

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБЩЕГО И ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

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Home, Sweet Home (Part II)

Учебно-методические материалы по теме
"Housekeeping" для студентов 1 курса РГФ
(английское отделение)

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Настоящие учебно-методические материалы предназначены для студентов I курса РГФ (английского отделения).

Их цель - помочь студентам выработать навыки устной и письменной речи на основе тематически подобранных текстов, которые расширяют возможность работы над темой «Life's Little Chores», изучаемой на I курсе.

Методические разработки состоят из разделов, включающих тематические тексты, вокабуляр, подлежащий активному усвоению, и послетекстовые упражнения, способствующие развитию навыков монологической и диалогической речи. Во время аудиторных занятий упражнения могут выполняться выборочно, а отдельные виды работы и ряд тренировочных упражнений предназначены для самостоятельной работы студентов.

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Text 1. Running the House

Running a house is a problem familiar to single and married people all over the world. Though housekeeping is perhaps the oldest profession, the centuries of technical progress haven't made it easier.

Imagine a man who was a good cook and who married a woman who was another. The result was that the early days of their marriage were not always harmonious: the man was always waiting to interfere in the kitchen while the woman was always driving him away. Certainly it is generally assumed that cooking is the housewife's job; look at the television commercials for evidence of this. One sees a man sitting hungrily and expectantly at table, while his wife bus-tles to and from the cooking stove and finally sets before her husband a dish which ensures his adoration for ever. Ought he to have had a hand in that cooking? Many people will reply, «Certainly not».

The idea that a man should be quite helpless in the kitchen is completely wrong. Surely a man should have enough cooking ability to supply, at the very least, his own needs - preferably those of his wife also, when she is ill. If he has not learned to cook in his boyhood, he should take up cooking as soon as he gets married, asking his wife to give him some lessons.

Now for the woman's learning to use tools. There are times when her being unable to handle a screwdriver can cause as much trouble as a man's being unable to boil an egg. The lonely woman, or the woman living in a manless household, is often at a great disadvantage when a fuse burns out, a lock breaks, a door handle comes off, a tap leaks, a faucet drips, a wash basin refuses to empty freely or a toilet stops-up. Sometimes she does not even know what must be done; often, when she does know, she finds that the screwdriver fails to obey her hands, or that she has bought the wrong washer or the wrong fuse wire. She is forced to call in an electrician or a plumber, who are delighted to come to her aid, to have a long chat afterwards over a cup of tea and to send in a bill which transforms a sixpenny job into a two-pound one. At such a time a woman may well reflect that a short course of training in the use of tools would have saved her time, her money and her temper.

What is a rational approach to running the house, what modern conveniences are most effective, why is it especially hard for housewives to manage a house, who is the hardest-working member of the household, what should the men do about the house, what should the members of the family do to keep the house or flat in order, how to plan the family budget - these are the questions which arise for all in everyday life.

It is no easy matter to manage the house. It is especially hard when one works too. That is why in those families where everybody either works or studies the house duties are distributed among the members of the family; and that is why

a second day off is of great help to housewives, especially in Russia, as Russian women seldom stay at home after marriage.

But English women with rare exceptions do not work after they get married. This is how Mrs. Brown describes some of the techniques she uses to manage a ménage of five which includes three school aged children.

"On school mornings I am out of bed and sounding the bell for everyone at 6.30 a.m. The children spend the next half hour washing and picking up their rooms. While they are busy, I get dressed, pick up my bedroom, put on the coffee and tidy the downstairs. Between 7 and 7.30 a.m. the children and my husband are dressing while I prepare the breakfast. I usually inspect the bedrooms before the children come down. Believe it or not, the boys get their jobs done most mornings before breakfast and Ann, my daughter, is often ready in time to offer help with breakfast.

After everyone has gone off, I finish up in the kitchen and have time to read the morning paper. Then I get down to work, which I like to have finished by the time the children are home from school. Not that a woman's work is ever really done, but there should be some stopping places.

The children help with certain household jobs and then get down to homework, and my husband and I have dinner.

There are times when I feel I run my house too much by the clock, since we do have regular hours for meals, studying, bedtime. However, for us it has paid off. My daughter can literally keep the house and does when I am away, and all the children - even to the youngest - can cook simple things such as bacon and eggs, hamburger, coffee, toast, soup and fix sandwiches.

The children have specific chores (small duties or pieces of work) to do, such as taking out trash, gathering and sorting laundry, changing beds, dusting, mopping, vacuuming, setting table, putting dishes in the dish-washer and some ironing.

Sundays are really rest days. We sleep a bit later than usual. We snack at noon and eat a big dinner later in the day. Mondays are my cleaning days. Tuesdays are wash days. The children gather the laundry and sort it before breakfast. I always have a load in before they leave for school. I fold clothes straight from dryer and separate those to be ironed and sprinkled. I sort underwear and socks in piles for each person.

Wednesdays are ironing days. Clothes have already been sprinkled and starched the day before. When the ironing is done, the rest of the day can be spent on miscellaneous household tasks. On Thursdays I usually do the family marketing. This chore plus running errands leaves the rest of the day for mending or special jobs such as sewing, darning and knitting. Fridays are my days off. I shop, have lunch with a friend or whatever I like. Saturdays are as busy as Mondays and Tuesdays. I wash again and often have to market for odds and ends. The children all have regular chores. Of course I have to find time for visits to the

beauty shop, get the boys' hair cut, chat with friends - all the things that make up daily life.

And I can't keep from saying a few words about every first Saturday each month, a very special day for the whole family. On this day we have a real house-cleaning. This is the way we fix up our house. My daughter and I are up early in the morning. To begin with we change the bedclothes, make the beds, collect the dirty linen (sheets, pillow-cases, dish-cloths, thick towels, etc.) and put it into the basket for dirty linen. After that we open the windows to let the fresh morning air in and start tidying up the rooms. We dust and polish the furniture, mop the floor (and wax it once a month), clean the carpets with a vacuum-cleaner, shake out the doormat and bed rugs in the yard and arrange them on the floor. Then we brush the clothes, polish the shoes and get down to tidying up the kitchen. While I scrub the gas-range and the kitchen table clean, Ann, my daughter, washes the sink and the bath-tub with cleansing (scouring) powders. Last of all we sweep the floor with a broom and wash it. Now that everything looks shining and spotless we feel quite happy about it.

Ann is always ready to help me to do a thorough turn-out. My husband's only household duties are to seal up the windows to keep out the cold and to fix electrical appliances (the vacuum-cleaner, the washing-machine, the sewing machine, the floorwaxer, the iron) when they go wrong (which doesn't happen very often).

You don't think the household chores are shared equally in the family, do you? But nobody minds it as everybody attends to the duties in earnest and the house is always nicely kept.

But sooner or later we have to redecorate our apartments. For a long time we had been planning to do it but one time my husband was away on business or our daughter sat for her exams, then we were pressed for money. And at last the time came when there was neither reason nor excuse to postpone re-decoration. The floors, the walls, the doors and the window-sills needed a coat of fresh paint. It was also necessary to tile the walls in the kitchen, the floors in the bathroom and the lavatory. Of course, some outside help was hired, but my husband put his finger in everything and surely felt very proud of it.

We, women and children, were sent to the summer cottage for a fortnight. As soon as the redecoration was over, our turn came. And it was there where real work began. We thoroughly turned-out all the rooms, dusted every piece of furniture, shook out and vacuumed all the carpets, put all the things on the shelves in the wardrobe and cupboards in perfect order and hung the curtains. A lot of old things went down the rubbish chute. Then came the question of washing linen and brushing the clothes. As we were tired to death, we made up our minds to send all the linen to the laundry and the clothes such as coats, suits and costumes, sweaters and pullovers - to the cleaner's.

Even then my husband didn't leave us in peace. He wandered from one room to another with his set of tools containing an axe, a hammer, a saw, a

screwdriver, a file, pincers, scissors, a plane, a box of nails and fixed the door-handles and the shelves and changed fuses. As a result of all our efforts our house is a delight to see and very comfortable and cosy to live in."

Notes on the Text

1) to manage - to arrange to do something, to succeed in doing smth.

to manage a house - to keep a house, to run a house

to manage a ménage - to manage smb.'s household

2) to fix up (fixed) - to arrange: to do a housecleaning (cf.: to fix - ремонтировать)

to fix food (informal) - to prepare a meal or drinks: to fix a sandwich;

Other phraseological verb-adverb combinations in the text are:

• to tidy up / to turn out = to fix up

• to shake out = to beat out

• to get down to doing smth. = to start doing smth.

• to take up smth. = to become interested in a particular activity or subject and spend time doing it

• to come off = to stop being connected to smth. or stop sticking to smth.

• to call in = to ask someone to come and see you to help you to with a difficult situation

• to pay off = if a plan or smth. you try to do pays off, it is successful

• to make up / straighten up / pick up a room

3) to go wrong (went, gone) - to break down, not to work properly;

4) chore [] - (n.) a piece of routine work, esp. housework;

5) to interfere - to deliberately get involved in a situation that does not concern you, and try to influence what happens in a way that annoys people;

6) to assume - a) to think that smth. is true, although you have no proof of it = to suppose; b) to take for granted;

7) to bustle [] - to move around quickly, looking very busy;

8) a commercial [] - an advertisement on TV or radio: a commercial break;

9) to get smth. done / fixed / mended - to spend time and effort fixing smth., finishing a job, etc;

10) to redecorate - to put new paint or paper on the walls of a room - redecoration [] = (Am.) to do up a flat / a house;

11) to wax [] floor / furniture - to put a thin layer of wax on a floor or surface etc. in order to polish it;

12) to attend to - to deal with business or personal matters: to attend to smth. in earnest;

13) electrical appliances - labour-saving devices:

14) odds and ends - small things of various kind without much value:

Vocabulary Practice

Ex. 1.

a) Choose the right word. Explain its meaning. Use one of these verbs: *manage, run, run out, go wrong, fix, fix up.*

1. She knows how to ... the house.
2. Pat ... to catch up with the group very quickly.
3. Who is ... the dancing club this August?
4. The TVset ... but the repairman ... it in no time.
5. I came home earlier and helped my mother to ... the flat.
6. Charles got a bad mark for the exposition, but he didn't know where he ...
7. My father's chore is to ... electrical appliances when they
8. Schoolchildren can cook simple things and ... sandwiches.
9. The plug became unsafe. Robert ... it.
10. Lucy switched on the vacuum-cleaner. She realized something ... with it.
11. The batteries have I'll have to get some more.

b) Choose the words and word combinations you can correctly use in these sentences (See the list below).

1. They say she is a good housewife and ... the house nicely.
2. In the kitchen we ... the sink and the gas-range with ...
3. The ... are shared equally in the Browns' family.
4. Aunt Polly ... the floor with ... every day and ... it once a month.
5. They have ... every Saturday and ... the carpets and rugs in the yard.
6. After a turn-out our room looked ...
7. Mr. Smith is very experienced in ... electrical appliances.
8. We usually ... the bedclothes every week.
9. Sue often oversleeps in the morning and has no time to ... the bed.
10. My little brother ... the clothes and ... the shoes himself.
11. Madge ... round the room putting things away.
12. Bob should ... cooking as soon as he gets married.
13. Do all the whites in one ...
14. I wish you'd ... in the kitchen while I'm cooking.

a real housecleaning, to fix, to make, to bustle, to shake out, to stop interfering, to scrub, cleansing powders, to take up, household chores, a load, to run, to mop, a broom, to wax, neat and tidy / spick and span, to brush, to polish, to change

Ex.2. Write English equivalents to the following words and phrases. Use them in the sentences of your own.

вести домашнее хозяйство, заниматься уборкой квартиры, чистить газовую плиту, сменить постельное белье, проветрить комнаты, вытереть пыль с мебели, натирать пол, моющие средства, швабра, подмести пол щеткой (веником), обязанности по дому, серьезно относиться к домашним обязанностям, трясти / выбивать ковры, пылесос, полотер, ремонтировать электроприборы, заклеивать окна, произвести генеральную уборку, сдать белье в прачечную, отложить ремонт квартиры, везе со-вать свой нос, сделать закладку белья в стиральную машину, подкрах-малить белье, делать мелкие покупки, приступить к работе, закончить работу, выбрасывать мусор, собрать и рассортировать белье для стир-ки, подтекать (о кране / смесителе), перегореть (об электропробках), за-сориться (о раковине / унитазе/ стоке воды), рациональный подход к ..., планировать семейный бюджет, телевизионная реклама, общепринято, заняться чем-либо, суетиться у плиты, накрывать на стол.

Ex. 3. How many synonyms to the flg. do you know?

- to do a housecleaning
- to pick up a room
- to mop the floor
- to shake out mats
- to polish
- to scrub
- cleansing powders
- duties
- to go wrong
- to fix
- to share duties
- a gas-range
- to redecorate a flat
- to manage a ménage

Ex. 4. Supply the missing prepositions and adverbs where necessary.

1. There are always a lot of things to do when you decide to fix ... the flat. It is necessary to beat ... the carpets and rugs, to polish ... the furniture to say nothing of sweeping the floor.

2. If you want to tidy ... the kitchen you should start ... scrubbing the gas-range.

3. To turn ... a flat is no easy matter.
4. Windows are sealed ... in autumn to keep ... the cold.
5. Housecleaning may be done quickly and easily if all the members of the family attend ... the duties ... earnest.
6. She is such a busybody! When she comes ... home, she cleans the flat ... top ... bottom every day.
7. The trouble ... homework is that whatever you do seems to lead ... another job to do or a mess to clear ... !
8. To turn ... a flat is no easy matter when there is no one to offer help ... it.
9. What do you clean the carpets ... ?
10. I think he is good ... nothing as far as the household is concerned.
11. Husbands help their wives ... the house in their own way.
12. Mrs. Wright is very efficient ... housekeeping.
13. The lonely woman, or the woman living in a manless household, is often ... a great disadvantage when a fuse burns ..., a door handle comes ..., or a toilet stops
14. The girl busied herself ... knitting a sweater.
15. She asked her husband to hang the linen ... in the yard to dry.

Oral Practice

- ✓ **Ex. 1.** *Now read the text carefully and answer the questions:*
1. What is a problem familiar to people all over the world?
 2. Why is it generally assumed that cooking is the housewife's job?
 3. Do you think men ought to have a hand in cooking?
 4. What ability should men have to supply their own needs and those of their wives?
 5. Who is at a great disadvantage when the drain gets clogged, a tap leaks or the toilet stops-up?
 6. What does a lonely woman have to do when a faucet drips or a wash basin refuses to empty freely?
 7. Who is she forced to call in when a fuse burns out?
 8. What would have saved a lonely woman's time, her money and her temper?
 9. Who is supposed to be the hardest-working member of the household?
 10. Is a second day off of great help to housewives?
 11. Should the household duties be distributed among the members of the family in those families where everybody either works or studies? Why?
 12. What are some of the techniques Mrs. Brown uses to manage a ménage of five?
 13. What specific chores do her children have to do?
 14. What pieces of work does Mrs. Brown do every week day? Does she have a day off? Which one?

15. When do the Browns have a real housecleaning? What do they start and finish it with?

16. The head of the family, Mr. Brown, has a lot to do about the house, doesn't he?

17. What labour-saving devices do the Browns enjoy in their household?

18. Did they have to hire some outside help to redecorate the house?

19. What does a set of tools contain?

20. What is meant by the phrase «...the house is run nicely»?

Ex. 2. *After reading the text talk on the following points:*

- men's cooking abilities
- women's reflections of learning to use tools
- weekly routines of a non-working housewife
- when the Browns have a real housecleaning and what they begin with
- what Ann and Mrs. Brown do in the kitchen and in the bathroom
- what Mr. Brown does about the house
- the redecoration of the house

Ex. 3. *Tell the class about:*

- the cleaning the Browns did on Saturday
- the redecoration the Browns did last year

Ex. 4. *Speak on housecleaning in your flat. Use the key-words and expressions below to talk about the problems of running a house:*

a) make up situations

b) work in pairs

Begin some of your sentences with:

- To begin with ...
- I must admit ...
- I think ...
- I consider ...
- On the one hand ... On the other hand ...
- From this point of view ...
- We must agree ...
- Quite agree with you on the whole, but ...
- You've done very well, but I'd like to add ...
- You were right except for one thing ...
- You've mentioned many things, but not all of them, I'm afraid.

a) to manage a house, to do a housecleaning, to clean the house from top to bottom, shining and spotless, to attend to the duties in earnest, to share household duties, to market for odds and ends;

b) to change the bedclothes, to make the beds, to soak the linen before washing it, to have a washing day, to collect / gather the dirty linen and sort it, a basket for dirty linen, to do the washing, detergents, to rinse, to wring out, to tint the white linen blue, to starch linen, to iron;

c) to dust the furniture, to air the room, to sweep / mop / wax the floor, to vacuum the carpets, to brush the clothes, to polish shoes, to beat out the rugs, to look spick-and-span;

d) to do the washing-up, to scrub the gas-range clean, a sink, a bath-tub, cleansing-powders, to tidy up the kitchen, to look shining and spotless, to get down to cooking, to bustle to and from the gas-range, to set the table;

e) household duties, to seal up the windows, to go wrong, to fix electrical appliances, to give a helping hand, to help by word of mouth;

f) to postpone the redecoration, to do up / redecorate a flat, to be good for nothing, to hire some outside help, to tile the floor, to paper / paint the walls, to do a thorough turn-out, to put the things in order, to go down rubbish chute, to change bulbs, to fix handles, a set of tools;

g) to do the washing up, to pile everything tidily, to wash glasses (plates, greasy dishes), to rinse, to clear the table, to wipe the table, to put the plates on a plate-rack to dry, a dish-washer, to sweep the crumbs away with a rag.

Ex. 5

a) *Listen to the dialogue:*

Anne: Tim! That bathroom tap is still dripping! It's getting on my nerves! I thought you said you were going to fix it.

Tim: Oh, yes ... the washer needs replacing.

Anne: Why don't you replace it then?

Tim: It is not as easy as that. I'll try and do it next week.

Anne: But you said it last week.

Tim: I know. I think you'd better phone for a plumber and get it done. I'm not really quite sure how to do it.

b) *Talk on the problems listed in the similar way:*

1. That light's still broken / bulb holder / electrician
2. The stop light on my car is not working / bulb / take it to the garage
3. The record-player sounds terrible / stylus / take it to the shop
4. One of the rings on the cooker isn't working / element / electrician
5. The television reception is very poor / aerial / TV engineer

Saying You Are Optimistic / Pessimistic: *Before doing Ex. 6 see how you can show your optimism or pessimism about situations.*

Optimism:

- I'm sure it will be good / nice / wonderful to ...
- Everything'll be fine.
- It'll turn out OK / fine.
- Things will work out fine / all right.
- ...'ll be great, I'm sure.
- I feel quite sure about ...

Pessimism:

- I'm not so / at all sure (about) ...
- I rather doubt ...
- Fat chance!
- It's no go!
- No way! / There's no way ...
- Can't be done.
- I don't want to sound too pessimistic, but I'm afraid ...
- Actually / in fact / to be honest / to tell the truth ...

Ex. 6. *Show your optimism / pessimism about the following. Work in pairs.*

1. Anne may win a washing machine in a lottery.
2. I'm at my wits' end. I've lost the key to my flat.
3. I'm worried about Philip. I think he is good for nothing as far as the household is concerned.
4. Just fancy! The iron has gone wrong again!
5. Jane is going to become a perfect housewife.
6. I expect Peter to give me a helping hand.
7. My sister will do the sewing in no time now that we have a sewing machine.
8. Husbands help their wives about the house in their own way.
9. It's fun to run the house with all these modern appliances.
10. Dad will fix the vacuum-cleaner as soon as he comes home from work.
11. Taking the linen to the laundry saves time and trouble.
12. I've heard Jack mastered the business of tidying up.
13. You'll do the washing up in no time.
14. Brian is the most hard-working member of the household.
15. Mrs. Wright is very efficient in housekeeping.
16. A scientific approach to housekeeping helps a great deal in running the house.

Ex. 7. Listen to the conversation between John and Mary, who are husband and wife, and their friend Helen. Then talk over the following questions with your group-mates.

1. What is the conversation about?
2. Why does the housework keep Mary busy?
3. What do the children do about the house?
4. Is John of great help?
5. What labour-saving devices / electrical gadgets are used in their family?

Housekeeping

Helen: How do you manage to do all the work, Mary, with a family of four?

Mary: Well, the housework keeps me busy, you know. As soon as one job is finished there's another waiting to be done. The children are too small to help.

John: Don't forget to tell that I do my share. I'm always willing to lend a hand.

Helen: Oh, John, I haven't seen you doing much homework.

John: Oh, haven't you? Who helps with the washing up? Who mends anything that gets broken? And when the electric lights go out who changes the bulbs and mends the fuses? Yesterday, for example, the iron went wrong and I'd been fixing it for half an hour before Mary could use it again.

Mary: Yes, he's very helpful, Helen. Besides, he helps with the children.

John: And I must admit that housekeeping is much easier nowadays than it used to be. Times have changed. Now we don't think what a blessing electricity is. We soon become accustomed to new things and take them for granted. Nobody thinks of electricity as a luxury now. Yesterday's luxury is today's necessity.

Mary: I don't know what I should do without my vacuum-cleaner, washing machine or refrigerator to say nothing of radio, television and the telephone.

Helen: Right. All these things are very helpful, indeed.

Ex. 8. Discuss with your group-mates the problem of household chores.

Text 2. Conversation

Estate Agent: I am afraid it's been rather neglected. The present owner is in his eighties. He's just gone into an old people's home.

Robin: Yes. It looks as though a lot needs doing to it.

Estate Agent: That's true, but the price is very reasonable. It would be ideal for a do-it-yourself man.

Robin: Mm. I'm not very good with my hands, I'm afraid. We'd have to get most things done for us, wouldn't we, Jean?

Jean: Oh, I don't know. Could we see inside?

Estate Agent: Of course. I'll show you the kitchen first.

Jean: Oh, dear! Just look at that sink! It must have been there since the house was built.

Robin: It's a nice large room, though, and there's plenty of light. We'd have to have kitchen units put in, and we'd need to get it tiled.

Jean: But you could do the ceiling yourself, couldn't you? And the painting.

Robin: Is that the only power-point there?

Estate Agent: I'm afraid so.

Robin: It looks pretty old. I'm sure the whole place would need rewiring. We certainly couldn't do that ourselves and we'd need to have more points put in at the same time.

Estate Agent: Would you like to see the lounge? It's through here.

Jean: Oh, my God! It'd certainly need redecorating. I suppose we could do the painting and wall-papering. What's it like upstairs?

Estate Agent: Pretty bad, really. It obviously hasn't been decorated for years, and as I told you on the phone, it hasn't got a bathroom. But you could have the small bedroom converted into a bathroom and get a grant towards the cost. All the other houses in the street have had that done.

Robin: What about the toilet?

Estate Agent: I'm afraid that's outside, but you could get one put in the new bathroom. And of course, you'd get a grant for that as well.

Jean: Is there anything else that needs doing?

Estate Agent: Well, you'd probably have to get the roof repaired pretty soon.

Robin: The sooner the better if you ask me. It looks as though water's been coming in over there. And, of course, we'd want to have central heating put in, and the windows double glazed, it's a very noisy street. I couldn't do any of that myself.

Estate Agent: Of course not.

Robin: Anyway, thank you for showing us around. But really I think the best thing would be to knock it down and start all over again.

Notes on the Text

- 1) to neglect - to give too little attention or care to
- 2) old people's home - a place where old people can live together and receive special care
- 3) do-it-yourself - the practice of doing repairs, painting the house etc. oneself, instead of paying workmen
- 4) power point (also point, socket // Br.E., electrical socket // Am.E.) - a piece of plastic or other material with holes in it, in Britain usu. Three square holes, in the U.S. usu. Two, which is fixed into a wall and to which electrical equipment can be connected for the electricity supply.

5) to rewire - to put new electrical wires into (a building)

6) to convert - to change into another form, substance or state

7) grant - money given esp. by the state for a particular purpose e.g. We got a home improvement grant (= money to spend on improving our house) from the local council.

8) double-glazing - glass on a window or door in two separate sheets with a space in between them. The double-glazing keeps in the heat and keeps out the noise.

Ex. 1. Listen to the conversation between an estate agent and Robin and Jean Harvey.

a) Tick any items on your list that are mentioned in the conversation.

b) When Robin and Jean are talking about the house, they mention some things that they could do themselves and some things they would have to have done. Look at the chart below and the example: they would have to have kitchen units put in. Listen to the conversation again and complete the chart.

	Do it themselves	Have it done by someone else
Put in kitchen units		
Do kitchen ceiling		
Paint kitchen		
Rewire house		
Put in more power points		
Convert small bedroom into bathroom		
Put toilet in the bathroom		
Redecorate lounge		
Repair roof		
Put in central heating		
Double-glaze windows		

c) What could you do yourself and what would you have done by someone else?

Ex. 2. Memorize and dramatize the conversation.

Text 3. House Conversion

Hello, do come in. Let me take your coat. Did you have any trouble finding your way? Oh, good. It's a lovely house, you know. Of course, a lot needs doing to it. Well, here we are in the main downstairs room. We use this as a dining-

room; there's another big room upstairs which I'll show you in a moment. This really is a beautiful room. We had a new floor put in when we first moved here. We had it all decorated, too, but I'm afraid the walls need painting again - we never seem to find the time to do things. Come and have a look at the old (fireplace - isn't it lovely? It's original, you know. Three hundred and fifty years old. Now, the door on your right is my study. I've had the doorway raised, as you can see - it was very low, and I used to keep banging my head. This is where I do all my work. It's rather a mess - I'm not a terribly tidy person, I'm afraid ... Now the other room on this side of the house is the main bedroom. Mind your head as you go in. It's a pleasant room - not all that big, but very comfortable. Nice and light. We had new windows put in when we were first here. I'm afraid one of them's broken - it's those boys from next door playing football again. Yes ... Well, shall we go and look at the rest of the house? Mind your head. Oh, dear, I'm sorry. Are you all right? Oh, good. Yes, now over here you have the kitchen and the downstairs bathroom. Kitchen on the left. I'm afraid it's rather a mess - I don't like washing up very much, to tell you the truth. We had all those cupboards put in when we bought the house - there was nowhere to store anything. Now the bathroom - this was just a little store room, but we had it converted into a bathroom and toilet. The toilet is through there. Oh, would you? Oh, yes, of course. I'm sorry. I should have asked.

Good. Yes, it's rather small, isn't it? Now, shall we go upstairs? We had that staircase built, you know. There used to be an outside staircase, believe it or not, but I fell down. Shall I go first? As you can see, the stairs come out directly into the living room - it's a nice big light room, and this is where we spend most of our time when we're not working. It used to be two rooms, but we had a wall taken down, and it does make such a difference. We had all the ceilings lowered on this floor, too - they were far too high. Oh, don't step on the dog, will you? He's quite friendly, but he's sometimes a bit funny with strangers. Now, there are two more rooms over here, with a bathroom between them. Come and have a look. This one on the right is a bedroom - quite small, but rather nice. We had the built-in cupboards made when we were first here - there really was no storage space at all. I don't know where the other people put things. Now, if we go through into the bathroom ... Yes, I'm afraid this really needs a lot doing to it. We had it completely redecorated when we moved in, of course, but I think they used the wrong sort of paint. And I'm afraid the ceiling isn't in very good condition at all. Oh, careful, careful - don't touch the light switch. There seems to be something wrong with the electricity again - perhaps it's the weather. Now if we go through here - this is a store room, but you could easily turn it into a bedroom if you wanted to. The floor needs a bit of attention, I'm afraid - mind where you step, won't you.

Well, that's it. Let's go down again and I'll make a cup of tea, and then if there are any questions you want to ask ...

And have you done a lot to it?

- Well, it was in a pretty bad state when we got here - livable, but I think if it had gone another ten years without somebody doing something about it, there wouldn't have been much hope for it. Here in the entrance you can see, I suppose, that we've had the stairs completely rebuilt. And you may not have noticed, but we've had the wall in here strengthened, too, with this brick pillar. And if you'll come into the living room - this was two rooms originally, and the last owner took a wall down without worrying that it might be holding up part of the house! So we've had the outside wall and the ceiling strengthened in here, too, to bear the weight. Oh, and we've had all the doorways made higher. People were obviously shorter when the house was built - my partner went around bumping his head all day long when he first got here, and took to wearing a hat indoors to cushion the blows. Of course, we've had it all redecorated in here, and had the fireplace rebuilt - it was falling to pieces. Let's go in here next.

We call this the family room - the last people who lived here used it as a dining room, but we always eat in the kitchen, so we decided to have this turned into a sort of second living room, a comfortable room where the kids could be if we had guests in the living room or whatever. We had to have all the windows replaced in here - they had suffered worse than the ones in the other rooms, for some reason.

Ex.1. Complete the following sentences. Use the words in the box to help you.

build	ceiling	convert	cupboard	lower
make	put in	raise	redecorate	take down

1. In the dining room, they had a new ... put in.
2. And they ... the dining room decorated.
3. They had the study doorway ...
4. In the main bedroom, they had ...
5. In the kitchen, ...
6. They had the downstairs store room
7. (staircase)
8. (living-room)
9. (upstairs ceilings)
10. (upstairs bedroom)
11. (upstairs bathroom)

Ex. 2. Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. In the dining room they had a new floor put in.
2. And they had the dining room redecorated.
3. They had the study doorway raised.
4. In the main bedroom, they had new windows put in.
5. In the kitchen, they had cupboards put in.
6. They had the downstairs store room converted into a bathroom and a toilet.
7. They had the inside staircase built.
8. They had a wall taken down to make the living room.
9. They had the upstairs ceilings lowered.
10. They had built-in cupboards made for the upstairs bedroom.
11. They had the upstairs bathroom completely redecorated.

Ex. 3. Work out the meanings of the underlined verb combinations in the story:

Steve and Rebecca were not well-off, but they managed to save enough money to get a mortgage on a house which needed a lot doing to it. After moving into their new house, they had central heating put in and felt very cosy for the first time. Unfortunately, one problem remained - some of their old furniture was too big to fit into the small rooms. Steve was very reluctant to get rid of it but finally he gave in. One day, Steve bumped into an old friend, Jane, who was into antiques, and he asked her to come and have a look at their stuff.

Jane couldn't believe her eyes when she saw their wardrobe - It was a 16th century antique worth thousands of pounds. At first they couldn't take in what she was saying but then they realized that, if they sold it, they could at last afford to renovate the house exactly as they wanted to. Jane talked them into letting her sell it for them and they began to plan their dream house.

Jane spent the next week looking into the history of the wardrobe and then took it to an auction in London. There it was sold to an American collector for £ 50,000. Ironically, Rebecca and Steve realized that they could now afford to move into a larger house where they would need larger furniture!

a) Check with an English-English dictionary; that you have «guessed» correctly.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1) to put in | 6) to take in |
| 2) to fit into | 7) to talk someone into |
| 3) to give in | 8) to look into |
| 4) to bump into | 9) to move into |
| 5) to be into | |

b) *Now write sentences of your own for practice.*

Ex. 4. *Survey the text reprinted below to complete the charts based on the information from it.*

DO IT YOURSELF

Do It Yourself magazine organizes a competition every summer to find the «Handyman of the year». The winner this year is Mr. Roy Miller, a Sheffield postman. A journalist and a photographer have come from his house. The journalist is interviewing Mr. Miller for an article in the magazine.

Journalist: Well, I'm very impressed by all the work you've done on your house, Mr. Miller. How long have you been working on it?

Mr. Miller: I first became interested in do-it-yourself several years ago. You see, my son Paul is disabled. He's in a wheel-chair and I just had to make alteration to the house. I couldn't afford to pay workmen to do it. I had to learn to do it myself.

Journalist: Had you had any experience of this kind of work? Did you have any practical skills?

Mr. Miller: No. I got a few books from the library but they didn't help very much. Then I decided to go to evening classes so that I could learn basic carpentry and electrics.

Journalist: What sort of changes did you make to the house?

Mr. Miller: First of all, practical things to help Paul. You never really realize the problems handicapped people have until it affects your own family. Most government buildings, for example, have steps up to the door. They don't plan buildings so that disabled people can get in and out. We used to live in a flat, and of course, it was totally unsuitable. Just imagine the problems a disabled person would have in your house. We needed a large house with wide corridors so that Paul could get from one room to another. We did not have much money and we had to buy this one. It's over ninety years old and it was in a very bad state of repair.

Journalist: Where did you begin?

Mr. Miller: The electrics. I completely rewired the house so that Paul could reach all the switches. I had to lower the light switches and raise the power-points. I went on to do the whole house so that Paul could reach things and go where he wanted.

Journalist: What else did you do?

Mr. Miller: By the time I'd altered everything for Paul, do-it-yourself have become a hobby. I really enjoyed doing things with my hands. I even installed smoke-alarms.

Journalist: What was the purpose of that?

Mr. Miller: I was very worried about fire. You see, Paul can't move very quickly. I fitted them so that we would have plenty of warning if there were a fire. I put in a complete burglar-alarm system. It took weeks. The front door opens automatically, and I'm going to put a device on Paul's wheelchair so that he'll be able to open and close it when he wants.

Journalist: What are you working on now?

Mr. Miller: I've just finished the kitchen. I've designed it so that he can reach everything. Now I'm building an extension so that Paul will have a large room on the ground floor where he can work.

Journalist: There's a £ 10,000 prize. How are you going to spend it?

Mr. Miller: I'm hoping to start my own business so that I can convert ordinary houses for disabled people. I think I've become an expert on the subject.

Look at this:

I did this so that	he	could	do that	
	this	couldn't	happen	
		would		
		wouldn't		
I'm doing this	he	can	do that	
		can't		
I do this	so that	this	will	happen.
			won't	
So that	he	could	do that	I did this.
	this	couldn't	happen,	
		would		
		wouldn't		
So that	he	can	do that	I'm doing this.
	this	can't	happen,	I do this.
		will		
		won't		

Exercise A. *These some of the things that Mr. Miller did. Look at the chart, ask questions with Why? / What's the purpose of ...? and answer them.*

Improvement	Purpose
swing gate, swing doors	Paul wouldn't have to use the handles.
level the path	The wheelchair would move easily.
widen the doors	The wheelchair could get through.
phones in every room	Paul could always get to one.
special bathroom	
lower the light switches	

remove the steps, put in ramps	Paul could use it. Paul could reach them. The wheelchair could get in and out.
--------------------------------	--

Exercise B. Here are some things Mr. Miller is going to do. Ask questions and answer them.

Plan	Purpose
a device on his wheelchair	He'll be able to open and close the front door.
install a lift	He'll be able to get upstairs on his own.
build an extension	He'll have a room on the ground floor.
convert mini-bus with a ramp	He'll be able to get in and out.
design a «bleeper»	He can call me at any time.
build a workshop in the garden	I'll have somewhere to work.

Ex. 5 Work in small groups. Your task is to convert a house into one of the following:

- a hotel
- a clothes shop
- a health club and gymnasium
- a language school
- a residential hostel for six physically handicapped people (who will go out during the day to work) and their full-time caretaker.

Produce a detailed plan (with words and drawings) of the changes you will make, and report to the class. Use some of the new words and expressions from the text. The following may also be helpful:

add, car park, change (into), divide, emergency exit, entrance, fire, escape, gents'/ ladies' (toilet), improve, increase, strengthen, turn (into), widen

Revision

✓ Ex. 1. *Interclass check. Ask your classmates (your partner).*

a) *What's the English for?*

1. проветривать комнату
2. чистить одежду / обувь
3. вытирать пыль
4. подметать пол
5. чинить электроприборы
6. снимать комнату
7. швейная машина
8. мыть посуду
9. расходы на ведение домашнего хозяйства
10. швабра
11. носить белье в прачечную
12. вытирать посуду
13. полоскать белье
14. заклеивать окна
15. подсинивать белье
16. отвертка
17. выжимать белье
18. предлагать помощь
19. пылесосить ковры
20. крахмалить белье

b) *What's the Russian for?*

1. spick and span
2. household chores
3. to go wrong
4. cooking ability
5. a turn-out
6. to change bulbs
7. cleansing powders
8. a scientific approach to housekeeping
9. to make ends meet
10. to mend fuses
11. to leak
12. a plate-rack
13. the bread-winner
14. to live from hand to mouth

15. to bustle to and fro
16. to pile greasy dishes
17. odd jobs about the house

Ex. 2. *How many English equivalents for the following do you know?*

вести домашнее хозяйство, убирать квартиру / дом, чистить, вывести пятно, помогать

✓ Ex. 3. *Write sentences using the following phrases:*

a) *use the construction to have smth. done*

1. to have kitchen units put in
2. to have more points put in
3. to have the roof repaired
4. to have central heating put in
5. to have the windows double-glazed
6. to have all the ceilings lowered
7. to have the stairs completely rebuilt
8. to have the wall strengthened
9. to have all the doorways made higher
10. to have the fireplace rebuilt
11. to have all the windows replaced

b) *make as many sentences as you can about things that need doing*

1. The gate / repairing and repainting
2. The path / repairing
3. The garden / cleaning up
4. The hedge / cutting
5. The roof / repairing
6. The chimney / repairing
7. The TV aerial / straightening / repairing
8. The garage / rebuilding
9. The door / repainting
10. The window frames / repainting
11. The steps up to the front door / repairing
12. The window pane / replacing

Ex. 4. *What do you think happened to make these people do / say what they did?*

Example: We had to send for a plumber.

Maybe a pipe was leaking / the lavatory was flooded.

1. I had to call out our local mechanic.
2. Our neighbours let us use their washing machine.
3. Don't worry, it often does that; I'll screw it back on.
4. Come here and I'll put a plaster on it.
5. How many batteries does it take? I'll get some for you.
6. I don't know where you've put them. Try the bedside table.

Ex. 5. *Translate into English.*

1. Брауны никогда не носят белье в прачечную, они предпочитают стирать дома.

2. Как ты стираешь белье? - Сначала я кладу в стиральную машину белье, затем наливаю воду, включаю машину и все. Конечно же, добавляю в воду стиральный порошок.

3. При современных эффективных стиральных порошках нет необходимости замачивать белье.

4. Мы занимались уборкой комнаты около получаса, когда Алик наконец появился и присоединился к нам.

5. Когда гости разошлись, хозяйка аккуратно собрала посуду и принялась ее мыть.

6. Белые и цветные вещи лучше стирать отдельно.

7. Люди обычно заклеивают окна когда приходит зима, чтобы сохранить тепло.

8. Очень приятно сидеть в удобном кресле около камина и отдыхать после генеральной уборки.

9. Я купила новые обои и хочу оклеить комнату.

10. Входите, пожалуйста. Не обращайтесь внимания на беспорядок, я как раз убираю в комнате.

11. Как правило, утром мне некогда подметать пол, вытирать пыль и мыть посуду. Я только убираю постель и открываю окно, чтобы проветрить комнату.

12. Шерстяные вязаные вещи следует стирать в мыльной пене (in suds).

Group Work

Ex. 6. *Talk it over with your classmates.*

a)

1. Is running a house an easy matter? Why?
2. Who does the housework in your family?
3. Do other members of the family help? How are household chores shared in your family?

4. What do you think makes one's home cosy and cheerful (gloomy and cheerless)?
5. How often do you have a real housecleaning?
6. What do you like to do about the house?
7. Why does the furniture need polishing so often?
8. What do you do in the kitchen when having a turn-out?
9. Are there any things about the house you usually try to avoid?

b)

1. What electrical appliances do you enjoy in your household?
2. What is your opinion of electrical appliances?
3. Machines are great time and energy savers, but it is common knowledge we do need exercise. What do you do about it?
4. What are the things we take for granted nowadays?
5. Is a telephone a luxury? Why?
6. What other electrical appliances would you like to have at home?
7. What do you do if something goes wrong?
8. Can you imagine a home of the future? What do you think it will be like?

c)

1. Do you think that the whole family should participate in housecleaning? Why?
2. What can children do to help about the house?
3. Should a man know how to cook?
4. Should a woman know how to use tools?
5. Should a man interfere much in the kitchen?
6. Should all the members of the family take part in planning and spending the budget?
7. Who should be the head of the family?
8. Who should be the bread-winner?

d)

1. Would you rather wash the linen yourself or have it washed in the laundry? Why?
2. Is it hard to wash the linen nowadays if you have no washing machine?
3. Do you like to iron starched cuffs and collars?
4. Which do you prefer: to wash the linen or iron it?
5. Do you use soap or detergents while washing the linen?
6. Describe the procedure for washing linen.
7. What should one remember about while washing white and coloured things?
8. Do you tint the white linen blue? Why?

e)

1. Do you like the washing up? Why?

2. What do you start the washing up with?
3. Who usually does the washing up in your family?
4. Is it necessary to wash the dishes after every meal?
5. Which do you prefer: to wipe the dishes or to put them on the plate-rack to dry?
6. Do you ever use any cleansing powders while washing up? Why?

Guidelines on Role Play. "Home and Home Life"

1. Act out a 30-minute talk. Mind the setting, the topic, your social relationship.
2. Main roles: the Nelson family (5: the grandfather, the father, the mother, their son Jack and their daughter-in-law Alice - both students); the Jones family (2: Julia and Michael - newly-weds, students, friends of Jack and Alice); Jack's fellow-students (3).

3. Attitudes: non-official, friendly.

4. The Jones drop in at the Nelsons' to discuss the results of the midterm exams with their friends Jack and Alice. But Jack and Alice are a bit late from the cinema.

Mrs. Nelson shows Julia and Michael into the sitting-room and speaks with them about their studies and living conditions to while away the time. The Jones rent a room because they don't want to be dependent on their parents. The young people speak enthusiastically.

Mr. Nelson joins in the conversation and complains that his son and daughter-in-law do practically nothing about the house.

The grandfather recalls the times when life was much more difficult without modern conveniences and all these time-saving gadgets.

Jack and Alice return from the cinema and bring their fellow-students for a cup of tea. Jack introduces his acquaintances who live in a hall of residence and the conversation goes on. The young people seem to agree that it is much better to live on their own, though sharing the house with the parents has its advantages. Jack and Alice insist on their being helpful about the house very often.

Mrs. Nelson invites everyone for a cup of tea and at table the young people talk about their college life.

Supplement

Pronunciation Practice

Text 1. A Helpful Neighbour

Ex. 1. Listen to the conversation carefully; sentence by sentence, paying special attention to the way the speakers connect final consonants of the preceding words with the initial vowels of the following words with no break.

A Helpful Neighbour

Mr. Williams: I've just brought your ladder back, Mr. Fielding. Thanks for lending it to me. Where shall I leave it?

Mr. Fielding: Just lean it against the wall there. How are you setting down in the new house?

Mr. Williams: Oh, fine, thanks. All the neighbours have been very kind. We think we'll be very happy here.

Mr. Fielding: I'm sure you'll soon feel at home. Use the ladder again any time.

Mr. Williams: Thanks. ... Er ... Do you mind if I borrow one of your drills?

Mr. Fielding: There are all my drills. Which one do you want?

Mr. Williams: Any one will do. I only want to drill some holes in the wall to put up some shelves.

Mr. Fielding: Well, take the electric one. It bores holes through anything.

Mr. Williams: How does it work? I don't want to ruin it.

Mr. Fielding: It's child's play. Anyone can use it. You just plug it in and press this switch; release the switch and it stops again.

Mr. Williams: I'll need some long screws as well. They are out of the stock at Smith's hardware stores. Do you know where I can buy some?

Mr. Fielding: Try Thorne's in Paul Street; you can usually find anything you want there ... Hang on a minute though; I've got lots of screws in that tin there. Help yourself if there are any the right size.

Mr. Williams: That's very generous of you, Mr. Fielding. Thank you very much.

Mr. Fielding: You're welcome, Mr. Williams. Always glad to oblige a neighbour.

Ex. 2. Practise the dialogue for test reading.

Ex. 3. Discuss with your group-mates the idea of doing somebody's work for a change. Show your optimism or pessimism at what you hear from him / her.

Pronunciation and Spelling

The relation existing between the number of phonemes in a word pronounced and the number of letters in its spelling is rather complex. In many words in English the number of phonemes and the number of letters used to represent these phonemes in spelling correspond.

bus [bʌs], cost [kɒst]

Sometimes there are more phonemes in a word than there are letters:

fox [fɒks]

But more often the number of letters in the spelling of a word is greater than the number of phonemes in the same word pronounced. Many words contain mute (silent) letters:

debt [det], struggle [ˈstrʌɡl].

Mute 'e'

Mute 'e' usually stands at the end of a word and has many functions. When you add an ending to the word it is either dropped or retained.

Rule 1. Final mute 'e' is usually dropped before a suffix beginning with a vowel letter.

die - died

eye - eyed

move - moved

fame - famous

simple - simplest

refuse - refusal

Exceptions:

a) Verbs ending in -ie change the -ie to -y before -ing to avoid a double -i

die - dying

lie - lying

b) One-syllable words ending in -ye, -oe, -ue retain the letter -e before -ing.

dye - dyeing

toe - toeing

blue - blueing

c) Verbs ending in -ee keep both final -e's before all suffixes except -ed, -er, -est (which would give three -e's succession)

agree - agree|ed

free - free|ed, free|er

but: agree|ing, agree|able, agree|ment

but: free|ing, free|dom

d) Words ending in -ce or -ge keep the mute -e before -able and -ous to retain the proper sound of the consonant letter.

notice - noticeable
courage - courageous

Rule 2. Final mute 'e' is usually retained before a suffix beginning with a consonant letter to avoid the change in pronunciation of the stem in derivatives and inflexional forms.

safe - safety	late - lately
hope - hopeless	nine - nineteen
care - careful	move - movement

Exceptions:

due - duly	argue - argument
true - truly	awe - awful
whole - wholly	nine - ninth

In 'wise' and 'wisdom', 'wide' and 'width' the dropping of the letter -e shows the change from [aɪ] to [ɪ].

Adjectives ending in -le, -able, -ible lose not only their -e but also their -l before the adverb-forming suffix -ly.

idle - idly
possible - possibly
comfortable - comfortably

Ex. 1. Group the following words in accordance with the function of the mute letter 'e'.

ride, since, freeze, table, morale, cure, breathe, theatre, die, note, fire, steppe, theme, rage, league, centre, please, care, toe, nice, give, blue, bite, dense, bathe

Ex. 2. Compare the pairs of words and explain what change (if any) the word ending in mute 'e' undergoes.

a) take - taking	hate - hated
eye - eyeing	dye - dyed
see - seeing	agree - agreed
die - dying	die - died
bone - bony	use - useful
ride - rider	hope - hopeless

b) fame - famous	close - closely
nice - nicest	like - likeness
idle - idly	move - movement
advise - advisable	courage - courageous
dictate - dictation	due - duly

Ex. 3. Write the Simple Past and the Present Participle forms of the verbs listed below.

die	trouble	receive	hope	arrive
eye	dictate	organize	compare	notice
agree	practise	struggle	care	suppose
dance	judge	enlarge	close	move

Final 'y'

Rule 1. Final -y preceded by a consonant letter usually changes to -i before all suffixes except -ing.

fry - fries	<u>but</u> :	cry - crying
easy - easier		reply - replying
angry - angrily		study - studying
marry - marriage		carry - carrying

Note 1: Words ending in a consonant letter + y lose the -y before the suffixes -ic, -ical, -ist, -ize to avoid a double -i.

apology - apologize
 history - historical
 irony - ironical

Note 2: Final -y preceded by a consonant is generally retained

a) in some words before the suffixes -hood, -ish, -ist, -like, -ship

babyhood	copyist
babyish	ladyship
babylike	ladylike

b) in compounds everything
countryside
fairytale

c) in personal names Mary - Marys
Kelly - the Kellys

d) in some words before the suffixes -er, -est, -ly, -ness (the initial form is a monosyllable)

shy - shyer - shyest - shyly - shyness
dry - dryly - dryness; but: drier, driest
sly - slyer - slyest - slyly - slyness

Note 3: Final -y following -t changes to -e before -ous.

beauty - beauteous
plenty - plenteous

Rule 2. Final -y preceded by a vowel letter is retained before all suffixes.

buy - buys	boy - boyish
stay - stayed	joy - joyful
obey - obeying	betray - betrayal
play - player	employ - employment

Note that lay, mislay, pay, repay, say, slay are irregular verbs and their Simple Past and Participle 2 forms are spelled laid, mislaid, paid, repaid, said, slain.

Exceptions:

day - daily
gay - gaily - gaiety

Ex. 1. Write the initial form of the following words. Be ready to explain:

- 1) why the final -y is changed;
- 2) why it remains unchanged;
- 3) why it is lost.

days	studying	betrayal	various	memorize
babies	happiest	marriage	variable	beautify
pays	gayest	happiness	enjoyable	heavily
dries	player	payment	historical	beautiful
enjoyed	librarian	annoyance	ironic	denial
hurried	philologist	joyless	busily	playing

Ex. 2. Write the first person singular of the Simple Present and the Simple Past form of the verbs listed below.

cry, pay, stay, try, fry, supply, lay, play, delay.

Ex. 3. Write the forms of the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives:

busy, easy, lazy, shy, dry, gay, sly, tidy, pretty, early, lovely, lucky, witty, heavy, angry.

Ex. 4. Write the Present Participle form of these verbs:

vary, hurry, copy, study, tidy, pity, empty, worry, marry, fancy.

Text 2.

Do-it-yourself

Some people would say that the Englishman's home is no longer his castle; that it has become his workshop. This is partly because the average Englishman is keen on working with his hands and partly because he feels, for one reason or another, that he must do for himself many household jobs for which, some years ago, he would have hired professional help. The main reason for this is a financial one: the high cost of labour has meant that builders' and decorators' costs have reached a level which makes them prohibitive for house-proud English people of modest means. So, if they wish to keep their houses looking bright and smart, they have to tackle some of the repairs and decorating themselves. As a result, there has grown up in the post-war years what is sometimes referred to as the «Do-It-Yourself Movement».

The «Do-It-Yourself Movement» began with home decorating but has since spread into a much wider field. Nowadays there seem to be very few things that cannot be made by the «do-it-yourself» method. A number of magazines and handbooks exist to show hopeful handymen of all ages just how easy it is to build anything from a coffee table to a fifteen foot (4.5 metres) sailing dinghy. All you need, it seems, is a hammer and a few nails. You follow the simple instructions step-by-step and, before you know where you are, the finished article stands before you, complete in every detail.

Unfortunately, alas, it is not always quite as simple as it sounds! Many a budding «do-it-yourselfer» has found to his cost that one cannot learn a skilled craftsman's job overnight. How quickly one realises, when doing it oneself, that a job which takes the skilled man an hour or so to complete takes the amateur handyman five or six at least. And then there is a question of tools. The first thing the amateur learns is that he must have the right tools for the job. But tools cost

money. There is also the wear and tear on the nerves. It is not surprising then that many people have come to the conclusion that the expense of paying professionals to do the work is, in the long run, more economical than «doing-it-oneself».

Ex. 1

1. Explain the colloquial expression to be keen on.
2. What is the difference between a builder and a decorator?
3. Find one or more synonyms for smart.
4. Explain the meaning of prohibitive cost.
5. What are modest means? To what is the term modest normally applied?
6. Find an alternative for the verb to tackle.
7. Can you distinguish between a magazine and a handbook?
8. What is a handbook?
9. What does budding mean as used in a passage? To what would the term budding normally apply?
10. Find an alternative expression for in the long run.

Ex. 2. Questions on «Do-it-yourself».

1. Why would some people say that the Englishman's home has become his workshop?
2. Give one important reason why many Englishmen now «do it themselves».
3. When did the «Do-It-Yourself Movement» grow up?
4. In what field did it begin?
5. What have many do-it-yourself enthusiasts learned about the time it takes to do it yourself?
6. What is the first thing the amateur learns?
7. What conclusion do many «do-it-yourselfers» come to in the long run?

Ex. 3

1. *Put the following sentences into the passive.*
 - a. The officer led his men to victory.
 - b. He gave me a glass of his best wine.
 - c. Decorators always clean surfaces before painting.
 - d. He papered three walls before he discovered that the wallpaper was upside down.
2. *Complete the expressions in which run is used in the following sentences:*
 - a. The pedestrian was run by a car.
 - b. The author of this book ran from home at an early age.
 - c. I ran an old friend of mine yesterday.

- d. I have been overworking lately and I feel very run as a result.
- e. Run your lives!
- f. As the car slowly stopped I realised that I had run of petrol.

Ex. 4. Put each of the following expressions into a sentence to show you know its meaning: to look up, to look for, to look at, to look up to, to look down on, to look out, to look sharp.

Ex. 5. Describe in detail how you would furnish and decorate your classroom or any room in your house.

TOPICAL IDIOMS

Text 3. Fixing Up the Apartment

Ana: I'm glad we're finally fixing up our apartment, David.

David: I, too! We've certainly put in a good deal of time thinking over how we want to redecorate it.

Ana: Yes, and now that we are about to do over the living room, we're going to have to start using our imagination and know-how!

David: And try to do it without spending a good deal of money!

Ana: Well, we're used to redecorating on a shoestring, aren't we?

David: Yes, I guess we are.

Ana: You know, David, I really do have my heart set on beautiful up-to-date drapes to go with the new decor we're planning.

David: Then, let's talk our financial status over and decide how much we can spend.

Ana: I suppose I could take advantage of my sewing abilities and make the drapes myself.

David: I've made up my mind to put up bookshelves which I plan to make on my own.

Ana: Well, David, I don't know if we're cut out to be decorators, but we do have creative talent. I think that by putting our heads together and keeping our eyes open, we'll come up with some good, inexpensive decorating ideas.

Definitions:

1) to fix up - to redecorate, to refurnish, to remodel Ana is fixing up the kitchen. She is refurnishing it:

2) about to - planning or preparing to do immediately, ready to Are you about to go to the store? Are you ready to go?

3) do over - to redecorate, to refurnish, to remodel. They are doing the dining room over. They are redecorating it.

4) know-how - ability, talent, skill With his know-how, he can do anything! With his ability, he can do anything!

5) on a shoestring - with little money, with a small amount of money How did they remodel on a shoestring? How did they remodel with a small amount of money?

6) to have one's heart set on - to want very much, to have a great desire for Ana has her heart set on new drapes. She wants them very much.

7) up-to-date - modern Where did you get that up-to-date furniture? Where did you get that modern furniture?

8) to go with - to match, to correspond, to harmonize The designs go with each other. They match;

9) to put up - to build, to erect, to hang, to suspend Where can we put the paintings up? Where can we hang them?

10) on one's own - alone, without assistance Did they build the house on their own? Did they build it without assistance from others?

11) to put (your, their, our) heads together - to ask each other's advice, to discuss or consult jointly They put their heads together to solve the problem. They tried to solve the problem by consulting each other;

12) to come up with - to create, to originate, to suggest, to find Who came up with these beautiful designs? Who created them?

These idioms may be separated by the object. Each idiom may be said in two ways.

<u>to fix up</u>	We must fix up this house. We must fix this house up.
<u>to do over</u>	They will do over the bedroom. They will do the bedroom over.
<u>to put up</u>	He put up the shelves. He put the shelves up.

Ex. 1. Answer these questions from the dialogue orally.

1. What are David and Ana fixing up?
2. What are they about to do?
3. When are they going to do over the living room?
4. Why will they have to start using their imagination and know-how?

5. Do they plan to redecorate on a shoestring? Explain.
6. What does Ana have her heart set on?
7. How will she get up-to-date drapes? Explain.
8. What will the drapes go with?
9. What has David made up his mind to put up?
10. Why has he made up his mind to make them on his own?
11. What can David and Ana accomplish by putting their heads together?
12. What kind of ideas can they come up with? Explain.

Ex. 2. Write the idioms from the dialogue that correspond to the words in parentheses.

1. David and Ana are (redecorating) their home.
2. They are (planning to immediately) refurnish the living room.
3. They intend (to redecorate) the room without spending a good deal of money.
4. They have imagination and (talent)
5. David and Ana are used to redecorating (with little money)
6. Ana (very much wants) beautiful drapes.
7. She wants beautiful (modern) drapes.
8. She wants the drapes (to match) the new decor they're planning.
9. David has made up his mind (to build) bookshelves.
10. He can make them (alone)
11. David and Ana (consult each other) to find new ideas.
12. They (create) good decorating ideas.

Ex. 3. Answer these questions orally.

1. Do you enjoy fixing your home up? Explain.
2. Which rooms do you want to do over?
3. What are you about to redecorate?
4. Will you be able to do it on your own? Explain.
5. Do you have imagination and know-how? Explain.
6. Do you and your spouse, or friend, put your heads together for new ideas? Explain.
7. What kind of ideas do you come up with?
8. Do you like up-to-date furnishings? Why?
9. Which furnishings do you have your heart set on purchasing?
10. Where will you put up your paintings?
11. How will they go with the color scheme of the room?
12. How can you furnish a home on a shoestring?

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