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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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ФГБОУ ВО “Тувинский государственный университет”

Т.Х. Назынчап

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*Учебно-методическое пособие
для студентов заочной формы обучения
гуманитарных направлений подготовки*

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Данное учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для студентов заочной формы обучения гуманитарных направлений подготовки. Пособие состоит из 4 разделов: Relationship in the family. Getting to know you. Family and children; Character and appearance. Clothes. Feelings and emotions; Food. Eating out. Cooking; Health. Sports. В них представлена основная базовая и терминологическая лексика, знание которой необходимо студентам для формирования навыка чтения литературы на английском языке. Также включены лексико-грамматические упражнения коммуникативной направленности, составляющие базу для успешной реализации общей и специальной компетенций, предусмотренных учебным планом.

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Пояснительная записка

Сложность в овладении навыками устной и письменной английской речи определяется многими факторами: индивидуальными особенностями студентов, сложностью материала, отсутствием учебно-методических материалов на дисциплине “Иностранный язык”. Формирование устойчивых навыков, их полная автоматизация, поддержание и совершенствование требуют длительной и целенаправленной работы.

Предлагаемое учебно-методическое пособие призвано решить задачу эффективного формирования устойчивых навыков у студентов заочной формы обучения гуманитарных направлений. Основная задача пособия – руководствоваться при выполнении самостоятельных работ студентами-заочниками, проверить их знание.

В учебно-методическом пособии содержится большое количество тренировочных языковых, грамматических упражнений и тексты. Материал предлагаемого пособия подобран с учетом требований программы по английскому языку, которая в основном предусматривает самостоятельные занятия студентов. Владение языком предполагает умение самостоятельно работать с текстами на иностранном языке с целью получения профессиональной информации.

Для того, чтобы эффективно работать с текстами в данном пособии, необходимо усвоить (повторить) следующий грамматический материал:

1. Существительное. Число, падеж.
2. Местоимение. Личные и притяжательные местоимения.
3. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения.
4. Числительное. Порядковые и количественные числительные.
5. Глагол. Правильные и неправильные глаголы. Видо-временные формы английского глагола (действительный залог).
6. Словообразование. Основные словообразовательные суффиксы.
7. Структура предложения. Повествовательные, вопросительные, отрицательные предложения.оборот there is/are.

Учебно-методическое пособие рассчитано на активную самостоятельную работу студента-заочника.

PART 1

RELATIONSHIP IN THE FAMILY. GETTING TO KNOW YOU. FAMILY AND CHILDREN

Topical Vocabulary

People ['p^hi:pl] – люди

baby ['beɪbɪ] – малыш

boy [bɔɪ] – мальчик

child [tʃaɪld] (**Plural: children** ['tʃɪldrən]) – ребёнок

friend [frend] – друг, приятель

girl [gɜ:ɪ] – девочка

guy [gaɪ] – парень (Guys! – ребята! (обращение к людям обоих полов))

man [mæn] (**Plural: men** [men]) – мужчина

mate [meɪt] – товарищ, напарник, приятель (informal for *friend*)

neighbour ['neɪbə] – сосед

person ['p^hɜ:sn] (**Plural: people** ['p^hi:pl]) – человек

woman ['wʊmən] (**Plural: women** ['wɪmɪn]) – женщина

Family ['fæmɪli] – семья

aunt [ɑ:nt] – тётя

brother ['brʌðə] – брат

brother-in-law ['brʌðəɪn,lɔ:] (**Plural: brothers-in-law**) – зять,

шурин, деверь, свояк

cousin ['k^hʌzn] – двоюродный брат или сестра

daughter ['dɔ:tə] – дочь

daughter-in-law ['dɔ:təɪn,lɔ:] (**Plural: daughters -in-law**) – сноха, невестка

father ['fɑ:ðə]/dad [dæd] – отец

father-in-law ['fɑ:ðəɪn,lɔ:] (**Plural: fathers-in-law**) – тесть, свёкор

grandfather ['græn,fɑ:ðə] – дедушка

grandmother ['græn,mʌðə] – бабушка

grandparent ['græn,pɛərnt] – бабушка или дедушка

grandchild ['græn,tʃaɪld] – внук или внучка

granddaughter ['græn,dɔ:tə] – внучка

grandson ['græn,sʌn] – внук

great- [greɪt] – пра...(great grandparents – прабабушка и прадедушка, great grandmother – прабабушка, great grandson – правнук ...)

half-brother ['hɑ:f 'brʌðə] – сводный брат (брат по одному из родителей)

half-sister ['hɑ:f 'sɪstə] – сводная сестра (сестра по одному из родителей)

husband ['hʌzbənd] – муж

mother ['mʌðə] / mum [mʌm] – мама, мать

mother-in-law ['mʌðəɪn,lɔ:] (**Plural: mothers-in-law**) – тёща, свекровь

nephew ['nefju:] ['nevju:] – племянник

niece [ni:s] – племянница

parent ['pʰeərənt] – родитель

relative ['relatɪv] – родственник

sister ['sɪstə] – сестра

sister-in-law ['sɪstəɪn,lɔ:] (**Plural: sisters-in-law**) – невестка, золовка, свояченица

son [sʌn] – сын

son-in-law ['sʌnɪn,lɔ:] (**Plural: sons-in-law**) – зять

stepmother ['stepmʌðə] – мачеха

stepfather ['stepfɑ:ðə] – отчим

stepson ['stepsʌn] – пасынок

stepdaughter ['stepdɔ:tə] – падчерица

twins [twɪnz] – близнецы

uncle ['ʌŋkl] – дядя

wife [waɪf] (**Plural: wives** [waɪvz]) – жена

Life [laɪf] (**Plural: lives** [laɪvz]) – жизнь

address [ə'dres] – адрес

age [eɪdʒ] – возраст

birth [bɜ:θ] – рождение

birthday ['bɜ:θdeɪ] – день рождения

culture ['kʰʌltʃə] – культура

current affairs ['kʰʌr(ə)nt ə'feɪz] – текущие дела, события

death [deθ] – смерть

fun [fʌn] – веселье, забава, шутка

letter ['letə] – письмо, буква

name [neɪm] – имя
nationality [næʃə'neɪlɪti] – национальность
place [pleɪs] – место
postcode ['p^həʊs(t)kəʊd] – почтовый индекс
stay [steɪ] – пребывание где-либо
surname ['sɜːneɪm] – фамилия

Marriage ['mæɪdʒ] – брак, супружество

bride [braɪd] – невеста (на свадьбе), новобрачная
bridegroom ['braɪdgruːm] – жених (на свадьбе), новобрачный
fiancé [fi'a:nseɪ] – жених
fiancée [fi'a:nseɪ] – невеста
honeymoon ['hʌnɪmuːn] – медовый месяц
newlyweds ['nju(ə)li'wedz] – молодожены
relationship [rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp] – взаимоотношения, отношения, родство, отношение
wedding ['wedɪŋ] – свадьба

READING

Introductory Text

The successful pilot's biography (Amelia Earhart)

Aviator Amelia Earhart was born on July 24, 1897, in Atchison, Kansas. She was the 16th woman who got a pilot's license. She had successful experience of crossing the Atlantic in 1928. In 1937, she disappeared not far from the equator.

When she was a child she lived with her grandparents. Amelia's mother, Amelia "Amy" Otis, married Edwin Earhart. He wasn't able to stop drinking and was always on a search to organize his career and put the family on a good financial foundation. When the situation got bad, Amy had to give Amelia and her sister Grace to their grandparents.

When Amelia was 10, her mother took the children back because the situation got better. Edwin did much to find a job. That's why the family had to move much, and Amelia changed schools. It was difficult for her to do well academically and make friends. In 1915, Amelia and her sister went to Chicago to live with friends, where Amelia went to Hyde Park High School and succeeded there. Amelia got independent and didn't depend on her parents.

After graduation, Amelia Earhart went to her sister in Toronto, Canada, on a vacation, where she volunteered as a nurse for the Red Cross. Earhart met military men who were pilots. She developed a big love for aviators, watching the Royal Flying Corps practising. In 1919, Earhart entered Columbia University. She quit a year later to be with her parents, because they lived in California.

In 1920, Amelia Earhart took a plane ride. That ride transformed her life. It was only 10 minutes, but when she landed she knew she had to learn to fly. Working at a variety of jobs, from photographer to driver, she earned enough money to take lessons from pioneer aviator Anita "Neta" Snook.

Her mother finally divorced Edwin. Following her parents' divorce, Amelia and her mother crossed the country starting in California and ending up in Boston. In 1925, she entered Columbia University for the second time, but quit again because of limited finances. Earhart worked as a teacher, then as a social worker. Amelia had a long relationship with Sam Chapman, but they never married.

In 1928, Amelia Earhart crossed the Atlantic. She was the first woman who did it.

On July 2, 1937, twenty-two days before her fortieth birthday Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, disappeared above the Pacific. The searches were not successful. In 1992 an expedition found objects. These objects could be Earhart and Noonan's.

Task 1. Fill in prepositions, adverbs, logical connectors or conjunctions where necessary (in writing) and translate the sentences into Russian (verbally).

1. Aviator Amelia Earhart was born _____ July 24, 1897.
2. She had successful experience _____ crossing the Atlantic _____ 1928.
3. In 1937, she disappeared not _____ the equator.
4. When she was a child she lived _____ her grandparents.
5. Edwin Earhart was always on a search to put the family _____ a good financial foundation.
6. Amelia got independent and didn't depend _____ her parents.
7. Amelia Earhart went to her sister in Toronto, Canada, _____ a vacation.
8. She volunteered _____ a nurse _____ the Red Cross.

9. She developed a big love ____ aviators.
10. She earned enough money to take lessons _____ pioneer aviator Anita "Neta" Snook.
11. In 1925, she entered _____ Columbia University _____ the second time, but quit again _____ limited finances.
12. Her mother finally divorced _____ Edwin.
13. Amelia had a long relationship _____ Sam Chapmen, but they _____ married.
14. _____ July 2, 1937, twenty-two days _____ her fortieth birthday Earhart and her navigator, Fred Noonan, disappeared _____ the Pacific.

Task 2. Make 10 questions on the text. Let your group mates answer them.

Task 3. Continue the sentences.

1. When I was a child ...
2. His uncle John wasn't able to ...
3. When the situation got bad ...
4. When my niece was 10...
5. That's why the relatives ...
6. It was difficult for my colleague to ...
7. After graduation, ...
8. Five days before my twentieth birthday...
9. When the situation got better ...
10. That's why I ...
11. When my cousin was 20 ...
12. When the situation gets better ...
13. It will be difficult for his son-in-law to ...
14. I won't be able to...
15. If the situation gets bad ...
16. It is difficult for my teacher to ...

Task 4. Reproduce the situations from the text with the given vocabulary.

do much to find a job, have to move much, change schools, do well academically, make friends, succeed there, get independent of sb, depend on one's parents, go on a vacation, volunteer as a nurse, de-

velop a big love for, enter a university, quit two years later, take a plane ride, transform one's life, a variety of jobs, earn enough money, take lessons from sb, cross the country, for the second time, because of limited finances, work as a teacher, have a long relationship with, 14 days before the wedding.

Task 5. Retell the text or give some biographic information about another interesting person.

SPEAKING AND SPELLING

Task 1. Translate into English.

Привет! ____ Здравствуйте! ____ Алло! ____ Как дела?
____ Неплохо. ____ Так себе ____ Увидимся. ____
До скорого. ____ Добрый вечер. ____ Спокойной
ночи. ____ Приятно познакомиться. ____
Это мой друг Алекс. ____ Какой приятный сюрприз!
____ Что нового? ____ Мир тесен! ____
Добро пожаловать! ____ Присаживайтесь ____
Как погода? ____ Сколько лет вашей маме? ____
В чем дело? ____

Task 2. Respond (in writing).

How do you do? - ____
Meet my wife. - ____
Hello. - ____
Hi. - ____
How are you? - ____
Good morning. - ____
Good-bye. - ____
See you later. - ____
Have a nice day! - ____
What's the matter? - ____

Task 3. Complete the sentences.

What a ____ surprise! ____ to meet you.
____ a nice weekend! This is my ____ Small
____. What's the ____? What's the

_____ like? What's your _____ ? I'd like _____ your new colleague. Same _____! _____ a seat. It doesn't _____.

Task 4. Translate (in writing).

1. Как твое имя? – Мое имя Лора. – _____
2. Как его имя? – Его имя Роберт. – _____
3. Как её зовут? – Её зовут Саша. – _____
4. Как вас зовут? – Меня зовут Дональд. – _____
5. Как тебя зовут? – Меня зовут Бен. – _____
6. Сколько лет подруге твоего сына? – Ей _____
7. Сколько лет её брату? – Этому чудесному ребенку 5 лет. ____
8. Сколько лет их новой соседке? – Их соседке _____

Task 5. Translate (verbally).

1. Позвольте представить Вам г-на Бурденко. – Здравствуйте, г-н Бурденко.
2. Посмотри! Это их внучка! – Мир тесен.
3. Ты можешь выглядеть весёлой? – Это не имеет значения.
4. В чём дело? – Давай поговорим о наших семьях.
5. Какой приятный сюрприз! Давайте поговорим с ним!
6. Это наш внук. – Приятно познакомиться.
7. Что нового? Они могут рассказать нам правду?
8. Как нам помириться? – Неважно.
9. Присаживайтесь. Мы сможем поговорить в этом кабинете.

Task 6. You meet your friend's big family. Play your talk. Speak about things you can do together.

Task 7. Get together with your group mate. First introduce yourself and then ask him/her some questions. Ask about his or her

- Name
- Age / date of birth
- Nationality
- Parents
- Brothers and sisters
- Family status

- Children
- Education / present job
- Languages
- Countries visited
- Favourite colour/ number/day of the week/month
- Phone number

Present the information about your group – mate to your teacher and other students.

Task 8. Write a letter to your distant relative about your future husband (his age, education, profession, family...)

Task 9. Match the words with their Russian equivalents

bride [braɪd] –	девочка
bridegroom ['braɪdgru:m] –	мужчина
fiancé [fi'a:nseɪ] –	человек
fiancée [fi'a:nseɪ] –	медовый месяц
honeymoon ['hʌnɪmu:n] –	невеста
newlyweds ['nju(ə)li'wedz] –	ребята! (обращение к людям обоих полов)
relationship [rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp] –	взаимоотношения, отношения, родство,
child [tʃaɪld]	
(Plural: children ['tʃɪldrən]) –	парень
friend [frend] –	друг, приятель
girl [gɜ:l] –	невеста (на свадьбе), новобрачная
guy [gaɪ] – ребёнок! –	молодожены
man [mæn] (Plural: men [men]) –	жених (на свадьбе), новобрачный
mate [meɪt] –	сосед
neighbour ['neɪbə] –	товарищ, напарник, приятель (informal for
<i>friend</i>)	
person ['pɜ:sn] (Plural: people ['pi:pl]) –	жених

GRAMMAR REVISION

Task 1. Translate into English (verbally).

1.1. Мои родственники, их зять, его сноха, наш друг, его профессия, их семья, твой проект, наш университет, моя жена, её сестра, ваш брак, их медовый месяц, ваша свадьба, его ответ;

1.2. счастливый брак, мужчина среднего возраста, счастливый ребенок, правильное развитие, маленький мальчик, везучий человек, образованные люди, старший менеджер, творческий предприниматель, амбициозный двоюродный брат, умные родственники, удивительная свадьба, успешная карьера;

1.3. зависеть от родителей, рассказывать об успешной компании, помнить прабабушку, заботиться о родственниках, уважать учеников, развивать проект, рассказывать об исследовании, отвечать на письмо, поступить в университет, подавать заявление на работу (при поиске в качестве соискателя).

Task 2. Translate into Russian (verbally).

2.1. Salary or tips, because of the conference, without documents, against policemen, about the nieces, with the customer, a library and an office, young but experienced, for the family, because of the stepmother, without a job, firefighters and policemen, a doctor or a nurse, about education, for the career, against the candidate, without preference, silly but lucky, married and happy, for his birthday.;

2.2.

1. My younger sister is at school.
2. My patient brother is a good son.
3. The twins were born on the 21st of December.
4. How is your father? – He's fine, thank you.
5. Is Ann married? – No, Ann's single.
6. The people were from Bratsk.

2.3.

1. Why is John angry with the children?
2. Will you (ты) be busy in the evening?
3. Who is always alone at home?
4. Will the students be of full age?
5. Ann and I are good friends.
6. Mary is angry with the neighbours.

Task 3. Pronouns

3.1. Replace the underlined noun with an appropriate pronoun (verbally).

1. Ann can take care of the baby.
2. My nephew has to study hard.
3. The company must hire the people.
4. Should I apologize to the girl?
5. May I develop the project?
6. Children should respect their parents.
7. You mayn't ask the woman about the age.
8. Marry and I must be at school.
9. Uncle Bob must remember the neighbours.

3.2. Use the right pronoun (in writing).

For example: *Let's talk with (he).* - *Let's talk with him.*

1. Remember (I) _____.
2. Don't say it to (they) _____.
3. Let's not shout at (she) _____.
4. Let (they) _____ apologize.
5. Don't speak with (he) _____.
6. Object (they) _____.
7. Don't talk to (we) _____.
8. Can you help (we) _____?

3.3. Answer the questions (verbally).

For example: *Is it your office? (I) – Yes, it's mine.*

1. Is she his mother? (she)
2. Is it our letter? (you)
3. Is it my timetable? (they)
4. Is he his director? (he)
5. Is she their friend? (we)

3.4. Translate the possessives (in writing).

1. Uncle Greg can forget (ваших) _____ relatives, but he cannot forget (своих) _____.
2. Mark could telephone (своим) _____ colleagues, but he couldn't telephone (её) _____.

3. The guide may answer (своим) customers, but she mayn't answer (нашим) _____.
4. The sportsman must tell the truth to (своему) _____ trainer, but he must not tell the truth to (их) _____.
5. My son should understand (свою) _____ teacher, but he shouldn't understand (твоею) _____.
6. The child can't hurt (свою) _____ Granny, but he can hurt (моею) _____.

3.5. Give appropriate reflexive pronouns (in writing).

For example: *he – himself*

she - _____, we - _____, I - _____,
 you - _____, they - _____, it - _____,
 you – _____.

3.6. Insert the right reflexive pronouns (in writing).

1. We might depend on _____selves.
2. The man could help her by _____self.
3. You can forgive _____selves.
4. We should respect _____selves.
5. The women cannot speak to _____selves.
6. My brother couldn't find a job by _____self.
7. You mustn't shout at _____self.

3.7. Put into the Plural, make the necessary changes.

For example: *That girl is his daughter.* – *Those girls are their daughters.*

1. This child is her son. _____
2. He is a teacher. _____
3. She is a policewoman. _____
4. You are a child. _____
5. This man is an engineer. _____
6. That woman is my sister. _____
7. That child is his nephew. _____
8. That woman is my cousin. _____
9. This child is good at football. _____
10. This is a boy and that is a girl. _____
11. The student was not always good. _____

12. A mother is kind to her little child. _____
13. A teacher is a man or a woman. _____
14. This project will be very interesting. _____

Task 4. Plural nouns

4.1. Put into the Plural, make the necessary changes.

1. Are these your grandmothers? _____
2. Are those women your relatives? _____
3. The documents are important. _____
4. Children are not always good. _____
5. Boys are always inventive. _____
7. These projects are mine. _____
8. They are not married. _____
9. My sisters are at school now. _____
10. These students have children. _____
11. Women and girls are usually busy customers. _____
12. Police officers are usually men. _____
13. My grandmothers were born in Moscow. _____
14. They are proud of their children. _____
15. We are never late for classes. _____
16. My parents are always busy. _____

4.2. Put into the Plural, translate them, transcribe S (in writing).

a baby - _____ [], a niece - _____ [], a child - _____ [],
 a grandfather - _____ [], a man - _____ [], a relative -
 _____ [], a person - _____ [], a parent - _____ [],
 a wedding - _____ [], a cousin - _____ [], a woman -
 _____ [], a bride - _____ [], a birth - _____ [],
 a wife - _____ [], a doctor - _____ [], a hairdresser -
 _____ [], a scientist - _____ [], a mother-in-law _____ [].

4.3. Correct the mistakes.

persones - _____, mans - _____, womans - _____,
 childs - _____, bois - _____, friendes - _____,
 families - _____, wives - _____, vetes - _____,
 policemen - _____, firefigtheres - _____, engineeres -
 _____, accountanties - _____, deathes - _____.

4.4. Put into the Singular paying attention to the articles.

Families _____, sisters-in-law _____, grandparents _____, relatives _____, grandchildren _____, sisters _____, cousins _____, boys _____, babies _____, wives _____, men _____, women _____, children _____, brothers _____, second cousins _____, nieces _____, nephews _____, fathers _____, policemen _____, accountants _____, lives _____, languages _____, nurses _____, sportsmen _____, universities _____, libraries _____, beginners _____.

4.5. Put into the Plural.

a baby, a woman, a child, a boy, a brother-in-law, a daughter, a brother, a family, a relative, a sister, a niece, a sister-in-law, a parent, a friend, a college, a company, an employee, a kindergarten, an office, a review, a salary, a shift, a university, a housewife, a nationality.

4.6. Put into the Plural. Put the words into the correct column (in writing), read them correctly.

a lady, a boy, a girlfriend, a brother-in-law, a father, a wife, a man, a child, a house, a baby, a name, a policeman, a husband, a mother-in-law, a woman, an aunt, a nephew, a grandparent, life, preference, a library, a language, an exhibition, an employee, a nurse, a journalist, a guide, a neighbour, a mate, a colleague, a girl, a guy, an address, an age, a birthday, a bridegroom.

+s, vowel+y+s	ss,sh,ch,x,o+es	Consonant+y→ies	f/fe→ves	Others/exceptions

4.7. Put the words into the correct column (in writing), read them correctly.

families, sisters-in-law, grandparents, relatives, sisters, cousins, boys, babies, wives, brothers, twins, second cousins, nieces, nephews, fathers, ladies, husbands, deaths, guides, nurses, scientists, secretaries, managers, farmers, authors, actresses, honeymoons, weddings, brides.

/s/	/iz/	/z/

4.8. Put the words into the correct column (in writing), form Plural. Read them correctly, translate into Russian.

a parent, a brother, a son-in-law, a husband, a granddaughter, a sister-in-law, a father, a sister, a wife, a son, a father-in-law, a grandmother, a mother-in-law, a grandson, a daughter-in-law, a stepmother, a daughter, an uncle, an aunt, a cousin, a niece, a nephew, a brother-in-law, a great-grandchild, a half-brother.

Relation by birth	Relation by marriage

Task 5. Possessive case

5.1. Put the words into the correct column (in writing), read them correctly.

Alice's, the woman's, the boy's, Frank's, the child's, Mary's, Pat's, my brother's, her grandchildren's, their cousin's, Mitch's, Scott's, Liz's, our friend's, this girl's, Doris's, these men's, my parent's.

/s/	/iz/	/z/

5.2. Translate (verbally).

his sister's age, her husband's birthday, our baby's birth, our daughter's honeymoon, the person's job, her friend's career, the niece's wedding, people's lives, our employees' families, my aunt's profession, our stepfather's nationality, the twins' address, the actress's surname, their uncle's company, the colleagues' offices.

5.3. Continue the phrases. Remember about 's (in writing).

For example: *the woman – the woman's children*

the woman _____, the baby _____, the bridegroom _____, a shop assistant _____, the sole proprietor _____, his son-in-law _____, her uncle _____, the boy _____, the child _____, the children _____, my mother-in-law _____, Peter _____, an ambitious man _____, advanced students _____, my grandfather _____, our aunts _____, his big uncle _____, her baby _____, their clever mother _____, his nieces, the women _____, a busy director _____.

5.4. Translate (in writing).

мамин день рождения - _____, сыновья нашего соседа - _____, длинная фамилия этого ученого - _____, бизнес его коллег - _____, недельное расписание их племянника _____, важный проект нашего директора _____.

5.5. Transform the phrases with 'of' into phrases with the Possessive Case (verbally).

For example: *the baby of my sister – my sister's baby*

the age of my grandparents, the nationality of his old friend, the birthday of their schoolmates, the address of the twins, the time of the

busy director, the letter of the dead politician, the relationship of the bride and the bridegroom, the marriage of our senior manager, the life of the writer, the salary of a waiter, the name of this child.

5.6. Put into the Possessive (verbally).

1. The brother of my friend is talented.
2. The children of my brother were at home yesterday.
3. The name of this girl is Jane.
4. The office of our teacher is big.
5. The question of my brother will be difficult.
6. The wife of my brother is young.
7. The life of this woman will be happy.
8. The daughter of Pete was sad.
9. The bags of these women are new.
10. The flat of my parents is large.
11. The children of our friends are happy.
12. The name of this boy is Pete.
13. The names of these girls are Mary and Ann.
14. The project of these students is inventive.
15. The exercises of those students are important.

5.7. Translate (verbally).

офис компании, малыш Кати, сын Джона, свадьба внука, день рождения соседа, сын её мачехи, родители золовки, брат моей подруги, жена моего родственника, возраст их детей, профессия племянницы, медовый месяц молодоженов.

5.8. Answer the questions (verbally).

Model: *Who is an aunt? - An aunt is a father's/mother's sister*

Who is	an uncle a niece a nephew a cousin a father-in-law a mother-in-law a grandfather a sister-in-law a great-grandfather
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5.9. Make questions to the answers.

1. _____ - My friend's.
2. _____ - Neither.
3. _____ - My mother-in-law.
4. _____ - Yes, she is. She is married.
5. _____ - Our relatives.
6. _____ - Yes, it is.
7. _____ - No, we are not.
8. _____ - My sister and my brother.
9. _____ - In Moscow.
10. _____ - Last year.
11. _____ - Two years old.
12. _____ - Next week.
13. _____ - Yesterday.

Task 6. Article

6.1. Translate the sentences, use the articles.

For example: Какая-то женщина хочет с вами поговорить – *a woman*

1. – Этот самый мальчик – мой брат.
2. – Он идет в кино с одним из своих друзей.
3. – Та женщина – моя мама.
4. – Смотри! Какой-то человек бежит по улице.
5. – Я долго мечтал об этой работе.
6. – Мы обсуждали книги этого автора.
7. – Он один из бухгалтеров этой компании.
8. – Это та самая учительница, о которой я тебе рассказывал.
9. – Он нашел работу в какой-то большой компании.
10. – Один доктор посоветовал мне это лекарство.
11. – Директор нашей компании в отпуске до конца месяца.
12. – Именно этот мужчина приходил на собеседование на прошлой неделе.

6.2. Add the definite and indefinite articles, compare their using.

For example: *a girl* – *Какая-то девочка хотела с тобой поговорить*, *the girl* – *та самая девочка, с которой я отдыхала в санатории*.

__ name, __ wedding, __ children, __ mate, __ neighbour, __ job,
__ doctor, __ hairdresser, __ singer, __ candidate, __ conference,
__ exhibition

6.3. Translate into English.

одна соседка, какая-то библиотека, тот самый ветеринар, любая внучка, те самые женщины, какая-то коллега, один приятель, какой-то возраст, та самая свадьба, какая-нибудь профессия, какой-то мальчик, те самые документы, какое-то письмо, какие-то дети, та невеста, один писатель.

6.4. Translate the word combinations, do not forget to use the articles).

счастливый брак, мужчина среднего возраста, глупый ребенок, правильное развитие, большая зарплата, изобретательный студент, маленький мальчик, везучий человек, бывший директор, образованные люди, старший менеджер, творческий предприниматель, хорошие знания, доступные резюме, трудный язык, амбициозный двоюродный брат, умные родственники, новый свекор, одинокий сосед, важное письмо, везучий возраст, полезное родство, молодой бухгалтер, удивительная свадьба, успешная карьера, амбициозный политик, важный клиент, занятой персонал, неправильный документ, правильное расписание, успешная компания, полезная статья.

6.5. Add the adjectives paying attention to the articles.

For example: *a grandfather – an old grandfather*

a daughter, a sister, a neighbour, a brother-in-law, relatives, a family, a cousin, grandparents, marriage, a honeymoon, a surname, an aunt, a journalist, a nephew, an engineer, a teacher, a doctor, a career, a girl, a daughter-in-law, the twins, a half-sister, a stepmother, a profession, a job, a customer, a student, development, an exhibition, experience, a language, the salary, a skill, a review, a project.

Task 7. To be. To have

7.1. Make the sentences using the verb To be and Time expressions.

1. old, mates, not
2. wonderful, neighbours

3. good, person, not
4. proud, father
5. clever, wife
6. educated, people
7. main, projects

7.2. Make the sentences negative and form the questions using Time expressions.

1. The girl is a talented, creative student.
2. Next year the guy will be abroad.
3. Last year the employees were inventive.
4. James was in New-York a week ago.
5. Sarah and Mary are advanced computer users (пользователи).

7.3. Put questions to the underlined words. Use Question words.

1. Good friends are important in life.
2. The young woman is John's mother.
3. The little brother is at school now.
4. The creative director will be at work tomorrow.

7.4. Make the questions using the verb To be. Use the Question words.

1. family, big?
2. student, clever?
3. office, new?
4. manager, senior?
5. candidates, middle-aged?
6. sole-proprietor, successful?

7.5. Complete be the sentences using the verb To be.

1.group-mates.
2.neighbours.
3.a good person.
4.birthday?
5.my grandchildren.
6. not my neighbor.

7.6. Write the following sentences in Present, Past and Future Simple.

1. The woman (have) a clever colleague.
2. The old people (have) a good job.
3. The person (have) no family.
4. Marry (have) a new office.
5. Ann and her (eë) husband (have) talented children.

7.7. Say what the people have got.

For example: *The children have (have got) young parents.*

the old man, the young parents, the students, the director, the employee, the actress, the scientist, the painter.

7.8. Say what the people haven't got.

For example: *The children haven't (haven't got) many lessons.*

the boy, the candidate, the young man, the vet, the waiter, the new company, the colleague, the children.

7.9. Make the sentences using the verb To have and Question words.

1. the guy, job?
2. the students, a teacher?
3. the candidate, experience?
4. the sole proprietor, an office?
5. pilots, salary?
6. children, knowledge?

Part 8. Imperative

8.1. Translate (verbally).

1. Listen to the bridegroom.
2. Don't complain to the teacher about the guy.
3. Let mother follow the old man.
4. Don't let the boss shout at you.
5. Let's not apologize to the man.
6. Tell the colleagues about the honeymoon.
7. Let's name the company after Father.

8.2. Continue the sentences (verbally).

For example: *Let the baby...- Let the baby think.*

1. Don't hurt...
2. Let's not miss...
3. Remember about....
4. Let the bridegroom...
5. Don't let the neighbours...
6. Let's not influence...
7. Let your brother...
8. Don't quarrel...
9. Let's forgive...
10. Let the child...
11. Don't let grandmother....
12. Let's ask...

8.3. Imagine that you are the head of the family. Instruct your relatives, tell them what to do (verbally, 5-6 sentences).

For example: *Honey! Don't hurt the children!*

8.4. Ask your partner.

1. to let you change your timetable
2. to give you his dictionary
3. to let you phone your parents
4. to translate the text from Russian into Chinese
5. to let your child speak about your neighbour's nationality
6. to explain the manager how to use a computer
7. to let his wife hire a new secretary

8.5. Translate (verbally).

1. Let Ann tell him the truth.
2. Make it up!
3. Let's forgive John.
4. Let the company organize the exhibition.
5. Don't let Alex hurt the child.
6. Don't fire the nurse.

Task 9. Modal verbs

9.1. Translate the phrase. Give the meaning of the modal (verbally).

For example: *can talk* – *может говорить (умеет)*, *may talk* – *может говорить (разрешено)*

can feel, may love, could forgive, must prefer, mayn't hate, might think, should know, cannot understand, shouldn't remember, couldn't forget, mustn't speak, have to ask, be able to work, must say, could hire, should divorce, could tell the truth, may call, might phone, can influence, must respect, may fire, mustn't quarrel, have to quit, must study, should be in touch

9.2. Make the sentences negative, ask general questions (verbally).

1. The family can remember the neighbours.
2. The niece must forget her cousin.
3. People can hurt babies.
4. Aunt Peggy can work hard.
5. A single person must marry.
6. An ambitious student should know much.
7. A creative painter can impress people.
8. The students must be at school on Sunday.
9. A beginner must learn much.
10. A clever employee should depend on silly managers.
11. Children may telephone their friends.
12. But your sister can hurt the child.
13. A creative actor should apologize to the director.
14. A good friend can hate people.
15. Laura may phone the colleagues.

9.3. Make questions using Question words (verbally).

1. The boy should take care of his Father.
2. Aunt Hillary can influence Tom.
3. The bridegroom should love the bride.
4. The baby mustn't complain to his Mother.
5. Frank couldn't forget his nephew.
6. Rob and Sue should marry.
7. Grandparents may influence their grandchildren.
8. My niece shouldn't divorce Tim.

9.4. Translate (verbally).

может обидеть, должен помириться с, не следует звать, можно скучать, нельзя предлагать, следует простить, мог извиниться, не должен влиять, не мог зависеть, должен работать, может найти хорошую работу, не разрешено плакать, вынужден работать, должен сдать экзамен, сможет поступить в университет, не могли бы подписать?

9.5. Make sentences using the given words and modals (in writing).

1. shout, baby, the - _____
2. student, answer, the, clever - _____
3. lie, bride, a - _____
4. uncle, telephone, the, the, parents - _____
5. married, person, a, have, children - _____
6. manager, a, be, good, ambitious - _____
7. tell the truth, parents, children - _____
8. young, old, people, help, people - _____
9. customers, the, complain, director, manager, senior, a - _____
10. enter, the best, students, clever, university - _____.

Task 10. Simple Tense

10.1. Put the verbs into the Present Simple form, 3rd person singular, translate them, transcribe S (in writing).

For example: *answer – answers [z] отвечаем*

apologize - _____ [] _____, marry - _____ [] _____, divorce - _____ [] _____, do - _____ [] _____, hire - _____ [] _____, die - _____ [] _____, impress - _____ [] _____, cry - _____ [] _____, earn - _____ [] _____, pass - _____ [] _____, hurt - _____ [] _____, say - _____ [] _____, research - _____ [] _____, study - _____ [] _____, succeed - _____ [] _____, enjoy - _____ [] _____.

10.2. Put the verbs into the Present Simple form, translate them.

answer, apologize, apply, ask, begin, behave, call, change, complain, concern, contact, count, create, cry, do, depend, describe, develop, die, divorce, draw, drive, earn, enjoy, enter, explain, find, fire, follow, forget, forgive, found, get, give, graduate, hate, help, hire, hurt, impress, introduce, influence, invent, know, learn, leave, lie, like, live, listen, love, make, marry, mean, meet, miss, name, object, organize, pass, practice, prefer, propose, read, remember, research, respect, say, shout, sign, speak, study, succeed, talk, take, teach, phone, tell, think, translate, turn, quarrel, quit, understand, upset, want, watch, wish, work, write.

-s	-es	-ies

10.3. Put the verbs into Past Simple, translate them, transcribe – ed (in writing).

For example: *answer – answered [d] ответил*

apply - _____ [] _____, behave - _____ [] _____, count - _____ [] _____, do - _____ [] _____, develop - _____ [] _____, die - _____ [] _____, contact - _____ [] _____, cry - _____ [] _____, depend - _____ [] _____, learn - _____ [] _____, pass - _____ [] _____, shout - _____ [] _____, translate - _____ [] _____, prefer - _____ [] _____.

10.4. Answer the questions (verbally). In a short answer don't forget to use a pronoun, not a noun.

For example: *Will you be in your office tomorrow? – Yes, I will./No, I won't.*

1. Does that person concern about the children? - _____

2. Did your friend apply for the job? - _____
3. Will his cousins leave tomorrow? - _____
4. Are you married? - _____
5. Do her relatives look after her? - _____
6. Can the man take care of the baby himself? - _____
7. Will you live with your old relatives? - _____
8. Did she look young when you saw her? - _____
9. Will we have a break? - _____
10. Did you see the new candidate? - _____

10.5. Read the sentences. Identify Past/Present/Future. Finish the sentences (verbally).

1. Our grandparents called...
2. Her neighbour works...
3. Christian's wife will take part...
4. My sister's friend doesn't shout...
5. Her second husband listened...
6. The woman takes care...
7. Their accountant didn't like...
8. The director signed...
9. I'll phone....
10. Her husband's mate took...
11. People will forget...

10.6. Make sentences with the phrases. Use Simple (verbally).

For example: *advanced students* - *Advanced students know much.*
 drive badly, watch the wedding, follow the bride proudly, take a
 folder, tell about his relatives, turn to the people, succeed in the ca-
 reer, take care of little children, clever colleagues, upset the wife,
 take part in the project development, a single man, translate from
 Russian.

10.7. Make the sentences negative. Make as many questions as you can (verbally).

1. She speaks English.
2. I work on Sundays.
3. They are vets.
4. John asked me to be in the office today.

5. They talk about business when they meet.
6. He lived in Bratsk when he was a child.
7. You'll work as a shop assistant.
8. I feel tired after the conference.
9. The company will hire this lawyer.
10. Andy and Jake are friends.
11. I feel happy today.
12. My great-grandfather thinks that people should have children.
13. Ann married him last year.
14. My boyfriend found a new job with a good salary.
15. My mother-in-law looks wonderful for her age.
16. A middle-aged man entered the office.

PART 2. CHARACTER AND APPEARANCE. CLOTHES. FEELINGS AND EMOTIONS

Topical Vocabulary

CHARACTER ['k^hærəktə] – **характер**

FEELINGS ['fi:lɪŋz] **and EMOTIONS** [i'məʊʃ(ə)nz] – **чувства и
эмоции**

NOUNS [naʊnz] – существительные

Positive traits [p^hɒzitiv treits] – положительные черты

courage ['kʰʌrɪdʒ] – мужество, отвага, храбрость, смелость

delight [dɪ'laɪt] – восторг

energy ['enədʒɪ] – энергия

force [fɔ:s] – сила

happiness ['hæpɪnəs] – счастье

inspiration [ɪnspɪ'reɪʃn] – вдохновение

intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒəns] – ум, интеллект

interest ['ɪntrəst] – интерес

joy [dʒɔɪ] – радость

kindness [k^haɪndnəs] – доброта

love [lʌv] – любовь

luck [lʌk] – удача, везенье, успех

optimism ['ɒptɪmɪzəm] – оптимизм

passion ['p^hæʃn] – страсть, страстное увлечение

pity ['p^hɪtɪ] – жалость, сострадание, сожаление

pleasure ['pleʒə] – удовольствие, наслаждение

politeness [p^hə'laɪtnəs] – вежливость

sympathy ['sɪmpəθɪ] – сочувствие

wisdom ['wɪzdəm] – мудрость

Negative traits ['negətɪv treits] – отрицательные черты

anger ['æŋgə] – гнев, ярость

anxiety [æŋ'zaɪətɪ] – беспокойство, тревога

cowardice ['k^hʌʊədɪs] – трусость, малодушие

envy ['envɪ] – зависть (to be green with envy – позеленеть от зависти)

disappointment [dɪsə'p^hɔɪntmənt] – разочарование

excitement [ɪk'saɪtmənt] – возбуждение

fury ['fjʊəri] – ярость (to be in a fury – быть в бешенстве)
 greed [gri:d] – жадность, алчность (for sth)
 impatience [ɪmˈpʰeɪʃəns] – нетерпеливость, нетерпимость
 indignation [ɪndɪgˈneɪʃn] – негодование, возмущение (against sth/sb)
 irritation [ɪrɪˈtʰeɪʃən] – раздражение, гнев
 jealousy ['dʒeləsi] – ревность, подозрительность
 obedience / disobedience [əˈbi:diəns]/[dɪsəˈbi:diəns] – послушание / непослушание
 pessimism [ˈpʰesɪmɪzəm] – пессимизм
 rudeness [ru:dnəs] – грубость
 sadness [sædnəs] – грусть, печаль, уныние, тоска
 selfishness ['selfɪʃnəs] – эгоизм, эгоистичность, себялюбие
 shame [ʃeɪm] – стыд (to one's shame – к своему стыду)
 stubbornness ['stʌbənəs] – упрямство
 shyness [ʃaɪnəs] – застенчивость, стеснительность, робость
 worry [ˈwʌrɪ] – беспокойство, волнение, тревога
 weakness ['wi:knəs] – слабость, хилость

ADJECTIVES ['ædʒɪktɪvs] – прилагательные

Positive traits [ˈpʰɒzɪtɪv treɪts] – положительные черты

attentive [əˈtʰentɪv] - внимательный
 brave [breɪv] – храбрый, смелый
 calm [ka:m] – спокойный, невозмутимый
 cheerful [ˈtʃiəfl] – веселый, жизнерадостный, бодрый, неунывающий
 courageous [kə'reɪdʒəs] – бесстрашный, смелый, отважный
 dear [dɪə] – дорогой, милый
 devoted [dɪˈvəʊtɪd] – преданный, верный
 easy-going [i:zi'gəʊɪŋ] – добродушный, беззаботный, беспечный, уживчивый
 energetic [enə'dʒetɪk] – энергичный
 fair [feə] – справедливый, честный
 frank [fræŋk] – искренний, откровенный
 generous ['dʒenərəs] – великодушный, благородный, щедрый (in, with – на ч-л)
 gentle ['dʒentl] – мягкий, добрый, деликатный
 glad [glæd] – радостный, довольный

hard-working ['ha:dwɜ:kɪŋ] – трудолюбивый
 honest ['ɒnɪst] – честный, правдивый, искренний, откровенный
 intelligent [ɪn'telɪdʒənt] – умный, сообразительный, понятливый
 joyful ['dʒɔɪfəl] – веселый, довольный, счастливый
 kind [kaɪnd] – добрый, доброжелательный, ласковый
 loyal ['lɔɪəl] – верный, преданный
 lucky ['lʌkɪ] – удачливый, везучий
 merry ['merɪ] – весёлый, радостный
 obedient [ə'bi:diənt] – послушный, покорный
 optimistic [ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk] – оптимистичный
 polite [pə'laɪt] – вежливый, учтивый, любезный
 quiet [kwaɪət] – тихий, спокойный
 reliable [rɪ'laɪəbəl] – надежный, заслуживающий доверия, достоверный
 serious ['sɪəriəs] – серьезный, глубокомысленный
 simple ['sɪmpl] – простой, нетрудный, несложный
 sincere [sɪn'sɪə] – искренний, честный, неподдельный
 smart [smɑ:t] – резкий, шустрый, умный, сообразительный
 steady ['stedɪ] – уравновешенный, спокойный, устойчивый
 strong [strɒŋ] – сильный, крепкий, прочный
 wise [waɪz] – мудрый, разумный, здравомыслящий
 witty ['wɪtɪ] – остроумный

Negative traits ['negətɪv treɪts] – отрицательные черты
 arrogant ['ærəgənt] – высокомерный, надменный, заносчивый, самонадеянный
 big-headed – самонадеянный
 bossy [bɒsɪ] – ведущий себя как босс\командир, любящий распоряжаться, властный
 capricious [kə'prɪʃəs] – капризный, своенравный, с причудами
 cowardly ['kəʊədli] – трусливый, малодушный
 cruel ['kru:əl] – жестокий, безжалостный, бессердечный
 dishonest [dɪs'ɒnɪst] – нечестный, непорядочный, бессовестный
 foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] – глупый, безрассудный, взбалмошный
 greedy ['gri:di] – жадный, алчный
 haughty ['hɔ:ti] – надменный, высокомерный, заносчивый
 hot-tempered ['hɒt 'tɛmpəd] – вспыльчивый

impatient [ɪm'p'eɪʃənt] – нетерпеливый, раздраженный, беспокой-
 ный
 impolite [ɪmpə'laɪt] – невежливый, неучтивый
 indecent [ɪn'di:sənt] – неприличный, непристойный
 indifferent [ɪn'di:fərənt] – безразличный, равнодушный
 insincere [ɪnsɪn'siə] – неискренний, лицемерный
 intolerant [ɪn'tɒlərənt] – нетерпимый
 jealous ['dʒeləs] – ревнивый, завистливый
 loud ['laʊd] – громкий, звучный, шумный
 mad [mæd] – сумасшедший, помешанный
 mean [mi:n] – скупой, подлый
 miserable ['mɪzərəbl] – жалкий, несчастный, ничтожный
 narrow-minded [nærəʊ'maɪndɪd] – ограниченный, недалекий
 nervous ['nɜ:vəs] – нервный, нервозный
 pessimistic [p'esɪmɪstɪk] – пессимистичный
 rude [ru:d] – грубый, невежливый, оскорбительный
 sad [sæd] – грустный, печальный
 selfish ['selfɪʃ] – эгоистичный, себялюбивый
 severe [sɪ'viə] – строгий, суровый, жесткий
 shy [ʃaɪ] – робкий, стеснительный, застенчивый, пугливый
 sly [slaɪ] – хитрый, ловкий, пронырливый
 stubborn ['stʌbən] – упрямый
 stupid ['stju:pɪd] – глупый, тупой, бестолковый
 unfriendly ['ʌnfrendli] – недружелюбный
 unreliable ['ʌnrɪləəbl] – ненадежный, не заслуживающий доверия,
 недостоверный
 weak [wi:k] – слабый, хилый, безвольный
 worthless ['wɜ:θləs] – бесполезный, никчемный, никудышный

APPEARANCE [ə'pɪərəns] – внешний вид

NOUNS [naʊnz] – существительные

Body ['bɒdi] – тело

arm [a:m] – рука
 back [bæk] – спина
 chest [tʃest] – грудная клетка
 constitution [kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃn] – телосложение
 finger ['fɪŋgə] – палец на руке

foot [fʊt] (**Plural: feet** [fi:t]) – нога, ступня

hand [hænd] – рука (кисть)

head [hed] – голова

leg [leg] – нога

neck [nek] – шея

toe [tʰəʊ] – палец на ноге

Face [feɪs] – лицо

beard [biəd] – борода

cheek [tʃi:k] – щека

chin [tʃɪn] – подбородок

colour ['kʰʌlə] – цвет

complexion [kəm'plekʃən] – цвет лица

contact lens ['kʰɒntækt lenz] – контактная линза

dimple ['dɪmpl] – ямочка

ear [ɪə] – ухо

eyebrow ['aɪbraʊ] – бровь

eyelash ['aɪləʃ] – ресница

eye [aɪ] – глаз

feature ['fi:tʃə] – признак, черта, свойство

forehead ['fɔːrɪd] – лоб

freckle ['frekl] – веснушка

glasses ['glɑːsɪz] (**мн.ч**) – очки

hair [heə] (**ед.ч**) – волосы

lip [lɪp] – губа

nose [nəʊz] – нос

mole [məʊl] – родинка

moustache [məʊ'sta:ʃ] – усы

mouth [maʊθ] – рот

scar [ska:] – шрам

shape [ʃeɪp] – форма

sight [saɪt] – зрение

skin [skɪn] – кожа

tooth [tu:θ] (**Plural: teeth** [ti:θ]) – зуб (wisdom tooth – зуб мудрости)

tongue [tʰʌŋ] – язык

wrinkle ['rɪŋkl] – морщинка

Hands [hændz] –руки (кисти рук)

thumb [θʌm] – большой палец руки

index finger ['indeks 'fɪŋə] – указательный палец

middle finger ['mɪdl 'fɪŋə] – средний палец

ring finger [rɪŋ 'fɪŋə] – безымянный палец

little finger ['lɪtl 'fɪŋə] – мизинец

Hair [heə] – волосы

hairstyle ['heəstail] – прическа

fringe/bangs [frɪndʒ]/[bæŋz] – челка

parting ['p^ha:tɪŋ] – пробор

plait/braid [plæt]/[breɪd] – коса

ponytail ['p^həʊnɪ,t^heɪl] – хвост

ADJECTIVES ['ædʒɪktɪvz] – прилагательные

Face [feɪs] / **features** ['fi:tʃəz] – лицо, черты лица

attractive [ə'træktɪv] – привлекательный, притягательный

beautiful ['bju:tɪfəl] – красивый, прекрасный

charming ['tʃɑ:mɪŋ] – очаровательный, обаятельный, прелестный

clean-shaven ['kli:n 'ʃeɪvən] – гладко выбрит

delicate ['delɪkət] – утонченный, изысканный

freckled ['frekəld] – веснушчатый

good-looking [gud'lʊkɪŋ] – красивый, привлекательный

handsome ['hænsəm] – красивый (о мужчине), статный

narrow ['nærəʊ] – узкий

nice [naɪs] – милый, приятный, славный

ordinary ['ɔ:dɪn(ə)rɪ] – обыкновенный, заурядный

oval ['əʊvəl] – овальный

plain [pleɪn] – простой, некрасивый

pleasant ['plezənt] – приятный, милый, славный

pretty ['prɪti] – хорошенький, привлекательный, симпатичный

Eyes [aɪz] – глаза

deep-set ['di:p 'set] – глубоко посаженные

narrow-set ['nærəʊ 'set] – близко посаженные

wide-set ['waɪd 'set] – широко посаженные

far-sighted ['fa: 'saɪtɪd] – дальнозоркий

near-sighted ['nɪə 'saɪtɪd] – близорукий

slanting ['sla:ntɪŋ] – косой, раскосый

blue [blu:] – голубой

green [gri:n] – зеленый

hazel ['heɪzəl] – карий

Hair [heə] – волосы

auburn ['ɔ:bən] – золотисто-каштановый, рыжеватый

bald [bɔ:ld] – лысый

bushy [bʊʃɪ] – густой, лохматый

curly [kɜ:li] – кудрявый

dark [da:k] – темный

dyed [daɪd] – крашеный/окрашенный

fair [feə] – белокурый, светловолосый, русый

long [lɒŋ] – длинный

short [ʃɔ:t] – короткий

straight [streɪt] – прямой

thick [θɪk] – толстый, густой

thin [θɪn] – тонкий, худой, редкий

wavy ['weɪvɪ] – волнистый, выющийся

blond [blɒnd] – светлый, белокурый, русый

gray [greɪ] – серый

red [red] – рыжий

Nose [nəʊz] – нос

bulbous ['bʌlbəs] – картошкой

Roman ['rəʊmən] – орлиный, с горбинкой

turned-up ['tɜ:nd 'ʌp] – вздернутый

Figure ['fɪgə] – фигура

broad-shouldered [brɔ:dʃəʊldəd] – широкоплечий

fat [fæt] – толстый

graceful ['greɪsfʊl] – изящный

left [left] – левый

of medium height [əv 'mi:diəm 'haɪt] – среднего роста

overweight [əʊvə'weɪt] – с избыточным весом, тяжелее обычного

plump [plʌmp] – полный, пухлый

right [raɪt] – правый

skinny ['skɪni] – тощий, кожа да кости

slim [slɪm] – стройный

stout [staʊt] – полный, тучный, крепкий

tall [tɔ:l] – высокий

well-built [wel'bilt] – хорошо сложенный, крепкий, с хорошей фигурой

Lips [lɪps] – губы

full [fʊl] – полный

thin [θɪn] – тонкий

Age [eɪdʒ] – возраст

in one's (his/her) early/mid/late 50s – немного/чуть за 50, около 55, около/почти 60

elderly ['eldəli] – пожилой, почтенный

Clothes [kləʊðz] – одежда

NOUNS [naʊnz] – существительные

bag [bæg] – сумка

belt [belt] – ремень

boot [bu:t] – ботинок

cap [kʰæp] – кепка

coat [kʰəʊt] – пальто

dress [dres] – платье

fur coat ['fɜ: 'kʰəʊt] – шуба

glove [glʌv] – перчатка

hat [hæt] – шляпа

heel [hi:l] – каблук

jacket ['dʒækɪt] – куртка

jeans [dʒi:nz] (**мн.ч**) – джинсы

pocket ['pʰɒkɪt] – карман

raincoat ['reɪn, kʰəʊt] – дождевик, плащ

shirt [ʃɜ:t] – рубашка

shoe [ʃu:] – туфля

shorts [ʃɔ:ts] (**мн.ч**) – шорты

size [saɪz] – размер

skirt [skɜ:t] – юбка

sleeve [sli:v] – рукав

sock [sɒk] – носок

suit [sju:t] – костюм

sweater ['swetə] – свитер, пуловер

swimsuit ['swɪm, su:t] – купальник

t-shirt [ti:ʃɜ:t] – футболка
trousers ['traʊzəz] (**мн.ч**) – брюки

ADJECTIVES ['ædʒɪktɪvz] – прилагательные

Colour ['kʰʌlə] – цвет

black [blæk] – черный
brown [braʊn] – коричневый
colourful ['kʰʌləfʊl] – разноцветный
gray [greɪ] – серый
green [gri:n] – зеленый
red [red] – красный
yellow ['jeləʊ] – желтый
white [waɪt] – белый
casual ['kæʒjuəl] – повседневный, будничный, простой
cheap [tʃi:p] – дешевый, недорогой
checked [tʃekt] – клетчатый, в клетку
clean [kli:n] – чистый, опрятный
denim ['denɪm] – джинсовый
dirty ['dɜ:ti] – грязный
elegant ['elɪgənt] – элегантный
expensive [ɪks'pɛnsɪv] – дорогой, дорогостоящий
formal ['fɔ:(r)m(ə)l] – официальный, форменный
hand-made [,hæn(d)'meɪd] – ручной работы, сделанный вручную
leather ['leðə] – кожаный
loose [lu:s] – свободный, просторный
plain [pleɪn] – простой, некрасивый
polka dot ['pɒlkə dɒt] – в горошек
ready-made ['redi meɪd] – шаблонный, готовый (об одежде)
shabby ['ʃæbi] – потрепанный, поношенный
smooth [smu:ð] – гладкий, ровный, скользкий
striped [straɪpt] – полосатый, в полоску
suitable (for) ['su:təbl] – подходящий, соответствующий
tidy ['tʰaɪdi] – опрятный, аккуратный
tight [tʰaɪt] – тугой, плотный, тесный

VERBS [vɜ:bz] – глаголы

admire [əd'maɪə] – восхищаться, любоваться
blush [blʌʃ] **at, for** sb, sth – краснеть из-за к-л, ч-л

bore [bɔ:] – наскучить, надоесть
 criticize ['krɪtɪsaɪz] – критиковать
 confuse [kən'fju:z] – смущать, запутывать
 characterize ['kʰærɪktəraɪz] – характеризовать
 come (came, come) [kʰɒm, kʰeɪm, kʰɒm] – приходить, прибывать, приезжать
 curse [kʰɜ:s] – проклинать, ругаться, сквернословить
 depress [dɪ'pres] – подавлять, угнетать
 despise [dɪs'pʰaɪz] sb **for** sth – презирать, относиться с презрением
к к-л за ч-л
 disappoint [dɪsə'pʰɔɪnt] – разочаровывать
 discuss [dɪ'skʌs] – обсуждать, дискутировать
 dress [dres] – одевать(ся)
 drop [drɒp] – капать, ронять, уронить, падать
 esteem [ɪs'ti:m] – высоко ценить, уважать, почитать
 excite [ɪk'saɪt] – вызывать (эмоц-ый отклик, чувства), пробуждать (интерес...)
 expect [ɪk'spekt] – ожидать (of – кого-л), ждать, рассчитывать, ждать ребенка
 experience [ɪks'pʰɪəriəns] – переживать, знать по опыту, испытывать
 exhaust [ɪg'zɔ:st] – изнурять, опустошать, истощать
 fear [fiə] **for** sth – бояться, страшиться, пугаться за ч-л
 feel (felt, felt) [fi:l, felt] – чувствовать (себя), ощущать
 feel sorry [fi:l 'sɔ:ri] **for** sb/sth – сочувствовать, жалеть к-л, ч-л
 finish ['fɪnɪʃ] – заканчивать(ся), завершать(ся)
 resemble [rɪ'zembl] – быть похожим, походить, иметь сходство (без предлога)
 return [rɪ'tʰɜ:n] –возвращать(ся)
 revenge [rɪ'vendʒ] **on, upon sb for** sth – мстить к-л за -л
 scare [skeə] – пугать
 see (saw, seen) [si:, sɔ:, si:n] – видеть
 seem [si:m] – казаться
 sense [sens] – ощущать, чувствовать
 shame [ʃeɪm] –стыдить
 show (showed, shown) [ʃəʊ, ʃəʊd, ʃəʊn] – показывать
 sigh [saɪ] **for** sth – вздыхать, тосковать по ч-л
 sleep (slept, slept) [sli:p, slept] – спать

smile [smaɪl] **at** sb – улыбаться к-л
 sob [sɒb] – рыдать, разрыдаться
 stand (stood, stood) [stænd, stʊd] – стоять
 stare [steə] **at** sb/sth – пристально смотреть, уставиться, глазеть на к-л, ч-л
 stoop [stu:p] – сутулиться, наклонять(ся)
 sweat [swet] – потеть
 take off (took, taken) [tʰeɪk ɒf] – снимать
 throw (threw, thrown) [θrəʊ, θruː, θrəʊn] – бросать
 touch [tʰʌtʃ] – прикасаться, трогать
 tremble ['trembl] – дрожать, трястись
 trouble ['trʌbl] – беспокоиться
 trust [trʌst] – доверять
 try [traɪ] – пытаться
 try **on** [traɪ ɒn] – примерять
 used to [ju:zd tə] – раньше, бывало (+ verb)
 wait [weɪt] for sb – ждать к-л
 wave [weɪv] at sb – махать к-л
 wear (wore, worn) [weə, wɔː, wɔ:n] – носить
 weep (wept, wept) [wi:p, wept] – (за)плакать, рыдать (for joy – от радости)
 whimper ['wɪmpə] – хныкать, ныть
 wink [wɪŋk] – моргать, подмигивать
 worry ['wʌri] – беспокоить(ся), проявлять беспокойство

Expressions [ɪk'spreʃnz] - выражения

to take after sb = resemble
 to look like = resemble
 to look one's age – выглядеть на свой возраст
 to take sb for sb – принимать кого-то за кого-то
 to be in low/high spirits – быть в плохом/хорошем настроении
 to be fed up (with sth) – быть сытым по горло
 to get depressed – быть в депрессии
 to lose (lost, lost) one's temper – терять самообладание
 to let (let, let) off steam – выпустить пар
 to fall (fell, fallen) in love (with) – влюбиться (в)
 to be in love (with) – любить, быть влюбленным (в)
 to pull oneself together – взять себя в руки, собраться с духом

to be beside oneself – быть вне себя
each other ['i:tʃ 'ʌðə] – друг друга (о двух)
one another ['wʌn ə'nʌðə] – друг друга (о двух и более)

READING

Introductory Text

A beautiful, kind and delicate person

by Sean Hamilton Show

James Barnes 26, said: "She was a beautiful, kind and delicate person - a person loved by many and whom I am very proud to call my mother." We'll miss her very much.

A popular newsreader Carol Barnes, 63 died in the Royal County Hospital in Brighton. She died just weeks after returning to TV to present a documentary about former colleague Ed Mitchell.

Her public face was that of the polished professional. Privately she was just a lovely, generous and delightful person. People knew her everywhere she went.

Veteran newsreader Nick Owen said: "There was something about Carol - she was very relaxed, she was never aggressive. She gave a lot of sympathy and that came out through the camera, and it came across the studio."

In 1973 she took her first broadcasting job at new London radio station LBC. Three years later she joined ITN as a reporter.

She worked for radio stations until 1998, except for a break from 1989-1991 when she was a launch presenter for Channel 4's breakfast program. Barnes returned in 2003 to work on the 24-hour ITN News Channel. But she was devastated by her daughter's death in Australia the following year and later told how she "ran around the house crying, sobbing and cursing everyone".

Single since divorcing husband Nigel Thomson, she went back to work as a way of combating her grief.

ITN producer Nick Pollard said: "I doubt there was a more loved person in the industry."

Task 1. Translate the underlined words and phrases into Russian using a dictionary (verbally).

Task 2. Fill in prepositions, adverbs or logical connectors where necessary (in writing) and translate the sentences into Russian (verbally).

1. A popular newsreader Carol Barnes, 63 died __ the Royal Sussex County Hospital __ Brighton.
2. She died just weeks _____ returning ____ TV to present a documentary _____ former colleague Ed Mitchell.
3. Her sympathy came out _____ the camera, and it came _____ the studio.
4. She worked _____ radio stations _____ 1998.
5. Barnes returned ____ 2003 to work ____ the 24-hour ITN News Channel.
6. Three years later she joined _____ ITN as a reporter.
7. But she was devastated ____ her daughter's death in Australia.
8. We'll miss _____ her very much.

Task 3. Translate into English (verbally).

восхитительный человек, диктор новостных программ, рыдать, вернуться к работе, документальный фильм, запускать проект, бывший коллега, быть безутешным, пробивной (настойчивый), великодушный человек, в качестве репортера, гордиться, скушать по кому-либо.

Task 4. Make 3 questions on the text. Let your group mates answer them.

Task 5. Make sentences with the given phrases.

take one's first job, join a company as a ..., launch a new TV program, return to work, present a documentary, one's public face, combat one's grief, three years later, doubt sth, be devastated by, work for, give a lot of sympathy, miss sb.

SPEAKING AND SPELLING

Task 1. Give your positive and negative characteristics (verbally). Which prevail?

Task 2. Characterize the person (verbally).

For example: *He never buys presents to his girl-friend – He is mean/greedy//He is a greedy/mean person.*

1. He always tells other people what to do, in a way that annoys them.
2. Steve always behaves in a happy friendly way.
3. She often changes her opinion or behavior without any good reason, usually suddenly and unexpectedly.
4. They are not brave enough to do sth difficult or dangerous that they should do.
5. My cousin will not do what you ask him to do, or will not do it well.
6. Her experience is not useful for us.
7. My grandparents will be able to make good choices and decisions because they have experience.
8. My stepson feels very unhappy and uncomfortable because of these employees.
9. He gets angry easily.
10. My teacher is usually kind and calm.
11. He was always a reliable worker, who could make good decisions.
12. This new accountant has a lot of energy and is very active.
13. He felt excited and worried, and even slightly (слегка) afraid.
14. Don't believe what he says, he's...

Task 3. Write what makes you feel...

For example: *Things that make me feel happy: ...my daughter's wedding, my child's laugh...*

1. Things that make me feel unhappy _____
2. People who make me optimistic _____
3. Things that make me feel worthless _____
4. Things/people that make me feel ordinary _____
5. People who make me feel beautiful _____
6. Things that make me feel tired _____
7. Things that make me feel angry _____
8. Things that make me cry _____

Task 4. Write what you feel about these things.

For example: *my daughter's wedding ... - makes me feel happy/makes me happy*

1. my children's good/bad behaviour _____
2. my child's laugh _____
3. our sister's courage _____
4. my husband's energy _____
5. my mother's wisdom _____
6. my friend's jealousy _____
7. his scar _____
8. her new hairstyle _____
9. this nice green suit _____
10. his colourful socks _____

Task 5. Continue. Describe your feelings (verbally).

For example: *My friend was rude to my mother. – Now I feel sad/unhappy, because of his rudeness.*

1. She acted towards him indecently.
2. She had to relax.
3. He could be successful.
4. She seems worthless here.
5. She was very shy at the interview.
6. His selfishness insulted my parents.
7. He could hear loud voices.
8. I feel pity for her.
9. She characterized him as a very experienced employee.
10. My son resembles my grandparent.
11. They don't trust me.
12. He is constantly smiling!
13. I am in low spirits.

Task 6. Write 5-6 sentences about your group mate. Don't write his/her name. Others guess.

For example: *My group mate is in his twenties. He's about 160 centimeters. He has short, straight, brown hair. He has dark brown eyes (I think). He's clean-shaven and he wears glasses...*

Task 7. Describe a famous person without giving the name (verbally). Your group mates should identify the person after listening to your story. They also may ask you questions.

For example: *This person is quite tall and plump. This person has auburn, short but bushy hair....Who is this person?*

Task 8. Describe yourself (character and appearance, choose 1 or 2 points) (verbally).

1. You are a young successful director from America.
2. You're a clever inventor from Japan of about 40.
3. You're a creative businessman from China.
4. You are a busy politician from Norway.
5. You're a middle-aged scientist from Africa.
6. You're an old musician from Russia.
7. Your idea.

Task 9. Match the words with their Russian equivalents

beard	бровь
cheek	борода
chin	родинка
colour	ухо
complexion	контактная линза
contact lens	цвет лица
dimple	очки
ear	лоб
eyebrow	щека
eyelash	шрам
eye	ямочка
feature	подбородок
forehead	цвет
freckle	веснушка
glasses	глаз
mole	признак, черта, свойство
moustache	рот
mouth	усы
scar	кожа
skin	ресница

GRAMMAR REVISION

Task 1. Translate (verbally).

1.1.

девушка с черными вьющимися волосами, прекрасные темно-голубые глаза, симпатичные ямочки на щеках, прямые волосы, пожилая женщина с морщинистым лицом, влюбиться в высокомерного мужчину, полюбить некрасивую, но умную женщину, кивнуть тому парню, двойной подбородок, лысый мужчина с неровными зубами, длинный кожаный плащ, в серых брюках, восхищаться стройной блондинкой среднего роста, со вздернутым носиком, мужчина с рыжей бородой, родинка на правой щеке, ум и оптимизм, глупый упрямый ребенок, немного за 40, длинная темная коса, грациозная, но печальная девушка в серой юбке, доверять честному и надежному адвокату, походить на свою очаровательную сестру.

1.2.

1. My father was of a dark complexion, with a great forehead and dark hazel eyes.
2. The bride was of medium height, with short, blond hair. She had a charming smile.
3. He has straight black hair, with waves of grey and white in it.
4. She is a pretty girl, slim and intelligent looking.
5. Mr. Parkin is a tall, overweight man of about 50.
6. If she's like her brother, she is of medium height with bushy red hair.
7. He had a turned-up nose and a large double chin.
8. His dark-grey eyes were small and deep-set.
9. His broad forehead and thick red face made him ugly.
10. The fat boy resembled his haughty big-headed father.
11. She doesn't wear her hair straight anymore.
12. People who have a thin upper lip and a full lower lip are energetic.
13. Mike's a tall, well-built and middle-aged man with a square face.
14. I don't think a policeman should be shy.
15. We think a hairdresser should be creative and energetic.

16. Tom is very hardworking because he wants to become a successful singer.

1.3.

1. Ее прекрасный цвет лица сводит меня с ума.
2. Я увидела крупного, высокого мужчину в центре офиса.
3. Это был молодой человек, лет двадцати пяти, худощавый, но очень энергичный.
4. Ее большие серые глаза смотрели на нас с симпатией и жалостью.
5. Она была высокого роста, и в этом платье она смотрелась очень элегантно.
6. Как выглядит ваш приятель? Может быть, я его знаю.
7. Это была тоненькая голубоглазая девушка с толстыми темными косами.
8. Я уверен, что он вас не узнал. Он очень близорукий.
9. Мальчик очень похож на своего отца. У него такие же правильные черты лица и мягкий характер.
10. Не купите ли вы для меня пару темных перчаток?
11. Старик был мал ростом, с морщинистым лицом, густыми бровями и длинной седой бородой.
12. Если ваша сестра хочет носить косы, ей следует отрастить волосы.
13. Ваш брат рано облысел.
14. Я знал ее маленькой девочкой, с косичками, вздернутым носиком и веснушками на щеках.
15. Ваш приятель показался мне умным человеком с хорошими манерами.
16. Не разрешайте ей красить волосы, она еще слишком молода для этого.
17. Вы ошиблись. Он не высокий и худой, а среднего роста и полный.
18. Цвет ее лица напоминает мне цвет лица ее матери.

1.4.

2. This is my friend's house.
3. These are ready projects.

4. That is a beautiful young woman with a baby.
5. Where are those reviews? - They are in the new secretary's office.
6. Are all these people your relatives? – Yes, they are.
7. These engineers are Russian, and those are from the USA.
8. Why is that beautiful and clever young woman still not married?
9. The director gave preference to that candidate with a good resume.
10. These are the senior accountant's folders, and those are the secretary's documents.
11. This table is yours, and that one is mine.
12. Those people seem nervous and impatient.
13. These engineers are really advanced and talented.

Task 2. Indefinite pronouns

2.1. Put Russian words into the right column (in writing).

что-то; все, что угодно; где-нибудь; ничего; кое-кто; куда угодно; что-либо; никуда; всюду; кто угодно; где-то; любой; кое-что; куда-либо; никто; куда-то; нечто; кто-то; где-либо; ничто; везде; куда-нибудь; кто-нибудь; повсюду; кто-то; кто-либо; всякий; где угодно; что-нибудь; никого; нигде; все; всё; некто

some- thing	some- body/someone	some- where	any- thing	anybody/anyone	every- where
nothing	nobody/no one	nowhere	every- thing	every- body/everyone	

2.2. Make positive sentences negative and ask general questions (verbally).

1. I can see something white in your hair.
2. I can see nothing bad in her character.

3. She gave me something charming to put on.
4. Nobody was here yesterday.
5. Everybody was there on Friday.
6. Nobody saw him here yesterday.
7. Everybody likes her new plain dress.
8. Someone told me about this young person of medium height.
9. Yesterday I disappointed somebody's stepbrother.
10. You can find clever people everywhere.

2.3. Use *some.../any.../every.../no...* (verbally).

1. It's so dark here. I can't see ...
2. You can ask him ..., he'll answer you.
3. You can meet this elegant woman ...
4. I will tell you ... interesting about my jealous husband.
5. ... must be on time for my classes.
6. I'm afraid ... can understand what she usually tells us about.
7. If... miserable happens let me know.
8. She felt unhappy, ...could help her.
9. I need...to help me with my capricious children.
10. Were you ... last weekend?
11. She doesn't want to say... about her intolerant relatives.
12. If... calls me, please, tell me.
13. If we go..., I'll tell you.
14. If I notice ... indecent, I'll drop my hat.
15. If... insults you, you should revenge.
16. If your arrogant daughter falls in love with..., I'll get depressed.
17. Pull yourself together, if ... is wrong with your father.
18. Don't lose your temper, if your sister tells you ... foolish about him.
19. If you need..., tell my bossy wife.
20. If you want to change... in your character, you should work hard.
21. It's so dark here, I can see ...
22. An intelligent person can understand ...
23. What is there in the child's fingers? - ...
24. Where are the children? I can't see them ...
25. ... knows that she's too narrow-minded for her late 30s.

2.4. Make your own sentences (verbally).

1. something
2. somebody/someone
3. somewhere
4. anything
5. anybody/anyone
6. everywhere
7. nothing
8. nobody/no one
9. nowhere
10. everybody/everyone
11. everything

2.5. Begin or continue the sentences (verbally).

1. Everyone should...
2. No one can...
3. Someone must...
4.anywhere.
5.everywhere.
6. Everything should...
7.nowhere.
8.something.
9.nothing.
10.everything myself.

2.6. Translate using some..., any..., no..., every... (verbally).

1. Вы куда-нибудь ходили вчера? – Нет, я никуда не ходил.
2. Вчера вам никто не звонил.
3. Не могли бы вы рассказать мне что-нибудь о счастье и мудрости?
2. Вы обсудите это с кем-нибудь?
3. Вы слышите что-нибудь? – Нет, ничего.
4. Если кто-то позвонит мне, скажи, что я приду через час.
5. Вчера я нашел чьи-то перчатки. Они не ваши?
6. Когда преподаватель зашел в комнату, все писали тест.
7. Кто-нибудь из вас может помочь мне закончить работу?
8. Если кто-нибудь пойдет в магазин, купите мне коричневые кожаные перчатки.

9. Ты хочешь рассказать мне что-то еще о той длинноволосой девушке?
10. Повсюду можно было увидеть безразличных людей.
11. Почему никто из вас не скажет ей о своих чувствах?
12. Он очень образованный человек для своих 20 лет.
13. Кто-нибудь из вас знает, сколько ему лет?
14. Где твоя сестра? – Кто-то позвонил ей, и она почувствовала себя плохо.
15. Для нее необходимо кого-нибудь покритиковать.
16. Мы уверены, что никто не должен никого критиковать.
17. Я нигде не могу найти подходящее пальто.
18. Она успешная бизнес-леди, поэтому она может поехать куда угодно.
19. Я думаю, каждый может изменить свою внешность, но не каждый может изменить характер.
20. Кто-нибудь видит эту стройную голубоглазую девушку? Она прекрасна, не так ли?

Task 3. Parts of speech

3.1. Use a word in a different part of speech (in writing).

For example: *sadness* → (*adj*) *sad*

smile → (v) _____, courage → (adj) _____,
 shy → (n) _____, loud → (n) _____, politeness →
 (adj) _____, love → (n) _____, luck →
 (adj) _____, obedience → (adj) _____, attract
 → (adj) _____, interesting → (v) _____,
 disappointed → (v) _____, quiet →
 (adj) _____, shameless → (v) _____, listen →
 (n) _____, dress → (v) _____, trust →
 (adj) _____, worried → (v) _____, feel →
 (n) _____, character → (v) _____, attentive →
 (adv) _____, intelligent → (n) _____

3.2. Fill in the gaps where possible.

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
energy			
	care		
		sympathetic	

	attract		
character			
	excite		
			smilingly
freckle			-
	annoy		
		touching	
			trustfully
			worriedly
coward			
	bore		
wrinkle			-

3.3. Change the adjective into a noun. Use different verbs (verbally).

For example: *He is very selfish – His selfishness annoys me. / I constantly criticize him for his selfishness.*

1. He's very lazy.
2. He's a courageous person.
3. My husband is very jealous.
4. My stepbrother is always sad.
5. This student is very polite.
6. Our teacher is rude to us.
7. We are happy in our family.
8. This intelligent person attracts me.
9. My grandmother is a wise person.

3.4. Circle 20 nouns in the box.

courage, black, admire, anger, colourful, mad, hard-working, excite, delight, greed, attractive, pleasant, energy, optimism, green, casual, esteem, fury, regular, scare, indignation, round, slanting, return, impatience, revenge, criticize, arouse, attentive, cowardice, joyful, merry, calm, relax, intelligence, gentle, resemble, wisdom, kind, listen, envy, frank, grin, politeness, loyal, nod, jealousy, honest, greedy, inspiration, arrogant, frown, sympathy, witty, notice, weakness, quiet, joy, smart, pessimism

3.5. Circle 25 adjectives in the box.

courageous, impatient, revenge, criticize, arouse, attentive, cowardly, joyful, merry, calm, relax, intelligent, gentle, resemble, wise, kind, listen, envious, frank, grin, polite, loyal, nod, jealousy, honest, greedy, inspiration, arrogant, frown, sympathy, witty, notice, weak, admire, anger, colourful, mad, hard-working, excite, delight, greed, attractive, pleasant, energy, optimism, green, casual, esteem, fury, regular, scare, indignation, round, slanting, return, joy, smart, pessimism

Task 4. Tense and Aspect of the verb

4.1 Translate (verbally). Say whether it is Present, Past or Future and why. Make the sentences negative.

1. She walks to her office.
2. The doctor had got a Bentley.
3. Usually she wears a white shirt and a black skirt.
4. The director signed the contract.
5. That woman with a baby looks very young.
6. Our senior manager worked hard on that project.
7. The company will hire new lawyers.
8. I met my group mate two days ago. He was with his wife.
9. Her children behave well at school.
10. My sister always smiles. That's why people like her.
11. A wise person is a person who is calm and clever.
12. I think that you should speak to your brother.
13. They will talk about business when they meet.

4.2. Say what you do (use new verbs from the vocabulary).

100%	75%	50%	25%	10%	0%
always	usually	often	sometimes	seldom	never

4.3. Fill in the verbs in Present Progressive (in writing). Translate and explain why Progressive is used here (verbally).

1. This coward _____ (sit) at the table.
2. They _____ (work) in the office now.
3. Tony _____ (write) a letter to his parents.
4. I can see his mother. She _____ (wave) her hand.

5. We _____ (smile) at this marry nice child.
6. I _____ (listen) attentively to your fair story.
7. I _____ (do) my homework.
8. Harry _____ (sit) between Mary and Pete.
9. You _____ (write) sentences.
10. What _____ the women _____ (do)?
11. Quiet! You _____ (make) too much noise.
12. Stop that! You _____ (hurt) me and my feelings.

**4.4. Fill in the verbs with Future/Past Progressive (in writing).
Translate and explain why Progressive is used here (verbally).**

1. I _____ (write) an exercise at this time tomorrow.
2. I _____ (write) an exercise at this time yesterday.
3. What _____ your father _____ (do) from 8 till 9 yesterday?
4. Why _____ she _____ (cry) yesterday at 5 o'clock?
5. My sister _____ (not play) with her smart son at 7 yesterday.
6. We _____ (do) our homework at 8 tomorrow.
7. She _____ (relax) while her husband _____
(criticize) her project.
8. When Lee _____ (watch) his children, he saw his ex-wife.
9. The children _____ (play) when their father came home.
10. At this time next week _____ (translate) the director's interview.
11. At this time next summer we _____ (organize) a hairstyle show.
12. Who _____ (watch) TV yesterday at noon?
13. The children _____ (make) too much noise at tomorrow's birthday.
14. I couldn't get you on the phone last night, who _____ you _____
(talk) to so long?
15. She _____ (listen) to her brother's stories at 8 o'clock to-
morrow.

4.5. Say what you will be doing.

1. in a minute
2. in an hour
3. in 2 hours
4. at this time in a week
5. in 2 days
6. at this time in a month
7. tomorrow at 6 a.m.

8. tomorrow morning
9. the day after tomorrow at 4 p.m.
10. the day after tomorrow at 12
11. on 7, March
12. at this time next week

4.6. Put the verbs into Simple or Progressive (verbally).

1. Listen! A skinny woman (argue) with somebody.
2. What you (do) in the evening yesterday? – I (watch) TV and my mother (dye) hair.
3. What you (look at)?
4. I (do) all the exercises while you (quarrel) with your impolite friends.
5. Pete, where you (be) when they (drive) your car at midnight?
6. She (cry) and (sigh) while the stupid boys (insult) each other.
7. She (wear) a casual colourful new dress at the party, but she (look) very elegant.
8. Last time I (see) Jack he (criticize) our exhibition.
9. What you usually (do) after dinner?
10. We (stay) at home the whole evening.
11. Why you (go) so fast? – I (be) afraid I (be) late.
12. Where you (take off) your yellow cap?
13. You (understand) what I (say)?
14. What you (do) here? – I (look for) a job.
15. What we (do) if nobody (meet) us in the office?
16. “What you (do) the whole summer?” (ask) the elderly aunt.
17. Tom (be) ill. He (have) a high temperature. When he (come) home last night he (sweat) and (feel) exhausted.
18. I (think) he (stay) in bed for two or three days.
19. Susan (be) in love with Peter. They (get) married in May and (have) a honeymoon in Italy.

Task 5. Questions

5.1. Make a question and give a negative answer (verbally).

For example: *The children are playing with their grandfather. – Are the children playing with their grandfather? – No, they aren't. They are playing with their grandmother.*

1. I will be missing my children.

2. Quiet the baby, it is sobbing.
3. I am trying to contact our lazy director.
4. Yesterday at 5 we were changing clothes.
5. John and Mary are talking on the phone.
6. They were discussing this serious problem yesterday at the meeting.
7. Mr. Jones is putting on his coat.
8. I will be reading his resume this time tomorrow.
9. This time the day after tomorrow I'll be sleeping.

5.2. Make disjunctive questions (verbally).

1. We are having a break now.
2. She is thinking about tomorrow's conference.
3. Sally is taking a shower now.
4. We were writing a test from 2 till 4.
5. Ann was looking for her new leather gloves.
6. We were not driving too fast.
7. They are leaving for the airport in 5 minutes.
8. She is always complaining of her husband.
9. I'll be seeing you tomorrow morning.
10. I am trying to explain it to you.
11. He won't be staying here long.

5.3. Put questions to the underlined parts (verbally).

1. Father is watching TV.
2. My brother is sitting at the table.
3. He is reading a newspaper.
4. We will be seeing her tomorrow.
5. I was telling my friend about the director's kindness.
6. Nick and Kate are playing in the children's room.
7. They were leaving the house when we arrived.
8. Nelly will be doing her homework at 10 in the morning.
9. They are having their daughter's birthday party on Saturday.
10. We are talking to our neighbours.
11. They were listening to a funny story.
12. He is looking for her gloves.
13. They will be discussing this project at the meeting.
14. I am looking at this beautiful girl.
15. He is speaking with his sister.

5.4. Ask your group mate (Indirect questions).

1. What he/she will be doing at 10 o'clock tonight?
2. What he/she will be doing on Saturday?
3. What he/she will be doing next week?
4. When he/she will be leaving for Moscow?
5. How long he/she will be staying in Europe?
6. What he/she will be wearing at the party?
7. When he/she will be passing exams?
8. What he/she is worrying about?

5.5. Change indirect questions into direct

1. I wonder if he likes unreliable people.
2. I'd like to know if he can speak in a more friendly way.
3. It's interesting when they come home after work.
4. Do you know why he quit?
5. I wonder if I should come to work at 10 a.m.
6. Can you ask your director if the accountant is busy now.

Task 6. Adverbs

6.1. Make adverbs of these adjectives (in writing).

successful _____, impolite _____, easy _____,
attentive _____, impatient _____, cheerful _____,
sincere _____, loud _____, casual _____,
dirty _____, tidy _____, long _____, ug-
ly _____, wide _____, regular _____,
pleasant _____, plain _____, beautiful _____,
nice _____, hard _____.

6.2. Put adverbs into the gaps (in writing).

1. My older sister always falls in love _____.
2. When you speak _____, you tell the truth.
3. The policemen did their job _____.
4. The student spoke to him very _____. That's why the professor was angry with him.
5. Listen _____ to your colleague. This is very important.
6. The serious people in the room talked and laughed _____.
7. I couldn't wait, so I went _____ to the office.
8. Don't speak so _____.

6.3. Add a verb to an adverb/adjective (verbally).

For example: *happily – smile/laugh happily*

elegant, bald, attentively, steadily, wisely, worthlessly, lazily, indifferently, handsome, loudly, impatiently, severely, honestly, nervously, beautifully.

6.4. Add an adverb to a verb (verbally).

For example: *He can speak – speak politely, kindly, smartly*

1. The children behave...
2. My teacher will criticize her project...
3. The students will never disappoint me...
4. She dresses...
5. My friend insulted me...
6. They irritated us...
7. I love you...
8. Obey me...
9. He never smiles...
10. They usually watch us...
11. He left
12. My friend nodded...

Task 7. Place expressions

7.1. Translate into Russian

1. I can see my favorite singer among those people.
2. Don't go to the office opposite mine!
3. Don't leave your clothes lying around the room!
4. He looked all over for the red folder.
5. Don't put the resume under all these documents, I won't find it.
6. Let's go inside the building.
7. Are the children inside? – No, they are at school.
8. The house was green outside.
9. Does your impatient boss live here?
10. My new boots stood against the wall.
11. I don't want to stand between them.
12. He took the paper out of his folder.

7.2. Think and say what or who you can see there (verbally).

among students, opposite you, around your room, all over your home, under your desk, inside you, outside, here.

7.3. Add a verb to the place expressions (verbally).

For example: *to me – come to me*

up, down, across the road, far from my college, along the street, all over, all around the school, among those boots, between your eyes, out of the house, through the door, here, there, against the wall, into the class room.

7.4. Translate (verbally).

вверх по улице, вниз по дороге, там, через дорогу, надо мной, под моей комнатой, рядом с моим домом, напротив их офиса, далеко от школы, среди пальто и платьев, здесь, в машину, из машины, вплотную к стене, сквозь весь текст, вдоль по улице Ленина, по классу, везде.

Task 8. Passive

8.1. Translate using Present, Past or Future Simple Passive (verbally).

1. мне расскажут – мне рассказывают – мне рассказали
2. мне показали – мне показывают – мне покажут
3. ее научили – ее учат – ее научат
4. нас спросили – нас спрашивают – нас спросят
5. нам ответили – нам отвечают – нам ответят
6. им дали – им дают – им дадут
7. ему помогли – ему помогают – ему помогут
8. их ждали – их ждут – их подождут
9. свитер сняли – свитер снимают – свитер снимут
10. ее напугали – ее пугают – ее напугают
11. на шрам посмотрели – на шрам смотрят – на шрам посмотрят
12. за ребенком присмотрели – за ребенком присматривают – за ребенком присмотрят
13. трусость заметили – трусость замечают – трусость заметят
14. беспокойство сдерживали – беспокойство сдерживают – беспокойство сдержат
15. папку искали – папку ищут – папку найдут
16. на маму накричали – на маму кричат – на маму накричат
17. ее брак проклинали – ее брак проклинаят – ее брак проклянут
18. проект раскритиковали – проект критикуют – проект раскритикуют

19. гнев подавили – гнев подавляют – гнев подавят
20. ребенка одели – ребенка одевают – ребенка оденут

8.2. Put the sentences into the Passive Voice. Explain the difference in meaning (verbally).

For example: *I wrote the letter.* – *The letter was written.*

1. People often tell me that I resemble my grandfather.
2. The people at the conference understood me.
3. The guide told us a story about a very courageous person.
4. He asked his teacher about the time of the next lesson.
5. What questions were they asking you?
6. They will wait for me.
7. When they finish their lesson, we will begin ours.
8. He showed the girl the way to the library.
9. He did it.
10. The director fired him.
11. They will translate the document into 3 languages.
12. They were building the house when we came.

8.3. Put the sentences into the Passive Voice using BY (verbally).

For example: *Her younger sister admired her.* – *She was admired by her younger sister.*

1. The dog scared me.
2. The director offered Tom a new job.
3. The guy didn't trust that policeman.
4. I know that the neighbours' children will annoy me.
5. Students organized the exhibition.
6. Her children love her.
7. The parents forgave the disobedient brothers.
8. He soon forgot it.
9. The painter's work impressed them.
10. Our grandmother translated the letter.
11. I will finish work by 10.

8.4. Translate (verbally).

1. I was told that Chinese is a difficult language.
2. This house was built in 1950.
3. The house was being built from 1950 to 1952.

4. My brother is a writer. His books were translated into 10 languages.
5. Were you taught English at university?
6. The parents were annoyed by their children's disobedience.
7. Advanced employees will be offered a high salary.
8. The nervous man with a scar was asked to wait.
9. He is being asked about his honeymoon.
10. By the time the project was ready, I was given a new job.
11. His name is written on the document.
12. The customer was given the right address by the secretary.
13. What questions were you asked at the interview?

8.5. Make the sentences negative and ask all the possible questions

1. A new employee is being questioned now.
2. I will be given a new textbook for advanced users.
3. A new school was being built from 2012 to 2015.
4. We were asked many embarrassing questions.
5. Soon everyone will be forgotten.

8.6. Make sentences in the Passive Voice (Simple & Progressive).

1. last year, teach, we, English, at university
2. house, build, 1994
3. ask, this question, at the interview
4. project, prepare, by Monday
5. grandmother, raise, grandson
6. look after, your child, in the kindergarten
7. friends, show, house
8. address, company, give
9. work, finish
10. envy, invent
11. review, write, within 3 days.
12. depress, husband's stubbornness, the wife

Task 9. Logical connectors

9.1. Translate into Russian (verbally).

1. Neither Tom nor Harry wears glasses.
2. Neither Roger nor David went to London yesterday.

3. Although he is very bossy, he isn't dishonest.
4. Children go to school (in order) to learn things.
5. Instead of working at our project, I'll see my friends.
6. She was quite energetic, though it was only five o'clock in the morning.
7. She likes neither red, nor yellow coats.
8. Either your children or my son will wear this t-shirt.
9. They liked both her character and her appearance.
10. In spite of his greed she loves him.
11. He doesn't respect people who have such jobs as a hairdresser, a painter, a worker.
12. He studies much (in order) not to get a bad mark at the exam.
13. Unlike her parents, she notices everything everywhere.
14. I work as a dolphin trainer.
15. All the students were there, except Tim, who often misses classes.
16. The shop is open every day from 9.00 to 5.00, except on Sundays.
17. Some students study French besides English.
18. Do you like any other colour besides black?
19. He experienced his teacher's indignation instead of his brother.
20. Bob is very like his brother.
21. However, he cannot control his anger.

9.2. Combine the sentences, use logical connectors.

For example: *Jim is generous. His wife is generous too. – Both Jim and his wife are generous.*

1. He annoys me. I am very nervous.
2. Old people are usually sincere. We believe them.
3. I dislike arrogant and jealous men. I am not against such people in our company.
4. We begin our work at 9 a.m. We finish at 6 p.m.
5. I don't like contact lenses. I wear glasses.
6. She has some favorite traits in men. They are: courage, intelligence and optimism.
7. My son is never late home. He doesn't want me to worry.
8. She is friendly. She can be rude sometimes.
9. Our grandmother is patient. She is kind.
10. Pete is selfish. He can be aggressive.

9.3. Make phrases with the logical connectors (verbally).

For example: *in spite of* – *in spite of the anxiety*

in order to, in order not to, like, unlike, such as, as, with, by, instead of, except, besides, both ... and ..., either ... or ..., neither ... nor ..., not only ... but also ..., however

9.4. Translate (verbally).

чтобы присматривать; не только плюсы, но и минусы; кроме детей; и видеть, и слышать; ни добрый, ни злой; как студент; или новый проект, или высокая зарплата; руками; кроме лба; всё, кроме ножей; в отличие от своих родителей; как например, трудность, зависть, жадность; несмотря на возраст; чтобы не начинать; головой; тем не менее

9.5. Paraphrase (verbally).

Model: I'm writing this letter. I lost your phone number → I'm writing this letter **because** I lost your phone number.

1. Tom hasn't any sisters. Neither (nor) has Harry.
2. Roger didn't go to London yesterday. Neither (nor) did David.
3. John won't be angry. He won't be upset.
4. Mr. Brown doesn't like narrow-minded people. He doesn't like too clever people, either.
5. My car is very old, it still goes well, though.
6. Mr. Cliff is nearly seventy, but he still likes to play with children.
7. She went to the hairdresser's. She wanted to be very charming at his birthday party.
8. I telephoned her. I didn't write a letter.
9. He didn't go home to his mother. He took his secretary to the café.
10. I think I'll relax. I won't do my homework.
11. You should write more. You shouldn't miss your classes.
12. My daughter couldn't write when she went to school. She couldn't read.
13. I will help you, or my brother will help you.
14. My father will be upset. My mother will be upset.
15. I'll visit our relatives, or my mother will visit them.
16. The twins are not crying. Their brother is not crying.

17. I can come on Tuesday or I can come on Saturday.
18. He has to work on Saturdays and even on Sundays.
19. Mrs. Brawn is a sole proprietor and a writer.
20. He's very greedy. But she loves him.
21. He woke up early. He doesn't want to be late.
22. He is a very good director. Sometimes he cries at the staff.
23. Her mother is a perfect beauty. She has delicate features and a charming face. The daughter doesn't resemble her.
24. Some of my relatives (my parents, grandparents and children) seem to be happy.
25. She was dressed all in black. But she had white shoes.
26. No one could insult these old people. But Timmy could.
27. Everything is OK. But your appearance seems mad.
28. Everyone went to the exam. John didn't come.

9.6. Finish (verbally).

1. He studies much in order to...
2. In spite of their fears ...
3. Why didn't you ask her for help? – In order not to ...
4. I despise negative traits, such as ...
5. Instead of crying, she...
6. The story, however, isn't....
7. She is blushing like a ...
8. He always walks to his office, unlike...
9. I'll go there as ...
10. Although he came...
11. All my friends, except me...
12. Both his wife and he dress ...
13. Neither our director nor our accountant knows ...

PART 3. Food. Eating out. Cooking

Topical Vocabulary

NOUNS

Bread [bred] – хлеб

Confectionery [kən'fekʃnəri] – кондитерские изделия

biscuit ['bɪskɪt] = cookie ['kʰoʊkɪ] – печенье

bun [bʌn] – сдобная булочка

cake [k'eɪk] – торт, пирожное, кекс

doughnut ['dəʊnʌt] – пончик, пышка

hamburger ['hæmbə:gə] – гамбургер

pancake ['pʰænkeɪk] – блин

pie [p'haɪ] – пирог

pizza ['p'ɦɪtsə] – пицца

pudding ['p'ɦʊdɪŋ] – пудинг

roll [rəʊl] – булочка

toast [t'ɦəʊst] – тост

Cereals ['siəriəls] – зерновые культуры

Groats [grəʊts] – крупа

buckwheat ['bʌkwɪ:t] – гречка

corn [k'ɦɔ:n] – кукуруза

cornflakes ['k'ɦɔ:n'fleɪks] – кукурузные хлопья

millet ['mɦlɦt] – пшено

oatmeal ['əʊtmɦ:l] – овсяные хлопья

pearl barley ['pə:l 'ba:lɦ] – перловая крупа

porridge ['p'ɦɔ:ɦɦdʒ] – овсяная каша

rye [raɦ] – рожь

rice [raɦs] – рис

semolina [ˌsemə'li:nə] – манная крупа

wheat [wɦ:ɦt] – пшеница

Macaroni [ˌmakə'raʊni] foods – макаронные изделия

noodles ['nu:dlz] – лапша

pasta [p'ɦa:stə] – макароны

spaghetti [spə'getɦ] – спагетти

Meat [mɦ:ɦt] – мясо

bacon ['beɦkən] – бекон

beef [bi:f] – говядина
beefsteak ['bi:f'steik] – бифштекс, говяжий стейк
chop [tʃɒp] – отбивная
cutlet ['kʰʌtlɪt] – котлета
ham [hæm] – ветчина
force meat ['fɔ:s 'mi:t] – мясной фарш
lamb [læm] – ягненок
mutton ['mʌtn] – баранина
pork [pʰɔ:k] – свинина
rabbit ['ræbɪt] – кролик
sausage ['sɒsɪdʒ] – колбаса, сосиска
veal [vi:l] – телятина

Poultry ['pʰəʊltri] – птица

chicken ['tʃɪkɪn] – курятина
duck [dʌk] – утка
egg [eg] – яйцо
game [geɪm] – дичь
goose (**Plural: geese**) [gu:s, gɪs] – гусь
turkey ['tʰɜ:kɪ] – индейка

Fish (Plural: fish or fishes) [fɪʃ] – рыба

Seafood ['si:'fu:d] - морепродукты

carp (**Plural: carp or carps**) [kʰa:p] – карп
caviar ['kʰæviɑ:] – икра
cod(fish) (**Plural: cod**) [kʰɒd] – треска
crab [kræb] – краб
eel [i:l] – угорь
herring ['herɪŋ] – сельдь
omul ['ʌml] – омуль
pike (**Plural: pike or pikes**) [pʰaɪk] – щука
salmon (**Plural: salmon**) ['sæmən] – лосось
siberian salmon ['saɪbɪriən 'sæmən] – кета
shrimp [ʃrɪmp] – креветка
squid [skwɪd] – кальмар
trout (**Plural: trout**) [traut] – форель

Dairy ['dɛəri] – молочные продукты

Fats [fæts] – жиры

butter ['bʌtə] – сливочное масло
cheese [tʃi:z] – сыр
cream [kri:m] – сливки
curds [kʰə:ds] – творог
margarine [ˌma:dʒə'ri:n] – маргарин
milk [mɪlk] – молоко
sour cream ['sauə 'kri:m] – сметана
yogurt ['jɔgət] – йогурт

Vegetables ['vedʒɪtəblz] – овощи

asparagus [əs'pʰærəgəs] – спаржа
beetroot ['bi:tru:t] – свекла
cabbage ['kʰæbɪdʒ] – кочанная капуста
carrot ['kʰærət] – морковь
cauliflower ['kʰɔɪflauə] – цветная капуста
cucumber ['kʰju:kəmbə] – огурец
eggplant ['egpla:nt] – баклажан
French fries [frentʃfraɪz] – картофель фри
garlic ['ga:lɪk] – чеснок
lettuce ['letɪs] – салат (растение)
marrow ['mærəʊ] = squash [skwɒʃ] – кабачок
onion ['ʌnjən] – лук репчатый
peas [pʰi:z] – горох
pepper ['pʰepə] – перец
potatoes [pə'tʰeɪtəʊz] – картофель
pumpkin ['pʰʌmpkɪn] – тыква
radish ['rædɪʃ] – редис
tomato [tə'ma:təʊ] – помидор

Fruit [fru:t] – фрукты

apple ['æpl] – яблоко
apricot ['eɪprɪkɒt] – абрикос
banana [bə'na:nə] – банан
dried [draɪd] fruit – сухофрукты
grapes [greɪps] – виноград
lemon ['lemən] – лимон

melon ['melən] – дыня
orange ['ɔrɪndʒ] – апельсин
peach [p^hi:tʃ] – персик
pear [p^hɛə] – груша
pineapple [p^haɪn, æpl] – ананас
plum [plʌm] – слива
pomegranate [p^hɔm, grænɪt] – гранат
prune [pru:n] – чернослив
raisin ['reɪz(ə)n] – изюм
watermelon ['wɔtə, melən] – арбуз

Berries ['berɪz] – ягоды

billberry ['bɪlbəri] – черника
blackberry ['blækbəri] – ежевика
blueberry ['blu:bəri] – голубика
birdcherry [bɜ:d'tʃeri] – черемуха
cherry ['tʃeri] – вишня
cranberry ['krænbəri] – клюква
currant ['k^hʌrənt] – смородина
gooseberry ['guzbəri] – крыжовник
honeysuckle ['hʌni, sʌkl] – жимолость
olive ['ɒlɪv] – олива, маслина
raspberry ['ra:zbəri] – малина
red billberry ['red 'bɪlbəri] – брусника
strawberry ['strɔ:bəri] – клубника
sea-buckthorn ['si: 'blkθɔ:n] – облепиха

Nuts [nʌts] – орехи

almond ['a:mənd] – миндаль
cashew ['k^hæʃu:] – кешью
hazelnut ['heɪzlnʌt] – лесной орех (фундук)
peanut [p^hi:nʌt] – арахис
sunflower seed ['sʌn, flauə 'si:d] – семечка подсолнуха
walnut ['wɔ:lnʌt] – грецкий орех

Mushrooms ['mʌʃru:ms] – грибы

champignon ['tʃæmpɪnən] – шампиньон
milk mushroom ['mɪlk 'mʌʃru:m] – груздь

Seasoning ['si:z(ə)nɪŋ] & Spices [spaɪsɪz] – приправы

cinnamon ['sɪnəməŋ] – корица
dill [dɪl] – укроп
dressing ['dresɪŋ] – заправка, подливка
ginger ['dʒɪndʒə] – имбирь
horse radish ['hɔ:s 'rædɪʃ] – хрен
mustard ['mʌstəd] – горчица
oil [ɔɪl] – растительное масло
parsley ['pʰa:slɪ] – петрушка
pepper ['pʰepə] – перец
salt [sɔ:lt] – соль
sauce [sɔ:s] – соус
sugar ['ʃʊgə] – сахар
vinegar ['vɪnɪgə] – уксус

Dessert [dɪ'zə:t] – десерт

chocolate ['tʃɒkəlɪt] – шоколад
ice-cream ['aɪs'kri:m] – мороженое
jam [dʒæm] – джем
honey ['hʌni] – мед
preserves [prɪ'zə:vz] – варенье
sweet [swi:t] = candy ['kʰændɪ] – конфета, карамель, леденец

Drinks [drɪŋks] – напитки

cocktail ['kʰɒkteɪl] – коктейль
cocoa ['kʰəʊkəʊ] – какао
coffee ['kʰɒfi] – кофе
juice [dʒu:s] – сок
milk [mɪlk] – молоко
tea [tʰi:] – чай
water ['wɔ:tə] – вода
whisky ['wɪskɪ] – виски
wine [waɪn] – вино

Dish – посуда / Crockery ['krɒkəri] – глиняная посуда

china ['tʃaɪnə] – фарфор
dish [dɪʃ] – блюдо

frying pan [ˈfraɪŋ ˌpʰæn] –сковорода
pan [pʰæn] / saucepan [ˈsɔːspən] – кастрюля
saucer [ˈsɔːsə] – блюдо
sugar-basin [ˈʃʊgə beɪsn] –сахарница
slow-cooker [ˈsləʊ kʰʊkə] – мультиварка
set [set] – набор
tray [treɪ] – поднос
baking pan [ˈbeɪkɪŋ ˌpʰæn] –протвень

Cooking [ˈkʰʊkɪŋ] – кулинария, стряпня

dough [dəʊ] –тесто
flour [ˈflaʊə] – мука
foil [fɔɪl] – фольга
omelet(te) [ˈɒmlɪt] – омлет
recipe [ˈresɪpi] – рецепт (for sth – чего-либо)
salad [ˈsæləd] – салат (блюдо)
scrambled eggs [ˈskræmbld ˈegz] – омлет, яичница-болтунья
soda [ˈsəʊdə] – сода
soup [su:p] – суп
white of an egg [waɪt] – белок
yolk of an egg [jɒk] – желток
semi-finished (food) product [semi ˈfɪnɪʃt ˈprɒdʌkt] – полуфабрикат

Food [fu:d] – пища, еда

appetizer [ˈæpə tʰaɪzə] – закуска (e.g. olives)
breast-feeding [ˈbrest ˌfi:d] – грудное вскармливание
breakfast (at breakfast, for breakfast) [ˈbrekfəst] – завтрак (8-9 часов)
lunch [lʌntʃ] – обед (12-13 часов)
dinner [ˈdɪnə] – обед, ужин (18-19 часов)
supper [ˈsʌpə] –ужин (21-22 часа)
choice [tʃɔɪs] – выбор
course [kʰɔːs] –блюдо (при смене блюд во время еды)
diet [ˈdaɪət] –диета
helping [ˈhelpɪŋ] –порция
junk food [ˈdʒʌŋk ˈfu:d] – нездоровая пища (высококалорийный, но малоценный с точки зрения питательности продукт, например, хот-дог, пицца, кока-кола и т.п. Обычно так называют про-

дукты с большим содержанием искусственных пищевых добавок, красителей и наполнителей, благодаря которым они приобретают привлекательный внешний вид.)

meal [mi:l] – прием пищи, еда

menu (on the menu) ['menju:] – меню (в меню)

snack [snæk] = bite [baɪt] – закуска, перекус

Eating places ['i:tn̩ 'pleɪsɪz] – предприятия общественного питания

café ['kæfeɪ] – кафе

canteen [kæn'teɪn] – столовая

restaurant ['restərɒnt] – ресторан

table manners ['t'eɪbl̩ 'mænəz] – поведение за столом

the Chef [ʃef] – шеф-повар

Parts [pʰa:ts] – части

bar [ba:] (of chocolate) – брусок, плитка (шоколада)

bottle ['bɒtl̩] – бутылка

box [bɒks] – коробка

kilo ['kɪ:ləʊ] – килограмм

loaf [ləʊf] (of bread) – булка, буханка (хлеба)

package [pʰækɪdʒ] – пакет, сверток, пачка, упаковка

piece [pɪ:s] – кусок

rasher ['ræʃə] – тонкий ломтик бекона, ветчины (для поджаривания)

slice [slaɪs] – ломтик, кружок

sort [sɔ:t] – сорт

tin [tɪn] (of fish) = can [kæn] (of Cola) – консервная банка

type [tʰaɪp] – тип, вид

volume ['vɒljʊ:m] – объем

weight [weɪt] – вес

ADJECTIVES

available [ə'veɪləbl̩] – имеющийся в наличии

bitter ['bɪtə] – горький

delicious [dɪ'lɪʃəs] – вкусный

dried [draɪd] – сушеный, вяленый

hard-boiled [,ha:d'bɔɪld] – сваренный вкрутую

high-seasoned ['haɪ, si:z(ə)nd] – острый
 hungry ['hʌŋɡrɪ] – голодный
 jellied ['dʒelɪd] – заливной
 raw [rɔ:] – сырой
 salt [sɔ:lt] – соленый
 soft-boiled [,sɒft 'bɔɪld] – сваренный всмятку
 sour ['saʊə] – кислый
 sweet [swi:t] – сладкий
 thirsty ['θɜ:stɪ] – испытывающий жажду
 tinned [tʰɪnd] = canned [kʰænd] – консервированный
 various ['veəriəs] – разнообразный

ADVERBS

beforehand [bə'fɔ:hænd] – заранее

VERBS

add [æd] – добавлять
 advise [əd'vaɪz] – советовать
 bake [beɪk] – печь
 boil [bɔɪl] – варить
 carve [kʰa:v] – резать, разрезать, разделывать (тушу)
 chew [tʃu:] – жевать, пережевывать пищу
 chill [tʃɪl] – охлаждать, замораживать, замерзать
 chop [tʃɒp] – рубить, крошить
 choose (chose, chosen) [tʃu:z, tʃəʊz, tʃəʊz(ə)n] – выбирать
 cook [kʰʊk] – готовить пищу
 cut (cut) [kʰʌt] – резать, разрезать
 decide [dɪ'saɪd] **on** sth – остановиться на чем-либо, принять решение по поводу ч-л
 dine [daɪn] – обедать
 dine out [daɪn aʊt] –обедать вне дома
 drink (drank, drunk) [drɪŋk, dræŋk, drʌŋk] – пить
 eat (ate, eaten) [i:t, et, i:tn] – есть
 feed (fed, fed) [fi:d, fed] – кормить
 fill [fɪl] – наполнять
 fry [fraɪ] – жарить
 grill [ɡrɪl] – жарить на гриле
 have (had, had) [hæv, hæd] – есть, пить

have breakfast – завтракать
 have a snack/a bite – перекусывать
 help oneself (smb.) **to** sth – угощаться чем-либо, накладывать
 что-то в тарелку
 insist [in'sist] **on** sth – настаивать **на** ч-л
 lack [læk] – испытывать недостаток, не хватать
 lick [lik] – облизывать
 mash [mæʃ] – толочь
 occupy ['ɒkjupaɪ] – занимать
 order ['ɔ:də] – заказывать
 overdo (overdid, overdone) [ˌəʊvə'duː, ˌəʊvə'dɪd, ˌəʊvə'dʌn] – пере-
 варить, пережарить
 pass [p^hɑ:s] – передавать
 peel [p^{hi}:l] – чистить, снимать кожуру
 pick [p^hɪk] – собирать
 praise [preɪz] – хвалить, прославлять
 recommend [ˌrekə'mend] – рекомендовать
 require [rɪ'kwaɪə] – требовать
 reserve (a table) [rɪ'zə:v] – заказывать заранее, резервировать
 roast [rəʊst] – жарить(ся), печь(ся) (особенно в духовке или на
 открытом огне)
 season ['si:zn] – приправлять
 serve [sə:v] – подавать, сервировать
 sip [sɪp] – прихлебывать
 smoke [sməʊk] – коптить
 suggest [sə'dʒest] – предлагать
 steam [sti:m] – готовить на пару
 stew [stju:] – тушить(ся), томить(ся) (на огне)
 smell [smel] – иметь запах, пахнуть, нюхать
 stuff [stʌf] – фаршировать
 swallow ['swɒləʊ] – глотать
 take (took, taken) [teɪk, tʊk, teɪkn] – потреблять, принимать
 внутрь, глотать, есть, пить
 taste [t^heɪst] – пробовать на вкус, иметь вкус
 treat smb to smth [tri:t] – угощать кого-либо чем-либо
 underdo (underdid, underdone) [ˌʌndə'duː, ˌʌndə'dɪd, ˌʌndə'dʌn] –
 недожаривать, недоваривать

unfreeze (unfroze, unfrozen) [ˌʌnˈfriːz, ˌʌnˈfrəʊz, ˌʌnˈfrəʊzn] – разморозить

Expressions

to lay (laid, laid) [leɪ, leɪd] the table – накрыть стол

to take an order – принять заказ

to make a face – скорчить рожицу

to make noise – шуметь

READING

Introductory text

A Breakfast

My friends are very important in my life. I esteem them and try to let them know that I do as often as possible. And whenever I take them out, I always want to treat them to somewhere they will remember.

A week ago I did exactly that for my Very Good Friend. Unfortunately, she will remember our dining out for all the wrong reasons. We met for breakfast at a hotel in London's Mayfair. I didn't see her for a long time because, like me, she has a full-time job with a team she has to look after and capricious clients. She is also very graceful and her hair and nails are always perfect.

So, all in all, I was very happy about the coming meeting. But when I came I first had to battle my way through hordes of tourists to get to the room where breakfast was being served. I finally found VGF sitting behind a plant (растение) that occupied most of the little room.

When VGF came and saw that I wasn't there, she asked if she could go through and wait. "If you want to" came the answer. No one thought to seat her until she strongly suggested they might do so. A truly terrible table was then offered, which VGF refused, selecting instead the least worst one she could see.

Then we almost had to set off a red flare to attract any attention from the waiting staff. Worse still, we didn't see anyone we knew.

Suddenly I remembered that it was my office that made reserving. I was really surprised why this place was chosen. I thought that my staff, being in touch with VGF, chose the place which she pre-

ferred. But VGF’s perfect manners meant that she didn’t question the place.

The one good thing about the place was that it could be a very good place to rendezvous were one discussing a deal or interviewing someone for a job, because you could guarantee to be totally anonymous.

I was so busy thinking how I could apologize that I didn’t notice that the bill was brought. You won’t be surprised to hear that she didn’t leave a tip.

Moral of this story? Next time I see VGF, I will not be delegating the place finding. I want her to remember the next meeting with pleasure, not a tremble.

Task 1. Put the word into the correct column, fill in other columns if possible.

esteem, surprise, let, treat, exactly, wrong, team, capricious, graceful, perfect, serve, occupied, suggest, truly, terrible, meeting, offer, answer, refuse, staff, attract, worse, question, totally, apologise, notice, bill, hear, leave, moral, pleasure, tremble

noun	adjective	adverb	verb

Task 2. Fill in prepositions, adverbs or logical connectors (in writing).

1. And whenever I take them out, I always want to treat them _____ somewhere they will remember.
2. We met _____ breakfast _____ a hotel in London’s Mayfair.
3. I didn’t see her _____ a long time.
4. Just being seen _____ her is very good _____ the ego.
5. I was very happy _____ the coming meeting.
6. But when I came I first had to battle my way _____ hordes of tourists to get ____ the room.

7. No one thought to seat her _____ she strongly suggested they might do so.
8. We almost had to set off a red flare to attract any attention _____ the waiting staff.
9. The one good thing about the place was that it could be a very good place to rendezvous were one discussing a deal or interviewing someone for a job, _____ you could guarantee to be totally anonymous.

Task 3. Write down all the verbs and put them into Simple and Progressive forms.

Task 4. Give antonyms to the given words (verbally).

esteem, always, remember, unfortunately, wrong, graceful, happy, find, a little room, strongly, terrible, refuse, the least worst, question, a very good place

Task 5. Describe how and when you started cooking. What was your first dish?

Task 6. Tell the group how to cook your favourite dish.

SPEAKING AND SPELLING

Task 1. Say what you prefer, use your vocabulary.

For example: egg – *I prefer boiled eggs to fried eggs.*

potatoes, soup, roast beef, tea, coffee, chicken, fish, cucumber, drinks, toast, porridge, yoghurt, ice-cream, nuts, water, rice, pie, salad, plate, meat



Task 2. The hostess offers you something. Refuse and explain why.

For example: *Have some salad. – No, thank you. I don't like mayonnaise.*

1. Would you like some more fruit salad?
2. Have some tomatoes.
3. Have some steamed meat.
4. Have some grilled fish.
5. Have some boiled potatoes.
6. Would you like some mutton with rice?
7. Would you like some roast beef with mashed potato?
8. Would you like a cup of strong coffee?
9. Would you like some fried eggs with bacon?
10. Would you like fried or boiled chicken?

Task 3. Answer (verbally).

For example: *I think I'll take fried chicken with rice. – But I don't like chicken. Let's take roast beef.*

1. I think I'll take pancakes with orange jam.
2. I'll have lunch at our canteen.
3. I can make an omelette with bacon.
4. I want some fish soup.
5. Let's have a sandwich and some juice.
6. I like everything fried: fried chicken, fried meat, fried potatoes, fried vegetables.

Task 4. Describe.

1. everyday breakfast
2. your dinner
3. yesterday's lunch
4. last holiday dinner
5. New Year supper



Task 5. Answer the questions (verbally).

1. Can you cook well?
2. What dishes can you cook well?
3. What is your favourite dish? Is it easy to cook?
4. What kinds of soups do you know?
5. Which soup do you prefer: cabbage soup or beetroot soup?

6. Do you prefer milk soup or porridge?
7. What dishes can be served for the second course?
8. Do you prefer roast meat or boiled meat?
9. Do you like dishes made of fish?
10. Do you like spicy food?
11. Who cooks in your family?
12. What cuisine (кухня) do you prefer?
13. Do you often eat at restaurants?
14. What restaurant in your city do you like most?
15. Do you ever eat in canteens?
16. Do you like fast food?
17. What fast food restaurants do you know?
18. What dishes do you like most of all?
19. What products are good for you?
20. What are the most useful dishes for children?

Task 6. Ask your group mate.

1. If he/she likes cooking
2. What his/her favourite dish is
3. If he/she likes nuts
4. If he/she prefers spicy food
5. If he/she likes Chinese cuisine (кухня)
6. Where he/she prefers to eat-at home or in a restaurant
7. What he/she usually has for dessert
8. What time he/she has the last meal
9. If he prefers tea to coffee
10. He/she likes beer
11. What he/she drinks when it's hot
12. If he prefers fish or meat

Task 7. Begin the sentences. Translate them (verbally).

For example: ... *lack free time.* – *I lack free time.* – *Мне не хватает свободного времени.*

1. ... lacks change.
2. ... will lack taste.
3. ... lacked talent.
4. ... lacks salt.

5. ... will lack experience.
6. ... lacked good table manners.
7. ... lack knowledge.
8. ... lacks a study.
9. lacked clever ideas.
10. ... will lack eggs.
11. ... lacks seasoning.

Task 8. Make up a menu for*.

1. Light breakfast
2. Business meeting
3. A dinner with your boy/girlfriend
4. Lunch for an old grandmother
5. Dinner for your two-year old son
6. Dinner for your daughter of 15.



Task 9. Make short dialogs based on the given situation.

1. You invite your friends to a housewarming party.
2. You ask sb to pass salt/pepper.
3. You are serving a table for your child's birthday party.
4. You decide where to go for dinner.
5. You discuss with your family what to cook for Christmas party.
6. You're ordering in a restaurant.
7. You discuss the menu with your friend in a restaurant.

Task 10.

Speak on the topic.

1. You have a restaurant. You're going to change its interior and the menu completely.
2. The cuisine you like most of all

GRAMMAR REVISION

Task 1. Translate into English (verbally).

1.1. пюре, мясной суп, охлажденное вино, вяленая рыба, куриный бульон, рыбный суп, заливная рыба, малиновый джем, яйцо всмятку, фаршированная индейка, вареная картошка, паровые котлеты, отварные овощи, консервированная еда, соленые грибы, клубничное варенье, сушеный укроп, свиная отбивная, копченый омуль, черемуховый пирог, тушеные овощи, жареный лук, запечённое мясо, ржаная мука, яичный желток, копченое мясо, рыбный полуфабрикат, брусничный морс, глиняная посуда его тети, сочный бифштекс, картофель фри, кофе с молоком, фруктовый сок, сушеный укроп.

1.2. пережаренное мясо, хлеб с маслом, сервировать стол, приглашать друзей и родственников на новоселье, заправлять овощной салат, копченая колбаса, ломтик лимона, булка свежего хлеба, кусок вареного мяса, банка малинового джема, столовые приборы, овощи на квадратной тарелке, положить в суповую тарелку, встречаться с друзьями в ресторане, просмотреть меню, заказать красное сухое вино, взять чайную ложку, накрывать на стол к обеду, быть голодным, разбить блюдо, мыть посуду, наливать в стакан, фарфоровый кофейный сервиз, предпочитать сок воде, разбить яйцо, яичница болтунья, пропускать мясо через мясорубку, куриный бульон, телячья отбивная, кусок мяса, недоваренное мясо, жирный бекон, молочная каша, шоколадное печенье, бутылка воды, две ложки сахара, стакан молока, рыбные консервы, свежий огурец/

1.3. Translate into English (in writing)*.

1. Я закажу тушеное мясо, а ты? _____
2. Давай пообедаем в дорогом ресторане. _____
3. Я очень голоден. Пойдем в столовую. _____
4. Ты не возражаешь, если я сделаю заказ? _____
5. А что сегодня у нас на обед? _____
6. Передайте мне, пожалуйста, кусочек хлеба. _____
7. Обед сегодня очень вкусный! _____

8. Вчера вечером мы пригласили всех своих родственников и нескольких соседей на ужин. _____
9. Всем понравилась наша вчерашняя вечеринка. _____
10. Все обсуждали прекрасный трехэтажный дом наших хозяев. _____
11. Хозяева накроют стол в гостиной. _____
12. Никто не хотел уходить домой. _____.

1.4. Translate into Russian (verbally).

1. You shouldn't eat more than one piece of buttered toast at breakfast if you want to keep slim.
2. We usually have dinner at 6, that's why we never have supper.
3. Mary said she didn't like any of the meat dishes.
4. My mother brought me a plate of soup.
5. Everything that can be eaten is called edible.
6. We usually have three meals a day: breakfast in the morning, usually at home; lunch either at home or in the canteen; dinner at home.
7. The cook boils meat with carrots and potatoes three days a week.
8. Roast chicken with fried potatoes is my favourite dish.
9. We say that the meat is underdone or overdone when it is too little or too much roasted.
10. Can I have fried potatoes, please?
11. The salad is already mixed. Could you dress it?
12. The water is boiling, I'll make some coffee.
13. Can you make bread? – Of course. I do all the baking myself.
14. There isn't enough salt in the soup.
15. The cake tastes good, but I don't like nuts in it.
16. I forgot to put the sour-cream into the fridge, so don't eat it.
17. He sat at the table reading a newspaper.
18. When we want to praise the food we say *It's delicious!*
19. When people are at table, they can ask their neighbour for something which they themselves cannot easily reach (достать, дотянуться).
20. I don't have sugar at all if I have a pie with my tea.
21. I don't like tea with milk; I prefer tea with a piece of lemon.

22. Won't you have a slice of lemon in your coffee?
23. My grandmother has a pretty china dinner set.
24. May I fill your glass?
25. There is an apple pie for dessert.
26. The soup is a bit too spicy for me.
27. I don't think I've got enough money to pay the bill.
28. I'm a vegetarian, so it's important to me what I eat.

1.5. Put the words in the correct column.

biscuit, semolina, tea-set, ice-cream, duck, cauliflower, scotch, wine, beer, mutton, onion, chocolate, roast beef, saucer, radish, veal, potatoes, bun, gooseberry, glass, marrow, orange, goose, pork, raspberry, butter, chicken broth, sugar-basin, lemon, black coffee, lime, cutlet, cheese, pancake, water, whisky, cucumber, egg-plant, beef, knife, toast, buckwheat, peas, porridge, wheat, chop, sausage, apple, tongue, roast chicken, egg, honey, turkey, cake, milk, cabbage, carrots, cream, margarine, garlic, banana, jam, marmalade, lemonade, tea, bread, cranberry, fork, cup, coffee-pot, bottle, beans, rabbit, melon, sour cream, beetroot, pie, cherry, bacon, plate, rice, vodka, soup-plate, sweets, jellied meat, dinner set.

Dairy products/cereals	Meat/meat dishes/poultry	Fruit/berries/vegetables	Drinks	Bread/confectionary	Kitchen utensils

Task 2. Much / Many; Little / A Little; Few / A Few

2.1. Answer the questions according to the model (verbally).

For example: *Are there many children in the room?* – *No, there are a few.*

1. Are there many books in the bookcase?
2. Are there many salads in the menu?
3. Are there many windows in your bedroom?
4. Were there many meat dishes at the party?
5. Is there much sugar in the cake?
6. Is there much water in the bottle?
7. Do you have few spoons?
8. Are there many pies on the plate?

9. Is there much bread left?
10. Will there be much tea in the pot?

2.2. Say the opposite.

For example: *My son reads too little. – As for my son, he reads much.*

1. Our accountant usually does much work.
2. I get many letters every day.
3. My director signs a few documents every day.
4. I have little milk left.
5. We like much milk in coffee.
6. I had very little time on weekend.
7. I have ... oranges. It's enough to make some juice.

2.3. Insert *much, many, little, a little, few, a few* (in writing).

1. She has _____ English books.
2. Give me _____ butter, please.
3. Pass me the salt, please. There is too _____ salt in the soup.
4. There is _____ water in the bottle.
5. There are _____ children in the café.
6. She had too _____ sugar in her coffee.
7. Is there _____ furniture in your room?
8. She's a shy person. She doesn't say _____.
9. I put _____ pepper in my soup. Even too _____.
10. She drinks too _____ beer and too _____ water.
11. We learn _____ new English words every week.
12. The director gave us too _____ information on this project.
13. I met him at my sister's _____ days ago.
14. It's better to eat _____ vegetables than _____ meet.

2.4. Translate (verbally).

много трудолюбивых коллег, немного справедливых друзей, несколько добрых и умных родственников, мало ленивых и грубых мальчиков, мало новой красивой мебели, немного свежего хлеба, много удачи, мало радости, немного мудрости, слишком

много зависти, достаточно немного грубости, много дорогих приправ, очень мало упрямства, странно мало эгоизма, удивительно много чистой воды, несколько надежных бухгалтеров, мало вкусных тортов, немного хорошей муки, мало рыбного супа, много свежего мяса, чуть-чуть полезных овощей, немного гранатового сока, несколько нужных словарей, много форели в супе, мало соли в холодце, много груздей, несколько креветок, две с половиной булки хлеба, полтора литра пива, половина стакана облепихового морса, пять с половиной шампиньонов, пара маслин в супе, три с половиной желтка, много арахиса, оба груздя, половина банки варенья из жимолости, полторы порции тушеного баклажана, полторы тарелки борща, полтора килограмма изюма, одиннадцать с половиной тарелок крыжовника, полтора килограмма замороженной клубники, половина плитки шоколада, три с половиной порезанных дыни, половина от необходимого объема

2.5. Translate into English (in writing).

1. В квартире мало света. _____
2. В ресторане было слишком много людей. _____
3. У меня в кофе слишком много сахара. _____
4. В стакане слишком мало молока. _____
5. Сколько у тебя братьев? – Несколько. _____
6. Сколько в комнате стульев? – Достаточно много. _____
7. Сколько у них детей? – Не помню точно, но, кажется, много. _____
8. Мы купили много муки. _____
9. Она знает несколько слов по-французски. _____
10. В их доме было слишком много мебели. _____
11. В нашем городе мало людей говорит по-китайски. _____
12. Подожди детей немного. _____
13. Попробуй немного грибного супа. _____
14. Он знал о строительном проекте слишком мало. _____
15. Мы много работаем по выходным. _____

16. Мы мало говорим по-русски на уроках английского.

17. Несколько индивидуальных предпринимателей купили хорошие квартиры в этом подъезде. _____

18. Давайте отрежем несколько кусочков хлеба.

19. Как только родители вернутся, мы зажарим несколько кроликов. _____

20. Когда мы поедем за город, мы будем несколько дней пить только свежее молоко. _____

21. Ваш сын прочитал много книг? _____

22. Дайте ему немного подумать. _____

23. В твоём тесте несколько ошибок. _____

24. Мы уедем в Париж через несколько дней. _____

25. Если вы немного подумаете, вы вспомните этого дружелюбного парня. _____

Task 3. Comparisons of Adjectives and Adverbs

3.1. Put the words in the correct columns; put them into comparative and superlative degrees.

big, hot, bad, young, clever, thin, happy, good, friendly, useful, modern, beautiful, interesting, intelligent, tasty, many, slow, wise, quiet, merry, brave, far, busy, gay, large, positive, colourful, slim, tall, tidy, dirty, suitable, clean, funny, little, furious, dark, fashionable, huge, bitter, delicious, hungry, salt, sweet, thirsty.

+ suffix	consonant + y → i	double consonant	more/most	others

3.2. Translate (verbally).

самый большой из, наименее быстрый, умнее, менее вкусный, быстрее, наименее уютный, самый модный, светлее, менее дорогой, темнее чем, самый огромный, наименее горький, наименее неприятный, дешевле чем, самый простой, менее грязный, более просторный чем, самый опрятный из, наиболее талантливо, са-

мый маленький, наименее успешный, менее элегантный, самый полезный, моложе чем, наименее уставший, наименее красиво, тише.

3.3. Make sentences according to the example (verbally).

For example: *this text – easy – that text. This text is easier than that text.*

1. father – attentive – mother.
2. Doris – clever – teacher.
3. bedroom – comfortable – living-room
4. timetable – convenient – timetable
5. meat soup – tasty – vegetable soup
6. suit – modern – dress
7. Jack – intelligent – friend
8. daughter – polite – son
9. water – hot – water
10. restaurant staff – polite – restaurant staff
11. Pete – drive carefully – my son
12. friends' children – grow fast – my children
13. His sister – speak English – my niece
14. Engineers – work hard – housewives
15. Your mother – look beautiful – my mother

3.4. Answer the questions; explain your point of view (точки зрения).

1. Which profession do you think is
 - the most important
 - the most interesting
 - the most boring
 - the easiest
2. What city do you think is
 - the most beautiful
 - the dirtiest
 - the most hardworking
3. What people do you think are
 - the most beautiful

- the most hardworking
- the laziest
- the most tolerant

4. What dishes do you think are

- the tastiest
- the best for health
- the most simple

3.5. Compare (verbally).

Model: *English-Chinese: English is less difficult (to learn) than Chinese.*

1. moustache-beard
2. salt-pepper
3. chair-sofa
4. coat-fur coat
5. fruit-vegetable
6. knife-spoon
7. saucepan-frying-pan
8. raspberry-blackberry
9. beer-whisky
10. cheese-bread

3.6. Fill in the table, then compare.

For example: *Pete can drive (much/a little/a bit) better/worse than me.*

Max: 10	Co ok sou ps	Cook scram bled eggs	Hold back emo- tions	Play foot- ball	Deco- rate home	Hel p abo ut the hou se	Ma ke the bed	Spea k Eng- lish	Spe ak Ital- ian
Pete	3	9	6	9	4	2	8	6	10
you									

Task 4. as...as/not so (as)...as

4.1. Translate into Russian (verbally).

1. This wine is as tasty as that one.
2. His behavior today was as bad as it was yesterday.
3. Come home as soon as possible.
4. Although he resembles his father, he isn't as clever as he.
5. In this restaurant the food isn't as tasty as in that one.
6. The film is as interesting as the book.
7. Is speaking as easy as writing?
8. Are the houses in your city built as quickly as in my city?
9. Will this test be as important as the last one?
10. My wife wasn't as bossy as his wife.

4.2. Paraphrase according to the model.

For example: *He is less stupid than he seems to be.* → *He isn't so stupid as he seems to be. He's cleverer than he seems to be.*

1. She is less ugly than she was described by her friend.
2. Your house is less far than I thought.
3. This dish is less tasty than it seems to be.
4. Our house is less convenient than yours.
5. I am less intelligent than you.
6. Your mark is less bad than you hoped.
7. My wife is much less attentive than yours.
8. Our boss is less arrogant than theirs.
9. My teacher is less young than she looks.
10. She is less bossy than her mother-in-law.
11. He is less selfish and mean than his step-brother.
12. This cake looks less delicious than it tastes.
13. The soup smells less delicious than it tastes.
14. If you marry you'll be less happy than now.
15. We're less bad than you think we are.
16. This child is less obedient than he seems to be.
17. My grandmother cooks less tasty than she used to.
18. She used to be less tolerant than she is today.
19. We used to eat less than now when we were students.
20. This restaurant seems less pleasant than it is told about.

4.3. Translate into English (in writing).

1. Он такой же сильный, как и его брат. _____
2. Это кафе такое же дорогое, как и то кафе в Москве. _____
3. Мой кофе не такой крепкий, как твой. _____
4. Моя квартира будет такая же красивая, как и квартира моих родителей. _____
5. Этот дом построят также быстро, как тот дом. _____
6. Моя сестра не такая высокая, как эта девушка. _____
7. Николай переводит также много, как и его коллеги. _____
8. Проект ресторана этого дизайнера такой же необычный, как и проект нашего дизайнера. _____
9. Резюме этого бухгалтера такое же простое, как и резюме нашего инженера. _____
10. Ты сделал в этом тесте столько же ошибок, сколько и в прошлом. _____
11. Я не могу работать также много, как мой муж. _____
12. Это платье не такое красивое, как то. _____
13. Она разговаривает также грубо, как и ее мать. _____
14. Их тетя не такая мудрая, как их бабушка. _____
15. Это блюдо не такое горячее, как то. _____
16. Эти соленые грузди не такие вкусные, как те, которые мы ели в ресторане русской кухни. _____

Task 5. Word building

5.1. Build nouns and translate them (in writing)*.

5.1.1. +-ness

sad - _____, silly - _____, happy - _____, quiet - _____,
weak - _____, lazy - _____, polite - _____, dry - _____,
bitter - _____, kind - _____, rude - _____,
stubborn - _____

5.1.2. +-er

talk - _____, watch - _____, buy - _____, sell - _____,
tell - _____, speak - _____, play - _____, wait - _____,
cook - _____, steam - _____, chill - _____, help - _____

5.1.3. +ing

meet - _____, help - _____, cook - _____, peel - _____,
fry - _____, praise - _____, season - _____,
dress - _____, light - _____

5.2. Build adjectives and translate them (in writing)*.

5.2.1. +-ful

help - _____, revenge - _____, fear - _____, trust - _____, use - _____, shame - _____, success - _____, wonder - _____, hope - _____

5.2.2. +-less

emotion - _____, age - _____, help - _____, use - _____, time - _____, hope - _____, job - _____, talent - _____

5.2.3. +able/ible

read - _____, understand - _____, bear - _____, eat - _____, drink - _____, praise - _____

5.2.4. +ing

request - _____, quiet - _____, relax - _____, lead - _____, scare - _____, think - _____, cry - _____, sleep - _____, sob - _____, draw - _____

5.2.5. +ed

esteem - _____, fry - _____, boil - _____, mash - _____, prepare - _____, exhaust - _____, earn - _____, create - _____, change - _____

Task 7. Noun, adjective (revision)

7.1. Make the nouns plural, transcribe the endings.

a cake - _____ [_____], a pie - _____ [_____], a candy - _____ [_____], an orange - _____ [_____], a tomato - _____ [_____], a tray - _____ [_____], a course - _____ [_____], a piece - _____ [_____], a squash - _____ [_____], a cauliflower - _____ [_____], a salmon - _____ [_____], a doughnut - _____ [_____], a trout - _____ [_____], a loaf - _____ [_____], a walnut - _____ [_____], a potato - _____ [_____], a peach - _____ [_____].

7.2. Make the nouns plural, if it's possible (verbally).

woman, soup, shelf, wisdom, furniture, man, sugar, policeman, meat, goose, sister-in-law, foot, balcony, food, key, housework, space, electricity, vase, bread, knife, mirror, recipe, estate agent, love, fury, hair, cheek, chin, child, person, aunt, salad

7.3. Make adverbs from the adjectives.

bitter - _____, delicious - _____, hard - _____,
_____, hungry - _____, long - _____,
_____, sweet - _____, thirsty - _____,
_____, angry - _____, various - _____,
_____, silly - _____, fast - _____,
_____, light - _____, lovely - _____,
_____, fine - _____, necessary - _____,
_____, late - _____, good - _____,
_____, kind - _____

7.4. Translate (verbally).

новый рецепт моей тети, стул его коллеги, выставка этого талантливой художника, фарфоровые блюда их прабабушки, дом наших родственников, зарплата того успешного коллеги, спальня моих родителей, папины приправы, проект профессора, кабинет вашего начальника, ножи нашего шеф-повара, резюме наших изобретательных соискателей

7.5. Translate (in writing).

1. Свари немного картошки. Я очень хочу есть.

2. Пусть ваши дети едят как можно больше зеленых овощей.

3. Пусть он не заказывает это блюдо. Там рыба, которую он не ест.

4. Давайте попробуем шуку, которую заказывали в прошлый раз.

7.6. Complete the sentences (in writing).

1. Yesterday we bought a nice _____ of furniture.
2. It's so hot! I'll have a _____ of cold water.

3. My friend drinks a _____ of beer every evening.
4. Sometimes I buy a _____ of honey.
5. Let's buy a _____ of pork and grill it.
6. I had a _____ of ham with a _____ of bread for breakfast.
7. There are two _____ of bread on the plate.
8. I bought a _____ of butter to cook a cake.
9. All I need now is a _____ of sympathy.
10. There is a _____ of chocolate in the fridge.

Part 4. Health. Sports

Health & Sport

Topical Vocabulary

NOUNS

Medicine ['medɪsm] – медицина, лекарство (for – от)

- antibiotic ['æntɪbaɪ'ɒtɪk] – антибиотик
appetite ['æpɪtaɪt] – аппетит
appointment [ə'pɔɪntmənt] – встреча, время посещения
bed rest [bed rest] – постельный режим
blood pressure ['blʌd 'preʃə] – кровяное давление
certificate of ill-health [sə'tɪfɪkət əv 'ɪl'helθ] – больничный лист, бюллетень
chemist's (in Britain)/drugstore (in America) ['khemɪsts]/['drʌgstɔ:] – аптека
complication [kəmplɪ'keɪʃn] – осложнение
cotton ['kɒtn] – хлопок, вата
diagnosis [ˌdaɪəɡ'nəʊsɪs] – диагноз
drops [drɒps] – капли
drug [drʌɡ] – медикамент(ы), наркотик
febrifuge ['febrɪfju:dʒ] – жаропонижающее
fever ['fi:və] – жар, лихорадка
filling ['fɪlɪŋ] – пломба (в зубе), пломбирование (зубов)
harm [hɑ:m] – вред, убыток, урон, ущерб
herb [hɜ:b] – лекарственная трава, лекарственное растение
immunity [ɪ'mju:nɪti] – иммунитет
injection [ɪn'dʒekʃn] – инъекция, вливание
injury ['ɪn(d)ʒ(ə)rɪ] – повреждение, травма
pain reliever ['peɪn rɪ'li:və] – болеутоляющее средство
patient ['peɪʃnt] – пациент
pill/tablet [pɪl]/['tæblɪt] – таблетка
plaster bandage ['plɑ:stə 'bændɪdʒ] – гипс
policy ['pɒləsɪ] – страховой полис, стратегия, методика, правила
poison ['pɔɪzn] – яд
pulse [pʌls] – пульс
remedy ['remɪdɪ] – лекарство, средство (for – от)
sick-leave ['sɪkli:v] – больничный
side effect [saɪd ɪ'fekt] – побочный эффект
state/condition [steɪt]/[kən'dɪʃn] – состояние

symptom ['sɪmptəm] – симптом
thermometer [θə'mɒmɪtə] – термометр
vitamin ['vɪtəmin] – витамин

Disease/illness [dɪ'zi:z]/['ɪlnɪs] – болезнь

bronchitis [brɒŋ 'kʰaɪtɪs] – бронхит
bruise [bru:z] – синяк
burn [bɜ:n] – ожог
cancer ['kʰænsə] – рак
chickenpox ['tʃɪkɪnpɒks] – ветрянка
cold [kʰəʊld] – простуда, насморк
concussion [kən 'kʰʌʃn] – сотрясение мозга
cough [kɒf] (moist – non productive) – кашель (влажный/с мокротой – сухой)
diarrhoea [ˌdaɪə 'ri:ə] – диарея
flu [flu:] – грипп
gastritis ['gæstrɪtɪs] – гастрит
hang-over ['hæŋ, əʊvə] – похмелье
indigestion [ˌɪndɪ'dʒestʃn] – расстройство пищеварения
mumps [mʌmps] – свинка
nausea ['nɔ:siə] – тошнота
pneumonia [nju:'mɒnɪə] – воспаление легких
quinsy ['kwɪnzɪ] – ангина
rash [ræʃ] – сыпь
running nose ['rʌnɪŋ 'nəʊz] – насморк
sleepiness ['sli:pɪnɪs] – сонливость
sore throat ['sɔ: 'θrəʊt] – больное горло, ангина
sprain [spreɪn] – растяжение связок
stiff neck [ˌstɪf 'nek] – прострел (I have a stiff neck – у меня шея не поворачивается)
virus ['vaɪərəs] – вирус
vomiting ['vɒmɪtɪŋ] – рвота
backache ['bækɛɪk] – боль в спине
earache [ɪəɛɪk] – боль в ухе
headache ['hedeɪk] – головная боль
stomachache ['stʌməkeɪk] – боль в животе
toothache ['tu:θeɪk] – зубная боль

Medical Settings ['medɪkl 'setɪŋz] – медицинские учреждения

hospital [hɒspɪt(ə)l] – больница, лечебница
health resort [helθ rɪ'zɔ:(r)t] – курорт
mountain resort ['maʊntɪn rɪ'zɔ:(r)t] – горный курорт
polyclinic [ˌpɒlɪ'klɪnɪk] – поликлиника
sanatorium [ˌsænə'tɔ:riəm] – санаторий
spa resort – курорт с минеральными водами
(hotel) voucher ['vaʊtʃə] – путевка
ward [wɔ:(r)d] – больничная палата

Organs ['ɔ:gənz] – органы

ankle ['æŋk(ə)l] – лодыжка
blood [blʌd] – кровь
bone [bəʊn] – кость
bridge [brɪdʒ] of the nose – переносица
heart [ha:t] – сердце
lung [lʌŋ] – легкое
liver ['lɪvə] – печень
nerves [nə:vz] – нервы
stomach ['stʌmək] – желудок, живот

Doctors ['dɒktəz] – врачи

cardiologist [ˌkɑ:(r)dɪ'vɒlɒdʒɪst] – кардиолог
ENT specialist ['speʃəlist] (year-nose-throat) – лор
GP (general practitioner) ['dʒenərəl præk'tɪʃnə] – врач общей практики, врач широкого профиля (терапевт, семейный врач)
gynecologist [ˌɡaɪnɪ'kɒlədʒɪst] – гинеколог
neuropathologist ['njuərəʊpə'θɒlədʒɪst] – невропатолог
oculist ['ɒkjʊlist] / ophthalmologist [ˌɒfθæl'mɒlədʒɪst] – окулист
orthopedist [ˌɔ:(r)θə'pi:dɪst] – ортопед
pediatrician [ˌpɪ'di:ə'triʃn] – педиатр
surgeon ['sɜ:(r)dʒn] – хирург
traumatologist [ˌtrɔ:mə'tɒlədʒɪst] – травматолог

Sport [spɔ:t] – спорт

badminton ['bædmɪntən] – бадминтон
bandy ['bændɪ] – хоккей с мячом
baseball ['beɪsbɔ:l] – бейсбол

basketball [ˈbɑːskɪtbɔːl] – баскетбол
 bowling [ˈbəʊlɪŋ] – боулинг
 bungee [ˈbʌndʒɪ] – «тарзанка»
 coach [kʰəʊtʃ] – тренер
 court [kʰɔːt] – корт
 equipment [ɪˈkwɪpm(ə)nt] – оборудование
 football [ˈfʊtˌbɔːl] – футбол
 golf [gɔːlf] – гольф
 gym [dʒɪm] – спортивный зал
 hockey [ˈhɒki] – хоккей
 ice dancing [ˈaɪs ˈdaːnsɪŋ] – фигурное катание
 judge [dʒʌdʒ] – судья
 pool [pʰuːl] – бассейн
 rugby [ˈrʌɡbi] – регби
 scuba diving [ˈskuːbə ˈdaɪvɪŋ] – погружение с аквалангом
 sports centre (club) [ˈspɔːts ˈsentə] – спортивный центр (клуб)
 squash [skwɔːʃ] – сквош
 sumo [sʌmɔ] – сумо
 team [ˈtiːm] – команда
 tennis [ˈtenɪs] – теннис
 test match [ˈtʰest ˈmætʃ] – отборочный матч
 volleyball [ˈvɒlibɔːl] – волейбол
 wrestling [ˈreslɪŋ] – борьба
 yoga [ˈjəʊgə] – йога

Score [skɔː] – счёт

in a draw [drɔː] – вничью
 5:0 – five nil (in **football** scores): Spain won five nil.
 2:0 в пользу Ювентуса – two:nil to Juventus.
 15:0 – fifteen love (in **tennis**): The score is fifteen love.

ADJECTIVES

allergic (to) [ˈælədʒɪk] – подверженный аллергии (на), страдающий аллергическим заболеванием, питающий отвращение (к)
 curable [ˈkjʊərəbəl] – излечимый
 dreadful [ˈdredfʊl] – ужасный, отвратительный
 fit [fɪt] – находящийся в хорошей физической форме, подтянутый, здоровый
 global [gləʊbəl] – всемирный, мировой, общий

harmful ['hɑ:mful] – вредный (to – для кого-л, чего-л)
 healthy ['helθɪ] – здоровый
 homeopathic [ˌhəʊmiə'pʰæθɪk] – гомеопатический
 ill [ɪl] – больной (with – чем-либо)
 infectious [ɪn'fekʃəs] – заразный, инфекционный
 natural ['nætʃrəl] – естественный, природный, натуральный, неискусственный
 possible ['pʰɔsəbl] – вероятный, возможный
 pregnant ['pregnənt] – беременная
 rural ['ruərəl] – деревенский, сельский
 sick [sɪk] – нездоровый, испытывающий тошноту (with – от чего-либо)
 stuffy ['stʌfɪ] – заложенный (нос)
 urban ['ə:bən] – городской
 year-(a)round ['jɪə(r), raʊnd] – круглогодичный

VERBS

ache [eɪk] – болеть, испытывать боль
 bleed [bli:d] – кровоточить, истекать кровью
 break (broke, broken) [breɪk, brəʊk, brəʊkn] – ломать
 breathe [bri:ð] – дышать
 catch cold ['kʰætʃ 'kʰəʊld] – простудиться
 climb [klaɪm] – взбираться, залезать (на – без предлога)
 consult [kən'sʌlt] – консультироваться
 cough [kʰɒf] – кашлять
 cure [kjʊə] – излечивать, исцелять (of – от чего-л.)
 cycle ['saɪkl] – ездить на велосипеде
 destroy [dis'trɔɪ] – разрушать
 diagnose ['daɪəgnəʊz] – поставить диагноз
 examine [ɪg'zæmɪn] – обследовать, осматривать
 faint [feɪnt] – падать в обморок
 fall ill [fɔ:l ɪl] – заболеть (with – чем-либо)
 fill a tooth [fi:l] – пломбировать зуб
 gargle ['gɑ:gl] – полоскать
 get rid [get rɪd] – избавляться (of – от)
 give up (+**Ving**) [gɪv ʌp] – бросить, перестать заниматься чем-л
 hiccup ['hɪkʌp] – икать
 hurt (hurt, hurt) [hə:t] – причинить боль, ушибить, обижать

improve [im'pru:v] – улучшать(ся)
 injure ['indʒə] – травмировать, повредить, поранить
 inoculate [ɪ'nɒkjʊleɪt] – делать прививку
 jog [dʒɒg] – бегать (для здоровья)
 join [dʒɔɪn] – записаться (в – без предлога), вступать в члены, присоединять(ся)
 jump [dʒʌmp] – прыгать
 keep (kept, kept) fit [kʰi:p fit, kʰept fit] – поддерживать физическую форму
 kill [kʰɪl] – убивать, уничтожать, ослаблять (боль)
 lose (lost, lost) [lu:z, lɒst] – проигрывать
 lose weight ['lu:z 'weɪt] – похудеть
 operate ['ɒpəreɪt] – оперировать (on – кого-л., for – от чего-л.)
 pain [peɪn] – причинять боль, болеть
 persuade [pə'sweɪd] – убеждать
 prescribe [prɪs'kraɪb] – предписывать, назначать, выписывать (for some illness – от какой-либо болезни)
 protect [prə'tekt] – защищать
 put on weight ['pʰʊt ɒn 'weɪt] – пополнеть
 ride (rode, ridden) [raɪd, rəʊd, rɪdn] – ездить верхом, ездить, управлять
 recover/get well [rɪ'kʌvə]/[get wel] – выздоравливать
 ski [ski:] – кататься на лыжах
 sneeze [sni:z] – чихать
 snowboard ['snəʊbɔ:d] – катиться на сноуборде
 sound [saʊnd] – прослушивать, выстукивать (больного)
 stand (stood) [stænd, stʊd] – выносить (боль)
 suffer ['sʌfə] – страдать (from – от чего-л.)
 swim (swam, swum) [swɪm, swæm, swʌm] – плавать
 treat [tri:t] – лечить (for – от чего-л.)
 water ['wɔ:tə] – слезиться (о глазах)
 win (won, won) [wɪn, wɒn] – выигрывать, побеждать

Expressions

be (un)well – чувствовать себя хорошо (плохо)
 be fond of = like
 bring the temperature down – сбить температуру
 feel one's pulse – пощупать пульс

have one's chest X-rayed – делать рентген грудной клетки
keep one's bed – соблюдать постельный режим
put smb on sick leave – отправить кого-либо на больничный
(освободить от работы)
take one's temperature/blood pressure – измерить температу-
ру/давление

READING

Introductory text

It's impossible to imagine our world without sports. Nowadays there is a great variety of sports and very often we hear about new kinds of sport. So, there exist quiet, gentle sports, such as snooker or darts, which are good even for children or old people and there exist such sports which are good for very strong and healthy only, such as bungee jumping or boxing. Nevertheless, there are sports to suit all kinds of people.

Do you know when the sport started? Nobody knows exactly when people began to play sports. Children have always used sports to play with each other and have fun, but we don't know when adults started to use sports as physical contests as they do today.

The best well-known sport contest is the Olympics. The Olympics have a very long history. They began in 776 B.C. and took place every four years for nearly 1,200 years, at Olympia, in Greece. They included many different kinds of sport: running, boxing, wrestling, the pentathlon (five different sports) and also music and poetry contests.

In 394 A.D. the Games stopped and the temple at Olympia was destroyed. Fifteen hundred years later, in 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, persuaded people from fifteen countries to start the Olympic Games again. The first international Games took place in Athens two years later, in 1896.

At the fourth Olympics, in 1908, in London, there were more than two thousand competitors, from twenty-two different countries. Since then, the number of athletes competing has increased each time. The International Olympic Committee, at Lausanne, in Switzerland, decides where each Olympics will take place. They ask a city (not a country) to be the host – one city for the Winter Olympics and one for the other Olympic Games.

Thanks to the media, sport in the 21st century has become the most popular entertainment for absolutely different people. Certain sport teams are supported by fans all over the world and some sportsmen are considered as celebrities.

Task 1. Make 10 questions on the text*; let your group-mates answer them.

Task 2. Retell the text.

Task 3. Give a short summary of the text.

Task 4. Answer the following question giving reasons (4-5 sentences).

Does a person's life style influence his or her life fullness and length?

Task 5. Translate into English

мир без спорта, подходит для детей и пожилых, только сильные и здоровые, тем не менее, подходит для разных людей, никто не знает точно, играть друг с другом, самый известный вид спорта, иметь долгую историю, происходить каждые четыре года, почти 1200 лет, в 134 году до нашей эры, разрушенный храм, убедить людей, международные игры, происходить в Афинах, более 2000 участников соревнований, с тех пор, количество участников, увеличиться, в Швейцарии; город, принимающий Олимпийские Игры, благодаря средствам массовой коммуникации, самое популярное развлечение, фанаты по всему миру, знаменитость, ездить верхом, прыжок на веревке, записаться в спортзал, командные виды спорта, выиграть со счетом 3:0 (футбол), бросить теннис, зимние виды спорта, спортивное оборудование

SPEAKING AND SPELLING

Task 1. Give advice in response to the statements. Use the given phrases or your own ideas.

Model: *Maybe you should take some aspirin.*

see a doctor, stick a plaster on it, have a glass of cold water, have a cup of chamomile tea, take it easy, have ginger tea, see a dentist, take sth for it, have a lie-down, take a day off, get someone to give you a massage, get a bit of fresh air, go to bed, sleep well

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. When do people usually fall ill?
2. Who usually falls ill more often?
3. Have you ever fallen ill with the flu?
4. Do you often have colds/headaches/sore throats?
5. What do you usually do when you cough/have headache/your nose bleeds/cut your finger...
6. What are the symptoms of concussion?
7. Do you usually have a high temperature when you're ill?
8. Do you lose appetite when you are not quite well?
9. Do you always stay in bed when you're unwell?
10. Do you always go to see a doctor when you're unwell?
11. How does the doctor usually examine his patients?
12. What question does the doctor usually ask?

Task 3. You are unwell and visiting your doctor. Answer the doctor's questions.

1. What's the problem?
2. Have you got a temperature?
3. When did you take the temperature? What was it?
4. When did you feel bad?
5. Does it hurt you when you swallow?
6. When did you consult the doctor last?
7. What are you complaining about?
8. Do you smoke much?
9. When did you start coughing?
10. What are your symptoms?
11. Are you taking any medicine at the moment?
12. Do you have any allergies that you know about?
13. Have you ever had any serious illnesses?
14. When did you last have anything to eat or drink?

Task 4. Make short dialogs.

1. Ask your friend about his parents' health.

2. You haven't seen your friend for a long time. Ask him about his life/work/family/health.
3. Ask your friend about his health (he is in hospital now).
4. Ask your friend about his wife's health. Yesterday she looked bad.

Task 5. Write the appropriate interjection.

невежливое обращение - _____, сожаление - _____, находка - _____, колебание - _____, просьба соблюдать тишину - _____, неловкость - _____, восхищение - _____, отвращение - _____, боль - _____, удивление - _____, удивление - _____, неожиданная радость - _____, неодобрение - _____, досада - _____, ошибка - _____.

Task 6. Two very emotional ladies (gentlemen) spoke about their relatives. Play out the conversation. Use interjections in each sentence.

Model: *Oh, Grice! What a pleasant surprise!*

Task 7. Add an action.

For example: *Go ahead. – Go ahead. We are listening.*

1. It's your turn now.
2. Go ahead.
3. What would you recommend?
4. I'll do my best.
5. Fill in this form, please.
6. Nothing to boast of.
7. Frankly speaking ...
8. Come what way.
9. As soon as possible...
10. The more the better ...
11. The sooner the better...
12. At once...
13. Once more...
14. More or less ...

Task 8. Put in the missed words.

As soon as _____. _____ more. Come what
 _____. The sooner _____. _____ ahead.
 _____ or less. The more _____. I'll do
 _____. It's _____ now. What _____ rec-
 ommend?

Task 9. Give symptoms (in writing).

flu	pneumonia	allergy	high blood pressure	low blood pressure	pregnancy

Task 10. Fill in the table.

	kind of sport	name of the sportsmen	where
swim	swimming	swimmer	swimming-pool (sports center)
run			
box			
shoot			
ski			
climb moun- tains			
play football			
play hockey			
tennis			

Task 11. You're a doctor. You're consulting a patient. What are you recommending?

Firstly ... Secondly ... Thirdly ... Fourthly ... Then ... After that ...
 On the one hand ... On the other hand ... Finally ...

Task 12. Write a letter to a gym/sports centre asking about some course. Tell how you heard about the course, ask for information

(the dates/the days and times/ the cost/if any experience is necessary/if you'll need any special equipment).

GRAMMAR REVISION

Task 1. Verb Tenses

1.1. Translate into Russian, name the tense.

1. My car has already been washed.
2. The walls have already been painted.
3. Have you taken all the pills?
4. Have you found your gloves?
5. Have you interviewed all the staff?
6. Have you questioned your patient?
7. Have you already recovered?
8. Have you written the prescription?
9. Who has built this new sports centre?
10. The new polyclinic will have been built here by the end of the year.
11. The letter will have been sent by 6 o'clock the day after tomorrow.
12. The teeth had already been filled.
13. When I came home, the match had already been finished.
14. The Olympic Games have been known for many centuries.

1.2. Make the sentence negative and ask a question.

2. She has just returned from work.
3. Her friend has died of heart attack.
4. She will have bought all the necessary medicine.
5. She will have examined all the patients by the end of her working day.
6. The team had already won by the time I came to the stadium.
7. I had constantly had high blood pressure before I changed my diet.
8. I have inoculated my child against mumps.
9. A new sports centre will have been built in this district by the end of the year.

Task 2. Passive voice

2.1. Make sentences.

Model: *wash the floor* + - *The floor has already been washed.*

1. clean the carpet +
2. buy a new Chinese chandelier +
3. book the tickets to the Opera House +
4. buy some fruit and vegetables –
5. buy some new equipment +
6. make an appointment with your GP +
7. take the child to the ear doctor +

2.2. Make the following sentences Passive (verbally).

1. The author has just published a new novel.
2. Mary has already finished her exams.
3. I have found a very nice colourful umbrella.
4. I have never watched such a boring football match.
5. Nobody has ever spoken to him like that.
6. Someone has virused my computer.
7. I have already had my chest X-rayed.
8. They have already paid the doctor for his work.
9. No one has lived in this house for many years.
10. He has made some mistakes in his test.
11. Someone has left the door open.
12. Someone has already boiled the meat.
13. They have invited us to dinner.
14. Someone has prescribed me some pain killer.
15. They have left the thermometer at home.
16. They have opened a chemist's not far from my place.
17. Have you felt his pulse?
18. Someone has broken my equipment.
19. No one has ever examined me so carefully.
20. By the middle of autumn we will have finished our yoga course.
21. They will have staged this play by the beginning of the next season.
22. When I came, they had already given the patient the sick-leave.
23. Tom had returned the book to the library by Friday evening.
24. By 2 o'clock the doctor had already examined all the patients.

25. By 2 o'clock the doctor will have already examined all the patients.
26. She was very upset because she had lost the doctor's prescription.
27. He told me that he had made an appointment with the ear doctor.
28. She had taken some pain reliever before she went to work.
29. They had taken their child's temperature before they went to see a doctor.
30. I will have bought all the equipment before I join this gym.

2.3. Make up your own sentences (in writing)

1. будет построен
2. был построен
3. строится
4. строили
5. построят
6. строился
7. будет строиться
8. строят

2.4. Change the sentences from Active into Passive (Simple, Progressive, Perfect).

1. We've bought a new TV-set this week.
2. We have moved into this new flat recently.
3. The housekeeper dusted the flat yesterday.
4. I have interviewed the candidate twice.
5. We have brought the new furniture for the bedroom.
6. They are building a new sports centre in our town.
7. They will send you to a business trip.
8. You ruin your health by junk food.
9. Mary showed her mother some new books.
10. My son opened the door.
11. Our granny takes them to park every weekend.
12. My mother makes pancakes from flour, eggs and milk.
13. She also adds some sugar, salt and oil.
14. We bake pancakes on the stove.
15. The police are questioning the owner of the house.
16. We make coffee from the coffee beans.

17. Nikas Saphronov has painted this nice picture.
18. My father makes omelette with onion and cheese.
19. They will have built a new swimming-pool by the end of December.
20. They decorated the flat with balloons.
21. My friend invited me to a housewarming party.
22. She will serve breakfast at eight in the morning.
23. They ate a lot of food at the party.
24. They sell fresh bread in this shop.
25. You can buy this medicine at the chemist's.
26. They are building a new cinema in the city centre.
27. We usually cook chicken in the oven.
28. They will open a reconstructed sports centre next month.
29. When we returned, he had already cooked everything.
30. You should add some onion to this salad.

2.5. Change the sentences from Active into Passive (Simple, Progressive, Perfect).

1. We should book the ticket later.
2. You mustn't disturb father when he works.
3. We haven't done this exercise yet.
4. He had already examined my teeth.
5. Recently I've received a letter from my sister.
6. He is reading a new magazine about football.
7. She is playing tennis with her brother now.
8. He has shown his new picture to me.
9. I've brought you this writer's new book.
10. I have to finish this work today.
11. His father has already solved the problem with football players.
12. Yesterday I went to bed very late. I had to finish my report.
13. I have to return the book in time.
14. They should tell the patient about this.
15. I think parents should take care of their children's health.
16. You should begin to treat your bronchitis immediately.
17. Your father should stay in bed. Soon the doctor will come and examine him.

2.6. Translate into English, using Simple, Progressive or Perfect Passive (in writing).

1. Где продаются книги и журналы на английском языке?
2. Этот красивый театр построили несколько лет назад.
3. Я думаю, на собеседовании ему зададут много вопросов.
4. Обычно поликлиника открывается в 7 часов утра.
5. Ему сказали, что его дочь заболела.
6. Не закрывайте окно. Его только что открыли.
7. Лекарство от гастрита еще не купили.
8. Ее спросили, почему она еще не была у врача.
9. Меня спросили, как часто я болею.
10. Оборудование для зала будет закуплено к концу месяца.
11. Работа нужно выполнить к вечеру.
12. Доктора выслушали с сочувствием.
13. На нее всегда смотрят с интересом.
14. Она больна. Почему еще не послали за врачом?
15. За доктором пошлют после того, как она проснется.
16. Ему нужно получить рецепт на этой неделе.
17. Я не видела ее с тех пор, как ее положили в больницу.
18. На вечере им показали очень интересный фильм.
19. Им объяснили значение этого слова только что.
20. Об этом спектакле много говорят.
21. К концу этого года будет построено много новых домов.
22. Все письма будут написаны к пяти часам.
23. Когда мы приехали в больницу, пациента только что осмотрели.
24. Что строится напротив больницы?
25. Почему так холодно? – Зал только что проветрили.
26. Когда мы пришли, обсуждалась новая картина этого режиссера.
27. В этот момент обсуждался интересный вопрос и все очень внимательно его слушали.
28. Эту книгу сейчас можно купить в любом магазине.
29. Не беспокойтесь, за вашим ребенком присмотрят.

2.7. Translate into English, using Simple, Progressive or Perfect Passive (verbally).

1. Об этом скоро забудут.

2. Этот дом был построен до того, как она вышла замуж.
3. Этот спектакль обсуждается в прессе.
4. Строительство бассейна будет завершено до зимы.
5. Нас там сейчас ждут.
6. О нем всегда говорят с пониманием.
7. Когда мы приехали, билеты были уже заказаны.
8. Когда он вернется, в его квартире уже установят мебель.
9. Последний экземпляр книги продали к началу этой недели.
10. К тому времени, как ты придешь домой, ребенка уложат спать.
11. Я вам дам знать, когда статью переведут.
12. Если статью напишут к этому времени, мы ее опубликуем в нашем журнале.
13. Мне предложили работу в местном банке.
14. Они запломбируют мои зубы к обеду.
15. Комната была грязной, потому что ее не мыли долгое время.
16. Новую квартиру только что сдали в аренду.
17. Приглашение получили до того, как закончили работать над проектом.
18. Эту программу смотрят в основном подростки.
19. Ее тепло поприветствовали.

Task 3. Word building

3.1. Build nouns and try to translate them (in writing) *.

+ment

appoint - _____, equip - _____, improve - _____,

+tion

operate - _____, prescribe - _____, complicate - _____,
 _____, protect - _____, consult - _____

+ing

vomit - _____, fill - _____, wrestle - _____,
 jog - _____, jump - _____, recover - _____

3.2. Build adjectives and try to translate them (in writing) *.

+able/ible

cure - _____, break - _____, de-
stroy - _____, treat - _____, breathe
- _____, diagnose - _____

Task 4. Too / Enough

4.1. Make one sentence of the given two using *too* or *enough* (verbally).

For example: *It's very hot. I can't drink it. – It's too hot for me to drink.*

They are cheap. I can buy them. – They're cheap enough for me to buy.

1. It's very expensive. I can't buy it.
2. It's loud. They can hear it.
3. It's very high. I can't touch it.
4. It's easy. We can understand it.
5. It's very sweet. I can't drink it.
6. They're light. He can lift them.
7. It's very far. I can't walk there.
8. It's cool. They can drink it.
9. It's very quiet. You can't hear it.
10. They are good. I can use them.
11. They are tired. They can't work.

4.2. Insert *too* or *enough* (verbally). Translate.

For example: *My children were young to understand it. - My children were too young to understand it. – Мои дети были слишком маленькими, чтобы это понять.*

1. My parents are old to start their own business.
2. This young scriptwriter is talented to create something unusual.
3. Mr. Smith's dentist has experience with different filling materials.
4. Ann's elder sister is shy to do this job.
5. You had time to improve the result.
6. The curtains are dark for this lounge.
7. Let's go skiing. There is snow (снег) outdoors.
8. My nephew's got a sore throat because he ate much ice-cream.

9. The coffee isn't cold for me to drink now.
10. This tea is hot for me to drink.

4.3. Translate.

1. Это был слишком амбициозный проект для нашего региона.
2. Мой молодой коллега достаточно образован чтобы понять суть.
3. Эти ребята работали слишком усердно и оказались в нервной клинике.
4. Ваши волосы слишком коротки для такой прически.
5. Мы сделали прививку слишком поздно, поэтому заболели гриппом.
6. Я не достаточно силен, чтобы помочь тебе передвинуть диван.
7. Моя племянница еще не достаточно взрослая, чтобы выходить замуж.
8. Мы недостаточно богаты, чтобы ездить везде на такси.
9. Для меня это слишком далеко, чтобы идти туда пешком.
10. Этот письменный стол слишком тяжёл для меня, чтобы поднять. Позови Алекса. Пусть поможет мне.
11. Это для меня слишком дорого. Я не могу покупать новое платье каждый месяц.

4.4. Make sentences according to the model (verbally).

Model: *people – There were too many people there.*

1. sauce
2. relatives
3. hair
4. serials
5. music
6. performances
7. cream
8. installations
9. honey
10. love

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Учебное пособие

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