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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС
ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ПРАКТИКА РЕЧИ**

ЮНИТА 4

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Рекомендовано Министерством общего и профессионального образования Российской Федерации в качестве учебного пособия для студентов высших учебных заведений

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ПРАКТИКА РЕЧИ

Юниты 1–9: Разговорные темы.

ЮНИТА 4

Содержит тексты и диалоги по темам “Посещение ресторана. Транспорт.” Сопровождается комплексом упражнений, ролевых игр и творческих заданий. Тексты и диалоги записаны на пленку (аудиокурс СГУ ЕСР-03, ЕСР-04).33

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* Глоссарий расположен в середине учебного пособия и предназначен для самостоятельного заучивания новых понятий.

ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ПЛАН

В данной юните содержатся тексты и диалоги на следующие темы:

Урок 1: Английский паб; спиртные напитки, предлагаемые в общественных местах (ресторанах, кафе, пабах); посещение ресторана.

Урок 2: В ресторане; выбор и заказ блюда.

Урок 3: Общественный городской транспорт в Великобритании и США; лондонская транспортная система, автобус и метро; аэропорт.

Урок 4: Частный транспорт; правила дорожного движения в Великобритании; получение лицензии на вождение; ремонт автотранспорта; дорожная авария.

Урок 5: Прогулка по Нью-Йорку; как узнать дорогу.

Каждый урок сопровождается комплексом упражнений, ролевых игр и творческих заданий для закрепления новых слов и выражений из активного словаря по каждой конкретной теме.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Базовый учебник

1. Swan M., Walter C. The New Cambridge English Course. Cambridge University Press, 1998.

или

2. Abbs B., Freebairn I. Blueprint. Longman, 1996.

Дополнительная литература:

3. Porter - Ladousse G. Language Issues. Longman, 1997.

4. Longman Language Activator. Longman, 1996.

5. English Vocabulary in Use. Upper-intermediate and Advanced. Cambridge University Press, 1998.

6. Alexander L.G. Right Word Wrong Word. Longman, 1997.

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УМЕНИЙ

№ п/п	Умение	Алгоритм
1.	Составление summary	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Прочитайте текст. 2. Выделите основные понятия и идеи текста. 3. Составьте предложения, обобщающие смысл текста, употребляя слова-связки. 4. Прочтите summary, внесите необходимую орфографическую, грамматическую и стилистическую правку.
2.	Составление собственного диалога	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Прочтите данный в юните диалог. 2. Определите сюжет и участников Вашего диалога. 3. Составьте реплики персонажей, используя активный словарь урока и базовый диалог юниты. 4. Составьте диалог полностью, внесите необходимую редакторскую правку.
3.	Ситуация	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Опираясь на данное в юните задание, определите сюжет и участников ситуации. 2. Составьте выступление (диалог) от своего лица либо участника ситуации, используя активный словарь урока. 3. Разыграйте ситуацию со своими коллегами.
4.	Составление собственного рассказа по теме	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Определите сюжет и персонажей Вашего рассказа. 2. Составьте план рассказа. 3. Используя активный словарь урока либо тексты юниты, составьте предложения (реплики). 4. Прочтите черновик, сведите фразы в единое целое, внесите редакторскую правку.
5.	Составление вопросов к тексту (фразам)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Прочтите текст (фразу). 2. Определите части предложения, к которым Вы хотите задать вопрос. 3. Определите тип задаваемого вопроса (общий, специальный, разделительный). 4. Постройте вопросительное предложение, соблюдая соответствующий данному типу порядок слов.

PUBS

 **Task 1. Read the text, answer the questions and give a summary.**

Pubs

The British pub (short for “public house”) is unique. This is not just because it is different in character from bars or cafes in other countries. It is also because it is different from any other public place in Britain itself. Without pubs, Britain would be a less sociable country. The pub is the only indoor place where the average person can comfortably meet others, even strangers, and get into prolonged conversations with them. In cafes and fast food restaurants, people are expected to drink their coffee and get out. The atmosphere in other eating places is often rather formal. But pubs, like fast food restaurants, are classless. A pub with forty customers in it is nearly always much noisier than a cafe or restaurants with the same number of people in it.

As with so many other aspects of British life, pubs have become a bit less distinctive in the last quarter of the twentieth century. They used to serve almost nothing but beer and spirits. These days, you can get wine, coffee and some hot food at most of them as well. This has helped to widen their appeal. At one time, it was unusual for women to go to pubs. These days, only a few pubs exist where it is surprising for a woman to walk in.

Nevertheless, pubs have retained their special character. One of their notable aspects is that there is no waiter service. If you want something, you have to go and ask for it at the bar. This may not seem very welcoming and a strange way to make people feel comfortable and relaxed. But to British people it is precisely this. To be served at a table is discomfoting for many people. It makes them feel they have to be on their best behaviour. But because in pubs you have to go and fetch your drinks yourself, it is more informal. You can get up and walk around whenever you want – it is like being in your own house. This “home from home” atmosphere is enhanced by the relationship between customers and those who work in pubs. Unlike in any other eating or drinking place in Britain, the staff are expected to know the regular customers personally, to know what their usual drink is and to chat with them when they are not serving someone. It is also helped by the availability of pub games (most typically darts) and, frequently, a television.

Another notable aspect of pubs is their appeal to the idea of tradition. For example, each has its own name, proclaimed on a sign hanging outside, always with old-fashioned associations. Many are called by the name of an aristocrat (for example, “the Duke of Cambridge”) or after a monarch; others take their names from some traditional occupation (such as “The Bricklayer’s Arms”); they often have rural associations (for example, “The Sheep Shearers” or “The Bull”). It would certainly be surprising to see a pub called “The Computer Programmers” or “The Ford Escort.” For the same reason, the person who runs a pub is referred to as the “landlord” (he is nearly always a man) – even though he is, in reality, the exact opposite. He is the tenant. Nearly all pubs are owned by a brewery. The “landlord” is simply employed by the brewery as its manager. But the word is used because it evokes earlier times when all pubs were privately owned “inns” where travellers could find a bed for the night. The few pubs that really are privately owned proudly advertise themselves as “free houses.” The practical significance of this for the customer is that a much wider variety of beer can usually be found inside.

VOCABULARY NOTES

1. unique [ju:'nɪk] — бесподобный, единственный в своем роде
2. average ['ævərɪdʒ] — обычный, нормальный
3. distinctive [dis'tɪŋktɪv] — особый, отличительный, характерный
4. precisely [prɪ'saɪslɪ] — определенно, точно, как раз
5. enhance [ɪn'hɑ:ns] — увеличивать, повышать, усиливать
6. staff [stɑ:f] — штат, персонал
7. association(s) [əsoʊsɪ'eɪʃən] — связь, общество
8. rural ['ruərəl] — сельский, деревенский
9. tenant ['tenənt] — арендатор, наниматель
10. brewery ['brʊəri] — пивоваренный завод
brewer ['bru:ə] — пивовар
11. landlord ['lændlɔ:d] — землевладелец, помещик, хозяин, владелец дома
12. employ(ed) [ɪm'plɔɪ] — держать на службе, использовать
13. inn [ɪn] — постоялый двор, гостиница
14. significance [sɪg'nɪfɪkəns] — важность, значительность, значение

Task 2. Complete the sentences (using the text).

1. The British pub is ...
-

2. Without pubs, Britain would be ...

3. The pub is the only indoor place where ...

4. A pub with forty customers in it is ...

5. They used to serve almost ...

6. At one time it was unusual for women...

7. These days only a few pubs exist where ...

8. One of their notable aspects is ...

9. To be served at the table is ...

10. You can get up and walk ...

11. This "home from home" atmosphere is ...

12. Unlike in any other eating and drinking place in Britain, the staff ...

13. Many are called by the name of ...

14. But the word "landlord" is used because it ...

15. The practical significance of this (advertising themselves as "free houses") for the customer is ...

Task 3. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is the British pub unique?

2. Do you agree with the statement that Britain would be a less sociable country without pubs?

3. Is the pub the only indoor place where the average person can comfortably meet others and get into prolonged conversations with them?

4. What is the atmosphere in pubs?

5. Was it unusual for women to go to pubs at one time?
6. What is the service in pubs in Britain?
7. Is the atmosphere of pubs in Britain enhanced by the relationship between customers and those who work there?
8. What do the staff do to improve the atmosphere in the pub?
9. Another notable aspect of pubs is their appeal to the idea of tradition, isn't it?

Task 4. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. The British pub (short for "public house") is unique.
2. The few pubs that really are privately owned proudly advertise themselves as "free houses."
3. Nearly all pubs are owned by a brewery.
4. Many are called by the name of an aristocrat (for example, "The Duke of Cambridge"), or after a monarch, others take their names from some traditional occupation (such as "The Bricklayer's Arms").
5. The staff are expected to know the regular customers personally, to know what their usual drink is and to chat with them when they are not serving someone.
6. These days, only a few pubs exist where it is surprising for a woman to go to pubs.
7. To be served at a table is discomforting for many people.
8. You can get up and walk around whenever you want — it is like being in your own house.
9. But pubs, like fast food restaurants, are classless.
10. Without pubs, Britain would be a less sociable country.
11. But the word is used because it evokes earlier times when all pubs were privately owned "inns" where travellers could find a bed for the night.
12. The pub is the only indoor place where the average person can comfortably meet others, even strangers, and get into prolonged conversations with them.

Task 5. Read the text, make up five questions and give a summary.

What People Drink

As well as large amounts of hot drinks such as tea, coffee and cocoa, British people – especially children – drink squash (a sweetened fruit concentrate that has to be diluted with water) and brand-name "soft" (nonalcoholic) drinks. They also expect to be able to drink water straight from the tap.

Before the 1960s, wine was drunk only by the higher social classes and was associated in most people's minds with expensive restaurants. Since that time, it has increased enormously in popularity. Beer is still the most popular alcoholic drink. The most popular pub beer is "bitter," which is draught (i.e. from the barrel), has no carbonation in it and is conventionally, as are all British beers, drunk at room temperature. A sweeter, darker version of bitter is "mild." These types of beer have a comparatively low alcoholic content. This is one reason why people are able to drink so much of it! In most pubs, several kinds of bottled beer, usually known as "ales," are also available.

Beer which has carbonation in it and is closer to continental varieties is known as "lager." During the 1980s, strong lager became popular among some young people. Because these people were used to drinking weaker traditional beer, they sometimes drank too much of it and became aggressive and even violent. They therefore became known as lager louts.

In some pubs, cider is available on draught, and in some parts of Britain, most typically in the English west country, it is this, and not beer, which is the most common pub drink.

Shandy is half beer and half fizzy lemonade. It has the reputation of being very good for quenching the thirst.

VOCABULARY

1. dilute [daɪˈljʊ:t] — to add water to another liquid to make it weaker
2. draught (Am. draft) [dra:ft] — beer which is pumped out of a barrel, by hand
3. conventionally — in a ordinary, usual way
4. available [əˈveɪləbl] -ready to be used, which can be obtained
5. lager [ˈlɑ:gə] — type of light beer
6. cider [ˈsaɪdə] — the squeezed juice of fruit (as apples)

ROLE PLAY 1

Act out some situations.

1. Give some advice to your friends on what to drink if they go to: a) pub; b) restaurant; c) cafe.
2. Telephone your friends and invite them to a pub (restaurant).
3. You are planning a visit a pub with your friend but your wife

(sister, mother) asks you to help her.

Task 6. Read the text. Make up questions about it. Retell the text.

On London Pubs

The English pub (short for “public house”) or “the local” is a significant national institution. The pub represents far more than merely a place in which to drink. For millions of English men it is a regular lunchtime meeting place, a club, a debating chamber, a television lounge, a show place and refuge from the family.

Pubs are quite respectable institutions where women come unescorted.

London pubs serve almost any kind of known drink but their stock-in-trade is beer. As for food, most pubs serve lunches but some offer more substantial meals.

Pubs are open from 11.30 a.m. to 3.00 p.m., then from 5.30 p.m. (7.00 p.m. on Sundays) to 11.00 p.m. (10.30 p.m. on Sundays).

VOCABULARY NOTES

1. significant [sig'nɪfɪkənt] — важный, существенный, значительный
2. merely ['mɪəli] — только, просто, единственно
3. chamber [tʃeɪmbə] — комната
4. lounge [laʊndʒ] — комната, место отдыха; праздное времяпрепровождение
5. refuge ['refu:dʒ] — убежище, прибежище
6. substantial [səb'stænʃəl] — реальный, существенный, важный, значительный

Task 7. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever been to the pub?
2. What else do you know about the pubs in England?
3. Is there anything of this kind in Russia?
4. Is it a very interesting place for you?
5. Have you ever been to on in another country?

Task 8. Read these texts, make up some questions about them; discuss these texts in your groups.

HOW PEOPLE RELAX

Pubs

Going to pubs is a very popular leisure-time activity. In a recent survey seven out of ten adults said they went to pubs, one third of them once a week or more often.

Types of pubs vary considerably from quiet rural establishments with traditional games, such as skittles and dominoes, to city pubs where different sorts of entertainment such as drama and live music can often be found. The opening hours of pubs, which were previously strictly controlled, have been relaxed and many pubs now serve food as well as drink. Some pubs have become more welcoming to families with younger children than in the past, although children under fourteen are still not allowed in the pub.

British drinking habits have changed, with lager and continental beers now more popular than traditional forms of British beer. In cities, wine bars have appeared in competition with pubs. Although, in general, people in Britain now drink more than they used to, new types of drinks such as alcohol-free beer and wine have appeared and there has been a general move to educate people more about the dangers of drinking excessively.

How to shut the pub

Although pubs can now stay open longer than they were allowed to previously, they still have to close at their advertised closing time. Therefore, the traditions of “closing time” have remained in place. Several phrases are connected with this process which are well known to everybody in the country.

A few minutes before the official closing time, the landlord or barman shouts “last orders, please” (or “Last call for alcohol”) which means that anybody who wants to buy another drink should do it at once.

When closing time arrives, the barman shouts, “Time, ladies and gentlemen, please” and, as with his first shout, possibly accompanies this with the ringing of a bell.

However, customers do not have to leave immediately. They still have “drinking-up time.” This is a concept which is recognized by law and is assumed to last about ten minutes.

The meanings of “bar” in British English.

1. The area in a hotel or other public place where alcoholic drinks can be drunk.

2. The different rooms in a pub. Although pubs have always been used by all social classes, there used to be an informal class division. The “public bar” was used by the working class. This is where a dartboard and other pub games could be found. The “saloon bar,” on the other hand, was used by the middle classes. Here there was a carpet on the floor and the drinks were a little more expensive. Some pubs also had “a private bar,” which was even more exclusive. Of course nobody had to demonstrate class membership before entering this or that bar. These days, most pubs do not bother with the distinction. In some the walls between the bars have been knocked down and in others the beer costs the same in any of the bars.

3. The counter in a pub where you go to get your drinks.

🎧 Task 9. Listen to the tape (texts “Pubs” and “Fast Food Restaurants”). Prepare to answer the questions to these texts in class.

ROLE PLAY 2

Make up a dialogue according to the following situations.

1. You want to go to a pub but you don’t know which one to choose, and you ask your friend to help you.

2. You are going to visit a fast food restaurant in Britain (with your girl- or boy-friend).

3. So you are satisfied with the way you use your spare time. Why? Give advice on how to spend free time.

🎧 Task 10. Read the text. Make up ten questions to the text. Retell the text.

EATING OUT

by Clement Harding

The Old Mill, The Quay, Wardleton, Sussex.

Open: Tuesday — Sunday 7 a.m. — 11.30 p.m.

This week we decided to look at a small family-run restaurant in the village of Wardleton. “The Old Mill” is newly opened and overlooks the River Wardle, and we had heard several favourable comments about it. Because we had been advised to book early, we managed to get a nice

table with a view of the quay. We were made very welcome and the service was excellent because it is a small family business. The proprietor, Jeff Dean, runs the kitchen himself and his wife, Nelly, showed us to our table.

Although the choice of items on the menu was very extensive, it was rather traditional. A long menu always worries me because a large menu often means a large freezer! We started with Wardle Trout and although it was fresh, it was spoilt by number of herbs. For main course, I chose the pepper steak which was the specialty of the day. I thought it was almost perfect because the chef had chosen excellent meat and it was cooked just long enough. My wife ordered the roast lamb, and although the quality of the meat was good, she thought it was a little underdone. Though the vegetables were fresh, they came in very small portions and were rather over-cooked for our tastes. However, the bread was fresh because it had been baked on the premises. I have often complained in this column about the difficulty of finding any restaurant which serves a fresh fruit salad. Luckily, this one did. Even though it must have been very time-consuming to prepare, it was a delight to see, and I had a second helping.

As usual, I chose house wine, as this is often the best way to judge a restaurant's wine list. It was a French-bottled table wine which was quite satisfactory and reasonably priced. The bill, including coffee and brandy, came to 37 pounds, which was acceptable for the class of restaurant, although did not include service.

VOCABULARY NOTES

1. a small family-run restaurant — небольшой семейный ресторанчик
2. overlook — выходить на (об окне, фасаде дома)
3. favourable comments ['feivərəbl 'komənts] — лестные, одобрительные высказывания
4. to book early — заказать заранее
5. we managed to get a nice table — нам удалось занять хороший столик
6. a view of the quay — вид на набережную, причал
7. the proprietor [prə'praiətə] — собственник, владелец, хозяин
8. to run the kitchen — заниматься кухней, вести дела по кухне
9. to show smb. to the table — проводить кого-либо к столу
10. the choice of items on the menu was very extensive — выбор блюд был большим
11. to be fresh — быть свежим
12. to be spoilt — быть испорченным
13. herbs — трава, зелень

14. the main course — второе блюдо
 15. the pepper steak — мясо с перцем
 16. the roast lamb — жареная баранина
 17. the quality of the meat was good — качество мяса было хорошим
 18. to be a little underdone — немного не дожарено
 19. to be rather over-cooked — быть переваренным
 20. it had been baked on the premises — выпечен рядом, в собственной пекарне
 21. to complain — жаловаться
 22. the difficulty of finding any restaurant which serves a fresh fruit salad — трудность в поисках хорошего ресторана, где подают свежий салат из фруктов
 23. time-consuming — требующий много времени
 24. to be a delight to do smth. — восхищаться, доставлять наслаждение
 25. house wine — домашнее вино
 26. it's the best way to judge a restaurant's wine list — лучший способ судить о перечне вин в ресторане
 27. the wine was quite satisfactory and reasonably priced — вино было вполне удовлетворительным и доступным по цене
 28. the bill came to 37 pounds — счет составил 37 фунтов
 29. the bill was acceptable — счет (оплата) был приемлемым
 30. it did not include service — он не включал обслуживание
 31. trout [traʊt] — форель
 32. helping — порция

Task 11.

- 1) Translate from English into Russian.
 2) Compose your own sentences using these words.
 1. to overlook

2. to book early

3. to manage to do smth.

4. the proprietor

5. the main course

6. to run the hotel

7. the roast lamb

8. to complain

9. to be acceptable

10. house wine

Task 12. Put questions to the following sentences.

1. We decided to visit a small family-run restaurant in the village.

2. We have heard several favourable comments about a small family-run restaurant of Mr. Dean.

3. We managed to get a nice table with a view of the quay.

4. The service was excellent because it was a small family business.

5. The proprietor, a young handsome man, Mr. Dean, runs the hotel himself and his wife helps him.

6. The choice of items on the menu was very extensive.

7. For my main course I chose the pepper steak which was almost perfect.

8. The wine was quite satisfactory and reasonably priced.

9. The bill came to 50 pounds, although it did not include service.

10. The fish was fresh, but it was spoiled by the number of herbs.

Task 13. Complete the sentences using the correct word combinations.

1) We decided to look at ... (a new hotel, our friends' new car; a small family-run restaurant in the village).

2) We had heard ... (last news; unpleasant comments of their restaurant; several favourable comments about it).

3) Jeff Dean ... (runs the hotel himself; stops work and receives pension; runs the kitchen himself).

4) For my main course I chose ... (a mushroom omelette; poultry; stewed hare; mashed potatoes; boiled tongue; the pepper steak) which was the specialty of the day.

5) My wife ordered ... (roast potatoes, beefsteak; a ham omelette; chowder; the roast lamb) it was a little underdone.

6) I have often complained about the difficulty of finding any (motel; hotel; cafe; restaurant) which serves a fresh fruit salad.

Task 14. Translate from Russian into English.

1. На прошлой неделе мы решили посетить небольшой ресторанчик, который находится недалеко от нашего отеля.

2. Нам удалось занять хороший столик с видом на причал.

3. Мы начали с форели и хотя, форель была свежей, вкус ее был испорчен обилием зелени.

4. Моя жена заказала жареную баранину, и хотя качество мяса было отличным, это блюдо было немного не дожарено.

5. Очень трудно найти хороший ресторан, где подают салат из свежих фруктов.

6. Счет, включая кофе и коньяк, составляет 40 фунтов.

7. В счет не было включено обслуживание.

Task 15. Read, translate and give a summary of the text. Put questions to the text.

MEALS AND RESTAURANTS

You'll find restaurants for every situation in the USA. If you are in a hurry, you may just want to grab some "junk food" at a grocery store or a candy counter, or you can get a bite to eat at one of the many fast food chains like McDonald's, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken, or Taco Time. Or you can get a hero or submarine sandwich "to stay" or "to go" from a sandwich shop or deli. Some of these places have tables, but many don't. People eat in their cars or take their food home, to their offices, or to parks. If you prefer sitting down but still don't want to spend much, you can try a cafeteria. At all these places you pay at a cash register before you sit down, and you don't have to tip anybody — but you usually have to clear the table when you finish!

VOCABULARY NOTES

1. candy — very sweet sugary food
2. deli — short for delicatessen, a shop where you can buy salads and cooked meats and have sandwiches made
3. junk food — snack foods that you are not good for you

ROLE PLAY 3

Act out the following situations.

1. It's your wife's birthday tomorrow. You are going out to celebrate it. At the moment you are phoning a restaurant and booking a table for eight people.
2. You've come to a restaurant. You call the waiter and order a three-course dinner. At the end of the meal you ask for the bill.
3. Your friend and you are at a restaurant. At the moment you are

looking at the menu and choosing the dishes you would like to try. Your tastes differ.

LESSON 2

УРОК 2

AT THE RESTAURANT

 **Task 1. Read, memorize and dramatize the dialogue.**

Lunch

Martin. Excuse me, we'd like a table for two, please.

Waiter. Well, I don't know ... we're very busy at lunchtime.

Martin. Is this table free?

Waiter. Well ... Yes.

Martin. Could we have a menu, please? We're in a hurry.

Waiter. Here you are.

Martin. Ah, soup. What would you like, darling? They've got tomato or minestrone.

Angela. Mm ... I'd like tomato soup. What about the main course?

Martin. Oh, I'd like the steak. And you?

Angela. Yes, the steak for me, too. And a salad. Not chips.

Martin. Excuse me.

Waiter. Yes, sir.

Martin. We'd like two bowls of tomato soup, please.

Waiter. Tomato soup is off the menu. We haven't any.

Angela. Could we have two bowls of minestrone soup, then?

Waiter. Minestrone's off, too.

Angela. What have you got?

Waiter. We've got the soup of the day.

Angela. What is it?

Waiter. Um ... potato ...

Angela. All right. Two two bowls of potato soup, then.

Waiter. Two potato soups ... Anything else?

Martin. Yes. We'd like two steaks, please. One rare, and one well done.

Waiter. Steak's off. We haven't got any.

Martin. All right. Could we have two orders of chicken, please?

Waiter. Chicken's off.

Martin. I see. Have you got any fish?

Waiter. Uh, uh.

Martin. What have you got?

Waiter. Egg and chips, hot dog and chips, sausage and chips, hamburger and chips, spaghetti ...

Martin. And chips?

Waiter. Bolognese. Spaghetti Bolognese.

Angela. All right. Two spaghetti Bolognese, then ... and a salad.

Waiter. A salad?

Angela. Yes, I'd like a salad.

Waiter. You wouldn't.

Angela. I would.

Martin. She would. What's wrong with that?

Angela. You are right. I wouldn't.

Martin. Your finger's in my soup.

Waiter. It's all right, sir. It isn't hot.

Angela. That's it! Come on, Martin!

Waiter. Hey! What about your spaghetti? Probably not hungry!?

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

Is this table free? – Этот стол не занят?

to be in a hurry – спешить

minestrone soup – густой, овощной суп

the main course – второе блюдо

the steak – [steɪk] – жареная вырезка, отбивная

The soup is off the menu – Супа нет в меню.

rare and well-done steaks – недожаренное и хорошо прожаренное мясо

chicken's off – цыплят нет (в меню)

What have you got? – А что же у вас есть?

chips – хрустящий картофель

hot dog – бутерброд с горячей сосиской

Task 2. Translate into Russian.

1. We'd like a table for three.

2. We aren't very busy at lunchtime.

3. Is this table free?

4. Could we have a menu, please.

5. We are in a hurry. (Don't be in a hurry!)

6. Here you are.

7. What would you like, darling?

8. What about the main course?

9. I'd like the ... (steak, roast beef ...)

10. Tomato soup's off the menu. We haven't got any. (Pancakes stuffed with cottage cheese are off the menu. Steak's off the menu. Fruit salad's off the menu.)

11. We'd like two steaks, please. One rare and one well done.

12. Have you got any fish? (ice-cream, green peas, sponge cake, mashed potatoes, cheese cake, iced coffee, drinks).

Task 3. Translate into English.

1. Этот стол не занят?

2. Я бы хотел салат из фруктов.

3. А как насчет спагетти?

4. Ваши пальцы в моем супе!

5. А что у вас есть? (что вы можете предложить?)

6. А как насчет второго блюда?

7. Не могли бы вы заказать два овощных супа.

8. Мы бы хотели томатный суп.

9. Принесите, пожалуйста, меню.

10. Мы хотим заказать стол на четверых.

 **Task 4. Read the dialogues and learn them. Make up your own dialogues according to the following situations.**

IN A RESTAURANT **(Choosing a dish and a beverage)**

1. -What would you like to drink?

- Black coffee for me, please.

- How about something to eat?

- Yes. I'd like a portion of that strawberry tart.

(a glass of mineral water \ cake, a bottle of lemonade \ meat pie)

2. — What will you have for the main course?

- Chicken soup and beefsteak.

- I don't want soup today. I'll take a mutton chop with mashed potatoes.

(noodle soup, chicken, cauliflower, veal)

3. — Do you want anything to start with, Sally?

- Yes, some tomato juice.

- As for me I'd like some salad to begin with.

(fish \ cold meat, apple juice, ham)

4. — What shall we have for dinner today?

- Let's have tomato soup and beefsteak.

- I'd rather have a mutton chop.

(clear soup, chowder, roasted meat, beefsteak)

ORDERING A MEAL

1. — Oh, excuse me!

— Yes, sir?

— Could you bring me some more tea, please?

— Of course, sir.

— ... and could you bring me the bill, please? I'm in a hurry!

(coffee, cream, beer)

2. Customer. Waiter, I'd like a menu, please.

Waiter. Here you are, sir.

Customer. Thanks ... I'd like some soup.

Waiter. Tomato soup?

Customer. Yes, please, and I'd like a steak.

Waiter. Rare, medium or well-done?

Customer. Medium, please.

Waiter. Which vegetables would you like?

Customer. I'd like some potatoes, some peas and a salad, please.

Waiter. Certainly, sir.

Customer. And I'd like some wine.

Waiter. Which wine would you like, sir?

Customer. A bottle of red wine, please.

 **Task 5. Listen to the tape (texts “At the Continental Restaurant” and “ At the Restaurant”). Prepare to answer the questions to these texts in class.**

Task 6. Answer the following questions.

1. What does your usual dinner consist of?

2. What are your favourite dishes?
3. Are you a good cook?
4. Have you got any children? What are their likes and dislikes as far as food is concerned?
5. Do you always eat at home or do you sometimes dine out?
6. When did you last go to a restaurant? Did you like the service and the cooking?
7. Have you ever travelled abroad? How did you find the food in the countries you visited?

Task 7. Speak about

1. your favourite dishes;
2. your usual breakfast (dinner, supper);
3. the evening you spent at a restaurant.

Task 8. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Если вы не возражаете, я оплачу счет.

2. Вы кладете сахар в кашу?

3. Это как раз мне по вкусу.

4. Хотите поесть чего-нибудь?

5. Я просто умираю от голода.

6. Не хотите ли выпить чашку чая?

7. Он много пьет.

8. Я пью чай без сахара.

9. Вы любите картофель в мундире?

10. Не забудьте положить между слоями мелко нарезанный лук.

11. Слейте всю воду.

12. Когда кожура начнет лопаться, снимите картофель с огня и слейте всю воду.

Task 9. Read the dialogues and learn them.

AT THE RESTAURANT

Mr.A. A table for two, please.

Waiter. Yes, sir. Right this way.

Mr.B. What shall we have today?

Mr.A. I'm afraid we don't know much about the special dishes.

Waiter. Can I help you?

Mr.A. Yes, please. Is there any dish you can recommend?

Waiter. Oxtail soup is very good here.

Mr.A. Let's start with soup.

Waiter. What do you say to saddle of mutton with red current jelly or roast beef?

Mr.B. I think, we'll taste some saddle of mutton.

Mr.A. And for dessert we'll have roly-poly.

Waiter. What will you drink, sir?

Mr.A. Half a pint of beer in a tankard, please.

Waiter. Very good. And you, sir?

Mr.B. May I have a Martini cocktail?

Waiter. Certainly, sir.

DINNER AT A RESTAURANT

P. I say, Ben, how about having dinner together?

B. Well, it's just the right time. They serve good meals here and the prices are quite reasonable.

P. I've already reserved a table. Come along!

B. What shall we order?

P. You know what I'd like? A typical English dinner.

B. O.K., then. What about a juicy piece of roast beef, just slightly underdone and Yorkshire pudding?

P. All right. I'll try that.

B. Good. That's settled then. We'll have roast beef to begin with and Yorkshire pudding to follow.

Waiter. Very good. Any drinks, sir?

P. I wouldn't mind having a brandy.

B. Well, brandy and coffee for two.

WORD AND WORD COMBINATIONS

oxtail soup — [ˈɒksteɪl] — суп из бычьих хвостов

saddle of mutton — седло барашка (англ. национальное блюдо)

red current — [red ˈkʌrənt] — красная смородина

roast beef — ростбиф

Roly-Poly — [ˈrɒli-ˈpɒli] — пудинг с вареньем или фруктами

tankard — [tænkəd] — высокая пивная кружка

cocktail — коктейль

Martini — мартини

reasonable — недорогой (о цене), умеренный

typical — [ˈtɪpɪkəl] — типичный

juicy — сочный

piece — [pi:s] — кусок

slightly — немного, незначительно

Yorkshire pudding — пирог из взбитого теста запеченного под куском мяса

to settle — решать

brandy — коньяк, бренди

Task 10. Fulfill the sentences in order to make up a dialogue.

1. A table for four, please.

I'm afraid we don't know much about cuisine. [kwiˈzi:n] — национальная кухня

Yes, please. Is there any dish you can recommend?

I think we'll taste some roast beef.

Half a pint of beer, please.

May I have a brandy?

2. Oh, here is the waitress. Tea for two, please.

No, thank you.

Waitress, you haven't brought us any milk.

May I have one of these delicious looking cakes? The sponge cake looks good. I'll try some of it.

ROLE PLAY 1

Act out the following situations.

You want to arrange a business lunch for yourself and the representatives of another company. Call the restaurant to reserve the table for the number of people and time you want. Ask what they have on their menu.

Task 11. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Сюда, пожалуйста, сэр. Что вы желаете?

2. На первое могу предложить суп из бычьих хвостов, на второе — седло барашка или ростбиф.

3. Желаете какой-нибудь десерт?

4. Что вы будете пить, сэр?

5. Я могу предложить вам ростбиф и затем пудинг.

6. Я не возражаю против бренди.

7. Пожалуйста, ваш кофе, мадам.

Task 12. Make up dialogues using the following words and word combinations.

1. to have lunch; at one o'clock; fish; poultry; boiled or fried potatoes; a pudding or fruit to follow.

2. to have for lunch; a mutton chop; a steak and chips; salad; biscuits; a cup of coffee.

3. Could I help you? to have; ham or tongue; sausages; good strong

tea; stewed fruit; sugar with milk; a cup of coffee.

4. a table for three; right this way; to have special dishes; oxtail soup; to start with; saddle of mutton; for dessert; roly-poly; to drink; a cocktail.

Task 13. Read the dialogue. Working in pairs, make up your own dialogue using the vocabulary.

IN THE CANTEEN

Ann. I think, it's high time to have a bite. I am hungry.

Bob. So am I. I see you are ready to go to the canteen. I am just finishing the article. Will you wait a minute, please?

Ann. Yes, hurry up, then.

Bob. Is there anything to your taste on the menu?

Ann. Oh, yes. All kinds of things. Let's have some soup, clear soup, perhaps.

Bob. I don't think I'll have any soup today. I'd like some salad to begin with.

Ann. Will you have mixed salad, chops and mashed potatoes?

Bob. With pleasure. What do you say to a bottle of beer?

Ann. No beer, thanks. I prefer a glass of soda-water or just a cup of tea.

Bob. All right, tea then. Will you pass me the mustard, please?

Ann. Here you are. As for me, I never use mustard or pepper.

Bob. You don't say!

Ann. Look! The waitress is already bringing our tea.

Bob. We want neither ham nor sausages, do we?

Ann. No, ham as well as a sausage is out of the question. I'd like some fruit, apples or oranges.

Bob. Yes, but you forgot about the meeting in our club. We must leave at once to be in time for the beginning of the discussion.

Ann. Right you are. Come along! Let's pay for the dinner and be off.

VOCABULARY NOTES

It's high time (to do smth.) — давно пора ...

to have a bite — перекусить

So am I — И я тоже

to wait for smth., smb. — ждать кого-либо, чего-либо

Hurry up! — Скорее, живее!

to one's taste — по вкусу

taste (n) — вкус

Tastes differ — о вкусах не спорят

to taste — пробовать

tasty — вкусный

to begin with — для начала

What do you say to... — Что вы скажете насчет ...

You don't say! — Что вы говорите! Неужели!?

It's out of the question. — Об этом не может быть и речи

Come along! — Пошли! Идем!

Task 14. Discuss the following:

1. Many people find it very convenient to have dinner at a canteen or a cafe on week-days. Are you of the same opinion? Why?

2. It is convenient to have a party at a restaurant rather than at home. No trouble at all. All pleasure and fun. What do you think of it?

Task 15. Complete the following sentences.

1. I think it's high time to ...

2. I see you are ready to ...

3. Let's have some ...

4. I'd like some ...

5. Will you have?

6. What do you say to ...?

7. I prefer a glass of ...

8. Will you pass me the ...?

9. As for me, I never use ...

10. Look! The waitress is already ...

11. Come along! Let' pay for ...

Task 16. Translate into English.

1. Самое время перекусить.

2. Вы сейчас обедаете? Тогда я позвоню вам через четверть часа.

3. Давно пора ужинать. Мы ужасно проголодались.

4. Я не люблю рисовый пудинг. А вы?

5. Что касается меня, я очень люблю мороженое (фрукты, груши, ягоды, арбузы)

6. Передайте, пожалуйста, соль.

7. О прогулке сегодня не может быть и речи. Идет дождь.

8. Что ты скажешь насчет чашки чая (яблок, кофе гляссе, кусочка торта)?

9. Я ничего не могу найти по вкусу сегодня. — Неужели!? Сегодня столько вкусных вещей. Смотри, салат из помидоров и огурцов, ветчина, колбаса, домашняя птица.

10. Мы не должны опаздывать. Поторопись!

ROLE PLAY 2

Act out the following situation.

Your friend and you are having lunch in a restaurant in London. Before paying the bill you decide on how much to tip the waiter (the meat was overdone, the service was slow, some items on the table were missing).

Your friend is going to open a restaurant (pub, café) of his own in

your city (town). You approve (disapprove) of the idea.

Task 18. Read the dialogue (in groups of three).

DINNER

Mr. A. Shall we have our dinner in this restaurant?

Mrs. A. Well, their cooking is good.

(in the restaurant)

Waiter. What would you like to start with?

Mr. A. Mushrooms in sour-cream and vegetable soup, please.

Waiter. Will you have the second course to follow?

Mr. A. Oh, yes. What kind of poultry might you recommend?

Waiter. Steamed chicken fillet or boiled chicken with rice.

Mr. A. Steamed chicken fillet, please.

Mrs. A. As for me I'd rather have some cauliflower with croutons (in rusk sauce).

Waiter. Sorry, ma'am, we aren't serving cauliflower today. Will you have carrots in cream sauce?

Mrs. A. All right, carrots in cream sauce and steamed chicken fillet to follow.

Mr. A. What about having iced coffee?

Mrs. A. That's just what I want.

Mr. A. So, two iced coffees, please.

Waiter. Very good, sir.

VOCABULARY

cooking — приготовление пищи

sour cream — сметана

sour cream sauce — сметанный соус

poultry — ['pɒʊltri] — домашняя птица

fillet — ['fɪlɪt] — филе(й)

croutons — гренки

rusk sauce — сухарный соус

carrots — морковь

iced coffee — кофе гляссе

steamed — паровой

Task 18. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Мы позавтракаем в этом кафе?

2. Сюда, пожалуйста. Что вы желаете на завтрак?

3. Извините, мадам, сегодня нет омлета с грибами.

4. Что вы можете предложить на ленч?

5. Какую птицу вы можете предложить?

6. Отварную курицу с рисом, куриное филе.

7. А мне овощной суп и грибы в сметане.

8. Какой-нибудь десерт? — Два кофе гляссе.

LESSON 3

УРОК 3

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

 **Task 1. Read and discuss the text.**

Transportation In Britain

The British are enthusiastic about mobility. They regard the opportunity to travel far and frequently as a right. Some commuters spend up to two or three hours each day getting to work in London or some other big city and back home to their suburban or country homes in the evening. Most people do not spend quite so long each day travelling, but it is taken for granted that few people live near enough to their work or secondary school to get there on foot.

As elsewhere in Europe, transportation in modern Britain is dominated by the motor car and there are the constant problems of traffic congestion and pollution. These problems are, in fact, more acute than they are in many other countries both because Britain is densely populated and also because a very high proportion of goods are transported by road. There is an additional reason for congestion in Britain. While the British want the freedom to move around easily, they do not like living near big roads or railways. Any proposed new road or rail project leads to “housing

blight.” The value of houses along or near the proposed route goes down. Every such project is attended by energetic campaign to stop construction. Partly for this reason Britain has, in proportion to its population, fewer kilometres of main road and railway than any other country in northern Europe.

The transportation policy is a matter of continual debate. During the 1980s, the government’s attitude was that public transport should pay for itself (and should not be given subsidies) and road building was given priority. However, the opposite point of view, which argues in favour of public transport, became stronger during the 1990s, partly as a result of pressure from environmental groups. It is now generally accepted that the transportation policy should attempt to more than merely accommodate the predicted doubling in the number of cars in the next thirty years, but should consider broader issues.

VOCABULARY NOTES

1. commuter [kə'mju:tə] — приезжий, пригородные жители; ам. — пассажир, имеющий сезонный билет

2. to dominate ['domineɪt] — преобладать, доминировать, господствовать

3. attendant [ə'tendənt] — присутствующий, сопровождающий, сопутствующий

4. (traffic) congestion [kən'desn] — перегруженность дорог

5. pollution — загрязнение

6. acute [ə'kju:t] — острый, резкий

7. blight [blaɪt] — вред, то, что портит удовольствие

8. priority [praɪ'ɔrɪtɪ] — приоритет, очередность, старшинство

9. environment [ɪn'vaɪənmənt] — окружающая среда

10. accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] — приспособлять, улаживать, примирять

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. What are the main problems of transport in modern Britain?

2. What is an additional reason for traffic congestion in Britain?

3. The transportation policy is a matter of continual debate, isn't it?

4. Do you agree with the statement that road building was given priority?

5. What are the main problems of transportation in your country?

Task 3. Complete the sentences (using the text).

1. They regard the opportunity to travel

2. Some commuters spend up to two or three hours a day

3. As elsewhere in Europe, transportation in modern Britain is dominated

4. While the British want the freedom to move ...

5. Every such project is attended by ...

6. The transportation policy is a

7. However, the opposite point of view ...

8. Any proposed new road or ...

Task 4. Compose your own sentences using the vocabulary.

Task 5. Give a summary of the text.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN TOWNS AND CITIES

Public transportation services in urban areas, as elsewhere in Europe, suffer from the fact that there is so much private traffic on the roads that they are not as cheap as frequent or as fast as they otherwise could be. They also stop running inconveniently early at night. Efforts have been made to speed up journey times by reserving certain lanes for buses, but so far there has been no widespread attempt to give priority to public transport vehicles at traffic lights.

An interesting modern development is that trams, which disappeared from the country's towns during the 1905s and 1960s, are now making a comeback. Research has shown that people seem to have more confidence in the reliability of a service which runs on tracks and are, therefore, readier to use a tram than they would be to use an ordinary bus.

Britain is one of the few countries in Europe where double-decker buses (i.e. with two floors) are a common sight. Although single-deckers have also been in use since the 1960s, London still has more than 3000

double-deckers in operation. In their original form they were “hop-on, hop-off” buses. That is, there were no doors, just an opening at the back to the outside. There was a conductor who walked around collecting fares while the bus was moving. However, most buses these days, including double-deckers, have separate doors for getting on and off and no conductor (fares are paid to the driver). The famous London underground, known as “the tube”, is feeling the effects of its age (it was first opened in 1863). It is now one of the dirtiest and least efficient of all such system in European cities. However, it is still heavily used because it provides excellent connections with the main line train stations and with the suburbs surrounding the city.

Another symbol of London is the distinctive black taxi (in fact, they are not all black these days, nor are they confined to London).

According to the traditional stereotype, the owner-drivers of London taxis, known as cabbies, are friendly Cockneys who never stop talking. While it may not be true that they are all like this, they all have to demonstrate, in a difficult examination, detailed familiarity with London’s streets and buildings before they are given their license. (This familiarity is known simply as “the knowledge.”) Normally, these traditional taxis cannot be hired by phone. You simply have to find one on the street. But there are also many taxi companies which get most of their business over the phone. Their taxis are known as “minicabs.” They tend to have a reputation, not always justified, for unreliability as well as for charging unsuspecting tourists outrageous prices (in common with taxis all over the world). However, taxis and minicabs are expensive and most British people rarely use them except, perhaps, when going home late at night after public transport has stopped running, especially if they have been drinking alcohol.

VOCABULARY NOTES

1. urban [ə:'bʌn] — городской
2. reserve [ri'zə:v] — сохранять, сберегать (зд.: выделить, предназначить)
3. lane — полоса движения на широкой улице или дороге, узкая улица, проход
4. vehicle ['vi: ɪkl] — средство передвижения
5. reliability [ri'laɪə'bɪlɪtɪ] — прочность, надежность
6. track — путь, след, дорога; зд. рельсы
7. efficient [ɪ'fɪʃənt] — эффективный, умелый, действительный
8. confine [kən'faɪn] — ограничивать(ся), держаться в пределах
9. Cockney ['kɒkni] — кокни, лондонец из низов (особенно уроженец Ист-Энда); кокни — лондонское просторечие, сильно

отличающееся от обычного говора

Task 6. Complete the sentences (using the text).

1. Public transportation services in urban areas suffers from ...

2. Efforts have been made to ...

3. Britain is one of the few countries in Europe where ...

4. However, most buses these days ...

5. This familiarity is known ...

6. Another symbol of London is ...

7. Taxis and minicabs are expensive ...

8. But there are also many taxi companies ...

Task 7. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. However, taxis and minicabs are expensive and most British people rarely use them.

2. Normally, these traditional taxis cannot be hired by phone.

3. According to the traditional stereotype, the owner-drivers of London taxis, known as cabbies, are friendly Cockneys who never stop talking.

4. Britain is one of the few countries in Europe where double-decker buses are a common sight.

5. There was a conductor who walked around collecting fares while the bus was moving.

6. Most buses these days, including double-deckers, have separate doors for getting on and off and no conductor (fares are paid to the driver).

Task 8. Compose your own sentences using Vocabulary Notes.

Task 9. Give a summary of the text.

Task 10. Read the text, make up ten questions according to the text. Give the summary of the text (try to use the active vocabulary.)

TRANSPORTATION IN THE U.S.

Getting around a city on public transportation in the USA is generally not as easy as it is in many countries, but it is possible. Only a few cities have subways, but most towns of 50,000 or more have some kind of city bus service. There are several ways to pay for bus transportation in the city. In some cities, you drop your money into the fare box. In others you have to buy tickets before you get on the bus. In some you can buy a special pass to be used for the day, week or month.

And in some you buy tokens, which look something like coins, and you use them to get on the bus and enter the subway.

Subways in cities are known by different names. In Boston, the system is the MTA, sometimes called “the T.” Washington, D.C. has a new subway they call the Metro, and San Francisco Bay Area’s system is BART — Bay Area Rapid Transit. In New York, it’s the subway, but people often say the name of the line, e.g. the 8th Avenue. And in Chicago, the tracks are partly elevated, and people call the system “the el.”

If you can’t get where you want to by bus or subway, you can always take a cab. In many cities it is almost impossible to stop a cab on the street. It’s easier to call a taxi company listed in the Yellow Pages and ask them to send a cab to your door. The meter will show the amount you have to pay. The driver will usually expect a tip of at least 10%. In New York, cabs are everywhere on the streets, and cabbies expect a tip of 15%.

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

getting around the city — передвижение по городу

public transportation — общественный транспорт

to drop money into a fare box — опустить деньги в ящик для оплаты проезда

to get on the bus — сесть в автобус

token [ˈtɒkən] — жетон

partly underground — частично под землей

partly elevated — местами над поверхностью

to take a cab (to take a taxi) — взять такси

to stop a cab on the street — остановить такси на улице

to call a taxi — вызвать такси

Yellow Pages — телефонный справочник (телефонов организаций)

White Pages — телефонный справочник (домашних телефонов)
to send a cab to your door — прислать такси к дому
the meter will show you the amount — счетчик покажет сумму к
оплате
a tip — чаевые

Task 11. Read, translate and give a summary of the text.

LONDON'S TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

London's transportation system is a source of contention between the government and the city's residents and commuters.

Congestion on the roads and public transport has been chaotic in the last years. Proposals have been made to build new roads, rail and underground links. For the visitor, however, the pandemonium may not be quite so evident. If you have time to spare, work out your route carefully; travelling on public transportation can be only mildly annoying, and a good insight to London life.

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

London's transportation system — Лондонская транспортная система

source of contention — предмет постоянного спора

the government — правительство

city's resident(s) — горожане, постоянные жители

commuter(s) — приезжие, пригородные жители

congestion on the roads — перегруженность дорог

chaotic [keɪ'ɒtɪk] — хаотичный, вышедший из под контроля

proposals — предложения

to build new roads — строить новые дороги

rail and underground links — железнодорожные и подземные развязки

however — тем не менее

pandemonium — кромешный ад, "столпотворение вавилонское"

so evident — столь очевиден

work out your route carefully — определите наиболее оптимальный маршрут

can be only mildly annoying — может оказаться лишь немного раздражающим

a good insight to London life — глубокое понимание жизни Лондона

Task 12. Translate into English.

1) Лондонская транспортная система является предметом постоянного спора между правительством, горожанами и приезжими.

2) Для приезжего этот крошечный ад, может быть, не столь очевиден.

3) Поездка на общественном транспорте может оказаться лишь немного раздражающим, но в то же время полезным занятием для более глубокого понимания жизни Лондона.

4) Выдвинуты предложения по строительству новых автомобильных и железнодорожных развязок.

 **Task 13. Read the text. Make up ten questions according to the text. Give a summary of the text.**

LONDON BUSES

If you like looking at places and people, travel by bus. Buses don't go very fast in the centre of London because there is always so much traffic, but that doesn't matter if you are on holiday.

Normal London buses are red and double-deckers. They have a driver and a conductor. There are two sorts of bus-stops: compulsory and request. A compulsory bus-stop sign means that all the buses stop here. A request bus-stop sign means that a bus only stops here if someone wants to get on or off. The request bus-stop sign is red. If you want to catch a bus at a request stop, put your hand out.

To find out where a bus is going, look at the sign on the front, the side, or the back of the bus. Some of the places on the route, and the final destination of the bus, are shown here. You will find a full list of the places on the bus route, in the notice at the bus stop.

When you've got on the bus, the conductor says: "Fares, please!" You say where you want to go, he tells you how much to pay, you pay him and he gives you a ticket. There are other sorts of buses in London, too. The red

single-decker buses are called Red Arrows. They have a driver but no conductor. You pay the same price for a short journey as for a long one.

The green buses are called the Green Line. These buses cross London, but they don't stop very often. They are mainly for people who live a little way out of London and who travel in and out.

Task 14. Answer the questions.

1. What is the difference between request and compulsory bus stops?
2. What sorts of buses are described in the text?

Task 15. Re-read the text, make up situations based on the text using the following words and word-combinations: to get on (off) the bus, to catch a bus, to find out, to call, traffic, the suburbs.

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to travel by bus — путешествовать на автобусе

to go very fast — ехать очень быстро

in the centre of London — в центре Лондона

There is so much traffic — сильное движение

to be on holiday(s) — быть в отпуске (на каникулах)

double-decker — 2-х этажный автобус

to catch a bus — поспеть к автобусу

on the route — на маршруте

to get on the bus — сесть в автобус

single-decker bus — одноэтажный автобус

to find — находить

the final destination of the bus — конечный пункт следования автобуса

a notice at the bus-stop — вывеска на автобусной остановке

the conductor — кондуктор

the same price — та же цена

a little way out of London — недалеко от Лондона

to get off the bus — выйти из автобуса

Task 16. Make up your own sentences using the active vocabulary.

Task 17. Read the text. Answer the questions that follow it. Give a summary of the text.

THE TUBE

You can go to most places in London very quickly if you take the Underground, or “Tube”, as it is called. But don’t travel between 7.30 and 9.30 in the morning, or 4.30 and 6.30 in the evening. These are the “rush hours.” If you do travel then, you’ll meet quite a lot of the 2,300 million people who travel by Tube every year! You have decided where you want to go — so you buy a ticket from the ticket office at the Underground Station, or from an automatic machine. Some stations have automatic gates where you go in with your ticket. Keep your ticket till the end of your journey, that’s when the ticket collector (or machine) takes it from you. There are eight lines on London Underground. On the Underground map all the lines are different colours.

Task 18. Answer the questions.

1. What’s the quickest way to get to most places in London?
2. What is the London Underground called?
3. At what time of the day is it best not to travel by the underground?

What are these hours called?

4. Where do you buy your tickets?
5. Why must you keep your ticket till the end of your journey?
6. How many lines are there on the London Underground?
7. How many lines are there on the Moscow Underground?

Task 19. Read, learn, and use these expressions in your own dialogues.

1. Excuse me, which line do I take for ...(to get to...)?- Извините, по какой линии я могу попасть в ...?

2. Which line goes to ..? — Какая линия проходит через ...?

3. Which line is ... on? — На какой линии находится станция ...?

4. Which way should I go to ...? — В какую сторону надо ехать до ...?

5. Where do I change trains (transfer)? — Где надо сделать пересадку?

6. At which station do I have to change? — На какой станции надо сделать пересадку?

7. Excuse me, does this train go to ...? — Извините, этот поезд идет до ...?

8. How many stops are there till ...? — Сколько остановок до...?

9. What is the next stop? — Какая следующая остановка?
10. Where do I get off? — Где мне выйти?
11. Please tell me when to get off. — Скажите, пожалуйста, где мне выходить.
12. Excuse me, can you let me pass? I am getting off. — Извините, разрешите пройти. Я сейчас выхожу.
13. How much does it cost to go to ...? — Сколько стоит проезд до остановки..?
14. How much do I pay to ...? — Сколько платить до...?
15. Does this bus go to ...? — Этот автобус идет до ...?
16. Is this bus going downtown? — Этот автобус идет в центр?
17. When is the next bus to Centre Street? — Когда следующий автобус до Сентер стрит?
18. At what stop do I get off? — На какой остановке мне выходить?
19. Can you let me off at the next stop? — Вы меня выпустите на следующей остановке?
20. Are you getting off now? — Вы сейчас выходите?
21. How much is the fare? — Сколько стоит билет?
22. My child is 4. Can he travel free? — Моему ребенку 4 года. Он может ехать бесплатно?
23. Will you please let me know when we arrive at Riverside Drive? — Будьте добры, предупредите меня, когда мы приедем к Риверсайду.
24. What time do we arrive at ...? — Когда мы прибудем в...?
25. How often do the buses run? — Как часто ходят автобусы?
26. Do the buses run on schedule? — Автобусы ходят по расписанию?
27. What number bus should I take? — На каком автобусе мне ехать?

Task 20. Translate from Russian into English.

1. Где надо сделать пересадку?

2. Автобусы ходят по расписанию?

3. Как часто ходят автобусы?

4. На каком автобусе мне ехать?

5. Сколько стоит билет?

6. Какая следующая остановка?

7. Где мне выйти?

8. Скажите, пожалуйста, когда мне выходить.

10. На какой станции нужно сделать пересадку?

11. Этот автобус идет в центр?

12. На какой остановке мне выходить?

Task 21. Translate into Russian.

1. Which way should I go to ...?
2. Where do I get off?
3. How much do I pay to...?
4. Where do I get off?
5. Where do I change trains?
6. Excuse me, can you let me pass? I'm getting off.
7. Does this bus go to ...?
8. At what stop do I get off?
9. What is the next stop?
10. Do the buses run on schedule?

🔊 Task 22. Listen to the tape (text “Public and Private Transport”). Prepare to answer questions to this text in class.

🔊 Task 23. Read the dialogues. Memorize and dramatize them.

KATE WILLIAMS AND JOHN SMITH ARE SIGHTSEEING IN LONDON

Sm.- Smith; K.- Kate

1. To Parliament Square by Double-Decker

Sm. Let's go to the upper deck.

K. O.K. But we must get off in two stops.

Sm. I wonder, why some people are smoking?

K. It's allowed to smoke in double-deckers, but only on the upper deck. Look! There is a notice: "Smokers are asked to occupy rear seats".

Sm. If I were in government I would prohibit smoking...

K. Come on, John, we must get off.

2. In the Tube

K. The best way to the Tower is by Tube.

Sm. Do we have to change trains?

K. No, we needn't. If we go from Westminster Underground station we may take the Circle (yellow) or District (green) line ...

Sm. If I had taken my car we wouldn't have had to worry about transportation.

K. You don't have to worry. If you had taken your car you wouldn't have found any place for parking. Parking in London is terrible.

Sm. Do we have to buy tickets?

K. You have already got a travel-card – the most economical way to get about.

Sm. Are we going to "Monument"?

K. We're going to Tower Hill Station. Get ready – we are entering the station.

Sm. What do I have to do?

K. You have to put your ticket through the automatic checking gates, on leaving as well as entering, so hold on to your ticket until you reach the street.

Sm. If I had only known I would have taken my car.

K. Don't worry about it. You just have to get used to it.

Sm. Thank God, I didn't have to. I've already got used to my car. And is smoking really illegal anywhere in the Underground?

K. Yes, it is. The law has been enforced since the King's Cross fire disaster in November 1987, when 31 people were killed.

Sm. And if I lit a cigarette ...

K. You will have to pay a 50-pound fine.

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

upper deck — верхний ярус автобуса

to get off — выходить из

in two stops — через две остановки

It's allowed to smoke — курить разрешено

There is a notice — вот табличка

“Smokers are asked to occupy rear seats” — Просьба к курящим
занимать задние сидения
to prohibit smoking — запретить курить
to go by Tube — ехать на метро
to have to change trains — следует сделать пересадку
go from Westminster Underground station — отправиться от
станции Вестминстер
we may take the Circle or District lines — мы можем ехать по
кольцевой или линии “Дистрикт”
you wouldn’t have worried about transport — вам бы не пришлось
беспокоиться о транспорте
you wouldn’t have found any place for — вы бы не нашли место
для
parking — парковка машин
a travel-card — проездной билет
What do I have to do? — Что мне надо делать?
You just have to get used to — Надо лишь только привыкнуть
I’ve already got used to my car — Я уже привык к своей машине
illegal — незаконный, нелегальный
the law has been enforced — закон строго соблюдается
King’s Cross fire disaster — катастрофический пожар на станции
Кингс Крос
If I lit a cigarette — А если я закурю
You will have to pay a 50 pounds penalty — Вам придется
заплатить штраф в 50 фунтов.

Task 24. Translate into English.

1. Давайте поднимемся на верхний ярус.

2. На месте вашего правительства я бы запретил курение.

3. Поторапливайтесь. Надо выходить.

4. Мы должны выходить через три остановки.

5. На верхнем ярусе автобуса курить разрешено.

6. Просьба к курящим занимать задние сидения.

7. В Тауэр лучше всего поехать на метро.

8. Если бы я только знал, я бы взял свой автомобиль.

9. А курение действительно запрещено в метро?

10. Мы едем до Тауэр Хил. Будьте внимательны — мы входим в метро.

Task 25. Translate into Russian.

1. What do I have to do?
2. Parking in London is terrible.
3. If I had only known I would have taken my car.
4. Where are we going next?
5. If we want to be in time, we must take a taxi. Look! There is one approaching.
6. You may go on foot, it's not far from here.
7. I like travelling; you get new impressions and meet interesting people.
8. We are getting off at the next stop.
9. If Paul couldn't take a joke, he would have got offended.
10. If I were you I wouldn't take the news too much to heart.
11. The pandemonium may not be quite so evident.
12. The bus stop is round the corner. Get off at the third stop.
13. You'd better take the number 8 bus, it'll take you right to Cannon Street.
14. The students know quite a lot about London from books and they are looking forward to seeing everything with their own eyes.
15. A group of Russian students arrived in London on an exchange programme.
16. In a large, bustling city such as London, there is usually very little time to stop and look at things.
17. If you work there most of your time is spent struggling on the Underground or waiting in a bus queue which gets longer and longer.
18. If you are a tourist you often see London through the eyes of a guide.

**Task 26. Read and translate the text. Do tasks 27–29.
Give a summary of the text (try to use active vocabulary).**

THE UNDERGROUND

Travelling on the London underground (the “Tube”) presents few difficulties for visitors because of the clear colour-coded maps. It is always useful to have plenty of spare change with you because there are often long queues at the larger stations. If you have enough change you can buy your ticket from a machine. You will find signs which list the stations in alphabetical order with the correct fares near the machines. There are automatic barriers which are operated by the tickets. You should keep the ticket because it is checked at the destination.

Listen to these people talking about the underground map, and follow their routes on the map.

Peter and Susan have just arrived at Victoria.

Peter. Right. We’ve got to get to Baker Street. Can you see it?

Susan. Yes, it’s up here. It looks easy enough. We just take the Victoria line to Green Park, then change to the Jubilee line. That goes straight there. It’s only the second stop from Green Park.

Laura is at the enquiry office at King’s Cross.

Laura. Oh, excuse me. How can I get to King’s Road, Chelsea. I mean which is the nearest tube station?

Clerk. You want Sloane Square. Take a look at this map. The best way is to take the Victoria line, that’s this light blue one, as far as Victoria Station. Then you’ll have to change. When you get to Victoria, follow the signs for the Circle and District lines, they’re on the same platform. Then take the first west-bound train. It doesn’t matter which one it is. Sloane Square’s the next stop.

Laura. Thank you very much indeed.

Simon and Elizabeth are at Waterloo.

Simon. Where’s a map?

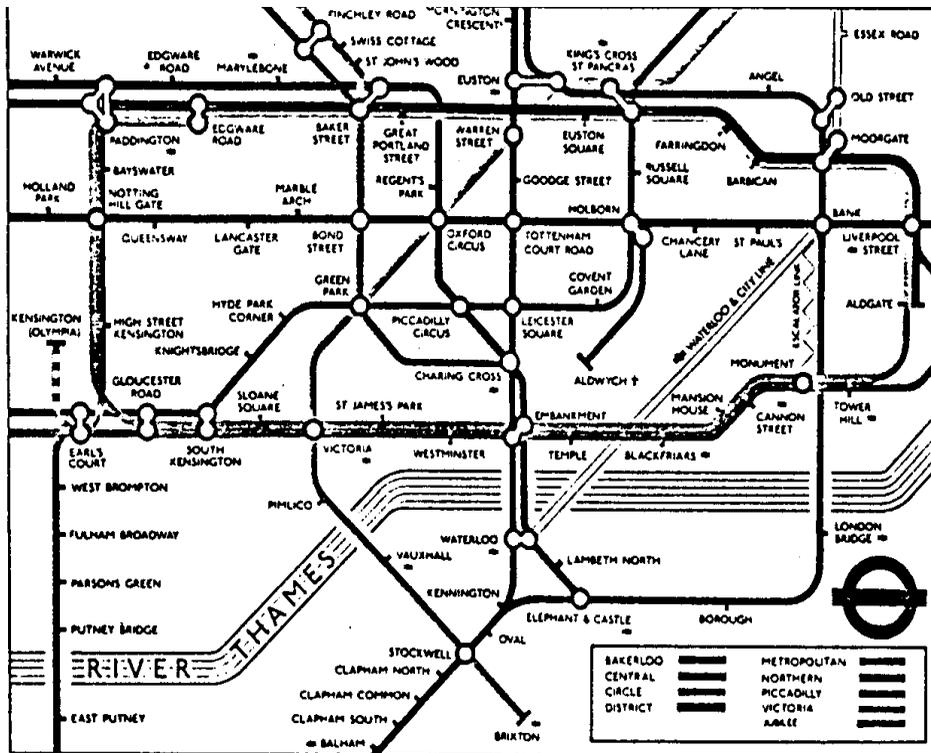
Elizabeth. There’s one over here. They said the hotel was near Russell Square. Can you see it?

Simon. Yes, it’s up here. In the top right of the map. Look, I reckon we should take the Waterloo as far as Piccadilly Circus, then change to the Piccadilly line, that’s the dark blue one. It’s only four stops to Russell Square.

Elizabeth. Are you sure that’s the quickest way? We could take the Northern line (it’s the black one) to Leicester Square, and join the Piccadilly line there.

Simon. There is not much in it, really. We might as well take the

Northern. Have you got any change for the ticket machine?



Task 27. Practice with a partner. Give directions from:

1. Sloane Square to Marble Arch
2. Baker Street to Russell Square
3. Waterloo to Paddington
4. Victoria to Great Portland Street
5. Pimlico to Russell Square
6. Great Portland Street to St. Paul's

Task 28. Here are some famous London landmarks with their nearest tube stations. Make conversations about getting to them from: a) Sloane Square, b) St. Paul's, c) Marble Arch.

1. Buckingham Palace (St. James's Park)
2. British Museum (Russell Square)
3. National Gallery (Trafalgar Square)
4. Houses of Parliament (Westminster)

5. Tower of London (Tower Hill)
6. Madam Tussaud's (Baker Street)

Task 29. Practice with a partner. State a departure point and destination. Your partner has to give you directions.

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

enquiry office — справочное бюро

queue — очередь

plenty of spare change — много мелочи, разменные монеты

in alphabetical order — в алфавитном порядке

correct fares — точная, правильная оплата за проезд

automatic barriers — автоматические барьеры

to keep the ticket — сохранять билет

to be checked at the destination — быть проверенным при выходе на конечном пункте следования

to follow one's routes on the map — следовать чьему-либо маршруту

to arrive at Victoria Station — прибыть на станцию Виктория

clear colour-coded map — цветная с буквенно-цифровым кодом схема метро

to get to Baker Street — добраться до Бейкер Стрит

it looks easy enough — это кажется довольно легко

take the Victoria line to Green Park — сесть на линию Виктория до Грин Парк

change to the ... line — сделать пересадку на ... линии

it's the second stop — это вторая остановка

How do I get to King's Road? — Как мне добраться до Кингс Род?

Which is the nearest Tube Station? — Где ближайшая станция метро?

take a look at the map — Посмотри на карту (схему метро)

you'll have to change — Вам придется сделать пересадку

westbound train — поезд, идущий в западном направлении

it's up here — это здесь наверху

in the top right on the map — на карте наверху справа

I reckon — Я считаю, я полагаю, я думаю

it's the quickest way — это самый быстрый путь

Task 30. Compare the London Underground with the Moscow Metro.

THE LONDON UNDERGROUND

It was the first city underground system in the world.

It is more than 130 years old; construction started in 1860.

You can hear the sound of trains and feel movements in many London flats and houses.

2.8 million journeys are made every day.

There was a 70% increase in passengers in the late 1980s.

The underground links Heathrow Airport with the centre of London.

The most recent line, the Jubilee, was named to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee (25 years on the throne) in 1977.

The underground saved the lives of thousands of Londoners during World War II (1939-1945). People slept on the platforms during bomb attacks at night.

Task 31. Make up your own sentences using the Active Vocabulary:

Queue, to keep the ticket, to follow one's routes on the map, to be checked at the destination, it is the quickest way, correct fares, change to the.... line, How do I get to....? Which is the nearest Tube Station?

Task 32. Translate into English.

1. Где надо сделать пересадку?

2. В какую сторону надо ехать до станции Виктория?

3. Извините, этот поезд идет до станции Тауэр Хилл?

4. Сколько остановок до станции Бейкер Стрит?

5. Где мне выйти?

6. Вы сейчас выходите? (Вы выходите на следующей остановке?)

7. На какой станции нам следует сделать пересадку?

8. Кажется я еду не в том направлении?

9. Где здесь справочное бюро?

10. Вам следует сохранить билеты до конечной остановки.

Task 33. Read and translate the text.

THE STORY OF "THE CHUNNEL"

On Friday, 6th May, 1994, Queen Elizabeth II of Britain and President Mitterand of France travelled ceremonially under the sea that separates their two countries and opened the Channel Tunnel (often known as "the Chunnel") between Calais and Folkestone. For the first time ever, people were able to travel between Britain and the European continent without taking their feet off solid ground.

The Chunnel was by far the biggest building project in which Britain was involved in the twentieth century. The history of this project, however, was not a happy one. Several workers were killed during construction, the price of construction turned out to be more than double the £4-5 billion first estimated and the start of regular services was repeatedly postponed, the last time even after tickets had gone on sale. On top of all that, the public showed little enthusiasm. On the day that tickets went on sale, only 138 were sold in Britain (and in France, only 12!). On the next day, an informal telephone poll found that only 5% of those calling said that they would use the Chunnel.

There were several reasons for this lack of enthusiasm. At first the Chunnel was open only to those with private transport. For them, the small saving in travel time did not compensate for the comparative discomfort of travelling on a train with no windows and no facilities other than toilets on board, especially as the competing ferry companies had made their ships cleaner and more luxurious. In addition, some people felt it was unnatural and frightening to travel under all that water. There were also fears about terrorist attacks. However unrealistic such fears were, they certainly interested Hollywood. Every major studio was soon planning a Chunnel disaster movie!

At the time of writing, it is not known whether the public attitude will change and become more positive. The direct train services between Paris and London and Brussels and London seem to offer a significant

reduction of travel time when compared to travel over the sea, so perhaps this part of the enterprise will be more of a success. It will not be until the next century, however, that there is a highspeed train to take passengers between the British end of the Chunnel and London.

VOCABULARY NOTES

1. tunnel — туннель, проход
2. solid (ground) — твердый
3. estimate ['estimeɪt] — ценить, оценивать, подсчитывать, составлять смету
4. postpone [pɒst'pəʊn] — откладывать, отсрочивать
5. poll — опрос, подсчет голосов, число голосов
6. comparative [kəm'pærətɪv] — сравнительный
7. facilities [fə'sɪlɪtɪz] — удобства, оборудование
8. fear [fɪə] — страх, боязнь, опасение
9. disaster [dɪ'zɑ:stə] — катастрофа, бедствие, несчастье
10. enterprise ['entəpraɪz] — предприятие, смелость, инициатива, предприимчивость

Task 34. Answer the questions.

1. When was the channel tunnel opened?
2. Who took part in the ceremony of the opening of the chunnel?
3. The history of this project was not a happy one, was it?
4. What's the price of the construction?
5. Why did the public show little enthusiasm?
6. What did people feel when they were travelling under the water?
7. What do you think of the future of the chunnel?

Task 35. Give a summary of the story of the chunnel.

Task 36. Read the texts, answer the questions and give a summary.

London's Heathrow Airport is the busiest international airport in the world and British Airways is one of the largest airlines. During the 1980s, the airline flew to destinations in seventy-two countries and annually carried more than 18 million passengers. It was privatized in 1986. Heathrow Airport's four terminals can handle up to 38 million passengers a year and London has four other airports, including Gatwick, all of which handle international flights. The number of people travelling by air both for business and pleasure is growing and traffic at regional airports in Britain

increased by 25 per cent during the 1980s.

Top Ten International Airports

(By numbers of international travellers in 1987)

1. Heathrow (London)	28.590.000
2. Gatwick (London)	18.268.000
3. Kennedy (New York)	17.593.000
4. Frankfurt (Germany)	16.637.000
5. Charles de Gaulle (Paris)	14.341.000
6. Schiphol (Amsterdam)	13.209.000
7. Kai Tak (Hong Kong)	12.667.000
8. Narita (Tokyo)	11.397.000
9. Changi (Singapore)	10.023.000
10. Zurich (Switzerland)	9.608.000

Britain has a fast, modern rail system and much has been done to improve the network (e.g. electrification of some main lines and faster cross-country lines). New trains and carriages have been introduced on inter-city, rural and commuter lines. In London, many underground stations have been renovated and there are plans for new lines. New railway systems in Glasgow and Newcastle were built during the 1980s and the London Docklands Railway was completed in 1987. However, travelling by train on the mainline railways is expensive: for example, the journey from London to Edinburgh (600 km) takes only four hours but the standard single fare costs the equivalent of six months' car road tax. Despite a complicated system of reduced fares for students, families, old people and those who can travel at certain times and on certain days, rail fares cannot compete with the cheaper long-distance coaches. Much to the irritation of commuters British Rail fares have consistently risen by more than the annual rate of inflation and some people argue that less government support for the railways (the lowest level of subsidy in Western Europe) inevitably means higher fares. There are also complaints about trains being late and overcrowded but despite this the number of passengers travelling by train began to increase again towards the end of the 1980s. During this period the number of people using the London tube almost doubled. Around 850.000 commuters travel daily into London and use the tube.

VOCABULARY NOTES

rural [rʊərəl] — сельский, деревенский

renovate ['renoveɪt] — поправлять, подновлять

compete [kəmˈpi:t] — конкурировать, соревноваться
annual [ˈænjʊəl] — годовой, ежегодный
subsidy — дотация, субсидия, денежное ассигнование
reduce [rɪˈdju:s] — уменьшать, понижать, сокращать

Task 37. Answer the questions.

- 1) Which areas of British transport have increased and decreased?
- 2) Can you find any reasons why rail travel is expensive in Britain?
- 3) How is it possible to get a reduced fare on the railways?
- 4) What is special about Heathrow and Gatwick Airports?
- 5) How have transport changes affected London?
- 6) Which method of transport do you prefer and why?

ROLE PLAY

Act out the following situation.

1. You work at the Russian Embassy in London and you are asked by a newcomer how to use the transport in the city.

Act out the same situation as if you were in New York.

2. A group of Russian students has arrived in London (New York) on an exchange programme. You compare the Russian and local systems of transport talking with your English (American) counterparts.

LESSON 4

УРОК 4

PRIVATE TRANSPORTATION

Public And Private Transportation

As the rest of Western Europe, in recent years there has been a large increase in the use of private cars in Britain. By the late 1980s, cars, taxis and motorcycles accounted for nearly 85 per cent of all passenger transport in Britain compared with less than 55 per cent in the early 1960s. During the same period travel by bus and coach fell from 25 per cent to 10 per cent of all transport and rail travel fell from 15 per cent to just over 7 per cent. Britain, where the first railways were introduced, now has a declining rail system compared to other European countries: the Germans, the Italians and the French all travel on trains much more than the British. Britain also has the most expensive system of rail passenger travel in the European Community.

Although the railways remained nationalised during the 1980s, the organisation of bus and coach transport changed. Smaller buses appeared in towns and cities and there was more competition between companies. As a result of better services and cheaper prices, the number of passengers travelling long distances by bus or coach began to increase again.

Britain started building motorways in the 1960s and there is a sophisticated system of major roads. However, the increase in cars and lorries, particularly in and around London and on the motorways, has caused a number of problems, with more traffic jams and delays for commuters and long-distance travellers.

Task 1. Read the text, answer the questions and give a summary of the text.

1. What are the differences between transport in your country and in Britain?
2. Why do you think the car has become so important in Britain?
3. It is sometimes said that there are only three possible ways of dealing with increasing traffic: a) ignore it; b) build more roads; c) encourage other forms of transport. Which method has Britain chosen to adopt? Can you think of any other possibilities?
4. How do you think transport should be paid for?
5. What are your views on public and private transport?
6. Make a list of as many different forms of transport as possible, which one do you use?
7. What are the various advantages and disadvantages?

Task 2. Prepare questions on how people in your class travel to work or home.

THE RISE OF THE CAR

As the number of vehicles on Britain's roads goes up each year other statistics are also affected. For example the percentage of households with two cars rose from 2 per cent in the early 1960s to 20 per cent in 1988, and by the end of the 1980s, two-thirds of all journeys to work were made by private transport compared to one third two decades before. There are more company cars on the roads (usually with only one person in them) and more young people over the age of seventeen are learning to drive and taking driving tests. In general the south east of England has the highest proportion of households with cars and this also gives the region some of the worst traffic problems. At the moment there are no toll roads in Britain, although such schemes have been considered. In Britain, unlike

other European countries, cars drive on the left.

In recent years the British car manufacturing industry – at one time one of the most important in the world – has declined and imports of foreign cars rose from 33 per cent in 1980 to around 50 per cent in 1988.

Despite the increase in traffic British roads are still relatively safe to drive on and the number of serious accidents has fallen over the last decade. Many lives are saved by seat belts which have been compulsory in towns and on the open road since 1983. Demands for an increase in the maximum speed limit (70 mph\110 kph) have been rejected. A major cause of death and injury on the roads is drinking and driving; the permissible level of alcohol is higher in Britain than in most other European countries.

While cars make life more convenient for many people, Britain is beginning to experience some of the difficulties and expense caused by too much traffic. The M25, the London Orbital Motorway and the World (120 miles\192 km), are good examples. Completed in 1986 at a cost over £1,000, it was designed to reduce traffic problems in the London area but it almost immediately became overcrowded and has since become famous for long traffic jams, with traffic on some sections exceeding 125,000 vehicles a day.

In London the problems are just as bad and the average speed of the traffic is estimated to be approximately the same as it was at the beginning of the century. Things are unlikely to improve in the near future as more new roads are needed to prepare for the opening of the Channel Tunnel in 1993.

In general, although long-distance journey times have been reduced considerably, the more roads that are built, the more traffic there is to fill them, and the planners' job of predicting the number and type of roads for the future has become extremely difficult. Most of Britain's motorways – including the M25 – were built for lower levels of traffic density and now need constant repairs.

In the future technology will produce better and more efficient cars, but there will be a lot more of them. In Britain, one view of these developments is that in a small area like the UK they will lead to increased concentrations of traffic with problems of parking, traffic jams, pollution and expense. Another view says that the car is a form of personal freedom and that there is no acceptable way to control the number of vehicles. The debate over the relative merits of public and private transport continues.

Task 3. Read the text, answer the following questions, give a summary of the text.

Questions.

1. Where are some of the worst traffic problems to be found in Britain?

2. Is Britain a safe place to drive in? What reasons for and against this are given?

3. What and where is the M25?

4. What is being done to improve road transport?

5. Why is this difficult in Britain?

6. Where are the worst traffic problems to be found in your country?

7. What measures are taken to improve the problems?

8. What can be done to protect the environment from the effects of road traffic?

Task 4. Read the text.

DRIVING IN BRITAIN

- Vehicles drive on the left.

- The speed limits are: Built-up areas = 30 mph (48 kph); Single carriageway roads = 60 mph (97 kph); Motorways = 70 mph (113 kph).

- Wearing a seat belt in the front seats of a car has been compulsory since 1983. In 1989, it became law for children under 14 to wear seat belts in the rear seats. Since July, 1991, seat belts must also be worn by adults in rear seats – this applies to taxis as well as cars.

- People can take a driving test at 17 years and over.

- A British driving licence is valid until the driver's 70-th birthday.

- Unleaded petrol is cheaper than leaded petrol, to encourage drivers to use it. The British are concerned about damage to the environment.

- Most petrol stations (garages) are self-service.

- Over 65% of British households have the use of one or more cars.

Task 5. Listen to the tape. Prepare to answer questions to this tape in class.

Task 6. Read, translate and give summary of the text. Make up five questions to the text.

FINDING YOUR WAY AROUND

The Knowledge

Becoming a London taxi driver isn't easy. In order to obtain a licence to drive a taxi in London, candidates have to pass a detailed examination. They have to learn not only the streets, landmarks and hotels but also the quickest way to get there. This is called "The Knowledge" by London cab

drivers and it can take years of study and practice to get “The Knowledge.” Candidates are examined not just on the quickest routes at different times of the day. People who want to pass the examination spend much of their free time driving or even cycling around London, studying maps and learning the huge street directory by heart.

Monty Hunter is taking the examination now. Listen to the examiner’s question and try to follow Monty’s directions on the map of London.

Examiner: O.K, Monty. Ready? You’re outside Buckingham Palace and you’ve just picked up a passenger who wants to go to St. Paul’s Cathedral. It isn’t rush-hour. Use the most direct route.

Montry: I’d go straight along the Mall, round the one-way system at Trafalgar Square, and turn into Northumberland Avenue. I’d run left along the Embankment and carry on as far as Blackfriars Bridge, turn left into New Bridge Street, then right at Ludgate Circus and up Ludgate Hill to St. Paul’s.

Task 7. Now practice with a partner. Point out your departure point on the map, state your destination and ask your partner to direct you.

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to obtain a licence — получить разрешение (лицензию) на вождение

to drive a taxi — управлять такси

to pass a detailed examination — сдать подробный экзамен

landmark(s) — ориентир

the quickest way — самый быстрый путь

to get to some place — добраться до какого-либо места

the quickest route — самый быстрый маршрут

spend much of their free time — потратить большую часть свободного времени

driving or cycling around London — разъезжая на машине или велосипеде по Лондону

to study maps — изучать карты

to learn the huge street directory by heart — выучить наизусть огромный справочник улиц

to follow one’s directions — следовать чьему-либо направлению

to pick up the passenger — взять пассажира

rush-hour — час-пик

to use the most direct route — пользоваться самым прямым маршрутом

to go straight along — идти(ехать) прямо, вдоль по

round the one-way system — система кругового одностороннего движения

to carry on — продолжать

to turn up — поднимать вверх

to turn left (right) — повернуть налево (вправо)

to point out — указывать

a departure point — пункт (точка) отправления

destination — конечный пункт назначения (следования)

Task 8. Translate into Russian.

1. Becoming a London taxi driver isn't easy.

2. People who want to pass the examination spend much time driving or even cycling around London.

3. The candidates have to study maps and learn the huge street directory by heart.

4. They have to learn not only streets, landmarks and hotels, but also the quickest way to get there.

5. It isn't rush-hour. Use the most direct route.

6. She is taking the examination now.

7. In order to obtain a licence to drive a taxi in London, candidates have to pass a detailed examination.

8. I'd go straight along the Mall.

9. I'd turn left along the Embankment and carry on as far as Blackfriars Bridge.

10. Point out your departure point on the map.

Task 9. Make up your own sentences using the Active Vocabulary.

to pass the examination; the quickest way; to study maps; rush-hour; to point out; to use the most direct route; to get to some place; to drive a taxi; to pick up a passenger; to follow one's directions; to turn left (right).

Task 10. Make up your own story using the examiners directions.

Start the engine — включите двигатель

go forward — поезжайте вперед

pull out — выезжайте на левую сторону

stop at the "Stop" sign — остановитесь у знака "Стоп"

turn left — поверните налево

back up — подайте назад

slow down — сбавьте скорость

accelerate — прибавьте скорость

change lanes — смените ряд
park — припаркуйтесь
pull over to the curb — прижмитесь к обочине

Task 11. Read and translate the dialogues. Dramatize them. Learn them.

ON THE ROAD

Ann. Ben, you can't park here! There's a double yellow line.

Ben. Oh, we'll be back in a few minutes. It's O.K.

Ann. Oh, no. It isn't. You'll get a parking ticket if you leave it here.

Ben. No, I won't. It's half past five. All the traffic wardens have gone home.

Ann. Ben! Ben!

Ben. Yes?

Warden. Is this your car, sir?

P.C. Excuse me. May I see your licence?

Ben. I'm afraid I've left it at home.

P.C. In this case you'll have to take it to the police station within five days.

Ben. But why?

P.C. You were speeding, sir.

Ben. But I was doing 35!

P.C. There's a 30 mile an hour speed limit on this road, sir.

Ben. Is there? I didn't see the sign ...

P.C. Well, sir we've been following you.

Ben. So you were doing 35, too.

P.C. No, sir. We were doing 60 miles an hour and ... we couldn't catch you!

Man. Hello ... Wadley's garage.

Ben. Oh, good evening. I don't know if you can help me. My car's broken down.

Man. We have 24-hour breakdown service. Where are you?

Ben. I'm on the A337 just north of the Ringbourne. My car's just past the Red Lion Pub it's white a M.G.

Man. Do you know what's wrong with it?

Ben. I've got no idea ... but it won't start.

Man. I'll send a mechanic out to you. He'll be there in about ten minutes.

Mechanic. It's nothing serious, sir. You've run out of petrol.

Ben. Oh! Can you tow me to the garage?

Mechanic. That's not necessary. I've got a spare can of petrol in my truck.

Ben. Shall I pay you now, or shall I come to the garage?

Mechanic. You can pay me now.

Ben. Will you take a cheque? I've run out of cash, too.

Mechanic. That's O.K.

Ben. Hold on ... I can't find my cheque book!

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

a parking ticket — парковочный билет, извещение об уплате штрафа

traffic warden — дорожный патруль, страж, контроллер

licence — лицензия, разрешения, права

police station — полицейский участок

to speed — спешить, ехать со скоростью

a 30 mile an hour speed limit — ограничение скорости 30 миль/час, предельная скорость

to follow smb. — следовать за кем-либо, преследовать

we are doing 60 miles in an hour — мы едем со скоростью 60 миль/час

to catch smb. - ловить, схватить

My car's broken down — моя машина сломалась

a 24-hour breakdown service — круглосуточная аварийная служба

I've got no idea! — Не имею понятия! (Не имею представления)

It won't start — Она не заводится

You've run out of petrol — у вас закончился бензин

to tow — буксировать, тянуть, тащить

to take in tow — брать на буксир

can of petrol — канистра бензина

I've run out of cash — у меня нет наличных денег

a cheque book — чековая книжка

What's wrong with it? — Что с ней случилось?

a mechanic — механик

ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

to damage a car — повредить автомобиль

to have the car repaired — ремонтировать автомобиль

service station — авторемонтная мастерская

parking garage — автопарк
freeway, expressway — автострада
battery — аккумулятор
dead battery — “севший”, разрядившийся аккумулятор
alcohol — алкоголь
blood-alcohol level — уровень алкоголя в крови
(am.) gasoline, gas — бензин
gas station — бензоколонка
to fill the gas tank yourself — наполнять бак бензином
(самообслуживание)
amount of gas — количество бензина
windshield — ветровое стекло
driver's licence — водительские права, водительское
удостоверение
to take a driving test — держать экзамен на право вождения
машины
gas tank — бензобак
engine — двигатель
to turn off the engine — выключить двигатель
to start the engine — пустить двигатель
wipers — “дворники”
traffic signs — дорожные знаки
traffic jam — дорожная пробка
hold-up, tie-up — дорожная пробка
road accident — дорожное происшествие
wheel — колесо
flat tire — спущенное колесо
to rent a car — брать автомобиль на прокат
crossroad — перекресток
intersection — Т-образный перекресток
turning — поворот
bend — крутой поворот
turn signal — сигнал поворота
to turn right (left) — повернуть направо (налево)
car rental — прокат автомобилей
car rental agency — компания по прокату автомобилей
daily, weekly, monthly rates — стоимость проката автомобиля за
день, неделю, месяц
to make a U-turn — развернуться
spark plugs — свечи
gear — передача скоростей
to change gears — переключать передачу скоростей
steering wheel — руль

seat belt — ремень безопасности
speed limit — предельная скорость
traffic lights — светофор
to exceed the speed limit — превышать скорость
brake — тормоз
foot (hand) break — ножной (ручной) тормоз
lights — фары
tail lights — задний свет
to turn on the headlights — включать передние фары
to put air in the tire (tyre) — накачивать шины
highway — шоссе

Task 12. Read and translate the text, paying attention to the Vocabulary Notes. Give a summary of the text. Make up 10 questions to the text.

THE EXPERT'S FEE

Ron. There! The cleaning is finished, Ted. It looks almost brand new now.

Ted. Shall we adjust the clutch and check the brakes?

Ron. O.K. And then I'll change the spark plugs. We won't be long now.

Ted. Will you pass me that crescent wrench, please, Ron? No, not that one. The big one behind your left foot.

Ron. Here you are.

Ted. Your front tyres are nearly worn out, Ron. Had you noticed?

Ron. No, I had not. I'll buy two new ones tomorrow.

Ted. I've checked the oil level – I'll just look at the battery now. Hmm! There is no water. Shall I fill it up?

Ron. Yes, please. But get a move on, Ted; it's going to rain in a minute.

Ted. Start the engine then, Ron.

Ron. Funny! It won't start. I wonder what's up with it?

Ted. Look, there is Sid Greenham over there. He'll know what's wrong. Shall I ask him?

Ron. All right.

Ted. Will you come and see what's up with my friend's car, Sid? We can't make it start.

Sid. I'll put it right for you in a jiffy, but I'm a professional mechanic and it'll cost you a pound.

Ron. All right. Go ahead.

Sid. Just disconnect these two wires, change them around like this

and connect them up again. Now the engine will start with no trouble.

Ron. A pound for that? It only took twenty seconds.

Sid. But you've paid for what I know, not for what I've done!

VOCABULARY NOTES

brand new — совершенно новый

adjust the clutch — отрегулировать сцепление

check the brakes — опробовать (проверить) тормоза

to change the spark plugs — поменять свечи зажигания

crescent wrench — гаечный ключ

Your front tyres are nearly worn out — Ваши передние покрышки почти износились

to check the oil level — проверить уровень масла

to look at the battery — посмотреть аккумулятор

to fill the battery up — залить воду в аккумулятор

get a move on — поторопись

to start the engine — завести двигатель (мотор)

It won't start — Он не заводится

I wonder what's up with it? — Интересно, что с ним случилось?

We can't make it start — мы не можем его завести

I'll put it right for you in an jiffy — Для вас я исправлю его сию минуту

a professional mechanic — профессиональный механик

it'll cost you a pound — Это обойдется вам в 1 фунт

Just disconnect these two wires — Сейчас разъединю эти два проводка

change them around — переставить их

like this — вот так

connect them up again — соединить их снова

The engine will start with no trouble — Мотор заведется без затруднений

Task 13. Translate into Russian.

1. Shall we adjust the clutch and check the brakes

2. We have changed the spark plugs.

3. Will you pass me the crescent wrench, please?

4. Ron, your front tyres are nearly worn out.

5. We've checked the oil level.

6. I'll just look at the battery now. There is no water.

7. Get a move on, Ted. It's going to rain in a minute.

8. I want to start the engine but it won't start. I wonder, what's up with it.

9. Will you come and see what's up with my friend's car?
10. We can't make it start.
11. I'll fix it up for you in a jiffy.
12. Just disconnect the two wires, change them around like this and connect them up again.
13. Now the engine will start with no trouble.
14. You've paid for what I know, not for what I've done!

Task 14. Make up your own sentences using the Vocabulary Notes.

To change the plugs, to check the brakes, to look at the battery, to be nearly worn out, to disconnect the wires, connect them up again, to start the engine, adjust the clutch, a professional mechanic, to start with no trouble.

Task 15. Translate into English.

1. Отрегулируем сцепление и опробуем тормоза?

2. Давай, а затем я поменяю свечи зажигания.

3. Твои передние покрышки почти "облысели".

4. Нет, завтра куплю парочку новых.

5. Я проверил уровень масла и сейчас посмотрю аккумулятор.

6. Поторапливайся, Тед! С минуты на минуту пойдет дождь.

7. Странно, мотор не заводится.

8. Сид, пожалуйста, посмотри машину моего приятеля.

9. Интересно, что случилось с двигателем?

10. Для вас я исправлю ее сию минуту.

11. Я – профессиональный механик и это обойдется вам в фунт.

12. Сейчас я разъединю эти два провода, переставлю их вот так и соединю их снова. Теперь мотор заведется без затруднений.

Task 16. Translate into Russian.

1. Don't just sit around. Come and help me.
2. He's got a brand new TV set. He bought it yesterday.
3. My shoes are worn out. I need some new ones.
4. Shall I fill up your glass?
5. Get a move on. You're late again.
6. What's up with John? He looks very angry.
7. (That's) funny. I'm sure you've put my watch there, but it's gone now.
8. I made a mistake, but I'll soon put it right.
9. Wait for me here. I'll be back in a jiffy.
10. Are you ready? Yes, you can go ahead now.
11. We've got a new telephone, but it isn't connected up yet.
12. He's so curious he can never mind his own business.

A ROAD ACCIDENT

It was raining heavily as I was walking up the hill towards the station at six o'clock on a Saturday morning. At this early hour there wasn't much traffic and there weren't many people in sight. Just as I was crossing the road near the top of the hill, a car came round the corner. It was travelling very fast and the driver was obviously having difficulty in controlling it. Suddenly it swerved violently, skidded on the wet road, hit a lamp-post and turned over.

At once I ran to the car to assist the driver, but he was unconscious and there was a lot of blood on his face. A young woman hurried into the station and phoned for an ambulance while I took care of the driver. A number of other people gathered round the car, but there wasn't a great deal we could do. A policeman arrived a few minutes later and asked me a lot of questions about the accident. Shortly afterwards the man came round, and he was groaning quietly when the ambulance arrived at high speed and rushed him away to hospital.

On Monday morning I went to the hospital to enquire about the man. They told me that his injuries were not serious after all and that he is rapidly getting over the effects of the accident.

VOCABULARY NOTES

rain heavily — сильный дождь
there wasn't much traffic — неинтенсивное движение
in sight — в поле зрения
to cross the road — переходить дорогу
round the corner — за углом
to have difficulty in controlling — иметь затруднения в управлении машиной
it swerved violently — свернул резко
it skid(ded) on the wet road — скользить, заносить на мокрой дороге
a lamp-post — фонарный столб
to turn over — перевернуться
to assist the driver — помочь водителю
to be unconscious — быть без сознания
a lot of blood on the face — много крови на лице
to hurry into the station — поспешить на станцию
to phone for the ambulance — вызвать скорую помощь
to take care of smb. — ухаживать, заботиться о ком-либо
to gather round the car — обступить машину
to come round to — очнуться, прийти в себя
to be groaning quietly — тихо стонать
at high speed — на высокой скорости
to rush him away to hospital — умчать его в больницу
to enquire about — справиться, навести справки, расспросить о ком-либо
his injuries — его ранения, повреждения
after all — в конце концов
get over — оправиться от болезни, выздороветь
the effects of the accident — последствия несчастного случая

Task 17. Translate into Russian.

1. It was raining heavily as I was walking up the hill towards the station at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning.
2. At once I ran to the car to assist the driver.
3. The driver was unconscious and there was a lot of blood on his face.
4. At this early hour there wasn't much traffic and there weren't many

people in sight.

5. On Monday morning I went to the hospital to enquire about the man.

6. The man was travelling very fast, there was obviously difficulty in controlling the car.

7. Shortly afterwards the man came round, he was groaning.

8. A policeman arrived a few minutes later and asked me a lot of questions about the road accident.

9. Suddenly the car swerved, skidded on the wet road, hit a lamp-post and turned over.

10. The doctor told me that his injuries weren't serious after all.

11. I was informed that this man was rapidly getting over the effects of the accident.

12. A young woman hurried into the station and phoned for an ambulance while I took care of the driver.

Task 18. Make up your own sentences using the Vocabulary Notes.

Phone for an ambulance, hurry into the station, assist the driver, cross the road, turn over, to be unconscious, a lamp-post, the affects of the accident, at high speed, to take care of smb., to get over, to enquire about smb.

Task 19. Translate into English.

1. Шел проливной дождь, когда я в субботу утром поднимался по холму к вокзалу.

2. Рано утром я отправился в госпиталь, что бы справиться о здоровье пострадавшего.

3. Чуть позже мужчина очнулся и тихонько застонал.

4. Мне сказали, что его ранения, в конце концов не опасны.

5. Больной быстро оправляется от последствий несчастного случая.

6. Я тотчас же бросился к автомобилю помочь водителю.

7. Водитель был без сознания и все его лицо было залито кровью.

8. Молодая женщина поспешила на станцию, что бы вызвать скорую помощь.

9. Внезапно он резко свернул, заскользил на мокрой дороге, столкнулся с фонарным столбом и перевернулся.

10. Через несколько минут прибыл полицейский и задал мне несколько вопросов об аварии.

11. В этот ранний час движение было не интенсивным и людей было мало.

12. Скорая помощь умчала раненого водителя в госпиталь.

Task 20. Translate into Russian.

1. It rarely rains in England — just often!
2. The boat was not in sight when we reached the harbour.
3. Eva has difficulty in remembering all her husbands.
4. Several boats turned over in the strong wind.
5. The teacher called and the boy came at once.

6. They hurried because there was little time left.
7. You'll take care of my dog while I'm away, won't you?
8. The boxer didn't come round for ten minutes after the fight.
9. Modern planes can travel at extremely high speeds.
10. They enquired about the trains at the station.
11. The weather looked bad, but we didn't need coats after all.
12. He had flu for weeks, but finally (he) got over it.
13. We're short of cash, so you'd better write a cheque.
14. Bill often complains of his job.
15. Hold on a minute – I'll fetch my pen.
16. She often complains of the weather.
17. There's a man at the door enquiring about you.
18. After the accident he didn't come round for twenty minutes.
19. As a matter of fact I didn't do business with them after all.
20. The car came round the corner at full speed.
21. The car hit a tree and turned over. There was no other car in sight.
22. Hold on a minute while I write down your address on this piece of paper.
23. You'll soon get over your illness, but you must get to bed at once.
24. We're short of time and we've nearly run out of money.

Task 21. Make up situations based on the text using the Vocabulary Notes.

Task 22. Write a summary of the text using Vocabulary Notes.

Task 23. Read the text, make up five questions and give a summary of the text.

ON THE ROAD

Nearly three-quarters of households in Britain have regular use of a car and about a quarter have more than one car. The widespread enthusiasm for cars is, as elsewhere, partly a result of people using them to project an image of themselves. Apart from the obvious status indicators such as size and speed, the British system of vehicle registration introduces another. Registration plates, known as "number plates", give a clear indication of the age of cars. There is a different letter of the alphabet for each year. In summer there are a lot of advertisements for cars on television and in the newspapers because the new registration "year" begins in August.

Another possible reason for the British being so attached to their cars

is the opportunity which they provide to indulge the national passion for privacy. Being in a car is like taking your “castle” with you wherever you go.

Perhaps this is why the occasional attempts to persuade people to “car pool” (to share the use of your car to and from work) have been met with little success.

The privacy factor may also be the reason why British drivers are less “communicative” than the drivers of many other countries. They use their horns very little, are not in the habit of signalling their displeasure at the behaviour of other road users with their hands and are a little more tolerant of both other drivers and pedestrians. They are also a little more safety conscious. Britain has the best road safety record in Europe. The speed limit on motorways is a little lower than in most other countries (70 mph — 112 kph) and people go over this limit to a somewhat lesser extent. In addition, there are frequent and costly government campaigns to encourage road safety. Before Christmas 1992, for instance, £ 2.3 million was spent on such a campaign.

Another indication that the car is perceived as a private space in that Britain was one of the last countries in western Europe to introduce the compulsory wearing of seat belts (in spite of British concern for safety). This measure was, and still is, considered by many to be a bit of an infringement on personal liberty.

The British are not very keen on mopeds or motorcycles. They exist, of course, but they are not private enough for British tastes. Every year twenty times as many new cars as two-wheeled motor vehicles are registered. Millions of bicycles are used, especially by younger people, but except in certain university towns such as Cambridge, they are not as common as they are in other parts of north-western Europe. Britain has been rather slow to organize special cycle lanes. The comparative safety of the roads means that parents are not too worried about their children cycling on the road along with cars and lorries.

VOCABULARY NOTES

project — проект, план, предложение

to project — проектировать, составлять

indicators — показатель, индикатор, счетчик, указатель

to indicate — указывать

attached — привязанный, прикрепленный

indulge — потворствовать, доставлять удовольствие, позволять себе

horn — гудок

tolerant — терпимый (о человеке)

extent — пространство, протяжение; зд.: степень
to encourage — ободрять, поддерживать, способствовать
perceive — ощущать, осознавать, понимать, постигать
infringement — нарушение

Task 24. Compose 10 sentences using the Vocabulary Notes.

ROLE PLAY

Act out the following situations.

1. Your friend is going to buy a car. But he is not sure if it is better than using public transportation. Give your reasons for buying a car or against it.

2. Your neighbour puts his car under your window (on the children's playground etc.) every evening and makes much noise early in the morning. Make a conversation with him.

3. You are the mayor of the city (town) and you are talking to journalists about dealing with increasing traffic.

LESSON 5

УРОК 5

GETTING ABOUT TOWN AND SIGHTSEEING

🇺🇸 Getting About New York

(Mrs. Howard is going to Washington for a few days and asks her husband and Mr. Anderson to look after Bill)

Mrs. Howard. For God's sake don't let Bill walk about the city alone.

Mr. Anderson. Of course, I won't. It's impossible to lose one's way in New York.

Mrs. H. I know... This avenue and street system* of yours, but still...

Mr. A. Don't you worry, Mrs. Howard. I shall take good care of Bill while you're away and James is out. I've got a week off and I'll show him round. I think we'll get on wonderfully, won't we, young man?

Bill. Of course, Mr. Anderson. But if I were an American, I should have said, "You bet."

Mrs. H. I wish I could join you, but I want to see my brother in Washington. It's almost ten years since I saw him last.

Mr. A. Living across the ocean is an excuse, isn't it? My sister lives in

Detroit but I can't say that I see much of her, which is unpardonable. Anyway, when you return we'll go sightseeing or even make a tour of the country. I'll be your guide.

Mrs. H. It's most kind of you, Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Anderson. Not at all, Mrs. Howard. I'm only trying to be hospitable and make your stay in New York as pleasant as you made mine in London.

2.

Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Howard and Bill are discussing their plans for the day.

Mr. Anderson. Well, what are our plans for today?

Bill. Let's make a boat trip round Manhattan.

Mr. Anderson. How about doing it tomorrow?

Bill (disappointed). Again we are putting it off.

Mr. Howard. Come, come, Bill, be reasonable. Wasn't it you who demanded that first of all we should have a look at New York from the top of the Empire State Building and see the Statue of Liberty?

Bill. Yes...

Mr. Howard. Then who insisted that we should go to the Zoo? Whose idea was it to spend almost a whole day at Yankee Stadium, who...

Mr. Anderson. I think we're being unfair to Bill. Didn't we approve of his plan? Let him take charge again. (to Bill) Shall I take you for a drive and show you round or shall we make a boat trip round Manhattan? It's up to you to decide.

Bill. Certainly we go sightseeing in a car. That goes without saying.

3.

Mr. Anderson. What would you like to see first?

Mr. Howard. It makes no difference to us as long as we don't cause you too much trouble.

Mr. Anderson. Don't you see that I enjoy taking you round. The only problem is how to do it. This car ahead of us doesn't seem to be moving at all.

Bill. Can't we overtake it?

Mr. Anderson. Overtaking isn't allowed here. You don't want us to have an accident or get fined, do you? I've never been a reckless driver. Traffic is heavy in this part of the city, especially in rush hour. It's a good thing we are not in a hurry. Sometimes traffic jams make me mad. Yet traffic is a wonderful excuse, isn't it? You can always say that you were

(In New York streets running from North to South are called "avenue" those running from West to East are called "streets".)

held up by a traffic jam, can't you?

Bill (solemnly). I'll take it into consideration.

Mr. Howard. Don't be silly, Bill. Of course, Mr. Anderson said it for fun.

Bill. I wasn't serious either.

(the car ahead of them suddenly stops and they nearly hit it)

Mr. Anderson. I'm sure it's a woman who is driving the car. With women at the wheel there can be no safety on the road.

Bill. In Great Britain several thousand people are killed and injured in road accidents every year. That's what the newspapers say. (with pride) I was also knocked down by a car once, and Rex, Peter Parker's dog, was nearly run over by a lorry. Do you have many road accidents in this country?

Mr. Anderson (laughing). More than is good for us.

Bill (with a twinkle). Do you know why you have so many accidents? That's because you ride on the wrong side of the road.

Mr. Anderson (laughing). You said it, young man! But I believe you have accidents in your country for the same reason, don't you?

Mr. Howard (very seriously). Accidents are caused by carelessness. They occur because people don't observe traffic regulations. Drivers break traffic regulations by speeding and pedestrians are careless. Before crossing the road one must stop and look both ways, first right, then left. I'm saying it for you, Bill.

Bill. It's all wrong, Dad.

Mr. Howard. What's wrong about what I said?

Bill. Your system. You're not in England.

Mr. Howard. So what?

Bill. It's just the other way round. First you look left and then right. Don't you know that in this country traffic keeps right.

Mr. Anderson. Ha, ha, ha! Bill has got quite Americanised.

(Indeed, Bill is doing his best to become a true resident of New York. While they are driving along the streets, he is busy reading road signs and commenting on them. When there are none in sight, he is reading passages from the guide-book to New York, folders and booklets which he has taken along, and is studying recommended sightseeing routes for tourists. He cries out with joy when he recognizes some historical buildings, churches and monuments which he knows from pictures.)

VOCABULARY NOTES

get about town — ездить, ходить по городу

lose one's way — заблудиться

be out — отсутствовать, не быть на месте

a week off — свободная неделя
show smb. round — показывать кому-либо город
go sightseeing — осматривать достопримечательности
make a tour of a country — совершать поездку по стране
guide [gaɪd]— гид, экскурсовод, проводник
hospitable [ˈhɒspɪtəbl]— гостеприимный
put smth. off (till tomorrow, May) — отложить что-либо (до завтра, до Мая)
reasonable [ˈriːzənəbl]— разумный, благоразумный
top — верхушка, верхняя часть
take charge — брать на себя инициативу, руководить, распоряжаться
take smb. for a drive — покатасть кого-либо на машине
It's up to you — Всё зависит от вас (Решайте сами)
What would you like to see first? — Что бы вы хотели посмотреть прежде всего?
It makes no difference (to me) — (Мне) всё равно
cause smb. trouble — причинять кому-либо беспокойство
overtake smb. — обгонять кого-либо, что-либо
have an accident — попасть в аварию
fine smb. (a pound, a dollar) — оштрафовать кого-либо (на фунт, на доллар)
reckless driver — водитель-лихач
There is heavy (a lot of) traffic — Здесь большое уличное движение
There isn't much traffic here — Здесь небольшое уличное движение
in rush hour — в час(ы) пик
traffic jam — “пробка” в уличном движении
be held up by rush-hour traffic — задержаться из-за “пробки”
hit smb., smth. (hit-hit-hit) — ударить кого-либо, что-либо
It's probably a woman who is driving the car — За рулем наверняка женщина
be injured (killed) in the accident — пострадать, получить ушиб или увечье при аварии
knock smb. down — сбить кого-либо с ног
to be run over by a car — попасть под машину
lorry — грузовик (AmE грузовик — truck)
for this (that, the same, some other) reason — по этой (той, той же самой, какой-либо) причине
occur [əˈkɜː]— происходить, иметь место
observe traffic regulation — соблюдать правила уличного движения

speeding — превышение скорости
pedestrian — пешеход
it's just the other way round — Как раз наоборот
Traffic keeps right (left) here — Здесь правостороннее
(левостороннее) движение
sign — вывеска
road sign — дорожный знак
in sight — в пределах видимости, в поле зрения
passage — отрывок, абзац
guide-book to New York, to London — путеводитель по Нью-
Йорку, по Лондону
folder — рекламная брошюра, буклет
route — маршрут
church — церковь

Task 1. Answer the questions.

1. What did Mr. Howard promise Mrs. Howard?
2. What did Mr. Anderson say they would be doing when Mrs. Howard was in Washington?
3. Why did Bill get disappointed when they were discussing their plans for the day?
4. Who was allowed to take charge?
5. What plan did they agree on in the end?
6. Why were they moving very slowly?
7. Why didn't Mr. Anderson overtake the car ahead of them? Was he a careful or a careless driver?
8. When did Mr. Anderson say that with the women at the wheel there could be no safety on the road?
9. How many people did Bill say were killed and injured in road accidents in Great Britain every year?
10. Did Bill have an accident too? What happened to him?
11. Why did Bill think there were more road accidents in America than in England? What did Mr. Anderson think?
12. What did Mr. Howard say one should do before crossing the road?
13. What did Bill say was wrong with his instructions?
14. What was Bill doing in the car?

Task 2. True or false?

1. When they were driving in the car Mr. Anderson, who was at the wheel, was fined.
2. Their car was badly damaged.

3. They were driving along quiet streets, with no cars around.
4. Bill was reading a detective story in the car and quoting passages to Mr. Anderson and his father.
5. Bill was knocked over by a car once.

Task 3. Complete the sentences.

1. Mr. Anderson said it was nearly impossible to lose one's way in New York as... (the streets are clearly marked, it is well planned, it is very small, the streets are straight).

2. Mrs. Howard went to Washington (for a rest cure, to attend a conference, to see her brother, on business, for pleasure).

3. Mr. Anderson... (was a good host, was hospitable, showed the Howards round, suggested that they should make a tour of the country, offered to take them out for a drive, approved of all Bill's plans, was a safe driver, was a careless driver, thought that women were good at driving a car).

4. Bill... (enjoyed staying in New York, got quite Americanized, got used to the fact that in the USA traffic keeps right, took charge when they went sightseeing, liked it that they asked his opinion, had a guide-book to New York and studied it, was annoyed and disappointed at first because they were putting off a boat trip round Manhattan).

5. Mr. Howard...(thought they were causing Mr. Anderson a lot of trouble, thought that Bill was making a nuisance of himself, mixed up English and American traffic regulations, disapproved of Bill's behaviour).

Task 4. Ask "why?"

1. It's impossible to lose one's way in New York.

2. Mr. Anderson was able to show the Howards round.

3. Mr. Howard was a bit unfair to his son when he accused him of being unreasonable.

4. Mrs. Howard went to Washington.

Task 5. Complete the sentences.

1. Mr Anderson promised....

2. Mr. Anderson suggested...

3. Mr. Anderson thought that women were now good at...,

4. Bill was looking to...

5. Everybody approved of...

6. Mr. Anderson did not risk...

7. It was very difficult for Mr. Howard to get used to...

8. Bill enjoyed...

Task 6. Describe in details.

a) The conversation between Mrs. Howard and Mr. Anderson before Mrs. Howard left for Washington.

b) The discussion of the plans for the day.

c) The conversation in Mr. Anderson's car.

Task 7. Make up 15 sentences using the Vocabulary Notes.

Task 8. Translate into English.

Миссис Говард поехала в Вашингтон повидаться со своим братом и попросила мистера Андерсона не разрешать Биллу ходить по Нью-Йорку одному, чтобы не заблудиться. У мистера Андерсона была свободная неделя, и он обещал последить за мальчиком. Мистер Андерсон предложил покатасть мистера Говарда и Билла по городу на машине.

Сначала Билл был разочарован, так как поездка на пароходе вокруг Манхэттена опять откладывалась. (Он мечтал совершить эту поездку с того дня как приехал в Нью-Йорк.)

Биллу хотелось побывать везде. Отец обвинил его в том, что он ведет себя очень неразумно. Но мистер Андерсон считал, что мистер Говард несправедлив к сыну, потому что они сами одобрили все планы. В конце концов все поехали на прогулку по городу на машине.

В Нью-Йорке очень большое уличное движение и очень легко попасть в аварию. Поэтому мистер Говард еще раз сказал, что бы Билл был осторожен на улице и смотрел сначала направо, потом налево, прежде, чем перейти улицу. Но мистер Говард забыл, что он не в Англии, а в Америке, и все нужно делать наоборот: сначала смотреть налево, а потом направо т.к. в Америке правостороннее уличное движение.

7. Americans started calling the Japanese “Japs” during the Second World War.

8. They were travelling by car.

9. They reached their destination late at night.

10. I saw the play on TV.

11. Good manners should begin at home.

12. The hostess asked the passengers to fasten their seat belts.

13. I bought it on sale.

14. They managed to escape an accident by a miracle.

15. Avoid speeding to prevent accidents.

16. It was announced that their departure had been put off for another few days.

17. He took a week off and went to the seaside.

18. You should ask the manager for the afternoon off.

19. They took a taxi to make a tour of the city, didn't they?

20. I don't care. It's up to you.

Task 10. Translate into English.

1. Вам не следовало причинять Уолтерам так много хлопот.

2. Он предложил им совершить поездку по городу.

3. Вам не следовало откладывать этот разговор.

4. Мистера Бересфорда нет, он уехал.

5. Вы совершенно измотаны. Возьмите отпуск на неделю и поезжайте отдохнуть за город.

6. Кто-нибудь из вас видел, как его сбила машина?

7. Он взял выходной, что бы починить машину.

8. Если бы вы купили путеводитель, вы бы не заблудились.

9. Он сказал, что мы опоздаем, если не возьмем такси.

10. Сколько человек пострадало в аварии?

11. Ему было очень трудно привыкнуть водить машину, т.к. в Англии левостороннее движение.

12. Возможно, он задержался из-за “пробки” в уличном движении.

Task 11. Read, translate and dramatize the dialogues.

ASKING THE WAY

1. A. May I help you?

B. Yes. I'm looking for a map of the town.

A. There are some maps over here. This is a good one.

B. How much is it?

A. 1.35.

B. That's fine. Thank you.

2. C. Excuse me, where's Heath Street?

D. It's first left, then second right.

C. Thank you.

3. E. Excuse me, is there a bus stop, near here?

F. Yes, go along this street, take the first left and it's on the right.

4. G. Excuse me, I'm looking for a post office.

H. Go along this street, take the first right, then the second left. It's on the right. You can't miss it.

G. Thank you very much.

H. Not at all.

5. I. Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the Grand Hotel?

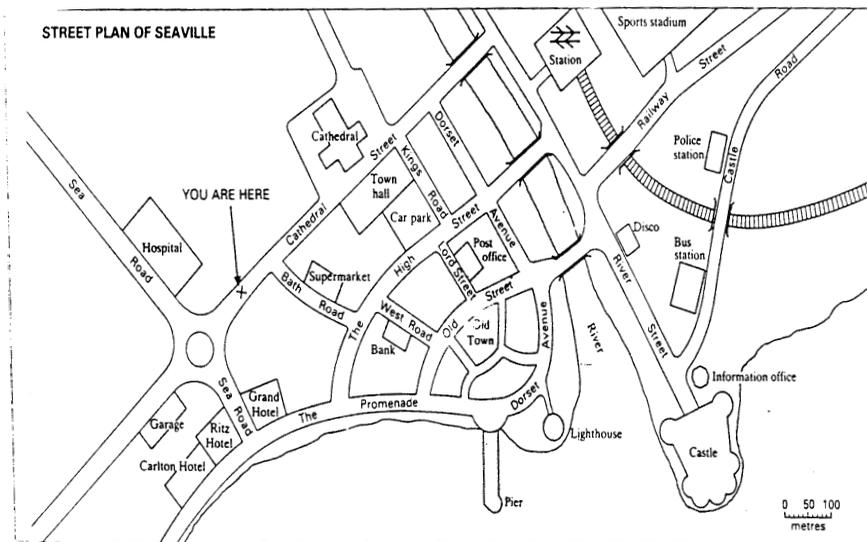
J. Yes, go along this street. Go across the bridge and go straight on to the end. It's on the right at the end of the street.

6. K. Excuse me, I'm looking for a garage.

L. A garage? Yes, go along this street, and turn first left. Go straight on for about 400 metres. Go past the church, it's on the left.

K. Thanks.

Task 12. Make conversations for: Brown Avenue, Pine Road, a bank, a telephone box, a supermarket, a hospital, a taxi park, a car park.



ASKING THE WAY IN SEVILLE

Student A. Ask the way to the police station / the post office, the Ritz Hotel / the lighthouse / the Castle /the bank / Lord Street / Sports stadium / Grand Hotel / bus station / the information office.

Student B. Look at the map. Tell your partner the way.

Task 13. Read, translate and dramatize the dialogues in pairs.

ASKING THE WAY

1. A. Excuse me.
- B. Yes.
- A. Where is the post office, please?
- B. It's over there.
- A. Thank you very much.
- B. That's all right.

2. A. Can you tell me how to get to the market?

B. Well, you can take a taxi or a bus.

A. How far is it?

B. It's about two miles.

3. C. Excuse me.

D. Yes, can I help you?

C. Yes, could you tell me the way to the toy shop?

D. It's in Pembroke Street. Cross the street and turn right at the corner.

C. Thank you.

4. E. Can you tell me where the police station is?

F. Turn right and go straight ahead.

E. Thank you very much.

F. That's all right.

5. I. How can I get to the supermarket from here?

J. Go along Queen Street. Turn right. The supermarket is on your left.

I. Thank you.

J. You're welcome.

6.

A. Excuse me.

B. Yes?

A. Is there a bus station near here?

B. Yes, there is.

A. Is it far?

B. No, it isn't very far. Go past the post office and turn right into Queen Street.

A. Thank you.

B. You're welcome.

7.

K. Excuse me, can you tell me where South Street is, please?

L. Take the second turning on the left and then ask again.

K. Is it far?

L. No. It's only about five minutes walk.

K. Many thanks.

8.

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

N. Turn round and turn left at the traffic lights.

M. Will it take me long to get there?

N. No, it's no distance at all.

M. Thank you.

H. That's O.K.

9.

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

P. Take the third right and go straight on.

O. Should I take a bus?

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

O. Thank you very much indeed.

P. That's quite all right.

10

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

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

Q. Is it too far to walk?

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

Q. Thanks.

R. It's a pleasure.

11.

A. Excuse me.

B. Yes?

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

B. Yes, go along this street as far as the traffic lights. Then turn left into High Street and it's on the right.

A. Is it far?

B. No, not very far.

A. Thank you very much.

B. You're welcome.

12. C. Excuse me miss. Is this where the 33 bus stops?

D. Well, several buses stop here. The 33 stops here, too. Where do you want to go?

C. I want to get to La Guardia Airport.

D. The 33 will take you there.

- C. Thank you.
- D. Not at all.

CONVERSATION PRACTICE

Task 14. Make up sentences using the given words and phrases.

a) How to attract someone's attention:

Excuse me, please...

Pardon me...

Sorry to...(interrupt, interfere, bother), but...

Look here !

Just a minute!

b) How to reply:

Yes?

Well?

What is it?

What may I do for you?

c) How to thank someone:

Thank you very much / so much.

Thanks.

Thank you very much indeed.

That's kind of you.

Thank you anyway.

I'm very grateful to you.

d) How to reply to gratitude;

Oh, that's O.K./all right.

Not at all.

You're welcome.

Don't mention it.

It's pleasure.

Task 15. Read the following phrases, learn them.

Where is it?

Here

there

to the right

to the left
on the corner
It's on the main street
It's in Fifth Avenue.
This way?
Which way?

Where is the place you are talking about?

It's here
It's a little farther
It's right here
It's there
It's near
It's not very far
It's far from here

Is it far? – No, it's a five-minutes walk from here.

Is it far from here? – It's an hour's ride away.

Is it near here? — No, it's quite a long way from home.

How far is it? -It's 10 miles from here.

Where is the bus stop? It's just round the corner.

Where is the post office? - It's on the other side of the street.

Where is the police station? - It's at the end of the street.

Where is the hospital? - The hospital is two blocks from here just before you come to the highway.

Where is the chemist's? — It's the third block to the right.

Turn right.

Turn left.

Turn to the right.

Turn to the left.

Follow this road.

Go this way.

Go straight ahead.

Go to the corner and turn left.

Go straight three blocks and then turn to the right.

Go along this street as far as the monument and turn to the left.

Go along this street as far as the traffic lights, then take the street on your right.

Which is the shortest way to the railway station?
 Which is the quickest way to the railway station?
 Am I right for the centre?
 Am I right for Darwin Street? Hyde Park?
 Could you give me some information?
 Can you tell me the way to Liverpool Station?
 Could you show me the way to the centre?
 Can you tell me how to get to the Bristol Hotel?
 Can you direct me to the British Museum?
 Can you tell me where King Street is?
 Can you tell me how I can get to this place?
 How can I get to Broadway?
 I'm trying to find my way to Columbia University.
 I want to get to the British Museum.
 I'm looking for the post-office.
 I'm afraid I'm lost.
 You see I'm a stranger here.

 **Task 16. Read, memorise and dramatise the dialogue.**

ASKING THE WAY

- Excuse me, could you tell me the way to Trafalgar Square?
- Certainly. Go down Regent Street to Piccadilly Circus and then go down the Haymarket. Turn to the left at the bottom and in less than a minute you'll be in Trafalgar Square.
- Thank you very much. How far is it from here?
- If you walk, it'll take you ten minutes or a quarter of an hour.
- Is there a bus?
- There's sure to be. But you'd better ask the policeman over there. He'll give you all the information you want.
- Thank you.

- Excuse me, officer, is there a bus from here to Trafalgar Square?
- Yes, sir, any bus'll take you. There's a bus stop just over there. Ask the conductor to drop you off at Trafalgar Square.
- Thank you.

- Does this bus go to Trafalgar Square?
- Yes, sir. Come along, hurry up ... No room on top, inside only... no standing on the platform... pass down the bus, please. Sorry, sir, you can't smoke inside, you'll have to wait until there's room upstairs... Fares, please.
- Trafalgar Square, please. This is where you get off, sir.

— Thank you.

ACTIVE VOCABULARY

down the street — по улице (по нарастающим номерам домов улицы)

up the street — по улице (по убывающим номерам домов улицы)

at the bottom — в конце, внизу, на дне

at the top — наверху

you'd better — вам бы лучше

I would rather — я предпочел бы... ; я пожалуй

to drop off at.... — высадить на ...

room — место, пространство

to make room for — посторониться, подвинуться, дать место

get — приезжать, добираться

get on — входить

get off — выходить

Task: translate into English.

1. Ты бы лучше поехал на метро.

2. Ему бы лучше остаться дома. У него высокая температура.

3. Вам бы лучше пойти туда немедленно.

4. Я бы предпочел не говорить об этом.

5. Давайте выйдем на следующей остановке и пройдемся пешком.

6. Проходите, здесь много места для всех.

7. Вам бы лучше не выходить из дома. Идет сильный дождь.

8. В машине есть место еще для одного.

9. Прочтите третью строчку сверху.

10. Я не имею представления, о чем вы говорите.

11. Вы выходите на следующей остановке?

Task 17. Read and translate the dialogues.

GETTING ABOUT TOWN AND ASKING THE WAY

— Shall I accompany you?

— No, thank you, I know the way. Besides, St. Paul's Cathedral is quite near.

2.

— Excuse me. Could you tell me the way to Whitehall?

— I'm afraid not. Ask the policeman over there.

3.

— Is it far to the Tower?

— Oh, yes. It's very far. You'd better take a bus.

4

— Excuse me. How can I get to Downing Street?

— Go down this street, pass the traffic lights, then take the first turning on the right.

5.

— Which is the shortest way to Piccadilly Circus?

— Go up the street, turn to the left, then go straight ahead.

6.

— Am I right for the National Gallery?

— No, it's in the opposite direction.

7.

— Excuse me where is the nearest bus stop?

— Turn round the corner and there it is, at Victoria Station.

8.

- Does the bus go to Trafalgar Square?
- No, take the tube, I think it's the best way.

9.

- Is there a bus stop near here?
- Two blocks down the street, at Washington Square.

10.

- How do I get to the Stock Exchange?
- Bus 4 will take you right to the Stock Exchange.

11.

- Am I right for Times Square?
- No, you'll have to change at 23rd Street.

12.

- Conductor, will you drop me off at Wall Street? I'm afraid I'll miss my stop.
- Yes, certainly.

13.

- Is there a bus from Pennsylvania Station to Columbia University?
- I don't think there is. Let's take a taxi, otherwise we shan't make it.

14.

- How much is it to Hyde Park Corner?
- Ask the conductor.

VOCABULARY NOTES

accompany smb. — сопровождать кого-либо

I know my way around — Я знаю дорогу (я здесь хорошо ориентируюсь)

It's quite near — Это рядом

Could you tell me the way to ...? — Вы не скажите как пройти к ...?

policeman — полицейский

Is it far to ...? — Далеко до ...?

Take the first turning on/to the right (left) — Дойдите до первого перекрестка и сверните направо (налево)

Which is the shortest way to ...? — Как быстрее всего добраться до ...?

Go straight ahead — Идите прямо

Am I right for ...? — Я правильно иду по направлению к ...?

in the opposite direction — и противоположном направлении

Where is the nearest bus stop? — Где ближайшая автобусная остановка?

turn round the corner — свернуть за угол

Does this bus go to ...? — Этот автобус идет до ...?

How much is it to ...? — Сколько стоит проезд до...?

What's the fare to ...? — Какова плата за проезд до ...?

near here — здесь поблизости

block — квартал (городской)

Will this bus take me to ...? — Этот автобус довезет меня до...?

This bus will take you to \right to ...- Этот автобус довезет вас прямо до...

Will you drop me off at ...? — Высадите меня у ...

to miss one's stop — проехать свою остановку

change at — делать пересадку у...

Is there a bus from here to...? — Отсюда идет автобус к (до)...

We shall (not) make it. — Мы (не) успеем

GETTING READY TO TALK ON THE TOPIC

Task 18. Complete the sentences.

1. The best way to see the city is...(to follow the recommended sightseeing routes, to walk along the streets and look around, to take a guided tour of the city)

2. If you want to know more about a strange city, you should...(read a guide book to the city, ask a resident of the city to show you round, ask someone who knows the city to take you for a drive in a car, to take a guided tour of the city)

3. When I come to a strange city, first of all I...(find out all about the history of the city and all the historical places and monuments, go to the Zoo, go to the museum, visit the art galleries, buy a guide-book to the city, study the recommended sightseeing routes, buy a map of the city).

4. When I come to a strange city, I ask a resident of the city...(Have you got anything to declare? What are you going to do for your holiday? What should I see first? Are there any places of interest in your city?)

5. If you are in London, be sure to visit Westminster Abbey which is (the seat of the Parliament, the official residence of the Prime Minister, the business centre of London, the burial place of the great people of

England, the residence of kings and queens of England)

6. When you are in New York, don't fail to visit Greenwich Village which is...(the Negro section of New York, the financial centre of the country, the artistic quarters of New York, an amusement centre, a big park).

7. You can buy postcards with a view of New York ...(at any drugstore, at Woolworth's, in a Lost and Found Department, in the Public Library).

8. I said he needn't accompany me as...(the city is well planned, I wouldn't lose my way, I knew my way around, I didn't know my way round, I wasn't a stranger, I would ask the conductor to drop me off at the park).

9. As the place is quite near, we.. (took a bus, walked there, were sure we would make it, didn't make it).

10. We took a bus as...(we were in a hurry, we were afraid we wouldn't make it, we didn't make it, the place was very far, we didn't feel like walking).

11. If you don't know your way around, you'd better... (buy a guide-book, get a map of the city, not go out by yourself).

12. If you don't know where to get off,..(ask the conductor, look at the bus map, look at the underground map).

13. If you don't know how to get to some place ...(look at a map of the city, ask the policeman, ask someone to direct you to the place).

14. If you want to ask the policeman the way to St. Paul's Cathedral you say ... (Excuse me, could you tell me the way to St. Paul's Cathedral? Excuse me, how can I get to St. Paul's Cathedral? Is it far to St. Paul's Cathedral?, Which is the shortest way to St. Paul's Cathedral?)

15. If you don't know how much to pay for the ride, you ask the conductor...(Will you drop me off at Hyde Park Corner? Do you get off at the next stop? How much is it to ...).

TALK ON THE TOPIC

Task 19. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the best way to see the sights in a strange city?

2. What should one do when coming to a strange city? What places would you see first when in London? When in New York?

3. What is the best way of sightseeing in your home- town? What should I see first? Are there any recommended sightseeing routes for tourists? Are there any places of interest nearby? How may they be reached?

4. Does traffic in this country keep right or left? Is parking allowed everywhere?

Is overtaking allowed on the right or on the left? I hate crossing busy

streets where there is a lot of traffic. Are there any underpasses for pedestrians in the cities?

5. What should one do so as not to get injured in a road accident?

What are the rules for drivers? What may drivers be fined for?

6. Does traffic in England keep right or left?

What would they have to do if they decided to make traffic in their country keep right?

7. Does one have to take a test to be allowed to drive a car? Is it difficult or easy to pass a driver's test in your country?

8. You can drive a car, can't you? Have you ever had an accident? What happened? Was your car damaged? Did it need repairing? Who did the repairing?

Task 20. Translate into Russian.

1. I'm to no end grateful to you for your hospitality.

2. We always turn to him for guidance and instruction.

3. He was singing to the accompaniment of the piano.

4. Why didn't you buy the coat? The price was reasonable.

5. He shot and hit the target.

6. He was hit hard by his failure.

7. His pride was injured.

8. Something should be done to speed up production.

9. Who do you think will be put in charge of the department?

10. There is no foot traffic across the bridge.

11. They were held up by the cross traffic.

12. Are they still touring the country?

13. Traffic hold-ups are usual at this time.

14. How big was the fine?

15. The way he reasoned is clear to me.

16. We should declare war on drug traffickers.

17. Traffic in big cities is controlled by traffic lights.

18. How much were you fined for speeding?

Task 21. Listen to the tape (text "London"). Prepare to answer questions to this text in class.

ROLE PLAY

Situation 1. A friend of yours from England asks you to show him round the city. What would you suggest and why? Speak to him as if you were making a tour of the city.

Situation 2. Your English friend has come to Moscow in his own car but he is not sure as to driving in such a big and unknown city. What kind

of information and advice would you give him? Dramatize a possible dialogue.

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА
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