий, работающий по найму
 white collar (*Am.*) – служащий
 piece-worker – рабочий на сдельной работе
 skilled worker – квалифицированный рабочий
 financial analyst – специалист в области финансов
 marketing analyst – специалист по изучению рынка сбыта
 production manager – менеджер по организации производства
 sales manager – менеджер по продаже
 securities analyst – специалист по ценным бумагам
 mining engineer – инженер-горняк
 design(ing) engineer – инженер-конструктор
 mechanical engineer – инженер-механик
 planning engineer – инженер-экономист
 electrical engineer – инженер-электрик
 chemical engineer – инженер-химик
 software engineer – инженер-программист
 software development engineer – инженер-разработчик программного обеспечения
 marketing manager – менеджер по маркетингу
 export sales manager – управляющий экспортными операциями
 managing director – директор-распорядитель
 accounting manager – главный бухгалтер

LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS

5. Read and memorize the word combinations from the list below and use them in sentences of your own.

to be under age – быть несовершеннолетним

to be of age – быть совершеннолетним

to be in one's teens – быть в возрасте от 13 до 19 лет

teenager – подросток

school-leavers – окончившие школу

adult (grown-up) – взрослый

relative (*or* relation) – родственник

e. g.: 1. Is he any relation to you? 2. What relation is he to you?

to be single (not married) – быть неженатым (не замужем);

to get married (to marry) – жениться, выйти замуж

e. g. Kate and Richard are going to get married next month.

to be divorced – быть в разводе

to retire on a pension – уходить на пенсию

to be on an old-age pension – быть на пенсии

6. In pairs, read the dialogue and act out your own dialogues using the words and expressions from exercises 2-5 and the dialogue below.**The Family Album**

Nick: There are many photos in your family album, Ann. Could you tell me what relations you have with the people in the pictures?

Ann: All right. Look here. This is our family photo on the first page. This is my father, mother, my younger sister and me.

Nick: Oh, your parents look very young. How old are they?

Ann: My father is 40 and my mother is 36. She is a shop assistant.

Nick: And your father? He wears the uniform. Is he a military man?

Ann: Yes, he is a military man.

Nick: Is this the picture of your grandparents?

Ann: You are right. Here it is.

Nick: And whose photo is this?

Ann: My cousin's. Her name is Kate. She is pretty, isn't she?

Nick: She is very beautiful. Is she a pupil?

Ann: Oh, no. Kate is a student. She lives next door to me.

Nick: I see. And who is this smiling woman?

Ann: This is my father's elder sister. And can you recognize me in this baby?

Nick: It's hardly possible. You are crying bitterly but your mother is happy.

7. Ask your partner to answer these questions.

1. What is a happy family in your opinion?
2. Do young people always know the problem of family life: how to run a household, how to bring up children?
3. Mutual respect is the most important part of relations between parents and children. Do you agree?
4. Do you always share your ideas and problems with your parents? Why?/why not?
5. Is it good if three generations (your parents and grandparents) live together in one household? Why?/why not?
6. Young people don't want to live with their parents. What do you think of it?
7. Is it good or bad to be the only child in the family? Why?
8. Do you think that children should follow their parents' advice in any situation? Why? / Why not?
9. Are friends more important for you than family? In case you agree, prove it.
10. "You can't choose your family. Thank God you can choose your friends." Do you agree?

8. Read the text and use it as an example for telling your own story about your family.

My Family and Family Traditions

My family is not large. We are five: father, mother, granny, my younger sister and me. We live together in the same apartment and share all joys and problems.

My father's full name is Alexey Petrovich Kirillov. He is 47 years old. He works at a small enterprise* producing dairy products. He is a mechanical engineer. He can fix everything in the world. He is a tall and well-built man with short black hair and grey eyes. By

nature my dad is a quiet man, but there is strength under his quietness. When we have to buy bulk things* – potatoes, washing powder and the like – he does the shopping. It is our family tradition, and I think it is correct. I don't think women should carry heavy bags.

Here is my Mum, a tall, beautiful woman with large blue eyes and fair hair. She is 45. Her name is Olga Alexeyevna. My mother's maiden name was Novikova. She is a nurse and works at a hospital. Mum is the person who gives our home tidiness, coziness and ease. She understands us all and makes us make peace when we quarrel sometimes. She is a great cook. Mum sews and knits perfectly. She teaches my little sister to sew. I think it is a very useful thing for a girl.

I love my granny who is the kindest member of our family. She is tender and patient. She loves all of us and never says anything unpleasant. When I was small she used to tell me fairytales and stories of her life. When she was 55 years old she retired on a pension. Now she is 64 but she is still in good health and even keeps the house. She manages our household* very well. Early in the morning she is already on the go*. Of course, each of us does his bit* and helps granny – even my little sister who is only 8 years old.

My sister's name is Katya. She is a pretty girl with blue eyes and fair hair. I'm sure she takes after our mother both in character and appearance. She is very energetic and talkative. She is constantly asking us questions, and at times her curiosity drives me mad. But when she puts her arms round my neck saying "Sasha, please, help me!" I can do everything I can for her. Katya is a second grader*. She does well at school and wants to become a teacher.

My name is Alexander. I'm 17. I'm tall and strong. I have black hair and grey eyes. I look like my father. I'm a student. My hobby is drawing. When at school I spent much time playing computer games. I'm fond of playing basketball and tennis.

My parents don't always agree to what I say but they listen to my opinion. Sometimes I do have problems with my parents. They don't like the clothes I wear, the music I listen to and even the friends I bring home. I think it is because my parents are very much concerned about my future.

Our family is very united. We like to spend time together. It's our family tradition to have evening tea together and discuss the

events of the day.

Another family tradition is making presents with our own hands. Mamma usually knits scarves, socks, mittens, little Katya* draws postcards for all relatives, granny bakes tasty pies. But we buy some presents for birthdays and New Year Day.

All of us like to spend our weekends and holidays out of town. We often go to the village where my uncle lives. He is a farmer. He lives in a private house with his wife and two daughters. They have many animals on their farm, and it is a tradition to bring fresh milk, cottage cheese and home made cheese and butter every time they come to us for the family reunion*. We all feel happy when we are together.

Notes:

*small enterprise – предприятие малого бизнеса

*bulk things – крупные вещи

*to manage the household –управлять хозяйством

*to be on the go – быть на ногах

*to do one's bit – вносить свою лепту

*a second grader – a pupil of the 2nd grade (form)

*little Katya – Катенька (в английском языке применяется не уменьшительно-ласкательный суффикс, а слово little)

*family reunion –семейное событие, на которое собирается вся семья

9. Discuss the following topics (1-5) with your partner.

1. Describing the most Interesting Person

Will you portray (describe) the most interesting man or woman that you know and bring out clearly his or her interesting traits?

2. Discussing a Birthday Party

You and your relative (sister, brother, cousin...) are discussing your birthday party. There are 4 options to choose from. You have to decide on **one** of them:

- Home party with relatives
- Home party with your friends
- Going to a disco bar
- A barbecue party in the countryside

3. Choosing a Present

You and your sister/brother are thinking of what you can present to your mum. Discuss the following options and choose the one you both like most of all: vase; candy; flowers; home-made pie.

4. Choosing a Present

It's March 7th. You want to make a pleasant surprise for your Mum tomorrow. You can:

- Cook her a holiday dinner
- Tidy up the flat
- Make a home-made present
- Arrange a congratulation speech on the radio

5. Choosing a Present

You and your mother/sister/brother are discussing a present you are going to give to your granny's 55th birthday. Discuss the following options and choose the one you both like most of all: a watch; a TV set; a dress; a necklace.

10. Alexander tells his fellow students about his home. Read the text and you will also learn much about it.

Our Flat

Last year our family moved to a new flat and following the tradition we gave a house-warming party. Our new home is fine and we all like it very much.

Now we live in a nine storeyed building on the third floor. There are 3 other flats on the landing*. Our flat consists of four rooms i.e. a living-room, a study, two bedrooms, a spacious kitchen, and a bath-room. Of course, there are all modern conveniences in the house: electricity, air conditioning, hot and cold running water, central heating, a rubbish chute*, a lift, a telephone and the Internet.

When you enter the flat you get into the hall. The hall is very nice. There are built-in wardrobes and a stand in the corner. When you pass the hall you get into the living-room. It is a big room with southern exposure, which means lots of sunshine. Its window faces* a park. There is a set of modern furniture in it. In the middle of the room there is a pull-out table that we use when guests come. There are 6 chairs round the table. Opposite the set of furniture there is a

corner-sofa. In front of it there is a small table with a TV set on it. To the right of the sofa there is an arm-chair. On the left there is a lamp.

I spend most of the time in the study. There is a desk with an office arm-chair near it. On the left there is a computer table with a computer, a processor and a printer on it. Near the wall there is a pull-out sofa where I sleep.

My parent's bed-room is more spacious than the study. There is a twin bed, a mirror-stand, a wardrobe, 2 bedside tables and many flowers on the window-sill.

We use the kitchen as a dining-room. The kitchen is rather spacious and serves its purpose very well. There is a fridge in the left corner. To the left of the fridge there is a modern set of kitchen furniture, an electric cooker, built-in washing machine, a kitchen combine and a sink. There is a wall-cupboard above the sink to dry plates, cups, glasses, forks, spoons and knives. There is a clock on the wall. There are very nice bright and light curtains on the window which make the kitchen very cheerful. We like to gather round the dinner table in the kitchen and talk when eating or having tea.

Notes:

*on the landing – на площадке

*a rubbish chute – мусоропровод

*to face – выходить на ...

11. Mind words and expressions on the topic. Use them while answering the questions.

home – жилище, дом, семейный очаг

house – дом, жилище, здание

two – (many-, multy-) storeyed/storied house (building) – двухэтажное (многоэтажное) здание

block of flats – высотный жилой дом

housing estate – жилой массив, микрорайон, населенный пункт

country-house – загородный дом, дача

cottage – коттедж, загородный дом, деревенский дом

summer cottage – дача

in the suburbs – в пригороде

on the outskirts (of a town)– на окраине (города)

flat = apartment (*Am*) – квартира
 on the ground (first) floor – на первом (втором) этаже
 to have (to give) a house-warming party – праздновать новоселье
 a set of furniture – мебельный гарнитур
 to be homesick – скучать по дому

12. Answer the questions and make up a story about your flat (house).

1. What house do you live in? Is it (a) many-storeyed (house)?
2. Do you live in a private house or in a flat? What's your flat (house) look like?
3. Is your house of modern construction? What modern conveniences are there in your house?
4. Is your house (flat) comfortable?
5. On what floor is your flat? What is your flat like?
6. What rooms are there in the place where you live?
7. What is your favorite room in the house (flat)?
8. Is your room simply furnished?
9. What are advantages and disadvantages of home stay?
10. Have you ever been homesick?
11. Who keeps the house? Do you help your mother about the house?
12. Do you keep pets in your flat?

13. In pairs, read the dialogue (a) and act out your own dialogue using the welcome phrases (b).

a)

Country House

Ann: What's this? Can you show me this picture?

Lucy: Yes, I can. It's a beautiful sight, isn't it? Here you can see my uncle's house in the country. It's neither very high nor very low. And it is not very far from the city.

Ann: It's very important. It's a fine place, I'm sure. Houses in the country are in great demand now.

Lucy: It's a real Russian country. There are not very many people there. There are only 20 houses. The country is beautiful. There are a lot of fields and a forest near it. There is a river

too. The water is very warm and clean there.

Ann: What is there in front of the house?

Lucy: There is a small garden and there is a large vegetable garden behind the house. You can see a road in front of the house, but there are not many cars there. You may go there with me this week and spend our holiday in this lovely place.

Ann: Thank you very much.

Lucy: It's hot in town this summer, but it's very nice in the country. We can have a good rest there.

Ann: How many rooms are there in the house?

Lucy: There are several small bed-rooms on the first floor and a big room and a kitchen on the ground floor.

Ann: Oh, it's quite a big house.

Lucy: Yes, it is. You should really see it.

Ann: OK.

b) Welcome phrases

Welcome to our house – an expression said by a host or hostess when greeting guests and bringing them into the house.

e.g. *Andy:* Hello, Sally. Welcome to our house. Come in, please.

Sally: Thanks. It's good to be here.

You are more than welcome. – You are very welcome to be here.

e.g. Please, make yourself at home.

You are more than welcome.

Welcome/Receive someone with open arms – (Lit. to greet someone with arms spread wide.)

e.g. His mother greeted him with open arms at the door.

Fig. Lit. to greet someone eagerly.

e.g. I'm sure they wanted us to stay for dinner. They received us with open arms.

Welcome someone back – to greet the return of someone.

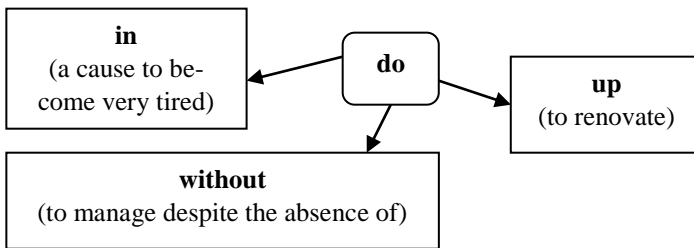
e.g. We are delighted to welcome you back to our house.

14. Discuss the following topics (1-3) with your partner.

1. Your family has got a chance to build a private house in the suburb. Draw a scheme of the house your family would like to live

- in. Mark in the scheme where all the rooms and facilities (conveniences) will be situated. Comment on your dreams.
2. Is every house a home? Do you agree with the statement: a house is made of wood and stone, but only love can make a home?
 3. The members of your family are planning to buy new furniture. What would you like to buy for your room? How would you arrange the furniture in your room?
 4. Make a list of 10 important things you would look for when choosing a house to live in.

15. a) Mind the meaning of phrasal verbs and do exercises below the diagram.



b) Fill in: *without, up, in.*

1. Fixing that sink has really done me ... !
2. We had to do ... a washing machine at first.
3. I'm doing ... an old cottage.
4. Do ... your shoe lace, Anna!
5. Do ... your laces or you'll trip over them.
6. I could do ... taking the bus to work every day; it's a nuisance.
7. Doing the house completely did me
8. We don't have a lot of money, so we have to do ... a lot of things.
9. My dad buys houses, does them ... and sells them for a profit.
10. Rita is doing ... her living room at the moment. She wants to make it bright and modern.

IDIOMS

16. Look through the idioms and their meanings (a). Are there similar idioms in your language?

- a) 1. everything but the kitchen sink – всё подряд
 2. to have a roof over our heads – иметь крышу над головой
 3. to lead smb. up the garden path – водить за нос, обманывать
 4. throw money down the drain – тратить деньги попусту
- b) **Fill in:** *sink, path, drain, roof.*
1. This house is in a very bad state, but at least we have a ... over our heads.
 2. Look how big her suitcase is! She's taking everything but the kitchen
 3. He lied about giving me my money back. He really led me up the garden ... !
 4. He wastes all the money you give him. It's like throwing money down the

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

17. Read the proverbs and the words of wisdom and explain them.

1. Have nothing in your house that you do not know to be useful, or believe to be beautiful. (William Morris)
2. Hospitality is making your guests feel at home, even if you wish they were. (Unknown)
3. Television is an invention that permits you to be entertained in your living room by people you wouldn't have in your home. (David Frost)
4. A house is not a home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as the body. (Benjamin Franklin)
5. Just living is not enough. One must have sunshine, freedom and a little flower. (Hans Christian Andersen)
6. A good laugh is sunshine in the house. (William Makepeace Thackeray)
7. Mankind is divisible into two great classes: hosts and guests. (Sir Max Beerbohm)

8. Books are not made for furniture, but there is nothing else that so beautifully furnishes a house. (Henry Ward Beecher)
9. Home is where the heart is and kitchen is the heart of the home.
10. There is no place like home! (a proverb)
11. East or west, home is best. (a proverb)
12. Men make houses, women make homes. (a proverb)
13. Home, sweet home! (a proverb)
14. An Englishman's house is his castle. (a proverb)

18. Here is a poem by R.L. Stevenson. Enjoy reading and try to translate it into Russian.

My House, I Say

My house, I say. But hark to the sunny doves
 That make my roof the arena of their loves,
 That gyre about the gable all day long
 And fill the chimneys with their murmurous song:
 Our house, they say; and mine, the cat declares
 And spreads his golden fleece upon the chairs;
 And mine the dog, and rises stiff with wrath
 If any alien foot profane the path.
 So, too, the buck that trimmed my terraces,
 Our whilom gardener, called the garden his;
 Who now, deposed, surveys my plain abode
 And his late kingdom, only from the road.

Notes:

hark – listen

гуге – *поэт*, виться, кружиться

gable – the upper end of a house wall where it joins with a slope of a roof and makes a shape like a triangle – скат крыши

wrath – anger

profane – to treat smth with a lack of respect

buck – (old-fashioned) a young man

whilom – former, ex

deposed – lost his place

plain abode – simple dwelling

Unit II

My Meals and Eating Preferences

ICE-BREAKING

1. Answer the questions and get ready to speak on your eating preferences.

1. Do you always have three meals a day?
2. What's your favourite meal of the day?
3. Do you prefer to have meals alone?
4. Do you ever skip* meals?
5. Do you think it is "OK" to eat between meals?
6. Do you cook your food yourself?
7. Do you like home cooked food or do you prefer to eat out?
8. Are home-cooked meals the best?
9. Is the evening meal the most important meal of the day?
10. What's the most delicious meal you can remember eating?
11. What do you think of frozen meals, microwave meals and other prepacked meals?
12. What are the things to do after a lovely meal?
13. What percentage of your diet are raw fruit and raw vegetables?
14. Do our meals influence our mood*?
15. Are you moderate* in eating fast food?
16. Why does the English proverb say: "After dinner sleep a while, after supper walk a mile"?
17. Is it a good motto* "Eat at pleasure, drink with measure and enjoy life as it is"?

Notes:

*to skip – пропускать что-либо

*mood – настроение

*moderate – умеренный

*motto – девиз, слоган

2. Read definitions of "meal" and do the tasks below (a, b).

a) *meal* – eating at a certain time of the day

nutrition – foods in relation to the needs of living organisms

eating – the process of chewing and swallowing food

food – taken in substances which maintain life and growth, i.e.

supply energy, build and replace tissue

diet – rational variety of food

eating-out – dining at a restaurant or being invited to the friends or relatives for meals

table d’hote – meals of several courses at a fixed prices

table a la carte – meals which are ordered course by course from the menu-card each dish separately

catering – food public service at different kinds of restaurants, cafes

hors d’oeuvre – meals served before the first course (appetizers)

snacking – eating between meals

b) Match the words with their definitions.

1. snacking	a) food public service at different kinds of restaurants, cafes
2. hors’ d’oeuvre	b) meals which are ordered course by course from the menu-card each dish separately
3. catering	c) meals served before the 1st course (appetizers)
4. table a la carte	d) substances taken in by mouth which maintain life and growth, i.e. supply energy, and build and replace tissue
5. table d’hote	e) dining at a restaurant or being invited to the friends or relatives for meals
6. eating-out	f) rational variety of food
7. diet	g) foods in relation to the needs of living
8. food	h) the process of chewing and swallowing food
9. eating	i) eating at a certain time of the day
10. nutrition	j) eating between meals
11. meal	k) meals of several courses at a fixed price

3. Here is your chance to look at your eating habits and find out whether you are on the right track. Do the test and choose any variant you like and compare it with a correct one. Make use of the words below the test.

Test

1. How often can you eat at McDonald's without damaging your health?
 - a) Once a week
 - b) Once a month
 - c) Once a year
 - d) Never

2. Are all McDonald's salads low in fat?
 - a) Yes
 - b) No

3. Which is the most important meal of the day?
 - a) Breakfast
 - b) Dinner
 - c) Supper

4. According to experts, how much water should we drink each day?
 - a) 1 litre
 - b) 2 litres
 - c) 3 litres

5. Is snacking (eating between meals) good for health?
 - a) Yes, always.
 - b) No, never.
 - c) It depends upon what you eat.

6. According to doctors, how often should we eat fish?
 - a) Once a week
 - b) Twice a week
 - c) Every day

7. Are only fresh (uncooked) vegetables good for health?
 a) Yes
 b) No
8. Is it bad to have bread and pasta for dinner?
 a) Yes
 b) No
9. What is the key factor in a healthy diet?
 a) Variety
 b) Moderation
 c) Balance
 d) All of the above
10. If a person is trying to lose weight, what should he do?
 a) Eliminate all fat from the diet
 b) Reduce the calories consumed and exercise regularly
 c) Skip meals
 d) All of the above

on the right track – на правильном пути

to damage – причинять вред

to snack – перекусить (например, между обедом и ужином)

pasta – блюда из макаронных изделий

healthy diet – здоровое питание

key – ключевой, основной

variety – разнообразие

moderation – умеренность

to lose weight – худеть

to eliminate – исключать

to reduce – уменьшать, сокращать

calorie – калория

to consume – потреблять

to skip – пропускать (завтрак, обед и т. д.), не есть

fizzy drink – газированный напиток

dressing – приправа, соус

canned – консервированный

starchy – содержащий много крахмала

Answers:

1. The correct answer is **b**. Once a month should be OK. A lot of fast food restaurants offer healthier choices. Try a fruit juice instead of a fizzy drink or a salad instead of a burger.
2. The correct answer is **a**. All salad leaves and vegetables themselves are low in fat but some salad dressings can be high in calories.
3. The correct answer is **a**. Do you remember the Russian proverb 'Eat your breakfast alone...'? Eating breakfast is the perfect way to start your day. Without breakfast you'll feel tired and sleepy.
4. The correct answer is **b**. But it doesn't have to be just water. Fruit juice, milk and tea are counted. So do fizzy drinks – but make sure you don't drink these too often.
5. The correct answer is **c**. Healthy snacks such as fresh fruit or vegetables are good for you. Besides, such snacks can also help to prevent you from overeating at your next meal.
6. The correct answer is **b**. Doctors say that we should eat fish twice a week.
7. The correct answer is **b**. It has been proven that all vegetables — whether they are fresh, frozen or even canned — are good for you.
8. The correct answer is **b**. It's a myth that eating starchy foods like pasta and bread is bad.
9. All above (d) is the correct answer!
10. The correct answer is **b**.

4. Ask your partner

1. how many meals a day she/he has
2. at what time she/he has breakfast
3. where she/he has dinner
4. what she/he usually takes for the first and second courses
5. what kind of soup she/he prefers
6. what fruit she/he prefers to apples
7. when she/he takes a second helping of a dish
8. what she/he had for breakfast (dinner, supper) yesterday
9. what kind of salad she/he likes best of all
10. what she/he was treated to at her/his friend's birthday party
11. who generally lays the table in her/his family

12. what appetizers we can get at our refectory
13. what she/he usually has for dessert
14. what her/his favourite soup is
15. if middling tea is to her/his taste (по вкусу)
16. what kinds of vegetables (fruit) she/he knows

5. Answer the following questions according to the pattern

Pattern: Where is my cup? — Here (there) it is.

Here (there) is your cup.

Have the napkins been put out? — Here they are.

Here are the napkins.

1. Where are the oranges you have bought? 2. Has the dessert been brought? 3. Where can I find the salt-cellar? 4. Have the vegetables been cooked? 5. Where is the sugar-basin (сахарница)? 6. Has the mustard-pot been put on the table? 7. Where is the salad? 8. Where have you put the knives? I don't see them.

6. What do you say if you want

to offer someone another plate of soup

to treat your friend to sweets

to ask your neighbour to pass the salt to you

to know if I like this ice-cream

to know if I prefer tea to coffee

to help someone clear the table

to ask your friend to cut some bread

to ask your guest to help herself/himself to jam

LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS

7. Read and memorize the words and word combinations in the list below and use them in sentences of your own.

1. for the first (second) course – на первое (второе)
2. menu (menu-card) – меню
3. delicious – превосходный (вкус)
4. to serve – подавать, обслуживать (блюда)
5. refectory – столовая (студенческая)
6. to lay the table – накрывать на стол

7. helping – добавка
8. to treat to smth – угощать
9. taste – вкус
10. to wash up – мыть посуду
11. to clear the table – убирать со стола
12. to help yourself – угощаться
13. for dessert – на десерт
14. porridge – овсянка (каша)
15. waiter – официант
16. waitress – официантка
17. to be a hearty-eater – любитель поесть
18. to be a poor-eater – антоним to a hearty-eater
19. order – заказ (в ресторане, кафе)
20. to lose appetite – потерять аппетит
21. eating habits – привычки питания
22. to have a snack – перекусить
23. a vegetarian – вегетарианец
24. to reserve a table – заказать столик
25. healthy food – здоровая пища
26. overweight – лишний вес
27. junk food – некачественная пища

8. Look through expressions of requests and do exercises below the chart

a) How to make a request:

Would

Could

Will

you

bring us the menu, please?

Can

b) How to respond to a request:

Yes,

certainly.

sure.

c) How to refuse a request:

I'm sorry I can't.

I'm afraid I can't

I'm terribly sorry but...

d) How to express a desire:

I'd like

to order an ice-cream for dessert

 I want

 e) How to ask people to repeat what they have said:

Sorry?

Pardon?

did you say?

What

a) Make requests. Use the word combinations prompted

1. – Would you please bring me another cup of tea?
– Here you are. (bring me a spoon, pass the mustard)
2. – Will you please show me the way to the cafe?
– Yes, sure. (help me with laying the table, reserve a table)
3. – Can you lend me some money?
– I'm afraid I can't. (I have no money about me.) (go to the refectory with me, have a snack, reserve a table)
4. – Buy some bread on your way home, will you?
– All right. (pass the salt, pepper)
5. – May I have some more tea, dear?
– Yes, sure. Pass your cup along. (beer, coffee, fruit, juice)
6. – Would you like anything else?
– No, that'll be all right. (sweet, fruit juice)

b) Make requests with "can", "could", "will", "would", may"

1. You are sitting at the table and want salt and pepper. You ask your neighbour: ... ?
2. You want to join your friend at the refectory for lunch. You ask him: ... ?
3. The coffee is practically cold. You ask the waiter: ...?
4. The table is too close to the orchestra. You ask the waiter: ...?
5. You are going to have a party. You ask your friend: ... ?
6. You are short of money. You ask your cousin: ... ?

9. Before reading the text “Enjoy Your Meal” look through the words and word combinations for better understanding. Put questions to the text.

health – здоровье

proper – правильный

dairy products – молочные продукты

cereals and grains – зерновые продукты
 fibre – волокно
 heart-disease – болезнь сердца
 fast-moving world – быстро меняющийся мир
 junk food – некачественная пища
 delicious – вкусный
 eating habits – привычки питания
 words of wisdom – мудрые слова

Enjoy Your Meal

It is not a secret that our meal influences much our mood. It is also very important for our health. Every person should eat proper kinds of food - dairy products, meats, fruit and vegetables, fats and sugars, cereals and grains. Dairy products provide us with calcium, meat provides our bodies with protein, iron, zinc. Eating fruit and vegetables helps to keep us healthy because they give us fibre, vitamins and minerals. We should eat fat and sugar in moderation, because too much fats and sugary food can cause different heart-diseases. Cereals and grains are important for us because they provide us with the energy we need for physical activity.

In this fast-moving world it is necessary to watch what we eat - it should be healthy food, not junk one, which has become very popular. Eating too much junk food can cause overweight and a heart-disease. For example, it is much better to eat an apple or a banana than to eat a double hamburger with ketchup and mayonnaise. You will feel full in both cases, but a fruit or a vegetable is healthier.

Today there are a lot of different restaurants and cafes where you can eat delicious and not really expensive food. A service is usually excellent and friendly waiters help you to relax and enjoy your meal fully. You can eat any types of food in restaurants - you can try homemade cakes, beefsteaks, pasta and macaroni and others. For the main course you can order fish, meat or chicken with some rice or potatoes, also you can ask for pasta and salad. You can eat a bowl of ice-cream, a piece of apple pie, strawberries with cream or something like that for dessert. For drinking you can order a glass of water or juice, a cup of coffee or tea or alcohol drink such as wine or beer.

Eating habits are different in different countries. For example, Brazilians never eat with their hands – they always use a knife and a

fork, even when they eat hotdogs, but Philippines prefer to eat with their hands. Also they think that it is polite to leave a little food on the plate at the end of a meal.

Well, as for me I do respect the eating habits of any nation and I like to eat different countries' food such as Italian pasta, Japanese rice with sushi or Indian spicy meat. But most of all I like just ice-cream. The fact is we should remember words of wisdom – we eat to live, but not live to eat.

10. Answer these questions to the text.

1. Does our meal influence our mood?
2. What are proper kinds of food?
3. Why does eating fruit and vegetables help to keep us healthy?
4. What products should we eat in moderation? Why?
5. What do you know about the importance of eating cereals and grains?
6. What is junk food?
7. How often do you eat out?
8. What types of food can you eat in restaurants?
9. Can you compare eating habits of different countries with Russian ones?
10. Cuisine of what country do you like best? Why?
11. Do you agree with the words of wisdom: “We eat to live, but not live to eat”?

GRAMMAR IN USE

11. Fill in dependent prepositions: *from, in, with, against.*

1. Eating too much junk food can result health problems.
2. She often suffers bad headaches.
3. Mike finds it hard to cope pressure.
4. He advised me eating too much sugar.

12. Read the sentences (1-4) and define their types (a-d).

1. If you get enough vitamins, you will stay healthy.
2. If I were underweight, I would eat more carbohydrates.
3. If I were you, I would see a dietician.
4. If she hadn't had to work late, she would have cooked dinner.

- a) an unreal situation in the past
- b) an advice
- c) a probable situation in the future
- d) an unreal situation in the present/future

13. Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use two to five words including the word in bold.

1. We won't get a table if we don't book early.

unless We won't get a table ... early.

2. I think you should order the lamb.

were If ... order the lamb.

3. The meat was overcooked, so it didn't taste very nice.

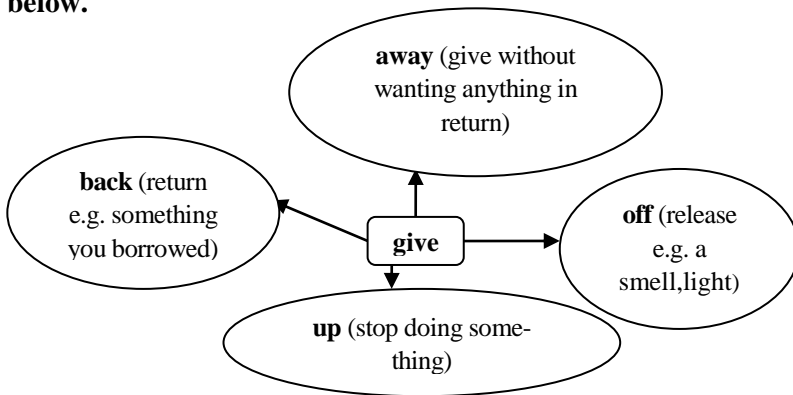
better The meat ... if it hadn't been overcooked.

4. We didn't enjoy our dinner because the restaurant was very busy.

crowded If the restaurant ... we would have enjoyed our dinner.

PHRASAL VERBS

14. Look through the phrasal verb diagram and do the exercise below.



1. He gave..... all his books when he moved house.
2. The eggs give a terrible smell.
3. She's decided to give smoking!
4. Did you give that book to Diana?
5. Something in the fridge is giving a horrible smell.
6. I'm thinking of giving fatty foods.
7. I'm giving my recipe books to John. He needs them more than I do.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

Words of wisdom**15. Which wisdom do you like best?**

1. "Part of the secret of a success in life is to eat what you like and let the food fight it out inside". (Mark Twain)
2. "There is no sincere love than the love of food". (G. Bernard Shaw)
3. "Jam tomorrow and jam yesterday but never jam today" (a proverb)
4. "Food can kill you but not as quick as no food at all". (Anonymous.)
5. "Tell me what you eat and I will tell you what you are". (Anonymous)
6. "Too many cooks spoil the broth".
7. "Forbidden fruit tastes sweetest".
8. "One man's meat is another man's poison".
9. "Half a loaf is better than none".
10. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away".
11. "You can't have your cake and eat it".
12. "You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs".
13. "Great boast, small roast".
14. "Every cook praises his own broth".

16. Read set expressions and use them in spoken situations.

- to stew in one's own juice – вариться в собственном соку
- to serve somebody with the same sauce – отплатить тем же, отплатить той же монетой
- to save one's bacon – спасти свою шкуру
- to make mincemeat of – превратить в котлету, уничтожить
- to take wine with somebody – обменяться тостами, выпить за чье-либо здоровье

17. Read idioms of food, try to memorize some.

1. *couch potato* – лежебока

e.g. Being always very active Andrew could never understand couch potatoes wasting their lives aimlessly. – Эндрю всегда был очень активным и никогда не мог понять лежебок, которые бесцельно тратят своё время.

2. *as cool as a cucumber* – невозмутимый; хладнокровный; спокойный как удав (*разг.*)

e.g. Oh boy, you are as cool as a cucumber. – Эй, парень, ты спокойный как удав.

3. *be one's cup of tea* – быть в чьем-либо вкусе; тем, что хорошо получается

e.g. "Can you paint?" – "Oh, no! That's not my cup of tea". – "Ты умеешь рисовать?" – "О, нет! Это не для меня".

4. *eat one's words (up)* – взять свои слова назад e.g. John ate his words up in the fear of some fresh quarrel. – Джон взял свои слова назад, опасаясь новой ссоры.

5. *carrot and stick* – кнут и пряник

e.g. A carrot and stick approach is very popular with many parents in their children's upbringing. – Метод кнута и пряника в воспитании детей очень популярен среди многих родителей.

Unit III

Leisure and Pastime

ICE-BREAKING

1. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you have enough free time?
2. What do you usually do in your free time?
3. Do you like to watch movies or do you like to play sports?
4. How do you like to spend your free time? (Going shopping, going to the cinema, chatting, playing computer games, going to the disco, playing sports, reading, relaxing).
5. Do you know any good places to hang out*?
6. Where do young people in this country usually spend their free time?
7. Would you like to have more free time?
8. If it were suddenly announced that tomorrow was a national holiday, what would you do?
9. How do people's leisure time activities change as they get older?
10. Do you like gossiping in your free time? Who do you gossip* about?
11. What do you really hate doing in your free time?
12. Do you think that your studies take up your free time?
13. Are there any activities that you used to do but don't do anymore? Why did you stop?
14. What do you do on Sundays?

Notes:

*to hang out – тусоваться с друзьями

*to gossip – сплетничать

2. Read synonyms of “free time” in italics and do exercises below (a, b).

Recreation is an activity of leisure, leisure being discretionary time. The "need to do something for recreation" is an essential element of human biology and psychology. Recreational activities are often done for enjoyment, amusement, or pleasure and are consid-

ered to be "fun". The term recreation implies activity to refresh mind and body.

Leisure, or free time, is time spent away from business, work, and domestic chores. It also excludes time spent on necessary activities such as eating, sleeping and compulsory education.

Pursuit an activity, such as a vacation or hobby engaged in regularly.

Amusement: 1. something that you enjoy doing; 2. an activity that is provided for entertainment.

Entertainment – something that serves for amusement.

a) Match these words with their definitions.

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. leisure | a. a dramatic or musical performance held in the daytime |
| 2. entertainment | b. something that serves for amusement |
| 3. matinee | c. climbing mountains |
| 4. excursion | d. the act of seeing sights or visiting points or places of general interest |
| 5. sightseeing | e. a favourable position or chance |
| 6. mountaineering | f. a trip |
| 7. opportunity | g. free or unoccupied time |
| 8. recreation | h. activity to refresh mind and body. |
| 9. pursuit | i. vacation or hobby engaged in regularly |
| 10. amusement | j. smth. that you enjoy doing |

b) Play a memory game. Look at the table for a moment and name all the hobbies you can remember.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Amateur radio | 12. Hiking |
| 2. Animal Care | 13. Listening to Music |
| 3. Arts and craft | 14. Reading |
| 4. Bicycling | 15. Painting |
| 5. Bowling | 16. Shopping |
| 6. Computer games | 17. Socializing |
| 7. Cooking | 18. Swimming |
| 8. Crossword Puzzles | 19. Playing tennis |
| 9. Dancing | 20. Travelling |
| 10. Going to Movies | 21. Treasure hunting |
| 11. Watching TV | 22. Theatre going |

LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS

3. In pairs, answer the following questions.

1. Do you have a hobby?
2. What is your hobby?
3. How long have you had your hobby?
4. Did you have any hobbies when you were a child?
5. What hobbies are the most expensive?
6. What hobbies are the cheapest?
7. What hobbies cost nothing at all?
8. What are the most popular hobbies in this country?
9. Do you think a hobby is different from a sport?
10. Is hunting a hobby or a sport in Russia?
11. What are the most popular hobbies with women?
12. What are the most popular hobbies with men?
13. Can you think of any hobbies which are popular with children?
14. Are there any hobbies you would like to try?
15. Are there any dangerous hobbies?
16. Do you know any unusual hobbies?
17. What hobbies do your friends have?
18. Is it really important to have a hobby? Why? / Why not?

4. Read and memorize the word combinations from the list below and make up sentences using them.

1. to chat on-line with friends – болтать с друзьями в интернете
2. to play computer games – играть в компьютерные игры
3. to play board games – играть в настольные игры
4. to have a great time – отлично провести время
5. to hang out with friends – тусоваться с друзьями
6. to go clubbing – ходить в ночной клуб
7. to do voluntary work (plant trees, run errands for the elderly, etc.) – выполнять волонтерскую работу (сажать деревья, ухаживать за пожилыми людьми)
8. household chores – домашние обязанности
9. to go on trips to the countryside – ездить за город
10. to listen to music – слушать музыку
11. to go in for extreme sports (scuba diving, paragliding, bungee

jumping, skydiving, white-water rafting, kitesurfing, snowboarding) – заниматься экстремальными видами спорта (дайвинг, парапланеризм, прыжки с высоты, прыжки с парашютом, сплав на плотках, катание на доске на высоких морских/океанских волнах, катание на сноуборде)

12. to surf the Net – искать информацию в интернете
13. to send e-mail or text messages on the mobiles – отсылать СМС или e-mail по мобильному телефону
14. to spend time with the family – проводить время с семьей
15. favourite activities – любимые занятия
16. to watch movies (TV/DVDs) – смотреть фильмы (TV, DVD)
17. to work on cars – заниматься (возиться с) машиной
18. martial arts – боевые искусства
19. fishing – рыбная ловля
20. gardening – садоводство
21. to solve crossword puzzles – решать кроссворды

5. Express your likes or dislikes using the language in the box and the phrases below in the form of short dialogues.

<i>Enquiring about likes and dislikes</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you like/enjoy ... (-ing)? • What sort of thing(s) do you like ... (-ing)? • What do you like/dislike about... (-ing)? • What do you think of ... (-ing)? 	
<i>Expressing likes</i>	<i>Expressing dislikes</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I like/love it. • It's cool/great/ brilliant. • I find it relaxing/ enjoyable. • I'm crazy about it. • I'm keen on... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's terrible. • I don't like/enjoy it (very much/at all). • I hate it. I find it really boring. • I hate/can't stand ... • I don't fancy* it. • It's awful/boring.

I am interested in ...

I am fond of ...

As for me, I really like ...

I am crazy about ...
 I really enjoy ...
 I spend spare time with ...
 I am keen on ...
 I never get bored with ...

* to fancy – нравиться (что-то делать)

6. Before reading/listening to students' stories about hobbies, look through the words and word combinations (a) for better understanding the text. Answer the questions (b).

a) Kate's vocabulary: fatiguing – утомительный
 tired and fretful – усталый и раздражительный
 reduce tension – уменьшить напряжение
 take a delight in – получать удовольствие
 this is not my cup of tea – это не мое дело
 amateur cook – повар-самоучка
 remuneration – вознаграждение

Helen's vocabulary: restore – реставрировать
 folk music – народная музыка
 harmonica – гармоника
 feel bored with – скучать
 fortunate – удачный, счастливый

- b) 1. What is the most important things for Kate in her passion?
 2. There is the fact that Helen admires most about her father's hobby. What is it?

Kate: My Hobby Is Cooking

As for me, after a long fatiguing day I want to use some hours just doing what I like the best. No matter how tired, fretful or angry I am, this time helps me to clear my mind and reduce tension.

I'm passionate about cooking. Preparing complicated dishes such as Thai curry, beautifully arranged vegetables or fruits, various cream soups and so on, is what I take a delight in. But I'm not going to be a chef in a sort of luxurious French cuisine restaurant or take part in professional cooking contests. This is just not my cup of tea.

I am a simple, amateur cook. I have cookbooks and, of course, my mum who can always give me some useful advice. I always have a possibility to add something more or less to my taste.

Without any doubt, I like the process of cooking but the most important to me are the people who I cook for. Whether it is my family or friends the time of gathering together and eating pleases me. This is all that I need. It's my remuneraion.

Helen: My Father's Hobby

Every day when people get home after classes or work they have some free time. Everybody likes to spend their free time doing an activity which is interesting for them. These activities are called hobbies.

I'd like to tell you about my father's hobby. He collects old-time musical instruments. There are guitars, violins, mandolins, and even a cello in his collection which includes more than 30 instruments. The fact I admire most is that he combines his hobby and his job. My father has his own studio where he restores musical instruments. He sells some of them. The most interesting and unusual things are kept in his collection. My father has musical instruments of different Russian folk music like balalaika and harmonica. He has made some of the instruments himself. This hobby is entertaining and interesting for my father. If he receives a new order he studies all information about the origin and history of the instrument. He has had his studio for 15 years, however, he never feels bored with his hobby. I think my father is fortunate because he does what he likes, what he knows and what he cannot live without.

7. Read these mini-dialogues and choose the right options. Two are correct.

1. Which of the following are extreme sports?

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| a) scuba diving | c) sleeping |
| b) kitesurfing | d) surfing the net |

2. Which of the following are indoor activities?

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) rock climbing | c) horse riding |
| b) darts | d) karate |

3. They are played between two teams and a ball is required.

- a) diving c) water polo
b) running d) basketball

4. Two of these games are played on a board. Which ones?

- a) draughts c) chess
b) weightlifting d) skating

8. Choose the correct response. In pairs, make up dialogues using questions and correct responses.

- A: Would you rather go fishing or white-water rafting?
B: a) That would be great!
 b) Well actually, I'm not too keen on either.
- A: Fancy coming to the swimming pool with me?
B: a) I'm sorry. I don't like it.
 b) Thanks, but I'm really tired.
- A: Do you like aerobics more than martial arts?
B: a) Yes, I prefer aerobics.
 b) I'm not keen on it.
- A: How about going fishing this weekend?
B: a) Well, I think you're right.
 b) That would be really great!
- A: Would you like to go to the football match tomorrow?
B: a) I'd love to.
 b) I think you're right.
- A: I'm on my way to the gym. Fancy coming along?
B: a) Thanks, but I'm really tired.
 b) Yes, that's great!
- A: Would you like to come to the cinema tonight?
B: a) I'd love to, but I really can't.
 b) I'm sorry, I wouldn't like it.
- A: How about going shopping this afternoon?
B: a) I think you're right.
 b) That would be really great!

GRAMMAR IN USE

9. Put the verbs in brackets in the *infinitive* or the *-ing* form.

1. A: Will you let me (borrow) your black jacket tonight?
B: No way! I want (wear) it myself.
2. A: I can't wait (get) to know everyone.
B: Really? I can't stand (meet) new people.
3. A: Do you enjoy (go) to the gym?
B: Yeah, but I hate (do) aerobics.
4. A: Sorry, but you can't (*sit*) there.
B: That's OK! I don't mind (*stand*).
5. A: Do you fancy (go) to the tennis match on Sunday?
B: Come on. You know I can't stand (watch) tennis.

10. Complete the sentences. Use the *infinitive* or the *-ing* form.

1. I hate
2. I'd love.....
3. I can't stand
4. I don't mind
5. I want
6. I decided.....
7. I look forward to
8. I will
9. I'm keen on
10. I can't

11. Fill in the correct form of the *infinitive* or the *-ing* form.

1. I didn't mind (be) alone when I was a child.
2. Did Jack remind you (feed) the cat?
3. Mum made us (tidy) our rooms.
4. I'm not too keen on (go) to shopping centres. I prefer small shops.
5. The film was so sad it made us all (cry).
6. Harry forgot (do) his homework again last night.
7. Sandy can't help (blush)* when she sees Jude.

8. My sister must (study) hard because she wants to be a doctor.
9. My grandparents used(tell) me stories when I was very young.
10. Did you let Pat (use) your laptop*?

Notes:

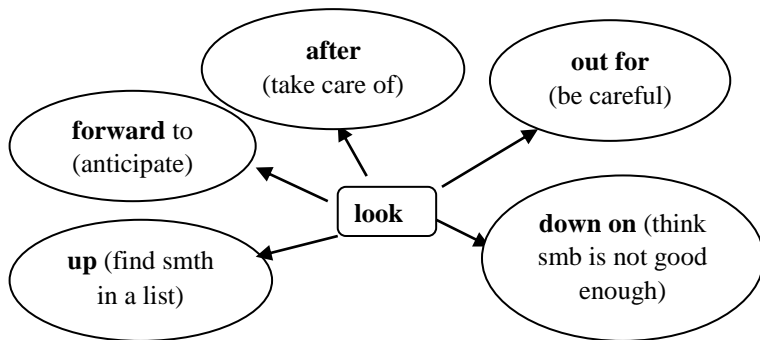
* to blush – краснеть, заливаться румянцем (от смущения)

* a laptop – ноутбук

PHRASAL VERBS

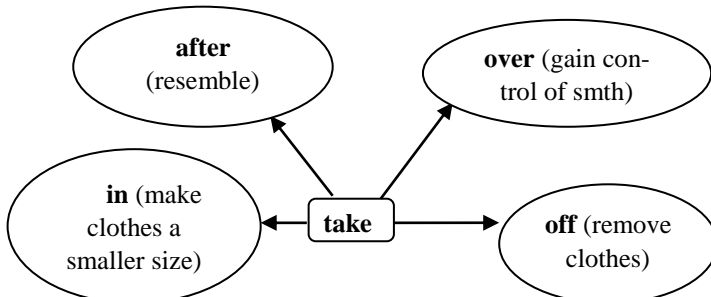
12. Study the diagrams (a, b, c) and then complete sentences using phrasal verbs.

a)



1. Don't tell me that the concert has been cancelled. I was really ... it.
2. My grandmother my baby sister while my mother works.
3. When you travel abroad, you should pickpockets.
4. My cousin is really arrogant. I hate the way he everyone.

b)



1. He'll the company when his father retires.
2. She her father. She looks and acts just like him.
3. your shirt and I'll wash it for you.
4. Now that you've lost weight you should your clothes

c) Choose the correct particle.

1. I'd love to take after/up karate. Do they have lessons at the gym?
2. Will you take that silly hat off/out? You look ridiculous.
3. They say I take over/after my mum. We've got the same habits too.
4. Do you think you'll take over/up your mum's shop when she gets old?
5. I'll have to take **up/in** these trousers. The legs are too wide.
6. If you pass your exam I'll take you off/out for a nice meal.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

English words and phrases for free time and hobbies

1. *to be an enthusiast of something* – to be actively interested in something.
2. *avid* – to be very enthusiastic about something.
3. *outdoors man* – a person who enjoys being outside and doing outdoor activities.
4. *a buff* – a person who is really interested in a certain activity or subject.
5. *to be a freak of something* – to like something so much that it is almost unhealthy.
6. *couch potato* – a person who sits in front of the TV all day.
7. *gamer* – a person who plays a lot of video games.
8. *party animal* – a person who is always up for a party and usually takes it too far.
9. *homebody* – a person who always stays at home instead of going out.
10. *to be a regular* – to be a person who is always at a certain place like a restaurant or bar.
11. *a Mr. Fix it* – to be good with tools and fixing things around the house.

12. *to tinker around* – to casually repair or adjust mechanical items like cars or computers.
13. *to be a do-gooder* – a person who spends free time trying to help others.
14. *a social butterfly* – a person who loves social interaction and is always out with friends.
15. *to be an outdoor guy* – to be a person who is known for liking and participating in a certain activity.

Words of wisdom

1. “Today is life – the only life you are sure of. Make the most of today. Get interested in something. Shake yourself awake. Develop a hobby. Let the winds of enthusiasm sweep through you. Love today with gusto”.
(*Dale Carnegie*)
2. “Hobbies differ like tastes”.
(*Anonymous*)
3. “In our leisure we reveal what kind of people we are”.
(*Ovid*)
4. “A hobby a day keeps the doldrums away”. (*Phyllis McGinley*)
5. “The best way to make happy money is to make money your hobby and not your god”.
(*Scott Alexander*)
6. “When a habit begins to cost money, it's called a hobby”.
(*Jewish proverb*)
7. “Perhaps it is a good thing to have an unsound hobby ridden hard; for it is sooner ridden to death”.
(*Charles Dickens*)
8. “A hobby is only fun if you do not have time to do it”.
(*Leo Beenhakker*)
9. “A hobby is hard work you wouldn't do for a living”.
(*Anonymous*)
10. “My only hobby is laziness, which naturally rules out all others”.
(*Anonymous*)
11. “It is perhaps a more fortunate destiny to have a taste for collecting shells than to be born a millionaire”. (*Robert Louis Stevenson*)
12. “The whole difference between construction and creation is exactly this: that a thing constructed can only be loved after it is constructed; but a thing created is loved before it exists”.
(*Charles Dickens*)

Unit IV

Travelling

ICE-BREAKING

1. Answer the questions and get ready to speak about travelling.

1. Why do you think people travel?
2. Do you like travelling? Do you travel with your parents?
3. What was the most interesting place you have ever visited?
4. Have you ever been abroad? Where have you been?
5. Do you prefer to travel by train, by bus, by plane or by ship?
6. Have you ever flown by helicopter*, glider*, hotair balloon*?
7. Have you ever got lost while travelling? If so, tell about it.
8. Have you ever hitchhiked*?
9. Have you ever taken a package tour*?
10. What are the countries that you would never visit? Why would you not visit them? What countries do you most want to visit?
11. What is the most interesting city to visit in this country?
12. Where will you go to next holiday?
13. Do you prefer active or relaxing holidays? Why?
14. How important is it for young people to visit other countries?
15. Do you agree that travelling broadens our minds?

Notes:

*a helicopter – вертолет

*a glider – планер

*a hotair balloon – воздушный шар для путешествий

*to hitchhike – путешествовать автостопом

*a package tour – путешествие по путевке

2. Read synonyms of “travelling” in italics and do exercises (a, b, c).

tour – a circular journey during which you visit several places

ride – a short trip in a car or bus, on a bike or motorbike, on a horse

journey – going from one place to another usually over a long distance or long time

voyage – a long journey by sea or in space

trip – going to a place, staying there and coming back again (a short journey)

cruise – a journey on a large ship

travel – the general activity of moving from place to place with a lot of interesting things to see

crossing – a trip across water from one piece of land to another

excursion – an organized trip for a group of people

expedition – a long and difficult trip to a place that is very far away

flight – a trip in a plane

outing – a short trip made by a group

package tour – a holiday which includes travel and accommodation

a) Match the words with their definitions

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. tour | a) a short journey |
| 2. crossing | b) a trip to a place with a lot of interesting things to see |
| 3. ride | c) a long trip from one place to another |
| 4. excursion | d) a short trip made by a group of people who are visiting a place |
| 5. expedition | e) a long and difficult trip to a place that is very far away |
| 6. flight | f) a short trip in a car or a bus, on a bike or motorbike |
| 7. journey | g) a long sea journey |
| 8. outing | h) a trip across water from one piece of land to another |
| 9. trip | j) a trip in a plane |
| 10. voyage | i) an organized trip for a group of people |

b) Complete the sentences choosing the right word in brackets (travel, tour, cruise, flight, trip, journey)

- We are going on a _____ to China next month.
- The _____ to Tokyo was delayed because of bad weather.
- The State Department has advised against _____ in the region.
- They went on a _____ around the Caribbean for their honeymoon.
- Every year Peter goes on fishing _____ with all his friends.
- We need to hurry or we'll miss our _____ to Washington.
- Did you enjoy your _____ to Disneyland last year?
- It was a long train _____ to St. Petersburg.
- I met my friend Julia on a ten-day coach _____ in Italy.
- My dad and I used to go on a camping _____ together every summer.

c) Answer the questions choosing the right options in italics

1. What is public *travelling/transport* like in your country?
2. Are you sure this is the best *road/route* to London?
3. The *team/crew* helped the passengers put on their life-jackets.
4. You must *tie/fasten* your seat belts now.
5. When are you leaving for Paris? – My *flight/plane/journey* is at 10 a.m.
6. Do you fancy a *journey/travel/trip/voyage* to the beach this weekend?
7. Because of the *hard/heavy* traffic we almost missed the flight.
8. Could you tell me the *route/way* to the beach, please?
9. Before you get on the train you have to go to the ticket *box/agency/office*.
10. Henry put the luggage in the *boot/bonnet/bumper* and got in his car.

3. In pairs, look through the situations (1-4) and act them out.

You know most people enjoy travelling. Some people travel for pleasure and some on business, some travel light and some take a lot of luggage on their travels. They choose various means of transportation. Some prefer travelling by car because they don't like to depend on tickets.

When people travel they face different situations. Sometimes they may be unpredictable.

1. Your train is due out in 10 minutes and you are still queuing at the booking office. Explain your situation to the people who want to buy tickets for later trains and then to the clerk what ticket you want.

Use words and phrases: *single, return, to change, a through train, visa cards*.

2. You are travelling alone. Check in at the hotel and ask the hotel receptionist about conveniences in this hotel.

Use words and phrases: *A vacant room, a single room, a double room, 210 pounds for 3 nights, the service is included, to use hotel facilities free, a room with a view, a room overlooking the lake, pay, sign the register, key*.

3. You are at the airport. You are flying to Rome. Your suitcase is very heavy. Besides, you can't find your boarding gate. What will you do?

Use words and phrases: *suitcase, heavy, to carry, boarding gate, the flight to Rome, customs.*

4. Your friend is afraid of travelling by air. Persuade him to change his opinion. Tell him about the advantages of travelling by plane.

Use words and phrases: *to miss the train, to take the plane, comfortable, convenient, none of the dust and dirt of a railway or car journey, none of the trouble of changing from train to steamer and then to another train.*

LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS

4. Read and memorize the words and word combinations from the list below and make up sentences of your own.

to travel – путешествовать из одного места в другое

to overland – путешествовать любым видом транспорта, кроме самолета

to hitchhike – путешествовать автостопом

an outing – «вылазка» за город, пикник

to go for an outing – отправиться на прогулку, пикник

a ramble – прогулка, поездка (без определенной цели)

a package tour – путешествие по путевке

a business trip – деловая поездка (командировка)

departure – отправление

arrival – прибытие

passenger jet – пассажирский реактивный самолет

flight – полет

take off – взлетать

liner – лайнер (ship)

bus terminal – конечная остановка

bus/coach – междугородний автобус

to depart – отправляться, уезжать

a thrill-seeker – любитель опасных приключений

aircrash – авиакатастрофа

to be airsick – плохо переносить полет в самолете

luggage – багаж

duty-free – беспошлинная торговля товарами

fare – плата за проезд

railway station – вокзал

5. Play a memory game “Means of Travel”. Look at the table for a moment and name all the words of travel you can remember.

By rail	By bus /coach	By air	By sea
station	bus terminal	airport	port
train	bus	aircraft	ship
catch /get on	catch / get on / board	get on / board	embark
get off	get off	get off / disem-bark	disembark
platform	departure gate	departure gate	quay / dock
passenger train	coach / bus	passenger jet / airplane	liner
journey	journey	flight	voyage
depart / leave	depart / leave	take off	sail
arrive	arrive	land	dock
engine	driver’s seat	cockpit	bridge
engine driver	bus driver	pilot	captain
corridor / aisle	aisle	aisle	gangway

6. Can you divide the following words and expressions connected with travel into three groups under the headings “road”, “rail”, “air”? Some of them will go in more than one group.

Model:

Road

check the oil

Rail

compartment

Air

boarding pass

boarding pass

compartment

emergency exit

no smoking

return ticket

security check

change

crossroads

flight

petrol station

roadwork

speed limit

check-in

delay

map

pilot

seatbelt

stewardess

check the oil

driver

motorway

platform

ticket collector

7. Fill in the gaps with the words *ancient, breathtaking, cheap, nasty, rocky, spectacular*.

1. We like to go on cycling and stay at ____ campsites.
2. We had to trek up a ____ mountain trail for six hours to get there.
3. The highlight of our visit to Rome was the ____ ruins of Coliseum.
4. My uncle caught a ____ virus when he was in Thailand.
5. I'll always remember the ____ view from the top of Mont Blanc.
6. For me, Baikal has some of the most ____ scenery in the world.

8. Before reading/listening to the abstracts look through the words below for better understanding.

charming – очаровательный

picturesque – живописный

“Pride and Prejudice” by Jane Austin – «Гордость и предубеждение» – роман англ. писательницы Джейн Остин

attraction – привлекательность, аттракцион

crowded – переполненный

amazing – удивительный, изумительный, поразительный

highways – большая дорога, трасса, шоссе

setting – оформление

9. Listen to/read abstracts about people talking in five different situations. In which situation do you find sentences and expressions from the list a-g? Write the number of the situation (1–5) next to each sentence or expression below.

1. We had a half day excursion to the charming village of Leacock. This picturesque village was the perfect film setting for both "Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone" and Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice".
2. Madame Tussaud's is one of the most popular attractions in London and, as it is very crowded in summer, make sure you get there early. Baker Street is the nearest underground station to both the Museum and the Planetarium next door.

3. We had an excursion to Oxford, the city of learning. Afterwards, the coach took us to Shakespeare's Stratford. We saw many of the historic properties associated with his life.
4. It's quite an amazing experience to be in a city where most of the "highways" are canals! In Venice transportation is either by boat or on foot. There are no cars or carts allowed inside the old town.
5. Toledo is rich in history. Every corner of the city has a tale to be told which reflects a brilliant period in Spanish history. There is something to see and enjoy at every step.
 - a. Every corner of the city...
 - b. This picturesque village was the perfect film setting...
 - c. There is something to see and enjoy at every step.
 - d. ... make sure you get there early.
 - e. We saw many of the historic properties associated with his life.
 - f. It's quite an amazing experience...
 - g. There are no cars or carts allowed inside the old town.

10 Listen to/read again. What cities or places are these people talking about? Fill in the table below.

Speaker	1	2	3	4	5
City/place					

11. Before reading/listening to the text look through the notes. Get ready to speak on the topic.

Travelling

People travel for different purposes. Some people travel on business others to have a rest and relax, to learn something new and broaden their horizons. Different vehicles are used to carry people to various corners of the earth. Some people travel by car, others by air and a good many by train. Each kind of transport has its advantages and disadvantages.

Trains are more convenient for most people in some ways. Besides they run like clock-work* and are nearly always in to the minute.*

Now travelling by air is becoming more and more popular. It

is absolutely the quickest way of getting from place to place. It is no wonder, therefore, that an ever-growing number of people choose that way of travelling. It is well worth seeing a jet-(air-) liner* of the latest design (model, type). In appearance the liner is magnificent and its speed is fantastic. It takes well over a hundred passengers on board. A passenger who has made more than one trip on a jet liner will tell you that when in the air one feels as if one were on solid ground all the time.

We all seem to agree that the future belongs to air transport because of speed. True enough, the speed of a sea liner is slower than that of a plane and a train, but the added comfort a passenger gets makes travelling by sea a most delightful experience.

One of the pleasant things in the world is making a journey in a car. You can stop when and where you have a mind to, you enjoy delightful spots rarely visited by other travellers.

Notes:

*trains run like clock-work – поезда ходят точно по расписанию

*trains are always in to the minute – поезда прибывают минута в минуту

*jet-(air-)liner – реактивный пассажирский самолет

12. In pairs, use information of the text and expressions below to speak on travelling.

1. It's a great place for travellers - The place is very popular with excursionists
2. Shall we take singles or returns? — Мы возьмем билеты «туда» (в одном направлении) или «туда и обратно»?
3. a single (ticket) — a ticket for one journey only
4. a return (ticket) — a ticket giving a traveller the right to go to a place and back to his starting point
5. Shall we look out a train back? – Shall we consult the time-table and choose a train back?
6. to travel light – ехать налегке
7. to wave smb. good-bye – махать рукой на прощанье
8. to kiss smb. good-bye – поцеловать на прощанье
9. to see smb. off – провожать

10. ahead of line – без очереди
11. first-class sleeper (sleeping-car) – международный вагон
12. second-class sleeper — мягкий спальный вагон
13. third-class sleeper — жесткий, плацкартный вагон
14. The third-class is booked up. – Tickets in third-class sleepers are sold out.
15. holiday cruise – круиз
16. to give a lift – подвезти кого-либо
17. Dear me! Good Heavens!– expressions of surprise
18. the sea is as smooth as glass – absolutely quiet (calm)
19. Are you a good sailor? — Вы хорошо переносите качку?

13. Choose the alternative that best describes your likes or dislikes, or the way you feel. Do the quiz “Are you a Thrill-Seeker” and check your scores.

1. a) Sometimes I like doing things that are a little bit frightening.
b) Sensible people avoid dangerous activities.
c) I love being terrified!
2. a) I enter cold water gradually, giving myself time to get used to it.
b) It's fun to dive or jump right into the ocean or a cold pool.
c) I won't go into the water unless it's very warm.
3. a) When I go on holiday, I want a decent room and a bed at least.
b) I like going camping and doing without the conveniences of everyday life.
c) I expect a bit of luxury on holiday.
4. a) I think it would be really exciting to do a parachute jump.
b) Jumping out of a plane, with or without a parachute, is crazy.
c) I'd consider doing a parachute jump if I had proper training.
5. a) People who ride motorbikes must have some kind of unconscious desire to hurt themselves.
b) Riding a motorbike at high speed is one of the most exciting things you can do.
c) Motorbikes are just another means of transport.

SCORING. See if the person described below sounds like you

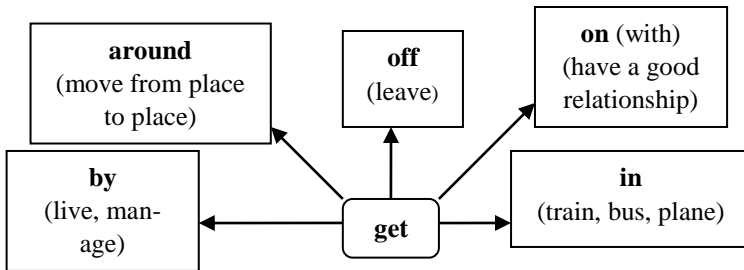
- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a) 1; b) 0; c) 2; | 3. a) 1; b) 2; c) 0; | 5. a) 0; b) 2; c) 1. |
| 2. a) 1; b) 2; c) 0; | 4. a) 2; b) 0; c) 1; | |

- 1-3 Very low on thrill-seeking. You like your comfort above all else. You'll do everything possible to avoid dangerous or unpredictable situations. Why not try taking a risk now and then? You might surprise yourself!
- 4-7 You seem to have found a very good balance between healthy excitement and unnecessary risk. You give yourself challenges which make you an interesting person to know.
- 8-10 The ultimate thrill-seeker. You're a bit of a wild one! Watch out that you don't start taking stupid or dangerous risks just for the buzz. Remember it can be addictive!

14. Choose the correct response.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Did you have a nice holiday? | a. Have a nice time! |
| 2. What a fantastic suntan! | b. Yes, it was great. |
| 3. I'm going on holiday next week. | c. I've just got back. |
| 4. I hear you're going on a cruise. | d. Thanks! |

15. Study the diagram, then complete the sentences using correct phrasal verbs.



1. I haven't had much money since I lost my job, but I'm
2. I must ... now or I'll miss my bus.
3. Does Tom ... well with his sister?
4. It's easy for tourists to ... the city by train, bus or tram.
5. What time does your flight ... ?

GRAMMAR IN USE

16. Read sentences 1-7 and define the tenses.

1. I **was watching** the parade when I **saw** an old friend in the crowd.
2. He **arrived** safely from Egypt yesterday.
3. **I was writing** postcards while John **was sunbathing** on the balcony yesterday afternoon.
4. **I had just finished** packing when my taxi arrived.
5. The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing** in the trees.
6. He **had been driving** for three hours before he **reached** his destination.
7. When we **got off** the plane we waited for our luggage.

17. Read the theory box.

A variety of adjectives and adverbs livens up your story. Use more sophisticated adjectives and adverbs such as *fabulous*, *wonderful*, *cautiously*, etc. instead of simple ones such as *good*, *nice*, *happy*, *bad*, *big*, *well*, etc. to spice up your narrative.

a) Replace the adjectives in bold in the paragraph below with more interesting ones: terrifying, deafening, pleased, relieved, comfortable.

As soon as I got onto the plane, I sank into my **nice** seat, **glad** to be on my way. A short while after we had taken off, there was a **big** clap of thunder. Then the plane started rocking from side to side and we all gasped in horror. "We're losing altitude!" a passenger cried. After a few minutes, the plane stopped shaking and everyone was **OK!** It was a **bad** experience.

b) Complete the sentences with the following adverbs: happily, anxiously, slowly, loudly, patiently, hungrily.

1. There was a long queue for tickets at the train station, but Nick waited ... for his turn.
2. Laura was listening to his car radio as the traffic was moving ... along the motorway.

3. Having spent the day trekking in the mountains Clare ate ... in the village's only restaurant.
4. "There's too much snow for us to climb it today," John thought ... as he looked at the mountain.
5. Nora screamed ... at the sight of the huge lion.
6. Barry smiled ... when his grandchildren entered the room.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

Travel related idioms and expressions

18. Read the following English proverbs and try to explain their meanings.

1. When in Rome do as the Romans do.
2. The world is your oyster.
3. Travel broadens the mind.
4. He travels faster who travels alone.

19. Match each idiom below with its definition.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. off the beaten track | a. to bring few things with you when you go on a trip |
| 2. travel light | b. to begin a journey |
| 3. backseat driver | c. away from the frequently travelled routes |
| 4. (have) itchy feet | d. rapidly |
| 5. hit the road | e. a passenger in a car who gives unwanted advice to the driver |
| 6. road rage | f. as a group of people; in a group |
| 7. live out of a suitcase | g. someone wants to move somewhere new or something different |
| 8. at a good clip | h. travelled a lot from place to place and therefore was/were restricted to the contents of the suitcase |
| 9. in a body | i. aggressive driving habits sometimes resulting in violence against other driver |

20. Fill in the gaps with the idioms above.

1. It's getting dark. We need to _____ train.
2. The camp is too difficult to find. It's really _____.
3. The tour members always travelled _____.
4. If you want to go backpacking it's better to _____. Otherwise you'll get exhausted very soon.
5. A number of accidents last year were a result of _____.
6. He was moving a long _____ when he tripped over and fell down.
7. I can't stand giving a lift to _____ like my uncle Tom.
8. I hated living in London, and I started getting _____. Last year I decided to move to the States.
9. John's new job involves a lot of travelling. So he _____ most of the time.

21. Give advice in the form of travel proverbs to your friends.

1. There are as many paths as there are travellers.
2. Travel teaches how to see.
3. Travel broadens the mind and raises the spirits.
4. The most difficult step of any journey is the first.
5. He that travels far knows much.
6. A traveller without observation is a bird without wings.
7. He who returns from a journey is not the same as he who left.
8. He who does not travel does not know the value of men.
9. If you want to travel fast use the old roads.
10. Travel east or travel west, a man's own house is still the best.
11. If you travel for a day, take bread for a week.
12. In fair weather, in calm waters and in peaceful travel, even a coachman knows how to sail.
13. When you're travelling, don't speak poorly of your neighbour.
14. The wise man and the tortoise travel but never leave their home.
15. The heaviest baggage for a traveller is an empty wallet.
16. The fool wanders, the wise man travels.

22. Which advice suits best to your close friend?

1. Don't rely on others to show you the way, carry your own map.
2. If you lose your way it is better to ask and feel a fool for five minutes than not ask and remain a fool for the rest of your life.

3. Walk too fast or be too impatient and you will miss much.
4. Turn the obstacles on your path into stepping stones.
5. Don't be so intent upon your own journey that you forget to stop and help others along the way.
6. A hopeful heart and an open mind are the best travelling companions.
7. Somewhere on your journey don't forget to turn around and enjoy the view.

23. The Excitement of Travelling and the Beauty of Poetry.

Lots of people travel, they go from one place to another, buy souvenirs and take pictures. They come back after a long journey and tell their friends and relatives about their adventures. Adventures? Do they really have any adventures? Do you really have something interesting to tell?

If you actually couldn't go anywhere try to write a poem or a short verse about faraway countries. Read the poem by R.L. Stevenson and let it inspire you to write a verse of your own.

Travel

I should like to rise and go
 Where the golden apples grow;
 Where below another sky
 Parrot islands anchored lie,
 And, watched by cockatoos and goats,
 Lonely Crusoes building boats;

Where in sunshine reaching out
 Eastern cities, miles about,
 Are with mosque and minaret
 Among sandy gardens set,
 And the rich goods from near and far
 Hang for sale in the bazaar;

Where the Great Wall round China goes,
 And on one side the desert blows,
 And with bell and voice and drum,
 Cities on the other hum;

Where are forests, hot as fire,
 Wide as England, tall as a spire,
 Full of apes and cocoa-nuts
 And the negro hunters' huts;

Where in jungles, near and far,
 Man-devouring tigers are,
 Lying close and giving ear
 Lest the hunt be drawing near,

Where the knotty crocodile
 Lies and blinks in the Nile,
 And the red flamingo flies
 Hunting fish before his eyes

Or a comer-by be seen
 Swinging in a palantin;
 Where among the *desert sands*
 Some deserted city stands,
 All its children, sward and prince,
 Grown to manhood ages since,

Not a foot in street or house,
 Not a stir of child or mouse;
 And when kindly fall the night,
 In all the town no spark of light.
 There I'll come when I'm a man
 With a camel *caravan*;

Light a fire in the gloom
 Of some dusty dining-room;
 See the pictures on the walls,
 Heroes, fights and festivals;
 And in a corner find the toys
 Of the old Egyptian boys.

R.L. Stevenson

Unit V

My Motherland – the Russian Federation.

ICE-BREAKING

1. Answer the questions and get ready to speak on the topic.

1. What country do you live in?
2. Is Russia a large country? Is it the largest country in the world?
3. Is it an industrial or an agricultural country?
4. What is the population in the country?
5. What are the biggest cities in the country?
6. What is the capital of the Russian Federation?
7. Have you ever been to Moscow or any other famous city?
8. What places in the country would you like to visit?
9. What great Russian scientists, poets, writers, artists, sportsmen, and other famous people do you know?
10. What country's achievements are you proud of?

2. Make sure you can pronounce the following geographical names correctly.

the Russian Federation [ˈrʌʃ(ə)n ˌfedəˈreɪʃ(ə)n]

Eastern Europe [ˈiːstən ˈjuərəp]

Northern Asia [ˈnɔːð(ə)n ˈeɪʃə]

the Baltic Sea [ˈbɔːltɪk ˈsiː]

the Pacific Ocean [pəˈsɪfɪk ˈəʊʃ(ə)n]

the Arctic Ocean [ˈɑːktɪk ˈəʊʃ(ə)n]

the Black Sea [ˈblæk ˈsiː]

the Caucasus [ˈkɔːkəsəs]

the Altai [æɪˈt(əɪ)ɑɪ]

the Sayan mountains [ˈseɪən ˈmaʊntɪnz]

the Amur [æˈmʊə]

the Ussuri rivers [uːˈsuː(ə)rɪ]

Norway [ˈnɔːweɪ]

Finland [ˈfɪnlənd]

Estonia [es ˈtəʊnjə]

Latvia [ˈlætviə]

Belarus [ˌbelə ˈrus]

the Ukraine [ˌjuːˈkreɪn]
 the Georgia [ˈdʒɔːdʒjə]
 Azerbaijan [æzəbaɪˈdʒɑːn]
 Kazakhstan [kɑːzəkˈstɑːn]
 Mongolia [mɒŋˈɡəʊliə]
 China [ˈtʃaɪnə]
 the Caspian Sea [ˈkæspɪən ˈsiː]
 Europe [ˈjuərəp]
 the Urals [ˈjuərə(ə)lz]
 the Baikal [baɪˈkaɪl]

3. Read the following words and guess their meanings.

Nouns	Adjectives	Verbs
extreme	total	to occupy
confession	ethnic	to vary
resource	orthodox	to separate
agriculture	urban	to represent
laser	mineral	to produce
legislature	natural	to balance
bill	fundamental	to initiate
chronicle	legislative	to veto
fortification	constitutional	to lead
transfer	regional	
office	commercial	
industry	metropolitan	
institution	original	
function	chemical	
archives		

LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS

4. Make sure you know the words and word combinations in the list below. You'll find them in the text “The Russian Federation”.

Nouns

desert	пустыня
valley	долина
plain	равнина
mountain chain	горная цепь
current population	население на данный период
mineral resources	полезные ископаемые
branch	ветвь
chamber	палата
commander-in-chief	главнокомандующий
the Federal Assembly	Федеральное собрание
the Council of the Federation	Совет Федерации
the armed forces	вооруженные силы
the Constitutional Court	Конституционный суд
the Supreme Court	Верховный суд
a regional court	областной суд

Adjectives

legislative	законодательный
executive	исполнительный
judicial	судебный

Verbs and verb combinations

to border on	граничить с (чем-либо)
to be located	располагаться, находиться
to head	возглавлять
to approve a bill	одобрять законопроект
to sign	подписывать
to veto a bill	наложить вето на законопроект
to appoint	назначать
to enforce a law	проводить закон в жизнь

5. Insert a suitable word from the box

achievements, mentioned, attraction, branches, occupies, chamber, destroyed, current, invasion, engaged

1. Russia or the Russian Federation ... the area of 17 million sq. km.
2. The ... population of Russia is about 143 million people.
3. Approximately 10 million people are ... in agriculture.
4. Russian science and technology are famous due to many ...
5. The state power consists of three...
6. Each ... is headed by the Speaker.
7. Moscow was first ... in the chronicles in 1147.
8. The town was almost totally... in 1237 and in 1293 during the Tatar...
9. Moscow is Russia's main tourist ...

6. Read the text and get ready to discuss it with your partner.

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is one of the largest countries in the world. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. Russia occupies most of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia. It is washed by 12 seas, most of which are the seas of the three oceans: the Pacific Ocean in the east, the Arctic Ocean in the north and the Atlantic Ocean. In the south and in the west the country borders on fourteen countries. It also has a sea border with the USA.

Russia has a great variety of flora and fauna. One can find numerous forests, plains and steppes, taiga and tundra, highlands and deserts. The longest mountain chains are the Urals separating Europe from Asia, the Caucasus, and the Altai. The most important rivers are the Volga – Europe's biggest river, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena – the main Siberian rivers, and the Amur in the Far East. The total number of rivers in Russia is over two million. The world's deepest lake – Lake Baikal is situated in Russia, too.

Russia is a land of climatic extremes. Its climate varies from arctic in the north to continental in the central part of the country and subtropical in the south.

Russia's mineral resources include the world's largest oil and natural gas resources, coal, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, aluminium, gold,

diamonds and many others. Three-quarters of the country's mineral wealth are concentrated in Siberia and the Far East. The state is both* industrial and* agricultural. Coal, heavy machinery, ship building, aircraft, defense, electronic, automobile, chemical, textile and food industries are developed.

The current population of Russia is about 143 million people, representing 128 ethnic groups. Four fifth of the whole population are Russians. Russia has religious diversity*. Over 150 confessions could be found across the country. The main religions are Russian Orthodox Christianity and Muslim.

The European part of the country is densely peopled. All in all 73% of Russian citizens live in urban areas. The Russian Federation has 1.068 major cities. The largest cities are St. Petersburg, Nizhny Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Samara etc. The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow, with the population of about 12 million people.

Russia is the oldest cultural and scientific centre of the world. Russian science and technology are famous due to* many achievements, such as the invention of radio by Alexander Popov, the creation of the Periodical table of elements by Dmitriy Mendeleev, achievements of Russian space program led by Sergey Korolev and the first manned space flight of Yuri Gagarin, the invention of laser by Nickolai Basov and Yuri Prokhorov. There are thousands of institutions involved in research and development.

The Russian Federation is a member of CIS* (Commonwealth of Independent States). It is a democratic federal state. There are three branches of state power of the country: legislative, executive and judicial. The President controls only the executive branch – the government. He makes treaties, enforces laws and appoints the prime minister. He is also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The legislative power is exercised by the Federal Assembly consisting of two chambers: The Council of Federation (upper Chamber) and the State Duma (lower Chamber). To become a law a bill must be approved by both Chambers and signed by the President. The President may veto the bill.

The judicial branch is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

Russian is the official language of the state. The national symbols of the Russian Federation are a white-blue-red banner and a double-headed eagle.

Notes:

*both ... and – как ...так и

*religious diversity – религиозное многообразие

*due to – благодаря

*CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) – СНГ (Содружество Независимых Государств)

7. In pairs, answer the following questions.

1. Is Russia the largest country in the world? What territory does it occupy?
2. What oceans wash the borders of the Russian Federation?
3. How many countries have borders with Russia?
4. Are Russian flora and fauna various?
5. What are the highest mountains in Russia?
6. What is Baikal famous for?
7. What is the climate like in Russia?
8. What are the national symbols of Russia?
9. What does the Federal Assembly consist of?
10. Who is the head of each Chamber of the Federal Assembly?

8. How well do you know your Motherland?

What is (are):

- a) the biggest Russian lake?
- b) the longest Russian river (in European and Asian parts of the Russian Federation)?
- c) a city with subtropical climate?
- d) cities with arctic climate?
- e) agricultural regions?
- f) old historical cities?
- g) places of recreation and tourism?

9. Read the text about Moscow. Put questions to the text and ask your partner to answer them.

My home city is Moscow. My home city was founded in 1147 by Yuri Dolgorukiy. In 1712 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St.Petersburg. In 1918 the Soviet Government decided to make Moscow the capital again. Now it is a political, econom-

ic, industrial and cultural centre of Russia. It is also a port. It is situated on the Moskva river. There are many districts in it. The houses are many-storeyed and modern. The streets are wide and straight. Of course there are old districts with crooked narrow streets and wooden houses, but they are being reconstructed and pulled down. There are many monuments, theatres, libraries, stadiums, cinemas, museums, different places of recreation. Many tourists from all over the world come here every day to see the sights. The heart of Moscow is Red Square with the Kremlin. The highest government bodies have their offices in the Kremlin. Red Square is the place where Moscow's inhabitants assemble on different occasions; demonstrations and parades take place here.

10. Work in pairs. Read the statements (a, b) and say if they are true or false. Begin each sentence with the following phrases.

If it is true

Exactly/That's right.	Именно так.
You are quite right.	Вы совершенно правы.
Sure.	Конечно.
Certainly.	Несомненно.
That's right.	Правильно.
I quite agree.	Согласен(а).
I have nothing against it.	Возразить нечего.
Right you are.	Вы совершенно правы.
Indeed.	Действительно.
Quite right.	Совершенно верно.
I agree.	Согласен (согласна).
I also think so.	Я тоже так думаю.

If it is false

Not at all.	Вовсе нет!
You are not quite right.	Вы не (совсем) правы.
Sorry, you're mistaken.	Вы ошибаетесь, извините.
Excuse me, you are wrong!	Извините. Вы не правы.
Unfortunately, I can't.	К сожалению, я не могу.
We can't agree with you.	Мы не согласны с вами.
I wouldn't say so.	Не сказал(а) бы.

Not (exactly) so.

Не (совсем) так.

I am of a different opinion.

Я другого мнения.

a)

1. The Russian Federation occupies most of Eastern Europe and Northern Asia.
2. The shores of the country are washed by the waves of ten seas, which belong to three oceans: Atlantic, Arctic and Pacific.
3. The country stretches by 10 thousand kilometres from west to east; this is the length of a quarter of equator. A modern airliner needs half a day of direct flight to cover such distance.
4. Russia's biggest river is the Volga, flowing into the Caspian Sea.
5. Russia is a land of climatic extremes.
6. Russia has the world's largest oil and natural gas resources. Three-quarters of the republic's mineral wealth are concentrated in European part of the country.
7. The Russian Federation is a democratic legally based federal state.
8. The head of the state is the Prime Minister.

b)

1. Moscow, the capital of Russia, is one of the biggest cities of Europe.
2. Prince Yuri Dolgoruky is considered to be the founder of Moscow. His name relates to the first written mention of Moscow, which dates back to 1147.
3. Tsar Ivan the Terrible transferred the capital to St. Petersburg in 1712.
4. The XIX century is known to be a "golden age" for arts and science, and Moscow was a birth-place of many famous artists, writers, painters and scientists and a number of outstanding politicians.
5. Today Moscow is the seat of the Government of the Russian Federation.

11. Complete the following sentences.

1. Russia occupies the territory of....
2. The current population of Russia is about
3. The European part of the country is...
4. The land of Russia varies from...
5. The leading branches of industry are...
6. Russian science and technology are famous due to...
7. Moscow is the largest...
8. Moscow is situated...

9. The official date of the foundation of Moscow is...
11. The present-day Moscow is...
12. Moscow is Russia's main...

12. Discuss the following topics (1-3) with your partner.

1. Think of the situation when one of you lives in Russia and the other is a guest of this country. Make up a dialogue using the information from the texts and other sources.
2. Suppose you are a guide. Suggest the most interesting routes through Russia. Which places would you recommend to visit?
3. You are fond of travelling. You are back from a trip to Speak about your impressions, show the photos you have taken.

GRAMMAR IN USE

13. Rearrange the words below into grammatically accurate sentences.

1. considered, the deepest, in the world, to be, lake Baikal, is, and, the most, lake, beautiful.
2. between, the distance, the southern and the northern borders of Russia, equals to, 3.5 - 4 thousand kilometers.
3. of, in Moscow, is, one, of, the best known, University, in, the home, the skyscrapers, Russia.
4. of, were, twenty towers, constructed, in the end, the 17th century, of, the Kremlin wall.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

14. a) Read the English sayings and explain them.

1. East or West home is best.
2. Every country has its customs. (So many countries so many customs.)
3. As old as the hill.
4. He that travels far knows much.
5. To carry coals to Newcastle.

b) Find their Russian equivalents or close translations.

c) Compose situations to illustrate the sayings.

15. Read and think.

How should foreigners call us

Everyone knows that a male person from Moskva is called *a moskvich* and a female person is called *a moskvichka*. You might think that this would be a pattern for, say, all cities that end in *-a*. You would be mistaken: A man from Odessa is *an odessit* and a woman is *an odessitka*. A man from St. Petersburg is *a peterburzhets* and a woman is *a peterburzhenka*.

In short, there is no rule at all. A man from Kursk is *a kuryanin*. No one can tell you why he is not *a kurchets*. A man from Astrakhan, on the other hand, is *an astrakhanets*, and could not possibly be *an astrakhanin*. Moreover, many of the *-ets* nouns are irregular themselves. A man from Yaroslavl', for instance, is *a yaroslavets*. A man from Ufa is *an ufimets*, and a man from Baku is *a bakinets*. The female forms are *astrakhanka*, *yaroslavka*, *ufimka* and *bakinka*.

A common ending is also *-yak*. A Siberian is *a sibiryak* (as opposed to a man from the Caucasus, who is *a kaukazets*, or a man from Kamchatka, who is *a kamchadal*). Likewise, a man from the beautiful town of Penza is referred to by the unenviable word *a penzyak* and one from Perm is *a permyak*. The feminine forms sound even worse: *sibiryachka*, *penzyachka* and *permyachka*.

Now here are some of the strangest tidbits of all. It probably comes as no surprise that a man from Nizhny Novgorod would be called *a nizhnegorodets*. But who would have thought that a man from Arkhangelsk would be called *an arkhangelogorodets*? Apparently the term harks back to the time before the city's name was shortened from the original Arkhangel'skii gorod.

But the pair that really takes the cake is Minsk and Pinsk. A man from Minsk is *a minchanin*, while a man from Pinsk is *a pinchuk*. While a woman from Minsk is obviously *a minchanka*, no one can tell me whether a woman from Pinsk is *a pinchushka*, although everyone laughs when I ask.

Russians themselves are at sea when it comes to that topic. I ask a group of colleagues what people from Vladivostok are called. After considerable debate and a visit to the library of the Union of Journalists and a call to the world-famous Russian-Language Institute in St. Petersburg, the best answer they could come up with was *vladivostokets*. In addition, most strange of all there seems to be no feminine form. Just say *zhitel'nitsa Vladivostoka* (a female resident of Vladivostok).

Unit VI

The Kuzbass – the Region I Live in

ICE-BREAKING

1. Answer the questions and get ready to speak on the topic.

1. Where is your hometown situated?
2. Is your hometown large or small?
3. How many people live there?
4. How old is it?
5. What places of interest are there in your hometown?
6. Is there any river, canal or lake near it?
7. Are there any parks and squares in your hometown?
8. Are there higher educational institutions in your hometown?
9. Do you have a town football, hockey or basketball team?
10. Do you know the history of your hometown?
11. Could you work as a guide* there?
12. Is there anything in your hometown you are proud of?
13. When do you celebrate* your hometown's day?
14. What is your favorite place in your hometown?

Notes:

*guide – экскурсовод

*to celebrate – праздновать

2. Look through the following definitions of some things you can find in most towns and cities. Recall places where they are situated in your town/city.

commercial centre – a place with lots of banks and company offices
shopping centre – a place with many shops, either indoors or outdoors

car parks – places to leave the cars

factories – buildings where you make/manufacture things

sky scraper/high-rise building – a building with many floors

libraries – places where you can borrow books

suburbs – areas outside the centre of town where people live

3. Choose two words with a similar meaning.

1 road	river	ring	way
2 town	bank	centre	city
3 street	station	office	thoroughfare
4 bus	car	coach	conductor
5 to build	to set up	to buy	to discover
6 village	district	map	country
7 to name	to tell	to define	to call
8 avenue	block	corner	prospect
9 taxi	cab	metro	lorry

4. Read the words and guess their meanings. Check the words in bold type in the dictionary:

Geographical, centre, **territory**, **region**, **resident**, relief, resources, geologic, group, colony, system, industry, metallurgical, **complex**, economy, aluminium, zinc, cement, plastic, synthetic, medicine, textile, urbanization, industrialization, construction, **potential (n, a)**, culture, **square**.

5. In pairs, read the dialogue and think over the advantages and disadvantages of life in town and in the country.

a)

Peter: Andrew! I've got a new job. I'm going to live in Kemerovo!

Andrew: Are you? Oh, I lived there five years ago.

Peter: Did you like it?

Andrew: Not very much.

Peter: Why not?

Andrew: Well, there were too many people, and there was too much noise.

Peter: Oh, I love crowds and noise!

Andrew: Well, I don't ... and I don't like pollution.

Peter: What do you mean?

Andrew: Oh, there isn't enough fresh air in big towns.

Peter: But there are a lot of parks.

Andrew: Yes, I know but it's not quite the same.

Peter: I wonder why?

Andrew: You know, peaceful country life with all its beauty cannot

be compared with all the fuss of the cities.

Peter: It may be so, but I still prefer big cities.

Andrew: Why?

Peter: I was born in a small country village. It was too quiet.

Andrew: You were lucky!

Peter: I don't think so. There wasn't much to do. That's why young people moved to big towns, and they still go... they want excitement.

Andrew: Hmm...I don't want excitement. I just want a quiet life, that's all.

b) Where would you personally like to live? Speak about pros and cons of life

a) in a large city

b) in the country.

Begin your sentences with:

I'd like to live in a big city (in the country) because ...

LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS

6. Read and memorize the words and word combinations in the list below for better understanding of the text "The Kuzbass" and speaking on the topic.

Siberia – Сибирь

inhabitant – постоянный житель

coalmine – угольная шахта

deposit – месторождение

to be situated – располагаться

to discover – обнаруживать

to characterize – отличать, определять

major – основной, главный

outstanding – выдающийся

significant – важный

population – население

embankment – набережная

monument to, (statue to) – монумент, памятник (кому-либо)

to set up (to erect) a monument (a statue) to – воздвигнуть памятник

alley – аллея

fountain – фонтан

exhibition – выставка

pine-tree = pine – сосна
 circus – цирк
 traffic – уличное движение
 suburb – 1. пригород; 2. мн. ч. окрестности
 outskirts – окраина
 citizen – горожанин
 district – район, округ
 boulevard – бульвар
 sights (мн.ч) (places of interest) – достопримечательности
 to see the sights of (to do the sights, to go sightseeing) – осматривать достопримечательности
 hometown – родной город
 resident – постоянный житель
 flower-bed – клумба
 to found – 1) основывать; 2) учреждать
 to be proud of – гордиться чем-либо
 to go down town – ехать в центр города
 picturesque – живописный
 magnificent – великолепный
 broad – широкий
 straight – прямой
 busy – оживленный (об улице)
 dusty – пыльный

7. Practise the pronunciation of the following words.

Siberia [sai'biəriə], square ['skwɛə], traffic ['træfik], theatre ['θiətə], statue ['stætju:], picturesque [,piktʃə'resk], embankment [im'bæŋkmənt], outskirts ['autskə:ts], suburb ['sʌbə:b], centre ['sentə], distance ['dist(ə)ns], department [di'pɑ:tmənt], university [ju:ni'və:siti], develop [di'veləp], thoroughfare ['θʌrəfɛə]

8. Read and translate the word combinations and make up sentences of your own.

Heavy street traffic; department store; cinema hall; railway station; to plant trees; to take a bus; a bridge across the river Tom; to go sightseeing; the river that flows through the town; to go by a coach.

9. a) Make up as many word combinations as possible choosing from A and B. Make up sentences with these word combinations.

A. heavy

multi-storied
crooked
right-hand (left- hand)
straight
narrow
well lit up
to live in
to cross
to erect
to have a house on
to (re)construct
to plant

B.

street
traffic
building
bridge
fountain
boulevard
monument
building
the outskirts
the suburbs
trees

10. Make up word combinations with the verbs and translate them into Russian.

to go	down town out shopping on by bus (train, taxi, air, rail) on foot sightseeing (about the town) as far as...
to do	the town the sights
to take	(smb.) to (a place) a bus (a train, etc.) a turn a walk
to get	on (in) a bus off about town to across

11. Read the text and divide it into two parts. Do exercises after the text.

The Kuzbass

The Kemerovo region (the second name of the region is the Kuzbass – the Kuznetsk basin) was founded on the 26th of January 1943 but the Russian empire began to develop the Kuznetsk Lands in the 17th century. The Kuzbass is situated in the geographical centre of Russia, in the south of Western Siberia. Its area is 95 thousand sq. km and the total population is more than 3 million people, 88 % of which are town's residents. The main industrial centres are Novokuznetsk, Kemerovo, Prokopyevsk, Kiselevsk, Leninsk-Kuznetskii, Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Belovo and Mezhdurechensk.

The climate of the region is sharp continental. The landscape of the Kemerovo region is mostly characterized as mountain-taiga, forest-steppe and steppe. The mountain relief is characteristic of the territory of the Kuzbass. It includes the Salair mountain ridge, the Abakan mountain ridge and Kuznetskii Alatau. Forests cover almost 65 % of the territory. 21400 rivers flow on the territory of the Kuzbass. The largest rivers are the Tom, the Kiya, the Yaya, the Chulym, and the Chumysh. There are several hundreds of lakes on the territory of the Kuzbass. The largest lake is Large Berchikul.

The first signs of the human being presence found on the territory of the modern Kemerovo region date back to the Stone Age. For thousand years representatives of different ancient cultures lived on the territory of this land.

When tzar Peter I allowed everyone to seek mineral resources, Michailo Volkov from Tobolsk discovered coal on the bank of the river Tom in 1721. So the Kemerovo region was investigated and populated due to black coal deposits. It was a famous Russian scientist, Chikachyov by name, who compiled the first geologic map of the Basin, defined its borders, and called this land the Kuznetsk Basin in 1842. In 1922 a group of American colonists organized the AIC (Autonomous Industrial Colony). The centre of the Colony was in Shcheglovsk (future Kemerovo).

Now the Kuzbass is known as major coal-metallurgical complex of Russia. It is a metal and "big chemistry" region but the key industry is coal mining, of course. It has also a developed agriculture,

large banks, best in Siberia motor roads, a high level of urbanization, an international tourist centre in Gornaya Shoria, an original culture and outstanding scientific achievements.

The administrative, industrial, cultural and educational centre of the Kuzbass is Kemerovo. It is the second largest city of the Kuzbass (after Novokuznetsk). Kemerovo was founded in 1918. Its population is more than 500 thousand people. The city consists of 5 districts and 5 working settlements. The centre is located on the left bank of the river Tom.

The chemical industry is the basis of the town's economy. The coal mining industry is represented by Kedrovskii open-pit mine.

Now the city is a large trading centre.

Kemerovo is one of the largest Siberian educational centres. Thousands of students are trained at higher educational institutions and technical schools.

Kemerovites and their guests like to walk along the embankment of the Tom river. One can see the Monument of Glory dedicated to the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War here. In front of the Monument there is the Alley of Heroes. Some lime-trees were planted by cosmonauts: Alexey Leonov, Boris Volynov and the frontier guard Yuri Babansky. The Drama theatre, the Puppet theatre, the Musical (Comedy) theatre, the circus, art galleries, exhibitions, the city regional museum and the museum of fine arts are always full of visitors. The reserve-museum Tomskaya Pisanitsa located on the right bank of the Tom River (55 kilometers away from the city) is very popular with the townspeople and guests of the city. Unique historical monuments are concentrated here in the open-air; the oldest of them date back to the fourth millennium B.C.

The first square in the city was Pushkin Square, but the monument to the poet was set up in 1949. The most beautiful street of the city is Ulitsa Vesennyaya. Together with Central City Park it is the greenest place in Kemerovo. Kemerovites are also proud of their pine wood on the right bank of the Tom river. The longest streets are Sovetsky, Oktjabrsky and Lenin prospects. The street traffic is rather heavy in the main thoroughfares.

12. Work in pairs. Read the statements (a, b) and say if they are true or false.

a)

1. The Kuznetsk Basin is situated in Eastern Siberia.
2. It is one of the most important industrial centres of Russia.
3. In 1821 M. Volkov discovered coal on the bank of the river Tom.
4. In 1842 a famous Russian scientist Chikachyov called this land the Kuznetsk Basin.
5. The centre of the Autonomous Industrial Colony was in Shcheglovsk.
6. The Kuzbass is rich in different mineral resources, such as coal, iron, zinc, gold and others.
7. The leading industry of the Kuzbass is a food processing one.

b)

1. Kemerovo is the administrative, industrial, cultural and educational center of the Russian Federation.
2. The embankment of the river Tom is one of the most beautiful places in Kemerovo.
3. The first square in Kemerovo was Volkov Square.
4. Across the Iskitimka river we see the magnificent building of the Kemerovo Circus built in 1973.
5. The main thoroughfares in Kemerovo are short and narrow.
6. The halls of the city regional museum and the museum of fine arts are seldom visited.
7. The coal mining industry of the city is represented by a great number of mines.
8. In 2012 Shcheglovsk was renamed into Kemerovo.

13. Complete the following sentences using the phrases from the box:

1. In the north the Kemerovo region borders on...
2. It was Mikhailo Volkov who ...
3. A famous Russian scientist Chikachyov compiled...
4. Now the Kuzbass is known as major...
5. The key industry is...
6. Kemerovo is centre of the Kuzbass.
7. The Monument of Glory is dedicated...

8. Some lime-trees in the Alley of Heroes were planted...
9. Vesennyaya Street is the most...

1) beautiful street of the city; 2) the first geologic map of the Basin and defined its borders; 3) the Tomsk region; 4) the administrative, industrial, cultural and educational; 5) discovered the black coal deposit on the right bank of the Tom River; 6) to the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War; 7) coal-metallurgical complex of Russia, 8) coal-mining; 9) by cosmonauts who visited Kemerovo

14. Answer the following questions. Your answer may consists of more than 3-4 sentences.

1. What town is the capital of the Kuzbass?
2. When was it founded?
3. What is the population of Kemerovo?
4. What are the main sights of Kemerovo?
5. What is the greenest place in Kemerovo?
6. Kemerovo is a city of students, isn't it? Prove it.
7. Are you a Kemerovite or you just live here while studying?
8. Is your hometown far from Kemerovo?
9. Where is it situated?
10. How do you usually get to your hometown?
11. How long does it take you to get there?

15. Read the dialogues (1, 2) and try to reproduce one of them.

Seeing the Sights

Dialogue 1

Kate is taking her friend Ann round Kemerovo. They are in Pushkin Square now.

- A. I can recognize this monument. It's a statue to Pushkin, isn't it?
 K. Quite right. It's my favorite monument in Kemerovo. It was set up here in 1949. Kemerovites like to come here especially on the poet's birthday.
 A. Where are we going to now?

K. I'll take you to the heart of the city – Sovetov Square.

A. What is that building on the left?

K. It used to be the building of the Party's Regional Committee. Now it's the seat of the Regional Administration. All the administrative establishments are situated in this square.

A. Oh, I see.

K. Now let's walk along the Sovietsky Prospect. It is one of the main thoroughfares of the city.

A. There are so many flowerbeds in the center of the prospect. This building on our right is the Musical Comedy Theatre, isn't it?

K. That's right. Soon we'll see the Drama Theatre with a "singing" fountain in front of it.

A. I'd like to see one of their plays.

K. We can go to the theatre on Sunday evening, if you don't mind.

A. O.K. That's settled.

Dialogue 2

A. How long are you going to stay in our city after the conference, Mr. Black?

B. A week or so I think. Is it possible to see anything of Kemerovo in a week?

A. Well, yes, but actually not much.

B. What do you think I should see first?

A. Well, if you are interested in history, you should go to the museum of regional studies first. It would be a good idea to visit a museum in Tomskaya Pisanitza too.

B. That would be fine, but I'd like to leave some time for art gallery, too.

A. We could go to the art gallery tomorrow. There's a marvelous collection of Kuzbass artists there, and the day after tomorrow we could visit the exhibition of articles of folk applied arts.

B. Wonderful! When will I see you tomorrow then?

A. Tomorrow is Saturday. What about ten in the morning?

B. OK. See you soon!

A. Till tomorrow!

16. Act out the following situations (a). Use a table “Asking for Directions” (b) in case you have difficulties.

a)

1. К вам на улице подошел иностранец и попытался задать вам вопрос, пользуясь англо-русским разговорником. Узнав, что вы говорите по-английски, он обрадовался и попросил объяснить ему, как пройти или проехать к одной из достопримечательностей вашего города. Дайте подробные объяснения.

2. Вы находитесь в незнакомом для Вас городе. Спросите прохожего, как пройти или проехать в гостиницу (музей, банк, на стадион). Прохожий подробно объясняет маршрут и рисует схему, которую отдает вам.

3. К вам приехал гость из Англии. Он впервые в Кемерове и хочет посмотреть его достопримечательности. Покажите ему город. Ответьте на его вопросы. Пригласите его в музей, театр, на концерт.

b)

CONVERSATION 1

– Excuse me! Could you tell me how to get to the bank, please?

– Извините! Не могли бы вы сказать мне, как пройти к банку, пожалуйста?

– Sure. When you leave the hotel, turn left and walk three blocks. Make a left turn at the bookstore. You will see a cafe and a post office. The bank is next to the post office.

– Конечно. Когда выйдете из гостиницы, поверните налево и пройдите три квартала. Поверните налево у книжного магазина. Вы увидите кафе и почту. Банк рядом с почтой.

– Thanks a lot.

– Большое спасибо.

– You're welcome.

– Пожалуйста.

CONVERSATION 2

- Could you tell me where the museum is, please? – Не могли бы вы сказать мне, где находится музей, пожалуйста?
- It is on the corner of Sovietsky prospect and Vesennyaya street – Он на углу Советского проспекта и улицы Весенняя.
- How do I get there from here? – Как мне добраться до музея?
- Go down this street and turn right at the traffic light. Go past the department store and the flower market, and you'll see the museum. It is a big red-brick building, you can't miss it. – Идите по этой улице и поверните направо у светофора. Пройдите мимо универмага и цветочного рынка и вы увидите музей. Это большое здание из красного кирпича, его нельзя не заметить.
- Is it far from here? – Это далеко отсюда?
- No, it's just a ten-minute walk. – Нет, это всего десять минут пешком.
- Thank you very much. – Спасибо вам большое.
- You're welcome. – Пожалуйста.

CONVERSATION 3

- Excuse me, is there a restaurant near here? – Извините, есть ли здесь ресторан поблизости?
- There is a restaurant around the corner, next to the toy store. – Есть ресторан за углом, рядом с магазином игрушек.
- Thanks. – Спасибо.
- Don't mention it. – Не стоит (благодарности).

CONVERSATION 4

- Excuse me, could you help me? I am a stranger in your town. I'd like to know how to get to the center from here. – Извините, не могли бы вы мне помочь? Я не местный. Я хотел бы знать, как проехать в центр отсюда.

- The downtown bus stops in front of the circus over there.
- Excuse me, does this bus go to the center?
- No, you need the bus going in the opposite direction. The bus stop is on the other side of the street.
- Oh, thank you.
- Автобус в центр останавливается прямо у цирка.
- Извините, этот автобус идет в центр?
- Нет, вам нужен автобус в обратном направлении. Его остановка на другой стороне улицы.
- Спасибо.

17. Make a leaflet about your hometown/city or area. Be sure you have included information about the following:

1. where you live (in the north, south, east or west) of the country
2. how far it is from Moscow
3. what the centre of your region is
4. how many people live in your area
5. what ethnic groups live there
6. if you can speak any of the national languages
7. if there are any rivers, or other geographical sights in your area
8. if there is a symbol for your region
9. what climate you have in your area and if you like it

GRAMMAR IN USE

18. Make questions to which the underlined words are the answers.

1. The first inhabitants of the Kuzbass territory were the tribes of Shorsk-Mongolian origin, called Kuznetsk Tatars.
2. Michailo Volkov from Tobolsk discovered coal on the bank of the river Tom in 1721.
3. The city is located in the middle of the Tom River Basin in the Kuznetsk hollow.
4. Kemerovites are proud of their Pine Wood on the right bank of the Tom.

19. Fill in the gaps with *a/an, the* or *- (no article)*. Give reasons.

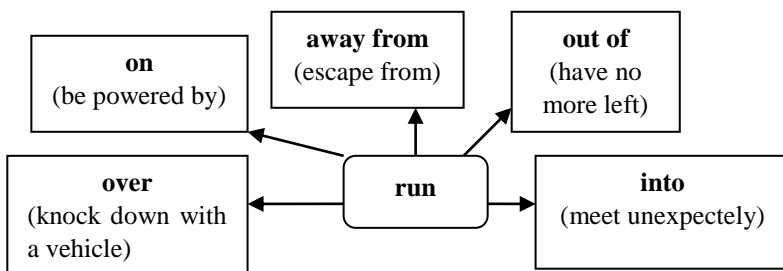
Siberia is ... vast region in ... north of ... Russia and ... Kazakhstan. It makes up about 58% of ... Russia and covers almost ... whole of northern ... Asia. It extends from ... east of ... Ural Mountains all the way to ... Pacific Ocean and from ... south of ... Arctic Ocean to ... borders of both ... Mongolia and ... China. Novosibirsk is ... largest city and with ... record low temperature of - 71.2°C. For centuries, Siberia was ..., unexplored and uninhabited region, but in ... 1905 ... Trans-Siberian railway linked it with western cities. These days, thousands of tourists visit Siberia every year, especially ... Lake Baikal, ... world's deepest lake!

20. Rearrange the words below into grammatically accurate sentences.

1. the business part of a town, called, be, downtown, can
2. is, the residential part of a town, uptown, called
3. sharp, the, region, of, continental, the climate, is
4. located, is, the, left, located, bank, city, on, the, bank, of, river, the
5. region, the, Kemerovo, and, populated, due to, coal deposits, black, was, investigated

PHRASAL VERBS

21. Study the diagram. Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verb



1. A lot of cars in my home town run ... natural gas.

2. Guess what? I run ... Tony at the library today.
3. Peter ran ... Tom while he was shopping at the supermarket.
4. The police were looking for three endangered animals which ran ... the Zoo.
5. We've run ... sugar. Will you go and buy a packet, please?

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

22. Look through the phrases in the list. Use them when speaking on city problems.

rubbish on the streets – мусор на улицах
 lack of parks/trees – недостаточно парков, зеленых насаждений
 heavy traffic on the roads – интенсивное движение
 street hawkers – уличные продавцы
 stray animals – бездомные животные
 overcrowded public transport – переполненный общественный транспорт
 smells and noise – запахи и шум
 graffiti – рисунки на стенах, граффити
 beggars – нищие, попрошайки
 cars/motorbikes parked on the pavements – автомобили, припаркованные на тротуаре

23. Use the following ideas to discuss, as in the example.

You see someone dropping litter on the pavement.

A: It really gets on my nerves when people drop litter on the pavement.

B: Yes, it gets on my nerves, too. Why can't they use the bins?

1. Your neighbour's dog has fouled in front of your house.
2. You walk past an alley that stinks of rubbish.
3. You are asked to buy a pirate CD/DVD while you are at a cafe.
4. You are on a busy bus/train squashed up against other people.

Words of Wisdom

24. Which wisdom do you like best?

1. Just living is not enough. One must have sunshine, freedom and a little flower. (H. Cr. Andersen, Danish Writer)
2. Suburbia is where the developer bulldozes out the trees, then names the streets after them. (Bill Vanghn, US author)
3. The goal of life is living in agreement with nature. (Zeno, Greek philosopher)
4. We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children. (Native American Proverb)

Unit VII**My Institute****ICE-BREAKING****1. Answer the questions and get ready to speak on the topic.**

1. Knowledge is power, isn't it? Where do people get knowledge?
2. Where do you study?
3. Do you study well?
4. What was your favorite subject at school?
5. What is your favorite subject at the Institute?
6. Which subjects are you good at?
7. Which subjects are you poor at?
8. Which subjects do you think are useless or needless?
9. Do you enjoy studying English at the Institute?
10. What lectures and classes do you have today?
11. Do you ever miss classes?
12. Have you ever been late for classes? Did the teacher get angry?
13. How do you get to the Institute?
14. How long does it take you to get to the Institute?
15. Do students have to wear a uniform? Would you like wearing a uniform?

2. In pairs, read the dialogues (a, b) and act out your own dialogues choosing some expressions from the list below.

a) *H.:* Hello, Jane!

J.: Hello, Helen! You are on holiday, aren't you?

H.: Yes, and I feel very happy, I must say.

J.: What do you do every day?

H.: I skate, ski, go for long walks.

J.: Glad to hear it. You know, I like summer sports, volleyball, and tennis.

H.: Oh, Jane, you can go to our sport hall in winter and do all those things. Let's go there tomorrow.

J.: Sorry, Helen. I'm busy tomorrow.

H.: Busy?

J.: Yes, I must go to Novosibirsk to my relatives and friends.

H.: Oh, I wish you good luck.

J.: Thank you.

Expressions:

1. I must say. 2. Glad to hear it. 3. You know... 4. Let's go to ... 5. Sorry. 6. I'm busy. 7. I wish you good luck. 8. Thank you.

b) *P.:* Helen hasn't been to the Institute for three days. Do you know what's up with her?

N.: I think she is ill. Somebody said so. I don't remember who.

P.: Is that so? Perhaps she needs something.

N.: I am going to visit her. Would you like to come with me?

P.: Yes, but I have a lecture on physics now. If you wait for me, I'll go with you to see Helen.

N.: Agreed. I'll wait for you in the reading room.

Expressions:

9. What's up with her? 2. I think ... 3. Is that so? 4. Would you like to come with me? 5. If you wait for me. 6. Agreed.

LISTENING AND SPEAKING SKILLS.

3. Read and memorize the words and word combinations. Use the list of words for better understanding of the text "Our Institute".

higher educational institution – высшее учебное заведение

faculty – факультет

to train – готовить специалистов, обучать

expert – специалист

to offer – предлагать

full-time student – студент дневного отделения

part-time student – студент заочного отделения

department – кафедра

correspondence – заочный

tutorial – консультация

to award – зд. присуждать степень

thesis – диссертация

academic – учебный; научный

to graduate from – окончить вуз
 course – курс
 Bachelor of Science – бакалавр наук
 Master of Science – магистр наук
 research – научное исследование
 postgraduate – аспирант
 postgraduate course – аспирантура
 graduate – выпускник
 free of charge – бесплатно
 to pass an examination – сдать экзамен
 to get a grant – получать стипендию
 up-to-date equipment – современное оборудование
 to provide – обеспечивать
 accommodation – жилье
 free medical care – бесплатное медицинское обслуживание
 access – доступ
 to participate – принимать участие
 fee – плата
 subject – предмет
 students' hostel – студенческое общежитие
 teaching staff – преподавательский состав
 tuition – обучение
 vocational – профессиональный

4. Match these words with their definitions.

1. degree	a) an official document that proves that you have completed a course
2. campus	b) an academic qualification that you get when you complete the course
3. timetable	c) a list/chart that shows the times at which classes take place
4. certificate	d) grounds and buildings of a university or college

5. Complete the sentences using the right word from Exercise 4.

1. Administrative blocks, libraries, halls of residence are grouped together on one side and they are called

2. At the start of the year all the students are given a
3. Patrick went to university and got a ... in Media Studies.
4. The students who pass the exam are given a

6. Asking for/giving advice

Everyday English

Asking for advice	Giving advice
What's the best way to ... ? What do you think I should do? What's your advice? I'd like advice about how to ... What do you suggest I do about ... ? I don't know what to do.	I (don't) think you should ... If I were you, I would ... Why don't you ... ? Have you thought of ... ? You could ...
Reacting	
I can't do that./Mm, I'm not sure. That's easier said than done. Yes, that's a good idea./Yes, I suppose so.	

7. In pairs, read the dialogue and act out your own dialogues using the words and expressions from Exercises 3, 6 and the dialogue below.

Nick: Hello, Kate. I know you speak rather good English. Let me introduce you to a student from Great Britain. His name is Jack Brown. Do you mind showing him round our Institute?

Kate: You are welcome. How do you do, Jack? What are you interested in?

Jack: Problems of higher education are widely discussed all over the world. I am mostly interested in how and where students are trained in Russia.

Kate: In this country students are trained at universities and colleges of education.

Jack: Can you say a few words about the students at your Institute? Are there many students and teachers in it?

Kate: About 7 000 students study at the Institute. The academic staff is highly qualified teachers. They usually combine teaching with research.

Jack: Do your students have good facilities for studies and research? Do they have to pay for their education?

Kate: Higher education is still free of charge in the country. As for facilities for studies, you can judge for yourself. We have a number of laboratories with up-to-date equipment. The main building of the Institute contains a scientific library, a large hall for meetings, a student cafeteria and other classrooms.

Jack: How long does it take you to graduate from an Institute in Russia?

Kate: Normally it takes from 4 to 6 years. Do you have the same system.

Jack: I think we'll have some more things to discuss. Shall we meet tomorrow?

Kate: All right! See you tomorrow!

Jack: Bye!

8. Read the text and discuss its content with your fellow students.

Our Institute

Kemerovo Institute of Food Science and Technology was founded in 1972. Now it is one of the leading educational and research institutions. It is the only one in Siberia to train experts for the food industry. It offers a total of* 24 Bachelor and Master Degree programs. Approximately 7000 students study at different levels. 70% of the teaching staff has academic degrees of Candidates of Sciences and Doctors of Sciences. Training at the Institute is performed by 42 departments of eight faculties: the Faculty of Mechanics, the Faculty of Technology, the Faculty of Economics, the Faculty of Correspondence Studies, the Faculty of Multilevel Training, the Faculty of Secondary Technical Education and the Faculty of Multistage Vocational Training, the Faculty of Additional Education.

The academic year begins in September and ends in July. It consists of two terms. Students take examinations at the end of each term. The Institute offers a wide range of degree, postgraduate, di-

ploma and professional courses. The courses are a combination of lectures, seminars, tutorials and laboratory works. They cover a wide range of subjects – history, chemistry, foreign languages, mathematics, descriptive geometry, economics, etc. Study courses may be full-time and part-time. A four-year study course leads to the first degree*. A student awarded with a first degree becomes a Bachelor of Science. If a student wants to go to a step further and become a Master of Science he has to write a thesis on a particular subject after a two-year period of theoretical study and research.

Tuition fees and facilities

Tuition is mostly free of charge. But those students who were admitted on a contractual basis must pay for their education. If students pass examinations well they get grants.

The Institute has good facilities for studies. It has modern educational and scientific laboratories with up-to-date equipment. There are mechanical workshops, computer classrooms, a large hall for meetings, some snack bars, and a publishing office. The library is very popular with students, postgraduates and teaching staff. The library offers its readers comfortable reading rooms and access to the Internet and electronic catalogues.

Students' living conditions, leisure time and medical care

The Institute provides non-resident students with comfortable accommodation. Students usually live in one of three hostels. They are comfortable 9 storey buildings. Every room has Wi-Fi connection. All accommodation is self-catering.

There are great opportunities for those students who are involved in sports. The Institute sports club offers great sport facilities such as a gym, a sports hall, a skiing base and a stadium with a football field. It has strong basketball, volleyball, badminton, athletics and cross-country skiing teams.

The Students' Union organizes and supports a wide range of social, recreational and cultural activities. Students can also join one or several student societies and clubs. They have student scientific society, entertainment club, student team "TEMP" and others. All the events are reflected in the students' newspaper "Sobytiye".

The Institute provides free medical care at the students' poly-

clinic. A summer recreation centre on the Tom river bank and a sanatorium are available for students. Here the students are offered free lodging, boarding and medical care.

Postgraduate courses

Every year graduates have a chance to become postgraduate students. A postgraduate course leads to a degree of a Candidate of Sciences. To be awarded a higher degree of a Doctor of Sciences one has to carry out some important research.

Employment

The primary aim of the Institute is to train highly qualified experts for the food industry and to contribute to the development of research and innovation. As a rule our graduates are well prepared for their professional activities. They find careers open to them in commerce, industry, entertainment and public sector. They work all over the country and abroad.

Notes:

*a total of – в общей сложности

*a Degree – an academic qualification awarded at our Institute

9. Search the text for the English equivalents of the phrases listed below.

Бакалавр, магистр, аспирант, преподавательский состав, готовить специалистов, охватывать, учебный год, на контрактной основе, получать стипендию, сдавать (сдать) экзамены, иногородние студенты, студенческое научное общество, квалифицированные специалисты, профессиональная деятельность.

10. Follow the true / false model.

Model: Is this statement true/false?

Yes, it is true/false.

1. The Institute was founded in 1982.
2. It has 8 faculties.
3. The KemIFST offers a total of 24 Bachelor and Master Degree programs.

4. Study courses may be full-time and part-time.
5. If students fail exams, they get grants.
6. Our graduates can work only abroad.
7. The Institute trains Bachelors and Masters of Science.

11. Complete the following sentences joining the suitable part:

1. The Institute offers ...
 - a) a wide range of degree, postgraduate, diploma and professional courses.
 - b) great opportunities for travelling abroad and studying there.
 - c) a wide range of specialized departments and numerous courses within such departments.
2. The best students have the opportunity ...
 - a) to have their meals at the cafe.
 - b) to continue their education at a postgraduate course.
 - c) to discuss their personal academic problems with a rector.
3. The primary aim of the Institute is ...
 - a) to make students' life happy.
 - b) to provide stable production of necessary equipment for coal mining and chemical industries.
 - c) to train highly qualified experts for the food industry.
4. Our graduates can work ...
 - a) only in their native regions.
 - b) at private colleges and universities in large cities.
 - c) all over the country and abroad.

12. Put questions to the underlined words.

1. It has developed into the leading educational and research establishment.
2. Many professors and highly qualified teachers work at the Institute.
3. The famous professor will give a lecture on physics next week.
4. At laboratory classes the student develops his practical know-how.
5. To be awarded with the highest degree of a Doctor of Science one has to carry out some important research.
6. Students passing their examinations well get grants.
7. Students awarded with a first degree become Bachelors of Science.

13. Answer the following questions.

1. What Institute do you study at?
2. When was the Institute founded?
3. What is your field?
4. How many students study at the Institute?
5. What faculties do you know?
6. Do you get a grant?
7. Courses are a combination of lectures, seminars, tutorials and laboratory works, aren't they?
8. What subjects are studied at the Institute?
9. Do students have to pay for their tuition?
10. When do students become Bachelors of Science?
11. Where do graduates find careers open to them?
12. Would you like to work in this country or abroad after graduation from the Institute?
13. What is the primary aim of the Institute?

14. Exams are always stressful. Read the dialogue and choose from A-H to fill in gaps 1-5. While reproducing try to calm and reassure your partner.

Ann: So how did you do?

Sally: Pretty well. All the questions I expected came up. How about you?

Ann: Not so fine. 1).....

Sally: What? So many? How come?

Ann: 2) So, I didn't have time to revise everything.

Sally: Don't tell me you tried to do it all in the last few days before the exam.

Ann: I know. 3).....

Sally: You should have prepared better.

Ann: That's easier said than done, but you're right. 4).....

Sally: You should, indeed. Anyway, there's no point worrying now. Wait until you get your results. You can always retake it.

Ann: 5)Let's forget about the exams and go to have a coffee.

Sally: That's the spirit!

A I should manage my time better next time.

- B I should have revised more.
 C I left my revision to the last moment.
 D I really let myself down.
 E Can you retake it?
 F I didn't even try.
 G I missed up four of the questions.
 H I guess you're right.

GRAMMAR IN USE

15. Read the words and say what words they are formed from.

Educational, professional, biological, personal, contractual, original, mechanical, theoretical, establishment, entertainment, development, equipment, combination, qualification, graduation, innovation, approximately, highly, widely.

16. Practise conversion. Complete the following table according to the model:

Model:

Noun → Verb

head → to head

ГОЛОВА, ГЛАВА → ВОЗГЛАВЛЯТЬ

NOUN

VERB

research	-----	to research	исследовать
offer	предложение	to offer	-----
work	-----	to work	работать
support	поддержка	to support	-----
study	-----	to study	учиться
house	дом	to house	-----
use	-----	to use	использовать

17. Read and translate the sentences paying attention to the underlined words.

1. This student has a good mark in English.
2. Two of students were marked absent.
3. The rector ruled the Institute with a firm hand.
4. As a rule our graduates are well prepared for their professional

activities.

5. He is the only man for this position.

6. I can only speak French.

18. Rearrange the words below into grammatically accurate sentences.

1. begins, in July, year, and, academic, ends, in September.

2. mostly, tuition, charge, is, free of.

3. has, a library, the Institute, scientific.

4. all over the country, abroad, work, and, the graduates.

5. takes, and, a lecture, notes, listens to, a student.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

19. Read the sayings and explain them:

1. A man is never too old to learn.

2. Knowledge is power.

3. Better untaught than ill taught.

4. Live and learn!

5. No gain without pain.

6. You are never too old to learn.

20. Read the jokes and smile.

– If the Dean doesn't take back what he said to me this morning, I am going to leave the Institute.

– What did he say?

– He told me to leave the Institute.

Father: You know, Tom, when Lincoln was your age he was a very good student. In fact he was the best student in his group.

Tom: Yes, Father. I know that. But when he was your age, he was President of the United States.

Teacher: Give me the past tense of "I'm living".

Student: You are dead, sir.

21. Try to sing a song about Student Life

For goodness sake I am a star
 I'm a student from KIFST
 Go away my childhood
 And good morning adulthood
 Oh, if somebody knew where we would go through?

What a wealth of jolly things
 Our Institute us brings
 Books to read to death at night
 Songs to sing and play and write
 Oh, if teachers were delight!

It's very hard to choose
 Which of the way to move
 Go home or to the pub
 To the library or party
 Skip a lecture, seminar
 Play a truant or the guitar
 Eh, what can be me advised

Refrain: In the heart of Kuzbass
 Where very kind people reside
 I've found my life style
 That is sure to be KIFST.

Rap: People, Hi! I must you say
 That KIFST today –
 It is study, classes, sport
 It's a concert, yes, of course
 We are living students' life
 That period we all like
 We want to eat, we want to drink
 Everybody listen up!

Refrain. In the heart of Kuzbass
 Where very kind people reside
 I've found my life style
 That is sure to be KIFST.

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В СОЦИАЛЬНО-БЫТОВОЙ И КУЛЬТУРНОЙ
СФЕРАХ ОБЩЕНИЯ**

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