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# Your English

**Ваша англійська мова**

Практикум  
з англійської мови для студентів I курсу  
неспеціальних факультетів

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B23

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Практикум складається з семи розділів згідно з лексичними темами, передбаченими програмою вивчення англійської мови на неспеціальних факультетах. Кожний розділ вміщує весь матеріал, необхідний для вивчення: тексти, лексичний та граматичний мінімум з поясненнями та всі види вправ. Система вправ та коментар складені для зручної самостійної роботи студентів.

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## ВСТУП

Колектив авторів посібника працював з основним прагненням – зробити для студентів вивчення англійської мови більш цікавим та ефективним. Крім того, матеріал посібника приведений до такого стану, якого вимагають сучасні підходи до навчання українського студентства згідно з Програмою з англійської мови для університетів (5-річний курс навчання): Проект. (Київ, 2001 р.) та з рекомендаціями Ради Європи щодо вивчення іноземних мов.

Весь матеріал I курсу поділено на 7 уроків відповідно до тем, визначених Програмою. Кожний урок поділяється на окремі розділи, в яких згруповано вправи та завдання для роботи над відповідно фонетичним, лексичним, граматичним матеріалом. Окремо виділено завдання комунікативного характеру, роботу з аудіювання та завдання творчого характеру для самостійної роботи студентів.

З метою підвищення ефективності самостійної роботи студентів велика кількість завдань супроводжується рекомендаціями та порадами методичного характеру, які подано під знаком ❖. Ці поради дають можливість використовувати посібник при заочній формі навчання.

Слід зазначити, що завдання та вправи посібника спрямовані на опанування навичок як усної, так і письмової англійської мови та на створення у студентів необхідної бази для вивчення мови на вищому рівні на наступних курсах.

Редактор посібника  
канд. філол. наук  
доцент Кузнецова І. В.

## Lesson 1: My Family.

### Text 1: A Family.

I'd like you to meet an interesting family. Some days ago my friend Oleg invited me to his place. Indeed the Savchuks are delightful people.

The family is large and consists of the grandfather, the grandmother, the father, the mother, the son and the daughter.

The grandfather is a pensioner. He is over 65. But he is still full of life and energy. He is fond of playing chess and watching news programmes on TV.

The grandmother is 60. She is always busy as a bee. All who know her say she has a heart of gold. She runs the house, cooks dinner for all the family and does shopping.

The father, Sergiy Ivanovych, is an economist. He is 44. He is tall, handsome with dark hair and blue eyes. He works at a large office. He likes to read newspapers and he often goes abroad. He is a good interlocutor.

The mother, Olena Olexandrivna, is a teacher. She teaches mathematics at the lyceum. She is 43. She is a beauty. She has fair hair and dark brown eyes. She is fond of knitting.

Their daughter Victoria is 23. She is not married yet. She is a computer programmer. She works at the bank. Victoria is the very picture of her mother. She has short curly hair and a turned-up nose. She is well-bred, jolly and kind. They all are proud of her.

Her brother's name is Dima. He is a second year student of Juridical Department. He studies law at Kyiv University. He is 19. He is tall, strong and good-looking fellow. He goes in for sports. He is a member of the University basket-ball team and he plays the guitar.

It is a very friendly family. All of them help granny about the house. The Savchuks have a great number of relatives: uncles,

aunts, cousins, nephews and nieces. On Sunday they all come to the Smirnovs and have dinner. I'm pleased to see them all.

### List of Words and Expressions:

#### 1. Names of Relations:

Mother	grandmother	cousin
Father	grandfather	nephew
Brother	uncle	niece
Daughter	aunt	
Son		

#### 2. Professions:

Economist  
Teacher  
Computer programmer

#### 3.

To be busy	To be proud of smb
To be pleased	To be fond of doing smth
To be still full of life and energy	To go in for sports
To run the house	To help about the house
To consist of	To be going to do smth
I'd like you to meet	A heart of gold
A beauty	A lyceum
An interlocutor	

### **Dialogue 1.**

- What are your parents?
- My parents do not work. They are pensioners.
- And what were your parents?
- My father was a journalist and my mother was a librarian.  
And what are your parents?
- My parents still work. My mother is a teacher. She teaches biology at school. My father is a doctor. He works at a hospital.
- That's all right.

### Vocabulary.

Father	Mother	Parents
Pensioners	Hospital	To work
To teach	Still	
<u>Professions:</u>		
Journalist	Librarian	
Teacher	Doctor	

### **Dialogue 2.**

- Who is this girl?
- She is my niece.
- What is she?
- She is a secretary.
- Where does she work?
- She works at a large office.
- How old is she?
- She is twenty-two.
- I have a niece too, but my niece is older. She is thirty. She is a clerk. She works in a bank.

### Vocabulary.

Niece	To be older
Office	Bank
<u>Professions:</u>	
Secretary	Clerk

### **Text 2: My Aunt.**

Of all my relatives I like my Aunt Olena the best. She's my mother's younger sister. She has never married and lives alone in a village near Kyiv. She is in her early forties and she is quite young in spirit. She has a fair complexion, brown hair, which she wears long and dreamy dark brown eyes with curving eyelashes. Her forehead is neither broad nor narrow, her nose is small, a little

turned up. Aunt Olena has a kind face and when you meet her the first thing you notice is her pleasant smile.

Her face is a little wrinkled now, but I think she is still rather attractive. She is the sort of person you can go to if you have a problem. Aunt Olena can find a word to set your heart at rest. All my relatives like to apply to her for advice and they are sure to get it.

My Aunt likes reading and gardening and she goes for a long walk over the hills. She says she can't but enjoy the meditative silence of nature, it gives her strength.

Besides, she is very active: either she is mending something or reading something to entertain herself. Aunt Olena is extremely generous, but not tolerant with people, who don't agree with her. Mum says Olena is imposing, even intrusive. They are always arguing, but find a compromise.

They say I'm the very picture of my Aunt: the same appearance, gestures, even manners. If it is so I pride myself on this fact, because I adore my Aunt.

#### List of Words and the Expressions:

To be quite young in spirit	Complexion
To apply to smb for advice	Dreamy
To find a compromise	Eyelashes
To entertain smb	Forehead
To pride on smb	Wrinkled
To notice	Tolerant
Neither ... nor	Imposing
Either ... or	Intrusive
Either ... or	Generous
She can't but enjoy	
She can find a word to set your heart at rest	

#### **Dialogue 3.**

K: Hello, Ann!

A: Hello, Oksana! Meet my fellow student Lena.

K: Glad to meet you. Olena, are you from Kyiv?

L: No, I'm from Odessa. My family lives there now.

K: Do you live in the hostel or rent a room?

L: I live at my aunt's. She has a nice three-room flat not far from the centre of the city.

K: You are lucky. Is your aunt married?

L: Oh, yes. She is married and has a daughter already.

K: What is she?

L: My aunt is a typist. She works at a large office. Her name is Alice.

K: And what about her husband?

L: He is a clerk. He works in a bank. His name is Alec. Come and see us some day, say next Sunday?

K: Thanks, bye-bye!

#### **Dialogue 4.**

N: Hi, Borys!

P: Hi, Oleg! Glad to see you. Let me introduce my friend Andriy to you.

N: Glad to meet you. Are you from Kyiv?

A: Yes, I'm. All my family is in Kyiv.

N: Is it a large family?

A: Rather. We are five: my parents, grandmother, my younger brother and me.

N: Does your mother work?

A: No, she is a pensioner already. She is over sixty.

N: Is your brother still a schoolboy?

A: He is seventeen. He is leaving school this year.

N: What is he going to become?

A: His dream is to become a lawyer.

#### **List of words and Expressions.**

##### **1. Names of Relationship:**

Daughter	Grandmother
Brother	Aunt



Parents                      Husband  
2. Professions:  
Typist                      Clerk  
Lawyer  
3. Expressions:  
To meet smb  
To be from some place  
To live in a hostel  
To rent a room  
To be lucky  
To marry (smb)  
To be married

### **Text 3: Mr. Priestley's Family.**

Let me introduce a typical English family to you. It's Mr. Priestley's family. They live not far from London. There are four of them: Mr. Priestley, his wife Mrs. Priestley and two children: John and Margaret.

Mr. Priestley is a teacher. He teaches English and he knows English, French and German, and he speaks and reads and writes these languages very well. He is not a young man, but he is not old. He is about forty four or forty five. He is a good-looking man, tall, handsome, rather thin, with dark brown hair just beginning to go grey. He is always very well dressed, but quietly, in good taste. He usually wears suits of dark brown, dark blue or dark grey.

He speaks quietly and pleasantly, but there is strength under his quietness, and every student in his class knows this. He is quiet and pleasant because he is strong: strength is generally quiet; weakness is not. He reads a great many books, and he writes books for his students.

Mrs. Priestley is a pleasant-looking woman of about forty, with warm brown hair and soft dark-brown eyes. She is kind and gentle, but she manages her house very well. Her husband is, of course, a clever man, but a little unpractical and he needs Mrs. Priestley to

look after him. Mrs. Priestley, on the other hand, is practical and full of common sense.

The Priestleys have two children, John and Margaret. John is eighteen, six foot tall, and a fine manly fellow. He is at the University and is studying to be a doctor. He is a clever, hard-working student, a first-class footballer, boxer and runner. He is strong both in body and character, and quiet and thoughtful like his father. He will be a good doctor.

Margaret is only eleven. She is a lovely little girl with golden hair and dark blue eyes and a spirit that is always bright and happy, full of joy. She isn't fond of studying of any kind, but she loves music and dancing and she sings very prettily. She is like a ray of sunshine in the house.

Mr. Priestley is very fond of his son John and very proud of him; and Margaret is the apple of his eye.

List of Words and Expressions:

To look after smb	Manly
To manage	Prettily
To be strong both in body and character	Thoughtful
To be like a ray of sunshine	Full of joy
To be the apple of smb's eye	Handsome
Just beginning to go grey	Well-dressed
Quietness	Golden
Strength	First-class footballer
Weakness	Boxer
Runner	

**Phonetic Drill.**

**Ex.1. Read the following words aloud. Stress the first syllable:**

father, mother, brother, cousin, daughter, teacher, very, marry, study.

**Ex.2. Transcribe these new words:**

nineteen, university, grandfather, grandmother, interlocutor, mathematics, computer, newspaper.

- ❖ Пам'ятайте, що наголос в англійській транскрипції ставиться перед наголошеним складом, а не на наголошений склад!
- ❖ Якщо слово складається з 4-х або більше складів, то воно має два наголоси – головний на другому або на третьому складі від кінця, та другорядний – на першому або другому складі від початку слова.

**Ex.3. Practise the pronunciation of the following sounds:**

[i:] teach, meet, she, see, bee, indeed

[à] large, park, dark, father, aunt, heart

[ʌ] much, some, son, uncle, come

[ə:] work, her, year, university

[ei] name, paper, great, play, place

[ju:] student, nephew

**Ex.4. Practise reading a jazz chant. Learn it by heart.**

Hello! My name is Joe/ and I work in / a button factory.

I have a wife and a dog and a family.

One day my boss said: “Hey Joe / are you busy?”

I said / “No” \*\*\*

He said / “Push this button with your \* \_\_\_\_\_”

\* right hand, left hand, right leg, left leg, nose

\* \* on the last repetition I said / “Yes”!

- ❖ За знаком \* робіть необхідну заміну.

**Ex.5. Practise reading a Tongue Twister. Learn it by heart.**

Fuzzy Wuzzy was a bear

Fuzzy Wuzzy had no hair

Fuzzy Wuzzy wasn't fuzzy, was he?

## Grammar Unit. Structures and Exercises.

1.

*Стверджувальна форма (Affirmative form).*

I – am	He	is	You	(I am a student)
	She		We	(He is a teacher)
	It		They	(They are friends)

*Питальна форма (Interrogative form).*

Am I a student?

Is	he	a student?
	she	

Are	we	students?
	you	
	They	

*Заперечна форма (Negative form).*

I	am	not a student
He, she	is	not a student
We, you, they	are	not students

2.

*Теперішній неозначений час (Present Simple).*

*Стверджувальна форма (Affirmative form).*

I ————— work in Kyiv.  
You —————  
We, they ————

He ————— works in Kyiv.  
She —————

*Питальна форма (Interrogative form).*

Do ————— I ————— work in Kyiv?  
                  You —————  
                  We, they ————

Does ————— he ————— work in Kyiv?  
                  she —————

*Заперечна форма (Negative form).*

I ————— do not (don't) work in Kyiv.  
You —————  
We, they ————

He ————— does not (doesn't) work in Kyiv.  
She —————

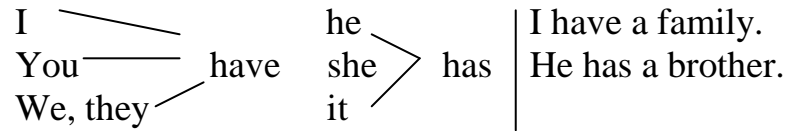
❖ Часова форма Present Simple вживається:

- а) для вираження дії, що є регулярною, звичною або повторюваною, наприклад: *He visits his aunt every Sunday.*

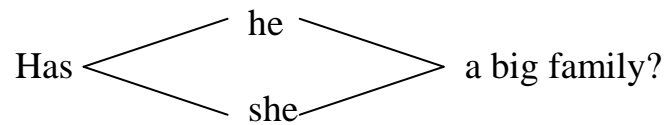
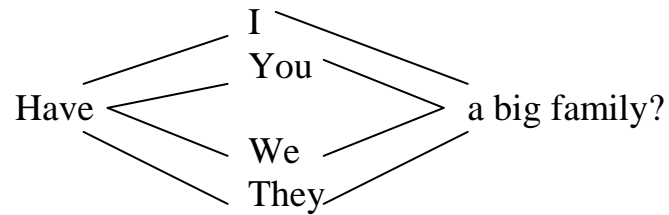
б) Для вираження теперішнього стану речей, почуттів, або точки зору, наприклад: *It is a very good room; Alec likes football very much.*

3.

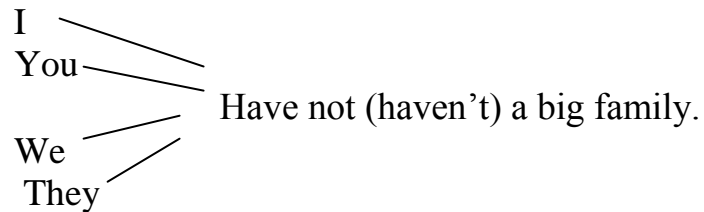
**Стверджувальна форма (Affirmative form).**



**Питальна форма (Interrogative form).**



**Заперечна форма (Negative form).**



He  
She

has not (hasn't) a big family.

❖ Ця структура вживається із злічуваними іменниками в однині при наявності означення.

I  
You  
We  
They  
He  
She

have no brother (no time, no books).

has no brother (no time, no books).

❖ 1) Ця структура вживається з незлічуваними іменниками, з іменниками у множині та із злічуваними іменниками в однині без означення.

2) Пам'ятайте, що дієслова *to be*, *to have* у теперішньому неозначеному часі відмінюються не за загальними правилами. Питальна та заперечна форма дієслів *to be*, *to have* утворюється без допоміжного дієслова *to do*. У питальній формі дієслова *to be*, *to have* ставляться перед підметом. Наприклад: *Are you a teacher? Have you a brother?*

3) Basic structure 3 стосується дієслова *to have*, коли воно вживається у прямому значенні „мати, володіти”. Випадки такого вживання:

- коли йдеться про членів сім'ї, наприклад: *I have an elder sister.*

- коли йдеться про предмети, які можна взяти в руки, наприклад: *I have a big black bag.*

- коли йдеться про гроші, предмети меблів, вільний час, наприклад: *Nick has no money for the trip; Today I have much spare time.*

**Ex.1. Fill in a correct word or phrase:**

1. I ... four sisters (are, has, have).
2. John ... no brothers (is, have, has).
3. My father's brother ... my uncle (are, is, has).
4. My sister's daughters ... my nieces (has, have, likes, are).
5. My aunt isn't married. She ... husband (has no, hasn't, isn't).
6. My cousin, Igor,... an only child in his family (are, has, is).
7. We ... no money to go abroad (has, have, is).
8. My sister ... a big family, only her husband and herself (hasn't, has no, have no).

**Ex.2. Find pairs:**

1. The family consists of
2. He likes to read newspapers and
3. He is fond of
4. She is always
5. We help Granny
6. On Sunday we all come to the Smirnovs and
7. All who know her say
8. She cooks dinner for all the family
  - 1) *watching news programmes on TV.*
  - 2) *busy as a bee.*
  - 3) *about the house.*
  - 4) *the grandfather, the father, the mother and the daughter.*
  - 5) *he often goes abroad.*
  - 6) *she has a heart of gold.*
  - 7) *have dinner.*
  - 8) *and does shopping.*

**Ex.3. Find and correct mistakes if any:**

**Model:** She *are* always busy as a bee.



She *is* always busy as a bee.

1. She are always busy a bee.
2. He is a member of the University football-team.
3. Smirnovs has a great number of relatives.
4. Denis study history at the University.
5. My parents works at a big company.
6. She have fair hair and dark brown eyes.
7. Dima go in for sports.
8. She is fond of knitting.

**Ex.4. Find a person who:**

- has a large family
- has two brothers / or sisters, aunts, uncles
- has an elder brother or sister
- is a picture of his/her father/mother
- is a member of the University basket-ball team
- goes in for sports
- does shopping
- cooks dinner]

**Model:** Have you a large family?

(Yes, I have. / No, I have not.)

Are you a member of the University basket-ball team?

(Yes, I am. / No, I am not.)

## Vocabulary Unit

**Ex.1. Fill in gaps, using the words from the list below:**

busy, heart, interlocutor, year, dinner, good-looking, well-bred.
---

1. My sister is a second \_\_\_ student of Foreign Languages Department.
2. He is a tall, strong and \_\_\_ fellow.
3. Aunt Nina is always \_\_\_ as a bee.

4. His uncle is a good \_\_\_\_.
5. My relatives say I have a \_\_\_\_ gold.
6. On Sunday they all come to the Petrovs and have \_\_\_\_.
7. She runs the house and does \_\_\_\_.
8. Ann is jolly, kind and \_\_\_\_.

**Ex.2. Find pairs:**

**Model:** Her grandfather is still full of life and energy.

1. Her grandfather is still full of
2. Helen is fond of
3. My cousin is always busy as
4. Boris is
5. Their mother runs the house and does
6. They are
7. She has a heart of
8. They all come to the Petrovs and have
  - 1) *a bee.*
  - 2) *life and energy.*
  - 3) *cooking.*
  - 4) *shopping.*
  - 5) *the very picture of his father.*
  - 6) *breakfast.*
  - 7) *delightfull people.*
  - 8) *gold.*

**Ex.3. Find and correct mistakes if any:**

**Model:** Nina is the portrait of her mother.

Nina is the very picture of her mother.

1. He is a number of the University football-team.
2. Nina is the portrait of her mother.
3. My best friend does in for sports.
4. I usually cook dinner for all the family.
5. The Kravchuks have a great member of relatives.
6. He is always busy as a bear.
7. My sister usually makes shopping.

8. We all are proud of she.

**Ex.4. Describe your best friend's family, using expressions:**

*Busy as a bee, to be full of life and energy, to be fond of doing smth, to help smb about the house, to be proud of smb.*

**Ex.5. Find words in the text, describing appearance.**

*Use them to describe your friend's appearance.*

**Ex.6. Complete the following sentences:**

1. I'd like you to meet \_\_\_\_.
2. My group-mate is tall, strong and \_\_\_\_.
3. We have a great number of relatives: \_\_\_\_.
4. Oksana has long curly hair and \_\_\_\_.
5. I am proud of \_\_\_\_.
6. My mother is always busy as \_\_\_\_.
7. Lena is the very picture of \_\_\_\_.
8. My brother is fond of \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

**Ex.7. Think and say what a "happy family" means for you. /What all members of the family should do and what kind of a person they should be/.**

*Зразок початку:*

*I like my aunt's family. This family isn't very big ...*

**Ex.8. Make up a dialogue with a partner, give wrong information.**

**Model:** - So, you have a large family.

- No, I have a small one.
- But your friends say you have two brothers and a sister.
- You are wrong, I'm afraid, because I have a brother.
- So, where does you sister study?
- I tell you again, I have a brother.

**Ex.9. Ask your friend for information about:**

**Model:** - How many members his/her family consists of? /How many members does your family consist of?

- What his parents are
- Where his/her brother/sister studies
- How old his/her parents are
- What his/her brother/sister is fond of
- How his/her brother/sister spends free time

**Ex.10. Make up sentences non-stop!**

❖ У цій вправі студенти складають по одному реченню за темою, один за одним, так, щоб вони були логічно пов'язані за змістом. В цілому утворюється невеличке оповідання.

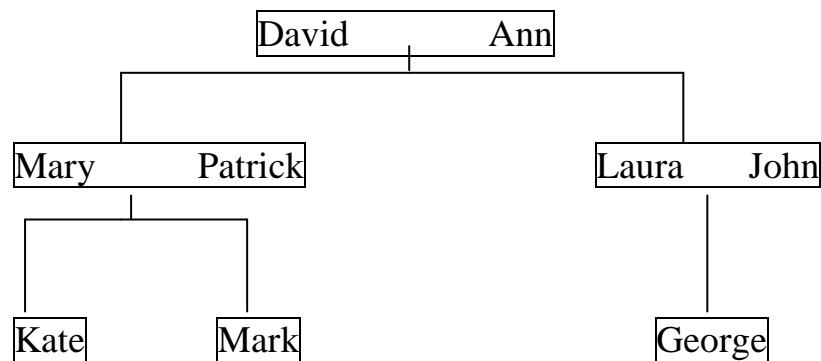
**Ex.11. Complete the situation, make up a situation on analogy.**

My family \_\_\_ large. My brother's name \_\_\_ Peter. He \_\_\_ at school. Peter \_\_\_ in for sports and \_\_\_ chess. The grandmother \_\_\_ a heart of gold. My parents \_\_\_ at a big plant. I \_\_\_ a second-year student \_\_\_. I \_\_\_ jolly, \_\_\_ and \_\_\_.

**Ex.12. Describe a picture in groups.**

**Ex. 13. Find and describe a picture on the topic.**

**Ex. 14. Look at the Robinson family tree and complete the text.**



I'm Mark. Kate is my \_\_\_\_\_. Mary and Patric are my \_\_\_\_\_. Laura is my \_\_\_\_\_. Her husband, John, is my \_\_\_\_\_. George is their son, and my \_\_\_\_\_. David and Ann are my \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ex.15. Look at the family tree of the British Queen and tell your friends about it.**

**Ex.16. Make up your own family tree and describe it.**

❖ Візьміть за зразок вправи 11, 12.

**Ex.17. Make up entry into your diary on the following:**

- an interesting family, which you know.
- you live at your aunt's.

**Ex.18. Project work. My "Family Album".**

## Lesson 2: My Flat.

### Text 1: New Flat.

The Petrenkos moved to a new flat last week. Now they live at 24 West Street. Their flat is on the second floor of the nine-storeyed house.

The flat consists of three rooms, a kitchen and a bath-room. The rooms of the flat are clean and light and face the south. The dining-room is the largest of all the rooms. The furniture is very simple. In the middle of the room there is a table with a few chairs round it. In the right corner of the room there is a TV set on a small table. A bookcase with many interesting books is against the wall. To the right of the door there is a sofa, a small table with some magazines and newspapers on it and two arm-chairs. To the left of the door there is a sideboard. There is a carpet on the floor.

The parents' room is smaller than the dining-room. There are two beds, a bedside table, one arm-chair and a desk with a lamp on it.

The third room is Borys's. It's small but very cosy. There is a sofa and a floor-lamp near it. The desk is at the window. In front of the door there is a wardrobe.

The flat has all modern conveniences: running cold and hot water, central heating, gas, electricity and a telephone.

The Petrenkos like their flat very much.

### **Text 2: Renting a Room.** **(An Advertisement)**

A room is rented in a two-room flat. The flat is on the sixth floor in a nine-storeyed building. The room is well-furnished. There are all the most necessary pieces of furniture, such as a bed, a desk, some book-shelves and a bookcase, some chairs, a TV set and a wardrobe. It is a good-sized room. You can use a kitchen, a bathroom. Our flat has all modern conveniences, such as gas, electricity, running cold and hot water, a telephone and a rubbish chute. There is also a central heating, so there is nothing extra to pay there. Besides our flat has a balcony. The flat is situated not far from the center of the town. It's near the trolley-bus station and some shops. The rent is low: 35 pounds a week. If the rent doesn't satisfy you, you can call me and we shall discuss the question. My telephone number is 35-27-43.

### Vocabulary

A bed-room - спальня

A living-room – спільна кімната

A nursery – дитяча кімната

A study – кабінет

A corridor – коридор

A lavatory – туалет  
A pantry – комірка  
A rubbish chute – сміттєпровід  
A shower – душ  
A cooker – плита  
A gas range – газова плита  
A sink – раковина  
A tap – кран  
A dressing-table – туалетний столик  
A multi-story house – багатоповерховий будинок  
A refrigerator - холодильник  
(syn. – a fridge)  
A washing-machine - пральна машина  
A vacuum cleaner – пилосос  
A lift – ліфт

### **Additional Reading**

#### **Dialogue 1.**

#### **(Renting a Room)**

Pamela is a student. She is looking for a room to rent.

A: Hello!

B: Hello! I saw your advertisement for the room.

A: Oh, yes, that's right.

B: I wonder if you could give me some more information.

A: Yes. sure. What would you like to know?

B: What's the rent?

A: 35 pounds a week.

B: And what does that include?

A: The room. It's your own room. You don't have to share. It's a single room. You share the bathroom and you can use the kitchen, but there's no meals included.

B: Right. And what about the heating?

A: No, no. You don't have to pay for that. There is central heating in all the rooms.

B: Oh, lovely. Do you want to receive rent weekly?

A: You have to pay weekly on Monday.  
B: All right. That sounds fair. Are there any particular rules I have got to keep to? What about guests and hours?  
A: Oh, yes. You can come and go as you like, of course.  
B: I see.  
A: As for guests, they should be cut by 11 o'clock.  
B: Right. Is it quite near the public transport?  
A: Oh, yes. Five minutes to the tube station and the bus stop, it's just round the corner.  
B: Lovely. It sounds very interesting. Could I come and have a look at it this evening?  
A: Yes, of course. I'll give you the address. How'll you be coming?  
B: By car.  
A: It's just by the police station and the library.  
B: Yes, well. I know it. If I come about 8, is that all right?  
A: That's fine. Could you tell me your name?  
B: Pamela Smith.  
A: Right, I'll see you around. Good-bye.  
B: Good-bye.

### Vocabulary

A rent - орендна плата  
To rent – здавати в оренду  
An advertisement – оголошення  
Wonder – цікаво  
To include – включати  
To share – ділити  
Single – окремий  
To use – використовувати  
Meal – прийом їжі  
A guest - гість  
An hour - година  
Just round – якраз  
The corner – за рогом  
To sound – звучати



To have a look - глянути

To keep to the particular rules – дотримуватися особливих правил

## **Dialogue 2** **Giving Directions**

1

A: Excuse me, I'm looking for West Street.

B: Go straight ahead two blocks. It's straight on your left.

2

A: Excuse me. I'm looking for Frost Road.

B: Turn right. Go two blocks. Then turn left.

## **Moving to a new flat**

1

A: I hear, you are moving, aren't you?

B: Why, certainly. We bought a new three-room flat.

A: Is it somewhere in the new district?

B: Yes, I hope you'll drop in some day, won't you?

A: Surely, I will. Thank you.

B: You are welcome.

2

A: Is it you, Nick? Awfully glad to see you. Come in, will you?

B: Yes, Peter, it's me. Hello! Busy as I am now, I still found time to have a look at your new flat.

A: It's really nice of you. This way, please. The flat isn't too large, but we are rather comfortable here. There are two rooms with a kitchen and all conveniences too.

B: How nice you furnished your room! I like your suite ever so much!

A: I'm glad you like it here.

## **Dialogue 3** **Renting a Room**

1

Oksana is a student. She is looking for a room to rent.

Oksana: Hello! Is that Mrs. Sydorenko?  
The Hostess: Hello! Yes, it's me.  
O: I saw your advertisement for the room.  
H: Oh, yes, that's right.  
O: I wonder if you could give me some more information.  
H: Yes, sure. What would you like to know?  
O: What's the rent?  
H: 40 hryvnias a month.  
O: And what does that include?  
H: The room. It's your own room. You share the bathroom and you can use the kitchen, but there's no meals included.  
O: Right. Is it quite near the public transport?  
H: Oh, yes. Five minutes to the bus stop, it's just round the corner.  
O: Lovely. Could I come and have a look at it this evening?  
H: Yes, of course. I'll give you the address. I live at 15 Parkova Street, just by the library.  
O: Yes, well. If I come about 8, is that all right?  
H: That's fine. Could you tell me your name?  
O: Oksana Petrenko.  
H: Well, I'll see you around. Good-bye.  
O: Good-bye.

### Vocabulary

A floor – поверх, підлога  
The ground floor – перший поверх  
The second floor – третій поверх  
A nine-storeyed house – дев'ятиповерховий будинок  
Furniture - меблі  
A sofa – диван  
An arm-chair – крісло  
A bedside table – тумбочка до ліжка  
A sideboard – буфет  
A wardrobe – шафа  
A carpet – килим  
A kitchen – кухня

A bathroom – ванна кімната  
A dinning-room – столова  
A suit of furniture – меблевий гарнітур  
Convenience – зручність  
Central heating – центральне опалення  
Electricity – електрика  
Running cold and hot water – гаряча і холодна вода  
Gas - газ  
To move – переїжджати  
To face the south – виходити на південь  
To look for – шукати  
To drop in – зайти  
Cosy – затишний  
Comfortable – зручний

### **Phonetic Drill.**

#### **Learn to read the words and sentences.**

[æ] – flat, hat, cat, sat, glad, pantry, gas, tap, has.

Our flat has all modern conveniences.

I'm glad to have a new flat.

Match these 2 sentences.

He has won this football match.

I have a black cat.

A black cat sat on a mat and ate a fat rat!

Raise your hands!

His name is Sam.

There is a yard at the back of the cottage.

He rang me yesterday.

[εθ] – bear, air, chair, share, there is, there are.

There is a book on the desk.

There are chairs at the table.

There is a bear in the forest.

Who is there?

You have a rare chance.

There is an arm-chair in my room.

Air the room, please.

The atmosphere is the layer of various gases that surrounds the earth.

[u] – good, put, took, wood, room, look, bedroom, living-room.

We have three rooms.

Look at them.

This is a good book.

This is our living-room.

This book is worth reading.

Put it in the bag.

He took the scarf from the shelf.

We'd like to go to the wood.

[a:] – arm, armchair, bathroom, park, coat-of-arms, start, bark, carpet, garden, large.

I wash my hands and face in a bathroom.

My bedroom faces the park.

There is an armchair in the living-room.

Take it in your arms.

The history of the coat-of-arms of our town is very interesting.

It's rather far from here.

The dog is barking but don't be afraid of it.

There is a nice carpet on the floor.

There is a big garden in front of my house.

This is the largest room in our flat.

Start from the very beginning.

[ou] – rose, Pole, yellow, broken, no, cosy, so, sofa, nose, stereo, stones.

My flat is very cosy.

There is a sofa in my living-room.

She has no brother.

He has a straight nose.

It's in the North Pole.

So, it's my idea. There is a low table in the corner.

She is fond of yellow roses.

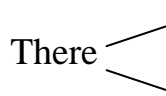
He has broken his leg.

Smoking is harmful.  
“Rolling Stones” is my favourite group.  
[au] – house, flower, town, bowl, round, about, around, founded,  
mouth.  
I like flowers.  
This is our house.  
It’s my native town.  
It’s a wonderful bowl.  
There is a round table in the middle of the room.  
Look around you.  
Tell us about it.  
He has found the key!  
Close your mouth!  
Mouse, mouse, where is your house?  
[i] – his, still, Bill, mirror, India, English, ink, milk, kitchen, sit,  
visit, it, stick.  
It is his kitchen.  
There is a mirror in the corner of the room.  
Sit down, please!  
There is my room.  
It’s your chance.  
Stick to this point of view.  
There is a little milk in the jug.  
There is a frig in our kitchen.  
She speaks English.  
There is much ink in the ink-pot.  
I’d like to visit India.  
[ə:] – girl, turn, certainly, advertisement, fur-coat, the Earth, firm,  
learn, furniture.  
It’s certainly his house. She is my girl.  
I’ve found this advertisement in the newspaper.  
It’s a fur-coat. It’s his firm.  
We live on the Earth.  
I’d like to learn Spanish.  
Your furniture is very good.

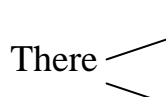
## Grammar Unit. Structures and Exercises.

Речення із зворотом “there is/there are” (“There is/there are” construction).

*Стверджувальна форма (Affirmative form).*

There  is a pen on the table (На столі – ручка).  
are pens on the table (На столі – ручки).

*Заперечна форма (Negative form).*

There  is no (not any) bed ...  
are no (not any) beds ...

*There is no pen on the table.* (На столі немає ручки).

*There are no pens on the tables.* (На столі немає ручок).

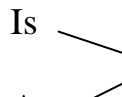
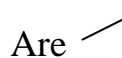
*There is no sofa in my sitting-room.*

*There is not any picture on the wall.*

*There are no chairs in the kitchen.*

*There are not any chairs at the table.*

*Питальна форма (Interrogative form).*

Is  there (any) table(s) ...?  
Are 

*Is there a pen on the table?* (На столі є ручка?)

*Are there pens on the table?* (На столі є ручки?)

*Is there a clock on the table?*

*Are there any chairs by the window?*

*Are there any plates on the table?*

❖ Ця конструкція вживається у тих випадках, коли у висловленні однаково важливі як предмет, так і місце його знаходження. Тобто в

таких реченнях є два логічні центри: підмет, який виражає предмет, та обставина місця. Якщо у реченні важливе тільки місце знаходження предмету (один логічний центр), в англійській мові вживається інша конструкція.

Порівняйте:

а). В аудиторії – студенти. (2 логічні центри).

There are students in the lecture-room.

б). Студенти в аудиторії.

The students are in the lecture-room.

У прикладі б) один логічний центр, тому тут вжито іншу конструкцію. У даному реченні більш важливе місце знаходження, інформація про присудок міститься в попередньому контексті.

При перекладі речень із зворотом 'there is/are' потрібно завжди починати з обставини місця.

### **Ex. 1. Read and translate:**

My pen, my flat, his house, our bathroom, their garden, your living-room, her TV-set.

### **Ex. 2. Read the sentences and translate them:**

There is a carpet on the floor.

There are carpets on the floor.

There is an arm-chair in the room.

There are arm-chairs in the room.

### **Ex. 3. Make up sentences with the pairs of words:**

**Model: a book – on the table // There is a book on the table.**

1. a chair – in the corridor.

2. a bed – in the bedroom.

3. a sofa – in the living-room.

4. a TV-set – in the corner.

5. a carpet – on the floor.

### **Ex. 4. Choose the right form.**

1. There is/are a big clock on the table.

2. There is/are four chairs at the table.

3. There is/are a table in the middle of the room.

4. There is/are a carpet on the floor.
5. There is/are a piano, two beds and a table in my room.
6. There is/are two beds, a wardrobe and a table in the bedroom.

**Ex. 5. Fill in there is / there are:**

1. \_\_\_ a table in the room.
2. \_\_\_ four chairs round the table.
3. \_\_\_ a sofa by the wall.
4. \_\_\_ a refrigerator in the kitchen.
5. \_\_\_ some plates on the table.
6. \_\_\_ a gas-range in the kitchen.
7. \_\_\_ a big clock on the table.

**Ex. 6. Solve the riddle.**

There is a little green house.

And in the little green house

There is a little brown house.

And in the little brown house

There is a little yellow house.

And in the little yellow house

There is a little white house.

And in the little white house

There is a little white heart.

*(A walnut).*

**Ex. 7. Match two pairs.**

**Model: We wash our face in the bathroom.**

1. We clean our teeth *in the bathroom.*
2. We wash our face *in the living-room.*
3. We have our meals *in the corridor.*
4. We sleep *in the kitchen.*
5. We receive our guests *in the sitting-room.*

**Ex. 8. Make the sentences negative.**

**Model:** - There is a book on the table.



- I'm afraid, there is no book on the table. (There isn't any book on the table).

1. There is a carpet on the floor.
2. There is a lamp on the table.
3. There is an arm-chair here.
4. There is a wardrobe in the bedroom.
5. There is a sideboard in the room.

**Ex. 9. Work in pairs. Tell your friend what there is in your room and what there isn't in it. Use the following words:**

A table, a bookcase, a carpet, a photo, a mirror, a clock, on the wall, to the right, to the left, on the floor, by the window, etc.

**Ex. 10. Express surprise.**

**Model:** - There is a book on the table.

- Is there a book on the table? Can't you see?
- Of course, there is.

1. There is a carpet on the floor.
2. There is a bed by the wall.
3. There is a table in the room.
4. There is a TV-set in the corner.
5. There is a refrigerator in the kitchen.

**Ex. 11. Answer the questions:**

1. Is there a book on the table?
2. Are there any pictures on the wall?
3. Is there a piano in the room?
4. Are there any flowers on the window-sill?
5. Are there any chairs by the table?

**Ex. 12. Answer the questions:**

1. What is there in the bedroom?
2. Where is the table in the living-room?
3. What is there in the kitchen?
4. What is there in the living-room?

5. Where is the TV-set?
6. What is there in the study?

### **Vocabulary Unit.**

#### **Ex. 1.**

- a) Read dialogues I and II and make up your own ones (“Giving Directions”).
- b) Make up your own dialogues on the topic (“Moving to a new flat”).

#### **Ex. 2. Write down an advertisement on renting a room.**

#### **Ex. 3. Read text 1 “New Flat” and ...**

- a) Find out the description
  - of the house;
  - of the living-room;
  - of the parents’ room;
  - of Alec’s room;
  - the modern conveniences of the flat.
- b) Make up an outline of the text in the form of questions;
- c) Speak about Petrenko’s flat using the following words:  
*(to move, the second floor, 24 West street, a nine-storeyed building, to consist of, clean, light, a TV-set, a corner, a bookcase, furniture, simple, an arm-chair, a sideboard, cosy, a dining-room, parents’ room, Alec’s room, a wardrobe, running cold and hot water, central heating, gas, electricity, telephone).*
- d) Draw a plan of Petrenko’s flat. Then describe it using your plan.

#### **Ex. 4. Comment on the proverbs.**

**Model: “East or West – home is best”.**

- I think that our home is the best place for us:  
“Wherever I go            My native Zhytomyr  
Wherever I rove        Forever I love”.

Our native land, our native town, our native home is dear and near to our heart”.

**“There is no place like home”.**

**“East or West – home is best”.**

### **Ex. 5. Project Work. Writing and Speaking.**

#### **Describing a room:**

a) Think of your favourite room. Draw a plan of it on a piece of paper. Write down why you like it and some adjectives to describe it.

*My favourite room is ... I like it because it is ...*

Show a partner your plan and talk about why you like the room.

b) Read and listen to the description of a favourite room. Use your dictionary to look up any new words.

#### **My favourite room.**

My favourite room is our kitchen. Perhaps the kitchen is the most important room in many houses, but it is particularly so in our house because it's not only where we cook and eat but it's also the main meeting place for family and friends. I have so many happy memories of times spent there: special occasions such as homecomings or cooking Christmas dinner, troubled times, which lead to comforting cups of tea in the middle of the night; ordinary daily events such as making breakfast on dark, cold winter mornings for cross, sleepy children before sending them to school, then sitting down to read the newspaper with a steaming hot mug of coffee. Whenever we have a party, people gravitate with their drinks to the kitchen. It always ends up the fullest and noisiest room in the house.

So what does this special room look like? It's quite big, but not huge. It's big enough to have a good-sized rectangular table in the centre, which is the focal point of the room. There is a large window above the sink, which looks out onto two apple trees in the garden. The cooker is at one end, and above it is a wooden pulley, which is old-fashioned but very useful for drying clothes in wet

weather. At the other end is a wall with a large notice-board, which tells the story of our lives, past, present, and future, in words and pictures: a school photo of Megan and Kate, a postcard from Auntie Nancy in Australia, the menu from a take-away Chinese restaurant, a wedding invitation for next Saturday. All our world is there for everyone to read!

The front door is seldom used in our house, only by strangers. All our friends use the back door, which means they come straight into the kitchen and join in whatever is happening there. The kettle on immediately and then we all sit round the table, drinking tea and putting the world to rights! Without doubt some of the happiest times of my life have been spent in our kitchen.

## Lesson 3: Working Day.

### **Text 1: A Student's Day.**

Oleg is a student. He lives in a new house which is at the corner of a beautiful avenue leading to the center of Zhytomyr. As a rule he gets up at seven o'clock when the alarm-clock rings. He does gymnastics in front of the open window and goes into the bath-room. In the bath-room he shaves, washes with cold or warm water and soap. Sometimes if he has enough time he takes a bath. He dries himself with one of the towels and goes back to his room. Oleg dresses and brushes his hair in front of the mirror which is on the small table near his bed. Then he makes his bed. In ten minutes or so he is ready for breakfast. After breakfast he puts on his hat and coat, takes his bag and leaves the house. As a rule he is very much in a hurry and walks fast to the bus stop. He is in a hurry because he does not want to be late for the first lecture which begins at half past eight. As the University where he studies is not far away from his

house it does not take him long to get there. Oleg usually gets to the University a few minutes before eight. He takes off his hat and coat and leaves them in the cloak-room downstairs. Then he goes upstairs to the lecture-room which is on the third floor. Sometimes he goes up in the lift.

In the interval between the lectures Oleg and his friend walk together in the corridor. At about one o'clock he has his lunch at a students canteen. For his lunch he usually has hot fish or meat and some vegetables, and also a cup of tea or coffee. He does not have soup at lunch. After lunch Oleg together with some other students from the same group go into their class-room and have the English lesson which lasts two hours. At three o'clock the lesson is over and it is time for students to go home. As a rule Oleg goes home by bus but if it is a fine day he walks. Sometimes he has to attend the meeting or is busy with his social work and so he has to stay at the University till 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

As a rule Oleg has dinner at home. After dinner he has a short rest and goes to the library where he spends about an hour or two, reading books and newspapers or getting ready to make a report on some special subject. When he returns home he still has enough time to learn his English lessons, listen to the news on the radio and also play a game of chess with his father or his friend Ivan, who lives in the same house and often comes to see him. At half past eleven Oleg says good night to his parents and goes to bed. He generally sleeps seven or eight hours.

On Saturday evening Oleg and his friend sometimes go to the student's club or to the Internet club which is about five minutes' walk from his house.

It's Monday evening now. Oleg is at home. He is learning new English phrases and words for the test. The student wants to master English, that's why he does his best to learn the vocabulary. He is listening to the tape and repeating after the speaker. As for the parents, they are watching TV news at the moment. Monday is really a difficult day, because it's the beginning of a week.

## Vocabulary Notes

- To wake up – прокидатись (woke, woken)  
To get up – вставати з ліжка (got, got)  
To do morning exercises (gymnastics) – робити ранкову зарядку (did, done)  
To take a bath (a shower) – приймати ванну (душ) (took, taken)  
To shave – голитись  
To dry oneself with a towel – витиратися рушником  
To make one's bed – застеляти ліжко  
To comb (brush) one's hair – розчісувати волосся  
To put on – одягатися (put, put)  
To take off – знімати (одяг) (took, taken)  
To be in a hurry – спішити  
To be late for something – запізнюватися  
To leave the house – виходити з дому (left, left)  
To go by bus (tram, trolley-bus, metro) – їхати автобусом (трамваєм, тролейбусом, метро)  
To go on foot (to walk) – іти пішки  
To attend – відвідувати (e.g. to attend classes or lectures, but: to visit a friend, museum, etc.)  
To be busy with social work – бути зайнятим громадською роботою  
To play chess – грати в шахи  
To master – оволодіти  
To do one's best to do smth – робити все найкраще для того, щоб  
An alarm clock – будильник  
A cloak-room – гардероб  
A canteen – їдальня

### **Notes**

*It doesn't take him long to get there* – Йому не потрібно багато часу, щоб туди дістатися.

*He goes to the Internet-club which is about five minutes' walk from their house* – Він іде до Інтернет клубу, що знаходиться в п'яти хвилинах ходьби від дому.

## **Text 2: A Day in the Life of David Smith.**

### **Glossary**

To get jet lag – втомлюватися від польоту (got, got)

To feel hungry – відчувати голод (felt, felt)

To live about (some) minutes from smth – я живу на відстані декількох хвилин їзди (ходьби) від (чогось)

To love (like, enjoy, hate) doing smth – любити (ненавидіти) щось робити

To wear – носити одяг (wore, worn)

To mind (not to mind) doing smth – бути (не бути) проти чогось

To eat out (ate, eaten) – їсти (в ресторані)

To drive (drove, driven) – водити автомобіль

A fashion designer – модельєр

Traffic – дорожній рух

T-shirt – футболка

Navy blue (dark blue) – темно-синій

(un) tidy – (не)охайний

### **A Day in the Life of David Smith.**

David Smith, a fashion designer from London talks to Margot Townsend

I get up every day about eleven or twelve o'clock. I get up late partly because I travel a lot and get jet lag but also because I don't like getting up early. I never eat breakfast – I sometimes have a cup of tea. I eat nothing during the day. I just don't feel hungry at all.

I live about eight minutes from the office. I drive to the office every morning in my car – a black BMW. I love driving. I always wear black or navy blue. I sometimes wear a white shirt or T-shirt but no bright colours.

I work from about noon till seven in the evening. I don't mind working late. Before a fashion show I usually work until eleven or twelve at night. I eat out in restaurants about six nights a week. I hate going to new restaurants. I usually go to a few old favourites.

I live with my daughter, who's eighteen. The house is always untidy. She doesn't like cooking or cleaning and neither do I. I spend no time at all in my home – it's not a big part of my life.

I usually stay in London at the weekend. I don't mind that because I hate making plans. The traffic in London is terrible but sometimes I just get in my car and drive.

### **Dialogue 1.**

Paul: I'm bored. Every day's the same. I feel like a robot. I get up at ten to eight, I get dressed, I have my breakfast, I go to school at twenty to nine, I come home at half past three, I do my homework, I watch TV, I get undressed and I go to bed at quarter past ten. And then the next day, I get up again at ten to eight, I get dressed, I ...

Mother: Come on Paul. It's time to get up!

Paul: What's the time?

Mother: It's twenty-five past eleven. You can't stay in bed all day. Now get up. And make your bed too.

### **Later**

Paul: What time is dinner, Mum?

Mother: Dinner is at six o'clock. It's only five to two. What's the matter with you today?

Paul: I've got nothing to do.

Mother: Why don't you help me? You can tidy your room or wash up or iron some clothes or go to the shop for me?

Paul: Oh, Mum. I don't want to do house work.

Mother: Go out then.

Paul: There's nothing to do around there.

Mother: Other people do things. Look at Casey. He doesn't stay in bed till half past eleven at the weekend. He gets up early and plays football on Saturday mornings. And in the afternoon he washes the car or goes swimming.

Paul: Yes, well, I don't like sport – except on TV.

Mother: You're lazy. That's your problem, Paul. Now, I don't want you in my way. Go and see one of your friends.



Paul: I can't. They all do things on Saturdays. Casey plays football, Jane has guitar lessons, Pamela helps in her parents' shop.  
Mother: What about Alice?  
Paul (blushing): Er, no. Er ...she is doing her community work at the hospital at this moment.  
Mother: Well, that's funny because she phoned you this morning.  
Paul: O.K., Mum!

### Vocabulary Notes

To be bored – скучати (was, were, been)  
To get (un)dressed – одягатися (роздягатися) (got, got)  
To tidy the room – прибирати кімнату  
To do community work – виконувати суспільну роботу (did, done)  
To wash up – мити посуд  
To iron – прасувати  
What's the matter with you today? – Що з тобою сьогодні?

### **Phonetic Drill.**

#### **Ex.1. Listen and repeat.**

[e] get	[ʌ] brush	[ei] wake
dress	up	take
bed	but	shave
ten	club	make
rest	cup	late

#### **Ex.2. Practise the phrases below.**

Get up, wake up, take off, put on, make the bed, take a bath, brushes his hair, have a rest.

#### **Ex.3. Write out the words where you hear the sound:**

[æ]

1. She goes to bed very early.
2. She studies badly.

[εθ]

1. He goes upstairs.
2. He goes in the lift.

[ai]

1. He makes his bed.
2. He dries himself with a towel.

[θv]

1. The lesson is over.
2. It's time to go home.

**Ex.4. Listen to the proverbs and repeat them. Find Ukrainian equivalents.**

[ɜ:] Early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

[ɜ:] An early bird catches the worm.

**Use the proverbs in a dialogue.**

**Model:**

- Hi, Nick!
- Hello, Pete!
- Where is your brother Tom?
- Don't you know? He is in the gym.
- Really? But it's seven o'clock now. What is he doing there?
- Tom is doing gymnastics. He wants to be healthy. It doesn't matter for him what time it is.
- Is your brother an early riser?
- Of course. He knows early to bed, early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

**Ex.5. Listen to the jazz-chant and respond to the speaker.**

**Wake up!**

- Wake up! Wake up! } 2
- What time is it? } times
- It's time to get up! }
- What time is it? }

- Come on, get up! }
- I don't want to get up! }
- Get up, get up!
- You've got to be late!
- Late for what?
- Late for work.
- Late for work? It's Sunday.

**Ex.6. Read the poem. Learn it by heart.**  
**Solomon Grundy.**

Solomon Grundy  
 Born on Monday,  
 Christened on Tuesday,  
 Married on Wednesday,  
 Ill on Thursday,  
 Worse on Friday,  
 Died on Saturday,  
 Buried on Sunday.  
 That was the end  
 of Solomon Grundy.

**Grammar Unit. Structures and Exercises.**  
**Теперішній неозначений час. Теперішній тривалий час.**  
*(Present Indefinite Tense. Present Continuous Tense).*

- I/You/We/They \_\_\_ (get up at 7 o'clock).
- He/She/it \_\_\_ (drinks coffee every morning).
- I \_\_\_ (am watching TV now).
- He/She/it \_\_\_ (is listening to the radio at the moment).
- We/You/They \_\_\_ (are walking in the park now).

❖ Пам'ятайте:

***Present Indefinite* вживається для вираження повторюваної або постійної дії стосовно теперішнього часу.**

I You We They	study don't study	at the University
He She	studies doesn't study	
It	rains doesn't rain	in November
Do	I You We They	study at the University?
	He She	
Does	it	rain in November?

❖ Пам'ятайте:

***Present Continuous* вживається для вираження тривалої дії, що відбувається в момент мовлення або в певний період часу, який включає період мовлення.**

I	'm / am 'm / am not	working	now at this moment
He She it	's / is is not / isn't	working	
You We They	're / are are not / aren't	working	from 6 till 8 p.m.
Am	I	working?	
Is	He She it	working?	
Are	You We They	working?	

**Ex.1. Find pairs.**

1. He lives
2. Between the lectures
3. For his lunch
4. At this moment
5. On Sunday evening
6. As a rule
7. She is doing
8. As for the parents
  - a) *he gets up at 7 o'clock.*
  - b) *they go to the Internet club.*
  - c) *he is doing gymnastics.*
  - d) *he usually has tea and sandwiches.*
  - e) *in a new house in the centre of the city.*
  - f) *her homework now.*
  - g) *Oleg and his friend walk together in the corridor.*
  - h) *they are watching TV news now.*

**Ex.2. Choose the correct word from the brackets (and put questions to the sentences in Present Simple or Present Continuous).**

**Model:** He does his morning exercises in front of the open window.  
/ Where does he do his morning exercises?

I am going to the library now. / When are you going to the library?

1. He (does; do) his morning exercises in front of the open window.
2. In the bathroom I (wash; washes) my face with cold water.
3. I (is going; am going) to the library now.
4. After breakfast she (makes; make) her bed.
5. As a rule we (is; are; am) very much in a hurry.
6. Oleg generally (sleep; sleeps) seven hours a night.
7. He (are working; is working) in the Internet club at the moment.
8. They (am reading; are reading) books and newspapers from 6 till 8 p.m.

**Ex.3. Find and correct mistakes if any.**

**Model:** In ten minutes he [is] ready for breakfast.

They [are] walking in the corridor now.

1. In ten minutes he ready for breakfast.
2. Oleg usually get to the University in time.
3. They walking in the corridor now.
4. At about 10 o'clock we have our lunch.
5. He have soup for breakfast.
6. Sometimes I have to attend a meeting.
7. As a rule we are having 3 or 4 classes a day.
8. At this moment she talk to her friend.

**Ex.4. Find a person who ...**

- does morning exercises.
- goes to the University on foot.
- stays at the University after classes.
- goes to bed after midnight.
- wants to change his/her timetable.
- visits a library every day.
- does his/her home task in the evening.

**Model:** Do you \_\_\_? - Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

**Ex.5. Make up a dialogue with a partner (give wrong information).**

**Model:**

- So, you always do your morning exercises.
- No, I don't do gymnastics.
- Do you do your morning exercises in front of the open window?
- You are wrong, I'm afraid, I don't do my morning exercises at all!

**Ex.6. Ask your friend for information about:**

- What time he/she gets up (- What time do you usually get up?  
/ - I usually get up at \_\_\_\_.)

- What he/she has for breakfast (lunch, dinner) (- What do you usually have for breakfast? / - I usually have \_\_\_ for breakfast).
- If he/she is in a hurry in the morning (- Are you usually in a hurry in the morning? / - Yes, I am, because \_\_\_\_. / No, I am not, because \_\_\_\_.)
- What he/she does when he/she gets home (- What do you do when \_\_\_? / - I usually \_\_\_\_.)
- How he/she spends evening (- How do you spend \_\_\_\_. / In the evening I prefer \_\_\_\_.)

**Ex.7. Make up sentences non-stop! (using vocabulary cards).**

(to get up) → I get up at 7 o'clock.

(to be in a hurry) → I am not in a hurry in the morning.

**Ex.8. Complete the situation.**

Masha \_\_\_ a student. She usually gets up \_\_\_ 6 o'clock. She does gymnastics \_\_\_ front \_\_\_ the open window. She usually has coffee \_\_\_ breakfast because she \_\_\_ always a hurry. Her lectures start \_\_\_ 9 o'clock. She gets \_\_\_ home after 4 o'clock, as she \_\_\_ busy \_\_\_ her social work.

❖ Make up the situation on analogy about you (your brother, your sister).

**Ex.9. Make an entry into your diary on the following.**

- the working day of your new friend;
- the way you'd like to change your every day routine;
- your ideal evening.

**Model:** I have a new friend. His name is Alex. He usually gets up at 7.30. Alex is a lazy bones, that's why, he does not like to do gymnastics every day. But he takes a shower every morning ...

**Ex.10. Project work.**

- The ideal working day for the 1 year students of the new generation.

- The working day of a star (Find information about the working day of a person you admire, make up a story with posters, present it to the group).

❖ Завдання можна виконувати за таким або подібним планом:

1. The difficulties of the 1 year student.
2. New problems.
3. A student's morning before the classes.
4. Class time.
5. A student's afternoon (an afternoon meal, ways of spending time).
6. The end of the day.
7. Commentary.

### **Vocabulary Unit.**

#### **Ex.1. What is the English for ...**

**Model:** Митися холодною водою – to wash with cold water.

Митися холодною водою, витиратися рушником, одягатися, приймати ванну, застеляти ліжко, знімати одяг, розчісувати волосся, запізнюватися, їхати автобусом, іти пішки, спішити, виходити з дому.

#### **Ex.2. “Interpreter” game.**

Student 1 is a foreigner.

Student 2 is an interpreter.

Ask and answer questions about student's day.

**Model:**

- О котрій годині ви встаєте?
- What time do you get up?

#### **Ex.3. Find pairs! (Opposites)**

1. to get up
2. to put on
3. to go on foot
4. on Saturday evening
5. to be in a hurry
6. to be over
7. to stay at home



- a) *to be late for classes*
- b) *to begin*
- c) *to go to bed*
- d) *to take off*
- e) *on Saturday morning*
- f) *to leave home for the University*
- g) *to go by bus*

**Ex.4. Paraphrase the following word combinations.**

**Model:** to do morning exercises – to do gymnastics.

1. to do morning exercises
2. to take a bath
3. to comb one's hair
4. to be over
5. to begin
6. as a rule

**Ex.5. Agree or disagree with the following sentences. Use phrases for agreement and disagreement.**

**Model:**

Oleg lives in an old house which is in the centre of Zhytomyr. / You are mistaken. He lives in a new house which is at the corner of a broad avenue.

1. Oleg lives in an old house which is in the centre of Zhytomyr.
2. As a rule he gets up at 6 o'clock in the morning.
3. It doesn't take him long to get to the University.
4. At about two o'clock he has his lunch at home.
5. For his lunch he usually has soup and meat.
6. At three o'clock the lesson is over.
7. After dinner Oleg goes to the park.
8. On Saturday evening Oleg and his friend go to the Internet club.

❖ **Phrases to express agreement:**

*Yes, you are right.* – Так, ви маєте рацію.

*I agree with you.* – Я згоден з вами.

*Absolutely right.* – Абсолютно вірно.

*Yes, sure.* – Так, звісно.

❖ **Phrases to express disagreement:**

*I can't agree with you, I'm afraid.* – Боюсь, не можу погодитися з вами.

*Sorry, you are mistaken.* – На жаль, ви помиляєтесь.

*Sorry, you are wrong.* – На жаль, ви не праві.

*Absolutely wrong.* – Абсолютно невірно.

*What nonsense!* – Яка нісенітниця!

*Who told you so?* – Хто вам сказав?

*It's not true.* – Це неправда.

**Ex.6. Fill in the blanks choosing the necessary words in brackets.**

1. Oleg does \_\_\_ in front of the open window (gymnastics; homework).
2. After breakfast he \_\_\_ his hat and coat (puts on; takes off).
3. He \_\_\_, because he doesn't want to be late for classes (is busy; is in a hurry).
4. A student goes \_\_\_ to the lecture-room which is on the third floor (upstairs; downstairs).
5. At three o'clock the lesson is over and it \_\_\_ for students to go home (is time; is ready).
6. Sometimes he has \_\_\_ the meeting (to leave; to attend).
7. As a rule Oleg has dinner \_\_\_ (in the canteen; at home).
8. When he \_\_\_ home he has enough time to learn English (visits; returns).

**Ex.7. Make up sentences using a table.**

**Model:** It takes me half an hour to get to the University.

a)

It takes	me	some days	to do morning exercises
	him	half an hour	to get to the University
	her	twenty minutes	to learn English
	us	two hours	to get home by bus
	you	five minutes	to have lunch
	them		to take a bath

b) **Model:** I do my best to master English.

I do my best	to master English, to master the
He does his best	speciality, to learn the words, to
She does her best	come in time for classes, to help
We do our best	him, not to be late for classes,
They do their best	not to smoke, to understand her

**Ex.8. Complete the sentences.**

1. In the bathroom he shaves \_\_\_\_.
2. After breakfast a young man puts on \_\_\_\_.
3. He is in a hurry because \_\_\_\_.
4. At three o'clock the lessons are over and \_\_\_\_.
5. Sometimes a student has to attend the meeting or \_\_\_\_.
6. When Oleg returns home he has enough time to \_\_\_\_.
7. On Saturday evening they go to \_\_\_\_.
8. The student wants to master \_\_\_\_.

**Ex.9. Draw a parallel between Oleg's and your working days.**

Comparing on items	Oleg's working day	Your working day
1. Morning routine		
2. Studying hours		
3. Lunch time		
4. After classes		
5. Usual evening		
6. Rest time (or leisure opportunities)		

**Ex.10. Make up your own daily programme.**

- a) after breakfast;
- b) after classes.

❖ Для виконання цієї вправи можна використати таблицю з вправи 9. За зразок візьміть один з текстів уроку.

**Listening.**

(Hotline Starter. 51-52).

**Ex.1. Listen to the dialogue and find this information.**

- a) What is the girl's name?
- b) What does she want to be?
- c) Where does she live?
- d) What is unusual about her day?

**Ex.2.**

**a) Look at the chart.**

activity	time
get up	
go to the skating rink	
practise	
have a shower	
get dressed	

go to school	
come home	
have tea	
do her homework	
go to bed	

**b) Listen again. Write the times in the chart.**

**Ex.3. Does Karen do these things? Complete the sentences.**

**Model:** She gets up at four o'clock.

She doesn't catch the bus to the skating rink.

- a) She \_\_\_ at four o'clock. (get up)
- b) She \_\_\_ the bus to the rink. (catch)
- c) She \_\_\_ in the afternoon. (practise)
- d) Mrs Spencer \_\_\_ Karen to the skating rink. (take)
- e) Karen \_\_\_ for three hours a day. (practise)
- f) Karen \_\_\_ to the cinema in the evening. (go)
- g) She \_\_\_ to be a dancer. (want)
- h) She \_\_\_ school at four o'clock. (finish)
- i) She \_\_\_ in bed on Sundays. (stay)
- j) She \_\_\_ to bed at 7.15. (go)

**Ex.4. What do you think about Karen's life?**

**Ex.5. Use your chart from Exercise 2a. Describe Karen's day.**

**Start like this.**

**Model:** Karen gets up at four o'clock in the morning.

## Lesson 4: Seasons and Weather.

### **Text 1: Seasons and Weather.**

A year consists of four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. In some parts of the world the weather stays very much the same day after day, in other places, and in Ukraine too, it changes often.

Rain, snow, hail, frost, and dew are all parts of the weather. So are clouds, breezes, thunderstorms, and hurricanes.

In places where the weather changes often, everyone is interested in it. Even if a person does not mind heat or cold or rain or snow, the weather is important to him. Bad weather may ruin crops. It may cause forest fires and floods. So, people are usually attentive to weather forecasts.

Each season is characterized by a distinctive temperature, rainfall, vegetation and so on.

Most people like spring very much. In spring the days become longer and the nights shorter. Bright spring sunshine begins to melt the snow in the fields and in the streets, and icy sheets on rivers and lakes. Birds return from the south. Nature awakens, the first flowers appear in forests and gardens and fruit trees begin to blossom. Farmers begin to sow their fields. Everybody wants to spend much time out-of-doors and in the country.

Summer is a good time to get a sun tan, to swim, to gather mushrooms; in short, to have a good rest. That's why people try to take a holiday in summer. And this is children's favourite season. But summer is also the time of rains, showers, thunderstorms and lightning. Sometimes it rains cats and dogs, but soon it becomes warm again.

In autumns it gets colder, and the sky is often cloudy. This is a rainy season. But these are usually a few sunny days in late September or early October, which are called Indian summer. The grass and the leaves on the trees turn yellow and golden and fall. Late autumn is usually cold and muddy, it greets winter.

Winter is the coldest season, when the sun shines but it isn't warm. The ground is covered with a white sheet of snow and ice. The weather gets frosty and sometimes windy. People usually don't like winter. But everybody enjoys the greatest winter holidays, Christmas and New Year.

### Vocabulary Notes

to consist of	snow	day after day
	rain	
to be interested in	hail	distinctive
	sleet	
to mind	frost	icy
	dew	
to ruin	a cloud	out-of-doors
	a breeze	
to cause	a gale	in short
	a thunderstorm	
to melt	a hurricane	that's why
	a wind	
to awaken	heat	
	cold	
to appear	a crop	
	a flood	
to blossom	a weather forecast	
	temperature	
to sow	rainfall	
	vegetation	
to take a holiday	sunshine	
	nature	
to rain cats and dogs	a sun tan	
	a shower	
	lightning	

- ❖ Прочитайте текст, поданий нижче. Випишіть та перекладіть (за допомогою словника) нові слова та вирази. Згрупуйте нові словникові одиниці відповідно до пір року.

## **Text 2: The Months of the Year.**

January is the coldest month of the year.

February is a very wet month in England. It is known for its great variety of weather – snow, hail, frost, rain, high winds, showers, and sometimes fine, mild days, which tell us, “Spring is coming”.

March, like February, is noted for its variable weather. It was called “March – Many Weathers”. The sun is often very bright and warm, the air is cold and sharp.

April is the month of opening buds and blossoms. April rains are good for the crops.

May. In spite of many beautiful days and warm sunshine, May is often a difficult month, owing to the cold east winds and frosts.

June is one of the finest and healthiest of the months. It is called “Leafy June” or “The Month of Roses”, because roses are in full bloom this month.

July. In July there is often a break in the weather. We are likely to have thunderstorms. It is the hottest period of the year in England.

August is a hot dry month, as a rule. The earlier part of it is the very crown and perfection of summer; but as it draws to a close, there is a strong hint of autumn in the golden grain, the berries, the ripe fruits, and the chilly air in the early morning and evening.

September is the calmest and loveliest of months, as a rule, though heavy rains often occur at the end of it. Pears and apples, plums and nuts are ripe then.

October. After a hot, dry summer and early autumn, the first week in October often brings heavy rains. Stormy winds tear the dead leaves from the trees. About the middle of the month a spell of particularly fine weather often occurs. This is called the “Little Summer” or the “Indian Summer”.

November is a month of storms and gloomy days.

December. The days are at their shortest, though, as a rule, the weather is not so cold in December, as it is in January and February.



## **Dialogue.**

### **The Weather Forecast.**

Monday, 24 February.

Paul and Judy live in Birmingham. It's a large city in the centre of England. They are planning a weekend holiday.

Paul: I know, Judy! Why don't we go to Scotland?

Judy: It's a very long way.

Paul: Oh, it's not too far. Anyway, the motorway's very good, so we can get there quickly.

Judy: But Scotland's often cold at this time of the year. It may snow!

Paul: Wee, yes... it may... but I don't think it will.

Judy: I'm not sure. It is February, and I'm frightened of driving in snow. And we may not be able to find a hotel. They may be closed.

Paul: Oh, that's no problem. I can book a hotel by phone.

Judy: Well, perhaps it's not a bad idea. We may have beautiful weather.

Paul: Oh, we'll enjoy ourselves anyway. Let's watch the weather forecast on television. We may not go to Scotland, we may go to Wales or London. We can decide after the forecast.

(Streamline English, pre-intermediate. Abridged.)

### Vocabulary Notes

weather forecast – прогноз погоди

a weekend holiday – недільна поїздка

a motorway – шосе

to be frightened of smb (doing smth) – боятися щось робити

... we may not be able – можливо, ми не зможемо

to book a hotel by phone – замовити місця у готелі по телефону

enjoy oneself – одержати задоволення

### **Phonetic Drill**

**Ex.1. Listen and repeat:**

[i] – season, sleet, breeze, even, beat, people, field, tree.

[ə:] – world, person, birds, return.

[ʌ] – thunderstorm, hurricane, flood, sunshine, country, summer.

[oʊ] – cold, snow, sow.

[o] – crop, forest, blossom, frost.

[w] – weather, awaken, want, swim, warm, winter.

**Ex.2. Practise the phrases and words.**

Four seasons, very much the same, are all parts of the weather, where the weather changes often, thunderstorm, vegetation, a distinctive temperature, icy sheets of snow, nature awakens, the first flowers, out-of-doors, to get a sun tan, in short, to take a holiday, the favourite season, Indian summer, rainy and muddy, the coldest season.

**Ex.3. Listen to the poem and write out the words:**

1) with the sound [æ]

2) with the sound [oʊ]

When the weather is warm

We must not storm,

When the weather is cold

We must not scold,

When the weather is wet

We must not fret.

But be thankful together

Whatever the weather.

**Learn to read this poem correctly.**

**Ex.4. Listen to the proverbs and repeat after the teacher. Find Ukrainian equivalents.**

Everything is good in its season.

As you sow, you shall mow.

Every dark cloud has a silver lining.

**Ex.5. Use the proverbs from Ex.4 in your own dialogue.**

**Model:**

L: - Hello, Oleg!

O: - Hi, Lesya! Why are you so sad?

L: - I'm very tired. I spent the whole evening yesterday to get prepared for our test.

O: - I can understand you. This is a difficult test, I think.

L: - Yes, and I hate tests and credits and all this.

O: - Don't worry. There are no more tests this week. As you know, every cloud has a silver lining. Don't forget, there is a disco-party at the students' club tomorrow.

**Ex.6. Listen to the poem and then read it. Learn it by heart.**

Thirty days have September, April, June and November.

All the rest have thirty-one.

February has twenty-eight alone,

Excepting leap-year, that's the time

When February's days are twenty-nine.

**Grammar Unit.**

**Basic Structures.**

***Future Simple (Affirmative form)***

I, we, you  
He, she, it  
They

will → go for a walk in the afternoon.

- ❖ 1) Допоміжне дієслово “will” вживається у сучасній англійській мові для всіх осіб, якщо майбутня дія є бажаною.
- 2) Для першої особи (I, we) вживається допоміжне дієслово “shall”, якщо майбутня дія є обов'язком, який повинен бути виконаний, але не є бажаним.
- 3) Ця часова форма вживається для вираження майбутніх дій, які запрограмовані, або повністю залежать від мовця.
- 4) Щоб уникнути помилок у виборі допоміжного дієслова, можна вживати його скорочену форму, наприклад: *I think it'll rain soon. I'll do my housework in the afternoon.*

**Питальна форма (Interrogative form)**

Will  $\begin{cases} \text{I, we, you} \\ \text{he, she it} \\ \text{they} \end{cases}$  go for a walk in the afternoon?

**Заперечна форма (Negative form)**

I, we, you  $\searrow$   
He, she it will not  $\rightarrow$  go for a walk in the afternoon.  
They  $\swarrow$  (won't)

❖ Питальна форма: Shall I (he, we, etc) ...? має особливе значення. Наприклад:

*Shall I go for a walk?* – перекладається так: *Мені іти гуляти?*

*Shall they wait for you?* – перекладається: *Їм чекати на тебе?*

**Складні речення з підрядними умови або часу:**

<b>If the weather is fine tomorrow,</b>	<b>we'll go to the country.</b>
Підрядне речення умови; майбутня дія в ньому може виражатися дієсловом у Present Simple. <u>Future Simple</u> вживати не можна.	головне речення; майбутня дія в ньому має бути виражена дієсловом у Future Simple.
<b>When I come home from school</b>	<b>I'll have dinner.</b>
Підрядне речення часу; майбутня дія в ньому може виражатися дієсловом у Present Simple.	головне речення; майбутня дія в ньому має бути виражена дієсловом у Future Simple.

❖ Пам'ятайте, що такі складні речення можуть починатися як з головного речення, так і з підрядного. Правила вживання часових форм від цього не змінюються. Наприклад: *He'll ski the whole day if he goes to the forest* (головне; підрядне). *When the snow melts new grass will appear* (підрядне; головне).

**Interrogative form:**

*Will we go to the country if the weather is fine tomorrow? Will I have dinner when I come home?*

- ❖ Пам'ятайте, що для таких речень питання ставиться тільки до головного речення, підрядне речення залишається незмінним.

**Ex.1. Find pairs:**

a)

1. I'll go for a walk
2. They'll start the 2<sup>nd</sup> term
3. The first flowers will appear
4. We'll have many rains
5. I won't go to pick mushrooms
6. Nick will have holidays
7. They say it'll rain
8. My aunt will come to see us

*a) in June.*

*b) at the end of October.*

*c) in summer.*

*d) before supper.*

*e) next weekend.*

*f) tomorrow.*

*g) in March.*

*h) In February.*

b)

1. In case I am busy
  2. When my friends are free
  3. As soon as the rain is over
  4. The grass will look fresh
  5. The children will go swimming
  6. We'll have mud and sleet
  7. When spring comes
  8. We'll have many holidays
- a) the flowers will smell very sweet.*  
*b) when the water is warm enough.*  
*c) when November comes.*

- d) *the days will become longer.*
- e) *they'll have a picnic in the country.*
- f) *I won't go to the concert with you.*
- g) *when winter comes.*
- h) *when the thunderstorm is over.*

**Ex.2. Choose the correct word from the brackets:**

- 1) In June we (will; won't; do) have many rains and thunderstorms.
- 2) I (likes; like) frosty winter weather when it (is; was) not windy.
- 3) In late autumn the days (will be; don't) short, gloomy and often rainy.
- 4) In spring the sunshine (will; does) melt the snow on the ground and ice on the rivers.
- 5) In summer we (don't; will) like to spend much time outdoors and on the beach.
- 6) When it (becomes; will become) warm, the birds (will return; returns) from warm countries.
- 7) Forest fire (will begin; began) if you (drop, will drop) a match on dry grass.
- 8) As soon as you (see, seeing) the lightning you (will hear; heard) thunderstorm.

**Ex.3. Find and correct mistakes if any.**

**Model:** *Before the rain there are usually clouds in the sky.*

*If you don't like the heat, you won't go to the South.*

- 1) In fine weather people want to spend much time out-of-doors.
- 2) On rainy days we'll take an umbrellas with us.
- 3) In May there will be much flowers in the fields.
- 4) My friends is very fond of skating and skiing in winter.
- 5) My favourite time is Indian summer in early October.
- 6) Oksana will go for a picnic to the forest if it isn't rain.
- 7) You can listen to the weather forecast when the news program is over.

8) If you like nature you tries to go to the country each weekend.

**Ex.4. Find a person who:**

- likes winter most of all;
- doesn't like to pick flowers and berries in the forest;
- never goes to the seaside;
- feeds the birds in winter;
- likes skiing and tobogganing;
- doesn't like spring;
- hates hot days and beaches;
- swims in the river every day in summer;
- never goes for a walk in winter.

**Ex.5. Open the brackets and ask your friend a question. Wait for his/her answer.**

**Model:** What you (do) when it (start) raining?

A: What will you do when it starts raining?

B: When it starts raining I'll go indoors.

- 1) If you (go) to the forest you (pick) mushrooms?
- 2) What your mother (do) in case you (bring) many berries from the forest?
- 3) What you (do) if your younger sister (be) afraid of thunder?
- 4) Where your friends (spend) their spare time when the days (become) too cold for walks?
- 5) Your family (go) to the seaside at the end of this academic year?
- 6) Where you (spend) your holiday when summer (come)?
- 7) Where you (stay) when you (have) your winter holidays?
- 8) What you (do) in case the weather (not be) good next weekend?

**Ex.6. Ask your friend for information.**

- When he/she will have his/her next birthday?
- Where he/she will celebrate it?

- If he/she will make a garden party (a picnic) for his/her birthday?
- If he/she will go to the mountains in winter/summer?
- What his/her favourite month is?
- Where he/she will be when his/her favourite month comes?

**Ex.7. Make up sentences non-stop (using vocabulary cards).**

**Model:** summer → In summer I'll visit my granny in the country.

January → In January the weather will be very cold.

**Ex.8. Complete the situation.**

It's a \_\_\_ it is autumn now, because my favourite \_\_\_ spring. When spring \_\_\_, I \_\_\_ \_\_\_ very glad. The weather \_\_\_ become warmer in March, but in April it will get really \_\_\_. The first \_\_\_ will appear, rivers and lakes \_\_\_ be not covered with ice and the birds will \_\_\_ from southern countries. Some fruit trees \_\_\_ \_\_\_ in blossom too, and farmers \_\_\_ begin \_\_\_ their fields. In fact, I believe that in reality the year \_\_\_ not in winter, but in spring.

❖ Make up the situation on analogy about some others season.

**Ex.9. Discuss with your friend your walk on the coming weekend. Use the model for beginning:**

**Model:**

A: The weather forecast says they won't expect rains for two or three days.

L: Fine! But do you believe in weather forecasts?...

**Ex.10. Make an entry on your diary on the following:**

- bad weather which spoils you plans;
- the weather you enjoy most;
- your ideas about the weather tomorrow (next Sunday).

## Vocabulary Unit.

**Ex.1. Find pairs:**

- 1) In Ukraine the weather



- 2) In winter we often
- 3) The first snow
- 4) The ground is covered
- 5) Most people enjoy
- 6) Spring is the favourite season
- 7) In March
- 8) Birds return from the south and trees begin to blossom
- 9) When the sun melts the snow
- 10) In summer
- 11) We can swim in rivers
- 12) Summer is also the time
  - a) usually falls in November.
  - b) with very many people.
  - c) in April.
  - d) changes very often.
  - e) winter sports and winter holidays.
  - f) farmers are busy in fields and orchards.
  - g) with a white sheet of snow in winter.
  - h) it often rains cats and dogs.
  - i) in summer.
  - j) of thunderstorms with lightning and hail.
  - k) we celebrate Women's Day.
  - l) have frosts and much snow and ice.

**Put special questions to the sentences from the table and ask your friends.**

**Model:** When are farmers busy in fields and orchards?

**Ex.2. Fill in the chart:**

Season	Astronomical sings	Natural sings	Temperature	
Spring		- birds return from the south - new leaves and flowers appear		- warm rains - hail

	- days are the longest		- warm and hot	
	- days get shorter	- leaves turn yellow and brown - the ground is muddy - the air is foggy		
<b>Winter</b>			- cold or frosty	-heavy snow

**Compose short stories about seasons using the chart.**

**Model:** Spring is a pleasant season. Days get longer and the sun is warm ... (to be continued).

**Ex.3. Agree or disagree with the statements. Give reasons.**

- 1) Autumn is an unpleasant season.
- 2) I like golden autumn very much.
- 3) My favourite time of the year is Indian summer.
- 4) Children usually like winter.
- 5) Some children enjoy winter because they love the New Year holiday.
- 6) Usually it is not cold in autumn.
- 7) It doesn't snow in autumn.
- 8) Winter is usually warm in Ukraine.
- 9) In autumn the ground is dry and warm.

**Model:** Autumn is an unpleasant season. – Sorry, I don't fully agree with you. Autumn is unpleasant in November, when it is cold. But in September the days are often warm and sunny.

**Ex.4. Study Text 1 and Text 2 and make up a story about one of the seasons.**

**Model 1:** My favourite season is winter. I like it because I like winter sports. Winter is the coldest season, but it is also very beautiful. The ground is covered with thick snow, the river sleeps under the sheet of ice. Everything is white and beautiful ... (to be continued).

**Model 2:** I hate winter, because it is very cold. The days are usually frosty or windy and the sun isn't warm. Besides, I don't like short days in winter ... (to be continued).

- ❖ 'to be continued' означає, що у зразку подано тільки початок повідомлення, діалогу, тощо, які необхідно продовжити за змістом.

**Ex.5. Answer the following questions:**

**Model:** - January is not only the coldest month. It is also a pleasant month, isn't it?

- Yes, it is. The weather in January is very cold. But we celebrate New Year and Christmas in January, and I like these holidays very much.
- 1) It is good that February is the shortest month of the year, isn't it?
  - 2) Which is your favourite month in spring?
  - 3) What will you do in March?
  - 4) What will you do at Christmas if the weather is very cold?
  - 5) How will you spend your weekend in April?
  - 6) Will you go for a walk on the Women's Day? Where will you go?
  - 7) Where will you go for winter holidays?
  - 8) What will you do during your winter holidays?
  - 9) Which month will you choose for your best holiday?

**Ex.6. Discuss with your friend his/her favourite month in form of a dialogue.**

**Ex.7. Imagine that you are a journalist. Find information on the following points and tell your friends about the most interesting answers:**

- 1) The weather you like most.
- 2) The weather you hate most.
- 3) Your favourite month of the year. Why?
- 4) What you will do during your holidays.

- 5) When and where you will go for a walk soon.
- 6) Where you will travel for your summer holidays.
- 7) The most convenient month for a holiday.
- 8) The month you dislike most. Why?

**Ex.8. Study the dialogue from text 3 and find information on the following points:**

- 1) The topic of the talk.
- 2) Why doesn't Judy want to go to Scotland?
- 3) Is Judy sure about the hotel?
- 4) What other ideas does Paul have about their weekend?
- 5) How can Judy and Paul learn about the weather in Scotland?

**Ex.9. Listen to the weather forecast in Scotland for Judy and Paul. Fill in the blanks:**

Good evening, and here is the weather forecast for tomorrow. Northern Scotland will be cold, and there may be \_\_\_ over high ground. In the north of England it will be \_\_\_ and rain may move into Wales and the Midlands during \_\_\_\_. East Anglia will be generally dry, but it will be dull and \_\_\_\_. In southern England it will be a bright clear day \_\_\_\_, but it may rain during the \_\_\_\_. In the south west it may be \_\_\_ during the morning, but \_\_\_ will be clear. It may be windy \_\_\_.

(Streamline English (pre-intermediate), p. 48)

**Read the text. Is the weather in Northern Scotland better or worse than in Ukraine? Why do you think so?**

❖ Notes:

Northern Scotland, high ground – північна Шотландія, гірський район;

Midlands – Мідленди, центральний район Англії;

East Anglia – південно-східна частина Англії, з рівнинним ландшафтом та приємним м'яким кліматом.

**Ex.10. Write the weather forecast for the next day in Ukraine.**

❖ Use Ex.9 as a model.

**Ex.11. Read the proverbs and find their Ukrainian equivalent:**

- Every cloud has a silver lining.
- Everything is good in the season.

**Make up situations (5-6 sentences), using these proverbs.**

**Ex.12. Project Work. Write a letter to your friend about a pleasant walk in the forest you will go to if the weather is fine. Describe your favourite weather.**

## Lesson 5: My Native Town.

### **Text 1. Zhytomyr.**

Zhytomyr is one of the ancient Ukrainian towns with a marvelous name, which takes in “bread” and “peace”. For more than 11 centuries it stands on a picturesque bank of the Teteriv River. Scientists suppose the town was founded by one of the Slavonic tribes in 884 A.D. Some legends say Zhytomyr, a bodyguard of Kyiv princes Askold and Dir, founded it. He built a fortress and a castle on the high bank of the Kamianka River. Written chronicles mentioned the town for the first time in 1392.

In 1444 Zhytomyr was granted the Magdeburg law and became one of the first cities in Ukraine with its own government. In 1794 Zhytomyr became the centre of Volyn Gubernia. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the city strengthened its position as an important regional administrative centre. Its population reached 73000 in 1874. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the city received a water-supply line, an electric power plant and a railway station. In 1899 an electric tram appeared in Zhytomyr. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Zhytomyr played an important role of a cultural centre. At that time

the city had a public library, one of the oldest theatres, cinemas, classical and vocational schools, a pedagogical seminary.

During the Ukrainian liberation revolution at 1917-1920 Zhytomyr became one of the centres of the Ukrainian People's Republic. In February 1918 it hosted the UPR Parliament and the government. In 1937 the city became the administrative centre of Zhytomyr region. During the war of 1941-1945 Zhytomyr was heavily ruined. It took the city 15 years to rise from ruins.

Nowadays Zhytomyr plays an important role as a political, economic, scientific, educational and cultural centre of the region. Its population is nearly 300 thousand people and the area covers 65 square kilometres.

Sixty industrial enterprises produce machines, electronic devices, glass, fabrics, furniture, footwear and many other useful things. Advanced research is conducted at the Research institute of Hop Production – the only one of the kind in CIS countries – also the research institutes of radio systems, veterinary medicine and other scientific institutions.

Qualified specialists are trained in a number of higher educational establishments – the Zhytomyr State University, the State University of Agriculture and Ecology, Military Institute, etc., nearly 20 colleges and 30 professional schools. Zhytomyr is a big transport centre of Ukraine. The railway and two bus stations connect Zhytomyr with many places in Ukraine and abroad.

Zhytomyr is the birthplace of many outstanding scientists, writers and composers. The memory of prominent people is preserved in the monuments and memorial tablets to Taras Shevchenko, Volodymyr Korolenko, Sergiy Korolyov, Oleksandr Dovzhenko, Mikhaïlo Kotsyubynsky, Viktor Kosenko, Borys Lyatoshynsky, Yaroslav Dombrovsky, Borys Ten, Oleksandr Kuprin, etc. The English writer Joseph Conrad also lived in our town. The first plan of Zhytomyr was made by William Gueste, an English architect.

There are many places of interest in Zhytomyr. Here you can visit the Museum of Local History, the Museum of Nature, and the

unique in Ukraine Museum of Cosmonautics History, the Korolenko and Korolyov Memorial Museums, the Museum of Fire Service.

As for places of entertainment one can go to the Drama Theatre named after Ivan Kocherga, the Philharmonic Society, one of the cinemas, the park named after Yury Gagarin or the hydro park

The unique natural landscape gives the town its particular attractiveness. The local and international significance of Zhytomyr keeps on growing.

### **Dialogue** **Asking the Way.**

- |  |               |
|--|---------------|
| - Excuse me.                                       | bus stop      |
| - Yes?   | bank          |
| - Is there a <b>post office</b> near here?         | cafe          |
| - Yes, there is.                                   | super-market  |
| - Is it far?                                       | museum        |
| - No, it isn't very far. First left, second right. | cinema        |
| - Thank you very much.                             | theatre       |
| - That's all right.                                | telephone box |
- 
- |   |
|---|
| - Excuse me. How do I get to the <b>railway station</b> ?                 |
| - Take a № 7 bus or a № 5 trolley-bus. It'll take you long to walk there. |
| - Thank you a lot.  |
| - Not at all.   |
- 
- |  |
|--|
| - Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the <b>Drama Theatre</b> ?                 |
| - Certainly. It's a 30 minutes walk from here. But you can go by a № 5 tram there. |
| - What stop do I get off?  |
| - Soborna Square.  |
| - Many thanks.   |
| - Not at all.  |

### List of Words and Expressions

to be founded by smb	Slavonic tribes
to be granted	bodyguard
to be ruined	castle
to be conducted	electronic devices
to be trained	glass
to be made	fabrics
to be preserved	footwear
to mention	furniture
to strengthen	radio system
to keep on growing	veterinary medicine
to reach	qualified specialists
to receive	professional schools
to host	memorial tablets
to cover	heavily
to produce	marvelous
to connect	attractiveness

the Research Institute of Hop Production

the Museum of Local History

the Museum of Nature

the Museum of Cosmonautics History

the Korolenko and Korolyov Memorial Museums

the Museum of Fire Service

the Philharmonic Society

### **Phonetic Drill**

**Ex.1. Group the Following verbs into 3 columns according to the reading of the ending –ed ([t], [d], [id]). Read the verbs:**

Asked, lived, cleaned, wanted, liked, answered, reached, defended, hated, worked, decided, appeared, received, ruined, stopped, travelled, permitted, preferred, fulfilled, looked, seemed, dressed, cried, jumped, enjoyed, cooked.



**Ex.2. Find out the pronunciation and transcribe the following verbs:**

Became, begun, blew, broke, brought, built, bought, caught, drew, fought, found, flew, grew, knew, read, said, saw, sang, spoke, swept, swam, taught, thought, threw, understood, wrote.

**Ex.3. Mark the stress in following words:**

Ancient, picturesque, bodyguard, administrative, received, railway station, pedagogical, nowadays, area, enterprise, veterinary, qualified, connect, prominent, entertainment, hydropark.

**Ex.4. Practise the pronunciation of the following sounds:**

[i] city, sixty, things, river  
[æ] tram, bank, fabrics, transport  
[e] centre, century, medicine, bread, legend  
[ai] tribes, line, rise, kind  
[o:] law, water, war, abroad  
[a:] marvelous, architect, park, glass, parliament

**Ex.5. Practise reading a jazz chant. Learn it by heart.**

- Who stole the cookies from the cookie jar?
- Lena \* stole the cookies from the cookie jar.
- Who me?
- Yes, you.
- Couldn't be.
- Then, who?
- Galya \*\* stole the cookies from the cookie jar.
- May be \*\*\* (on the last repetition).
- ❖ За знаком \* робить необхідну заміну.

## **Grammar Unit.**

### **Structures and Exercises.**

**1. Минулий неозначений час (Past Simple) для дієслова to be. Стверджувальна форма (Affirmative form).**

I ————— was      He was at the meeting.

He, she, it /

We

————— were      They were absent.

They

*Питальна форма (Interrogative form).*

Was / I ————— there?  
He, she, it /

Were / you ————— at the party?  
they /  
we /

*Заперечна форма (Negative form).*

I ————— Was not      there.  
He, you, it /

We, you, they – were not      late.

*2. Минулий неозначений час (Past Simple).*

*Стверджувальна форма (Affirmative form).*

I, he, she ————— lived in Zhytomyr.

We, they, you /

I, he, she ————— spent last summer in Odessa.

We, they, you /

**Питальна форма (Interrogative form).**

Did you I, he, she  
we, they live in Zhytomyr?

Did I, he, she  
they, you, we spend last summer in Odessa?

**Заперечна форма (Negative form).**

I, he, she  
You, we, they did not (didn't) live in Zhytomyr.

I, he, she  
You, we, they did not (didn't) spend last summer in Odessa.

❖ Часова форма Past Simple вживається:

- а) для вираження одноразової або постійної дії у минулому із наступними обставинними словами: *yesterday, last year, last week* та ін.
- б) для вираження ряду послідовних дій у минулому, наприклад: *We visited the Museum of Local History, prepared the report and went for a walk.*
- в) для вираження повторюваної дії у минулому, наприклад: *I saw them every day.*

❖ В залежності від того, як дієслова утворюють Past Indefinite, вони поділяються на правильні і неправильні.

Правильні дієслова утворюють Past Indefinite за допомогою закінчення -ed: *work – worked, ask – asked*. При цьому дотримуються таких правил:

1. Якщо дієслово закінчується на „німу” букву *e*, то при додаванні закінчення вона випадає: *like + ed – liked, live + ed – lived*.
2. Якщо дієслово закінчується на приголосну, перед якою стоїть короткий наголошений голосний, то приголосна буква подвоюється: *stop – stopped*.
3. Якщо дієслово закінчується на *-l*, то вона подвоюється традиційно: *travel – travelled*.
4. Якщо дієслово закінчується на *-y*, перед якою стоїть приголосна, то *y* змінюється на *i*: *study + ed – studied*.
5. Якщо дієслово закінчується на *-y*, перед якою стоїть голосна, то закінчення *ed* додається механічно: *play + ed – played*.

Неправильні дієслова мають особливу форму Past Indefinite, яку треба запам'ятати (див. Таблицю неправильних дієслів).

Питальна форма в Past Indefinite утворюється за допомогою дієслова *to do* в Past Indefinite (*did*), яке ставиться перед підметом. Сміслові дієслова при цьому вживаються у формі інфінітиву без частки *to* (правильні дієслова без закінчення *-ed*, неправильні – у I формі).

Заперечна форма утворюється за допомогою дієслова *to do* в Past Indefinite (*did*), та заперечної частки *not*, які ставляться після підмета перед смисловим дієсловом. Сміслові дієслова при цьому вживаються у формі інфінітиву без частки *to* (правильні дієслова без закінчення *-ed*, неправильні – у I формі).

### 3. Стверджувальна форма (Affirmative form).

I, he, she	} had		I had a library.
You			
We, they			They had dictionaries.

Питальна форма має два варіанти:

- 1) без допоміжного слова *to do*:

Had	} had		I, he, she	a home library?
			you	
			we, they	

- 2) з допоміжним дієсловом *to do*:

Did 
/ I, he, she  
\ we, they, you
  | have dictionaries?

**Заперечна форма (Negative form).**

I, he, she | had not (hadn't) any dictionaries.  
 You, we, they | had no tape-recorders.

❖ Якщо дієслово *to have* входить до складу виразів *to have breakfast (lunch), dinner, supper* і т.д., то питальна і заперечна форми його в Past Indefinite, як і в Present Indefinite, утворюються з допоміжним дієсловом *to do*:

Did 
/ I, he, she  
/ you  
\ we, they
  | have supper?

**Ex.1. Fill in a correct word:**

1. The city \_\_\_ a public library, cinemas and one of the oldest theatres (had, was, were).
2. He \_\_\_ a famous architect (had, were, was).
3. The city \_\_\_ a political, scientific and educational centre of the region (was, had, were).
4. The post-office \_\_\_ far from the centre of the town (hadn't, wasn't, weren't).
5. Zhytomyr \_\_\_ an important role of a cultural centre at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (had, was, played).
6. In 1947 the city \_\_\_ the administrative centre of the region (had, became, took).
7. They \_\_\_ the Museum of Local History and the Museum of Nature (were, had, visited).
8. We \_\_\_ to the railway station by a № 5 bus (had, went, took).
9. It \_\_\_ us 10 minutes to go to the Drama Theatre (become, was, took).

**Ex.2. Find pairs.**

1. Sixty industrial enterprises produce
2. During the war of 1941-1945 Zhytomyr
3. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Zhytomyr played
4. For more than 11 centuries
5. In 1999 an electric tram
6. In February 1918 it hosted
7. Zhytomyr is the birthplace of
8. The local and international significance of Zhytomyr
  - a) *was ruined heavily.*
  - b) *machines, electronic devices, glass, fabrics, furniture, footwear and other useful things.*
  - c) *an important role of a cultural centre.*
  - d) *many outstanding writers and composers.*
  - e) *keeps on growing.*
  - f) *appeared in Zhytomyr.*
  - g) *it stands on the Teteriv river.*
  - h) *the UPR Parliament and the government.*

**Ex.3. Ask your friend for information about Zhytomyr.**

**Model:** - When was Zhytomyr founded?

- Zhytomyr was founded in 884 A.D.
- The foundation of Zhytomyr.
- The origin of its name.
- The industrial and cultural development.
- The scientific and educational institutions of Zhytomyr.
- Prominent people of Zhytomyr.
- The places of entertainment in Zhytomyr.

**Ex.4. Find a person who...**

**Model:** Did you visit Kyiv last summer (Yes, I did / No, I didn't).

- visited Kyiv in summer.
- helped his grandparents about the house in June.
- went to the seaside on holidays.
- swam in the Dnipro river last summer.

- read an interesting book about Zhytomyr.
- travelled abroad on the summer holidays.
- flew by air plane this year.
- arranged a picnic in the forest.
- went to the disco with friends.

**Ex.5. Tell your friend about last summer / winter holidays.**

**Model:** Last summer I went to Odessa. I spent three weeks there. I visited Opera Theatre and Art Museum in Odessa. Most of all I liked ...

**Vocabulary Unit.**

**Ex.1. Fill in the gaps, using the words from the list below:**

*Tablets, chronicles, tribe, landscape, ruins, castle, water-supply.*

1. Zhytomyr was founded by one of the Slavonic \_\_\_\_.
2. Zhytomyr built a fortress and a \_\_\_\_ on the high bank of the Kamianka River.
3. Written \_\_\_\_ mentioned the town for the first time in 1392.
4. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Zhytomyr received a \_\_\_\_ line.
5. It took the city 15 years to rise from \_\_\_\_.
6. The memory of prominent people is preserved in monuments and memorial \_\_\_\_.
7. The unique natural \_\_\_\_ gives the town its particular attractiveness.

**Ex.2. Find and correct mistakes if any.**

1. In 1444 Zhytomyr was granted the Magdeburg Constitution.
2. In 1794 Zhytomyr became the capital of Volyn Republic.
3. Qualified specialists are taught by many higher educational establishments.
4. The first plan of Zhytomyr was done by William Gueste.
5. As for the places of entertainment one can go to the water park.

6. Scientists suppose the town was made by one of the Slavonic tribes.
7. Its population became 73000 in 1874.
8. One can go to the Drama Theatre in the name of Ivan Kocherga.

**Ex.3. Fill in gaps, using the words from the list below:**

Castle, fortress, Gubernia, cultural, public, vocational, heavily, connect, birthplace, architect

1. He built a \_\_\_ and a \_\_\_ on the high bank of the Kamianka River.
2. In 1794 Zhytomyr became the centre of Volyn \_\_\_.
3. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Zhytomyr played an important role of a \_\_\_ centre.
4. At the time the city had a \_\_\_ library, classical and \_\_\_ schools.
5. During the war of 1941-1945 Zhytomyr was \_\_\_ ruined.
6. The railway and two bus station \_\_\_ Zhytomyr with many places in Ukraine.
7. Zhytomyr is the \_\_\_ of many outstanding scientists, writers and composers.
8. The first plan of Zhytomyr was made by William Gueste, an English \_\_\_.

**Ex. 4. Make up a dialogue with a partner, give wrong information.**

**Model:**

- So, you went to Kyiv last week.
- No, I didn't go to Kyiv last week.
- But your mother says you went to Kyiv on the week-end.
- No, I didn't. I went to Poltava on the week-end.
- So, you went to Poltava via Kyiv.
- No, I didn't, I went to Poltava via Cherkasy.



**Ex.5. Make up sentences non-stop.**

**Ex.6. Describe the picture in groups.**

**Ex.7. Find and describe the picture on the topic.**

**Ex.8. Make up an entry into your diary on the following.**

- You visited an ancient city for the first time.
- You are writing a letter to your pen-friend about your native town.
- You are describing the place your friend from another town visited in Zhytomyr.

**Model:** Today my group-mates and I visited Lviv. It is a very old city. It was founded in 1382 by Danylo Galytsky and named in honor of his son Lev. Danylo built a nice castle and a fortress. The town grew and became an administrative centre at Galychyna...

**Ex.9. Project work. Compiling a new Zhytomyr tour-guide.**

Be sure to include into your tour-guide Zamkova and Okhrimova Hills, the museum of Local History and the picture gallery, the unique Museum of Cosmonautics History, the memorial museums of Korolyov, Korolenko and some places of entertainment.

## Lesson 6: Shopping.

### Part I.

#### Text 1: At a Provision Shop.

It's Saturday today. For our family it's the very day when we do purchases. We may do them in the grocery on the ground floor of our block of flats but we prefer to do them in the gastronom shop in Kyivska Street. There is always a good choice of foodstuffs there.

Here we are. The 1<sup>st</sup> counter on the right is the bakery. There is always fresh bread, buns and rolls there. Next to this is the delicatessen and sausage counter, where one can buy different kinds of sausage, ham and salted pork. They sell milk, cream, sour cream, cottage and hard cheese, butter and other dairy products at the dairy counter. Then comes the fruit and vegetables counter, the meat counter, the fish counter, the dry grocery in which one can buy various cereals, spices, tea, coffee and oil. The confectionery is the cafeteria, where one may have a cup of coffee, a glass of juice with pies or cakes. They sell sweets, candies and bars of chocolate there too.

We have already bought apples and lemons. Yesterday in our greengrocer's we bought oranges and grapefruits. We are not going to buy any meat in this shop. We have already bought a joint of beef and some pork. We have bought it at the butcher's. We have not bought potatoes and onions. We'll be able to buy them later.

We'll buy some sausage and ham today. As I'm fond of fish I hope to buy herring or smoked fish.

Last Saturday I met Borys in this shop. I was surprised to meet him there. There is a nice supermarket not far from their block of flats. And he usually does his shopping there. There is always a wide selection of foodstuffs there.

He was walking along the counters when I met him. On that day he bought a kilo of sausage, a package of rice, a bottle of oil, a jar

of sour cream, a packet of sugar and a loaf of bread. We bought a kilo of beef, some pork and poultry.

Then he invited us to go to the cafeteria to have a cup of coffee with biscuits. We agreed with pleasure.

### Vocabulary.

#### 1. Departments (counters):

bakery (baker's)

delicatessen and sausage counter

dairy

fruit and vegetable counter (greengrocer's)

dry grocery

meat counter (butcher's)

fish counter (fishmonger's)

confectionery

#### 2. Foodstuffs:

bread	butter	juice
bun	sweets (candies)	onions
roll	sugar	rice
pie	fruit	sausage
cake	vegetables	ham
biscuits	orange	beef
milk	grapefruit	pork
cream	cereals	poultry
cottage cheese	spices	herring
hard cheese	oil	smoked fish

#### 3. Quantities:

a kilo	a package
a packet	a bottle
a jar	a loaf
a joint	a bar

### **Dialogue 1.**

- I say, Victor, have you time to go to the supermarket with me?

- Why, yes. I'm free. Do you go shopping to the Supermarket?
- As a rule, we do. It's very convenient – there's a good choice of various foodstuffs there.
- But there are always crowds of people there. It takes so long to do the shopping.
- Oh no! All the goods are ready-packed, and there're quite a few cash-desks, too. Besides, one can buy various foodstuffs without going out.

*It's very convenient* – Це дуже зручною

*It takes so long* – Витрачається так багато часу.

*Quite a few cash-desks* – Досить багато касових апаратів.

## **Dialogue 2.**

- Here's a large Supermarket. What about dropping in?
- What are you going to buy there?
- Some meat, eggs and vegetables.
- Where do they sell vegetables here?
- No idea. It's the first time I'm here... Oh, they sell vegetables and fruits over here.
- While we're here, let's buy some fresh bread. We've run out of bread at home.

*No idea* – Уявлення не маю.

*We've run out of bread* – У нас кінчився хліб.

## **Dialogue 3.**

**(At the grocer's in Great Britain)**

- Can I help you, sir?
- I'd like half a pound of Danish butter, half of pound of cheese, a quarter of tea, a pound of chocolate biscuits, a pound jar of black-currant jam, a tin of peaches, a bottle of vinegar, a packet of frozen peas, 3 packets of mushroom soup, a bar of milk chocolate.
- Is that all?

- Let me have a look at my list... Oh no, I'd like a pound of lean smoked bacon, please.
- Will this do? (showing a piece of bacon).
- No, it's much too fat. I'd better take some ham instead. How much is it?
- 5 £ a pound.
- That's rather expensive. I'd better take 12 ounces, please.
- Here you are.
- How much does it all come to?
- Twenty pounds thirty-five pence, please.

*Lean* – пісний.

*Fat* – жирний.

*Will this do?* – Цей шматок підійде?

*1 pound* (міра ваги) – фунт  $\approx$  450 гр.

*1 ounce = 16 ounces; 1 ounce = 28 gr.*

*How much does it all come to?* – Скільки все це коштує?

*p. – penny (pl. pence)* – пені, пенс.

*Pound* (грошова одиниця) – фунт = 100 пенсів.

#### **Dialogue 4.**

- Excuse me, do you sell granulated sugar?
- Yes, we do, but I'm afraid we've sold out at the moment.
- Nothing doing. I'll take a package of Indian tea.
- Anything else?
- A box of sweets and half a kilo of biscuits. Well, how much is that all?
- 15 hryvnas, please.
- Here you are.
- Here's the change, please. Thank you.
- Thank you.

*We've sold out* – У нас закінчився... (цукор).

*Nothing doing* – Нічого не поробиш.

*Here's the change* – Ось здача.

## Phonetic Drill.

### Ex. 1. Practise the pronunciation of the following sounds:

[b] – beer, beans, berry, buckwheat, bar.

[t] – tea, white, tart, oats, beetroot.

[ʌ] – mutton, butter, bun, rusk, onion.

[ɔ] – cottage cheese, chocolate, bottle, box, coffee.

[ɔ:] – pork, bought, strawberry, salt, corn.

[æ] – ham, batter, carrots, sprats, caviar.

### Ex. 2. Match the diphthongs with the words in which they occur and pronounce them.

- |         |               |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. [ou] | a) mayonnaise |
| 2. [au] | b) pear       |
| 3. [iə] | c) oil        |
| 4. [ɛə] | d) poultry    |
| 5. [ei] | e) cereals    |
| 6. [ɔi] | f) rice       |
| 7. [ai] | g) trout      |

### Ex. 3. Practise reading the tongue twister.

Pay attention to the differences in pronunciation of the following words:

batter [æ] – better [e]

Botter [ɔ] – bought [ɔ:]

Betty Botter bought some butter,

But, she said, the butter's bitter.

If I put it in my batter

It will make my batter bitter.

But a bit of better butter

Will make my batter better.

So she bought a bit of butter

Better than her bitter butter.

And she put it in her batter,

And the batter was not bitter.

So 'twas better Betty Botter  
Bought a bit of better butter.

**Grammar Unit. Structures and Exercises.**  
**Теперішній доконаний (перфектний) час. Present Perfect.**  
**Стверджувальна форма (Affirmative form).**

I — have written a letter.

He \

She — has written a letter.

It /

We \

You — have written a letter.

They /

**Питальна форма (Interrogative form).**

Have / I \

we \

you /

they /

written a letter?

Has / he \

she — written a letter?

it /

**Заперечна форма (Negative form)**

I — have not (haven't) written a letter.

He  
She  
It  
We  
You  
They

has not (hasn't) written a letter.

have not (haven't) written a letter.

❖ Часова форма Present Perfect вживається:

1. для вираження дії, яка відбулась до моменту мовлення, і той, хто говорить, має на увазі результат цієї минулої дії, її важливість на момент мовлення;

2. у реченнях з обставинами часу:

а) що означають період часу, який почався в минулому і тривав до моменту мовлення: *up to now, up to the present, lately, recently, so far, since, not yet.*

*Have you seen him recently? I haven't done anything since I left. I haven't read this book yet.*

б) що означають період часу, який ще не закінчився: *today, this week, this month, this year, this morning.*

*My friends have not arrived today.*

3. у реченнях з прислівниками неозначеного часу і частотності: *ever, never, often, seldom, already, just.*

*We have already had breakfast. Have you ever been to Kyiv? He has just opened the window.*

❖ Зверніть увагу на те, що в більшості випадків такі прислівники ставляться у реченні між допоміжним та смисловим дієсловом, а обставини часу – у кінці речення.

### Ex. 1. Fill in correct word or phrase:

1. He \_\_\_ shopping this week (have gone, has went, has gone).
2. They \_\_\_ all the necessary foodstuffs at a large provision shop (have bought, has bought, are bought).
3. She \_\_\_ his purchases into the basket (has put, have put, is put).
4. Borys \_\_\_ much time on buying products for his birthday party (has spend, have spent, has spent).
5. We \_\_\_ many guests to the house-warming party (have invited, have invite, has invited).



**Ex. 2. Find pairs.**

1. The boy has
2. We have seen
3. I have known him
4. We haven't received any letters
5. Have you ever thought
6. I haven't seen you
  - a) "Swan Lake" at the Bolshoi Theatre.
  - b) from her lately.
  - c) about it?
  - d) already passed his exams.
  - e) for ages.
  - f) since I began to work at the plant.

**Ex. 3. Find and correct mistakes if any.**

1. I haven't yet bought vegetables at the greengrocer's.
2. Yura has already went to the butcher's.
3. We have not done our purchases already.
4. Has you had lunch today?
5. They have taken some bottles of apple juice yet.

**Ex. 4. Basing upon the picture find a person who ...**

1. has bought a cabbage.
2. has bought a long loaf.
3. has got a flower.
4. has sliced cheese.
5. has already dressed.

**Ex. 5. Make up the sentences with these words.**

1. Met, has, the, me, he, grocer's, at.
2. She, fish, at, fishmongers, bought, the, already, has?
3. Not, yet, canteen, have, lunch, the, had, at, we.
4. Money, foodstuffs, you, how, spent, on, much, have?
5. Supermarket, gone, already, they, haven't, to, have, parents, your, the?

**Ex. 6. Complete the dialogues filling in the missing parts.**

- A. – Have you got anything for supper?

- B. - \_\_\_\_ .
- A. – What about going to the grocer’s? We can buy all the necessary foodstuffs there, can’t we?
- B. - \_\_\_\_.
- A. – What have you bought at the dairy?
- B. - \_\_\_\_ . And what about you? What have you bought?
- A. - \_\_\_\_.
- B. – What about buying a few pounds of apples?
- A. – I’m all for it \_\_\_\_.
- B. – I’ve spent much money on my foodstuffs. And you?
- A. - \_\_\_\_.

**Ex. 7. Make a story using these words.**

This morning, money, a list of products, to return home, shop-assistant, to forget, sausages, lack of money, to come up to, to see, counter, to meet, beer, 400 g, gipsy

**Ex. 8. Describe a picture on the topic.**

**Ex. 10. Have a look at a shopping list and say what products the person has already bought and what he / she hasn’t bought.**

Don’t forget to indicate the quantity or containers (a kilo, a jar, a bottle, etc.).

**Ex. 11. Project work. Make a collage of different products, which you have bought in different departments and present it.**

### Vocabulary Unit.

**Ex. 1. Find the word, which is not appropriate to this set of words:**

- a) pork, beef, semolina, chicken;
- b) beetroot, apple, tangerine, lemon;
- c) cheese, yoghurt, fish, sour cream;
- d) smoked fish, smoked sausage, herring, caviar;
- e) sweets, honey, onions, chocolate;

- f) beer, lemonade, coffee, tea;
- g) rolls, pepper, buns, long loaves.

**Ex. 2. Find correct departments for these foodstuffs:**

Radish, shrimps, bacon, cereals, eggs, ice-cream, pie, butter, jam, oil, sprats, cucumbers, flour, sausage, sweets, cream, bread, noodles, chewing gum, mayonnaise, pork, garlic, sugar, cottage cheese, buns.

Bakery	Butcher's:
Dairy:	Fishmonger's:
Confectionery:	Greengrocer's:
Grocery:	

**Ex. 3. Match the words in two columns:**

	bar		bread
	loaf		butter
	jar		beef
	kilo		grapes
	joint		onions
a	package	of	sprats
	tin		sour cream
	bottle		chocolate
	packet		lemonade
	head		noodles
	bunch		cabbage

**Ex. 4. Make up you sentences according to the model:**

- a) Say about yourself.  
 Model: S1: I have bought a kilo of sugar today.  
       S 2: I have bought a kilo of sugar too.
- b) Say about your friend.  
 Model: S1: I've bought a kilo of sugar today.

S2: My friend has bought a kilo of sugar today too.

c) Play the game “Doubting Thomas”.

Model: S1: I’ve bought a kilo of sugar.

S2: Have you really bought a kilo of sugar?

d) Play the game “Nosy Parker”.

Model: S1: I’ve bought a kilo of sugar.

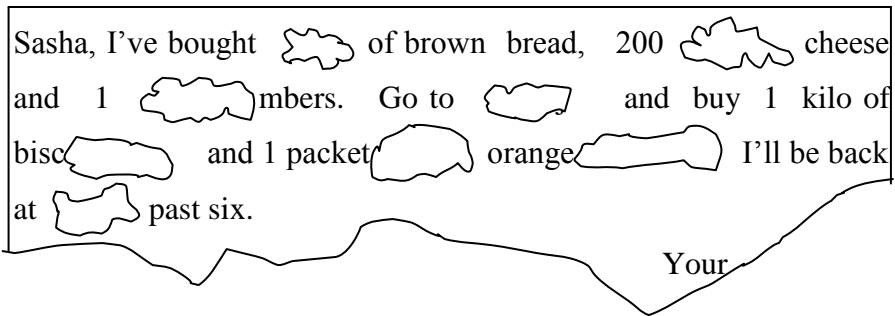
S2: Where have you bought it?

S3: How much have you paid for your sugar?

**Ex. 5. Read the note Mother had left to her son.**

She describes what she has already bought and what he must buy.

But the cat spoiled some places in the message. Try to fill them in.



**Ex. 6. Make up your stories using these words:**

Enough money, supermarket, far from,  
counter, right choice, joke, forget,  
cheat, any more, convenient, fresh.

**Ex. 7. Play the game “An Interpreter”.**

**Model:**

S1 (Ukrainian): Як мені пройти до кондитерського відділу?

S2 (Interpreter): How can I get to the confectionery?

S 3 (English): Turn to the left and you'll see this counter, etc.

**Ex. 8. Project Work.**

**Imagine that you are an owner of a provision shop. Advertise it.**

**Model:**

1. Welcome to our ...
2. In our shop you can ...
3. Here you will find ...
4. The focal point of our ... is ...
5. The greatest attraction of our ... is ...
6. The prices are ...
7. Working hours are ...

**Part II.****Text 1: At a Department Store.**

Today after classes I'm going to the shop. Tomorrow is my sister's birthday. I'd like to buy a present for her. I'll probably go to the "Trade Centre" which is near "Rada Market". It's the largest department store in Zhytomyr. It's much larger than the store that's opposite our block of flats.

The choice of goods in the "Trade Centre" is wider than in small shops and it is easier to find the goods you need there.

But there are always crowds of people there, that's why we do our shopping in the store, which is not far from our block of flats. There are fewer people there and they have a wide variety of goods in stock too. There are various departments in this store. They are a readymade clothes department, souvenirs, perfumery, haberdashery, footwear, drapery and children's goods. Almost every month we buy some things in the store.

Last Saturday I came across my friend Borys in the store. He wanted me to have a look at the suit he was going to buy. We went to the fitting room. He tried it on. It was too large for him and to my mind it was not fashionable enough. I advised him to try on a suit of another style a size smaller. We found it great. It was just the thing. It fitted him fine and he bought it. Then he bought a cotton shirt and a tie to match the suit.

Today I've put aside everything and decided to go and buy some present for Oksana. I am not used to do the shopping alone and asked David to go with me. I always find it difficult to make the right choice. I fancy it will be easier to choose a present together. I suppose I'll buy some piece of jewellery for her.

Last year I was in Great Britain on an exchange students' trip. On my last day in London I went shopping to Oxford Street, as it is one of the busiest trade centres in London. The shops in Great Britain are always well stocked but the prices are too high. Most of the people were wandering from one department to another looking at various articles on the counters and rails.

First I bought some souvenirs for my relatives, I bought some English books, an umbrella for my sister, a pullover for my brother and a woollen skirt for my mother. Then I made some purchases for myself. In the shoe department I tried on a pair of shoes. They were not too expensive and looked great. Unfortunately, they pinched a little, so I asked for another pair, a size larger. The shoes were just my size and I took them. Then I bought a raincoat, which fitted me perfectly and was very much in the latest style. I also wanted to buy a shirt for my father but the one I liked very much was too loud for him in my opinion. I found it hard to choose a scarf as there was a great variety of them and I was at a loss which one to take. I also bought some souvenirs for my friends in the souvenirs department. So, it was a great shopping day for me.

### Vocabulary.

1). Departments:

readymade clothes department

souvenirs

perfumery

haberdashery

footwear department

drapery

children's goods department

2).

choice	goods
crowd	variety
(in) stock	size
articles	rails
fitting-room	trade centre
jewellery	purchases
price	

3).

to come across smb.	to have a look at smth.
to try on	to match smth.
to fit smb. perfectly	to put aside
to make the right choice	to fancy
to choose	to wander
to pinch	
to be in the latest style (fashionable)	
to be at a loss	
to be expensive (cheap)	
to be too loud	
to find smth. hard (easy) to do smth.	
to be well stocked	
to look great	

## Dialogue 1.

### Illustrative Conversations.

Read, learn and act out the following conversations.

- Can I help you?
- Could you show us that perfume over there? How much does it cost?
- 40 hryvnas.
- It's too expensive.
- I don't think so. It's French perfume and it smells nice.
- O. K. I'll take it.

*It smells nice* – Вони приємно пахнуть.

## Dialogue 2.

- I'd like a grey suit, please.
- Very well, sir. What size do you take in suits?
- I'm not quite sure. Besides sizes differ in different countries. I'd better try it on.
- Here are the latest styles... I think this one will fit you. You can change in the fitting-booth over there.
- Thank you.

*The latest styles* – Останні моделі.

*You can change* – Ви можете переодягтися.

## Dialogue 3.

- How do you find me, Victor? Does it suit me?
- Oh, yes, you look elegant in it. But it seems to me it's a bit too loose in the shoulders.
- I wouldn't say that. I feel comfortable in it. I wonder how much it is.
- 160 hryvnas.
- A bit too expensive. But all the same I'm going to take it. I like the style and the colour. Besides, it's pure wool.
- *(to the shop-assistant)*. I'm taking it. Where do I pay?

*Shop-assistant:*

- This was, at the desk, please.
- And now you want a shirt and a tie to go with your new suit.
- I have a new shirt and a tie. I think they'll match the suit perfectly.
- Then let's drop in at the shoe-department. I need shoes for everyday wear.

*A bit too loose in the shoulders* – Трохи вільно в плечах.

*But all the same...* - Та все одно...

*Pure wool* – Чиста вовна.

*To go with = to match* – Відповідати, пасувати.

*To drop in* – заглянути, заскочити.



### Dialogue 4.

- I want a pair of shoes, please. My size is 42.
- Will you try these on?
- Oh, no, I don't want laced shoes. I want moccasins.
- Very well. Here are the moccasins. What do you think of them?
- They are too narrow. The right one pinches me terribly.
- But they'll get a little larger with wear.
- Please show me another pair.
- Shall I get you size 43? Perhaps 42 is too small.
- No, 42 is my size. But I don't like these pointed toes. Will you show me shoes with square or round toes?
- Here you are. Try this pair on, will you?
- These shoes are just my size. I'll take this pair and a box of boot polish. How much do I owe you?
- 147 hryvnas, please.

*Laced shoes* – Черевики з шнурками.

*Pointed shoes* – Гостроносі черевики.

*They'll get a little larger with wear* – Вони трохи розносяться.

*Boot polish* – Крем для взуття.

### Phonetic Drill.

#### Ex. 1. Listen and repeat:

[s] – choice, across, sell, souvenirs, suit, stock.

[z] – goods, present, size, clothes, suppose, advise.

[ʃ] – shopping, haberdashery, fashionable, shoes.

[tʃ] – pinch, purchases, choice, match, exchange.

#### Ex. 2. Practise these sentences:

1. Fashionable suits are sold in Jack's shop.
2. These shoes are just my size.
3. I suppose, I'll make some purchases.
4. I bought a brush at the haberdashery.

**Ex. 3. Train the reading of the tongue twister:**

She sells seashells by the seashore.

The shells she sells are seashells, I'm sure.

**Ex. 4. Listen to the small talks and respond to the speaker.**

1. You look wonderful today!

So do you.

That's a nice colour on you.

Thanks a lot.

That's a nice colour on you.

Thanks a lot.

I'm glad you like it.

That's a wonderful colour on you.

Thanks a lot.

I'm very glad you like it.

2. That's a nice sweater.

Is it new?

Yes, it is.

Where did you get it?

I got it at Macy's.

It's beautiful.

Thank you.

I'm glad you like it.

Those are nice boots.

Are they new?

Yes, they are.

Where did you get them?

I got them at Macy's.

They're beautiful.

Thank you.

I'm glad you like them.

3. I like your gloves.

Are they new?

Oh no. I've had them for years.

Where did you get them?

I got them in London.  
There're beautiful.  
Thank you.  
I like your ring.  
Is it new?  
Oh no. I've had it for years.  
Where did you get it?  
I got it in India.  
It's beautiful.  
Thank you.

**Ex. 5. Listen to the story from “Hotline Elementary”, p. 10.  
Unit 7 “A Sound Journey”.**

A). First look at these pictures. Match the names to the places.

shoe shop	department store
record shop	post office
chemist's	hairdresser's
bus stop	clothes shop

B). Now listen. Number the pictures in the correct order to match the conversations. Which places didn't they visit?

C). Listen again. What happened in each place?

D). Answer these questions.

1. What was the bus fare into town?
2. What size shoes does Jackie take?
3. What record did Terry want to buy?
4. If a first class stamp costs 20 p., how much is a second-class stamp?
5. What kind of shop is Miller's?

**Grammar Unit. Structures and Exercises.**

**Ступені порівняння прикметників та прислівників  
(Degrees of Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs).**

❖ Прикметники та прислівники в англійській мові утворюють ступені порівняння за однаковими правилами.

Якісні прикметники в англійській мові мають основну форму (the positive degree), вищий ступінь порівняння (the comparative degree) і найвищий ступінь (the superlative degree).

### 1. Прості форми ступенів порівняння прикметників (Regular Comparison of Adjectives).

❖Прості форми ступенів порівняння утворюються додаванням до основної форми прикметника закінчення *-er* у вищому і *-est* у найвищому ступені.

Правила правопису простих форм ступенів порівняння прикметників:

- 1) якщо прикметник закінчується німим *-e*, то перед закінченням *-er* та *-est* воно випадає: *large – larger – the largest*
- 2) якщо односкладовий прикметник закінчується однією приголосною з попереднім коротким голосним звуком, то кінцева приголосна перед закінченнями *-er* та *-est* подвоюється: *hot – hotter – the hottest*.
- 3) якщо прикметник закінчується буквою *-y* з попередньою приголосною, то перед *-er*, *-est* у змінюється на *i*: *dry – drier – the driest*.

❖Складні форми ступенів порівняння утворюються додаванням до основної форми прикметника слова *more* у вищому ступені і *most* у найвищому.

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
a) long big small easy narrow clever simple few	<i>longer</i> <i>bigger</i> <i>smaller</i> <i>easier</i> <i>narrower</i> <i>cleverer</i> <i>simpler</i> <i>fewer</i>	<i>the longest</i> <i>the biggest</i> <i>the smallest</i> <i>the easiest</i> <i>the narrowest</i> <i>the cleverest</i> <i>the simplest</i> <i>the fewest</i>
b) beautiful interesting difficult	<i>more beautiful</i> <i>more interesting</i> <i>more difficult</i>	<i>the most beautiful</i> <i>the most interesting</i> <i>the most difficult</i>

**2. Прикметники, які утворюють ступені порівняння не за правилами (Irregular Comparison of Adjectives).**

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
good well	better	the best
bad badly	worse	the worst
much many	more	the most
little	less	the least

❖ Написання слів, які утворюють ступені порівняння не за правилами, необхідно запам'ятати!

**3. Прикметники, які утворюють 2 форми порівняння (Adjectives Which Have Two Forms of Comparison).**

Positive Degree	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
old	older elder	the oldest the eldest
late	later latter	the latest the last
near	nearer	the nearest the next
far	farther further	the farthest the furthest

❖ Форми *elder* і *eldest* вживаються, коли йдеться про членів однієї сім'ї (*my elder brother* – мій старший брат), але якщо при порівнянні є слово *than*, то вживається форма *older* (*he is 3 years older than his sister*). Обидві форми *farther* і *further* вживаються, коли говорять про відстань; *further*, крім того, має ще значення „дальший, наступний”.

**Порівняльні конструкції (Comparative Structures).**

- as ... as (так само ..., як)  
not so ... as (не так ..., як)

This room	is	as	large	as	that one
These flowers	are		beautiful		mine

This room	is	not so	large	as	that one
These flowers	are		beautiful		hers

2. both ... and (і ..., і ...), (як ..., так і ...)

neither ... nor ... (ні ..., ні ...)

either ... or ... (або ..., або ...)

the more ... the more ... (чим більше ..., тим більше ...)

the less ... the less ... (чим менше ..., тим менше ...)

Both	my husband	and	I	like our new flat
Neither		nor		can help you.
Either		or		

The more	we learn	the more	we know
The less		the less	

**Ex. 1. Fill in a correct word:**

1. Which is (the bigger, the biggest) department store in Zhytomyr?
2. It is (colder, the coldest) today than it was yesterday.
3. Summer is (warmer, the warmest) season in a year.
4. Our flat is (more comfortable, the most comfortable) than yours.
5. This dress is (more expensive, the most expensive) in this shop.

**Ex. 2. Find pairs.**

1. Is Kyiv larger
2. My family is neither
3. This story is as interesting
4. I know both English
5. Which month is longer:

6. The more we study
7. This dress is not so fashionable
8. Give me either a pen
  - a) March or April?
  - b) as that one.
  - c) and French.
  - d) than Minsk?
  - e) large nor small.
  - f) as that one.
  - g) or a pencil.
  - h) the more we know.

**Ex. 3. Find and correct mistakes if any.**

1. This coat is expensiver than that one.
2. Have you got as much friends in Kyiv as you have in Lviv?
3. This shop is more larger than that one.
4. Both my husband and I likes my new suit.
5. I don't know neither French or Spanish.

**Ex. 4. Find a person who ...**

1. is the tallest in the group.
2. knows English better than you do.
3. has the largest size of shoes.
4. has bigger flat than you have.
5. has more cassettes with Britney Spears.
6. has the same number of rooms in the house as you have.

**Ex. 5. Play the game "A boaster". Make sentences according to the model.**

- You know, that my brother Sasha is very strong. He is a boxer.
- Ha, ha! My father is stronger than yours. He works in our Ukraine security service!
- But my brother is the strongest in the world, because his name is Vitaliy Klychko!

**Ex. 6. Fill in the blanks with *as ... as* or *so ... as* ....**

1. This coat is \_\_\_ expensive \_\_\_ that one.
2. This department store is \_\_\_ large \_\_\_ the one which is in their block of flats.
3. This story is \_\_\_ long \_\_\_ that one, but it is not \_\_\_ interesting.
4. The winter in Great Britain is \_\_\_ cold \_\_\_ in Ukraine.
5. I have \_\_\_ many books \_\_\_ Yuri has.

**Ex. 7. Look at these pictures and compare them.**

**Model:** The prices in this shop are higher than in that one.

**Ex. 8. Reproduce the conversation between two people on the following situations:**

- a) You and your friend are going to buy a present for your group-mate. Discuss the problem what to buy.
- b) Ask your friend to help you to choose:
  - a dress,
  - a pair of shoes,
  - a costume / a suit.
- c) You are going to buy festive clothes. Ask a shop-assistant what she can recommend to you.

**Ex. 9. Project work.**

You are going to start your own business running a big store. Decide on the range of departments and goods to sell to ensure a high sales rate. Present your project to your prospective investors.

## Vocabulary Unit.

**Ex. 1. Find the word, which is not appropriate to this set of words:**

1. mascara, powder, tape-recorder, lipstick;
2. chain, trousers, ear-rings, bracelet;
3. boots, glue, ruler, eraser;



4. jacket, skirt, dress, chandelier;
5. silk, velvet, balloons, cotton;
6. zipper, perfume, scissors, ribbon;
7. video camera, doll, skipping-rope, meccano.

**Ex. 2. Distribute these words according to the departments in which these things are sold.**

Belt, shampoo, plasticine, ring, shoes, raincoat, CD-player, wool, sandals, photo album, clips, deodorant, comb, tights, iron, satin, underwear, slippers, ink, rouge, blouse, bicycle, pendant, hair drier.
--

Perfumery:

Haberdashery:

Stationery:

Jewellery:

Footwear:

Readymade clothes:

Drapery:

Household Electronics:

Children's Goods:

Souvenirs:

**Ex. 3. Play "Bingo!"**

Choose one of the departments given above. Make cards with the items we can buy at a department store. Draw out cards. The person who will collect 5 items for his shop is the winner.

**Ex. 4. Make up your sentences according to the model.**

1. Play the game "Snowball".

Model:

S1: One can buy a suit at the readymade clothes department.

S2: One can buy a suit and a shirt at the readymade clothes department.

S3: One can buy a suit, and a shirt, and a dress etc.

2. Play the game "Doubting Thomas".

S1: One can buy a good present to the birthday party at the shop “Souvenirs”.

S2: Can one really buy a good present at this shop?

3. Play the game “Nosy Parker”.

S1: One can buy a good present to the birthday party at the shop “Souvenirs”.

S2: Where can one buy a present?

S3: What can one buy at this shop?

**Ex. 5. Complete the following sentences.**

1. I like the model, but ...
2. I like the one you showed me now, but ...
3. What is the price of ...?
4. What size ...?
5. I'd like to see some 48 ...
6. I'll have three of these, but of different ...
7. Household goods include ...
8. When the customer has made his choice, the shop-assistant ...
9. At the footwear department one could find a wide choice of ...
10. Every day on my way back from my work I drop in to ...

**Ex. 6. Make up your stories using these words:**

Four-storied building, several, thousand, items, consumer goods, to all tastes, all-season wear, selection of furs, try on, to admire, expensive, smart, to stop.
---

**Ex. 7. Project works.**

1. Play the game “An interpreter”.
2. Imagine that you are an owner of the department store. Advertise it.
3. Describe one of your visits to the shop. Speak about the items you bought, the quantity, prices, etc.

## Lesson 7: Meals.

### **Text 1: We've Invited Guests to Dinner.**

Today we're expecting guests. We have invited the Lytvynovs and John Smith to dinner. Personally I enjoy having square meals. I like a substantial dinner but unfortunately dislike green vegetables. I'm especially fond of Ukrainian national dishes. Halyna is very good at cooking them although she has a light dinner, as a rule. She is on a slimming diet. She does not eat potatoes, bread and desserts. She prefers to have tea or coffee without sugar.

The Lytvynovs and John Smith promised to come at 5 p.m. today. Halyna has cooked Ukrainian borsch, chops, varenyks with cherries, some salads and other delicious things. She enjoys cooking. I hope we'll talk about Ukrainian and English national cuisines.

The Britons are very particular about the meal time. They usually have breakfast from any time until nine o'clock, lunch between 12 and 3, tea at 5 o'clock and dinner between 7 and 9 p.m.

Breakfast is usually standard everywhere and consists of a glass of orange or grape juice, then cornflakes sprinkled with sugar and milk, then an omelette with a tiny slice of well fried bacon. Then they drink tea or coffee with toast and marmalade, which is a kind of orange jam.

English tea is quite different from Ukrainian tea. If they usually serve coffee white or black, that is with or without milk, they always serve tea with milk. Their tea is so strong that pouring it into a cup together with a little milk you get a brownish liquid looking like weak coffee with milk. One can hardly call afternoon tea a meal because it is more of a social occasion for those who are well-to-do. Friends come in then for a chat while they have their cup of tea or cake.

Lunch is more like our dinner as it is the meal at which they sometimes serve soup. Sometimes they even call it dinner. They serve a very small amount of soup, it just covers the bottom of the

plate. Then follows meat or fish and a sweet dish (a pudding or fruit). At the end of the meal they serve different kinds of cheese.

The midday meal is the main meal of the day. Those who work usually find it impossible to come home for lunch. So they go to a restaurant or a factory canteen, but they never miss a meal or put it off until a more convenient time. Even in the train if one travels for only two hours and it is lunch time, well-to-do passengers go to the dining car to have a meal.

Dinner is much the same as lunch but they do not often eat soup at dinner. But sometimes when they have guests dinner is the biggest meal and they may have some roast meat, fish, potatoes and vegetables and fruit.

Supper usually means a very small evening meal. In the evening one may have either supper or dinner. Thus both supper and dinner are evening meals. For supper they usually have omelette or sausages, sometimes bacon and eggs and sometimes just bread and cheese or a cup of tea or coffee.

### List of Words and Expressions

#### 1. Types of meal:

to have breakfast	to like a substantial dinner
to have lunch	to have light dinner
to have dinner	to be on a slimming diet
to have supper	meal time
midday meal	big meal
delicious	national cuisine
to be sprinkled with	to be well fried
to serve	to miss a meal
to pour something into ...	a social occasion

#### 2. Types of dishes:

the first course

borsch

soup

the second course

potatoes	chops	varenyks
salads	cornflakes	omelette
bacon vegetables	cheese fruit	roast meat egg

drinks

milk                      tea  
 coffee                    orange juice  
 grape juice

3. Places where people can have a meal:

canteen  
 café  
 restaurant  
 dining car

**Dialogue 1.**

Waiter: Good evening. Two for dinner?

Boris: Yes, that's right.

Waiter: You can leave your coats here. Where would you like to sit?

Boris: Thank you. Where would you like to sit, Natalie?

Waiter: Would you like this table by the window?

Boris: Yes, that's nice. Could we see the menu?

Waiter: Certainly. Here it is. Shall I give you a few minutes to look at it?

Boris: Yes. We'll order in a few minutes.

Vocabulary

waiter  
 menu  
 to order

**Dialogue 2.**

Boris: Do you want an appetizer?

Lesya: Hmm. I think I'll have mixed salad. I'm crazy about it. What about you?

Boris: I'm not sure. I can't decide.

Lesya: Oh, if I were you, I'd have some smoked salmon. You always say you like smoked salmon, and you haven't had any for a long time.

### List of word and expressions

appetizer  
mixed salad  
smoked salmon  
to be crazy about something

### **Dialogue 3.**

Waiter: Are you ready to order now?

Boris: Yes, one shrimp cocktail and one smoked salmon, please.

Waiter: Fine. And the main dish.

Boris: Well, we can't decide between the veal and the chicken.

What do you recommend?

Waiter: Both are good, but if I were you I'd have the veal. It's the specialty of the house.

### List of word and expressions

to be ready to order  
to decide between something and something  
to recommend something  
shrimp cocktail  
veal  
chicken  
to be specialty of the house

### **Dialogue 4.**

Waiter: What would you like with the veal? Maybe some vegetables?

Lesya: Yes. Some zucchini, some carrots, and boiled potatoes.

Waiter: And a salad?

Lesya: Bring me some mixed salad with entrée, please.

Waiter: All right. Will you order desert?

Lesya: Can we order that later?

Waiter: Of course.

#### List of words end expressions

to like something with something

to order later

zucchini

carrots

boiled potatoes

mixed salad with entrée

#### **Dialogue 5.**

Waiter: Would you like to see the wine list?

Boris: Yes. We'd like a bottle of red wine.

Waiter: May I suggest something?

Boris: Sure.

Waiter: Why don't you have "Bordeaux" of our wine? It's something you'll like.

Boris: That sound fine. Let's try it.

#### List of word and expressions

to see the wine list

to suggest

to try something

it sound fine

#### **Dialogue 6.**

- It's 8 p. m. High time for supper.
- Well, I could do with a bite. I don't eat much in the evening. Some light meal, perhaps.
- What do you usually have for supper?
- A cup of tea and a sandwich, or a glass of milk and a biscuit.
- I prefer something more substantial, say, a chop or steak and

- chips or cold meat with potatoes, or sausages, or an omelette with tea or coffee to follow.
- Then you should take a good stroll after supper. As an English saying goes, “After dinner sleep a while, after supper walk a mile”.

### List of words and expressions

It is high time for ...

I could do with a bite

You should take a good stroll

to have something for supper

to prefer something with something to follow

light meal

sandwich

biscuit

chop

steak

chips

sausages

### Proverb

After dinner sleep a while, after supper walk a mile.

### **Dialogue 7.**

- What would you like for dinner? Shall we dine table d’hote or a la carte?
- What have they got for table d’hote?
- Clear soup with chicken, steamed fish with mashed potatoes and coffee.
- I don’t care for fish. Let’s see what they’ve got for a la carte.
- There’s a great variety of dishes: boiled meat, beefsteak, rump steak, cutlets. There’s poultry, too: chicken and goose. Which would you like?
- And what do they have for afters?
- Ice-cream, pastry, fresh fruit, jelly and tea.
- Then I’ll have beefsteak with fried potatoes and an ice.



- As I'm hungry as a hunter, I could do with a square meal. I'll have a clear soup with a meat pie, a rump steak with stewed cabbage, a couple of cakes and tea with a slice of lemon.
- I'm thirsty, but I don't feel like drinking tea.
- Care for some lemonade?
- Yes, please.

### List of words and expressions

Shall we dine table d'hôte or a la carte?

I don't care for fish

... but I don't feel like drinking tea

great variety of dishes

to be hungry as a hunter

I could do with a square meal

to be thirsty

to have something for afters

boiled meat	beefsteak
clear soup	rump steak
cutlets	ice-cream
poultry	pastry
chicken	fresh fruit
goose	jelly
meat pie	cake
stewed cabbage	

### **Dialogue 8.**

- Here is a restaurant. I hope they serve good meals here.
- Won't it be too expensive?
- No, the prices here are quite reasonable. It won't be much more expensive than a cafeteria. There'll be fewer people and we'll have a better service. Besides, I see it has a license.
- A license? What does it mean?
- It means they serve wine, cognac and so on but at certain hours. And they won't serve you unless you're over 18.
- Well, we are older than that.

### List of words and expressions

... they serve good meals (food) here  
the prices here are quite reasonable  
to be much more expensive than ...  
to have a good service  
to have a license  
to serve

### **Dialogue 9.**

Waiter: A table for two?

- Yes, please. By the window. And the menu, please.
- Is there anything to your liking on the menu?
- Oh, yes, many things. Let's have some clear soup, perhaps?
- I don't think I'll have any soup. I'd rather have some vegetable salad to start with.
- Let's have some sliced cucumbers and tomatoes with sour cream, as a starter.
- I don't mind. Then I'll have roast-beef with new potatoes and peas, jam tart and iced coffee.
- Same for me. There's nothing like a juicy piece of roast-beef, just slightly underdone.

Waiter: Shall I get you anything to drink?

- What do you say to a bottle of beer?
- No beer, thanks. I prefer a glass of mineral water or just a cup of tea.
- All right. A glass of mineral water and apple juice for me then. And iced coffee for two.

### List of word and expressions

Is there anything to your liking on the menu?

There is nothing like ...

What do you say to ...

I'd rather have ... to start with

to have something as a starter

to be underdone

clear soup

vegetable salad

cucumbers

tomatoes	sour cream
peas	jam tart
beer	iced coffee
mineral water	apple juice

### Phonetic Drill

**Ex. 1. Read the following words aloud. Stress the first syllable.**

Breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, salad, cornflakes, omelette, bacon, cheese, hungry.

**Ex. 2. Transcribe these new words.**

Roast, restaurant, canteen, occasion, sprinkle, cuisine, substantial.

**Ex. 3. Practise the pronunciation of the following sounds:**

[i:] – tea, cheese, cheap, veal, meal, cuisine, canteen.

[i] – dinner, slimming, milk, miss, midday, dish, mixed.

[ʌ] – lunch, nut, substantial, some, hungry.

[ɔ] – orange, omelette, coffee, order, cocktail.

[ai] – dining, fry, nice, decide.

[ei] – occasion, waiter.

**Ex. 4. Practise reading a jazz chant. Learn it by hear.**

How do you like your coffee?

A. – How do you like your coffee?

B. – Black. (2)

A. – How do you like your tea?

B. – With lemon, please.

A. – How do you like your steak?

B. – Medium rare.

A. – How do you like your eggs?

B. – I don't care.

A. – Sunny side up.

B. – I don't care.

A. – Porch on toast.

- B. – I don't care.
- A. – Scrambled with bacon!
- B. – I don't care.
- A. – Over / easy.
- B. – I don't care.
- A. – Soft boiled / hard boiled.
- B. – I don't care.
- A. – Come on! Tell me the truth. This is unfair.
- B. – I'm told you the truth. I really don't care.

**Ex. 5. Practise reading Tongue Twisters. Learn them by heart.**

- Get ten eggs ready for breakfast.
- Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers. How many peppers did Peter Piper pick?

**Ex. 6. Listen to the recipe of Boston burgers from Hotline Elementary (p.94) and do the following tasks:**

- 1) Listen to the ingredients for the recipe. Complete the list of ingredients.

**Boston burgers.**

Serves \_\_\_ people.

Ingredients:

750 g minced beef

1 \_\_\_

1 clove garlic

50 g breadcrumbs

\_\_\_ nuts

2 \_\_\_

a little \_\_\_

\_\_\_ and

lemon \_\_\_

1 \_\_\_

2 \_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

cheese

1 tin \_\_\_ rings

\_\_\_ buns

- 2) Look at the pictures. Put them in the correct order.
- 3) Now, listen to the whole recipe. Check your order.

### Grammar Unit. Structures and Exercises.

Минулий тривалий час.

(*Past Continuous Tense*).

*Стверджувальна форма (Affirmative form)*

I	was	having lunch	- at 1 o'clock
He			- at that time
She			- when he came
			- while you
			were reading a book
You	were		- from 1 to 2
They			
We			

*Питальна форма (Interrogative form)*

Was	I	having lunch	- at 1 o'clock
	He		- at that time
	She		- when he came
			- while you
			were reading a book
			from 1 to 2

Were	You	having lunch?
	We	
	They	

### **Заперечна форма (Negative form)**

I, he, she ——— was not —— having lunch.

You, we, they — were not —— having lunch.

❖ Часова форма Past Continuous вживається:

1. Для вираження дії, що відбувалась, тривала в певний момент у минулому. На час дії звичайно вказують також обставинні слова типу *at two o'clock, at that moment*. Наприклад: *He was working at his English at that time.*
2. Для вираження дії, що тривала протягом якогось періоду часу в минулому. Наприклад: *In the spring of the year 1881 he was visiting his old schoolfellow (Galsworthy).*

### **Ех. 1. Find Pairs.**

- 1). She was drinking
- 2). We were listening to
- 3). When he entered
- 4). While I was cooking
- 5). Yesterday at 5 o'clock
  - a. *the room I was reading.*
  - b. *my husband was watching TV.*
  - c. *tea at that time.*
  - d. *they were going home.*
  - e. *the teacher during the lesson.*

### **Ех. 2. Open the brackets.**

1. I (was baking, were baking) a cake from 2 to 3.
2. They (were writing, was writing) a test when I entered the room.
3. It (was snowing, were snowing) while I (was walking, were walking) in the park.
4. My sister (was preparing, were preparing) for her exam the whole day yesterday.
5. The children (slept, were sleeping) when we (came, were coming) home.

**Ex. 3. Find and correct mistakes if any.**

1. We were listening to music when his sister enter the room.
2. What was you doing yesterday at 6 p.m.?
3. My mother didn't cooking at that time.
4. The men was going to the factory canteen when I met them.
5. While the waiter served tea we were speaking.

**Ex. 4. Find a person who ...**

**Model: - Were you sleeping?**

**- Yes, I was. / No, I wasn't.**

1. was having lunch from 10.15 to 10.45 in the canteen.
2. was doing his homework from 6 p.m. till 8 p.m.
3. was sleeping yesterday at 11 p.m.
4. was speaking with his friend during the second period yesterday.
5. was walking in the park after classes.

**Ex. 5. Make up a dialogue with a partner (give wrong information).**

**Model:**

- So, you were having lunch from 10.15 to 10.45 in the canteen.
- No, I wasn't.
- Did you see Helen while you were having lunch?
- You are wrong, I'm afraid. I wasn't having lunch, I was sitting in the classroom and preparing for my next practical class.

**Ex. 6. Ask your friend for information about ...**

**Model: - What were you doing at 5 p.m.?**

**- I was sitting in the library at that time.**

1. What he/she was doing during the lunch break.
2. What he/she was doing after classes.
3. What he/she was doing at 7 a.m.
4. What he/she was doing at 6 p.m.

5. What he/she was doing before going to bed.

**Ex. 7. Make up sentences non-stop.**

**Ex. 8. Complete the situation. Make up a situation on analogy.**

Yesterday when I came to my friend Helen she \_\_\_ drinking tea \_\_\_ the kitchen. She invited me \_\_\_ dinner too. While we \_\_\_ drinking tea we were \_\_\_ about the latest news. Suddenly her cat Barsik \_\_\_ to the kitchen and \_\_\_ to mew. Helen \_\_\_ him a piece of sausage. While it \_\_\_ eating his sausage Helen was \_\_\_ the dishes.

**Ex. 9. Write an entry into your diary in the following way:**

1. Yesterday we were sitting at the table and eating our favourite apple pie ... Suddenly ...
2. Yesterday after classes we were walking along the street when we saw Peter. He was ...

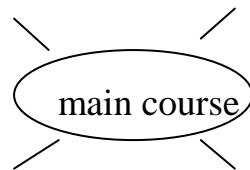
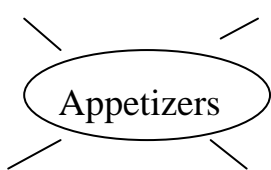
**Ex. 10. Project work.**

1. Describe the way you were cooking some traditional Ukrainian dish.
2. Describe the way some person (on TV, in a restaurant, your acquaintance) was preparing some exotic traditional dish of foreign cuisine.

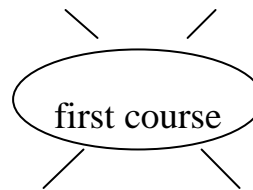
**Vocabulary Unit.**

Topic "Meals"

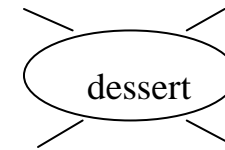
**Ex. 1. Read the names of the dishes and classify them according to the suggested content areas.**







ham  
mixed salad  
coffee  
sandwich  
cheeseburger  
cutlets  
ice-cream  
chicken soup  
beefsteak  
squeezed juice



pudding  
chops  
mushroom soup  
smoked fish  
pickles  
pizza  
chips  
cakes  
chocolates  
fruit salad

**Ex. 2. Say what your favourite dish is. Make a shopping list of the products you need to cook it.**

**Model:**

1. My favourite dish ...
2. I like when ...
3. It tasted like ...

**Ex. 3. Read the recipe and fill in the missing places using the words in the box. Consult the dictionary if necessary.**

**Walnut Kisses.**

(a useful recipe for any leftover egg whites)

for each egg whites use:

70 g sugar

50 g walnuts

Beat the \_\_\_ and add sugar and \_\_\_ it with a mixer over a pan of hot \_\_\_. Remove from the heat, when it has become \_\_\_. Then mix this \_\_\_ with walnuts and \_\_\_ it \_\_\_ on a baking tray for 30-35 minutes.

To mix, water, egg, thick, mixture, to pour out, to bake

**Ex. 4. Make up your story using the words in the box.**

To invite, to cook, speciality of a house, to take, pizza, bitter, sweet, telephone, stranger, to taste, to try, to pretend, first meeting

**Ex. 5. Guessing Game.**

Remember the favourite dish of your family. You know the way it is cooked. Tell your friend about it but don't tell the name of the dish.

**Ex. 6. Play the game "An Interpreter".**

S1 (Ukrainian): Як мені приготувати борщ?

S2 (Interpreter): How can I cook borshch?

S3 (English): Take 2 beetroots, 1 tomato ... etc.

**Ex. 7. Project work. Imagine you are running a restaurant or a café ...**

Write an advertisement to stress the original character of the meals you are going to provide. Give a suitable name for your place.

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