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Н.В. Ильичёва**

**Situational Dialogues
Part 1 – Survival English**

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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
САМАРСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**

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Situational Dialogues

Part 1 – Survival English

Учебное пособие

для слушателей дополнительной образовательной программы
«Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации»

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Данное учебное пособие предназначено для аудиторных и самостоятельных занятий по практическому курсу английского языка со студентами, овладевающими программой дополнительной квалификации «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации», а также «менеджмент» и «государственное и муниципальное управление».

Ситуационно организованные диалоги имеют целью помочь в изучении и практике как неформального разговорного, так и делового английского языка (I и II главы пособия). Задача студента – запомнить как можно больше слов и выражений, содержащихся в диалогах, затем использовать их в беседе на предложенные в упражнениях темы. Учебное пособие сопровождается аудиозаписью всех изучаемых диалогов и тренировочных заданий к ним, записанных носителями языка.

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Introduction

This situationally-graded book is intended for intermediate and advanced students wishing to learn and practise the type of informal conversational English in current, everyday use. Twenty-seven situations are presented, each in the form of four dialogues. The aim of the student should be to memorize as many as possible of the expressions and phrases contained in the dialogues, since they are used by English people time and time again in the given situations.

Each situation is expressed by four dialogues arranged in parallel, so that any of A's first utterances may be followed by any of B's first utterances, and so on. This means that, with a 4 x 4 arrangement, we have 256 different variations of the same situation, leaving the students with a high degree of choice.

The drills are based not on a grammatically graded sequence but on the dialogue situations and are intended to provide additional practice in some of the more important constructions. They should not be attempted one after the other, but done as a break between dialogue practice sessions.

▲ Intonation The speaker's mental attitude is shown by the way in which the musical pitch of voice changes. Three basic intonation tunes are used in English speech, each in various situations. These tunes may be broadly classified as:

- (a) the falling tune
- (b) the rising tune
- (c) the falling-rising tune

(a) The falling tune

The voice falls from a high to a low note on one stressed syllable. It is used in the following cases:

- 1) in short complete statements
It's not far.
- 2) for questions beginning with a question word
How much is this tie?
- 3) for question tags when the speaker is sure that what he says is right
It's hot today, isn't it?
- 4) for orders and exclamations
Don't forget.

(b) The rising tune

The voice rises on the last stressed word or on the unstressed syllables following the last stress. It is used in the following cases:

- 1) for statements intended to encourage
That's a good idea.
- 2) for questions which are answered by "Yes" and "No"
Do you want to go?

3) for questions beginning with question words when the speaker wishes to show special interest

Where do you 'live?

4) for question tags when the speaker is not sure that what he says is correct

You know, 'don't you?

5) for sentences ending with "please"; for "goodbye"; for "thank you" when it is used to show gratitude for a simple matter (passing the salt etc.)

What's the 'time, please?

(c) The falling-rising tune

The voice falls on the most important part of the sentence and rises again. It is used on the following cases:

1) for apologies

I'm `sor'ry.

2) for expressing tentative opinions

I `hope 'so.

The information of the sentences used in the dialogues follows the general rules above. The accompanying cassette should be listened to carefully and the intonation of the native speakers imitated.

▲ The cassette has been recorded with pauses making it possible for the student working alone to hold a conversation with his recorder. Each of the twenty-seven situations has been recorded thus:

(a) Listening

All four dialogues straight through without pauses

(b) Dialogue practice

For some situations the student is expected to take the part of A and for others that of B: whichever is more useful. The cassette, acting the part of the other speaker, delivers a random selection of utterances and the student responds using one of the four alternatives available.

Transport

1.1. Asking the Way

Although all houses have a street number, many are known only by a name. If you have difficulty in finding such a house, try asking the local shopkeepers or, better still, the postman, if you are lucky enough to see him. If you know that someone lives in a certain road but you do not know which number, ask at the public library or police station and they will check on the electoral roll. This is a road-by-road list of all the people entitled to vote.

(i)

A Excuse me. Can you tell me where South Street is, please?

B Take the second on the left and then ask again.

A Is it far?

B No, it's only about five minutes' walk.

A Many thanks.

B Not at all.

(ii)

A Excuse me, please. Could you tell me the way to the station?

B Turn round and turn left at the traffic-lights.

A Will it take me long to get there?

B No, it's no distance at all.

A Thank you.

B That's OK.

(iii)

A Excuse me, but I'm trying to find the Town Hall.

B Take the third on the right and go straight on.

A Should I take a bus?

B No, you can walk it in under five minutes.

A Thank you very much indeed.

B That's quite all right.

(iv)

A Excuse me, please. Could you tell me how to get to the town centre?

B First right, second left. You can't miss it.

A Is it too far to walk?

B No, it's only a couple of hundred yards.

A Thanks very much.

B It's a pleasure.

Drill 1

Make sentences as in the example.

Example: You take the second turning on the right after the traffic-lights.

- 1)zebra-crossing.
- 2) left
- 3)third
- 4)road.....
- 5) Go down.....

Drill 2

Change A's questions to a more polite form.

Example: **STUDENT A** Where's the station?

STUDENT B Can you tell me where the station is, please?

- 1 A How far is it to London?
B
- 2 A Where are the shops?
B
- 3 A Which direction is the motorway? ¹
B
- 4 A How many miles is it to the nearest garage?
B
- 5 A Which way's the coast?
B

Drill 3

Change A's statements as in the example.

Example **STUDENT A** He'll get there in ten hours.

STUDENT B It'll take him ten hours to get there.

- 1 A She'll learn it in ten lessons.
B
- 2 A They'll walk there in half an hour.
B
- 3 A I'll make it in twenty minutes.
B
- 4 A We'll deliver it in twenty-four hours.
B
- 5 A You'll get there in less than a minute.
B

¹ motorway: a fast road, divided down the centre to separate cars going in different directions

Drill 4

Change A's statements as in the example.

Example **STUDENT A** It's far: you can't walk.

STUDENT B It's too far to walk.

1 A It's foggy: you can't see the turning.

B

2 A It's wet: you can't go on foot.

B

3 A It's dark: you can't find the way.

B

4 A It's late: you can't get there in time.

B

5 A It's difficult: you can't remember.

B

1.2. On a Bus

Bus conductors still collect passengers' fares in some towns, but single-deck one-man buses are seen more and more, especially in country districts. In London, fast buses called 'Red Arrows' run non-stop between important places. The fare is fixed, and passengers pass through an automatic gate which opens when the correct coins are inserted.

(i)

A Does this bus go to the station?

B No, you'll have to get off at the bank, and take a 192.¹

A Can you tell me where to get off?

B It's the next stop but one.²

(ii)

A Am I OK for St Mary's Church?

B No, we only go as far as the park, but you can walk from there.

A How much further is it?

B It's quite a way yet, but I'll tell you in good time.

(iii)

A Do you go to the sea-front?

B No, you're going the wrong way. You want a 143 from the church.

¹ bus numbers such as 15 and 93 are pronounced as 'fifteen' and 'ninety-three'.
Larger numbers such as 143 are pronounced as 'one-four-three'

² the next stop but one: two stops from here

- A Have we got much further to go?
- B It's the next stop.

(iv)

- A Is this the right bus for the Town Hall?
- B No, you should have caught a 12. Jump out at the bridge and get one there.
- A Could you tell me when we get there?
- B It's three stops after this one.

Drill 5

Example Would you tell me where I get off for St Mary's Church, please?

- 1) Terminus Road,?
- 2) out?
- 3) Could.....?
- 4) the right stop?
- 5) Princes Park?

Drill 6

Respond to A's statements using the phrase 'shouldn't have' plus the past participle.

Example **STUDENT A** I took the 61!

STUDENT B You shouldn't have taken the 61! That was a mistake.

- 1 A I got out at the park.
B
- 2 A I caught a Red Arrow.
B
- 3 A I came early.
B
- 4 A I asked for the station.
B
- 5 A I bought a return ticket.
B

Drill 7

Respond to A's statements using the phrase 'should have' plus the past participle.

Example **STUDENT A** I didn't go by bus!

STUDENT B That was wrong. You should have gone by bus!

- 1 A I didn't remember the number.
B
- 2 A I didn't bring my season ticket.
B

- 3 A I didn't ring the bell.
B
- 4 A I didn't have any change.
B
- 5 A I didn't get a return.
B

1.3. Taking a Taxi

London taxis carry meters indicating the fare to be paid. Drivers must charge the metered fare for all journeys within the London police districts, regardless of duration and distance, and including journeys to and from London Airport. Taxi drivers expect to be tipped for all journeys.

(i)

- A The American Embassy, please. I have to be there by 11.10.
B I can't promise, but I'll do my best.
B You're just in time. £6.30, please.
A Thanks a lot. Here's £7. You can keep the change.

(ii)

- A Do you think you can get me to Victoria by half past?
B We should be OK if the lights are with us.
B You've still got five minutes to spare. £6.40, please.
A Thanks very much indeed. Here's £10, give me £3, please.

(iii)

- A Piccadilly, please. I have an appointment at 10.30.
B I think we can make it¹ if we get a move on.²
B Here we are, sir. £6.35, please.
A Many thanks. Let's call it £7.

(iv)

- A Paddington, please. I want to catch the 11.15.
B We'll be all right if there are no hold-ups.³
B This is it, sir. £6.50, please.
A Thank you. Here's the fare, and this is for you.

¹ make it: get there in time

² get a move on: hurry

³ hold-ups: delays

Drill 8

Example My conference is at eleven-thirty so I want to be there at eleven.

- 1)eleven-fifteen
- 2) meeting
- 3) set out
- 4)at eight.
- 5) be called.....

Drill 9

It is possible to give a tip by asking for a certain amount of change.

Example (A tip of 50 p) **STUDENT A** £10 please.

STUDENT B Right. Here's £11! Give me 50 p change, please.

- 1 A £20.....
B£25.....£4.....
- 2 A £7.50.....
B£10.....£2.....
- 3 A £10.50.....
B£15.....£3.50.....
- 4 A £ 10.....
B£12.....£1.....
- 5 A £12.....
B£13.....50 p.....

1.4. Booking Airline Tickets

There are three London airports: Heathrow, Stansted and Gatwick.

(i)

- A I want to fly to Geneva on or about the first.
B I'll just see what there is.
A I want to go economy, and I'd prefer the morning.
B Lufthansa Flight LH 203 leaves at 0920.
A What time do I have to be there?
B The coach leaves for the airport at 0745.

(ii)

- A I'd like to book a flight to Munich for Monday the tenth.
B I'll have a look in the timetable for you.
A I'll need an economy class open return.¹
B KLM have got a DC-9 leaving at 0925.

¹ open return: a return which may be used at any time

- A What else ought I to know?
- B The latest time of reporting is 0820 at the airport.

(iii)

- A What flights are there from London to Vienna tomorrow?
- B If you'd like to take a seat, I'll find out for you.
- A I'd like to travel first class, please.
- B BA Flight BA 561 takes off from Heathrow at 0925, and flies direct.
- A What time have I got to get there?
- B You'll have to be at Victoria Coach Station by 0745.

(iv)

- A Are there any planes to Zurich on Sunday?
- B If you'll excuse me for a second, I'll check.
- A By the way, I don't want a night flight.
- B There's a Swissair DC-9 out of London at 0920.
- A When am I supposed to check in?
- B If you're going to the airport, you must be there before 0820.

Drill 10

Example Is it possible to break my journey at Athens on my way to Istanbul?

- 1) stay a night?
- 2) Rome?
- 3) stop over?
- 4) Is it all right.....?
- 5)Paris?

Drill 11

Example **STUDENT A** Can I break my journey to London?

STUDENT B Yes, you can stop over at Rome if you like.

- 1 AChicago?
- BNew York.....
- 2 AMadrid?
- BAthens.....
- 3 ABerne?
- BBerlin.....
- 4 ACairo?
- BAnkara.....
- 5 ATokyo?
- BMoscow.....

Drill 12

Example **STUDENT A** Which flight gets me to Hong Kong by 7 p.m.?

STUDENT B British Airways leaves at 1030 and arrives at 1235.

- 1 AVienna.....midnight?
B Swissair Flight SR 871 2220 2340.
- 2 AOslo.....7 p.m.?
B KLM Flight KL 106 1705 1800.
- 3 ABudapest.....5 p.m.?
B Lufthansa Flight LH 2431500 1625.
- 4 AKopenhagen.....10 p.m.?
B SAS Flight SK 512 1935 2130.
- 5 AMadrid.....lunchtime?
B British Airways Flight BA 048 1030 1255.

Drill 13

Example **STUDENT A** What night flights are there from Gatwick to penhagen tomorrow?

STUDENT B SAS have got a flight leaving at 0430.

- 1 A morning Heathrow Zurich ?
B Swissair DC-9 0850.
- 2 Aafternoon Manchester Amsterdam ?
B KLM plane 1700.
- 3 A night economy London Paris ?
B BA charter 2200.
- 4 A tourist London Frankfurt ?
B Lufthansa aircraft 1710.
- 5 A evening Warsaw Birmingham ?
B Danair charter2115.

Food and Drink

1.5. At Lunch

Although the correct name for the midday meal is lunch, many English families call it 'dinner'. English people do not wish each other 'Good Appetite'.

(i)

- A You must have some more chicken.
- B No, thanks. I'm supposed to be slimming.
- A Can't I tempt you?
- B Well, maybe I 'could manage a very small piece.

(ii)

- A Wouldn't you like to finish up the omelette?
- B No, really, thank you. I just couldn't eat any more.
- A Come on now. Surely you can manage it.
- B No, thank you, really. I must have put on pounds as it is.

(iii)

- A Another piece of meat pie?
- B No, thanks, really. I'm on a diet.
- A Please do. You've hardly eaten anything.
- B It's delicious, but I don't think I ought to.

(iv)

- A Do have the rest of the mashed potato.
- B No, thank you. I've had too much already.
- A Just take it to please me.
- B OK, but only a small piece or I shan't have room for any pudding.

Drill 14

Example It's very tasty but I honestly couldn't manage another piece.

- 1) delicious
- 2) really
- 3)any more.
- 4) very nice
- 5) just

Drill 15

Example **STUDENT A** Wouldn't you like some more **trifle**?

STUDENT B Yes, I'd love some. It's a **delicious trifle**.

- 1 Apudding?
- B lovely
- 2 Apie?
- B gorgeous
- 3 Asalad?
- B delicious
- 4 Astew?
- B very nice
- 5 Awine?
- B excellent

1.6. Tea-time

Tea is the number one drink in Britain and the average person has about four cups of tea a day. In times of disaster or tragedy 'a nice cup of tea' is offered as a kind of universal cure.

(i)

- A Would you care for a cup of tea?
B Only if you're having one.
A Do you take milk and sugar?
B A dash of milk¹ and two lumps,² please.

(ii)

- A I expect you could do with a cup of tea, couldn't you?
B I'd rather have a cup of coffee, if you don't mind.
A Milk and sugar?
B A milky one without sugar, please.

(iii)

- A How about a nice cup of tea before you go?
B Yes, I'd love one.
A How do you like it?
B A strong one with three spoons for me, please.

(iv)

- A Would you like a cup of tea?
B Only if it's not too much trouble.
A Do you like it with milk and sugar?
B Not too much milk and just half a spoonful, please.

Drill 16

Example **STUDENT A** Would you care for a cup of tea?

STUDENT B I'd rather have a cup of coffee, if you don't mind.

- 1 Aa chocolate biscuit?
Ba cream cake.....
2 Aa glass of milk?
Ban orange juice.....
3 Aa cucumber sandwich?
Ba muffin³.....

¹ a dash of milk: a very little milk

² two lumps: two sugar cubes

³ a muffin: a toasted cake eaten with butter; горячая сдоба

- 4 Aa slice of cake?
 Ba doughnut¹.....
- 5 Aanother piece of toast?
 Ba sausage

Drill 17

Reply to A's questions using the second alternative.

Example **STUDENT A** Would you like tea or would you prefer coffee?

STUDENT B Coffee for me, please.

- 1 Ajam.....marmalade?
 B
- 2 Acake.....biscuits?
 B
- 3 Atoast.....bread?
 B
- 4 Amilk.....lemon?
 B
- 5 Awhite bread.....brown?
 B.....

Drill 18

Reply to A's questions using 'one', 'some', 'it', 'them', or 'to'.

Example **STUDENT A** Would you like a cup of tea?

STUDENT B I'd love one.

- 1 Aa sandwich?
 B
- 2 Asome coffee?
 B
- 3 Athese biscuits?
 B
- 4 Ato come again?
 B
- 5 Aanother bun?²
 B

¹ a doughnut: a cake made of dough, sweetened and fried; пончик

² a bun: a cake made with yeast; сдобная булочка с изюмом
 yeast ['jɪ:st] дрожжи, закваска

Drill 19

An informal way of saying 'I need a cup of tea' is to say 'I could do with a cup of tea.' Make A's statements more informal.

Example **STUDENT A** I need a new set of tyres.

STUDENT B I could do with a new set of tyres.

- 1 A I need a cup of tea.
B
- 2 A Patrick needs a haircut.
B
- 3 A They need a few days off.
B
- 4 A Your front door needs a coat of paint.
B
- 5 A Mother needs a holiday.
B

1.7. With a Friend in a Coffee Bar

Many cafes in the U.K. are self-service, but sometimes you will be served at the table by a waiter or waitress.

(i)

- A What would you like to drink?
- B A black coffee for me, please.
- A How about something to eat?
- B Yes, I'd love a portion of that strawberry tart.
- A Right. I'll see if I can catch the waitress's eye.

(ii)

- A What can I get you to drink?
- B An iced Coke¹ would go down well.
- A Wouldn't you like some cake, too?
- B Yes, I think I'll have a slice of chocolate sponge.
- A Right. Sit down there and I'll bring it over.

(iii)

- A What are you going to have to drink?
- B I'd like something cool.
- A Would you care for some cake?
- B Yes, I'll try a piece of cheese cake.
- A It certainly looks tempting. I wouldn't mind² some myself.

¹ Coke: Coca Cola

² I wouldn't mind: I'd rather like

(iv)

- A What do you want to drink?
B I feel like a cup of tea.
A Do you fancy something to eat?
B Yes, I'd rather like some of that fruit cake.
A That's a good idea. I think I'll join you.

Drill 20

Example **STUDENT A** Would you care for a piece of cake?

STUDENT B Yes, please. The chocolate sponge looks rather tempting.

- 1 Asomething to drink?
Biced Coke.....
2 Aa toasted sandwich?
Bcheese and tomato.....
3 Asomething to eat?
Bstrawberry tarts.....
4 Aan ice-cream?
Bchocolate.....
5 Aa cake?
Bcream doughnuts.....

Drill 21

The word 'glass', 'cup' etc. is often omitted when you are ordering drinks.

Example **STUDENT A** Tell the waitress we want two cups of tea and a glass of lemonade.

STUDENT B Two teas, and a lemonade, please.

- 1 Atwo cups of tea and a cup of coffee.
B
2 Aa glass of Coca Cola and four cups of tea.
B
3 Athree cups of chocolate and two glasses of orange juice.
B
4 Aa glass of orange juice and two glasses of milk.
B
5 Athree cups of black coffee.
B

1.8. In a Restaurant

There is a wide variety of international restaurants in the U.K.: Indian, Chinese and Italian restaurants are especially popular, but there are also many others. Apart from restaurants, there are also many take-aways, where you can buy cooked meals to take home.

(i)

- A Can I take your order, sir?
B Yes. I'd like to try the steak, please.
A And to follow?
B Ice-cream, please.

(ii)

- A Have you decided on something, sir?
B Yes. Haddock¹ and chips for me, please.
A How about the sweet?
B No sweet thanks. Just coffee.

(iii)

- A Have you chosen something, sir?
B Yes, I think I'll have the curry, please.
A What would you like afterwards?
B I'd like some fruit if you have any.

(iv)

- A May I take your order, sir?
B I'll just take a small salad, please.
A Do you want any sweet?
B Apple pie and custard would be nice.

Drill 22

Example I'll have grapefruit juice to begin with, and hamburger and chips to follow.

- 1)egg-mayonnaise.....a mushroom omelette
- 2)prawn cocktailgrilled lamb chops
- 3)tomato juicea chicken salad
- 4)onion soupbeef curry
- 5)melonstew

¹ haddock: a kind of fish; пикша

Drill 23

Example **STUDENT A** And what will you have to follow the soup?

STUDENT B I think I'll try the curry, please.

- 1 A fish?
B fruit juice.....
- 2 Acrab.....?
Bchicken.....
- 3 Aprawn cocktail?
Bsteak.....
- 4 Amelon?
B beef.....
- 5 Asalad?
Blamb.....

Drill 24

Reply to A's questions using the present perfect tense.

Example **STUDENT A** Would you like to **order** your meal, sir?

STUDENT B I've already **ordered** it, thank you very much.

- 1 A your soup?
B
- 2 Asee the menu ?
B
- 3 Abook your table..... ?
B
- 4 Ataste the wine ?
B
- 5 Achoose your sweet ?
B

1.9. In a Pub

The hours during which English pubs are allowed to open are strictly controlled by the law. Times vary in different parts of the country, but are approximately from 11 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 10.30 or 11 p.m. on weekdays, and from 12 noon to 2 p.m. and from 7.00 to 10.30 p.m. on Sundays. It is normal to buy one's own drinks at the bar, and the barman is not tipped unless he brings drinks to the table. Each order is paid for separately, and not at the end of the evening.

(i)

A What are you going to have?

- B A half of bitter,¹ please.
 A Are you sure you won't have a scotch?
 B Thanks very much, but I'm driving.

(ii)

- A What's it to be?
 B The same again, please.
 A Won't you make it a pint this time?
 B I'd better not, thank you all the same.

(iii)

- A What would you like to drink?
 B Just a light ale for me, please.
 A Won't you have a gin and tonic with me?
 B That's very kind of you, but I don't think I will.

(iv)

- A What can I get you?
 B I'd like a lager, please.
 A Wouldn't you care for something a little stronger?
 B No, I think I'd better stick to halves², thanks.

Drill 25

Example Here's to a safe journey home. Cheers!³

- 1)good luck at the interview!
 2)fine weather on holiday!
 3)the best of luck on Friday!
 4)success in the exams!

Drill 26

Reply to A's questions saying: 'No, this is my round.'⁴ and repeating his question.

Example **STUDENT A** What are you going to have?

STUDENT B No, this is my round. What are you going to have?

- 1 A What would you like to drink?
 B.....
 2 A What are you drinking?
 B.....

¹ a bitter: a light draught beer

² stick to halves: continue to drink half pints of beer

³ cheers: this is said before drinking

⁴ my round: my turn to buy drinks

- 3 A What will you have?
B
- 4 A What are you going to drink?
B.....
- 5 A What are you having?
B.....

In Town

1.10. At a Hotel

Be sure not to miss the breakfast in an English hotel. If you are touring, you may not have to stop for lunch after a good English breakfast.

(i)

- A I wonder whether you have any vacancies for tonight.
B Yes, I can offer you Room 24 on the first floor.¹
A How much is it?
B £27.50 a night excluding service.
A Can I see it, please?
B Certainly. Would you take a seat for a moment?

(ii)

- A Have you a single room for two nights?
B Yes, but only on the top floor.
A What price is it?
B £34 with service and TV.
A Fair enough. Can you show me the room, please?
B Of course. Would you like to follow me?

(iii)

- A Can I book a double room from now until Friday?
B You can have Room 33, overlooking the sea.
A What's the price?
B £28.75 not counting the service.
A Can I have a look at it, please.
B Yes, of course. Come this way.

(iv)

- A Have you got a twin-bedded room for one night?
B I can let you have a room at the back.
A What does it cost?

¹ first floor: the floor above street level

- B With a private bath, £31 service included.
 A Can you show me something a little cheaper?
 B Yes, of course. I won't keep you a moment.

Drill 27

Example Can I reserve a double room from Sunday till Tuesday with a view of the sea?

- 1)book?
 2) private bathroom?
 3) single?
 4) now?
 5)have?

Drill 28

STUDENT A Have you got a double room?

STUDENT B No, but I can let you have two singles.

- 1 A..... a single room with a shower?
 B..... one with a bath.
 2 A..... a room overlooking the sea?
 B..... one facing the park.
 3 A..... a twin-bedded room?
 B..... one with a double bed.
 4 A..... two singles on the 2nd floor?
 B..... two on the top floor.
 5 A.....a double room from Monday to Friday?
 B.....one till Wednesday.

Drill 29

Reply to A's questions using 'something' plus an infinitive.

Example **STUDENT A** Are you hungry?

STUDENT B Yes. Can you give me something to eat?

- 1 A.....your bag broken?
 B.....to mend it with?
 2 A.....she thirsty?
 B.....to drink?
 3 A.....you bored?
 B.....read?
 4 A.....you waiting to sign the register?
 B.....to write with?

1.11. Making an Appointment

Doctors usually insist on appointments being made before they receive patients during the daily surgery hours.

(i)

- A Will Dr Black be able to see me at about 9.15 tomorrow?
B Sorry, but he's fully booked till eleven unless there's a cancellation.
A Would ten to one be convenient?
B Yes, he's free then.

(ii)

- A I wonder whether the dentist could fit me in¹ early tomorrow?
B I'm afraid there's nothing before midday.
A How about 12.45?
B Sorry, but that's taken, too.

(iii)

- A I'd like to fix an appointment with the principal. Would nine tomorrow be all right?
B I'm afraid not. He's got rather a full day tomorrow.
A Could I make it quarter to one?
B Sorry again, but I'll ring you if somebody cancels.

(iv)

- A Do you think the staff manager could see me tomorrow before 9.30?
B He won't be in till 10.45, so the earliest would be 11.
A Is 12.40 any good?
B Yes, I'll make a note of it.

Drill 30

Example Will Dr Blackmore be able to fit me in at 4.30 tomorrow?

- 1)the dentist?
2) see me.....?
3) three o'clock?
4) the manager?
5) meet me.....?

Drill 31

Example **STUDENT A** Can the dentist see me today?
STUDENT B No, I'm afraid not. He won't be free till tomorrow.

¹ fit me in: see me between his other engagements

- 1 Athe chief engineer on Friday?
 B back.....Tuesday.
- 2 A the manager before lunch?
 Bin.....this afternoon.
- 3 A Ms Moore.....at three?
 Bready.....six.
- 4 A the Officer now?
 Bavailable.....2.15.
- 5 A the doctor this week?
 Bhome.....next month.

Drill 32

Example **STUDENT A** Would it be convenient to see you at 9.15?

STUDENT B Do you think you could make it 9.30?

- 1 Aafter lunch?
 Bbefore lunch?
- 2 Aat eleven?
 Ba little later?
- 3 Aon Monday?
 Bon Wednesday?
- 4 Aat three o'clock?
 Ba bit earlier?
- 5 Asome time on Friday morning?
 Bin the afternoon?

Drill 33

Example **STUDENT A** Monday's no good I'm afraid. He's busy.

STUDENT B How about Tuesday, then?

- 1 A 9.30.....engaged.
 B10.30.....?
- 2 A The morning.....out.
 Bthe afternoon.....?
- 3 A Before lunch.....not in.
 Bafter lunch.....?
- 4 A The 15that a meeting.
 Bthe 10th?
- 5 A The weekend.....fully booked.
 Bmid-week.....?

1.12. At a Bank

Banks are open from 9.30 to 3.30, Monday to Friday and some are also open on Saturday mornings. There are bank notes at £5, £10, £20 and £50. There are 100 pence to one pound. The coins are as follows:

<i>Coppers</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Gold</i>
one penny (1p)	five pence (5P), ten pence (10p)	one pound
two pence (2p)	twenty pence (20p), fifty pence (50p)	

British pound sterling £	American dollar \$	Euro €
--------------------------	--------------------	--------

(i)

- A I'd like to change these marks, please.
B How do you want it?
A It's all the same to me.
B Did you want anything else?
A Yes, I'd like to open a deposit account.¹

(ii)

- A Could you cash this travellers' cheque, please?
B How would you like it?
A Five-pound notes, please.
B Anything else?
B Yes, I'm expecting some money from Paris. Is it in yet?

(iii)

- A A new cheque book and these dollars into sterling, please.
B How did you want it?
A Pounds, please.
B Do you want anything else?
A Yes, I'd like to know the rate for Swiss francs.

(iv)

- A Do you think you could change this note for me, please?
B How shall I give it to you?
A Notes and large silver, please.
B Was there anything else?
A Yes, could you tell me my balance?²

¹ deposit account: an account with no cheque book

² balance: the amount of money in an account

Drill 34

Example Would you tell me my balance and the current rate for dollars, please?

- 1)euros.....?
- 2)give.....statement¹.....?
- 3) a new cheque book?
- 4) Could?

Drill 35

Example I'd like to withdraw £15 from my deposit account, please.

- 1)current².....
- 2)pay £125 into.....
- 3)our joint deposit account³.....
- 4)withdraw £40 from.....

¹ statement: a detailed record of payments and withdrawals

² current account: an account with a cheque book

³ joint account: an account shared with another person

1.13 Shopping

In certain cases, visitors to the U.K. can claim a refund on VAT (value-added tax) on their purchases. Ask for a form at the shop. Credit cards are now acceptable in shops, department stores and supermarkets. /See Appendix 3/

(i)

- A Are you being served?
B No. What have you got in the way of² brown suede jackets, size 42?
A Sorry, but we're sold right out.
B Are you likely to be getting any more in?
A I should think so, yes. If you leave your phone number, I'll ring you.

(ii)

- A Is anybody looking after you?
B No. I'm after a size 40 V-neck pullover in grey.
A The best I can do is a 36.
B Could you order me one?
A I should imagine so, yes. If you leave your address, I'll contact you.

(iii)

- A Are you being attended to?
B No. I'm trying to find a navy blue raincoat, size 42.
A I can do the size, but not the colour.
B Do you think you could get one for me?
A Yes, of course. Look in again Monday week.³

(iv)

- A Are you being seen to?
B No. I'm looking for a pin-striped suit with a 34 waist.
A I'm afraid I can't help you at the moment.
B Will you be having any more in?
A I doubt it, but you might be lucky at our High Street branch.

Drill 36

Example I'm trying to find a navy blue raincoat in size 42.

- 1)blazer
2)38
3) I'm looking for
4) pullover.....

² in the way of brown suede jackets: in brown suede jackets

³ Monday week: a week from next Monday

5) I'm after

Drill 37

Example **STUDENT A** What have you got in the way of white silk shirts?

STUDENT B Nothing in silk at the moment, I'm afraid.

- 1 Abrown suede shoes?
Bsuede.....
- 2 Abeige leather handbags?
Bbeige.....
- 3 Aplain dark ties?
Bdark.....
- 4 Ablack double-breasted jackets?
B black
- 5 Alight navy blue blazers?
Bnavy.....

Drill 38

Reply to A's questions using the present continuous passive.

Example **STUDENT A** Is anybody serving you?

STUDENT B Yes, I'm being served, thank you.

- 1 Alooking after you?
B
- 2 Aattending to you?
B
- 3 Aseeing to you?
B
- 4 Ataking care of you?
B

Communication

1.14. Introductions and Opening Conversation Gambits

In formal situations, a man is introduced to a woman, unless he is much older and more senior. Young men are introduced to older men, and young women to older women.

(i)

- A Wendy, I'd like you to meet my brother, Sam.
B How do you do?
C How do you do?
B What do you think of life in England?

C I'm still feeling pretty homesick.

B It's bound to¹ be strange at first.

(ii)

A Mrs Hughes, this is Peter Brown.

B How do you do?

C How do you do?

B How do you find things over here?

C If it wasn't for the climate, I'd like it very much.

B It won't take you long to settle down.

(iii)

A Mother, this is Joe's brother, David.

B How do you do?

C How do you do?

B How do you like London?

C It's quite different from what I expected.

B Don't worry; you'll soon get used to it.

(iv)

A Mrs Stacey, I'd like to introduce my Greek friend, Milos.

B How do you do?

C How do you do?

B What are your first impressions of England?

C Of course, it's much colder here than it is at home.

B Never mind; you'll be all right in a week or two.

Drill 39

Example

Ms James, I'd like to introduce my brother, Pat.

1)sister.....

2)you to meet.....

3) Ms Brown,.....

4)this is

5) my brother-in-law, Joe.

Drill 40

Example **STUDENT A** When will it be ready?

STUDENT B It'll be ready in a day or two.

1 A When's he coming back?

Bweek.....

¹ bound to: sure to

- 2 A When will it be finished?
Byear.....
- 3 A When are you leaving?
Bhour.....
- 4 A When will she be going back?
Bmonth.....

1.15. Christmas, New Year and Easter Greetings

The main public holidays in the U.K. & USA are as follows:

Christmas New Year's Day Easter	25 December 1 January in April
---------------------------------------	--------------------------------------

Public holidays are known as Bank Holidays, which means banks are closed on these days.

(i)

- A Happy Christmas!
B Thanks very much. Same to you!
A Are you doing anything special?
B We're having some friends round. What're you doing?
A I daresay I'll just take things easy.

(ii)

- A Happy Easter!
B Thanks. And you, too!
A Are you doing anything?
B I've been invited over to Pat's. And you?
A My room-mate's¹ giving a party.

(iii)

- A Happy New Year!
B Thank you very much. You, too!
A Are you going anywhere?
B I thought about going to my sister's. How about you?
A I'll probably just stay at home.

(iv)

- A Have a good weekend.
B Thanks. The same to you!
A Have you got anything planned?

¹ room-mate: the person I share my room with

- B I can't afford to do much. What about you?
A I expect I'll stay with my family.

Drill 41

Respond to A's greetings.

Example **STUDENT A** Happy New Year!

STUDENT B Thanks very much. Happy New Year to you, too.

- 1 A Happy Christmas!
B
- 2 A Happy Easter!
B
- 3 A Merry Christmas!
B
- 4 A A very Happy New Year!
B

Drill 42

Reply to A's questions using 'at' or 'to'.

Example **STUDENT A** Where's Dave?

STUDENT B He's at his sister's.

STUDENT A Where's Dave going?

STUDENT B He's going to his sister's.

- 1 A Where's Mary gone?
B
- 2 A Where's Mary?
B
- 3 A Where will they go?
B
- 4 A Where was he?
B
- 5 A Where have I got to go?
B

1.16. Telephoning (a)

Shops and restaurants do not allow customers to use their office telephones, but some have payphones and there are boxes in the street and in public buildings.

When giving numbers to an operator, read each figure separately. Zero is read as the letter 'O'. When the same figures occur together, the word 'double' is used. 886103 is read as 'double eight six one oh three'.

Some of the telephone services available are: Emergency calls to the Fire Brigade, Police, and Ambulance Service, for which you should dial 999.

A.D.C., which stands for 'advise duration and charge', means that when the call is finished the operator rings you back to tell you how long the call was and how much it cost. Directory Enquiries give information about numbers both in the U.K. and abroad. Personal calls are made to a particular person. A fixed charge is made for the service, but you do not pay for the time taken to find the person. If he is not there the call is tried again later without further charge. Transferred-charge calls are paid for by the person receiving the call rather than the caller.

(i)

A Number please.

B I'd like to make an A.D.C., personal call to 01-486-2435, please.

A What is the name of the person you wish to speak to?

B Miss Susan Greene. G-R double E-N-E.

A What is your number, please?

B Brighton 11865.

(ii)

A Number please.

B Eastbourne 74655, personal with A.D.C., please.

A Who do you want to speak to?

B Extension 214.

A What number are you calling from?

B Aberdeen 605.

(iii)

A Number please.

B Could you get me Luton 12507? Make it personal, please.

A The name of the person you are calling, please?

B The Export Manager.

A Where are you calling from?

B Belfast 74520.

(iv)

A Number please.

B Can I have a personal call to Bedford 645932, please?

A Who are you calling?

B I'm not sure of the name, but it's room 211.

A Your exchange and number, please?

B Swansea 66932.

Drill 43

Example Would you get me a transferred-charge call to Eastbourne 74655, please?

- 1) I'd like to make.....
- 2)an A.D.C. personal call
- 3) to 01-347-6654
- 4) Could I have
- 5) an A.D.C. call

Drill 44

Example **STUDENT A** Is that Eastbourne 69523?

STUDENT B No, you've got the wrong number. This is Eastbourne 65932.

- 1 AThe Army and Navy Stores?
BThe Battersea Dogs' Home.
- 2 Aextension 319?
Bextension 913.
- 3 APolegate 4378 ?
BBurwash 4378.
- 4 AThe Hilton?
BThe Salvation Army.
- 5 ADirectory Enquiries?
Bthe engineers.

1.17. Telephoning (b)

In business, telephones are answered by giving the name of the firm. Private telephones are normally answered by giving the number only.

(i)

- A Eastbourne 54655.
B Hallo. John here. Can I speak to Mary, please?
A Hold the line, please.¹
B OK.
A Sorry, but she's out.
B Would you tell her I rang?
A I'd be glad to.

(ii)

- A 486-4459.

¹ hold the line: wait (used only on the telephone)

- B Hallo. David Black speaking. May I have a word with June?¹
 A I'll just see if she's in.
 B Right you are.
 A I'm afraid she's not here.
 B Could you take a message?
 A Yes, of course.

(iii)

- A Blackpool 15014.
 B Hallo. This is James here. Is Alice there, please?
 A Hang on a moment²
 B All right.
 A I think she's gone shopping.
 B Would you ask her to call back?
 A Certainly.

(iv)

- A 922-6530.
 B Hallo. My name's Frank Duncan. Could I talk to Linda, please?
 A I'll find out if she's at home.
 B Right.
 A Sorry, but she won't be back till Monday.
 B Can you tell her to ring me when she gets back?
 A With pleasure.

Drill 45

Example **STUDENT A** Can I speak to Alex, please?

STUDENT B I'm afraid he won't be here till tea-time.

- 1 Atalk to your mother?
 Bin.....later.
 2 Ahave a word with Joe?
 Bhome.....tomorrow.
 3 Aspeak to the foreman?
 Bavailable.....after lunch.
 4 Ahave a word with Nurse Evans.....?
 Bon duty.....tonight.
 5 Atalk to the manager?
 Bfree.....7.30.

¹ May I have a word with June?: May I have a short conversation with June?

² hang on: wait

Drill 46

Example

STUDENT A Hallo. Is Alice there, please?

STUDENT B Sorry, she's out. Shall I ask her to ring you when she gets in?

- 1 Ayour parents.....?
B.....?
- 2 AMajor Carson.....?
B.....?
- 3 Ayour sister.....?
B.....?
- 4 AHenry.....?
B.....?

1.18. Meeting People After a Long Time

Although handshakes are not often given by the English, it is quite common to shake hands when meeting a friend one has not seen for six months or so.

(i)

A We haven't seen you for ages. Have you been ill?

B No, I've been up north for a month.

A Where was that?

B Glasgow. I got back the day before yesterday.

(ii)

A How nice to see you again. Where have you been? Home?

B No, I've been visiting relations.

A Whereabouts?

B I went to Stirling to see an uncle of mine.

(iii)

A Come in and sit down. We haven't seen much of you lately.

B No, I've been away on holiday.

A Where exactly?

B Edinburgh. I've got a cousin there.

(iv)

A You're quite a stranger.¹ Have you moved or something?

B No, I've had a few weeks in Scotland.

A Where did you go?

B Aberdeen. I stayed with my brother.

¹ you're quite a stranger: I haven't seen you for a long time

Drill 47

Example **STUDENT A** I didn't see you last week. Where were you?

STUDENT B I went to London to visit a friend of mine.

- 1 Ahim.....?
Bover to Paris.....?
- 2 Ayour mother-in-law.....?
Bto Bournemouth.....?
B to Riga.....?
- 4 Ayou and Jackie.....?
Bto New Orleans.....?
- 5 ATony.....?
Bover to Dublin.....?

Drill 48

Example **STUDENT A** Where's the landlady?

STUDENT B I don't know. I haven't seen her for ages.

- 1 AMike and Tim?
Bweeks.
- 2 Amy calculator?
Bdays.
- 3 AMrs Maggs?
Bsome time.
- 4 Athe people downstairs?
Bquite a while.

1.19. Saying Good-bye

For the English, 'keeping in touch' usually means nothing more than sending a Christmas card. The average English family receives large numbers of cards, which are displayed in the living-room for all to see. Your English friends will be delighted if you remember them with a card at Christmas.

(i)

- A I've come to say good-bye.
B When are you off?¹
A I'm flying home on Sunday.
B Good-bye then, and all the very best.
A Cheerio. Say good-bye to the rest of the family for me, won't you?

¹ leaving

(ii)

- A I'd like to say good-bye to you all.
B What time are you going?
A My train leaves at 7.25.
B Well, good-bye, and have a good journey.
A Good-bye. Remember to look me up¹ if ever you're in Rome.

(iii)

- A I'm ringing to say goodbye.
B When are you setting off?
A I'm catching the 11.35 boat.
B Cheerio then, and don't forget to keep in touch.
A Good-bye, and thanks for everything.

(iv)

- A I've just called in to say good-bye.
B What time are you leaving?
A I'm going to try to get away by ten.
B Good-bye then, and remember me to your parents.
A Good-bye. See you next year.

Drill 49

Example Don't forget to give us a ring if ever you're in London.

- 1)our way.
- 2)drop us a line².....
- 3)in town.
- 4)look us up
- 5) Be sure.....

Drill 50

Example **STUDENT A** When are you off?

STUDENT B My ship sails at 5.30.

STUDENT A I hope you have a good voyage.

- 1 A?
B ... bus leaves at nine o'clock.
Ajourney.
- 2 A?
B ... plane takes off at 21.40.
Aflight.

¹ look me up: this means 'come to see me' and not 'stay with me'

² drop us a line write to us

- 3 A?
 B train goes at 4.15.
 Ajourney.
- 4 A?
 B ferry leaves at 11.35.
 Acrossing.
- 5 A?
 B coach goes at midday.
 Atrip.

Drill 51

Example **STUDENT A** Good-bye and thank you very much for all you've done.
STUDENT B It was a pleasure. Hope to see you again next year.

- 1 Aa wonderful time.
 Bin spring.
- 2 Aeverything.
 Bsome day.
- 3 Aall your help.
 Bnext time you're here.
- 4 Ashowing me around.
 Bnext summer.

Drill 52

Example **STUDENT A** Remember me to your parents, won't you?
STUDENT B Yes, I'll give them your regards as soon as I get back.

- 1 ADavid.....?
 B
- 2 Ayour mother.....?
 B
- 3 Athe children.....?
 B
- 4 Ayour father.....?
 B

1.20. Thanks for Hospitality

Flowers, given to the hostess on arrival, are always appreciated by English families offering hospitality. The wrapping paper should not be removed.

- (i)
 A It's time we were off.
 B So soon? Can't you stay a little longer?

- A I wish I could, but I'm late already.
 B What a shame!
 A Thank you for a wonderful meal.
 B I'm glad you enjoyed it.

(ii)

- A I really must be going now.
 B But you've only just come. Wouldn't you like to stay for a snack?¹
 A That's very kind of you, but I mustn't be too late.
 B What a pity!
 A Thanks very much for the party.
 B It was a pleasure to have you.

(iii)

- A I think it's about time we made a move.²
 B What already? Won't you have another coffee?
 A I'd love to, but I have to be up early tomorrow.
 B Oh dear! What a shame!
 A Thank you for a most enjoyable evening.
 B Not at all. Hope you can come again.

(iv)

- A If you'll excuse me, I really should be off now.
 B Not yet surely. Have another drink at least.
 A No, thank you all the same.
 B Oh dear! What a pity!
 A Thank you very much indeed for the delicious meal.
 B Thank you for coming.

Drill 53

Example If you'll excuse me, I really ought to be on my way now.

- 1)leaving
- 2)have
- 3)must be
- 4) off
- 5)should be

Drill 54

Example **STUDENT A** Do you have to go? Can't you stay?

STUDENT B I'd love to, but I really think it's about time I left.

¹ a snack: a light meal

² made a move: started to go

- 1 Astay for tea?
Bwas going.
- 2 Astay a little longer?
Bwas off.
- 3 Astay for supper?
Bwas on my way.
- 4 Astop?
Bmade a move.
- 5 Astay and have a meal?
Bwent.

Drill 55

Respond to A's requests using a gerund.

Example **STUDENT A** Tell John we're grateful that he came.

STUDENT B Thanks very much for coming, John.

- 1 Ahelped.
B
- 2 Atold us.
B
- 3 Areplied.
B
- 4 Arang us.
B
- 5 Areminded us.
B

General

1.21. Asking People to Repeat and Offering Lifts in a Car

Do not say 'please' when you want somebody to repeat a sentence.

(i)

A Sorry, but I didn't quite catch that.

B I said, "Can I give you a lift¹?"

A Isn't it out of your way?

B No, it's on my way home.

(ii)

A I beg your pardon.

B I said, 'Shan't I drive you home?'

¹ give you a lift: take you in my car

- A Won't it be putting you out?¹
 B No, I can go that way round just as easily.

(iii)

- A I'm afraid I didn't quite hear what you said.
 B I said, 'There's no rush, I can take you in the car.'
 A Won't it make you late?
 B No, I'm going right past your place.

(iv)

- A Sorry, but I missed that.
 B He said, 'I'll run you back in the car.'
 A Are you sure it's not too much trouble?
 B No, it won't take a minute to drop you off.

Drill 56

Example I'm sorry but I didn't quite catch what you were saying.

- 1)said.
- 2) Excuse me.....
- 3)hear
- 4) I'm afraid
- 5)get

Drill 57

Example **STUDENT A** Excuse me, but are you going anywhere near Harrods?

STUDENT B Yes, right past it. Can I give you a lift?

- 1 ATrafalgar Square?
 B through drop you off?
- 2 Athe Tower?
 B up to drive you there?
- 3 Amy place?
 B by run you back?
- 4 Athe Thames Bridge?
 B over give you a lift?
- 5 Athe railway station?
 B under take you there?

Drill 58

A changes his direct questions into indirect questions beginning with 'I asked if'.

¹ putting you out: inconveniencing you

- Example* **STUDENT A** Do you want a lift?
STUDENT B I'm afraid I missed that.
STUDENT A I asked if you wanted a lift.
- 1 A Can I run you home?
 B Sorry, but I didn't catch that.
 A
- 2 A Is it on your way home?
 B I beg your pardon.
 A
- 3 A Isn't it too much trouble?
 B I'm afraid I didn't quite hear what you said.
 A
- 4 A Will it make you late?
 B Would you mind repeating that, please?
 A

1.22. Asking Favours

English people use rather elaborate, roundabout ways of asking for things, and some foreigners therefore may appear rude because they are more direct than the English tend to be. The most important thing about asking favours of people is *how* you ask, what intonation you use, rather than the actual words you use. When it seems likely that the other person will refuse, the question can be phrased so that the refusal does not cause embarrassment.

(i)

- A Is there any chance of borrowing your typewriter?
 B How long for?
 A Until the end of the week.
 B Yes, I think that would be all right.

(ii)

- A Would you mind if I had some time off?
 B When exactly?
 A Monday and Tuesday of next week.
 B I'd like to say yes, but it's just not possible.

(iii)

- A Do you think I could possibly have my meals a little earlier?
 B That would depend on when.
 A Just over Easter.
 B I'll have to check with my wife first.

(iv)

- A I wonder whether you could put my friend up¹ for a few days?
B Tell me when.
A Next weekend actually.
B Let me think it over, and I'll tell you later.

Drill 59

Reply to A's questions using the phrase 'No, go right ahead'.

Example **STUDENT A** Would you mind if I closed the window?
STUDENT B No, go right ahead and close it.

- 1 Aturned the TV on?
B
2 Aturned the radio down?
B
3 Amade myself a cup of tea?
B
4 Ahad a bath?
B
5 Aused your tools?
B

Drill 60

Instead of saying: 'Don't smoke' it is more polite to say 'I'd rather you didn't smoke, if you don't mind'. Change A's orders to a more polite form.

Example **STUDENT A** Don't smoke.
STUDENT B I'd rather you didn't smoke, if you don't mind.

- 1 Aplay the piano.
B
2 Ado your washing in the kitchen.
B
3 Ashut the window.
B
4 Ause my sewing machine.
B
5 Asmoke.
B

¹ put my friend up: give my friend a bed

1.23. Complaining

The English are reluctant to complain, and when they do so it is often in a somewhat apologetic manner. All the examples given here are rather strong.

- (i)
- A I wish you wouldn't have your TV so loud.
B Sorry! Were you trying to sleep?
A Yes, and while I think of it - please ask when you borrow the iron.
B I really ought to have known better. Sorry!

- (ii)
- A Do you think you could keep the noise down a bit?
B Sorry! Have I been keeping you awake?
A Yes, and another thing - would you mind not using my toothpaste?
B I'm sorry. I thought you didn't mind.

- (iii)
- A That radio's terribly loud. Could you turn it down a fraction?
B Sorry! Is it disturbing you?
A Yes, and something else - wouldn't it be an idea to buy your own soap?¹
B Sorry! I didn't realize you felt so strongly about it.

- (iv)
- A Do you have to have that record on quite so loud?²
B Sorry! Is it bothering you?
A Yes, and while I'm about it - please don't use the phone without asking.
B So sorry! I meant to ask you, but you were out.

Drill 61

Example

I 'do wish you wouldn't forget to switch the hall light out.

- 1) wipe your feet on the mat.
- 2) would remember.....
- 3) Do you think you could.....?
- 4) leave the bathroom tidy?
- 5) Wouldn't it be a good idea?

¹ Wouldn't it be a good idea to buy your own soap?: rather sarcastic

² Do you have to have that record on quite so loud?: rather sarcastic

Drill 62

- Example* **STUDENT A** Do you think you could make a little less noise?
STUDENT B Sorry, I didn't realize you were trying to sleep.
- 1 Atake your shoes off?
Bhad just done the floor.
- 2 Aturn the radio down?
Bwere in bed already.
- 3 Ahurry up in the bathroom?
Bwere waiting to come in.

1.24. Apologizing

The phrase 'seem to have' is often heard in apologies when things have been mislaid (temporarily lost). This is because it gives the idea of doubt, and the speaker wishes to break the news gently to the owner and not to alarm him too much. Sometimes it is also used when things have been lost, or even broken!

(i)

- A I'm afraid I've spilt ink all over the table-cloth.
B Oh, never mind about that.
A I'm terribly sorry. Won't you let me pay for it?
B No, I won't hear of it.

(ii)

- A I'm awfully sorry, but I seem to have mislaid your scarf.
B Oh, don't worry about that.
A I just don't know what to say. I'll replace it, of course.
B No, that's quite out of the question.

(iii)

- A I'm very much afraid I've burned a hole in the rug.
B Oh, that's all right.
A I do apologize. I'll buy you a new one first thing on Monday.
B Of course not. I never did like it anyway.

(iv)

- A I'm dreadfully sorry, but I've broken a plate.
B Oh, that doesn't matter.
A I'm ever so¹ sorry. Tell me where you bought it so I can get you another.
B No, certainly not. I wouldn't dream of letting you do that.

¹ ever so: very

Drill 63

Example I'm dreadfully sorry, but I'm afraid I've burned a hole in the carpet.

- 1) verybroken your alarm clock.
- 2) extremely.....lost my front door key.
- 3) awfullylet the bath overflow.
- 4)somislaid your umbrella.
- 5) terriblyrun over your cat.

Drill 64

Example **STUDENT A** I'm terribly sorry, but I seem to have mislaid your old school tie.

STUDENT B That's quite all right. I never did like that tie anyway.

- 1 A broken your souvenir ash tray.
Bthat ash tray.....
- 2 Alost your hat.
Bthat hat.....
- 3 A overwound your alarm clock.
Bthat clock.....
- 4 A damaged your flowers.
B flowers.....
- 5 A driven over that china gnome¹ outside.
Bthat gnome.....

1.25 What Shall We Do This Evening (a)

For the foreign visitor interested in sport, local clubs are excellent places in which to meet English people. There is normally a club for each sport in every town; the secretary's name and address can be obtained from the town information office.

(i)

- A How would you like to come bowling?
B I'm not overkeen², actually.
A What about a Chinese meal, then?
B No, I thought I'd have an evening at home for a change.

(ii)

- A Do you fancy a game of tennis?

¹ some English people decorate their gardens with small statues

² I'm not overkeen: I don't want to (a typical understatement)

- B It's nice of you to ask, but I don't think so.
 A Well, how about coming to see Tony?
 B No, I honestly can't afford the time.

(iii)

- A Feel like a stroll in the park?
 B I don't think I will, thanks all the same.
 A Come on. A spot of exercise would do us good.
 B No, if you don't mind I think I'll stay in tonight.

(iv)

- A Let's go ice-skating.
 B No, I'm really not in the mood for it this evening.
 A Then why don't we just go out for a coffee?
 B No, really. I've promised myself an early night.

Drill 65

Example **STUDENT A** Won't you join us for a game of cards?
STUDENT B No, thanks. I'm really not in the mood for cards this evening.

- 1 Atennis?
 B
 2 Adarts?
 B
 3 Apoker?
 B
 4 Atable tennis?
 B
 5 Agolf?
 B

Drill 66

Example **STUDENT A** Do you fancy a game of tennis?
STUDENT B No, let's go swimming for a change.

- 1 Achess?
 Bdancing.....
 2 Acards?
 Bskating.....
 3 Afootball?
 Briding.....
 4 Acricket?
 Bbowling.....

Drill 67

Reply to A's questions using the phrase 'How about' plus a gerund.

Example **STUDENT A** Ask Tony if he wants to play tennis.

STUDENT B How about playing tennis, Tony?

1 A Joe stay at home.

B?

2 A Sue come for a walk.

B?

3 A the boys watch football.

B?

4 A the girls go out for a meal.

B?

5 A Margaret walk along the sea-front.

B?

1.26. What Shall We Do This Evening (b)

English people frequently take bottles of drink with them to parties and give them to the host on arrival. They are then put with the other bottles for everybody to drink. A bottle of spirits or wine, or several bottles of beer are suitable. It is sometimes difficult to know what is a real invitation and what is not! If someone says "You really must come and see us one of these days", the best tactic is to reply "Thank you very much. I love meeting English people" and then wait to see whether a specific date is mentioned

(i)

A How about coming out for a drink with me this evening?

B I'd like that very much. Thank you.

A Shall we say round about eight?

B Fine. See you then.

(ii)

A Why don't we go for a drive in the country?

B That would be very nice. Thank you.

A I'll pick you up about 7.30.

B Right. See you later.

(iii)

A Do you feel like going to the cinema?

B That sounds like a good idea. Thank you.

A Let's make it 6.30 at your place.

B That'll be OK by me.

(iv)

A Would you like to come to a party with me tonight?

B I'd love to. Thank you very much.

A I'll call round for you after supper.

B OK. I'll be ready.

Drill 68

(B should use a rising intonation.)

Example **STUDENT A** What's the best time to meet?

STUDENT B Shall we say about eight?

1 Acall round?

B7.30?

2 Astart back?

Bmidnight?

3 Apick you up?

B4 o'clock?

4 Aleave?

Bten to four?

5 Acall for you?

B seven?

Drill 69

Example **STUDENT A** Can you and your wife be ready at 8.30?

STUDENT B Yes, 8.30 will be OK by us.

1 AMary.....six?

B

2 Athey.....seven-fifteen?

B

3 Ayou..... 7.30?

B

4 ATimothy.....1.15?

B

5 Athe girls.....eleven?

B

Drill 70

Example **STUDENT A** Do you feel like eating out?

STUDENT B That's a good idea. We haven't eaten out for ages.

1 Aseeing a film?

B

2 Aplaying tennis?

- B
- 3 Adriving to London?
B
- 4 Agoing skating?
B
- 5 Ahaving a party?
B

1.28. The Weather

Foreigners are often amused that the English spend so much time discussing the weather. The reason for this is not simply that our weather is interesting and variable, but that the English are reluctant to converse about personal matters with people who are not friends. Mentioning the weather can be a useful and inoffensive way of starting a conversation with a stranger at a bus-stop or in a train.

(i)

- A Fairly mild for the time of year.
B Yes. Quite different from the forecast.
A They¹ say we're in for snow².
B Let's hope it keeps fine for the weekend.

(ii)

- A It seems to be clearing up.
B It makes a change, doesn't it?
A Apparently it's going to turn colder.
B Still, another month should see us through the worst of it³.

(iii)

- A Nice and bright this morning.
B Yes. Much better than yesterday.
A The wind'll probably get up later.
B As long as it doesn't rain⁴.

(iv)

- A It's good to see the sun again.
B A big improvement on what we've been having.

¹ They: the forecasters

² we're in for snow: snow is expected

³ see us through the worst of it: find us through the worst of the winter and into spring

⁴ as long as it doesn't rain: I don't mind what happens provided it doesn't rain

- A It's supposed to cloud over this afternoon.
 B I didn't think it would last.

Drill 71

Respond to the statements by 'A' using the comparative form of the adjective.

Example **STUDENT A** Cold this morning, isn't it?

STUDENT B Yes. Apparently it's going to get even colder.

- 1 A Hot.....?
 B
- 2 A Warm.....?
 B
- 3 A Cool.....?
 B
- 4 A Wet.....?
 B
- 5 A Foggy.....?
 B

Drill 72

Example **STUDENT A** I think the wind's getting stronger.

STUDENT B Yes, they said it would get stronger later on.

- 1 A the weather's turned colder.
 B
- 2 Ait's coming over cloudy.
 B
- 3 Athe fog's got thicker.
 B
- 4 Ait's turned milder.
 B
- 5 Ait's got warmer.
 B

APPENDIX 1

Dialogue Cards

These cards are examples of the tasks (dialogues 1.1 – 1.4) that will be given by the teacher to check your progress.

SKILLS TO BE TESTED:

The student is expected to demonstrate her\his ability to:

- ask questions in order to get some factual information;
- initiate and maintain the conversation;
- make a decision.

STUDENT CARD № 1

You need to get to the city center as quickly as possible. Ask a passer-by questions about:

- **transport**
- **time to get there**
- **the # you need**
- **where the stop is**

You begin the conversation

Remember to:

- **be active and polite**
- **choose the quickest kind of transport**
- **ask all the questions**
- **talk for 1 – 1.5 minutes**

- - - - -

STUDENT CARD № 2

A passer-by needs to get to a city center as quickly as possible. Answer questions about:

- **transport**
- **time to get there**
- **the # he/she needs**
- **where the stop is**

Remember to:

- **be active and polite**
- **help to choose the quickest kind of transport**
- **answer all the questions**
- **talk for 1 – 1.5 minutes**

- - - - -

STUDENT CARD № 3

You need to get to a sports center as quickly as possible. Ask a passer-by questions about:

- **transport**
- **time to get there**
- **the # you need**
- **where the stop is**

You begin the conversation

Remember to:

- **be active and polite**
- **choose the quickest kind of transport**
- **ask all the questions**
- **talk for 1 – 1.5 minutes**

STUDENT CARD № 4

A passer-by needs to get to a sports center as quickly as possible. Answer questions about:

- **transport**
- **time to get there**
- **the # he/she needs**
- **where the stop is**

Remember to:

- **be active and polite**
- **help to choose the quickest kind of transport**
- **answer all the questions**
- **talk for 1 – 1.5 minutes**

STUDENT CARD № 5

You need to book 2 return railway tickets to Berlin for May 20. Ask a clerk questions about:

- **trains**
- **time (leaving & arrival)**
- **platform**
- **extra information**

You begin the conversation

Remember to:

- **be active and polite**
- **ask all the questions**
- **talk for 1 – 1.5 minutes**

STUDENT CARD № 6

A passenger needs to book 2 return railway tickets to Berlin for May 20.
Answer questions about:

- **trains**
- **time (leaving & arrival)**
- **platform**
- **extra information**

Ask for a **full name (+ spelling) and passport #.**

Inform of the completed booking.

Remember to:

- **be active and polite -answer all the questions -talk for 1–1.5 minutes**
-

STUDENT CARD № 7

You need to book 2 return railway tickets to Madrid for June 12. Ask a clerk questions about:

- **trains**
- **time (leaving & arrival)**
- **platform**
- **extra information**

You begin **the conversation**

Remember to:

- **be active and polite - ask all the questions - talk for 1 – 1.5 minutes**
-

STUDENT CARD № 8

A passenger needs to book 2 return railway tickets to Madrid for June 12. Answer questions about:

- **trains**
- **time (leaving & arrival)**
- **platform**
- **extra information**

Ask for a **full name (+ spelling) and passport #.**

Inform of the completed booking.

Remember to:

- **be active and polite -answer all the questions -talk for 1–1.5 minutes**
-

STUDENT CARD № 9

You need to book 2 single airline tickets to Paris for May 25. Ask a clerk questions about:

- **flights**
- **class & time**
- **check in**
- **extra information**

You begin **the conversation**

Remember to:

- **be active and polite** - ask all the questions - **talk for 1 – 1.5 minutes**
- - - - -

STUDENT CARD № 10

A passenger needs to book 2 single airline tickets to Paris for May 25. Answer questions about:

- **flights**
- **class & time**
- **check in**
- **extra information**

Ask for a **full name (+ spelling) and passport #.**

Inform of the completed booking.

Remember to:

- **be active and polite** - answer all the questions - **talk for 1 – 1.5 minutes**
- - - - -

STUDENT CARD № 11

You need to book 2 return airline tickets to Rome for June 14. Ask a clerk questions about:

- **flights**
- **class & time**
- **check in**
- **extra information**

You begin **the conversation**

Remember to:

- **be active and polite** - ask all the questions - **talk for 1 – 1.5 minutes**
- - - - -

STUDENT CARD № 12

A passenger needs to book 2 return airline tickets to Rome for June 14.
Answer questions about:

- **flights**
- **class & time**
- **check in**
- **extra information**

Ask for a **full name (+ spelling) and passport #.**

Inform of the completed booking.

Remember to:

- **be active and polite** - answer all the questions - **talk for 1 – 1.5 minutes**

- - - - -

APPENDIX 2 Units of Measure

МЕРЫ ДЛИНЫ

- 1 миля (сухопутная) = 1609,34 м
- 1 ярд (yard) = 3 фута = 914,4 мм
- 1 фут (foot) = 12 дюймов = 304,8 мм
- 1 дюйм (inch) = 25,4 мм

МЕРЫ ЖИДКИХ ТЕЛ

- 1 британский галлон (Br. gallon) = 4 британских кварты = 4,546 л
- 1 британская кварта (Br. quart) = 2 британских пинты = 1,1365 л
- 1 британская пинта (Br. pint) = 0,5682 л

МЕРЫ ВЕСА

- 1 стоун (stone) = 14 фунтов = 6,35 кг
- 1 фунт (pound) = 16 унций = 453,6 г
- 1 унция (ounce) = 28,35 г
- 1 фунт тройский (pound troy) = 373,27 г
- 1 унция тройская (ounce troy) = 31,1035 г

*** Различают Avordupois (систему мер веса для всех товаров, кроме благородных металлов, драгоценных камней и лекарств) и Troy (тройская система мер для благородных металлов, драгоценных камней и лекарств).

APPENDIX 3 Sizes of clothes

ЖЕНСКАЯ ВЕРХНЯЯ ОДЕЖДА								
Россия	40	42	44	46	48	50	52	54
Германия	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Франция	36	38	40	42	44	46	48	50
Италия	38	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
США	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
Великобритания	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22

ЖЕНСКАЯ ОБУВЬ								
США	4,5	5	5,5	6	6,5	7	7,5	8
Великобритания	3	3,5	4	4,5	5	5,5	6	6,5
Европа	35,5	36	36,5	37	37,5	38	38,5	39

МУЖСКАЯ ВЕРХНЯЯ ОДЕЖДА								
США, Великобритания	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Европа	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58

МУЖСКИЕ СОРОЧКИ								
США, Великобритания	14,5	15	15,5	16	16,5	17	17,5	18
Европа	37	38	39/40	41	42	43	44	45

МУЖСКАЯ ОБУВЬ								
США	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Великобритания	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Европа	39,5	41	42	43	44,5	46	47	48

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