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“WE LEARN ENGLISH”

PART II

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Кафедра английской филологии

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“WE LEARN ENGLISH”

PART II

Учебное пособие

для студентов III-IV курсов филологического факультета
специальности «Немецкий язык и литература»
(второй год обучения)

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Настоящее учебное пособие является продолжением ранее изданного пособия “We Learn English. Part I” и предназначено для студентов III-IV курсов филологического факультета (немецкого отделения), продолжающих изучать английский язык как второй иностранный (второй год обучения).

Пособие состоит из 12 разделов, которые тематически совпадают с уроками 13-24 учебника Бонк Н.А. и др. «Английский язык», 1 часть. Каждый раздел включает основные части: “Reading and Discussing the Topic”, отрабатывающей фонетические, лексические и переводные навыки в рамках темы, и “Grammar Activities”, направленную на шлифование грамматического материала. Также разделы могут содержать дополнительные задания на отработку навыков письменной речи, говорения и аудирования (тексты высокой сложности даются в приложении).

В учебном пособии также содержатся задания по домашнему чтению по книге У.С. Моэма «Рассказы». М.: Глосса, 1996.

Данное пособие может быть использовано как в аудитории для выполнения заданий под руководством преподавателя, так и для самостоятельной работы студентов.

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ALL IN A DAY'S WORK (Unit 13)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “Household Duties”.

As I am very busy at university I can't help my parents much in keeping house. But still I have some household duties. I do my room and my bed, wash up, dust the furniture and take out the rubbish. It is also my duty to do everyday shopping. I usually go to the baker's, the greengrocer's and the supermarket.

Once a week I help my mother to do all other work about the house. We wash our linen, iron and mend it and clean the flat. We vacuum the carpets and polish the floors. It is not difficult to keep the flat tidy if you do your rooms regularly. However, my brother's room is always in a mess and sometimes it really annoys me.

My mother is very good at sewing. She makes beautiful dresses, trousers, blouses, shirts and skirts for me and for other members of our family. Frankly speaking, I can't sew at all but I am fond of knitting. Now I'm knitting a sweater for my father.

When my mother is away I do the cooking, the shopping and the planning of meals. I'm not a good cook, but my vegetable soup is always tasty. I lay the table and clear away the dishes.

Sometimes I have to visit everyday services: hairdresser's, shoemaker's, tailor's, dry cleaner's and photographer's. Service is generally good, but in some cases it leaves much to be desired.

My brother has his own duties at home. He helps to fix and repair some things, for example, electrical appliances when they are out of order.

In summer I usually go to the country to visit my grandparents. They are elderly people and need our care and attention. During my stay there I sweep the floors and wash them, feed the chickens, collect eggs and weed the vegetable-beds. I can't milk cows but I help to feed the other animals: lambs, sheep and pigs. I enjoy this work very much.

Active Vocabulary

- household duties – домашние обязанности
- to keep house – вести хозяйство
- to do one's room – убирать комнату
- to do (make) one's bed – убирать постель
- to do the shopping – делать покупки
- to do the cooking – готовить
- to sweep the floor – подметать пол
- to lay the table – накрывать на стол
- to dust – вытирать пыль

- to clear away dishes – убирать посуду
- to wash up – мыть посуду
- everyday services – бытовое обслуживание
- to iron (press) – утюжить, гладить
- to sew – шить
- to sew a button on smth – пришивать пуговицу на что-л.
- to knit – вязать
- it leaves much to be desired – оставляет желать лучшего

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

Furniture, rubbish, linen, to iron, to vacuum, to polish, tidy, to sew, a blouse, to knit, clear, service, shoemaker's, photographer's, to repair, an appliance, a lamb.

Task 3. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. Do you help your mother about the house? 2. What are your household duties? 3. How long does it take you to do the work about the house? 4. Do you like to do everyday shopping? 5. Is it difficult to keep your flat tidy? 6. How often do you clean your flat? 7. Do you sometimes have to cook meals for the family? 8. Are you a good cook? 9. What everyday services do you visit? 10. What does your brother (sister) usually do about the house?

Task 4. Match the words on the left with the corresponding sentences on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. hairdresser's | a. You can have your photograph taken there and your films developed and printed. |
| 2. barber's | b. You can have your clothes washed there. |
| 3. tailor's | c. Women can have their hair cut and waved there. |
| 4. dry cleaner's | d. You can have your shoes and boots repaired there. |
| 5. laundry | e. You can have your clothes cleaned there. |
| 6. shoemaker's | f. Men can have their hair cut there. |
| 7. photographer's | g. You can have your clothes made and mended there. |

Task 5. Read the dialogue and act it out.

A.: Hello, Mary.

M.: Hello, come in. Don't mind the mess. I'm just doing my room.

A.: Oh, that's a pity you are busy. I've got two tickets for a very nice film. It begins at seven sharp.

M.: Don't worry. It never takes me much time to tidy up my room.

A.: Let me help you.

M.: If you don't mind you may water the flowers and dust the books while I sweep the floor and put everything in its place.

A.: Don't you want to air the room? Do you mind if I open the window?

M.: Oh not, I don't mind it at all.

A.: Now the room looks quite tidy. There is nothing else to do. Let's go.

M.: Wait a moment! I have to wash up.

A.: Somebody else can do it, I think.

M.: Certainly, everybody can, but today it's my turn to do it. As a rule, we all help Mother about the house as much as we can.

A.: Ok, I'll help you with the drying of the plates.

Task 6. Read the newspaper statistical survey "Those Lazy Husbands" and do the task following it.

Men are lazy in the home, housework, and among Only 5 per cent of men according to an official married men the prepare the evening survey published today. proportion who admitted meal, 3 per cent carry They have a lot of free that their wives did all or out household cleaning time, but play very little most of the work was duties, 5 per cent part in cooking, washing, only slightly lower. household shopping, and ironing, according to The survey showed that and 17 per cent wash the Social Trends Survey men hated washing and the evening dishes. by the Central Statistical ironing, with only one per But when household Office. cent performing this duty, gadgets break down, Nearly three quarters of compared with 89 per repairs are carried out married women claimed cent of women, and 10 by 82 per cent of to do all or most of the per cent sharing equally. husbands.

Complete the sentences, using information from the text

1. Men are ___ in the home.
2. They play very little part in ____, ____, and ironing.
3. Nearly 3/4 of married women claimed to do all or most of the ____.
4. Only 5 per cent of men ___ the evening meal.
5. 3 per cent of men carry out household ___ duties, 5 per cent household ____.
6. When ___ ___ break down, repairs are carried out by 82 per cent of husbands.

Task 7. Solving everyday problems in the household.

A. Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the correct endings on the right.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. I dropped the radio on the floor | a. when I lit a cigarette. |
| 2. The batteries have run out | b. and had to wait ages for another. |
| 3. I'm afraid I left | c. and it made a mess on the carpet. |
| 4. I split the drink | d. to bring my money. |

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5. I missed the bus | e. my money at home. |
| 6. I burnt myself | f. and now I can't get it to work. |
| 7. I forgot | g. so I can't listen to my walkman. |

B. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the box.

left broke in a good mood lost his money split stain tripped over
dropped batteries burnt run out of missed the bus run out

An Unhappy Day.

Yesterday morning Paul had a lot of problems. He ___ a cup and it ___. He got another cup, made a coffee, and then ___ it. It ruined his T-shirt because there was a large ___ on it. He decided to make some toast, but he ___ the first piece, then realized he'd ___ bread. He did not leave home ___.

After Paul went out, things got worse. He left home with a ten-pound note in his pocket, and walked to the bus stop. Unfortunately he was a bit late and the bus was a bit early, so he ___. While he waited for the next one, he got out his walkman, but the ___ had ___. When the bus arrived, he got on and put his hand in his pocket – he had ___. The driver told him to get off. He didn't want to be late for school, so he started running. Moments later, he saw a dog, but not its lead – and ___ the lead. He got to his feet, carried on to school, then he realized he had ___ his bag on the bus.

C. Answer these questions using often/occasionally/hardly ever/never.

How often do you:

drop things? spill things? trip over things? break things? lose things?
leave things behind? burn things? forget things? run out of things?

Task 8. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Не обращайте внимания на беспорядок. Я как раз убираю в комнате. 2. Как правило, утром у меня нет времени подмести пол, вытирать пыль и мыть посуду. Я только убираю постель и открываю окно, чтобы проветрить комнату. 3. Моя бабушка всегда заботится обо мне. Он шьет и вяжет красивые вещи. 4. Мой брат всегда сам пришивает пуговицы на свою одежду. Он также может повесить книжную полку и отремонтировать утюг. 5. Раз в месяц я хожу в парикмахерскую, чтобы постричь волосы. 6. У нас дома очень хорошая стиральная машина, поэтому мы не ходим в прачечную. 7. Пальто, свитера и жакеты нельзя стирать в обычной стиральной машине, поэтому мама отдает все эти вещи в химчистку. 8. Не забудь зайти в фотосалон, чтобы проявить пленку и напечатать фотографии. 9. Обслуживание в нашем швейном ателье оставляет желать лучшего, а вот в парикмахерской всегда можно хорошо постричься. 10. В деревне я кормлю кур, свиней, овец, собираю яйца и дою коров. Но я ненавижу полоть грядки.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 9. Report the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. Mother said to us, "What are you doing here?" 2. Tom said, "Ann, where's your friend?" 3. "Why don't you play with your friends, Kate?" said her mother. 4. "What have you prepared for today, children?" said the teacher. 5. "Where are your books, Betsy?" mother said. 6. "What did you do at school yesterday, John?" said his father. 7. "What plays by Shakespeare have you seen, Helen?" the teacher said. 8. "How did you manage to solve this difficult problem in such a short time?" said my friend to me. 9. "Why are you shouting, man?" said Prince John to Lockley. "What is your name?" 10. "Who has read "Ivanhoe"?" asked the teacher. 11. One of the pupils asked the teacher of literature, "What novels shall we read next year?" 12. "When does your mother go shopping?" asked the neighbour. 13. "Why did our team lose the game?" said Vera. 14. "Where have you put the book, Mary?" said Tom. 15. "Which of you can answer the question?" the teacher asked the pupils.

Task 10. Rewrite the sentences using Absolute Pronouns.

1. I'm writing to one of my friends. 2. We met one of our relations. 3. Henry borrowed one of my books. 4. Ann invited some of her friends to her flat. 5. We had dinner with one of our neighbours. 6. I went on holiday with two of my friends. 7. Is that man one of your friends? 8. I met one of John's friends at the party.

Task 11. Rewrite the sentences using the Passive Voice.

1. Someone will drive you to the airport. 2. The Egyptians built the pyramids. 3. They informed me about it. 4. You must obey the rules. 5. They owe a lot of money to the bank. 6. They have proved that there is no life on the moon. 7. Someone has to write the history of the European Union one day. 8. When we arrived home, we found that someone had broken one of our windows. 9. They have sold their car to pay their debts. 10. They hold a meeting in the village hall once a week.

Task 12. Rewrite the sentences beginning with the words in brackets.

1. The manager always welcomes new employees (New employees). 2. They are building a new supermarket near the church (A new supermarket). 3. They fought the battle in 1623 (The battle). 4. Someone was cleaning the windows while I was there (The windows). 5. Someone has moved my desk (My desk)! 6. They are taking the refugees to a camp outside the village (The refugee). 7. Someone had signed the documents before I arrived (The documents). 8. They were questioning us and searching our car at the same time (We... and our car...). 9. They will post our letter when the ship arrives at the next port of

call. 10. They are opening the case again because they're not satisfied with the verdict.

Task 13. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

1. They've just had their living room ... (decorate). 2. Have you had your eyes ... recently? (test) 3. He's going to have his hair ... at the weekend (cut). 4. Can I have this letter ..., please? (photocopy) 5. This letter is very important. I'm going to have it ... by a lawyer (write).

Task 14. Supply the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. a. What are you doing? – I ... (clean) the car. b. Where's your car? – It ... (clean) at the moment. I'll collect it in an hour. c. I never find time to clean the car myself, so I ... (clean). 2. a. Did you decorate the room yourselves? – No, we ... (decorate). b. We can't use the living room. It ... (decorate) at the moment. 3. a. You ... (must/repair your shoes). They look quite worn. b. My shoes ... (just repair). It was an expensive job! c. The heel came off my shoe and I ... (repair) it myself. 4. What's happened to my report? – It ... (photocopy) at the moment. 5. Who ... (mend) the children's clothes, in this house? – Who do you think? I do!

**THE CALL OF FAR AWAY LANDS
(Unit 14)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “The Call of Far away Lands” and do the tasks following it.

Modern life is impossible without travelling. The beauty spots of the world are magnets which draw people year after year. It is natural for people to want to see new places. They like to take photographs of themselves in different places. People like to look at these pictures and show them to their friends. Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, to see different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different musical rhythms. I believe that travel broadens people's mind.

Thousands of people travel every day either on business or for pleasure. They can travel by road, by rail, by sea and by air. All means of travel have their advantages and disadvantages. People choose one according to their plans and destination.

For many people there is no travel as fine as by sea. They love to feel the deck of the ship under their feet, to see the rise and fall of the waves, to feel the fresh sea wind blowing in their faces, or to hear the cries of the seagulls flying above. I also love the sight of a ship with its many decks, cabins and staterooms. It looks like a huge white floating city. The sight of the harbour is also exciting with ships, steamers, cargo-ships, sailing-ships and rowing boats. Some people do not like travelling by ship because they feel seasick especially when the sea is rough.

For some people there is nothing like travel by air. It is more comfortable and, of course, much quicker than any other method. A taxi or a bus of the Airline Service takes you to the airport. When the formalities of checking-in and weighing your luggage are over you go up the gangway and board the plane. It surely takes off on time. If you are travelling for the first time you may apply to the stewardess and she will show you to your seat and give you all the information you want as to how to strap your belt, how to adjust your seat and so on. If you feel hungry you will be provided with lunch. But it is not only because of the comfort and speed that I like air travel. I enjoy greatly the feeling of flying.

All in all, if you want a romantic voyage full of impressions – travel by sea, but if you are concerned with comfort and speed and money doesn't matter much to you – go by air.

Active Vocabulary

- a deck – палуба
- a wave – волна
- a seagull – чайка
- a cabin – каюта
- a stateroom – отдельная каюта
- a harbour – пристань
- a ship – корабль
- a steamer – пароход
- a cargo-ship – грузовой корабль
- a sailing ship – парусник
- a rowing boat – гребная шлюпка
- to feel seasick – страдать морской болезнью
- to check in – проходить регистрацию при посадке на самолет
- to weigh one's luggage – взвешивать багаж
- to board a plane/a ship – садиться в самолет/на корабль
- to take off – взлетать (о самолете)
- to strap one's belt – пристегнуть ремни
- to unfasten one's belt – отстегнуть ремни
- to adjust one's seat – регулировать положение сидения

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

Beauty, to draw, a photograph, ruins, ancient, picturesque, a scene, a rhythm, an advantage, a seagull, huge, floating, a harbour, exciting, rowing, rough, weighing, to apply, a stewardess, a voyage.

Task 3. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. What is modern life impossible without? 2. Why do people travel? 3. What are the methods that people use to travel? 4. Why do some people love to travel by sea? 5. What does a ship look like? 6. Why do many people like the sight of the harbour? 7. People don't feel seasick when they travel by sea, do they? 8. Why do some people like travelling by air? 9. How can you get to the airport? 10. What are the formalities one has to go through before boarding the plane? 11. Whom may you apply to if you are travelling for the first time? 12. When travelling by air you enjoy greatly the feeling of flying, don't you? 13. What method of travelling should you choose if you want a romantic voyage? 14. Imagine that you are a rich businessman (woman) and you need speed and comfort, what way of travelling would you prefer?

Task 4. Read the dialogue "Sea or Air?" and act it out.

Susan: Are you looking forward to your trip to Canada, Julie?

Julie: I can't wait to see Canada, Susan, but I'm scared stiff of the journey. My husband insists on flying, but I want to sail. Planes make me nervous.

Susan: There's nothing to be frightened of. How many planes fly across the Atlantic every day?

Julie: I've no idea. Hundreds, I suppose.

Susan: And how often do you hear of a crash? Once or twice a year?

Julie: Yes, but planes fly so high and fast that once is enough.

Susan: Look, there are more road casualties per day than air deaths per year. Air transport is really safe compared with road transport.

Julie: I'd still prefer to go by sea. Ships may not travel fast, but at least you can relax. I'd love a trip on a luxury liner like the Queen Elizabeth II.

Susan: It's fine if you are a good sailor, but have you ever travelled far in a rough sea?

Julie: No, I've only been in a boat once. I sailed down the river Thames on a sightseeing tour. But in my case I'd rather be sea-sick than dead.

Task 5. Find the correct ending in the box.

off	control	free	card	baggage	in	lounge
		luggage	reclaim	locker		

boarding ____

passport ____

overhead ____

baggage ____

hand ____

take- ____

excess ____

duty ____

departure ____

check- ____

Task 6. The following sentences describe what you do when you go to an airport to catch a plane, but they are in the wrong order. Read them carefully and put them in the right order.

- ___ You go to the departure lounge.
- ___ You get a trolley.
- ___ You arrive at the airport.
- ___ You go to your gate.
- ___ You go to the check-in desk.
- ___ You go to the duty-free shop.
- ___ You get a boarding card.
- ___ You board the plane.
- ___ You check in your luggage.
- ___ You look at the departure board to see if your flight is boarding yet.
- ___ The board tells you which gate to go.
- ___ You go through passport control.

Task 7. What do you do when the plane lands? The following story is mixed up. Rearrange it and put the correct numbers in the table following the text.

1. If you are lucky, you can then get a bus, taxi or train to the center of town without waiting too long.
2. When the doors are open, you get off the plane and walk through the terminal building and go to the baggage reclaim where you collect your luggage.
3. When the plane lands, you have to wait for it to stop.
4. You can also hire a car at most airports.
5. You then pass through customs.

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Task 8. At the Airport.

A. Listen to the airport announcements and complete the chart.

<i>Flight Number</i>	<i>Destination</i>	<i>Gate Number</i>	<i>Remark</i>
BA 516	Geneva	14	Last Call
SK			Last Call
AF			Delayed 30 mins
LH			Now Boarding
VS			Now Boarding

B. Read and listen to the conversations. Where are they? Write the letter next to the correct place in the following table.

- ___ the plane
- ___ baggage reclaim
- ___ the check-in desk

_____ the departure lounge
_____ the arrival hall
_____ passport control

- a. *A* Ah! ... BA 476 to Madrid. That's our flight.
B Was it gate 4 or 14?
A I couldn't hear. I think it was 4.
B Ssssh! There it is again. It is gate 4.
A OK. Come on!
- b. *A* Can I see your passport, please?
B Yes, of course. Here you are.
A Thank you very much. That's fine.
- c. *A* Can I have your ticket, please?
B Yes, of course. Here you are.
A Do you have just one suitcase?
B Yes. This bag is hand luggage.
A That's fine. Smoking or non-smoking?
B Non-smoking, please. Oh... and can I have a seat next to the window?
A Yes, that's OK. Here's your boarding pass. Have a nice flight.
- d. *A* Can I have your tray please, madam?
B Yes. Here you are.
A Thank you. And can you fasten your seat belt? We land in ten minutes.
B Yes, of course.
- e. *A* Excuse me. I think that's my suitcase.
B I'm sorry. My suitcase is red, too.
A Is this yours?
B Yes, it is. Thank you very much.
- f. *A* Hello. Are you Marie-Therese Scherer from Switzerland?
B Yes, I am. Are you Mr. and Mrs. Barnes?
A Yes, we are. Welcome to England, Marie-Therese. Was your flight good?
B Yes, it was, but I don't like flying.
C Never mind. You're here safely now. Come on, the car's outside.

C. Close your books. Listen to some of the lines from the conversations. There is a pause after each one for you to respond. You can use the ideas from the conversations in the book or your own ideas.

Task 9. Read the dialogue and report it in indirect speech.

Mr. Blake: How do you feel about coming to Sweden for your holidays next summer? I'm sure you would like it.

Mrs. Dickson: Well, nothing is settled yet, but I think we really could spend our holiday in Scandinavia.

Mr. Blake: That's splendid! You would have nothing to worry about. I'll book a hotel and arrange everything for you. The journey itself is delightful, especially if you go there by ship.

Mrs. Dickson: But actually we have some friends in Helsinki. And if we go by ship we can't visit them on our way to Stockholm.

Mr. Blake: You see Helsinki and Stockholm are both port cities. The distance is short enough to travel there by boat. Besides there's a sea ferry which can give you a fresh experience of travelling by water.

Mrs. Dickson: Oh, that's very exciting, indeed. Thank you for information. I must think it over.

Task 10. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Prove your point of view.

1. Travelling is the name of a modern disease. 2. The best part of travelling is planning the trip. 3. People always want to use the fastest way of travelling. 4. Travelling by ship is a great pleasure for everybody. 5. Staying in the country is a very pleasant way of spending a holiday.

Task 11. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Люди часто путешествуют по делам и ради удовольствия, поэтому современная жизнь невозможна без путешествия. 2. Моя семья редко путешествует по морю, так как моя мама страдает морской болезнью. Но если я путешествую одна, то всегда отправляюсь на корабле. 3. Джек обожает чувствовать палубу под ногами и слушать крики чаек, а я люблю наблюдать за поднимающимися и опускающимися волнами. 4. На верхней палубе корабля можно насладиться прекрасным морским пейзажем да и видом корабля в целом: он похож на огромный плавучий город. 5. Для меня все корабли одинаковы: я не различаю грузовые корабли, парусники, пароходы или гребные шлюпки. 6. Путешествие на самолете – это комфортный и быстрый способ добраться из одного места в другое. 7. Формальности регистрации перед посадкой на самолет сложны: сначала вы выясняете на табло, объявлена ли посадка на ваш рейс, затем идете к выходу, например к выходу 5, там вы регистрируете багаж и проходите паспортный контроль, наконец, вам дают посадочный талон. Теперь вы можете посидеть в зале ожидания или сделать покупки в магазине беспошлинной торговли. 8. Если самолет взлетел вовремя, то через два-три часа вы окажетесь в месте назначения. 9. Стюардесса поможет вам пристегнуть и отстегнуть ремень, отрегулирует положение вашего кресла и принесет обед. 10. Если деньги не имеют для вас большого значения, и вас интересуют лишь удобство и пунктуальность – путешествуйте самолетами «Аэрофлота».

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 12. Report the following sentences in indirect speech.

1. "Go home", said the teacher to us. 2. "Buy some meat in the shop", said my mother to me. 3. "Sit down at the table and do your homework", said my mother to me. 4. "Don't forget to clean your teeth", said Granny to Helen. 5. "Don't sit up late", said the doctor to Mary. 6. The doctor said to Pete, "Don't go for a walk today". 7. "Don't eat too much ice-cream", said my friend to me. 8. "Explain to me how to solve this problem", said my friend to me. 9. The doctor said to Nick, "Open your mouth and show me your tongue". 10. "Don't be afraid of my dog", said the man to Kate. 11. "Take this book and read it", said the librarian to the boy. 12. "Don't make noise", said Tom's mother to him.

Task 13. Open the brackets using the Past Continuous Tense.

1. I _____, so I missed what he said (not listen). 2. We stayed because we _____ ourselves (enjoy). 3. _____ tennis at 5 o'clock yesterday? (you play) 4. He _____ all weekend (garden). 5. _____ television all evening? (you watch) 6. It _____ hard all day (rain). 7. I _____ whether you could lend me some money (wonder). 8. _____ when I left? (you still work) 9. I lived in France at the time you _____ in Spain (live). 10. Bill and Sue _____ their house, before they moved (constantly improving). 11. _____ when I rang you? (you read) – Yes, I _____ to an interesting part of the story. 12. While I _____, Joan _____ the piano (read, play).

Task 14. Open the brackets using the Future Continuous Tense.

1. When _____ to the bank to draw some money? (you go) 2. Do you think you _____ here in five year's time? (still work) 3. So you are stopping off in Dubai on your way to Beijing. How long _____ there? (you stay) 4. By this time next year, I _____ my memoirs (write). 5. What time _____ to get up? (they plan) 6. This time tomorrow I _____ (ski). 7. Good luck with the exam. We _____ of you (think). 8. Professor Asher _____ another lecture at 6 o'clock next week. (give) 9. I _____ the manager one of these days, I expect (see). 10. Jack _____ English in China next year and then I'll move to Tibet. (teach)

Task 15. Open the brackets choosing the correct tense (Past Simple or Past Continuous).

1. He (have) a bath when the phone rang. 2. Very unwillingly he (get) out of the bath and (go) to answer it. 3. You looked very busy when I saw you last night. What you (do)? 4. The boys (play) cards when they (hear) their father's steps. They (hide) the cards and (take) out their text-books. 5. He (not allow) us to go in the boat yesterday as strong wind (blow). 6. When I (hear) the knock I (go) to the door and (open) it, but I (not recognize) him at first because he (wear)

sunglasses. 7. When I came in they (sit) round the table, Mr. and Mrs. Brown (watch) TV, Kate (knit), the others (read). Mrs. Brown (smile) at me and (say), “Come and sit down”.

Task 16. Open the brackets choosing the correct tense (Future Simple or Future Continuous).

1. I can't understand this letter. – I (call) my son. He (translate) it for you.
2. What you (do) when you grow up? – I (be) a pilot.
3. This time next month I (lie) on a beach.
4. In a few days time we (go) to London.
5. That tree makes the house very dark. – Very well, I (cut) it down.
6. My brother has just returned from America. – Oh, good, we (ask) him to our next party.
7. I'll come at six o'clock. – Good, I (wait) for you.
8. You look frozen. Sit down by the fire and I (make) you a cup of tea.
9. Don't ring her up at 9, she (put) her children to bed.
10. I can post your letter. I (pass) the post office on my way home. – Thank you. It's so nice of you.

**SHOPPING: A PAIN OR A PLEASURE?
(Unit 15)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “Shopping” and do the tasks following it.

Shopping can be both a must and a pleasure. There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, such as a food supermarket or a department store and also some specialist shops. I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof which is very convenient.

When you arrive at any stores you first admire attractive shop windows. Then you go in and enjoy yourself very much just wandering from one department to another looking at the various articles on the counters. The assistants are usually very helpful. There must be dozens of different departments including china and glass, haberdashery, household goods, electrical appliances, stationery, textiles, footwear, ready-made-clothes, perfumery, jewellery, sporting goods, goods for children and even a cafeteria. There are escalators in big stores which take customers to different floors.

There are hundreds of lined shelves in food supermarkets. You just wander from grocery to butchery, from tinned foods to dairy products, from confectionary to bakery and greengrocery. Some supermarkets even have household goods and perfumery departments. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed. Food supermarkets are usually self-service shops. You take a trolley and go from shelf to shelf selecting and putting into a trolley what you wish to buy. Then you go to the check-out point and pay either in cash or by a credit card.

It is mother who usually does everyday shopping in our family but my father and I do our best to help her. Frankly speaking, I consider everyday shopping rather a pain than a pleasure, however, I adore ready-made clothes departments where one can always find the latest fashion clothes.

Active Vocabulary

- a food supermarket – продуктовый магазин
- a department store – торговый центр
- a shop window – витрина
- a counter – прилавок
- an (shop) assistant – продавец
- a department – отдел
- china and glass – фарфор и стекло
- haberdashery – мужская галантерея
- household goods – хозяйственные товары
- electrical appliances – электротовары
- stationery – канцелярские товары
- textiles – ткани
- footwear – обувь
- ready-made clothes – отдел готовой одежды
- perfumery – парфюмерный отдел
- jewellery – ювелирный отдел
- sporting goods – спорттовары
- a customer – покупатель
- a grocery – бакалея
- dairy products – молочные продукты
- confectionary – кондитерская
- bakery –булочная
- greengrocery – овощи и фрукты
- butchery – мясной отдел
- a check-out point – касса
- in cash – (платить) наличными
- to do one's best – делать все возможное
- a fitting-room – примерочная

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

Pleasure, specialist, various, convenient, to admire, to wander, a counter, a dozen, china, haberdashery, textiles, perfumery, jewellery, a cafeteria, grocery, butchery, a trolley, clothes.

Task 3. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. Do you often go shopping? 2. What shops do you usually go to? 3. What do you buy there? 4. Do you prefer to go to big or small shops? 5. What are the

advantages of big shops? 6. Are there any big stores in Samara? What are they? 7. What standard set of departments can you find at any big stores? 8. When were you last at a big store? 9. What did you buy there? 10. Are the prices high in the shops closest to your house? 11. What is sold at the butcher's (baker's, grocer's, greengrocer's)? 12. Do you like self-service method of shopping? Why (not)?

Task 4. Finish up the following sentences using your active vocabulary.

1. When you want to buy something ... 2. There are different kinds of shops in our city, such as ... 3. A department store is divided into several departments which are ... 4. In the men's clothing department you can find ... 5. In the women's clothing department you can choose ... 6. Shoes are sold at ... 7. In a supermarket you can buy ... 8. The greengrocery is stocked by ...

Task 5. What do we call ...?

a. a person who sells goods? **b.** a person who does shopping? **c.** a place where you do shopping? **d.** a place where you pay for your goods? **e.** a place where you try on clothes? **f.** a place where the goods are displayed? **g.** the department (shop) where ready-made clothes are sold? **h.** the department (shop) where shoes are sold? **i.** the department (shop) where face creams are sold? **j.** the department (shop) where milk is sold? **k.** the department (shop) where meat is sold? **l.** the department (shop) where bread is sold? **m.** the department (shop) where sugar is sold? **n.** the department (shop) where vegetables are sold?

Task 6. Match the words on the left with the corresponding words on the right.

A. What shops do you go to buy the following items?

<i>Items</i>	<i>Shops</i>
1. yoghurt	a. greengrocer's
2. champagne	b. grocer's
3. salmon	c. dairy shop
4. lettuce	d. confectionary
5. croissant	e. tobacconist's
6. sweets	f. off-licence shop
7. coffee	g. baker's
8. cigarettes	h. florist's
9. roses	i. fishmonger's
10. sausages	j. newsagent's
11. magazines	k. butcher's

B. Where do you buy the following things?

Departments

1. electrical goods
2. haberdashery
3. stationary
4. leather goods
5. jewellery
6. men's wear
7. footwear
8. cosmetics
9. sports goods
10. furniture
11. toys
12. fruit

A list of goods

- a. vacuum cleaners, bulbs, hair dryers
- b. pens, pencils, writing paper
- c. trousers, shirts, ties
- d. hair conditioners, lipsticks, perfume
- e. trainers, sport suits, rackets, balls
- f. necklaces, rings, ear-rings, bracelets
- g. ribbon, needles, pins, buttons, scarves
- h. wallets, gloves, bags
- i. a pair of sandals, slippers, wellingtons
- j. sofas, armchairs, tables
- k. teddy bears, plastic guns, lego
- l. apples, oranges, peaches

Task 7. Read the text “Shopping: a pain, a pleasure, or a must?” and do the tasks following it.

Some women include shopping in their list of favourite activities. Men traditionally hate it. Here's what some people think.

Aisha, 32

I like shopping, but it depends who I go with. Trying to shop with young children is a nightmare! I don't like shopping with my husband either because he's always in a hurry, and worries about spending money. But shopping with friends is fun, and I like going on my own too.

Simon, 28

I don't really enjoy shopping. In fact it's a pain! I find it stressful because I'm always afraid of making mistakes. I've got a collection of awful 'mistakes' at the back of my wardrobe, which I never wear! But I don't mind going with my girlfriend, because she helps me choose. I think women are better at buying clothes than men. They've got better taste and they always know what's in fashion.

Ivan, 30

I'm not interested in shopping at all – in fact I hate it. My wife buys all my clothes and brings them home. I try them on and if I like them, I keep them. If not, she takes them back. Choosing things from catalogues and the TV shopping channels is the only kind of shopping I enjoy.

Rosa, 24

I love shopping, but not on a Saturday or during the sales, when the shops are really crowded. I prefer shopping alone. Buying things often takes me a long time because I never buy the first thing I see. I always look around other shops to see if I can find the same thing cheaper. I'm quite good at finding a bargain. I

hate shopping in large supermarkets, and prefer buying food in small shops or street markets.

A. Find words/phrases which mean:

A bad dream or experience; enjoyable; alone; a cupboard where you keep clothes; a book with pictures of products for sale; too many people; a period when prices in shops are cheaper; something at a very good price

B. Ask a partner.

1. Do you enjoy shopping? Why (not)?
2. Do you like shopping ...?
 - at the sales
 - by post from catalogues
 - in large supermarkets
 - from TV shopping channels
 - in street markets
3. Do you prefer shopping alone or with somebody? Who?
4. Are you good at finding bargains?
5. Have you ever bought anything that you've hardly ever worn?
6. Which of the four people in the article are you most like?

Task 8. Read the dialogue and act it out.

Assistant: Can I help you?

Customer: No, it's OK, thanks. I'm just looking round.

Assistant: Have a look round then, enjoy yourself.

Customer: (in some minutes) Oh, I like this red jacket very much. Can I try it on?

Assistant: Certainly, there's the fitting room.

Customer: Oh, it suits me very well, doesn't it?

Assistant: That's a really nice jacket. Moreover, it matches your shoes and your handbag.

Customer: How much is it?

Assistant: £ 55. This jacket is really good value, it is so well-made.

Customer: All right, I can afford the price.

Task 9. Listen to the following dialogues and fill in the gaps using the words and expressions from the box.

in the way of	The best I can do is a 36	Look in again	Are you being seen to
I can do the size	Will you be having any more in	we've sold right out	I'm after

1. A – Are you being served?
B – No, what have you got ___ brown suede jackets size 42?
A – Sorry but ___.

- 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.
2. A – Is anybody looking after you?
 B – No, ___ a size 40 V-neck pullover in grey.
 A – ____.
 B – Could you order me one?
 A – I should imagine so, yes. If you leave your address, I'll contact you.
3. A – Are you being attended to?
 B – No, I'm trying to find a navy blue raincoat, size 42.
 A – ____, but not the colour.
 B – Do you think you can get one for me?
 A – Yes, of course. ___ Monday week.
4. A – ___?
 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 – ___?
 A – I doubt it, but you must be lucky at our High Street branch.

Task 10. Read a magazine article about one of Britain's most famous shops – Marks & Spencer and do the tasks following it. Before reading the text think what connection the following people, places and things have with Marks & Spencer.

Princess Diana	Spain
£10 million	Paris and Newcastle
a Polish immigrant	jumpers
shoelaces	chiropodists

Marks and Spencer.

Britain's Favourite Store.

Marks & Spencer (or M&S) is Britain's favourite store. Tourists love it too. It attracts a great variety of customers, from housewives to millionaires. Princess Diana, Dustin Hoffman and the British Prime Minister are just few of its customers.

Last year it made a profit of £529 million, which is more than a £10 million a week.

How did it all begin?

It all started 105 years ago, when a young Polish immigrant, Michael Marks, had a stall in Leeds market. He didn't have many things to sell: some cotton, a little wool, lots of buttons, and a few shoelaces. Above his stall he put the now famous notice **Don't ask how much – it's a penny**. Ten years later, he

met Tom Spencer and together they started Penny Stalls in many towns in the north of England, today there are 564 branches of M&S all over the world – in America, Canada, Spain, France, Belgium, and Hungary.

What are the best-sellers?

Surprisingly, tastes in food and clothes are international. What sells well in Paris sells just as well in Newcastle. Their best selling clothes are:

- For women: jumpers, bras, and knickers (M&S is famous for its knickers).
- For men: shirts, socks, pyjamas, dressing gowns, and suits.
- For children: underwear and socks.

Best sellers in food include: fresh chickens, bread, vegetables, and sandwiches. Chicken Kiev is internationally the most popular convenience food.

Why is M&S so successful?

The store bases its business on three principles: good value, good quality, and good service. Also, it changes with the times – once it was all jumpers and knickers. Now it’s food, furniture, and flowers as well. Top fashion designers advise on style of clothes.

But perhaps the most important key to its success is its happy, well-trained staff. Conditions of work are excellent. There are company doctors, dentists, hairdressers, and even chiropodists to look after the staff, and all the staff can have lunch for under 40p!

Write questions to the following answers

- a.** £529 million. **b.** 105 years ago. **c.** Poland. **d.** No, he only had a few things. **e.** 564. **f.** Because it gives good value, good quality, and good service. **g.** No, it doesn’t. It sells food and furniture as well. **h.** Less than 40p.

Find the examples of clothes, food and professions in the text and list them in columns below

<i>Clothes</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Professions</i>

Use the four headings from the text to present in a few words the main points of the text. Then talk about one of the favourite stores in Russia.

Task 11. Make up situations using the following words and expressions.

1. Self-service shop, a shop window, to display goods, a shop-assistant, to serve the customer, a trolley, a counter, a check-out point, to cost, to give back the change.

2. A blouse, to fit, to suit, a fitting room, to try on, tight, loose, to be of the latest fashion and style (out of fashion).
3. A book shop, to look for, to be on sale, to be sold out, to recommend, a postcard stall, to be lucky.

Task 12. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Я бы хотел несколько рубашек и галстуков, которые бы к ним подходили.
2. Интересно, сколько может стоить такой костюм?
3. Покупатель попросил продавца показать ему платье 42 размера.
4. Сегодня в продаже имеются брюки всех размеров и цветов.
5. Аня любит носить модные туфли на высоком каблуке.
6. Обычно она делает покупки в небольшом магазине рядом с домом.
7. Этот костюм подходит мне по размеру, но я думаю, что он мне не совсем к лицу.
8. В нашем продуктовом магазине есть огромное количество отделов: молочные продукты, бакалея, напитки, мясной и рыбный отделы, кондитерская, отдел полуфабрикатов, овощной отдел, а также булочная.
9. Если вы хотите купить хорошую обувь, то поднимитесь на эскалаторе на третий этаж, пройдите прямо и поверните налево. Там расположен отличный отдел обуви. Вы найдете большой выбор моделей и разумные цены.
10. Вы можете померить платье в примерочной. Это платье замечательного качества, сшитое по самой последней моде.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 13. Write the comparative and the superlative of the following adjectives.

Old, strong, heavy, big, slow, expensive, high, dangerous, happy, modern, important, good, large, serious, pretty, crowded, young, cold, cheap, near, easy.

Task 14. Complete the sentences using a comparative form of the adjectives.

1. Helen's car isn't very big. She wants a ___ one.
2. My job isn't very interesting. I want to do something ___.
3. You are not very tall. Your brother is ___.
4. My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is ___.
5. Your plan isn't very good. My plan is ___.
6. These flowers aren't very nice. The blue ones are ___.
7. My bag isn't very heavy. Your bag is ___.
8. I'm not very interested in art. I am ___ in history.
9. It isn't very warm today. It was ___ yesterday.
10. These tomatoes don't taste very good. The other ones tasted ___.
11. Britain isn't very big. France is ___.
12. London isn't very beautiful. Paris is ___.
13. This knife isn't very sharp. Have you got a ___ one?
14. People today aren't very polite. In the past they were ___.

Task 15. Complete the sentences using *than*.

1. He isn't very tall. You are _____. 2. She isn't very old. You are _____. 3. I'm not a very good cook. You are _____. 4. He wasn't very surprised. You were _____. 5. Liz is 26. You are _____. 6. Helen isn't very patient. You are _____. 7. Bill is very intelligent. You are _____. 8. Oranges cost £2 and bananas cost £1. Oranges are _____. 9. The restaurant is very crowded. It is usually not so crowded. The restaurant is _____. 10. St. Petersburg is 300 years old. Moscow is nearly 860. Moscow is _____.

Task 16. Write the sentences with *a bit or much* + a comparative form of the adjectives.

1. Jill is 25. Gary is 24. 2. Jack's mother is 54. His father is 69. 3. My camera cost £100. Yours cost £96. 4. Yesterday I felt terrible. Today I feel OK. 5. Today the temperature is 12 degrees. Yesterday it was ten degrees. 6. Ann is an excellent tennis player. I'm not very good.

Task 17. Complete the sentences. Use a superlative form of the adjectives.

1. This building is very old. It's _____ in the town. 2. It was a very happy day. It was _____ of my life. 3. It's a very good film. It's _____ I've ever seen. 4. She's a very popular singer. She's _____ in the country. 5. It was a very bad mistake. It was _____ I've ever made. 6. It was a very pretty village. It's _____ I've ever seen. 7. It was a very cold day. It was _____ of the year. 8. He's a very boring person. He's _____ I've ever met.

Task 18. A asks B some questions. Use the information in the box to write B's answers. Use *one* (not *a/an...*) in the answers.

B doesn't need a car	B has just had a cup of coffee
There's a chemist in Mill Road	B is going to buy a bicycle
B hasn't got a pen	B hasn't got an umbrella

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. A: Can you lend me a pen? | 1. B: I'm sorry, _____. |
| 2. A: Would you like to have a car? | 2. B: No, I don't _____. |
| 3. A: Have you got a bicycle? | 3. B: No, but _____. |
| 4. A: Can you lend me an umbrella? | 4. B: I'm sorry but _____. |
| 5. A: Would you like a cup of coffee? | 5. B: No, thank you. _____. |
| 6. A: Is there a chemist near here? | 6. B: Yes, _____. |

LET'S BE JOYFUL TOGETHER WHATEVER THE WEATHER (Unit 16)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Learn the poem “Weather” by heart.

When the weather is wet
We must not fret.
When the weather is cold
We must not scold.
When the weather is warm
We must not storm.
But be joyful together
Whatever the weather.

Task 2. Read the text “Seasons and Weather” and do the tasks following it.

The year is divided into four seasons: spring, summer, autumn and winter. In spring nature awakens from her long winter sleep. The trees are filled with new life, the earth is warmed by the rays of the sun and the weather gets gradually milder. The fields and meadows are covered with fresh green grass. The woods and forests are filled with the songs of the birds. In town the trees in parks and gardens are in blossom. The sky is often blue and cloudless. Nature revives and with it we begin a new life too. People feel young and happy and new hopes fill their hearts.

Summer is a very busy season for the farmer. He works in his fields from morning till night. The grass must be cut and the hay must be made while the dry weather lasts. Sometimes the skies are overcast and then there are storms with thunder, lightening and hail. Summer is children’s favourite season. It is a great time for sunbathing, splashing in the river and hiking. They pick flowers, berries and mushrooms. Some children go to tourist camps, others have a good time at the seaside with their parents. Summer is also the time of plenty of vegetables and fruits.

Autumn brings with it the harvest time when the crops are gathered in and the fruit is picked in the orchards. The days get shorter and the nights longer. In some parts of our country a spell of fine weather in the middle of September is known as Indian summer. The sun is warm without getting hot. The woods turn yellow and brown. Leaves begin to fall from the trees and the ground is covered with them. But soon the skies become grey and very often it rains. Everyone wears a raincoat or carries an umbrella. As cars and buses go along the streets they splash water and mud on the passers-by. Sometimes it is foggy.

Then comes winter. It often snows hard. Large flakes of snow fall and cover everything with a vast white sheet. In winter we spend more time indoors, however, children enjoy being out of doors. They have a wonderful time skating

and skiing, making snowmen and throwing snowballs. Soon the frost becomes more severe. Ponds, lakes, rivers and streams are frozen and the roads are sometimes covered with slippery ice or deep snow. The trees are bare. Many people are very fond of frosty, sunny weather when the temperature is not more than 15 degrees of frost. But sometimes the frost is severe – about 25-30 degrees below zero. I can't really say what my favourite season is. I enjoy them all.

Active vocabulary

- nature – природа
- to be in blossom – быть в цвету
- cloudless – безоблачный
- to revive – возрождаться, воскресать
- to cut grass – косить траву
- to make hay – сушить сено
- to be overcast (with heavy clouds) – быть затянутым (тучами)
- thunder (a clap of thunder) – гром (раскат грома)
- lightning (a flash of lightning) – молния (вспышка молнии)
- hail (hailstones) – град
- to pick (berries, flowers, mushrooms) – собирать
- harvest time – время сбора урожая
- a spell of fine weather – период хорошей погоды
- Indian summer – бабье лето
- to splash – брызгать
- fog (foggy) – туман (туманный)
- snowflakes – снежинки
- frost (severe/hard) – мороз (сильный)
- to freeze (froze, frozen) – замерзать

Task 3. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

A season, autumn, nature, earth, a meadow, to revive, a field, thunder, lightening, to sunbathe, to hike, an orchard, foggy, to throw, severe.

Task 4. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. How many seasons is the year divided into? What are they?
2. How long does each season last?
3. What are the winter/spring/summer/autumn months?
4. What is the weather like in winter/spring/summer/autumn?
5. Which season is the hottest in the year?
6. Why do people like to have their holidays in summer?
7. Which is the children's favourite season?
8. Which season is the harvest time?
9. How do we call a spell of fine weather in September?
10. Does it often rain in autumn?
11. Which is your favourite season and why?
12. What is the weather like today?

Task 5. Complete the following table.

1. sun		3. fog		5.	windy	7.	showery
2.	cloudy	4. heat		6. ice		8.	humid

Task 6. Insert the following adjectives: *rainy, sunny, snowy, windy*.

- When it rains people say that the weather is ____; when it snows they say it is ____; when the wind blows, it is ____; when the sun shines, the weather is ____.
- Winter is ____ in Russia. 3. There are many ____ days in autumn. 4. We had a ____ summer last year. 5. When it is ____ we take umbrellas.

Task 7. Read the dialogue and act it out.

- Lovely day today, isn't it?
- It is. There's hardly a cloud in the sky in fact.
- We'll have a heatwave, I fear. It must be 25 degrees in the shade.
- It's very close today. Not a leaf is stirring.
- There's hardly a breath of air.
- By the way, I've just read the weather forecast in my newspaper here.
- What does it say?
- "Pressure will remain high in the west and south-west of the country. There will be occasional rain or drizzle, but bright weather with a few scattered showers will spread to England and Wales".
- I fear a thunderstorm is coming.
- The sky is overcast and the sun is going in.
- It looks like rain. Actually it's beginning to rain. And I have left my umbrella at home. It never rains but it pours!
- Fortunately enough, I've got my umbrella with me. Let me put it up.
- What a tremendous clap of thunder!
- And what a flash of lightning!
- But the English have a saying about the weather, "If you don't like it now, just wait a bit".
- Look! It's clearing up. The clouds are lifting.
- It has stopped raining. Look at this wonderful rainbow!
- Bright sunshine again. Now I know why English weather is something worth talking about.

Task 8. Find the English equivalents of the following phrases in Task 7.

На небе ни облачка; будет невыносимо жарко; в тени; сегодня очень душно; ни листочек не шелохнется; нечем дышать; кстати; прогноз погоды; о чем там говорится; сохранится область высокого давления; местами дожди; морозящие дожди; кратковременные ливни перемесятся в; боюсь, надвигается гроза; небо затянуто тучами; солнце скрылось за тучами; кажется, собирается дождь; беда не приходит одна; открыть зонт; ужасные раскаты грома; вспышка молнии; проясняться (о небе); расходиться (о тучах); радуга; о погоде стоит говорить.

Task 9. Listen to the weather forecast for the British Isles and put the symbols in the correct place on the map. What is today's weather forecast where you are?



Task 10. Study the following expressions about the weather and then discuss the present weather with your partner.

As you may know the weather is an important topic for conversation in England. Whenever you strike up a conversation you'll inevitably come to this subject. Note that you must never contradict anybody when discussing the weather. Even when it's hailing or snowing, and hurricanes are uprooting the trees from the side of the road, if anyone says to you, "Nice day, isn't it?" - answer at once, "Yes, isn't it lovely".

What is the weather like today?

Have you heard the weather forecast for tomorrow?

For good weather. Lovely day, isn't it? Yes, isn't it beautiful? It's so nice and hot. I just love it, don't you?

For bad weather. Nasty day, isn't it? Yes, isn't it awful? I hate rain, I'm wet to the skin. Lovely weather for ducks. It rains cats and dogs. I don't like it at all, do you?

Task 11. Read the text “Sayings about the Weather”. Do you believe that there are signs in nature that may predict the weather? What are they?

People have tried to forecast the weather for thousands of years. Our ancestors watched for signs in the sky or special behaviour in animals, and many people still believe these indicators more than weather forecasts on television. Modern research has shown that some of these indicators are useful, but others are nonsense.

Red sky at night,
Shepherd's delight,
Red sky in the morning,
Shepherd's warning.

This means that if the sky is red at sunset, the next day will be fine; but if the sky is red in the morning, it will probably rain. There is some truth in this, because if the sky is red at night, the clouds are probably moving away. On the other hand, if the sky is red in the morning, the clouds have only just arrived.

Many people believe that animals are good at forecasting the weather. It is said that cows lie down before a storm; rabbits sit looking in one direction before a thunderstorm; and cats wash themselves thoroughly when it is going to rain. If these things are true, it is not because animals can predict the weather, but because they are more sensitive to changes of humidity or air pressure. Most countries have their sayings about the weather, and often they say exactly the same thing. In actual fact, it is never possible to predict the weather on the basis of a single day, but there is usually just enough truth in many of these sayings for them to remain popular for hundreds of years.

Task 12. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Летом дни длинные, а ночи короткие. Дует легкий ветерок, на небе ни облачка. 2. В Англии не часто идет снег, но часто бывает дождь. 3. Весной становится теплее. Земля постепенно прогревается, деревья наполняются новой жизнью, в лесах поют птицы. 4. В середине лета бывает очень жарко. Дети купаются, загорают, собирают ягоды и грибы. 5. В теплых странах зимы не холодные. Когда идет снег, он сразу тает. Летом здесь жарко, поэтому многие люди предпочитают здесь проводить отпуск. 6. Мне не понравилась зима в прошлом году. Были сильные морозы, невозможно было находиться

на улице, не говоря уже о том, чтобы играть в снежки, кататься на лыжах или санках. 7. Начало осени часто называют бабье лето. Погода стоит хорошая, листья становятся желтыми, а небо чистое и голубое. 8. Когда идет дождь, я надеваю плащ и беру с собой зонт. Машины и автобусы, двигаясь по дороге, забрызгивают водой и грязью прохожих. 9. В Англии погода может меняться несколько раз в день. С утра ветрено, затем начинается дождь, после обеда ярко светит солнце, а к вечеру в некоторых районах снег может выпасть даже в июне. 10. Ты уже слышал прогноз погоды на сегодня? – Да, местами пройдут дожди, будет дуть северо-западный ветер, но к вечеру тучи разойдутся, и появится радуга.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 13. Write the comparative degree of an adverb from the box for each blank.

beautifully early fast fluently hard late peacefully sensitively
1. If we don't walk ____, we'll never arrive on time. 2. She sings ____ than anyone else I've ever heard. 3. Andy is the most intelligent, but Sue works _____. 4. Eight is late – could you possibly get here any _____. 5. Of all the children, Helen writes _____. 6. I would sleep ____ if I weren't worried about Tom. 7. For the 10.20 train, ____ we can leave home at 10. 8. Mark speaks French ____ of all the boys in his class.

Task 14. Write sentences with *not as...as* and *not so as....*

1. Athens is older than Rome. 2. My room is bigger than yours. 3. He is better at tennis than her. 4. She's more nervous than him. 5. "The Grand Hotel" is less expensive than the "Europa". 6. It was colder yesterday than it is today.

Task 15. Put in *as* or *than*.

1. Rome is older ____ London. 2. I feel better ____ I felt yesterday. 3. Jim isn't as clever ____ he thinks. 4. Belgium is smaller ____ Switzerland. 5. Brazil isn't as big ____ Canada. 6. Football is more popular ____ tennis.

Task 16. Complete the sentences with comparative adverbs.

1. The speed limit is 30 km/h, but you are driving 70. So, your friend tells you, "You ought to drive ____". 2. One should drive 70 km/h on this road, but you are doing 30. So, your friend tells you, "You ought to drive ____". 3. It is 1 pm. Mary is still sleeping, though she has to get up at 10 o'clock every day. So, her mother says, "She should have got up ____". 4. Jack has got a lot of work. But he is sitting now at his office doing nothing. So, his boss says, "You ought to work ____".

Task 17. Find out some of the following things about your group mates and write sentences.

Who: sings best, sings worst, cooks better than you, cooks worse than you, can run fastest, gets up earliest, goes to bed later than you, works hardest.

Task 18. Rewrite these sentences using *may* for asking permission.

1. I'd like to talk to you for a minute. 2. I would like to use your phone. 3. I'd like to stop work early today. 4. Take my bike if you want to. 5. Are children allowed to go into pubs? 6. I don't want you to come into my room. 7. I'd like to speak to Jane, if she's there. 8. I'd like to have a beer.

Task 19. Use *may* or *might* to say how certain you are about the following things.

1. Ann is out of classes today. Yesterday she felt ill. You say, "She ___ be ill".
2. Your friend asks you to give him an English-Spanish dictionary for his birthday. You think, "He ___ want to study Spanish".
3. You see a woman crying in the street. You tell your friend, "She ___ have lost something".
4. A girl sitting opposite you in a metro carriage is smiling happily. You think, "She ___ be in love".
5. Julia is wearing a wedding ring today. Last week she didn't wear it. Later you tell your friend, "She ___ have got married".
6. The sky is overcast with heavy clouds. You say, "It ___ rain".
7. John is giving Mary a big box wrapped in blue paper. It is a wedding anniversary present. She thinks, "It ___ be a microwave oven".
8. You come into the kitchen and see that the fish you left there has been eaten. You think, "It ___ have been the cat".

**THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN
IRELAND
(Unit 17)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. How much do you know about Britain? Can you answer these questions?

1. The population of Britain is about:
a) 40 million b) 60 million c) 80 million
2. How many countries are there in the UK?
a) two b) three c) four
3. The capital of Northern Ireland is:
a) Cardiff b) Dublin c) Belfast
4. 10 Downing Street in London is/ was the home of:
a) Prince Charles b) Sherlock Holmes c) the British Prime Minister
5. In Trafalgar Square in London you can find:
a) Big Ben b) Buckingham Palace c) Nelson's Column

6. Who was born in Stratford-on-Avon?
 a) Dickens b) Shakespeare c) Lady Thatcher
7. Which of these actors is British?
 a) Meryl Streep b) Anthony Hopkins c) Richard Gere
8. The *Red Lion* is:
 a) a drink b) a London nightclub c) a popular name for a pub
9. If you say *Cheers* you are:
 a) having a drink b) saying good-bye c) all of these d) saying thank you
10. What is the traditional British Sunday lunch?
 a) roast meat b) fish and chips c) bacon and eggs
11. To buy alcohol in a pub you have to be:
 a) 14 b) 16 c) 18 d) 21
12. The sport that people watch most in Britain is:
 a) cricket b) football c) tennis
13. The most popular British newspaper is:
 a) *The Times* b) *The Sun* c) *Today*
14. The supersonic plane Concorde is a:
 a) British and French plane b) British and American plane c) British and Japanese plane

Task 2. Read the text “The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” and do the tasks following it.

To the west of the Continent of Europe lie two large islands, called the British Isles. The larger of them, Great Britain, consists of England, Wales and Scotland. The smaller island is Ireland with Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK for short) with the population of more than 56 million people.

The English Channel lies between Great Britain and the continent joining the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea.

The British Isles have no high mountains. The highest peak, Ben Nevis, is in Scotland. The British Isles have many rivers but they are not very long. The longest river is the Severn. The Thames is the deepest river. There are many beautiful lakes especially in the Lake District and North-West England, but there are no great forests in Great Britain. The British Isles are washed by the Gulf Stream and the climate is generally mild, not very cold in winter and never very hot in summer which is very good for agriculture.

Great Britain is rich in coal and iron. It has highly developed industries: heavy engineering, electronics, chemical, food and light industries.

The ship-building is of great importance for Britain’s seaports. It plays a great part in the life of the country. Britain sells industrial products and imports raw materials and food. As to the agriculture, sheep-farming, cattle-farming and dairy-farming are important branches. Wheat is grown in the east of England,

vegetables are grown all over the country. The South of England is often called the Garden of England.

As to its political system, the UK is a constitutional monarchy. The power of the Queen (now Elizabeth II) is limited by Parliament which includes two houses: the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Prime Minister is usually the head of the Party which is in power. There are the following parties there: the Conservative Party, the Labour Party and the Liberal Party.

Great Britain is a country of strong attractions because there is hardly a country in the world where such a variety of scenery can be found in so small a compass. The cities and towns – London, Oxford and Cambridge, Cardiff, Belfast, Glasgow and Edinburgh, present much interest for foreigners.

Active Vocabulary

- a continent – континент
- an island – остров
- population – население
- a peak – пик, вершина
- to be washed by smth – омываться чем-л.
- to be rich in smth – быть богатым чем-л.
- industry – промышленность
- raw materials – сырье
- to be grown – выращиваться
- monarchy – монархия
- to be in power – быть у власти
- scenery – пейзаж

Task 3. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

An island, Ireland, population, a mountain, climate, mild, agriculture, coal, chemical, raw, dairy, constitutional, monarchy, conservative, labour, scenery, a compass, Edinburgh.

Task 4. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. What is the official name of Great Britain?
2. Where is it situated?
3. What parts does it consist of?
4. What is the population of Great Britain?
5. What city is the capital of Great Britain?
6. What is the surface of the country?
7. Are there any big rivers and lakes?
8. Why is the climate of the British Isles milder than that of the continent?
9. What natural resources is the UK rich in?
10. Ship-building is of no importance for the UK, is it?
11. Great Britain is a highly developed industrial country, isn't it?
12. What goods do the British industry and agriculture produce?
13. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy, isn't it?
14. What is the name of the Queen of Great Britain?
15. Is her power limited by Parliament?
16. How many houses does the British Parliament consist of? What are they?
17. What are the main political parties in Great Britain?
18. Who is the

Prime Minister of Great Britain? Which political party does he represent?
19. Why is Great Britain a country of strong attractions? 20. What British cities do you know?

Task 5. Finish up the following sentences using your active vocabulary.

1. The United Kingdom consists of ... 2. The British Parliament consists of ...
3. There are the following political parties in Great Britain ... 4. The United Kingdom is situated on ... 5. The British Isles are washed by ... 6. The Queen's power is limited by ... 7. The population of Great Britain is ... 8. Great Britain is a country of ...

Task 6. Read the dialogue and pick up some new information about Great Britain.

Teacher: I've told you that the scenery of Great Britain is very diverse. You can find the fine combinations of lowlands and highlands, plains and mountains. And what are the highest regions in the country?

Amy: The highest regions are in Scotland and in North Wales. The highest peak in Scotland is Ben Nevis, 1343 m. In Wales the highest peak is Snowdon. There is also the Pennine chain in North England with some wild mountains for climbing. Here is Lake District which consists of 16 lakes or "lochs" as they call them. The largest lake is Windermere and the deepest one – Westwater.

Teacher: That's right. Lakes and rivers are roads of water which are not less important as railways or roads. And now who'd like to speak about English rivers?

Dave: There are many rivers in Great Britain, but the greatest rivers are the Thames flowing to the East, the Severn to the West and the Trent to the North. The Trent is the fastest river.

Teacher: And who can tell me about the most beautiful lowlands in Britain?

Peter: I think the South England plain is very attractive. It is not only beautiful but the richest, the most fertile and that's why the most populated in the country.

Task 7. Read the text "National Character" and do the task following it.

Almost every nation has a reputation of some kind. The French are supposed to be amorous, jolly, fond of champagne; the Germans – dull, formal, efficient, fond of military uniform and parades; the Americans – boastful, energetic, gregarious and vulgar. The English are reputed to be cold, reserved, rather haughty, people who do not yell in the streets.

One often hears of the Englishman's "reserve", how he likes to keep himself to himself, and how on a long railway journey, with four Englishmen in the carriage, often there won't be a word spoken during the whole journey. The Englishman thinks it is ill-mannered to ask personal questions. Yes, it is true British people seem more relaxed – in public, anyway. But it's not because they

are relaxed – they’re probably furious inside. It’s because they hate showing their feelings – they hate people looking at them.

The English are the nation of stay-at-homes. There is no place like home, they say. And when the man is not working he withdraws from the world to the company of his wife and children and busies himself with affairs of his home. The Englishman prizes privacy. The Englishman’s suburban house has its little garden with a hedge or a fence all round it to shut him off from his neighbours. “The Englishman’s home is his castle” is a saying known all over the world. The fire is the focus of the English home.

Many people love their sense of humour. British people love playing with words – they can be very funny, and they can tell a joke without laughing – they can keep a completely straight face.

True/False

1. The French are supposed to be boastful, dull and fond of vodka. 2. People think the Germans to be amorous and vulgar. 3. The Americans are said to be energetic and gregarious. 4. The English are reputed to be talkative, kind to strangers and emotional. 5. On a long railway journey, with four Englishmen in the carriage, often there won’t be a word spoken during the whole journey. 6. The English can’t keep from showing their feelings in public. 7. When an Englishman is not working he goes to his local pub and never stays with his wife and children. 8. The Englishman’s suburban house has its little garden with a hedge or a fence all round it to shut him off from his neighbours. 9. The fire is the focus of the English home. 10. Many people hate the English sense of humour.

Task 8. Notices and warnings in Great Britain.

A. Match the beginnings on the left with the endings on the right.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Please queue | a. head |
| 2. Mind the | b. off the grass/right |
| 3. Please do not | c. smoking/exit/parking |
| 4. No | d. step |
| 5. Beware of | e. pickpockets |
| 6. Mind your | f. out |
| 7. Out of | g. other side |
| 8. Sold | h. disturb/feed the animals |
| 9. Keep | i. order |

B. Look at the notices above and say what notice(s) is/are possible in each of these places? More than one answer is sometimes possible.

1. a zoo. 2. the door of a hotel room at 9 am. 3. in front of garage doors. 4. inside a hospital. 5. on the underground. 6. a door going into a low room. 7. bank or post office. 8. public telephone. 9. theatre or cinema. 10. in a park.

Task 9. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Британские острова расположены в западной части Европы и состоят из двух островов: Великобритании и Ирландии. 2. Пролив Ла-Манш отделяет Великобританию от континента. 3. В Великобритании нет высоких гор, высокогорные районы располагаются, в основном, в Шотландии. 4. Темза – самая глубокая и красивая река Великобритании, Северн – самая длинная, а Трент – самая быстрая. 5. Климат Британских островов довольно мягкий, что определяется расположением в температурном поясе, преобладающими ветрами и теплым течением Гольфстрим. 6. Главными отраслями промышленности являются тяжелая промышленность, производство электроники, химикатов, пищевая и легкая промышленность. 7. Овцеводство, скотоводство и производство молока – самые важные отрасли сельского хозяйства. 8. Глава Великобритании – королева, чья власть ограничена Парламентом. 9. Британия привлекает туристов, так как только здесь можно найти такое разнообразие пейзажа на небольшой территории. 10. Столица Англии – Лондон, Шотландии – Эдинбург, Уэльса – Кардиф, а Северной Ирландии – Белфаст.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Употребление определенного артикля с именами собственными.

Определенный артикль не употребляется с:

1. Именами и фамилиями (Ann, Brown). **Но:** при обращении ко всей семье – the Browns.
2. Названиями континентов (Europe).
3. Названиями стран (France). **Но:** если в названии страны есть слова “Republic”, “Kingdom”, “State”, “Union” или название страны употребляется во множественном числе, то артикль употребляется – the United States of America, the Netherlands.
4. Названиями штатов, регионов, графств и т.д. (Texas, Tuscany, Central Europe).
5. Названиями островов (Sicily). **Но:** группы островов употребляются с артиклем – the Bahamas.
6. Названиями городов (Berlin). **Но:** the Hague.
7. Названиями гор (Everest). **Но:** названия горных цепей употребляются с артиклями – the Alps.
8. Титулами (Aunt Jane, Doctor Johnson, Mr. White, President Kennedy, Princess Anne).
9. Названиями большинства улиц, дорог, площадей, парков и т.д. (Union Street, Blackrock Road, Times Square, Hyde Park, Waterloo Bridge), также если в название входит имя собственное (Victoria Station, Edinburgh Castle, London Zoo).

Определенный артикль употребляется с:

1. Названиями океанов, морей, рек, каналов (the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, the Nile, the Suez Canal).
2. Названиями сторон света (the north, the south, the west, the east). **Но:** south-eastern Spain; the Middle East, the Far East.
3. Названиями пустынь (the Sahara).
4. Названиями гостиниц, ресторанов, пабов (the Renaissance Hotel, the Bombay Restaurant, the Red Lion Pub).
5. Названиями театров, кинотеатров, музеев, галерей и некоторых зданий (the Palace Theatre, the Odeon Cinema, the British Museum, the Tate Gallery, the White House).
6. Названиями газет (the Times).
7. Названиями организаций (the European Union, the BBC). **Но:** названия крупных компаний часто употребляются без артикля – Sony, Kodak, Fiat, British Airways.
8. Названиями различных организаций и институтов в конструкции “of-phrase” (the Bank of England, the Tower of London, the University of London).

Task 10. Put in *the* where necessary.

1. Who is ___ Doctor Johnson? 2. If you're looking for a good pub, I would recommend ___ Ship Inn. 3. John works for ___ IBM now, but he used to work for ___ BBC. 4. ___ President is the most powerful person in ___ United States. 5. Do you know Professor Brown's phone number? 6. ___ Odeon Cinema is in ___ Baines Street. 7. Have you ever been to ___ British Museum? 8. Frank is a student at ___ Liverpool University. 9. ___ Statue of Liberty is at the entrance to ___ New York harbour. 10. ___ St. Peter's Church is in ___ High Street. 11. ___ Hyde Park is a very large park in ___ central London. 12. Do you know ___ Wilsons? They're a very nice couple. 13. Which newspaper shall I buy - ___ Independent or ___ Herald? 14. I was ill, so I went to see ___ doctor. 15. He flew to New York from ___ Gatwick Airport. 16. ___ Grand Hotel is in ___ Blackrock Road.

Task 11. Each sentence has a mistake. Find and correct it. Explain the rule.

1. The Everest was first climbed in 1953. 2. Milan is in north of Italy. 3. The Africa is much larger than Europe. 4. Last year I visited Mexico and United States. 5. The North Yorkshire is cold in winter. 6. Portugal is in the Western Europe. 7. France and Britain are separated by Channel. 8. Jim has travelled a lot in Middle East. 9. Chicago is on the Lake Michigan. 10. The highest mountain in Africa is the Kilimanjaro. 11. Next year we are going skiing in Swiss Alps. 12. The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and the Northern Ireland. 13. Seychelles are a group of islands in the Indian Ocean. 14. Samara is on River Volga.

Task 12. How well do you know Geography? Answer the following questions. Mind the articles!

<i>continents</i>	<i>countries</i>	<i>oceans and seas</i>	<i>mountains</i>	<i>rivers and canals</i>
Africa	Canada	Atlantic	Alps	Amazon
Asia	Denmark	Indian Ocean	Andes	Danube
Australia	Indonesia	Pacific	Himalayas	Nile
Europe	Sweden	Black Sea	Rockies	Rhine
North America	Thailand	Mediterranean	Urals	Thames
South America	United States	Red Sea		Volga
				Suez Canal
				Panama Canal

1. What do you have to cross to travel from Europe to America? 2. Where is Argentina? 3. Which is the longest river in Africa? 4. Of which country is Stockholm the capital? 5. Of which country is Washington the capital? 6. What is the name of the mountain range in the west of North America? 7. What is the name of the sea between Africa and Europe? 8. Which is the smallest continent in the world? 9. What is the name of the ocean between America and Asia? 10. What is the name of the ocean between Africa and Australia? 11. Which river flows through London? 12. Which river flows through Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade? 13. Of which country is Bangkok the capital? 14. What joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans? 15. Which is the longest river in Europe?

Task 13. Complete the following sentences using the words from the box. Use *the* where necessary.

Acropolis	Broadway	Buckingham Palace	Eiffel Tower
Vatican	White House	St. Mark's Cathedral	Trafalgar Square

1. ___ is in London. 2. ___ is in Paris. 3. ___ is in Rome. 4. ___ is where the Queen lives. 5. ___ is in New York. 6. ___ is in Washington. 7. ___ is in Athens. 8. ___ is in Venice.

**WILLIAM SOMERSET MAUGHAM
(Unit 18)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “William Somerset Maugham (1874-1965)” and do the tasks following it.

William Somerset Maugham was born and spent his childhood in Paris, in the family of a British solicitor. Having lost his parents at an early age he went to live in England with his uncle who was a clergyman. He was educated at

King's college in Canterbury, studied painting in France, went to Heidelberg University in Germany and spent six years at St. Thomas Hospital in England studying to be a doctor. But the success of his first novel "Liza of Lambeth" published in 1897 won him over to letters.

He was not only a novelist of considerable rank, but also one of the most successful dramatist and short-story writers. Maugham's early ambition was to write for the stage and his first one-act play was produced at Berlin in 1902. The play "Lady Frederic" was his first real success in drama. Something of his hospital experience was reflected in the autobiographical novel "Of Human Bondage", the first of his masterpieces. With the publication in 1919 of "The Moon and Sixpence" his reputation as a novelist was established. This novel was inspired by the life of the artist Paul Gauguin. Maugham went to Tahiti and lived in Gauguin's hut while writing the book. It tells the story of a man who sacrificed everything – family, home, reputation, health, life itself – to painting. "Cakes and Ale" written in 1930 is his best novel, for, here, sardonic wit and satire do not drive out human sympathy and understanding. It represents the backstage life of the literary profession. His other most popular novels include "The Painted Veil", "Theatre", "The Razor's Edge".

He triumphed not only as a novelist but also as a short-story writer as well. Maugham's fame as a short-story writer began with "The Trembling of a Leaf" in 1921, since when he published more than ten collections. His stories are usually very sincere, well-constructed and logically developed. No matter how many times you read them, they always give you the same feeling of freshness and excitement that you experienced on the first reading.

Maugham believed that the charm of a story lies in its interesting plot and exciting situation, but we cannot share his opinion: his own stories though they are indeed interesting and exciting, at the same time convey deep thought, keen observation and sharpness of characterization.

Maugham is also a prolific writer of travel books such as "On a Chinese Screen". His other works include essays, criticism and the autobiographical "The Summing Up" and "A Writer's Notebook".

In 1927 Somerset Maugham settled in the South of France and lived there until his death in 1965.

Active Vocabulary

- to win over – склонить на сторону
- ambition - стремление
- to produce a play – ставить пьесу
- to inspire - вдохновлять
- to sacrifice - жертвовать
- to triumph – торжествовать
- prolific - плодотворный

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

A solicitor, a clergyman, autobiographical, satire, sympathy, literary, to triumph, characterization.

Task 3. Translate the following word combinations from English into Russian.

A novelist of considerable rank, a one-act play, to establish one's reputation, sardonic wit and satire, human sympathy, the backstage life, to share one's opinion, to convey deep thought, keen observation, sharpness of characterization

Task 4. Answer the following questions:

1. What can you tell about Maugham's childhood? 2. What education did he get? 3. What was his first novel? 4. What can you say about his novel "Of Human Bondage"? 5. Who inspired Maugham to write "The Moon and Sixpence"? 6. Why is "Cakes and Ale" considered to be his best novel? 7. Maugham's stories are very popular with the reading public. Why?

Task 5. Render the following text into English and be ready to speak on W. S. Maugham's way of writing. Use the given key words and word combinations:

To concentrate on, a triumph over, public opinion, a compatriot, natural aspiration, humiliating, a clearly-cut plot, dependence on, artistic details, to give a reserved appraisal, a link in a chain connecting.

Один из самых пронизательных писателей в английской литературе XX века, писавших о трагикомедии жизни, Моэм делал упор на комедии, но не с меньшим мастерством изображал трагические судьбы, торжество «общественного мнения» над естественными стремлениями личности. Он предпочитал говорить своим соотечественникам вещи малоприятные и даже оскорбительные. В этом он продолжал традиции Свифта, Филдинга, Диккенса, Теккерея.

Моэм не пролагал новых путей в литературе, но создал свой оригинальный стиль, составляющими которого были крепко сбитый сюжет, строгий отбор жизненного материала, емкость художественной детали, естественный диалог, подчинение своим целям богатств родного языка. Он писал выразительно и точно, экономно и просто.

Он писал для того, чтобы его читали, он этого хотел, и он этого добился: с его смерти минуло более 30 лет, а его читают все также. Как-то незаметно он перешел из современников – в классики.

Пьесы Моэма – неотъемлемая страница английской драматургии XX века, звено в цепочке, соединяющей драматургию О. Уайльда, Д. Б. Пристли и Д. Осборна.

Task 6. Read and translate W. S. Maugham's quotations.

1. People ask you for criticism, but they only want praise.
2. We know our friends by their defects rather than by their merits.
3. I would sooner read a timetable or a catalogue than nothing at all. They are much more entertaining than half the novels that are written.

Task 7. Give the Russian equivalents of W. S. Maugham's books.

1. Liza of Lambeth.
2. Of Human Bondage.
3. The Moon and Sixpence.
4. The Painted Veil.
5. Cakes and Ale.
6. Theatre.
7. The Razor's Edge.
8. The Summing Up.
9. A Writer's Notebook.
10. The Travel Books.

Task 8. Surfing the internet. You may want to find out more about W.S. Maugham. You are welcome to do it at www.imdb.com/name/nm0560857

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 9. Complete the sentences with *some-* or *any-* + *-body/-thing/-where*.

1. I was too surprised to say ____.
2. There's ____ at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
3. Does ____ mind if I open the window?
4. I wasn't feeling hungry, so I didn't eat ____.
5. Quick, let's go! There's ____ coming and I don't want ____ to see us.
6. You must be hungry. Would you like ____ to eat?
7. Sally was upset about ____ and refused to talk to ____.
8. This machine is very easy to use. ____ can learn to use it in a very short time.
9. "Do you live ____ near Jim?" "No, he lives in another part of town?"
10. "Where shall we go on holiday?" "Let's go ____ sunny and warm".

Task 10. Choose the right word.

1. She didn't tell *nobody/anybody* about her plans.
2. The accident looked serious but fortunately *nobody/anybody* was injured.
3. I looked out of the window but I couldn't see *nobody/anybody*.
4. My job is very easy. *Somebody/anybody* could do it.
5. What's in that box? – *Nothing/Anything*. It's empty.
6. The situation is uncertain. *Nothing/Anything* can happen.
7. I don't know *nothing/anything* about economics.

III. IMPROVING YOUR LISTENING SKILLS

Task 11. An interview with a biographer.

A. Pre-listening task.

You are going to hear a radio interview with Lucy Parker. She wrote a biography of Ian Fleming, the author of the James Bond books. Ian Fleming had

a number of jobs before he became a writer. Which of the following jobs do you think he had? Use your dictionary to check any you don't know.

banker journalist Member of Parliament soldier translator member of MI5
stockbroker spy member of Naval Intelligence

B. Listen and answer the following questions.

1. Which jobs did Ian Fleming have before he became a writer?
2. The interviewer says at the beginning of the interview: *I think the thing that many people want to know is: 'How much is Ian Fleming, the author, like the hero of his books, James Bond?'* While you listen, make quick notes of ways in which you think he was like James Bond.

C. Comprehension check.

1. When was Ian Fleming born?
2. How was he different from his brothers?
3. Where did he go in 1930?
4. Why didn't he join the Foreign Office?
5. Was he working as a journalist when the Second World War started?
6. Which countries did he visit during the war?
7. What kind of lifestyle did he have?
8. Was he a healthy man?
9. What three important things happened in Jamaica in 1952?
10. When did he die? How old was he?
11. The following numbers are in the interview. What do they refer to?
a. nine b. sixty c. fourteen d. forty million

HOLIDAYS AND SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS IN RUSSIA AND THE UK (Unit 19)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text "Holidays and Special Celebrations in Russia" and do the tasks following it.

There are several dates in the year which are celebrated by all Russian people and people in other countries. They are the New Year's Day, the 23d of February, the Women's Day, the Day of Labour, Victory Day and others.

The 9th of May is a special day for many people all over the world. The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 was not only a struggle between two armies, it was a great war of the Soviet people against German fascism. During the war the Soviet Army helped the population of the countries they were liberating by giving them food, by restoring factories, roads, electric stations and bridges. Soviet soldiers did their best to save museums, art galleries and monuments of

architecture. Among the priceless pieces of art saved by Soviet soldiers were the pictures of the famous Dresden Gallery.

This date is celebrated by military parades. On this day veterans of the war meet, recollect the years of the war, the battles and their friends. The 9th of May, 1945 and the people who have brought victory to the world will always live in the memory of mankind.

I don't think I'll be too much mistaken if I say that the New Year is a favourite holiday of both children and grown-ups in our family. All of us look forward to this magic holiday and enjoy decorating New Year trees, buying presents for the family and friends, sending postcards with New Year wishes and, of course, getting presents. Long before the New Year comes hundreds of fir-trees in squares and streets are decorated with coloured lights. Little children, schoolchildren and young people gather around New Year trees in schools and kindergartens, in theatres and clubs to greet the New Year.

Many people go to parties on New Year's Eve, but many families prefer to see the New Year in at home. All in our family dress in our very best, the table usually looks festive. Everybody is seated around the table. There are many delicious things to taste, there is plenty of fun, gaiety and laughter. The TV is turned on. Then comes the ringing of the Kremlin Chimes at midnight. We all say a Happy New Year! We have seen the Old Year out and the New Year in. Glasses clink. There is much singing and dancing. The elders settle down to watch the New Year program on TV and the young people have a lot of fun. The parties and dances go on until the early hours of the New Year.

Active Vocabulary

- a holiday – праздник (**mind:** holidays – каникулы, отпуск)
- a celebration – празднование
- to celebrate – праздновать, отмечать (какой-либо праздник)
- to do one's best – делать все возможное/зависящее
- to recollect – вспоминать, припоминать
- magic – чудесный, волшебный
- to decorate a New Year tree – наряжать елку
- to buy presents – покупать подарки
- to send a postcard – отправлять открытку
- wishes – поздравления, пожелания
- a party – званый вечер, вечеринка
- to see the New Year in – встречать Новый год
- to dress in one's very best – одеваться в самое лучшее
- festive – праздничный, нарядный
- a Happy New Year! – С Новым годом! (**mind:** Merry/Happy Christmas! – Счастливого Рождества)

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

To celebrate, patriotic, a struggle, fascism, to liberate, to restore, a soldier, architecture, a parade, mankind, to decorate, a fir-tree, delicious, gaiety, laughter.

Task 3. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. What are the dates which are celebrated by all Russian people and people in other countries? 2. Why is the 9th of May a special day for many people? 3. The Soviet Army never helped the population of the countries they were liberating during the 2nd World War, did they? 4. How do we celebrate the 9th of May? 5. People usually hate the New Year and never get ready for it, don't they? 6. How do little children and schoolchildren greet the New Year in our country? 7. What is the way to see the New Year in at home? 8. How do we know that we have seen the New Year in?

Task 4. Fill in the prepositions.

1. The Great Patriotic War was a struggle ___ two armies, a great war of the Soviet people ___ German fascism. 2. The Kremlin Chimes ring ___ midnight. 3. All members of my family look forward ___ Christmas. 4. The elders settle ___ to watch the New Year program ___ TV. 5. When I came ___, everybody was seated ___ the table. 6. ___ this day veterans of the war meet, recollect the years of the war, the battles and their friends. 7. We usually see the Old Year ___ and the New Year ___. 8. Hundreds of fir-trees ___ squares and streets are decorated ___ coloured lights.

Task 5. Write a short composition about your favourite Russian holiday.

Task 6. Read the text "British Holidays" and do the task following it.

Holidays are essential part of the life of the people who inhabit the British Isles. Many of the holidays are traditional, and many of the Englishmen are proud of them and have kept them for hundreds of years. Here are some of them: Christmas Day, April Fools' Day, Easter, May Day, Bank Holidays and Halloween.

In England the New Year is not so widely observed as Christmas. Christmas is celebrated on the 25th and 26th of December. These days are not working days. All the members of the family try to get together for a Christmas party. On Christmas Eve, the 24th of December, children put their stockings near the fire-place: they want Father Christmas to put his Christmas presents there. Grown-ups also give presents to one another or send Christmas cards with their best wishes. Everybody enjoys themselves on these days and for a long time remembers the joys of the family meeting and the Christmas pudding.

Spring brings a lot of holidays. The 1st of April is called April Fools' Day. People play jokes and fool their friends. The jokes should not be harmful, of course. Usually people are not angry with jokes on April Fools' Day.

Another holiday that is celebrated at the end of March or at the beginning of April is Easter. It is a religious festival and its emblem is the Easter egg. It's the time when we give and receive presents, for example, a small yellow chick or a baby rabbit.

In some parts of the country the first Sunday of May is a holiday when the May Queen is chosen. It comes from Old England where May Day was celebrated in villages with flowers, dancing and games. In the middle of the village a maypole was put up. It was decorated with flowers and ribbons. On that day the girls of the village wore their best summer dresses and put flowers in their hair. The most beautiful girl was crowned the May Queen.

There are seven days a year when offices and banks in England are closed on a Monday. These are Bank Holidays. City-dwellers like to go out of town into the open air. They go to the seaside, zoos, fairs or to one of the big parks.

On the 31st of October comes Halloween, a merry holiday for children, though it is not particularly British as some people say that it was "borrowed" from the Americans. In the evening boys and girls "dress up" in different old clothes and wear masks. They go from house to house, knock on the door and call, "Trick or treat". They mean, "Give us a treat or we'll play a trick on you". Almost all the people give the children sweets, apples and some food. A favourite Halloween tradition is to make a jack-o'-lantern by scraping out the pumpkin and cutting the lines of eyes, mouth and nose in it; then light a candle inside the pumpkin to frighten your friends. Everybody is having fun.

True/False

1. Only few of the British holidays are traditional. 2. After Christmas children put their stockings near the fire-place to get presents from Father Christmas. 3. Spring brings a lot of interesting holidays. 4. Easter is a civil festival and its emblem is the Easter hen. 5. Any girl may be crowned the May Queen on the first Sunday of May. 6. On Bank Holidays city-dwellers usually stay at home and watch TV. 7. Halloween is an old English holiday and the Americans have "borrowed" it from the English.

Fill in the missing words

1. Many of the Englishmen are ___ of their holidays. 2. In England the New Year is not so widely observed as ___. 3. On ___ children put their stockings near the fire-place to get their presents. 4. The 1st of April is called ___. 5. Jokes should not be ___ on that day. 6. ___ is a religious festival, its ___ is the egg. 7. On May Day the most beautiful girl is crowned as ___. 8. There are ___ days a year when offices and banks are closed and they are called ___. 9. On the 31st of October comes ___, a holiday for ___ mainly. 10. A favourite Halloween custom is to make a ___ and ___ your friends.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the words and phrases from the box.

very spectacular	ceremony	celebration	for having a festival
festival events	feeling of celebration	symbolically renews	

1. For Christians, Christmas is a ___ of the birth of Jesus Christ. 2. The ___ included parades, sports and musical gatherings. 3. There was a ___ about the whole weekend. 4. For the country people, the spring festival ___ the fertility of the land. 5. There was an atmosphere of ___ as the military bands marched around the main square. 6. People tend to be in a mood ___ when the harvest is successfully completed. 7. You should go and see the lantern festival. It's always ___.

Task 8. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Один из любимейших праздников в России – Новый год. Все с нетерпением его ожидают и наряжают елки, покупают подарки для семьи и друзей и отправляют открытки с наилучшими пожеланиями. 2. 9 мая – один из важнейших праздников в России. В этот день мы вспоминаем победу советского народа в борьбе с фашизмом. 3. 9 мая отмечается в нашей стране военными парадами и встречами ветеранов. 4. В полночь бьют Кремлевские куранты, все чокаются бокалами с шампанским и кричат: «С Новым годом!» Веселье и танцы продолжаются до утра, хотя старшее поколение предпочитает смотреть новогоднюю программу по телевидению. 5. В Англии празднованию Рождества уделяется большее внимание, чем Новому году. Вся семья собирается в Сочельник за праздничным столом. Главное блюдо вечера – рождественский пудинг. 6. Дети развешивают чулки на камине в надежде на подарки от Деда Мороза. 7. Первого апреля обычно разыгрывают своих друзей, хотя шутки не должны быть злыми. 8. Пасха – религиозный праздник. На Пасху обычно дарят маленьких цыплят или крольчат. 9. В первое воскресенье мая во многих деревнях выбирается самая красивая девушка, которая становится майской королевой. Она получает корону из цветов и лент. 10. Если вы возьмете тыкву, вырежете в ней глаза, нос и рот и вставите внутрь зажженную свечу, то получите фонарь, которым можно напугать ваших друзей в Хэллоуин.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 9. Use the participial construction instead of attribute clauses where possible.

1. All the people who live in this house are students. 2. The man who is speaking now is our new secretary. 3. The thing that stands on the table is quite new. 4. The young man who helps the professor studies at our university.

5. People who take books from the library must return them in time. 6. There are many pupils in our class who take part in all kinds of out-of-class activities.

Task 10. Use the participial construction instead of adverbial clauses where possible.

1. As he now felt more at ease, the man spoke in a louder voice. 2. Since he knew who the man was, Paul was very pleased to have the chance of talking to him. 3. When you speak English, pay attention to the word order. 4. As the people were afraid of falling into a ditch at any moment, they felt their way about very carefully. 5. When they were travelling in Central Africa, the explorers met a lot of wild animals. 6. Since he needed a shelter for the night, Peter decided to go to the neighbours' house.

Task 11. Translate from English into Russian.

1. The leaves lying on the ground reminded us of autumn. 2. The following table shows the position of each of the London banks. 3. Payment for the goods bought was made in Moscow. 4. A person bringing good news is always welcome. 5. When writing a telegram we must use as few words as possible. 6. I have looked through the list of prices sent.

Task 12. Translate the sentences using Participles I and II.

1. Играя в саду, дети не заметили, что стало темно. 2. Подойдя к двери, он открыл ее. 3. Том подошел к смеющейся девочке. 4. Он положил на стол смятое письмо. 5. Бабушка смотрела на детей, игравших во дворе. 6. Лежа на диване, он читал книгу. 7. Будучи очень занят, он не сразу услышал меня. 8. Услышав шаги, он поднял голову.

III. IMPROVING YOUR SPEAKING SKILLS

Task 13. What makes a good party? Which of these ideas do you agree with?

1. The best parties are always at the weekend and go on all night. 2. There should be the same number of men and women. 3. The music should be loud. 4. There should be a lot of good food and drink. 5. There should be a lot of games. 6. The people should all know each other. 7. There should be decorations.

Now add some more ideas of your own.

Task 14. Work in groups. You are going to have a party. Talk about the questions below. Then tell the class about your party.

1. What is the party for? (your sister's birthday? your class?) 2. Where? (at the university? at a restaurant? at home?) 3. When? (in the middle of the day?)

4. Who should come? (a few friends? other students? everyone?) 5. What kind of food do you want? 6. What kind of music do you want?

AN OUTSTANDING PERSONALITY **(Unit 20)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “Margaret Thatcher” and do the tasks following it.

In 1979 Margaret Thatcher became Britain’s first ever woman Prime Minister. After the Conservative victory in the general elections she was called to Buckingham Palace and the Queen asked her to form a government. Like the wives of previous Prime Ministers, Denis Thatcher, waited downstairs at the Palace while his wife, Margaret Thatcher, had an audience with Queen Elizabeth II. For the first time in history, the two most important positions in the land were held by women.

Margaret Hilda Roberts was the daughter of a grocer – her parents ran the grocery shop and the family lived in the flat above it. Margaret was always serious-minded, with a determination to win whether it was a poetry-reading competition, a hockey match or a place at Oxford University. She studied Chemistry at Oxford, but she was always interested in politics. She joined the Oxford University Conservative Association and became its chairman.

After her graduation Margaret worked as a research chemist and when she was only 23 she stood as a Conservative candidate in the general election. She went on to study law and worked as a barrister until she was elected to the House of Commons in 1959. She was not always popular and when she introduced a bill stopping free milk for older children she became known as “Margaret Thatcher – milk snatcher”.

In 1975 Margaret Thatcher stood against Edward Heath in the party’s leadership election and won. She led the Tories in opposition and when the party won the 1979 elections she became Prime Minister. The government promised to reduce the power of the unions, to cut taxes and to give economic freedom.

Early in her leadership Margaret Thatcher was nicknamed “the Iron Lady” because her determination was always strong and clear. She showed extraordinary energy and worked long hours.

She was said to rule the cabinet like a dictator and to control the party rather than to work cooperatively. Half-way through her third term as Prime Minister she talked of going “on and on” and for a long time it was difficult to see who could stop her.

Towards the end of 1990 opinion polls showed Labour’s growing popularity. Behind the scenes things were not well in the Conservative Party. When Margaret Thatcher stood alone against the members of the European

Community and stridently declared that she was right her party turned against her. She was challenged for the leadership and in December 1990 she resigned leaving the party in the hands of John Major. It all happened so quickly that it was hard to realize she had gone.

Today she seems to be full of energy. Several years ago the Queen awarded her the title of the peeress and Margaret Thatcher goes on working in the House of Lords.

Active Vocabulary

- to have a determination to win – иметь сильное желание победить
- to become a chairman – стать председателем
- to stand in a general election – стать кандидатом на всеобщих выборах
- to be elected – быть избранным
- to work long hours – много работать
- to control – контролировать
- to work cooperatively – работать совместно
- an opinion poll – опрос общественного мнения
- behind the scenes – за кулисами
- to turn against someone – отвернуться от кого-л.
- to resign – уйти с поста, выйти в отставку
- to be awarded a title – получить титул

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

Previous, audience, determination, Chemistry, a chairman, a barrister, to reduce, extraordinary, energy, a poll, stridently, to resign, to award, a peeress.

Task 3. Say whether these statements are true or false.

1. Margaret Thatcher became Britain's second woman prime minister. 2. In 1979 for the first time in history, the two most important positions in the land were held by women. 3. She studied German at Cambridge and she was never interested in politics. 4. She was elected to the House of Commons in 1959. 5. In 1975 Margaret Thatcher became the leader of the Conservative Party and led the Tories in opposition. 6. Early in her leadership she was nicknamed "the Lead Lady". 7. Towards the end of 1990 opinion polls showed Tories' growing popularity. 8. Several years ago the Queen awarded her the title of the peeress and Margaret Thatcher goes on working in the House of Commons.

Task 4. You will hear an interview with Margaret Thatcher.

A. Pre-listening task. Work in two groups.

Group A. Complete the chart with some facts about Victorian times in Britain.

<i>Facts</i>

Group B. Complete the chart with some opinions about Victorian times in Britain.

<i>Opinions</i>

B. Listen to the part of the interview. Are any points you listed mentioned in the interview?

C. Comprehension check.

1. What are the Victorian values that Mrs. Thatcher admires? 2. What aspects of Victorian times does the interviewer mention?

Task 5. What do you know about outstanding people? Answer the following questions.

1. Do you know any outstanding scientists and scholars/writers and poets/painters/composers and musicians? 2. What can you tell about them? 3. What famous inventors do you know? What did they invent? 4. Are there any distinguished politicians and public figures in your country? 5. What people are considered to be outstanding? 6. What qualities must they possess? 7. Is it enough to be talented to be called outstanding?

Task 6. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

made a number of discoveries	was the first to compile a Russian grammar
worked out	famous inventors
	carried out
	the Periodic Law of elements

1. Lomonosov _____ in natural sciences. 2. Newton _____ a lot of experiments with prism. 3. Tsiolkovsky _____ the theory of cosmic flights. 4. Mendeleev discovered _____. 5. Lomonosov was _____ a Russian grammar. 6. The most _____ were Polzunov and Kulibin.

Task 7. Read about the great inventors and fill in the gaps with the names of their inventions.

Charles Mackintosh (1766-1843), a Manchester chemist, developed a rubber solution for covering fabric which led to the production of waterproof raincoats, or _____.

Samuel Finley Morse (1791-1872), an American portrait painter, invented the telephonic short sound (.) and long sound (-) alphabet known as _____ code.

Adolphe Sax (1814-1894), a Belgian musician, invented an instrument called the _____ after his name Sax.

Rudolf Diesel (1858-1913), a German engineer, invented the _____ engine in 1897 and so began a transport revolution in cars, lorries and trains.

Task 8. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. После победы на всеобщих выборах М. Тэтчер стала первой в истории Великобритании женщиной-премьером. 2. Выдающиеся люди обычно имеют сильное желание победить, поэтому они много работают. 3. Опрос общественного мнения показал, что народ не уверен, что правительство работает совместно с президентом. 4. Д.И. Менделеев разработал периодический закон элементов. 5. Известные изобретатели проводят сложные эксперименты и делают множество научных открытий. 6. Часто изобретения называют в честь своих создателей.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 9. Complete the questions. Use *do you want me to...? do you expect me to...? or would you like me to...?* with one of the verbs in the box (+ any other necessary words).

come lend repeat show shut wait

1. Do you want to go alone or _____? 2. Have you got enough money or _____? 3. Shall I leave the window open or _____? 4. Do you know how to use the machine or _____? 5. Did you hear what I said or _____? 6. Can I go now or _____?

Task 10. Make sentences about Mary using *want(s) her to*.

Everybody	Her boss	Her daughter	Her husband	Her mother	Her son
The butcher	The dog	The government	The vicar		

do something	buy her a car	buy him some new clothes	cook supper
go to church	leave her husband	pay his bill	pay taxes
	walk	take him for a	work harder

Task 11. Change the following sentences.

e.g. I told John, "I think you should stop smoking". (advise) – I advised John to stop smoking.

1. They said we couldn't look at the house. (didn't allow) 2. I said to Jake, "Please be more careful". (ask) 3. She said to me, "Do try the exam". (encourage) 4. I think he'll come soon. (expect) 5. I went away, so he had to solve the problem. (I left) 6. Was it your idea that I should pay? (Did you mean) 7. The captain told the men, "Attack!" (order) 8. "Don't forget to buy coffee", I told Sue. 9. She gave me lessons in cooking. (teach) 10. She mustn't tell anybody. (I don't want)

Task 12. Complete each sentence with one of these verbs.

read work make wash listen use

1. Could you please stop ___ so much noise? 2. I enjoy ___ to music. 3. Have you finished ___ your hair yet? 4. Jim is 65 but he isn't going to retire yet. He wants to go on ___. 5. I don't mind you ___ the telephone as long as you pay for all your calls. 6. I began ___ the book last month and I haven't finished it yet.

**THE USA AND THE AMERICANS
(Unit 21)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “The United States of America” and do the tasks following it.

The United States of America is situated in the central part of the North American Continent. Its western coast is washed by the Pacific Ocean and its eastern coast – by the Atlantic Ocean. The area is over 9 million square kilometers. The highland regions are the Appalachian Mountains and the Cordilleras. The main rivers are the Mississippi, the Colorado, the Columbia, the St. Lawrence River and the Hudson River. The USA is a very large country with several climatic regions. The climate along the Pacific Ocean is much warmer than that of the Atlantic coast. The south is subtropical. The Great Lakes Region is known for its changeable weather.

The population of the USA is more than 265 million people. In the country there are more than 26 million black people, one million Indians, people from Mexico and the South American countries and also people who have come from Europe and Asia.

The United States is a federal republic consisting of fifty states and Columbia district. Each of them has its own government. The President, elected for four years, is head of the state and government. Congress consists of two houses, the House of Representatives and the Senate. In the USA there are two main political parties, the Democratic Party and the Republican Party.

The biggest and the most important cities in the country are Washington, New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles and others.

The USA is a highly developed industrial country and its agriculture is highly mechanized. It is rich in coal, iron, oil and natural gas. The heavy industries are for the most part in the Middle West, in the Great Lakes Region, around Detroit and Chicago and in the north-western states. The USA is famous for car and machine-building, ship-building and textile industries. The country has a highly developed railway system.

American agriculture produces more products than any other country. Much of it is exported. In the Middle West very much grain is grown. Fresh fruit and vegetables come all the year round from the southern regions. Cattle-farming and poultry-farming are also highly developed.

Active Vocabulary

- an area – площадь
- a highland region – район высокогорья
- a climatic region – климатический пояс
- federal – федеральный
- a house – палата
- mechanized – механизированный
- natural gas – природный газ
- to export – экспортировать
- grain – злаковые культуры
- cattle-farming – разведение крупнорогатого скота
- poultry-farming – разведение птицы

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

The Appalachian Mountains, the Cordilleras, the Hudson River, subtropical, changeable, Washington, Chicago, San Francisco, mechanized, to export, poultry-farming.

Task 3. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. Where is the USA situated? 2. Which oceans wash American coasts? 3. What are the highland regions? 4. What American rivers do you know? 5. The USA has the same climatic region all over the country, doesn't it? 6. What is the population of the country? 7. People who live in the USA mostly come from Europe, don't they? 8. What is the political system in the USA? 9. How many houses does Congress consist of? 10. What American political parties do you know? 11. The USA has no important cities, doesn't it? 12. What natural resources is the country rich in? 13. What are its main industries? 14. Is American agriculture highly developed? Prove it.

Task 4. Make the "scrambled" sentences correct.

1. in America The North United central States of situated the the part of American is Continent.
2. along The Pacific that coast Ocean is warmer climate that than of the much Atlantic the.
3. The people of the is than USA 265 population more million.
4. own state its Each government has.
5. of Senate House consists houses the Representatives and two the Congress of.
6. has developed The railway country highly a system.
7. from fruit come the and all round the year vegetables southern Fresh regions.

Task 5. Read the text “Washington” and do the tasks following it.

Washington was founded in 1791 in the district of Columbia for the purpose of serving as the capital of the United States of America. George Washington chose the place located midway to keep a close touch between the states. It is not a very large city but it is very important as the capital of the USA. There is a law in Washington against building structures higher than the Capitol; therefore it is quite different in appearance from New York. The Capitol where Congress meets is a high and beautiful building with white marble columns. It is in the very centre of the city. Not far from the Capitol is the Library of Congress. It holds 5 million books.

Today Washington is a city which attracts a lot of tourists by its fashionable hotels, restaurants and sightseeing attractions such as the Lincoln Memorial, the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the White House and others.

The White House, the residence of the President, is the oldest public structure in the capital and one of the most beautiful. It is said that in 1812 when England was at war with America, the British captured the city and some of the buildings including the Capitol and the house of the president – were set on fire. In 1814 in order to hide the marks of the fire, the brown stone walls of the president’s house were painted white and it has been the White House ever since.

Among the newer buildings one of the most imposing is the National Gallery of Art. Washington has wooded areas and red-brick houses. And the whole of the city with its long wide avenues with shady trees on both sides, its low buildings and its crowds of government officials is unlike New York with its sky-scrapers and noisy streets.

True/False

1. Washington was founded in 1791 in the state of Columbia. 2. Washington was founded for the purpose of serving as the capital of the USA. 3. It is an extremely large city, one of the largest in the world. 4. The Capitol where the government meets is on the outskirts of the city. 5. The Library of Congress holds 5 million books. 6. The White House is the newest public building in the capital and one of the most beautiful. 7. The brown stone walls of the president’s house were painted white and it has been the White House ever since. 8. Washington is famous for its wooded areas, sky-scrapers and noisy streets.

Task 6. Divide into two groups. Each group is going to listen to a different tape.

Group A. An English husband and wife, Bob and Sheila, talk about the time they lived in New York.

Group B. Terry talks about her impressions of living and working in England.

While you are listening to your tape, take notes under these headings.

- Their general impressions of the country.
- The people.

- Shops.
- Life styles.

When you have listened, pair up with a member of the other group, and compare notes.

Task 7. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Соединенные Штаты Америки – страна, расположенная в центральной части Северо-Американского континента. Она омывается Тихим океаном на западе и Атлантическим – на востоке. 2. США – огромная страна с несколькими температурными зонами. 3. Северо-восточная часть страны известна своим переменчивым климатом. 4. Население США составляют афроамериканцы, индейцы, выходцы из Латинской Америки, Европы и Азии. 5. США – федеральное государство, состоящее из 50 штатов и округа Колумбия. 6. Президент, выбираемый на четыре года, возглавляет правительство. 7. Конгресс США состоит из Палаты представителей и Сената. 8. США – высокоразвитая промышленная страна и ведущий экспортер сельскохозяйственной продукции.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 8. Complete the answers to the questions using Complex Object.

1. Did anybody go out? – I don't think so. I didn't see _____. 2. Has Jill arrived yet? – Yes, I think I heard her _____. 3. How do you know I took the money? – I know because I saw you _____. 4. Did the doorbell ring? – I'm not sure. I didn't hear _____. 5. Can Tom play the piano? – I've never heard him _____. 6. Did I lock the door when I went out? – Yes, you did. I saw _____. 7. How did the woman fall in the river? – I don't know. I didn't see _____.

Task 9. Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs in the correct form.

*climb come crawl cry cycle explode happen open run say sing
slam sleep tell*

1. Listen to the birds _____. 2. I didn't hear you _____ in. 3. Did anybody see the accident _____? 4. We listened to the old man _____ his story from beginning to end. 5. Listen! Can you hear a baby _____? 6. I looked out of the window and saw Tom on his bike _____ along the road. 7. "Why did you turn round suddenly?" "I thought I heard somebody _____ my name". 8. We watched the two men _____ across the garden, _____ a window and _____ through it into the house. 9. Everybody heard the bomb _____. It was a tremendous noise. 10. Oh! I can feel something _____ up my leg! It must be an insect. 11. I heard somebody _____ the door in the middle of the night. It woke me up. 12. When we got home, we found a cat _____ on the kitchen table.

Task 10. Put in the correct forms of the infinitive or -ing.

This Way! That Way!

In a split second, when no one was paying attention, the two prisoners escaped from the back of the police van. They were handcuffed to each other. It was minutes before a policeman saw them ___ (run) down the street. “We’ll follow”, two policemen said. “Make the driver ___ (bring) the van to the end of the road. Tell him ___ (not let) them get away. If we’re not careful, we’ll have the whole neighbourhood ___ (complain) that we’ve been careless”. The prisoners were still running side by side. The policemen saw them ___ (race) up the hill and ___ (disappear) round the corner. “We’ll never catch them now!” one of them said. “I told you ___ (not leave) them unattended”. The prisoners were running at top speed. Suddenly, they saw a lamp post in front of them “Go left! Go right” they each shouted at the same time. They ran on either side of the lamp post. It just took time or the police ___ (find) them, lying on the pavement, unhurt, dazed, and with silly grins on their faces.

PAINTING
(Unit 22)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “Thomas Gainsborough” and do the tasks following it.

Thomas Gainsborough was born in Sudbury in 1727 in the family of a cloth merchant. In 1740 his father sent him to London to study art where Thomas spent eight years and became familiar with rococo and Flemish tradition of painting. After moving to Ipswich and later to Bath his professional career began in earnest. He produced a great number of small-sized portraits as well as landscapes there. Following the manner of Van Dyck he turned to full-length portraits painting aristocracy, wealthy merchants, artists and men of letters.

Gainsborough is famous for the elegance of his portraits. As a colourist he has had few rivals among English painters. His best works, “Robert Andrews and Mary, His Wife”, “Mrs. Sarah Siddons”, “The Blue Boy”, are painted in clear tone, in a colour scheme where blue and green predominate. In Gainsborough’s landscapes emphasis is nearly always placed on the season. In “The Market Cart” painted in 1786-1787 we feel the richness and warmth of colour of the season and its scents.

The marriage portrait “The Morning Walk”, painted in 1785, represents the perfection of Gainsborough’s later style and is an ideal conception of dignity and grace in the harmony of landscape and figures.

Gainsborough had no pupils but his art had a considerable influence on the artists of the English school who followed him. The landscapes anticipate

Constable, the marine paintings, Turner. His output includes about eight hundred portraits and more than two hundreds landscapes.

Active Vocabulary

- art – искусство
- painting – живопись (рисование красками)
- drawing – рисование (карандашом)
- to begin in earnest – начаться по-настоящему
- a portrait – портрет
- a landscape – пейзаж
- a colourist – колорист
- a tone – тон, оттенок
- a colour scheme – цветовая гамма
- an ideal conception – идеальное представление
- a marine painting – морской пейзаж
- an output - наследие

Painters and their craft. A fashionable/self-taught artist; to paint from nature/imagination; to specialize in smth; to reveal the person's nature; to develop one's own style in painting; to break with the tradition; to be in advance of one's time; to become famous overnight.

Paintings and genres. An oil painting, a canvas, a water-colour; a still life, a seascape, a historical painting, a battle piece, a masterpiece; a sketch, a family group, a self portrait, a shoulder/half-length/full-length portrait.

Colouring. Light and shade effects. To combine form and colour into unity; brilliant/low-keyed colour scheme; soft and delicate/dull, oppressive, harsh/cool/hot colour.

Impression. Judgement. Moving/lyrical/romantic/original; an unsurpassed masterpiece; colourless/depressing/disappointing/cheap and vulgar.

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

Thomas Gainsborough; a merchant; rococo; Ipswich; Bath; earnest; a portrait; Van Dyck; aristocracy; wealthy; elegance; a rival; a scheme; an emphasis; warmth; a scent; conception; harmony; considerable; to anticipate; an output.

Task 3. Find in the text the equivalents to the following phrases.

В семье торговца тканями; изучать живопись, искусство; познакомиться с; фламандская традиция живописи; написать огромное количество малоформатных портретов; следуя манере; портреты в полный рост; рисовать ясным, четким тоном; цветовая гамма, где доминируют голубой и зеленый; акцент; поздняя манера; гармония пейзажа и фигур; оказать значительное влияние; предвосхитить.

Task 4. Answer the following questions on the text.

1. What family did Gainsborough come from? 2. Where did the painter become familiar with rococo and Flemish tradition of painting? 3. What genres did he begin his career in earnest with? 4. What social classes did the people Gainsborough painted belong to? 5. Gainsborough is famous for the elegance of his portraits, isn't he? 6. What are his best portraits? 7. What is emphasis in his landscapes usually placed on? 8. Why is "The Morning Walk" famous? 9. How did Gainsborough influence English painting? 10. What is his output?

Task 5. Match the terms with their definitions.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. landscape | a. a picture or a view of the sea |
| 2. still life | b. a painting that is not realistic |
| 3. fresco | c. a picture made in pencil |
| 4. portrait | d. a rough drawing without details |
| 5. seascape | e. a painting of such unanimated subjects as fruit, flowers and decorative things |
| 6. drawing | f. a painting of a person |
| 7. sketch | g. a picture representing scenery |
| 8. abstract painting | h. a picture on a wall or ceiling on the wet plaster |

Task 6. Read to the newspaper article "The Fine Art of Artspeak" and do the tasks following it.

Are you one of those unfortunates who knows little about art and, worse still, hasn't the foggiest idea what you like or why you like it?

It's obvious. You look at the picture and declare: ***That's very nice*** or ***Yes, I like that***, or ***Hmm... interesting***. Well, sorry, that just isn't good enough. In New York, discussions about art are the currency of social life. Just like in the Woody Allen films, your worth is measured by your Artspeak. Which is why William Quinn, a young Irishman

'People like to feel sophisticated,' he says. 'But they can't unless they know at least something about art.'

'If they're at a dinner party and start talking about the Modigliani heads being inspired by the example of Brancusi, other people pay attention.'

As one student says: 'This course teaches you how to sound halfway intelligent about art when you're not.'

Indeed, after a few evenings on Quinn's course, you can be an 'expert' without even seeing works you discuss. And everyone defers to an

A huge TV advertising campaign is running in America for a series of records of the most tuneful pieces of 100 classical music favourites. Quinn gets very shirty at his students' go-for-it attitude to art consumption. Yet he agrees that his course title – called Meeting People at the Great Museums – does not sound, well enormously deep. Meanwhile, over in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, one

from County Mayo, is the new hero of the smart set. He is running a £33 course on how to say intelligent things about works of art in public places. And people are queuing to join his remedial class in art bluffery. Quinn – an increasingly well-known artist who paints giant versions of the computer bar codes on supermarket products – aims to teach the ‘basic but critical vocabulary’ of art.

‘expert.’ Just like Liberace – who once revealed that his gift was to play Tchaikovsky by leaving out the boring bits – Quinn’s protégés go into New York’s social whirl armed with just the interesting snippets they need. For this is the age of art for survival, where people would rather die than have nothing to say about something.

student gazes lamely at Pierre Bonnard’s “The Terrace at Vernon” and says: ‘I like this one’. ‘Insufficient’, says Quinn. ‘And if you’re with a sophisticate, you should add: ‘The daily intimacies of family life add warmth to Bonnard’s art.’ See, it’s easy when you get the hang of it!

Questions

1. What is the aim of the course given by William Quinn?
2. What is your opinion of the course?
3. What is your opinion of William Quinn?
4. What is the purpose of the text? Choose from the alternatives below, as many as you think appropriate.
 - a. to criticize b. to amuse c. to make fun of d. to inform e. to surprise
 - f. to mock g. to warn h. to educate i. to shock j. to cause discussion

Text organization

The following four sentences have all been removed from the text. Read it again more carefully and decide where each sentence should go.

- a. ‘You needn’t waste a minute listening to tunes you don’t instantly recognize,’ it says.
- b. If so, what do you say when you visit an art gallery?
- c. In other words, places where the public can hear you.
- d. ‘One should speak of the boldness of the interpretation.’

True/False/You don’t know

1. It is important to be able to speak sensibly about art in New York.
2. William Quinn is one of New York’s smart set.
3. William Quinn gives courses on art appreciation.
4. The courses are extremely popular.
5. They produce experts on art who everyone listens to.
6. After doing Quinn’s course you can speak with seeming authority about paintings you have never seen.
7. There is a series of records of 100 complete classical music favourites.
8. Quinn gets annoyed by the course participants’ superficial attitude to art.

Task 7. Read the following dialogues and act them out.

1. - Shall we go on a conducted tour, or go round by ourselves?

- Oh, let's go round on our own. Then we can stop and look at the things we want to see. I can't stand going round with a group.

- Yes, I know. But some of the guides are very interesting, and in any case we don't know our way round yet. We haven't got a guidebook either. So why don't we join a group, and then if we get bored we can easily go off on our own.

- All right. I suppose it would be better to start off with a guide.

2. - I like painting, but I find drawings and prints rather difficult to appreciate.

- You know, I went to an exhibition of works of Moscow artists yesterday.

- Oh, yes? What are they showing? Just paintings?

- Well, it's mostly paintings, but there are graphics and sculpture as well, and a room of applied art.

Task 8. Surfing the internet. This website gives you a wealth of links to art galleries and museums worldwide: www.museumspot.com Visit his site and follow up any links that interest you. Note any useful vocabulary you come across.

Task 9. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Вы знаете, что он самоучка и рисует по памяти? – Невероятно! Никогда бы не подумал, он сумел разработать свою собственную манеру рисования.

2. Честно говоря, я не люблю батальные полотна – они всегда такие скучные и бесцветные. 3. Никогда бы не подумала, что это набросок. Картина потрясающая, настоящее произведение искусства! 4. В своих последних портретах в полный рост художник порвал с традицией и сумел глубоко раскрыть характеры людей. 5. Эта картина акварелью выполнена в мягком и нежном цвете. 6. Манера написания этого морского пейзажа опережает время. 7. Давай погуляем по музею сами. Предлагаю сначала посмотреть натюрморты, а затем перейти в зал исторических полотен. 8. На новой выставке в Музее изобразительного искусства представлены предметы прикладного искусства и графика.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 10. Make sentences beginning *Her parents let her...* or *Her parents made her...*

a. stay up late. b. do the washing up. c. read what she liked. d. iron her own clothes. e. do her homework. f. drink beer. g. clean up her room. h. go to church. i. have parties. j. choose her own school.

Task 11. Complete each sentence using reflexive pronouns with one of these verbs in the correct form.

blame burn cut enjoy express hurt put talk

1. George ___ while he was shaving this morning.
2. Bill fell down some steps but fortunately he didn't ___ badly.
3. It isn't her fault. She really shouldn't ___.
4. Please try and understand how I feel. ___ in my position.
5. They had a great time. They really ___.
6. Be careful! The pan is very hot. Don't ___.
7. Sometimes I can't say exactly what I mean. I wish I could ___ better.
8. Do you sometimes ___ to ___?

Task 12. Put in *myself/yourself/ourselves* etc or *me/you/us* etc.

1. Julia had a great holiday. She enjoyed ___.
2. It's not my fault. You can't blame ___.
3. What I did was very wrong. I'm ashamed of ___.
5. "Can I take another biscuit?" "Of course. Help ___!"
6. Take some money with ___ in case you need it.
7. Don't worry about Tom and me. We can look after ___.
8. I gave them a key to our house so that they could let ___ in.

Task 13. Complete the sentences. Use reflexive pronouns only where necessary. Use one of these verbs in the correct form.

concentrate dry defend feel meet relax shave wash

1. Martin decided to grow a beard because he was fed up with ___.
2. I wasn't very well yesterday but I ___ much better today.
3. She climbed out of the swimming pool and ___ with a towel.
4. I tried to study but I just couldn't ___.
5. If somebody attacks you, you need to be able to ___.
6. I'm going out with Chris this evening. We're ___ at the station at 7.30.
7. You're always rushing round. Why don't you sit down and ___?
8. There was no water, so we couldn't ___.

Task 14. Common uncountable nouns.

A. Fill the gaps with an uncountable noun from the box.

money advice traffic weather news work furniture

1. Their ___ was very old and very beautiful.
2. I'd like to buy a car but I haven't got enough ___.
3. Bad ___ travels fast.
4. ___ is the most important thing in Sam's life.
5. If you don't know what to do, ask your parents for some ___.
6. The ___ in Scotland is best in autumn.
7. There is always a lot of ___ in central London.

B. Correct the mistakes in these sentences.

1. The news are not very good today.
2. Where can I get some informations about your country?
3. Let me give you an advice.
4. Can I have a bread, please?
5. Mary is looking for a new work.
6. We should buy some new furnitures.
7. The east of the country usually has a better weather than the west.
8. We went on two long travels last year.

ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE (Unit 23)

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text “A Visit to the Theatre” and do the tasks following it.

If you are staying in Samara for a few days you'll have no difficulty in finding where to go and what to see. Our citizens are proud of our Drama Theatre, Opera and Ballet Theatre, Theatre for Young Spectators and Puppet Theatre. If you want to listen to good music you should go to the Philharmonic Society.

As to the museums, art galleries, historical monuments and theatres in Moscow, they are important for the world culture. Who has not heard of the Bolshoy or the Maly Theatres? Which of the theatre-goers is not eager to see a play in the Moscow Art Theatre or the Mayakovsky, the Vakhtangov, the Yermolova Theatre or at one of the much talked about theatrical group?

I'm a great theatre-goer myself and I shall never forget my first visit to the Bolshoy Theatre a few years ago. My parents bought in advance three tickets for a matinee performance of the ballet “Swan Lake” by Tchaikovsky. We arrived at the theatre long before the performance began. We left our coats in the cloak-room and I got a programme from the usher to see what the cast was. I was delighted to learn that N. Bessmertova was in the leading part. In the hall we saw a lot of people looking for their seats. The orchestra were tuning their instruments. My parent showed me the boxes, the pit, the dressing-circle, the gallery and the balconies. We were lucky to have our seats in the stalls.

At 12 sharp the lights went out. The conductor appeared and the overture began. Then the curtain went up. I was in raptures at what I saw on the stage. I had never seen anything more wonderful. The setting and the dancing were superb. When the curtain fell the audience burst into applause. I applauded so much that my hands ached. During the interval we looked at the portraits of the singers and dancers of the Bolshoy Theatre on the walls of the foyer. When the last curtain fell the dancers received call after call and were presented with large bouquets of flowers. The performance was a great success.

That first visit made me particularly interested in the history of the Bolshoy Theatre. This is the leading opera house with the best vocalists and choreographers in its company. The Bolshoy Theatre traces its history to 1776 when a standing opera company was organized in Moscow.

Active Vocabulary

- a theatre-goer – театрал
- a performance – представление, спектакль
- a programme – программа (спектакля, концерта)
- a leading part – главная роль

- to tune – настраиваться (об оркестре)
- a box – ложа
- a pit – амфитеатр
- a dressing-circle – бельэтаж
- a gallery – балкон
- stalls – партер
- a conductor – дирижер
- to go out – погаснуть (о свете)
- to go up – подняться (о занавесе)
- a setting – постановка
- to fall – опуститься (о занавесе)
- to burst into applause – взорваться аплодисментами
- an interval – антракт
- to be a great success – иметь большой успех
- a company – труппа
- standing – постоянный

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

A citizen, a theatre, opera, ballet, puppet, philharmonic, theatrical, advance, matinee, “Swan Lake”, a cloak-room, a programme, an usher, an orchestra, to tune, stalls, an overture, raptures, superb, applause, a foyer, a bouquet, success, a choreographer.

Task 3. Make up 15 questions on the text.

Task 4. Answer the following questions using your active vocabulary.

1. Do you like going to the theatre? 2. How often do you go to the theatre? 3. What theatres are there in Samara? 4. Which do you prefer, a ballet, an opera, or a drama? 5. Do you enjoy visiting concert halls and the Philharmonic Society? 6. When did you go to the drama theatre last? 7. What play did you see? Was it a success? 8. Who played the leading part in it? 9. Where were you sitting? 10. Do you like classics on the stage?

Task 5. Fill in the gaps using your active vocabulary.

1. We enjoyed the ___ greatly. 2. He decided to buy tickets for the ___ performance in ___. 3. I don't like seats in the ___ or the ___, I prefer the ___ or the ___. 4. When the lights ___ the curtain ___. 5. Our seats were far from the ___. 6. At the theatre you can see ___, e.g. Hamlet by Shakespeare, or ___, e.g. Phantom of the Opera by Andrew Lloyd Webber. 7. In a play the ___ is usually quite small, but musicals often have a very large ___. 8. The audience ___ at the end of the performance.

Task 6. Read the following dialogues and act them out.

1. - Have you got any seats for tomorrow?
- Matinee or evening performance?
- Matinee, please. I want two stalls, if you've got them.
- Yes, you can have – err – two in the middle of Row F.
- That'll do very well, thank you. How much is that?
- There're 5 pounds each – that makes 10 pounds.

2. - May I see your tickets, please? Row F, 12 and 13... This way, please. Would you like a programme?
- Yes, please.
- Shall I bring you some drink, sir? The play isn't over till half-past five.
- When do you serve tea?
- After the second act, there's an interval of fifteen minutes.
- Then I think we might as well have some.

3. - Well, what did you think of the play?
- I enjoyed every minute of it. What did you think of it?
- I thought it was splendid. I haven't laughed so much for a long time.
- Neither have I. It was extremely good.
- Yes, wasn't it? I thought the acting was excellent.
- So did I. The whole thing was first-rate from beginning to end.

Task 7. Read the text “Theatres and Festivals in Great Britain” and do the task following it.

Of the large number of London theatres only three or four are at present performing Shakespearean plays, and even not every night. The reason for that is that much is done for the sake of entertainment and profit.

One of the places where the public can see old and well-known or experimental plays is in the so-called “Club” theatres where the money problem is not important since the actors are paid little or nothing. A play is produced for one or two weeks and any profits from this go to pay for the next production. There are several “Club” theatres like this in the London suburbs and all over England. The members are often professionals (out-of-work or ex-actors), but there are also amateurs who have a completely different job in the daytime.

Interesting plays can also be seen at numerous festivals held all over Great Britain. It has become a tradition not only in big cities but in small towns as well to hold a number of art, music and theatre festivals every year. Some festivals have international fame. Edinburgh – the Scottish capital – hosts the famous Edinburgh International Festival which was established in 1947 and has been held annually ever since. Every summer crowds pour into the city to participate in this festival which lasts three weeks. On most evenings during the festival there are as many as six events to choose from

the official programme: plays, ballets, concerts – all given by fine artists from all over Britain and some from abroad.

True/False

1. All London theatres perform Shakespearean plays every night. 2. Drama Art is much commercialized nowadays. 3. “Club” theatres stage experimental plays only. 4. Actors at “Club” theatres are paid a lot of money for each performance. 5. There are a lot of “Club” theatres in the centre of London. 6. The members of “Club” theatres are mostly professionals, but there are also amateurs. 7. Art, music and theatre festivals are held only in big cities in Britain. 8. The famous Edinburgh International Festival was established in 1947 and has been held twice a year ever since. 9. Every winter crowds pour into the city to participate in this festival which lasts three weeks. 10. During the festival plays, ballets, concerts are given by fine artists from all over the world.

Task 8. Fill in articles whenever necessary and retell the text.

___ theatres are very much ___ same in London as anywhere else; ___ main theatres, music-halls and cinemas are in ___ West End. If you are staying in London for ___ few days, you will have difficulty whatever in finding somewhere to spend ___ evening. You will find ___ opera, ___ comedy, ___ drama, ___ variety, ___ cinema performances start at about eight or ___ half past, and finish about eleven.

___ best seats are those in ___ stalls, in ___ dress-circle and ___ upper circle. Then comes ___ pit and ___ last of all ___ gallery. ___ boxes, of course, are more expensive. ___ most theatres and music-halls have ___ good orchestras with ___ popular conductors.

The opera house is at Convent Garden. There you get ___ best of everything: ___ first rate orchestra, ___ famous singers and celebrated conductors. But, of course, if you are not fond of ___ music, this won't interest you. At ___ West End theatres you can see ___ most of ___ famous English actors and actresses. ___ plays are staged well. Choose a good play, and you'll enjoy yourself from ___ moment ___ curtain goes up, to ___ end of ___ last act. Get your seat beforehand either at ___ box-office of ___ theatre itself or at one of ___ agencies.

Task 9. Enjoy the jokes.

1. The well-known singer Enrico Caruso was once driving not far from New York. It so happened that something went wrong with his car and he had to spend some time in the house of a farmer. Soon they became friendly and the farmer asked Caruso his name.

When the farmer heard he name, he rose to his feet. “My, I never thought I should see a man like you in my kitchen, sir,” he cried out. “Caruso. The great traveller. Robinson Caruso!”

2. "I say, Dad," said a schoolboy, returning home, "we gave a wonderful performance at school. A lot of parents came and although some of them had seen it before they all had a jolly good time."

"How do you know?" asked his father.

"Why, they laughed all through the play," the boy replied.

"And what was the play?" the father asked.

"Hamlet," said the boy.

Task 10. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Когда мы пришли, зал был уже полон. 2. Ровно в 10 часов погас свет и поднялся занавес. 3. Состав актеров был неплохой, а игра актера, исполняющего главную роль, была просто великолепна. 4. Зрители были потрясены спектаклем и взорвались аплодисментами. 5. Я не люблю сидеть в партере, для меня предпочтительнее бельэтаж.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 11. Complete the sentences with *both/neither/either*.

1. "Do you want tea or coffee?" – "____. I really don't mind". 2. "What day is it today – the 18th or the 19th?" – "____. It's the 20th". 3. "There are two sandwiches here. Do you mind which I take?" – "No, take ____". 4. "Where did you go for your holidays – Scotland or Ireland?" – "We went to _____. A week in Scotland and a week in Ireland". 5. "When shall I phone you, morning or evening?" – "____. I'll be in all day". 6. "Where's Kate? Is she at work or at home?" – "____. She's away on holiday".

Task 12. Join the sentences with *both ... and* or *neither ... nor*.

1. He repairs cars. He repairs motorbikes. 2. He doesn't speak English. He doesn't speak French. 3. I don't like her. I don't dislike her. 4. I admire him. I distrust him. 5. Paul is on holiday. Sally is on holiday. 6. The secretary didn't have the file. The accountant did not have the file. 7. The play was funny. The play was shocking. 8. He collects paintings. He collects jewellery. 9. You're not right. You're not wrong. 10. She didn't look at me. She didn't say anything.

Task 13. Write sentences with *both ... and/neither ... nor/either ... or*.

1. Tom was late. So was Ann (both). 2. She didn't write and she didn't phone (neither). 3. Jim is on holiday and so is Carol (both). 4. George doesn't smoke and he doesn't drink (neither). 5. Jim hasn't got a car. Carol hasn't got a car either (neither). 6. It was a very boring film. It was very long too (both). 7. Is that man's name Richard? Or is it Robert? It's one of the two (either). 8. We can leave today or we can leave tomorrow – whichever you prefer (either).

Task 14. Complete the sentences with *so am I etc* or *neither/nor am I etc*.

1. He's tall, and ___ his sister. 2. "I haven't paid." "___ I". 3. Penguins can't fly, and ___ ostriches. 4. "I love the music". "___ I". 5. "I lost my passport." "___ Nicola". 6. I don't like her, and ___ my friends. 7. The food was bad, and ___ the wine. 8. Sue won't be there, and ___ her mother. 9. "Peter looks ill." "___ you". 10. "I wasn't surprised." "___ I".

Task 15. People say things and you respond.

1. I can swim quite well. 2. I can't speak Chinese. 3. I really should study more. 4. I love Spanish food. 5. I don't like red wine. 6. I once had a holiday in the Crimea. 7. I didn't enjoy the last film. 8. I've had a terrible cold.

**THE WORLD OF MAGIC, THE WORLD OF DREAM
(Unit 24)**

I. READING AND DISCUSSING THE TOPIC

Task 1. Read the text "A Visit to the Cinema" and do the tasks following it.

I am a great cinema-goer. I like cinema immensely and I do my best to see all the best films which are on in Samara.

To tell you the truth I prefer feature films, but I also enjoy documentaries, to say nothing of popular science films and animated cartoons. Of the TV popular science films which are now on the BBC "Wild Life" makes a most favourable impression on me. As to the foreign films I should confess that I like only some of them, because most of the films which I have seen lately are very much the same – just commonplace stories and violence. The American film "Gone with the Wind" attracted everybody's attention and was much talked about. Frankly speaking, it comes first among my favourites. I was fascinated with Vivien Leigh and Clark Gable. I think it is the most wonderful film that could have been made out of a wonderful book. I had read the book by Margaret Mitchell before I saw the film and reread it after the film enjoying every page of it.

I usually buy tickets for afternoon performances. As a matter of fact I like to arrive at the cinema some time before the film starts. If there is a long time to wait I can always look at the portraits of Russian and foreign film-stars and posters hanging on the walls of the foyer. It's a good thing that those who are late are not allowed to enter the hall until the newsreel is over. I hate being disturbed while I'm watching a film. If I like a film very much I go and see it for a second time, though it doesn't happen very often. I do my best to read cinema journals regularly to know which films have been released and which ones are being shot. New roles of my favourite actors and actresses interest me very much too.

I think I like Dustin Hoffman very much. The nervous student in "The Graduate", the newspaper reporter in "All the President's Men", the ambitious

businessman in “Kramer versus Kramer”, the comedian in “Lanny”, the actor who dresses as a woman in “Tootsie” and the imbecile in “The Rainman” – they are all one man – Dustin Hoffman. Those are just some of the roles which have made Dustin Hoffman one of America’s most famous and respected movie actors. Not long ago audiences in New York saw the impact of Dustin Hoffman on stage as Hamlet. He says he wants to do more stage acting and he also wants to direct films and plays. So now, Dustin Hoffman is as ambitious as ever and that can only be good news for movie fans everywhere.

Active Vocabulary

- a cinema-goer – киноман
- to be on at a cinema – идти в кинотеатре (о фильме)
- to say nothing of smth – не говоря о чем-л.
- commonplace – банальный, обычный
- to be much talked about – быть обсуждаемым (о фильме)
- to come first among smth – занимать первое место
- to make a film out of a book – поставить фильм по книге
- a newsreel – кинохроника
- to release a film – выпускать фильм
- to shoot a film – снимать фильм
- to direct a film – режиссировать фильм

Types of cinemas. A cinema (house)/cinema with continuous performance/drive-in-theatre/a normal (wide, large) screen cinema.

Types of films. A feature film/a western/a horror film/an action film/a musical/a (animated) cartoon/a crime (detective) film/a comedy/a science fiction film/a love story (a romantic film)/a documentary film/a popular science film.

People in films and making films. A film star/a leading actor/a co-star/a director/a producer/ an art director/a camera-man/a script-writer/a costume designer.

Effect and impression. To love (enjoy) a film/an amusing comedy/ entertaining/ powerful/ vividly dramatic/technically brilliant/sad/slow-moving/a film not to everyone’s taste/not an easy film to watch/to win universal acclaim/to make a hit with the public/the film deals with (presents, tells of).

Task 2. Transcribe the following words and practise their pronunciation.

Immense; a feature; a cartoon; violence; fascinated; to allow; a newsreel; to release; nervous; ambitious; a comedian; an imbecile; an impact; a movie.

Task 3. Say whether the following statements are true or false.

1. I hate cinema and I never see films which are on in Samara.
2. I prefer feature films, but I also enjoy crime films, to say nothing of horror films and musicals.
3. As to the foreign films they are not to everyone’s taste being vividly dramatic and technically brilliant.
4. Vivien Leigh and Clark Gamble played powerfully

in "Gone with the Wind". 5. I like to arrive at the cinema after the film starts. 6. I always go to see a film twice. 7. I do my best to read cinema journals regularly to know everything about my favourite actor Dustin Hoffman. 8. Dustin Hoffman says he wants to do more stage acting and that can only be bad news for movie fans everywhere.

Task 4. What types of films are these?

1. Some cowboys rob a train. 2. A flying saucer lands from Mars. 3. A dead person comes back to life. 4. James Bond saves the world. 5. Mickey Mouse goes on a picnic. 6. A man falls in love with his teacher. 7. A dead body is found in the river. 8. There are lots of songs and dancing.

Task 5. Word puzzle. How many words for other types of films can you make with the letters of ROMANTIC?

_ R _ _ E
 _ O _ _ _ R
 C _ M _ _ Y
 A _ T _ _ N
 S _ _ _ N C _ F _ _ _ _ N
 W _ _ T _ _ N
 M _ _ I C _ L
 C A _ _ O O _

Task 6. Answer these questions using your active vocabulary.

1. Name one science fiction film you have seen recently. 2. Who is your favourite film star? 3. Do you like detective films? Can you name one? 4. Can you watch horror films? 5. Try to name one example of each type of film mentioned in your active vocabulary.

Task 7. Read the following dialogues and act them out.

1. - Did you like the film?
 - Not very much. The action is slow, some scenes are dull. It's a good thing you didn't go to see it.

2. - What kind of film was that?
 - A thriller. But rather stupid when you come to think of it.

3. - You asked me about the film. Well, evil is not punished and virtue doesn't triumph. And no stars. It's not your kind of film.
 - Definitely not. Give me an all-star cast and a happy ending. I want good value for money.

Task 8. Read the text “TV and Children” and do the tasks following it. Before reading the text answer the questions.

1. How many TV channels have you got? 2. Is there any difference between them? 3. What kinds of programmes do you like watching? 4. What kinds of programmes do your younger brothers/sisters like watching? Are they affected much by television?

Only in recent years scientists and doctors began seriously study of the influence of television on children and young people. Some psychologists say that after parents, television has the greatest influence on children today.

Of course, watching TV has its good and bad sides. From TV children get information about the world, they learn new words and begin to use them in their speech.

But TV also influences the development of a child in a negative way. When children spend all day in front of TV sets they cannot usually find time to read, to play games, to talk to their parents and friends. Some teachers say that children who watch TV every day talk too much at school at the lessons. They cannot talk at home while watching TV and so they begin to talk at school.

TV influences the creative abilities of pupils. In America there was an experiment when 250 good pupils watched TV for long hours every day. After three weeks the pupils were tested and their results were unusually low.

Pupils who watch TV very much cannot understand an easy story without pictures, tables or illustrations. Television usually makes children passive. When a child watches TV he lives the lives of TV heroes, he travels with them, does everything with them. But he is not doing anything, he is just sitting in an armchair and watching TV.

When a child watches TV everything seems very easy to him and real life begins to seem easy. He cannot work hard because watching TV does not need hard work. There is also serious concern about the negative effect of some TV shows in which scenes of violence and crime predominate.

True/False

1. Scientists and doctors began studying seriously the influence of TV on children long ago. 2. Television has the greatest influence on children today, even greater than parents have. 3. Watching TV has bad sides only. 4. From TV children get information about the world, new words and begin to use them in their speech. 5. Children spending all day in front of TV sets easily find time to read, to play games, to talk to their parents and friends. 6. TV influences the creative abilities of pupils in a positive way. 7. Pupils who watch TV very much can understand an easy story without pictures, tables or illustrations. 8. Television usually makes children active. 9. When a child watches TV life begins to seem difficult to him. 10. Some TV shows in which scenes of violence and crime predominate influence children negatively.

Fill in the missing words

1. Some psychologists say that after parents, television has the greatest ___ on children today. 2. TV influences the ___ of a child in a negative way. 3. Some teachers say that children who ___ TV every day talk too much at school at the lessons. 4. Television usually makes children ___. 5. When a child watches TV he lives the lives of TV ___. 6. He cannot work ___ because watching TV does not need hard work.

Task 9. Look at the descriptions of different types of TV programmes on the left. What kinds of programmes are they? Match them with one of the words on the right.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Boxing from the Albert Hall and racing from York. | a. a music programme |
| 2. A new production of Shakespeare's Richard III at Lyric Theatre, London. | b. a detective story |
| 3. Cagney and Lacey as the American cops. In this week's episode they're chasing heroin dealers. | c. a cartoon |
| 4. Geoff Hamilton is in the garden, telling us what to do at this time of year. | d. a sports programme |
| 5. This week's top twenty, with disc jockey Mike Reid. | e. a film |
| 6. A laugh a minute as the northern comedian Les Dawson entertains. | f. a quiz |
| 7. More adventures from Disneyland with Donald Duck. | g. a play |
| 8. Superb filming in this programme about the disappearing forests of South America. Will the world continue to have oxygen? | h. a chat show |
| 9. More families try to answer the questions and win fabulous prizes, with host Lesley Crowther. | i. a comedy |
| 10. Terry Wogan's guests tonight belong to the sporting, theatrical, and business worlds. | j. weather forecast |
| 11. Tomorrow's weather. | k. a documentary |
| 12. The Magnificent Seven. 1960 classic western starring Yul Brynner, Seve McQueen, and Charles Bronson. | l. a gardening programme |

Task 10. How important is television to you?

A. Answer these questions honestly.

1. On average, how many hours a week do you watch television? 2. 'Television is chewing-gum for the eyes.' Do you sometimes watch television because you have nothing better to do? 3. Do you watch television selectively? Or do you often turn off the television only when you go to bed?

B. Divide into two groups. Each group should make a list of good or bad points about television. Be ready to find a partner from the opponent group and discuss the influence of television on us.

Group A. What are the good points about television?	Group B. What are the bad points about television?
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C. After you have discussed all the points with your partner, put your heads together and think of any interest points, that is, neither good nor bad.

Task 11. Translate from Russian into English using your active vocabulary.

1. Мой папа – большой любитель кино. Он ходит в кинотеатр каждую неделю и никогда не пропускает премьеры фильмов. 2. Хотя я чаще смотрю художественные фильмы, например, комедии, любовные или детективные истории, я люблю хорошие документальные фильмы и фильмы о дикой природе. 3. Его вкус достаточно странен: он может посмотреть боевик или фильм ужасов, а затем включить мюзикл или мультфильмы. 4. В нашем городе недавно построили современный кинотеатр, в котором расположено 8 залов с экранами разного формата, где непрерывно идет показ фильмов. 5. Этому фильму обеспечен успех: он рассказывает о повседневной жизни простого человека и понятен каждому. 6. Сценарий последнего фильма этого режиссера явно драматичный и был написан известным японским писателем. 7. «Сын» - фильм не для всех, несмотря на трогательную историю и блестящую работу оператора, он затянут и местами скучен. 8. Хотя фильм был малобюджетным, многие известные актеры согласились играть у этого режиссера.

II. GRAMMAR ACTIVITIES

Task 12. Use the future perfect to put the beginnings and ends together.

<i>Beginnings</i>	<i>Ends</i>
I (not finish) the report by Monday,	and we'll be able to get a smaller house.
In a couple of years the children (leave) home	and it's needed for Monday morning.
On our next wedding anniversary	I (drive) for fourteen hours non-stop.
When I get home tonight	I (work) for forty years.
When I retire	we (be) married for twenty-five years.

Task 13. How well do you know mathematics? Answer the questions using the future perfect or future perfect continuous.

A romantic novelist writes 300-page books. She writes ten pages a day, and takes no holidays.

1. How many pages will she have written after ten days? After a month? After a year? After ten years?
2. If she starts today, how soon will she have finished her first book? How many books will she have written a year from now?
3. How long will she have been writing when she has written 120 books?
4. She earns £100,000 per book. How much money will she have made altogether after her 120th book?

Task 14. Supply the future perfect or future perfect continuous.

1. They ___ the new bridge by the end of the year. (complete)
2. By the end of this week, I ___ seventeen weeks for my phone to be repaired. (wait)
3. Do you realize that on August 15, we ___ in this house for fifty years? (live)
4. I hope I ___ this report by the end of the day. (finish)
5. She ___ for work before the children get home from school. (leave)
6. We ___ non-stop for fourteen hours before we get to Calcutta. (fly)
7. They ___ work on the great dam by the end of this decade. (complete)
8. Radio waves from earth ___ for light years before anyone picks them up. (travel)

III. IMPROVING YOUR WRITING SKILLS

Task 15. Write a review of the film you have seen recently. Follow the rules of review organization:

1. Introduction – type of film, title, director, actors, production (What studio released the film?)
2. The plot (Is the story original? True to life? Is the ending logical?)
3. Your thoughts and feelings about the acting (Name the leading characters. Are there any stars? Does speaking or acting predominate? Do the dialogues seem real? Is the music suitable?)
4. Conclusion (recommendation) – The impression the film made on you. Do you think the film is worth seeing?

Use the following phrases

To make a screen version of a novel, to release a picture, to be dubbed in Russian, to create a true-to-life image, to star in a role, to be miscast, to be a hit with the public, not an easy film to watch, a flop, to leave smb cold.

HOME-READING ASSIGNMENTS

William Somerset Maugham “Stories”

Looking Back on Eighty Years

Task 1. Transcribe the following words, practise reading them; make sure you know their meaning.

Radio, a lecturer, a machine, a gramophone, paraffin, luxury, melancholy, a couple, necessary, a queue, to accept, success, an accident, medicine, a qualification, raw, death, to guess, immodesty, eminent, a surgeon.

Task 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Воспроизводить (p. 5), входить в мир (p. 5), недостижимая роскошь (p. 5), по крайней мере (p. 6), очередь (p. 6), сдать выпускной экзамен (p. 7), отправиться куда-то (p. 7), зарабатывать на жизнь (p. 7), рисковать (p. 7), сожалеть (p. 7), без прикрас (p. 7), поставить пьесу (p. 8).

Task 3. Give the Russian equivalents to the following words and word combinations.

To make one's rounds (p. 5), paraffin lamps (p. 5), a solid breakfast (p. 6), to be an accident (p. 7), to occur to smb (p. 7), to abandon smth with relief (p. 7), to have a merit (p. 7), promptly (p. 8), to fail (p. 8), without immodesty (p. 8).

Task 4. Choose a passage for reading aloud and translation.

Task 5. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the world like when the storyteller entered it? 2. Under what conditions did he live? 3. What did the storyteller remember about the theatre? 4. What places did he visit? 5. Why was he an unsatisfactory medical student? 6. Why did the storyteller decide to make writing his profession? 7. Did he regret the five years he had spent at the hospital? Why? 8. How did he become the talk of the town?

Task 6. Retell the text.

Luncheon

Task 1. Transcribe the following words, practise reading them; make sure you know their meaning.

Tiny, a cemetery, a senator, to reassure, salmon, caviar, digestion, a gesture, giant, asparagus, to seize, awkward, appetizing, inadequate, revenge.

Task 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Как же летит время (p. 23), выходить на (об окне) (p. 23), сводить концы с концами (p. 24), быть не по средствам (p. 24), отказать (p. 24), успокаивать (p. 25), побледнеть (p. 26), последовать примеру (p. 26), у меня текли слюнки (p. 27), щекотать нос (о запахе) (p. 28), рассеянно (p. 29), чаевые (p. 29), скряга (p. 29), мстить (p. 30).

Task 3. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

To catch sight of smb (p. 23), presently (p. 24), to be flattered (p. 24), a modest luncheon (p. 24), by all means (p. 25), to overload one's stomach (p.26), promptly (p.26), a happy smile spread over the face (p. 27), marvel (p. 27), to be obliged (p. 28), to bring oneself to do smth (p. 28), to be awkward (p. 28).

Task 4. Choose a passage for reading aloud and translation.

Task 5. Answer the following questions.

1. Where did the author catch sight of the woman? 2. Where did he first meet her? Where was he living at that time? How much was he earning? 3. Why had the author never thought of going to Foyot's? 4. Describe the author's acquaintance. 5. Why was the author startled when the menu was brought? 6. What rule did the woman have? 7. What did the woman order for luncheon? 8. What did the author have for luncheon? 9. Why did panic seize him? What did he decide to do if he didn't have enough money to pay the bill? 10. What did they talk about during the luncheon? 11. How much did the woman weigh?

Task 6. Act out the scene of the luncheon.

Task 7. Retell the text.

A Friend in Need

Task 1. Transcribe the following words, practise reading them; make sure you know their meaning.

A jaw, a contour, impression, a merchant, height, an occasion, kindness, mild, an athlete, a lounge, remittance, instinct, transparent, suicide, a beacon, current, to ruin, drowned, a vacancy.

Task 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Судить о человеке (p. 31), пожимать плечами (p. 31), морщинистый (p. 32), в соответствии с (p. 32), повышать голос (p. 33), махать рукой (p. 33),

потягивать коктейль (p. 34), тезка (p. 35), колебаться (p. 35), совершить самоубийство (p. 36), быть в хорошей форме (p. 36), залив (бухта) (p. 36), пожать руки (p. 37), испугаться в последний момент (p. 37), губить здоровье (p. 37).

Task 3. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

To draw one's conclusions (p. 31), to puzzle smb (p. 31), reflections (p. 31), startling (p. 32), station (p. 32), to strike smb (p. 33), frail (p. 33), couldn't bear to hurt a fly (p. 33), to come across smb (p. 34), from one's own experience (p. 35), to become pale (p. 35), to be down and out (p. 36), on account of (p. 36), to take aback (p. 36), to turn up (p. 37).

Task 4. Replace the italicized words and word combinations with a synonym from the text.

1. We often *form our opinion* about a person by his look. 2. You couldn't imagine that he could *speak in a higher tone* in anger. 3. There was a fellow there last year *whose name was also* Edward. 4. I could see he was rather *taken aback*. 5. These thoughts *came to my mind* when I read in the paper about his death.

Task 5. Choose a passage for reading aloud and translation.

Task 6. Answer the following questions.

1. What thoughts occurred to the author when he read in the newspaper about Mr. Burton's death? 2. Why did Mr. Burton interest the author? 3. Where did the author make Mr. Burton's acquaintance? What did they use to do together? 4. What did the author know about Mr. Burton? 5. How did Mr. Burton know young Burton? 6. Why did he once come to Mr. Burton? 7. What was the situation he found himself in? 8. What idea occurred to Mr. Burton? Why? 9. Why was young Burton drowned?

Task 7. Give a description of a) Mr. Burton; b) his namesake.

Task 8. Comment on the following proverb (with reference to the story):
Appearances are deceitful.

Task 9. Act out a dialogue between Mr. Burton and his namesake.

Task 10. Retell the text.

The Verger

Task 1. Transcribe the following words, practise reading them; make sure you know their meaning.

A verger, christening, a gown, a ceremony, to wrap, a drawer, a vicar, a clergyman, a trifle, a churchwarden, resolute, an ambassador, extraordinary, embarrassment, resignation, a stroll, a news-agent, a deposit, rough, a sign, prehistoric.

Task 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Завертывать (p. 38), быть назначенным (p. 39), суетиться (p. 39), совать во все нос (p. 39), замять дело (p.40), выполнять обязанности (p. 41), вручить заявление об уходе (p. 43), быть самому себе хозяином (p. 44), некурящий (p. 44), не употребляющий спиртные напитки (p. 44), рассмотреть вопрос со всех сторон (p. 45), пожать руку (p. 46), обезоруживающая улыбка (p. 47), разбогатеть (p. 47).

Task 3. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

By degrees (p. 40), to my astonishment (p. 41), to have the knack for smth (p. 41), to be harsh with smb (p. 42), to keep up the air of dignity (p. 43), a tidy sum (p. 44), to move with the times (p. 45).

Task 4. Choose a passage for reading aloud and translation.

Task 5. Use the adjective or the adverb to fill each gap.

1. His gowns though worn out were _____. (neat, neatly) 2. They were _____ wrapped in brown paper. (neat, neatly) 3. The vicar began _____. (brisk, briskly) 4. The vicar was _____. (brisk, briskly) 5. His heart was _____. (heavy, heavily) 6. His heart was beating _____. (heavy, heavily) 7. He stopped and looked _____ up and down the street. (thoughtful, thoughtfully) 8. He looked _____. (thoughtful, thoughtfully)

Task 6. Answer the following questions.

1. What did the new vicar look like? How did he differ from the last vicar? 2. Why did the vicar invite Albert Edward into the vestry? 3. What did the verger look like? What positions had he been in before he was appointed verger? 4. What was the vicar's suggestion? Why didn't the verger accept it? 5. Why was the verger's heart heavy when he walked out of the church? 6. How did he set up in business as a tobacconist and news-agent? How was he doing? 7. Why was the verger uncertain about investing his money?

Task 7. Comment on the proverbs: *A rolling stone gathers no moss. Every dark cloud has a silver lining.* Does the story prove the truth of the proverbs?

Task 8. Retell the text.

The Man with the Scar

Task 1. Transcribe the following words, practise reading them; make sure you know their meaning.

A wound, sabre, khaki, a sombrero, an acquaintance, a companion, an exile, ruffian, a rebellion, a rebel, to rebel, a court-martial, a soldier, an execution, a squad, condemned, grotesque, to kneel, a murderer.

Task 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Шрам от виска до подбородка (p. 48), добродушное лицо (p. 48), ракушка (p. 48), мелкие черты лица (p. 48), время от времени (p. 48), предлагать билет (p. 48), отрицательно покачать головой (p. 49), кивать головой (p. 49), изгнанник (p. 49), свергнуть правительство (p. 50), вместо (p. 50), судить военным судом (p. 50), быть приговоренным (p. 50), фишка (p. 50), осужденные (p. 51), вуаль (p. 52), наносить удар ножом (p. 52).

Task 3. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

To greet smb (p. 49), a ruffian (p. 49), ammunition (p. 50), to capture (p. 50), without delay (p. 50), in jail (p. 50), for execution (p. 50), cell (p. 50), squad (p. 50), to cross oneself (p. 53), to empty the revolver (p. 52), a little stir (p. 52), with outstretched arms (p. 52), regular features (p. 52), indifferent (p. 52), gasp of surprise (p. 52), to have a notion (p. 52), a noble gesture (p. 53), high-flown language (p. 53).

Task 4. Choose a passage for reading aloud and translation.

Task 5. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the author notice the man? 2. What did the man with the scar look like? 3. Why was he tried by court-martial? 4. How did he spend the night before the execution? 5. What was the man's last wish? 6. What did his wife look like? 7. What happened when she threw herself into his arms? 8. Where did the man get his scar? 9. Why do you think the man with the scar killed his wife? What sort of love was it? Was it a noble gesture?

Task 6. Retell the text.

Louise

Task 1. Transcribe the following words, practise reading them; make sure you know their meaning.

An opportunity, delicacy, intimately, cynical, vulgar, motive, delicate, endurance, to murmur, pathetic, inconsolable, an orphan, an invalid, privilege, a crisis, private, to cultivate, a society, to ruin, trousseau.

Task 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Говорить за чьей-либо спиной (p. 54), с намеком (p. 54), в глубине души (p. 55), преклоняться (p. 55), делать предложение о женитьбе (p. 55), быть убежденным (p. 55), жизнь висит на волоске (p. 56), на пороге смерти (p. 56), удвоить внимание (p. 57), избавить кого-л. от забот (p. 57), об этом не может быть и речи (p. 57), повести к алтарю (p. 58), несмотря на (p. 58), играть в азартные игры (p. 58), отвлечься (p. 59), жертвовать (p. 61), откладывать на неопределенное время (p. 61), ноша, бремя (p. 63).

Task 3. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

To bother with smb (p. 54), to be puzzled at smb/smth (p. 54), to take smth for smth (p. 55), to have a heart attack (p. 55), to outlive smb (p. 57), to survive the shock (p. 57), to do one's bit (p. 59), to ruin one's life (p. 63).

Task 4. Replace the italicized words and word combinations with a synonym from the box in the appropriate form.

to worship, to leave smb alone, to have the time of one's life, behind smb's back, to be as good as one's word, to postpone, to take care of
--

1. She never said a disagreeable thing *straight in my face*. 2. I was puzzled at her not *leaving me in peace*. 3. Tom *adored* Louise. 4. It didn't kill her. She *enjoyed her life*. 5. The young man told me that the marriage was *put off* for an indefinite time. 6. She was quite lost without a man *to look after* her. 7. Louise *kept her word*.

Task 5. Match the adjectives on the left with the nouns on the right according to the story. Say which of the characters of the story each word combination refers to.

large and melancholy	girl
selfish and monstrous	eyes
brutal, cynical, vulgar	fellow
big, strong and good-looking	woman
frail, delicate	fellow

Task 6. Choose a passage for reading aloud and translation.

Task 7. Answer the following questions.

1. What was Louise's attitude to the author? 2. What was Louise like when the author first knew her? 3. What kind of husband did Tom make? What kind of wife did Louise make? 4. What made the author think that Louise was stronger than one would have thought? 5. How did Tom catch his death? What did he leave Louise? 6. What was her second husband like? 7. Where did George find his death? 8. What did Louise do when the war came to an end? 9. How had Iris been brought up? 10. What happened on the wedding-day? 11. What's your personal reaction to the story?

Task 8. Retell the text covering the following points.

1. Louise and the author. 2. Louise and her first husband. 3. Louise and her second husband. 4. Louise and her daughter.

The Ant and the Grasshopper

Task 1. Transcribe the following words, practise reading them; make sure you know their meaning.

Moral, admirable, to apologise, laborious, sympathies, unfortunate, decently, honourable, rumour, unscrupulous, jewellery, qualm, dishonest, illegal, vindictive, infinite, rogue, a yacht, idle.

Task 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Басня (p. 65), вознаграждаться (p. 65), наказывать (p. 65), кладовая (p. 65), просить (p. 66), примириться с (p. 66), быть в отличном настроении (p. 66), паршивая овца (p. 67), слухи (p. 67), значительные суммы денег (p. 67), начать заново (p. 67), шантажировать (p. 68), уладить дело (p. 68), две недели (p. 69), покраснеть (p. 71), разразиться смехом (p. 71), по привычке (p. 71).

Task 3. Give the Russian equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Industry (p. 65), I couldn't help thinking (p. 66), to cause trouble (p. 66), without warning (p. 67), to refuse a loan (p. 67), to wash one's hands of smb (p. 67), to cheat (p. 68), to be determined (p. 68), a rage (p. 68), could not but enjoy (p. 69), to be in debt (p. 69), blameless (p. 70), to end in the gutter (p. 70), to become engaged to (p. 71).

Task 4. Choose a passage for reading aloud and translation.

Task 5. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the moral of the fable *The Ant and the Grasshopper*. 2. How did George Ramsay look like when he was lunching in a restaurant? 3. What was

the 'decent' beginning of Tom's life? 4. What did Tom announce one day? 5. How did he spend his time? 6. Why did George give Tom considerable sums of money not once? 7. What did Tom do with the money? 8. Describe Tom at the age of 46. 9. Describe George's way of life. What were his plans? 10. What news did George break to the author? What was the author's reaction?

Task 6. Retell the text.

Home

Task 1. Transcribe the following words, practise reading them; make sure you know their meaning.

To surround, a landscape, unpretentious, patriarchal, shrewd, despotic, a ballad, a matron, rheumatism, to assemble, a century, jaundice, to regret, admiration, harum-scarum.

Task 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

В расцвете лет (p. 72), заслуживать (p. 73), ухаживать за кем-либо (p. 73), прийти к выводу (p. 74), привезти, принести (p. 74), успокоиться (p. 75), звать по имени (p. 76), сожалеть (p. 77), копить деньги (p. 78), смотреть с восхищением (p. 78), огромная охапка цветов (p. 78), без помощи (p. 79), завидовать (p. 79).

Task 3. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

To carve (p. 72), her word was law (p. 73), to do smb good (p. 76), to grin (p. 76), to know one's coat pocket (p. 77).

Task 4. Give the opposite of the following words and word combinations.

Lazy, dull, unbalanced, to do smb harm, to go broke, to spend money.

Task 5. Use one of the words or word combinations from the box in an appropriate form to fill in the gap.

to have smth in common	to deserve	to come to the conclusion	to court
	to boast		

1. They were happy and they ___ their happiness. 2. At last they ___ that he must be dead. 3. She thought that because we had both been in China we must _____. 4. He ___ that he would live for another twenty years. 5. George Meadows and Tom ___ Mrs. Meadows when she was Emily Green.

Task 6. Choose a passage for reading aloud and translation.

Task 7. Answer the following questions.

1. What was the farm like? 2. What kind of people lived in the house and farmed the land? What was their only boast? 3. Who was the master of the house? What was she like? 4. What was the story of George Meadows? 5. What did Captain Meadows look like? 6. Why was he proud he could walk? 7. Why did the author look at the old man with admiration and respect? 8. Why does the author say fate was kind to the old man? 9. Do you remember the proverbs: *East or West – home is best. There’s no place like home*? Comment on the proverbs with reference to the story.

Task 8. Retell the text.

The Bum

Task 1. Transcribe the following words, practise reading them; make sure you know their meaning.

Previous, to wander, quaint, an arcade, a palm, mercilessly, buzzard, offal, ebony, ivory, shawl, to exhibit, a formula, Spaniard, alms, cupola, dawn, circumstance, arrogant, vitality, instinctively.

Task 2. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following words and word combinations.

Объявить забастовку (p. 80), застрять (p. 80), бродить по улицам (p. 80), нищий, попрошайка (p. 81), привлечь внимание (p. 81), не обращать внимания (p. 82), покинуть корабль (p. 83), душный (p. 83), встретить случайно, столкнуться с кем-л.(p. 84), выбросить из головы (p. 84), колебаться, не решаться (p. 86), заразить кого-либо чем-либо (p. 86), быть ошеломленным (p. 86).

Task 3. Give the Russian equivalents for the following words and word combinations.

To shine one’s shoes (p. 81), to be skin and bone (p. 82), to tempt smb (p.83), to demand alms (p. 83), his name escaped me (p. 85), to be engaged in endless arguments (p. 85), poor fish (p. 86), my thoughts were in a turmoil (p. 86), to break one’s spirit (p. 86).

Task 4. Choose a passage for reading aloud and translation.

Task 5. Use *such + adjective + noun* instead of *so + adjective*.

1. His eyes were so desperate. - He looked at you with such _____. 2. I couldn’t sleep. My room was so stifling. – It was such _____. 3. His hair was so red. – He had such _____. 4. The weather was so hot. – It was such _____. 5. He looked so pitiful. – He was such _____.

Task 6. Complete the chart below with the names of countries and nationalities.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Person</i>	<i>Population</i>
America	American	an American	the Americans
	Russian		
			the Greeks
		a Chinese	
		an Englishman	
France			
			the Swedes
	Finnish		
			the Scots
		a Spaniard	
Ireland			

Task 7. Answer the following questions.

1. How did the author pass the time in Vera Cruz? 2. What sort of people came up to his table while he was sitting in the arcade? 3. What did the beggar look like? How did he differ from other beggars? 4. What did the author remember? 5. What did the red-haired beggar look like twenty years ago? 6. What did the beggar do with the banknote the author gave him?

Task 8. Speak on the life of the bum.

TAPESCRIPTS

Unit 20. An Outstanding Personality

An interview with Mrs. Thatcher.

Thatcher: Well, there's no – there's no great mystery about those. Erm, I was brought up by a Victorian grandmother. We were taught to work jolly hard: you were taught to improve yourself; you were taught self-reliance; you were taught to live within your income; you were taught that cleanliness was next to godliness; erm... you were taught self-respect; you were taught always to give a hand to your neighbour; er, you were... taught tremendous pride in your country; you were taught to be a good member of your community. All of these things are Victorian values.

Interviewer: The Victorian values also seemed to encompass –

T: – But they are also perennial values, as well.

I: But they encompassed as well workhouses and – and shocking conditions in industry, all sorts of deplorable things that are also part of the Victorian scene.

T: There's – there's some values which are eternal, and in fact you found a tremendous improvements in conditions during Victorian times, because people were brought up with a very strong sense of duty. I was brought up with a very strong sense of duty, and part of the sense of duty was that if you were getting on better, so you turned yourself to help others. And so, as you got an increasing prosperity during Victorian times, and as you got an

immense national pride during Victorian times, so as you got greater prosperity, so you had a duty, voluntarily, to help others. And many of the very good things, improvements, that were made, er were made voluntarily in those times er – for example erm – people built hospitals, voluntary hospitals erm – many of the church schools were built during that time, many people say we simply must do better with the prisons, a better prison system, better reform. But it came from this tremendous sense of reliance and duty. Erm... you don't hear so much about those things these days. But they were good values, and they led to tremendous improvements in the standard of living.

I: So that's what you're trying to get back to, that's what you'd like to see happen, a society where we had those sorts of values, where perhaps the state steps back again then, and individuals get far more involved?

T: What I am saying is that I think there are some values which are eternal, and I think the ones that I've indicated are...

Unit 21. The USA and the Americans

Group 1. America as seen by Britons

Bob and Sheila spent two years living in New York because of Bob's work as a banker. Neither of them had lived in a big city before. They now live back in England in a small village outside London.

Interviewer: How long did you live in the States?

Bob: We were there for two and half years, in New York.

I: And did you enjoy it?

Sheila: Oh, tremendously. We had a wonderful time.

B: Yes, what I liked best was that I could work and still lead a normal life. I mean, the shops are open till 10 o'clock.

I: All shops?

S: Yes, everything, food shops, chemists...

B: There's a huge department store called Gimbles on 86th Street that was open till 9.00.

S: And some supermarkets are open twenty-four hours a day. Most shops don't open as early as in England, well they don't open until about uhm... 10 or 11 in the morning.

B: Yes, that's right.

S: Because they all work much later. And everything's open on Sundays.

B: And the holidays, the public holidays are much shorter than here, and in the States only the banks are shut. Everything else stays open, so it makes life much easier. You could do what you liked when you liked.

S: And it was easier with the children, because I could wait till you got back and we did the shopping together, didn't we?

B: Yes.

I: I see, um... do you think New York is as cosmopolitan as London?

S: Oh yes, but it's not as mixed. Nationalities stay in their own areas; like there's the Ukrainian section, the Russian section...

B: ... the German section. We were in German Town, York Town, which is called German Town. And there was a row of German shops, all German-speaking.

S: Yes.

B: But you didn't find that anywhere else. And the Ukrainians were down on 14th and 2nd, and the Spanish kept to Spanish Harlem.

S: I think the major difference was the height of the place. Everything was up. We lived on the twenty-ninth floor.

B: But I like heights. And of course everything is faster. And the people are much ruder.

B: Which means of course that we're much ruder ourselves now we're back in Britain.

I: Oh, in what ways?

B: Well, pushing in the street.

S: Oh, I don't!

B: Fights about getting on the bus. No good old British queues.

I: But, are all Americans like that?

S: Oh yes. Well, all New Yorkers anyway. Not so much in other places. When we went to California it was very different. There weren't the same pressures at all, were there?

B: I think we were aware that New York is quite a dangerous place. We never had any problems at all, but when there was a crime, it was horrendous.

S: Oh yes, the subways are unusable. There're dirty, uncomfortable.

I: Did you make many friends?

S: Well, that's what's interesting really. We made more friends there than we have after two years of living here. I think Americans are more open, they, you know, they speak their minds, so if they don't like something, they actually tell you directly. Not like the British, who might think one thing and say another. So I suppose you could say that the English are ruder than the Americans.

B: Or that they're less honest.

S: Mmm. Yes.

B: Something else. We're actually moving from here back into London to try to find the things we liked in New York, but I don't suppose we'll find them.

Group 2. England as seen by Americans

Terry Tomsha talks about her experience of living and working in England, where she has been for the past eleven years.

Interviewer: So, Terry. You've been in this country for quite a long time now.

Terry: Mmm.

I: What differences do you notice between the two countries?

T: Obviously the biggest difference is the people. The average Englishman is... mm cold and not very open.

I: Oh.

T: In the States it's very different. We start conversations with people in the street, in the subway; we're a lot more enthusiastic and spontaneous than people here. You know, when I first came, I couldn't understand why I was getting so little reaction from people, but now I see that they thought I was overpowering and that I was trying to be too friendly too soon.

I: But, tell me; does the Englishman improve as you get to know him?

T: Oh yes.

I: Oh good.

T: Once you have made a friend, it's a friend for life, but it takes a very long time. I'll tell you something that I think is very important. An Englishman in America is respected. Everyone wants to talk to him. We're inquisitive, we love his accent and his country. An American though in England is thought to be a little inferior because of his behaviour and his language. One thing I've learned – it's funny now, but it wasn't at the time – I couldn't understand why when I was talking to someone he would move away, you know, move backwards, and I thought 'Do I smell? Am I boring him?' the reason was, you see, Americans stand closer when they're talking. Again, English people like a certain distance.

I: That's true. What about your impressions of living here? How does that compare with the States?

T: Well, mmm... I think life's a lot easier in the States. It's easier to make money and it's easier to spend it. Shops are open all the time over there. Here you've got to race to reach the supermarket by 5.30. Generally though I find life more inefficient here. If you need an electrician, it takes days to get one, he doesn't do the job very well, the system is so old that

he can't get the parts to repair it, and he doesn't care. This leads to another very important point. Americans work a lot harder than you do. To the English their private lives are important, their holidays are important, their gardens are important, their animals are important, but an American wouldn't admit that. For us, our work is the most important thing in our lives. You know, holidays seem to be longer here, people make the most ridiculous excuses not to go to work – 'My dog's got a cold', I heard the other day.

I: Oh, come on.

T: You have tea breaks that get longer and longer. In that respect we're quite like the Japanese. Our jobs come first, but there are all sorts of services to make life easier around our jobs.

I: Well, I take it you have a pretty negative opinion of England.

T: You would think so from this interview, wouldn't you? No, in fact I really love it here. I go home once a year and really look forward to coming back here. This is my home now. I find life safer, more relaxed, and much more enjoyable. Maybe I've gotten into English habits! England doesn't have the dramatic beauty of the States, but oh, it is very pretty and charming in a way that I find comforting.

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**Ромаданова Ольга Николаевна,
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“WE LEARN ENGLISH”

PART II

Учебное пособие

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