



**Современный  
Гуманитарный  
Университет**

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**Рабочий учебник**

Фамилия, имя, отчество \_\_\_\_\_

Факультет \_\_\_\_\_

Номер контракта \_\_\_\_\_

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО  
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК  
ПРАКТИКА РЕЧИ  
ЮНИТА 3**

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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 3**

Содержит тексты и диалоги по теме “Досуг и отдых, отпуск”  
Сопровождается комплексом упражнений  
и творческих заданий.

*Для студентов факультета лингвистики СГУ*

Соответствует профессиональной образовательной программе СГУ №3

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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: Выходные; досуг и отдых; приглашение в кино, театр, в ресторан, на пикник; английский паб.

Урок 2: Общественные праздники и фестивали; театр и кино; телевидение и радиовещание в Великобритании; программа телепедач.

Урок 3: Планирование отпуска; путешествие по Великобритании; ее достопримечательности и исторические места.

Урок 4: Спорт; традиционные виды спорта в Великобритании; шотландские горные состязания; футбол; теннис; посещение спортивных клубов.

Урок 5: Хобби и увлечения.

Каждый урок сопровождается комплексом упражнений 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"> <li>1. Прочитайте текст.</li> <li>2. Выделите основные понятия и идеи текста.</li> <li>3. Составьте предложения, обобщающие смысл текста, употребляя слова-связки.</li> <li>4. Прочтите summary, внесите необходимую орфографическую, грамматическую и стилистическую правку.</li> </ol>
2.	Составление собственного диалога	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Прочтите данный в юните диалог.</li> <li>2. Определите сюжет и участников Вашего диалога.</li> <li>3. Составьте реплики персонажей, используя активный словарь урока и базовый диалог юниты.</li> <li>4. Составьте диалог полностью, внесите необходимую редакторскую правку.</li> </ol>
3.	Ситуация	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Опираясь на данное в юните задание, определите сюжет и участников ситуации.</li> <li>2. Составьте выступление (диалог) от своего лица либо участника ситуации, используя активный словарь урока.</li> <li>3. Разыграйте ситуацию со своими коллегами.</li> </ol>
4.	Составление собственного рассказа по теме	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Определите сюжет и персонажей Вашего рассказа.</li> <li>2. Составьте план рассказа.</li> <li>3. Используя активный словарь урока либо тексты юниты, составьте предложения (реплики).</li> <li>4. Прочтите черновик, сведите фразы в единое целое, внесите редакторскую правку.</li> </ol>
5.	Составление вопросов к тексту (фразам)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Прочтите текст (фразу).</li> <li>2. Определите части предложения, к которым Вы хотите задать вопрос.</li> <li>3. Определите тип задаваемого вопроса (общий, специальный, разделительный).</li> <li>4. Постройте вопросительное предложение, соблюдая соответствующий данному типу порядок слов.</li> </ol>

**THE WEEK-END****Text I. The Week-end**

Most people in Britain work a five-day week, from Monday to Friday. Everyone looks forward to the week-end and when Friday comes along, as people leave work they say to each other: "Have a nice week-end". Then on Monday morning they ask: "Did you have a nice week-end?" or "What did you do at the week-end?"

Young people studying or working away from home like to go away for the week-end. They may go home, go to stay with relatives or friends in different parts of the country, or stay in a hotel or boarding house in the country or at the sea. Most towns in England are not more than 4 hours apart by train and many are much less. For example the London-Birmingham train takes 1.5 hours, the London-Bristol – 2.5, and no one in England lives more than 100 miles from the sea.

Those who stay at home at the week-end try both to relax and to catch up with all the jobs they are too busy to do during a week. For women who go out to work these include housework, sewing, shopping and gardening; for men – repairs and other odd jobs in the house, cleaning the car, mowing the lawn, etc. Saturday morning is a very busy time for shopping, as this is the only day when people who are at work can shop for any length of time. On week-ends shops close between 5.30 and 6.00 p.m. and they are closed all day on Sunday.

On Saturday afternoon the most important sporting events of the week take place – football, rugby, tennis, horse-racing, car and motor-cycle racing and other sports. In the late afternoon the sports results are announced on radio and TV and the sports editions of the evening papers are on sale.

Saturday evening is the favourite time for parties, dances, in fact for "going out" generally. There's plenty of time to get ready and no one has to worry about getting up early for work the next day. If the weather is fine, people may decide to go out for the day. Often, however, having got up late in any case, they wait till after dinner, which is at 1 or 1.30. Sunday dinner is traditionally the most important family meal of the week. Most people have a "joint" (a piece of meat for roasting in the oven), which is roasted, then carved and served with roast and boiled potatoes, vegetables and gravy. Then comes the pudding (apple pie and custard) and finally tea or coffee. Quite often friends are invited to Sunday tea. Some people

spend Sunday evening quietly at home, others go to see friends, go to a concert or film, or go out for a drink. The realisation that the week-end is nearly over casts a slight melancholy on the evening.

## Vocabulary

Write down the new words from the text, learn them and make up your own sentences with them.

### Find the answers to these questions.

1. How many days a week do most people work?
2. Why does everyone look forward to the weekend?
3. Why is it so easy to have a weekend at the sea?
4. What do people spend their weekend?
5. Why is Saturday evening the favourite time?
6. What casts a slight melancholy on the evening?

### Task 1

Compare your weekend in Russia and the weekend the English have. What is the difference?

Work in groups. Discuss your ideas with others.

## Text II

Imagine you're in a medium-sized English town. It's Saturday morning in May and the market place is full of noise. You hear the music at least one accordion, a drum, tin whistle and fiddle. As you come closer you see an interesting sight. There are some people dressed in white clothes, but decorated in the strangest way with bright ribbons, flowers and small bells. They dance, leaping into the air, stamping their feet and perform Morris dance and what they are doing is about 800 years old.

Now you are at the seaside. It's the end of July and the school holidays have just begun. There's a strange little red and white striped tent and sitting in front of it on the sand, a whole crowd of children laughing and shouting. They're watching a puppet theatre, Punch and Judy. Mr. Punch in his bright red clothes is, as usual, hitting Judy over the head with a stick, while Toby, the dog, patiently watches.

These are only two examples of customs, but there are many, many more. In the matter of holidays the British are less well off than other Europeans. Most people have only 3 weeks paid holiday per year, and the bank holidays put Britain at the bottom of the list of Common Market countries as far as public holidays are concerned.

British “bank holidays” are New Year’s Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day, Spring Bank Holiday, Summer Bank Holiday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day. Only when the UK joined the EEC, New Year’s Day became a public holiday.

The patron saints days are not celebrated with a holiday. They are St. David’s Day (March 1st) in Wales, St. George’s Day (April 23-rd) in England and St. Andrew’s Day (November 30th) in Scotland. Only Ireland has a holiday on St. Patrick’s Day, March 17th.

## Vocabulary

Morris dance – моррис (национальный танец);

Punch and Judy [ˈpʌntʃ ənd dʒuːdɪ] – “Панч и Джуди” (кукольное представление типа русского Петрушки);

bank holiday – официальный выходной день;

Good Friday – Великая Пятница;

Easter Monday – первый Понедельник после Пасхи;

Boxing Day – день рождественских подарков (26 декабря);

the patron saints [ˈpeɪtrən ˈseɪnts] days – дни святых, покровителей той или иной части Великобритании;

St. David’s Day [snt ˈdeɪvɪdz] Day – день святого Давида;

St. George’s Day [snt ˈdʒɔːdʒɪz] Day – день святого Георгия;

St. Andrew’s Day [snt ˈændruːz] Day – день святого Андрея;

St. Patrick’s Day [snt ˈpætrɪːks] Day – день святого Патрика;

a medium-sized town – небольшой городок;

the market-place – рынок;

tin whistle – свистулька;

red and white striped – в красную и белую полоску.

### 1. Answer these questions.

- What can you see in a medium-sized English town on Saturday morning?
- What do people perform? How old is that custom?
- Why are the crowds of people laughing and shouting in front of red and white striped tent?
- What “bank holidays” are?
- Who are the patron saints of England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland?

### 2. Read the joke “A Gentleman in the Sea”.

Two English men were struggling against the waves about 200 yards from the shore.

It was summertime, the sun was shining and lots of people were spending their holidays at the seaside.

And so there was nothing unusual or irregular about the two gentlemen in the water, except for one little thing ... one of them was wearing full evening dress. He had an orchid in his buttonhole and a tall hat on. The other fellow, who had his bathing trunks on kept looking at the man in the evening dress. He was about to jump to the conclusion that the fellow was not in his right mind. At any rate, his curiosity was aroused.

- I wish I'd been introduced to the chap, – he murmured under his breath.
- What is that? – asked the other, – I didn't catch what you said.
- What makes you wear full evening dress while swimming?
- Er, well, you see, I'm not swimming, you're swimming?
- And what about you? What are you doing?
- Er, well, I'm drowning, – was the answer.

### **3. Retell this joke to other students.**

Now imagine you're the first gentleman and you see the other gentleman wearing full evening dress.

## **DIALOGUES**

### **Part I. Listen to the following conversation. Learn it by heart.**

- Kate: Hello! Kate speaking!
- Ann: Hello, Kate. This is Ann.
- Kate: Ann? I'm glad to hear you.
- Ann: What are you doing now?
- Kate: I'm reading. I have a day off today. It's my first day off in three weeks.
- Ann: Oh, that's nice. Come to my place, then. Let's have a good talk over a cup of tea or coffee.
- Kate: Oh no, Ann. I'm sorry, but I'm very tired. I'm going to read and sleep the whole afternoon. I'm not even going to cook dinner today.
- Ann: Oh, I see. Have a good rest then, good-bye!
- Kate: Good-bye!

### **Part II. Now fill in the missing sentences.**

Mary: Hello Kate! This is Mary. How are you?

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_

Mary: What are you doing now?

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_

Mary: Oh, then you're free. That's fine. Let's go to the picture gallery. There's a new exhibition of young artists there. They say it's very interesting.

Kate: Thank you for your invitation \_\_\_\_\_

Mary: Oh, I see. I'm sorry you're not going through. Good-bye.

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_

### Part III. Three hours later Kate is speaking to Mary.

Mary: 24-78-11.

Kate: May I speak to Mary, please?

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_

Kate: Oh, that's you, Mary. This is Kate. How do you feel after your visit to the picture gallery?

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_, but I'm very tired.

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_?

Mary: I'm sitting in my comfortable armchair reading "Cosmopolitan".

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_

Mary: Your apple pie? It's always so delicious. I'm really tired, but I want to have a slice of your apple pie, so I'll be over!

Kate: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary

how about doing smth – Как насчет того, чтобы ...

I'd like that very much }  
to feel like doing smth } – Мне бы очень хотелось ...

to call round – зайти

### Listen to the dialogues 'What shall we do this evening?'. Learn them.

- I. A Would you like to come to a party with me tonight?  
B I'd love to. Thank you very much.  
A I'll call round for you after supper.  
B OK. I'll be ready.

- II. A How about coming out for a drink with me this evening?  
 B I'd like that very much. Thank you.  
 A Shall we say round about seven?  
 B Fine. See you then.
- III. A Do you feel like going to the cinema?  
 B That sounds like a good idea. Thank you.  
 A Let's make it 6.30 at your place.  
 B That'll be OK by me.
- IV. A Why don't we go for a drive in the country?  
 B That would be very nice. Thank you.  
 A I'll pick you up about 8 o'clock.  
 B Right. See you later.

## Drills

1. *Example:* Would you like to come to the cinema with me tonight?  
 a) . . . barbecue (a picnic where food is cooked over an open fire)?

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b) . . . on Sunday?

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c) Do you feel like coming . . . ?

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d) . . . dance . . . ?

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e) . . . fancy . . . ?

2. *Example:* Student A. How about going to see "Mission Impossible"?  
 Student B. That sounds like a good idea. It's a long time since we saw a good film.

- 1) A . . . going to the "Grand" for dinner?  
 B . . . had a good meal.

- 
- 2) A . . . inviting Alex and Mary round?  
 B . . . had any guests.

- 
- 
- 3) A . . . walking down to the pub?  
B. . . went out for a drink.
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- 
- 4) A . . . taking a bus to the country.  
B. . . had a good argument.
- 

- 
- 
- 5) A . . . asking Brian and Sam over for bridge?  
B. . . playing a hand of cards.
- 

- 3. Example:** A. What's the best time to meet?  
B. Shall we say about seven?

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ call round?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ 8.30.

- 2) A \_\_\_\_\_ start back?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ midnight?

- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ pick you up?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ 4 o'clock.

- 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ leave?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ eleven to three?

- 5) A \_\_\_\_\_ call for you?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ seven?

- 4. Example:** Student A. Can you and Sam be ready at 9?  
Student B. Yes, 9 o'clock will be OK by us.

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ Max \_\_\_\_\_ six?

- B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) A \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ eight-fifteen?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ 6.20?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ Andrew \_\_\_\_\_ 2.45?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) A \_\_\_\_\_ the girls \_\_\_\_\_ twelve?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.

5. *Example:* Student A. Do you feel like eating out?  
Student B. That's a good idea. We haven't eaten out for ages.

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ seeing a play?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) A \_\_\_\_\_ playing cards?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ driving up to Liverpool?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ going skating?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) A \_\_\_\_\_ having a party?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.

## EXERCISES

 **Ex. 1. Listening to the recording. Play the recording several times, then read it aloud, phrase by phrase. Learn the dialogue.**

Nick: Hello, Felix, what's the rush?

Felix: Oh, hello, Nick! I've got to meet Ann, actually. We're off to the theatre.

Nick: The theatre? Do you often go?  
Felix: Yes, we usually go every fortnight. What about you?  
Nick: Well, I don't often find time, I'm afraid. I'm sure Janet would like to go, through.  
Felix: Look, there's a good comedy on next week. We could all go together. Shall I book seats for next Saturday?  
Nick: That's a good idea. I'll ask Janet and ring you tomorrow.  
Felix: Fine. I must fly now. Bye!  
Nick: Bye! Have a good time.

**Ex.2. This time you have to translate the conversation between Nick and Felix using the necessary phrases.**

Nick: Здравствуй, Феликс! Куда идешь?

---

Felix: Здравствуй, Ник! Иду встречать Энн на станцию. Мы ужинаем в китайском ресторане, а потом отправляемся в театр.

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Nick: И часто вы ходите в театр?

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Felix: Да, обычно раз в 2 недели, по крайней мере. А ты когда-нибудь ходишь? \_\_\_\_\_

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Nick: Да, но в данный момент совсем нет времени. Нужно сделать еще столько вещей. \_\_\_\_\_

---

Felix: Что правда, то правда.

---

Nick: Послушай, возможно я и Джанет сможем договориться с тобой и Энн, чтобы пойти вместе вечером в субботу. Мы можем вместе пообедать, а потом пойти в театр.

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Felix: Неплохая мысль. Послушай, я забыл название пьесы, но на следующей неделе будет хорошая комедия в театре. Если хочешь, то я могу заказать 4 места на следующую субботу.

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Nick: Хорошо. Я встречаюсь с Джанет этим вечером. Я позвоню тебе завтра, чтобы еще раз договориться о встрече.

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Felix: Чудесно! Ну, я должен лететь. Уже 7 часов, а поезд Энн прибывает в 7.15. Она терпеть не может ждать (to wait around) и я не хочу ее расстраивать.

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Nick: Тогда я позвоню тебе завтра. Передавай привет Энн (to give smb's regards to). Приятно провести вечер!

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**Ex. 3. Listen to the recording several times, with and without the book. Then read all the text aloud. Practice the second speaker's lines until you know them well, then play the dialogue with somebody else.**

Tom: Hello!

Liz: Hello, Tom. Do you want to go for a picnic?

Tom: Isn't it going to rain, Liz?

Liz: No, there isn't a cloud in the sky.

Tom: Oh, well, where are you thinking of going?

Liz: Not far from here. There's a nice spot by the river with some tall elm trees.

Tom: Is it just before Pephryn? On the right?

Liz: That's right. It's very easy to find.

Tom: OK. See you there in an hour. Bye!

Liz: Bye!

**Ex. 4. This time you have to translate the conversation between Tom and Liz.**

Tom: Алло, я вас слушаю.

---

Liz: Том? Это Лиз. Надеюсь, что не разбудила тебя.

---

Tom: Вообще-то я встал 15 минут назад. Но еще всего лишь 8 часов. Почему ты звонишь мне так рано в воскресенье утром?

---

Liz: Потому что светит солнце и на небе ни облачка, а мы с Дерекком собираемся на пикник. Хочешь присоединиться к нам?

---

Tom: Да, это правда, в последнее время солнечных дней было явно маловато, но мне кажется, что скоро опять пойдет дождь.

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Liz: Да нет же.

---

Tom: Но у меня масса дел, хотя ... я могу отложить все до завтра. Куда вы направляетесь?

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Liz: Есть очень хорошее местечко около реки. Ты можешь припарковать свою машину и перейти через поле направо, не доходя до Пеприна. Мы будем там, где растут несколько сосен. Найти нас тебе не составит труда.

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Tom: Да, я думаю, что знаю, где это. Вы берете с собой еду? Жаль, что ты не сказала об этом вчера, я не думаю, что дома у меня есть в запасе пиво.

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Liz: Не волнуйся. У нас есть несколько бутылок пива и лимонада и, кроме этого, достаточно закуски.

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Tom: Ну, тогда ладно. Увидимся через час.

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## HUMOUR

**Englishmen are fond of jokes. Read some of them. Comment on them.**

### 'Humour in Advertisements'

A piano for sale by a lady about to cross the Channel in an oak case with carved legs.

\* \* \*

A bulldog two years old for sale. Will eat anything. Very fond of children.

\* \* \*

An ad in a cinema in hot summer days: 'Come in and get cool — we feature only spine-chilling horror pictures'.

In a newspaper: 'Incredible but true! A space flight, from Earth to Heaven for only \$100 only'. (Local funeral establishment)

\* \* \*

Sign at the entrance to a town: 'Motorists, if you drive through our town at 60 mph you have a good chance to see our new prison, 80 mph shall bring you into our modern hospital and if you wish to have a ride at 100 mph you'll sure to find eternal repose in our comfortable cemetery'.

\* \* \*

Lost an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with an ivory head.

Sign in a watch repair shop: 'We fix cuckoo-clocks and other clocks that are cuckoo'.

## TEXT AND DIALOGUE

**This time read the text about English Pubs and answer the questions.**

### The British pub

The pub — an abbreviation of public house — is a central feature of British society. Most villages have at least one pub, which is often the hub of village social life. Towns and cities, of course, have many more.

Salisbury is a small cathedral city in the south-west of England. Nick McLever went to a pub there called "The Haunch of Venison" to meet Tony Leroy, the landlord (below right), and find out more about pubs.

#### Dialogue

- NM *Tony, your pub looks old. When was it built?*
- TL About 1320. It was originally built as a lodging house for the workers who built Salisbury Cathedral.
- NM *As long ago as that? And what type of customers come here?*
- TL Well, this is a city centre pub, and at lunchtime and in the early evening we get a lot of shopkeepers, businessmen and local workers who come in for a pint of beer and a sandwich. Then in the evenings we have people calling in before they go out to eat, or to the cinema or theatre, and then, of course, we have our "regulars" - people who come in frequently for a drink and to meet their friends.
- NM *I see. So you serve a wide range of people during the day. You are open all day, are you?*
- TL Except for Sundays, yes. We have to obey the licensing laws, which means that we cannot open outside the hours of 11am and 11pm on weekdays and Saturday. On Sundays we can open only from 12 noon to 3pm, and then from 7pm until 10.30pm.
- NM *And what do most people drink?*
- TL Beer. Most of our customers drink beer. But we also sell wines and spirits — gin, whisky, vodka, rum and so on. In fact, I have a very large selection of spirits. I've got 163 bottles, including 63 different makes of whisky.

- NM *And do you have to drink if you come to a pub?*
- TL Yes, we expect our customers to buy something, but not necessarily an alcoholic drink. You can have a soft drink, orange juice or Coca Cola, for example, and we also serve coffee.
- NM *And you say that you also sell food?*
- TL Yes. We do bar snacks, which are light meals that people can eat in the bar — sandwiches, pies, and that sort of thing.
- NM *“The Haunch of Venison” is an interesting name. Why is your pub called that?*
- TL In the last century the special dish of this pub was venison, which is deer meat. The pub took its name from a particular cut of meat, which is the side – or flank – of the animal.
- NM *Do all pubs have similar origins?*
- TL No. Some pubs used to attract particular professions — carpenters, for instance, so they were called names like “The Carpenters’ Arms”. Other pubs originate from the days when many people couldn’t read. Pubs were known by the picture on the sign which hung outside — “The Red Lion”, “The White Horse” and so on.
- NM *And who owns the pubs? Are they privately owned?*
- TL Not usually. Very few are in private hands. Most pubs, like this one, are owned by one or other of the large national breweries. They own the premises and supply the beer.
- NM *I see. Well, enough talking. Perhaps it’s time for me to try one of your excellent beers!*

### **1. Find words or expressions in the dialogue which mean:**

- a) a place where people board or live;
- b) someone who often goes to the same pub;
- c) days other than Saturday and Sunday;
- d) strong alcoholic drinks like whisky and gin;
- e) non-alcoholic drinks;
- f) light meals served in pubs.

### **2. Questions.**

1. What must you specify in Britain if you want to drink beer?
2. How many types of beer are there in Britain?
3. What type of beer is Guinness?
4. What did you know about the laws on drinking in Britain?
5. What can a 12-year-old buy in a pub?
6. What is a farm where grapes are grown for wine-making called?

## Role-play “Planning your weekend”

### Vocabulary

Would you like to ... ? } — Вы бы не хотели ...?  
Do you feel like ...ing? }  
Are you doing anything (special)? — Вы чем-нибудь заняты?  
Have you got anything (special) on ... ? } — Вы чем-нибудь заняты в ...?  
Have you got any plans for ... ? }  
What are you doing ... ? — Чем вы заняты?  
Are you free ... ? — Вы свободны ...?  
I'd like to very much } — Мне бы хотелось ... (С удовольствием)  
I'd love to }  
That would be very nice. Thank you. } — Это было бы замечательно  
That would be lovely. Thank you. }  
I'm afraid I can't. } — Извините, я не смогу.  
I'm sorry I can't. }  
I'd like to (very much) but ... } — Мне бы хотелось, но ...  
I'd love to but ... }  
I wish I could but ... }

**Task.** You are planning your weekend. You have to decide where to go. Look at the following ads and choose the best for you and your friend. Explain your preference.

- 1) to go to the pub;
- 2) to spend a day in France by car;
- 3) to see the show “Riverdance”;
- 4) to visit the loveliest Castle in the world;
- 5) to explore the delights of England’s largest lake.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

### P u b s

#### ***White Cross, Richmond***

Named after the insignia of the Observant Friars, whose convent was on the site. Splendid views of the river from the bars and the terrace. Opening hours: Weekdays open all day, Sunday 12noon-2.30pm, 7-10.30 pm. CW F G PF

#### ***White Hart, Pirbright***

A 17th century pub overlooking the village green. Delightful gardens and a children’s room make this a popular family pub. Huge selection of good

food. Opening hours: Weekdays 11am-2.30pm, 6-11pm, Sunday 12noon-3pm, 7-10.30pm. CW F G PF R

### ***White Horse Hotel, Haslemere***

An old coaching house, with a large garden providing a perfect setting for barbecues. Big Steak menu. Opening hours: Weekdays all day, Sunday 12noon-2.30pm, 7-10.30pm. A CW G PF R

### ***White Lion, Warlingham***

Built in 1447 as two cottages. There are pews from the church and a secret passage from inglenook to former almshouses. No smoking area. Opening hours: Weekdays 11am-3pm, 5.30-11pm, Sunday 12noon-3pm, 7-10.30pm. No food Sunday evenings. CW G PF

### ***White Lion, Yateley***

A listed building which has been a pub since 1890 and is close to the village green. Friendly atmosphere and Big Steak menu, with daily specials. Opening hours: Weekdays 12noon-11pm, Sunday 12noon-3pm, 7-10.30pm. PF

### ***White Harte, Bletchingley***

This lovely old hotel dates back to 1388 and is constructed of ships' timbers over 1,000 years old. A warm welcome and home-cooked food. Opening hours: Weekdays 11am-11pm, Sunday 12noon-3pm, 7-10.30pm. A CW G PF R

*Facilities:* A – Accomodation; CW – Children welcome for meals; D – Disabled facilities; F – Family Room; G – Garden; PF – Pub food; R – Restaurant.

## **Exploring Normandy with our Day Trips by Car**

Take your car across the Channel and not only do you have the chance to stock up at the hypermarket, but you can also see more of Normandy, or spend a day at fabulous Disneyland Paris, just 3 hours' drive away.

Dieppe is the perfect starting point for exploring Upper Normandy, a beautiful region of peaceful meadows and lush orchards, picturesque rural villages and stately oak-beamed farmhouses. Alternatively, you can head for the glorious beaches and pretty fishing villages along the coast. If you choose an early sailing, you could even travel further afield, perhaps visiting the ancient city of Rouen or maybe even Paris. Remember, with our Day trips by Car, you can return from Dieppe on any sailing up to 02:00 the morning after your day of arrival.

Take advantage of our special introductory Day Trip prices and bring the family for a fun-filled day out at Disneyland Paris, a world of fairytales and fantasy, excitement and adventure. Come and meet your favourite characters in Fantasyland and Main Street USA, explore the American West in Frontierland,

clash with pirates in Adventureland, and launch yourself into the future on the most thrilling ride of all the new, spectacular “Space Mountain”, the centrepiece of Discoveryland, which opens on 1st June 1995.

### **The show “Riverdance”**

Due to the incredible demand for tickets, the RIVERDANSE season has been extended. RIVERDANCE – THE SHOW has thrilled hundreds of thousands in three sell-out seasons in London, in New York and Ireland. It is currently playing its third sensational season in London.

Sensuous and spectacular, RIVERDANCE – THE SHOW is a thrilling fusion of Irish and International music and dance. It combines stunning dance sequences; from the incredible dynamism of the Irish troupe, the fiery Flamenco and the acrobatic Russian Folk, to the show’s astounding tap and Irish hard shoe routine.

A cast of 80, including over 30 Irish dancers, have made RIVERDANCE the hottest tickets in town.

### **The loveliest Castle in the world**

Leeds Castle has a history framed in romance and intrigue, conflict and majesty. Originally the site of a manor of the Saxon Royal Family, the Castle became a Norman stronghold, and then a Royal palace, for 300 years the home of the Kings and Queens of England.

Edward I, Edward III, Richard II and Henry VIII held court at Leeds Castle, while Henry VIII, perhaps the most famous of the Royal owners, is responsible for much of the Castle’s current splendour.

The Castle’s last private owner, the Hon. Olive, Lady Baillie, purchased the Castle in 1926, and devoted nearly 50 years to restoring the fabrics and furnishings of the Royal apartments in the splendid medieval style. The Castle is now owned by the Leeds Castle Foundation, established by Lady Baillie as a private charitable trust.

The Castle is a treasurehouse of art, antiques and objets d’art. The secrets and stories hidden in its rooms are brought alive by guides as visitors literally walk through history.

### **Lake cruises**

Our large fleet of modern and traditional launches and “steamers” provide the best vantage point from which to explore the delights of England’s largest lake. Relax and enjoy with us nature’s contrasting scenery of magnificent mountains, wooded shoreline and lovely tranquil islands.

### ***Blue cruise for islands***

45 minutes sightseeing tour, contrasting scenery of mountain, wooded shorelines and lovely tranquil islands – 10.15am and every half hour until 4.45pm.

### ***Red cruise for Ambleside – 1.25 hours***

(Stop over at Ambleside if required). Depart by Steamer or launch and return by any vessel. For full timetable see other side of this leaflet.

### ***Freedom of the lake*** (Ambleside – Bowness – Lakeside)

Complete round the lake or unlimited use of any of the companies scheduled services above – Price is for full day ticket.

## **УРОК 2**

## **LESSON 2**

### **PUBLIC HOLIDAYS. FESTIVALS**

#### **Text: CHRISTMAS**

If you try to catch a train on 24th of December you may have difficulty in finding seats. This is the day when many people are travelling home to be with their families on Christmas Day, 25th December. This is the most important festival of the year, it combines the Christian celebration of the birth of Christ with the traditional festivals of winter.

On the Sunday before Christmas many churches hold a carol service where special hymns are sung. People are reminded of Charles Dickens' story "Christmas Carol". Most people decorate their houses with brightly-coloured paper or holly, and they have a Christmas tree.

There are a lot of traditions connected with Christmas but perhaps the most important one is the giving of presents. People wrap up their gifts and leave them at the bottom of the Christmas tree. Children leave a long sock or stocking at the end of their beds on Christmas Eve, 24th December, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and bring them presents, fruit and nuts. At some time on Christmas Day the family will sit down to a big turkey dinner followed by Christmas pudding. They will probably pull a cracker with another member of the family. It will make a loud crack and a coloured hat, small toy and joke will fall out.

Later in the afternoon they may watch the Queen on TV as she delivers her traditional Christmas message to the UK and the Commonwealth. If they have room for even more food they may enjoy a piece of Christmas cake or eat a hot mince pie. 26th December is also a public holiday, Boxing Day, and

this is the time to visit friends and relatives or watch football.

## Vocabulary

carol ['kærəl] – кэрол (рождественская песня)

holly ['hɒli] – остролист (вечнозеленое растение с красными ягодами)

Christmas pudding – рождественский пудинг

to pull a cracker – запустить хлопушку

mince pie ['mɪns 'paɪ] – сладкий пирожок

### 1. Questions.

- 1) Why isn't it possible sometimes to find a seat if you try to catch a train on 24th of December?
- 2) What can you listen to in the churches on that day?
- 3) What are the traditional meals on that day?
- 4) Who delivers a traditional Christmas message on TV?
- 5) What is Boxing Day?

 **2. Listen, read one example of Christmas chorales and learn it by heart.**

### Jingle Bells

Dashing through the snow  
In a one-horse open sleigh  
Over the fields we go,  
Laughing all the way,  
Bells on bobtail ring.  
Making spirits bright  
What fun it is to ride and sing  
A sleighing song tonight!

*Refrain:* Jingle Bells! Jingle Bells!  
Jingle all the way!  
Oh, what fun it is to ride  
In a one-horse open sleigh!

Day or two ago  
I thought I'd take a ride,  
And soon Miss Fannie Bright  
Was seated by my side.  
The horse was lean and lank  
Misfortune seemed his lot,

He gore into a drifted bank  
And we, we got upshot.

Now the ground is white,  
Go it while you're young,  
Take the girls tonight,  
And sing this sleighing song,  
Just get a bobtail nag,  
Two forty for his speed.  
Then hitch him to an open sleigh,  
And crack! You'll take the lead.

 **3. Read about the Edinburgh Festival and answer why it's so popular all over the world.**

### **THE EDINBURGH FESTIVAL**

It's a good thing that the Edinburgh Festival hits the Scottish Capital outside term time. Not so much because the University hostels are needed not provide accommodation for Festival Visitors but because this most exhilarating occasion allows no time for anything mundane. The Festival begins in August and it gives intelligent diversion for most of the 24 hours each weekday in its 3 weeks. The programmes always include some of the finest chamber music ensembles and soloists in the world. There are plenty of matinées; evening concerts, opera, drama, ballet performances usually take place at conventional times - but the floodlit Military Tattoo at Edinburgh Castle obviously doesn't start till after dusk, and late night entertainments and/or the Festival Club can take you into the early hours of the morning.

Since the Festival started in 1947 as a gesture of the Scottish renaissance against post war austerity, much has blossomed around it. Every hall in the city is occupied by some diversion and you may find Shakespeare by penetrating an ancient close off the Royal Mile, or plain - sing in a local church. Then there is the International Film Festival, Highland Games, and all sorts of other plays from puppet to photo shows.

*(from the Student Guide to Scotland)*

### **Vocabulary**

hostel – общежитие;

accommodation – проживание;

mundane – будничный;

diversion – развлечение;

matinee – утренние представления;

floodlit Military Tattoo – парад войск, сопровождаемый музыкой;

renaissance – ренессанс;  
austerity – простота, аскетизм;  
Royal Mile – улица, соединяющая Эдинбургский замок и резиденцию королевы;  
Highland Games – соревнования по национальным видам спорта.

#### **4. Read the text and answer the questions.**

### **GUY FAWKES NIGHT**

In 1605 King James I was on the throne. As a Protestant, he was very unpopular with Roman Catholics. Some of them planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament on 5th November of that year, when the King was going to open Parliament. Under the House of Lords they stored 36 barrels of gunpowder, which were to explode by a man called Guy Fawkes. However one of the plotters spoke about these plans and Fawkes was discovered, arrested and later hanged. Since that day the British traditionally celebrate 5th November by burning a dummy, made of shrew and old clothes, on a bonfire, at the same time letting off fireworks.

This dummy is called “a guy” (like Guy Fawkes) and children can often be seen on the pavements before 5th November saying “Penny for the guy”. If they collect enough money, they can buy some fireworks.

#### **5. Answer the questions.**

1. What did some of Roman Catholics plan to do on 5th November 1605?
2. Why did they choose the 5th of November?
3. Who was Guy Fawkes?
4. How do the British celebrate 5th November since that day?
5. What does a “guy” mean?

#### **6. Read about May Spring Festival in the UK.**

### **MAY SPRING FESTIVAL**

The 1st of May was a pagan spring festival. In ancient times it used to be celebrated with garlands and flowers, dancing and games on the village green. A maypole was erected – a tall pole wreathed with flowers, to which in later times ribbons were attached and held by the dancers. The girls put on their best summer frocks, plaited flowers in their hair and round their waists and eagerly awaited the crowning of the May Queen. The most beautiful girl was crowned with a garland of flowers. After this great event there was dancing, often Morris dancing, with the dancers dressed in fancy costume usually representing characters in the Robin Hood legend. May Day games

and sports were followed by refreshments in the open air.

Nowadays the Queen of May is still chosen in England and other countries. The famous ceremony of the meeting of the 1st of May still survives at Oxford, in Magdalen College. At 6 o'clock in the morning the college choir gathers in the upper gallery of the college tower to greet the coming of the new day with song.

### 7. Explain the meaning of the following words.

a pagan	to erect	a frock	May Queen
a garland	to wreath	to plait	Morris dancing
a maypole	to survive	a waist	refreshments
a choir			

### 8. Translate into English the text about Boxing Day.

Каждый знает, что Англия чтит свои древние традиции и обычаи.

Традиционна для англичан и веселая встреча Рождества, которое считается самым большим праздником. В последние дни декабря не знают отдыха полицейские, пытающиеся навести порядок на улицах, где движутся тысячи машин и прохожих, сбиваются с ног продавцы в магазинах, но больше других достается почтальонам и рассылным, которые за две недели до рождества не знают ни сна, ни отдыха. Ведь всем хочется поздравить родных и друзей, пожелать им веселого рождества и счастливого Нового года, каждому хочется порадовать близких традиционным рождественским подарком. В канун Нового года английская почта доставила 1 миллиард 200 миллионов поздравительных открыток. Чтобы справиться с таким количеством писем и посылок, почтовым ведомствам страны пришлось нанять 150 тысяч временных почтальонов.

Многим приносили они добрые слова поздравлений, теплые пожелания, приятные подарки. И, естественно, их встречали как желанных гостей. Поэтому в Англии существует еще одна традиция - Boxing Day. В один из праздничных дней почтальонам, слугам принято делать маленькие подарки. Но почему традиция называется именно так? Дело в том, что еще в незапамятные времена 26 декабря англичане спешили на утреннюю службу в церковь. Там в специально подготовленные для этого случая ящики (box) они опускали свои пожертвования, которые предназначались беднякам. Со временем многие стали предпочитать не дар каким-то неизвестным людям, а подарки вполне конкретным людям, которых они знали и которых им хотелось порадовать своим вниманием. А название "Boxing Day" так и осталось.



**9. Try to find and read about other Traditions and Festivals in Great Britain. Make a report and tell the others what you've read.**

**THEATRE**

The centre of theatrical activity is London, where it is concentrated mainly in London's West End. Theatres are very much the same in London as anywhere else. If you're staying in London for a few days, you will have no difficulty in finding somewhere to spend an evenings. You'll find opera, comedy, dramas, musicals. The performances start at about 8 and finish at about 11pm. Seats are expensive (about £30) and a night out at a theatre is quite a luxury for the average Londoners.

 **Vocabulary**

the first night – премьера;  
to book seats – бронировать места;  
the matinee – afternoon show  
in the front stalls – партер;  
the dress circle – амфитеатр;  
the box – ложа;  
the balcony – балкон;  
middle-price seats – не очень дорогие места.

 **Listen to the following dialogues. Learn them by heart.**

1. A Is it still possible to get tickets for tonight?  
B You can sit wherever you like in the 1<sup>st</sup> row.  
A Isn't there anything a little less clear?  
B No, I'm afraid you've left it rather late.
2. A I'd like to book 3 seats for tomorrow.  
B Would you like something in the front stalls?  
A I suppose there's nothing further back, is there?  
B Not, unless you come to the matinee.
3. A Are there any seats left for Friday night?  
B C-14 and B-2 are all that's left.  
A Haven't you got anything cheaper?  
B Only if somebody cancels.
4. A Can I still get tickets for tonight's show?  
B The front row of the dress circle is fairly free.  
A Are there any boxes?  
B No, I'm afraid that's all there is.

## Drills

1. *Example:* Are there any seats in the dress circle for Saturday's evening show?

1) \_\_\_\_\_ upper circle \_\_\_\_\_?

2) \_\_\_\_\_ matinee?

3) Is there anything \_\_\_\_\_?

4) \_\_\_\_\_ tonight's \_\_\_\_\_?

2. *Example:* Student A. I suppose there's nothing in the circle is there?  
Student B. I'm afraid not. Everything's booked except the stalls.

1) A \_\_\_\_\_ front row \_\_\_\_\_?

B. \_\_\_\_\_ upper circle.

2) A \_\_\_\_\_ upper circle \_\_\_\_\_?

B. \_\_\_\_\_ stalls.

3) A \_\_\_\_\_ fourth row \_\_\_\_\_?

B. \_\_\_\_\_ royal box.

4) A \_\_\_\_\_ dress circle \_\_\_\_\_?

B. \_\_\_\_\_ back row.

5) A \_\_\_\_\_ front stalls \_\_\_\_\_?

B. \_\_\_\_\_ four boxes.

3. Reply to A's questions using the words "whoever", "wherever", "whenever", "however", "whatever".

*Example:* A Which programme can I take?

B. You can take whichever you like.

1) A When can I come?

B. \_\_\_\_\_.

2) A Where can I sit?

B. \_\_\_\_\_.

- 3) A Who can I bring with me?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) A How can I come?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) A What can I wear to the matinée?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Complete A's sentences by adding a question tag with **a rising intonation**. (You hope that the negative statement is not true).

*Example:* Student A. There's nothing in the 3d row.  
Student B. There's nothing in the 3d row, is there?

- 1) A There's no chance of a box.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) A There weren't any tickets left.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) A You wouldn't like the 5th row.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) A You never get cancellations.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) A You haven't anything cheaper.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Complete A's sentences by adding a question tag with **a falling intonation**. (You expect that the statement is true).

*Example:* Student A. The matinée doesn't start till 2.30pm.  
Student B. The matinée doesn't start till 2.30pm, does it?

- 1) A The tickets cost £20.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) A I can sit wherever I like.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) A There's no performance on Sunday.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4) A You booked the seats.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) A He usually sits in the circle.  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Fill in the missing words in the dialogue about the theatre.

A: \_\_\_\_\_ for 'Phantom of the Opera'?

B: Yes, there are some at all prices.

A: Are \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I'm afraid Friday is fully booked. The earliest we have is next Monday.

A: How \_\_\_\_\_?

B: £12, £15, £20.00.

A: Can \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Fine, Madam. That's two of the middle-price seats for Monday night.

A: What \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Eight o'clock.

A: One more thing. Is \_\_\_\_\_?

B: No, I'm afraid not. We advise people not to come by car, but to use the train.

A: Thank you, good-bye.

 **7. Listen and read the text about "IMAX" – The Giant Cinema screen, and answer the questions: Why is it so popular among people? Would you like to visit it? Why?**

## IMAX

A giant five-storeys high, the IMAX screen is Britain's largest, showing the world's largest film format. With its brilliantly sharp image resolution and six-track surround sound, IMAX creates a sensation "so real you'll think you're there". The film (ten times the size of a 35 mm frame) runs horizontally through a huge projector, the size of a small family car projected horizontally via a rolling-loop mechanism, IMAX represents state-of-the-art film technology. It's a larger-than-life experience, not to be missed.

**8. This time you'll hear a recorded phone announcement giving details of programmes at the Odeon Cinema. Look at the advertisement first and then fill in the information you hear.**

### Vocabulary

senior citizens – пенсионеры;  
reduced prices – льготные цены;  
licensed bar – бар, имеющий лицензию;  
in advance – заранее;  
confectionery kiosk – кондитерский киоск.

The English Patient starts \_\_\_\_\_

Odeon Cinema doors open \_\_\_\_\_

Senior citizens reduced prices \_\_\_\_\_

Last complete programme starts \_\_\_\_\_

Box-office opens \_\_\_\_\_

Upper foyer licensed bar and \_\_\_\_\_

**9. Learn these words and expressions about cinema.**

cinema-goer – кинозритель, частый посетитель кинотеатра;  
sound film – звуковой фильм;  
silent (mute) film – немой фильм;  
dubbed-in film – дублированный фильм;  
colour film – цветной фильм;  
black-and-white film – черно-белый фильм;  
full-length film – полнометражный фильм;  
short film – короткометражный фильм;  
feature film – художественный фильм;  
documentary film – документальный фильм;  
cartoon(s) – мультфильм(ы);  
comedy – комедия;  
to screen (film) a play – экранизировать пьесу;  
screen play – сценарий;  
actor/actress – актер/актриса;  
(film)director – кинорежиссер;  
producer – продюсер;  
cast – состав исполнителей;  
(sub)titles – титры;

## Useful expressions

- A new film has come out on the screen — Новый фильм вышел на экран.
- There's a general rush for this film. — Все спешат посмотреть новый фильм.
- What's on today? — Что сегодня идет?
- There's nothing much today. — Сегодня не идет ничего особенного.
- This film was the season's greatest hit, and it had a long run. — Этот фильм был гвоздем сезона, он долго не сходил с экрана.
- This film is worth seeing. — Этот фильм стоит посмотреть.
- I don't care for the movies. — Я не люблю кино.

### 10. Make up your dialogue.

**Today you have a day off. Decide with your friend what cinema you could go and what film you could see. Explain your choice.**

## TV AND RADIO

### Vocabulary

- |                           |                                   |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| channel                   | – канал;                          |
| on the other channel      | – по другому каналу;              |
| I rather want to see      | – я действительно хочу посмотреть |
| What's on after the news? | – Что идет после новостей?        |
| variety show              | – варьете;                        |
| serial                    | – сериал;                         |
| weather forecast          | – прогноз погоды;                 |
| broadcasting              | – трансляция;                     |
| to broadcast              | – транслировать;                  |
| range                     | – диапазон;                       |
| to listen to the news     | – слушать новости по радио.       |

### BROADCASTING IN THE UK

Broadcasting in the UK is controlled by the BBC and IBA. The BBC

receives its income from the government, but the private companies controlled by the IBA earn money from advertising.

National radio is controlled by the BBC, and listeners can choose between 4 stations. Radio 1 is a pop-music station with news and magazine-style programmes. Radio 2 plays light music and reports on sport. Radio 3 plays classical music. Radio 4 has news programmes, drama, etc. There are many local stations, some private and some run by the BBC.

The BBC has two TV channels. BBC 2 has more serious programmes and news features. There's a break for advertisements about every 20 minutes. The IBA is responsible for looking after the regional independent TV companies who broadcast their own programmes. The most independent channel is Channel 4, and it has more specialized programmes. In general people think the programmes offered on British TV are of a very high standard. Some people, however, are becoming worried about the amount of violence on TV, and the effect this may have on young people.

TV and Radio also have two teaching channels used by the Open University. This "university of the air" allows students to study at home for degrees they never would have obtained in the main educational system.

"Top of the Pops" is a programme that has been shown every week on BBC TV for many years. Every week computers in a number of record-shops show how many copies of a record have been sold that week. The new chart, issued each Tuesday evening shows which singles have sold the most copies during the previous week. With this information the show's producers decide which songs will be played. Of course, each week the show "Top of the Pops" finishes with the number one-single.

### **1. Read the text. Answer the following questions.**

- 1) What is broadcasting?
- 2) How many stations are on British radio?
- 3) How many TV channels does the British Broadcasting Corporation have?
- 4) What does IBA mean?
- 5) Can you watch some educational programmes?
- 6) How do the British choose the number one single?

### **2. Vocabulary**

BBC	– British Broadcasting Corporation;
IBA	– Independent Broadcasting Authority – коммерческая радио- и телевизионная компания;
"Top of the Pops"	– "Самые популярные".

## Dialogues

### Listen to the following dialogues.

- I. A. Do you remember what comes on next?  
B. I believe there's a variety show on.  
A. We mustn't miss it.  
B. Let me look in the "7 days" first?
- II. A. Is there anything worth watching on the other channel?  
B. I think it's a western.  
A. Do you mind if we switch over?  
B. Well, I rather wanted to see the football match.
- III. A. Do you happen to know what's on after the news?  
B. I've got a feeling it's a documentary.  
A. Does anybody mind if I watch it?  
B. Don't you want to see part three of the serial?

## Drills

1. *Example:* Student A. Do you mind if we watch the western on BBC 1?  
Student B. Actually, I rather wanted to see the play on ITV.

- 1) A. . . . news . . . on ITV at 10.00?  
B. . . . film . . . on BBC 2 at 9.30.
- 
- 

- 2) A. . . . cartoons . . . on ITV at 9.15?  
B. . . . comedy on BBC 1 at 9.00.
- 
- 

- 3) A. . . . weather-forecast on BBC 2 at 3.00?  
B. . . . quiz . . . on ITV at 2.00.
- 
- 

- 4) A. . . . Business Breakfast at 6.00?  
B. . . . Open University on BBC 2 at 6.00.

- 
- 
- 5) A. . . . Holidays Out . . . on BBC 1 at 7.00?  
B. . . . The Natural World on BBC 2 at 7.15.
- 
- 

2. Reply to A's question using the phrase "I've got a feeling" (мне кажется) and the correct auxiliary verb. (A should use **a rising intonation** to show doubt).

*Example:* Student A. The weather-forecast was on before the news, wasn't it?

Student B. Was it? I've got a feeling it was on after the news.

- 1) A. The film's on at 9.40, isn't it?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ 9.45.
- 2) A. The Radio Times comes out on Saturday, doesn't it?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday.
- 3) A. The football results are on Radio 1, aren't they?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ Radio 4.
- 4) A. It's the 21st today, isn't it?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_ the 22nd!

3. Reply to A's question using the phrase "nothing worth" plus a gerund.

*Example:* Student A. Why don't you listen to the radio?

Student B. There's nothing worth listening to.

- 1) A \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) A \_\_\_\_\_ listen to this programme?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) A \_\_\_\_\_ see a film?  
B. \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4) A \_\_\_\_\_ read a magazine?  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task. Look at the TV programme. Choose what programmes you would like to see. Explain and discuss your choice with your friends.**

ABBREVIATIONS:

1. Numbers in brackets are VideoPlus;

	<b>BBC 1</b>	<b>BBC 2</b>	<b>ITV London</b>
<b>6.00</b>	<b>Business Breakfast</b> (16280). <b>7.00</b> BBC Breakfast News (38613). * <b>9.00</b> Breakfast News Extra (2709261). * <b>9.20</b> Do You Want a Smack? (7326532). <b>9.50</b> Gourmet Ireland (S) (5760532). <b>10.20.</b> Burke's Backyard (R) (7877984). <b>10.50</b> News, Regional News and Weather (50066006). * <b>Cricket - Third Test.</b> Live coverage from the Oval of the first morning's play in the final test against Pakistan. Former Kent player Asif Iqbal lends a hand with the commentary (S) (5960445). <b>News, Local News, Weather</b> (1469648). <b>12.00</b> <b>The Alphabet</b>	<b>6.00</b> <b>Open University:</b> Something in the Air (3571990). 6.25 Data About Data (3590025). 6.50 Developing World: The Poverty Complex (2468483). <b>7.15</b> <b>See Hear Breakfast News</b> (6816006). * <b>7.30</b> The Brollys (9311731). <b>7.45</b> Lassie (1648667). <b>8.10</b> Smurfs' Adventures (5242990). <b>8.35</b> Cartoon Critters (9589993). <b>9.05</b> Spiderman (2706174). <b>9.25</b> The Village by the Sea (7332193). <b>9.50</b> Puppydog Tales (3930358). <b>10.00</b> Playdays (7977938). <b>10.25</b> Man in a Suitcase (2649358). * <b>11.15</b> The Adams Family (8370174). <b>11.40</b> The Pink Panther Show (8175367).	<b>6.00</b> <b>GMTV</b> (4812648). <b>9.25</b> Halfway Across the Galaxy and Turn Left (7336919). <b>9.50</b> Hope and Gloria (5682700). <b>10.20</b> News (5088358). <b>10.25</b> London Today (5087629). * <b>FILM: Tell Me No Lies</b> (Sandor Stern 1991 US). After the death of his wife, a man learns that she had stolen a baby and claimed it as her own (40348700). <b>London Today</b> (1458532). <b>12.30</b> <b>10.30</b> News & Weather (6456551). <b>12.55</b> Home and Away (6368342). <b>1.25</b> Just a Minute (83059358). <b>1.55</b> Shortland Street (89609700). <b>2.20</b> Sixth Sense (87103822). <b>2.50</b> Jones and Jury (1413984). <b>3.15</b> Breakaways

- 12.05** **Game** (S) (4622551).  
**Neighbours** (S) (6460754).
- 12.35** **News and Weather** (31700).\*
- 1.00** **Regional News and Weather** (45664342).
- 1.30** **Cricket - Third Test.** Further live coverage from the Oval (73819025).  
**Neighbours.** Jen turns to art (707006).\*
- 5.35** **News and Weather** (377).\*
- 6.00** **Regional News Magazines** (629).
- 6.30** **Holidays Out.** The Pembrokeshire coastline, Country Kerry and a medieval weekend at Coombe Abbey Hotel in Warwickshire (S) (6919).\*
- 7.00** **EastEnders.** Ian goes in search of the truth (S) (613).\*
- 7.30** **Back to the Wild.** Behind-the-scenes at the RSPCA's wildlife hospital in Somerset. Feathered survivors of the *Sea Empress* oil disaster are released, and a fox cub with dandruff gets a shampoo (S) (5667).\*
- 8.00** **Auntie's Sporting Bloomers.** Alistair
- 12.00** **Cricket** (36358). **1.00** The Brollys (45779193).  
**1.15** A-Z of Food (24791990). **1.25** Menus and Music (45685700). **1.40** The Oprah Winfrey Show (8829551).  
**2.20** Crawshaw Paints Oils (87192716). **2.45** Understanding Cats (4242280).  
**News, Local News, Weather** (1548006).  
**The Natural World.** Hyenas answer their critics (R) (S) (1619629).\*
- 3.00** **News, Local News, Weather** (1548006).
- 3.05** **The Natural World.** Hyenas answer their critics (R) (S) (1619629).\*
- 3.55** **News, Local News, Weather** (3123377).
- 4.00** **Children's BBC:** Cartoon. 4.05 Little Mouse on the Prairie. 4.30 Bouncing Back: The Best Bits of Johnny Ball. 5.00 Newsround. 5.10 Byker Grove.
- 5.35** **Cricket - Third Test** (S) (5242700).
- 6.40** **Buck Rogers in the 25th Century.** Buck is on trial for his life (R) (749629).  
**Paralympics.** Athletics and swimming from Atlanta (S) (342071).  
**Star Trekkers.** Film critic Alan
- (1558483). **3.20** News (1555396).  
\***3.25** London Today (1554667).\*
- Children's ITV:** The Riddlers. 3.40 Wizardora. 3.50 Molly's Gang. 4.05 Animaniacs. 4.20 Blazing Dragon. 4.45 The Scoop. 5.10 After 5.
- 3.30** **News & Weather** (590803).\*
- Your Shout** (428648).
- 5.40** **Home and Away** (R) (S) (445).\*
- 5.55** **London Tonight** (975).\*
- 6.00** **Emmerdale.** Bad news for the Sugdens (S) (1087).\*
- 6.30** **The Big Story.** Tug-of-love custody cases between British mothers and foreign fathers (S) (209).
- 7.00** **The Bill.** A teenage boy aggress to become a police informer (3385).\*
- 7.30** **The Freddie Starr Show.** The comic genius tries his hand at hypnotism (S) (6342).\*
- 8.00** **Heartbeat.** Gina falls for a young American in the continuing Nick Berry Sixties
- 8.30** **Heartbeat.** Gina falls for a young American in the continuing Nick Berry Sixties
- 9.00** copper repeats (R)

- McGowan guests in the last of the series (S) (4174).
- 8.30 News, Local News, Weather (2984).\***
- Yes Prime Minister.** An episode from 1987, in which Hacker tries to manoeuvre a troublesome cabinet minister into resigning (R) (39445).\*
- 9.00 Defence of the Realm.** In this week's episode about Britain's military, Peter Taylor mucks in with the Harrier force as they prepare to police Bosnia. Pilots talk frankly about their feelings on this so-called clean warfare, and its effect on civilians. Meanwhile, one of our aircraft all £23 million of it - gets written off (S) (819735).\*
- 10.00 You Decide.** Should sex offenders be locked up for life? Jeremy Paxman stirs up the debate (S) (335358).
- FILM: Framed** (Dean Parisot 1990 US). Art forger Jeff Goldblum spends two years in a French jail after being set up by his girlfriend, Kristin
- 8.15 Frank** discusses his admiration for Mr Spock (S) (919280).
- Student Choice 96** (S) (907445).
- The Street.** Kirsty Young and team visit Wednesbury Road, Walsall (S) (2716).
- 8.20** Young and team visit Wednesbury Road, Walsall (S) (2716).
- 8.30 The Travel Show.** Arthur Smith explores Latvia. Is the Baltic Sea "the new Med" – and is Riga "the new Prague"? Plus, Corsica and Snowdonia (S) (6754).\*
- 9.00 Dark Secret.** Three men seeking treatment for impotence at Sheffield's Hallamshire Hospital discover the world of vacuum pumps, hormone injections and implants (S) (37087).\*
- 9.30 Hancock.** Sid and Tony become convinced that Lord Byron once lived at 23 Railway Cuttings and decide to get a National Trust grant to do up the place (Followed by *Video Nation Shorts*) (20209).\*
- 10.00 Newsnight.** Sue Lloyd-Roberts looks at the sex exploitation of under-age children (S) (1551).\*
- 10.00 News and Weather (17735).\***
- Local News, Weather (438667).\***
- 10.00 Something Strange.** Another new Programme on the paranormal bandwagon. Astrology is the first subject. (89306).
- 10.30 Good Stuff (S) (886280).**
- 10.40 Prisoner Cell Block H (741700).**
- Carnal Knowledge (R) (4066588).**
- 11.10 Not Fade Away (8192694).**
- 11.40 Flux.** Tonight's edition comes from the streets of Brighton (8493588).
- 12.40 Crimestoppers (2764615).**
- 1.40 Bushel on the Box (R) (S) (43406149).**
- 2.40 Best of British Motorsport (36052).**
- News (11897). To 2.40am.**
- 3.40**
- 4.35**
- 5.00**
- 5.30**

**11.45** Scott Thomas. Free again, he bumps into the now married Scott Thomas and tries to interest her in a new scam. You and I can see that Goldblum has revenge in mind - but will she take the bait? Decent-enough made-for-cable fare with great leads (S) (291938).\* **Weather** (8227061). To 1.15am.  
**REGIONS. Scot:**  
 8.00 The Beechgrove Garden.  
 8.30 Back to the Wild.

in Britain.  
 (871735).\*

**Cricket - Third Test** (Followed by *Weatherview*) (S)

**11.15** (383700).

**Grace Under Fire** (S) (83014).

**The Learning**

**12.00 Zone:** A Question of Identity - Berlin and Berliners (60694).

**12.30** 1.30 Modern Art: Jackson Pollock (90236). 2.00 Book Lover Essentials (84859). 4.00

Languages: Buongiorno Italia 9-12; Quinze Minutes; Spanish Globo 7,8 (74385). To 6.00am.

**1.10**

2. ® Codes\* — Teletext subtitles;

3. S — Stereo

## Role-play

**Do these tasks.**

### LAST SATURDAY MORNING

You and your partner have each got half the pictures to make a complete story. Describe your pictures to your partner and work out the correct order of events. Write the numbers in the spaces provided. Then tell the story together



Picture 1



Picture 2

in your own words, begin *Last Saturday morning ...*

## УРОК 3

## LESSON 3

### PLANNING YOUR HOLIDAY

 **1. Listen, read the text and find out meaning of underlined words.**

The coast is the most popular objective of the English for their annual holiday, and the seaside resorts have many hotels. The people rent houses or flats for their holidays, but one of the traditional ways of spending a summer holiday is in a *boarding house*, which may have a card in its window advertising “*apartments*” or “*bed and breakfast*”.

*Camping holidays* in the proper sense of the word with *tents*, are not so well developed in England as in France, the summer weather too often can be very unpleasant for *tent-dwellers*. On the other hand *caravans* (or “*trailers*”) have become exceedingly popular. Some people bring their own caravans, pulling them behind their cars, other *hire* caravans already *in position*. The British may be conservative about the times at which they take their holidays, but they have shown themselves very ready *to take* to new places. Each year more Englishmen, women and children *become familiar with* some part of *continental Europe*. Many take their cars, often with tents or caravans, *crossing the Channel in ferries*, others use *the travel agent’s schemes for group travel and hotel booking*.

The young people can spend their holidays in *Youth Hostels*. *The Youth Hostel Association* was founded in 1930 and aims at encouraging young people to explore the countryside. *The rural areas* are now dotted with Youth Hostels where *for a very small charge* members may *obtain simple shelter and facilities* for cooking food. The hostels are essentially for people *on walking tours* who will not want to stay more than one or perhaps two nights.

**2. Learn the new words. Retell the text and make your own story with the new words.**

**3. Answer the questions.**

1. When do you usually travel?
2. Where do you go?
3. Do you collect information about the places you’d like to visit?
4. Do you find it useful or not?

5. When do you start preparing for your trip?
6. Do you take pictures of different places that you pass through?
7. Do you think that travel broadens one's mind?
8. What do you think is the point of travelling?
9. What places would you like to visit?
10. What do you like better, to travel alone or in a group?

#### **4. Test yourself.**

The way one spends a vacation can tell us a lot about a person's character. If you want to find out more about yourself, answer the following questions.

1. Where do you like spending your vacation?
  - a) in the country
  - b) at the seaside
  - c) in the mountains
  - d) at a summer camp
2. What do you like going with?
  - a) your best friend
  - b) a group of friends
  - c) on your own
  - d) with your family
3. What you hate doing on vacation?
  - a) being alone all the time
  - b) being in a crowd of people all the time
  - c) meeting new people every day
  - d) being just with your family
4. How do you like having your meals on vacation?
  - a) cooking your own meals
  - b) having all the meals in the same café every day
  - c) eating in different places every day
  - d) going without regular meals
5. What do you enjoy doing during the day?
  - a) lying in the sun all day long
  - b) swimming
  - c) walking
  - d) lying in bed reading
6. What do you enjoy doing in the evenings?
  - a) going to a disco

- b) listening to music
- c) going to symphony concerts
- d) having parties

What's your score?

1	a - 1	b - 2	c - 3	d - 4
2	d - 1	a - 2	c - 3	b - 4
3	c - 1	d - 2	b - 3	a - 4
4	d - 1	b - 2	c - 3	a - 4
5	c - 1	d - 2	b - 3	a - 4
6	a - 1	b - 2	c - 3	d - 4

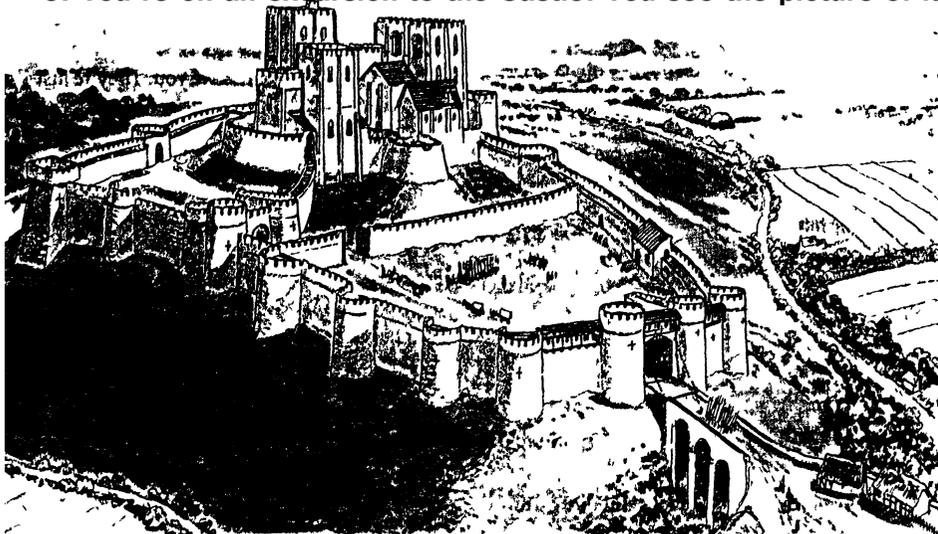
Add up the number of times you score "a" ("b", "c", "d").

If you get mainly:

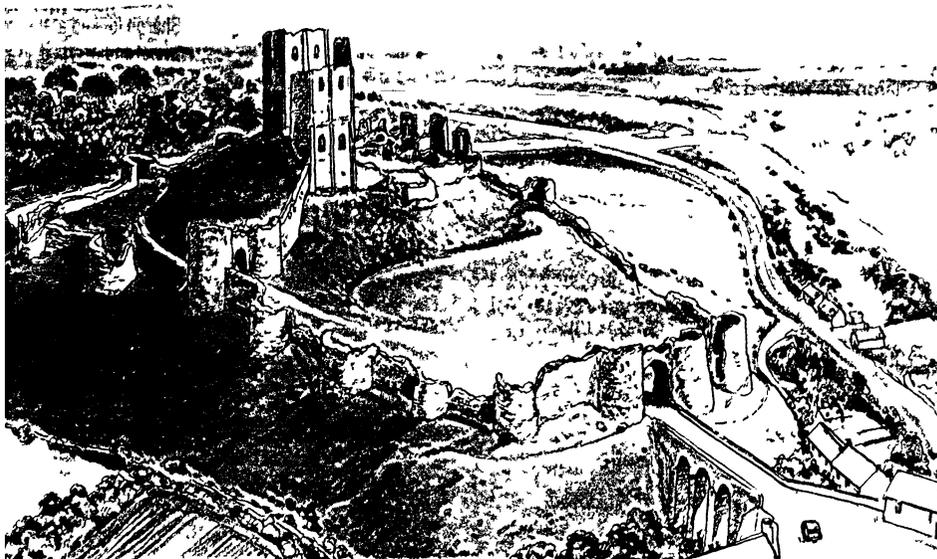
- 1) "a" — You're shy. You find it difficult to have a lot of friends. You enjoy the arts.
- 2) "b" — You're serious, master of your feelings. Your head rules your heart, but you have a friendly nature.
- 3) "c" — You're romantic and imaginative. You're kind, but you find it difficult to make a lot of friends.
- 4) "d" — You're a happy person. You're impatient, but you enjoy life and its pleasures. You like to be the centre of attention.

Discuss the results of the test and say what kind of person you are.

### 5. You're on an excursion to the Castle. You see the picture of it



## The Castle today



in 1586. Do the tasks.

## The Castle in 1586

### A. Make sentences about the castle, with:

a wall across the middle/a lot of towers/two gates/two portcullises/a church/two large towers/a roof/glass in the windows/battlements/a moat

**Example:** There used to be a drawbridge, but there isn't any more.

### B. Talk about life in the castle:

What do you think living in the castle was like? Was it hot or cold? What did people use to eat and drink? What did they use to do in the evenings? What things didn't they use to have?

## DIALOGUES

### 1. Vocabulary

tent	– палатка
tent peg	– колышек (для палатки)
tent pole	– устройство для поддержки палатки (часто палка)
hammer	– МОЛОТОК

ropes	– веревки
camping stove	– походная печка
frying pan	– сковородка
kettle	– чайник
saucepan	– кастрюля
towel	– полотенце
swing boats	– аттракцион “качающиеся лодки”
roundabout	– карусель
donkey rides	– катание на осликах
sandcastle	– замок на песке
shells	– раковины
trampoline	– батут
promenade	– променад, улица для гуляний (набережная)
windbreak	– укрытие от ветра
seaweed	– водоросли
deck chair	– пляжное кресло
beach umbrella	– пляжный зонт
stall	– киоск
railings	– перила

## 2. Listen and read the dialogues, act them.

I. *Saturday morning. Kevin and Sharon are at home. They're packing the last things for their holiday.*

**Sharon:** Have you got everything, Kevin?

**Kevin:** Well, I've got one tent pole. Where's the other one?

**Sharon:** Oh, don't ask me. I don't know anything about camping. Look, why don't we stay in a hotel? It'll be more comfortable.

**Kevin:** We're already talked about that, Sharon.

**Sharon:** Oh, but there are lots of hotels in Weymouth, Kevin, and they aren't expensive. I got a hotel guide, look.

**Kevin:** We won't need that. We'll be O.K. in the tent. Ah! Here's the other tent pole. Now, I had a hammer. It's here somewhere.

**Sharon:** I heard the weather forecast on the radio, Kevin. It's going to be very windy, and we'll be in that tent!

**Kevin:** It won't be windy, Sharon. Ah, here it is.

**Sharon:** Ooh, there're some lovely places near Weymouth, Kevin. I want to go to Bournemouth. There're some nice shops there.

**Kevin:** I've found the kettle ... where's the saucepan?

**Sharon:** Oh, and Corfe Castle! Shall we go there, Kevin?

**Kevin:** Will we get everything in the car? I think so.

**Sharon:** And Poole! We'll spend a day there.

**Kevin:** Right, it's nearly eight o'clock. It's a long drive to Weymouth, let's go.

*II. Saturday. They're near Weymouth. Kevin's putting up the tent.*

**Sharon:** Ooh, Kevin!

**Kevin:** It's not my fault. You know all the campsites were full.

**Sharon:** But we've been here for two hours.

**Kevin:** All right, all right. I won't be long. Now where does this go?

*Sharon drives to a phone box.*

**Sharon:** Hello, is that the Seascapes Hotel? Right. I'd like to book a room, please. Er ... for seven nights. From tonight. Yes, we'll leave on Saturday the 9th. A double room - oh, yes and we want a shower. No, just bed and breakfast. We won't want an evening meal. Oh, great, thank you. How much will that be? £115 each. Well, that's O.K. Er ... Smith. Mr and Mrs Smith. What time? Er ... we'll be there in about half an hour. No, we don't want lunch. Right. See you later. Thanks.

*Back at the tent.*

**Sharon:** Haven't you finished yet, then, Kevin?

**Kevin:** No. I can't do it. I think I've left one of the poles at home.

**Sharon:** Oh, it's all right. I've been to a phone box, and I've booked a hotel!

*III. Wednesday morning. Kevin and Sharon have arranged to meet Clive and Alison at Sandbanks, by the boats that go to Brownsea Island. Kevin and Sharon are arriving on the chain ferry.*

**Clive:** We'll unload the car before you park, Kevin.

**Sharon:** Ooh, is this it?

**Clive:** No, you can't take cars to Brownsea. We'll have to get on another boat.

**Sharon:** Oh, but we've got all the picnic things.

**Clive:** All right. Kevin and I will carry everything. We'll get the tickets while you're parking the car. Don't be long, we don't want to miss the boat.

**Kevin:** Don't worry, Clive. I'll be back before it.

*They go to the ticket office.*

**Alison:** Don't worry, Sharon. I'll get the tickets.

**Sharon:** Oh, thank you, Alison. We'll pay for coffees when we get there.

*They're getting on to the boat.*

**Boatman:** All right. There we go ...

**Sharon:** Kevin is always late.

**Alison:** He'll be here before it goes.

**Boatman:** Excuse me, are you coming or not?

**Alison:** Er... I don't know if we'll get this one. We're waiting for someone.

**Kevin:** Sorry, I couldn't find a parking space. Come on!

**Alison:** It's O.K., we're coming now.

**Boatman:** Give me your hand, love.

**Sharon:** Thank you.

**Boatman:** Give me your hand ... Mind the step.

**Alison:** Thank you.

**Boatman:** O. K.

**Clive:** Excuse me.

#### *IV. They sail across to the island.*

**Alison:** What's wrong with Kevin?

**Clive:** Ask him.

**Alison:** No, you ask him if he's all right.

**Clive:** Are you all right, Kevin?

**Sharon:** Oh, he's feeling a bit seasick, that's all.

**Clive:** Seasick? He's only been on the boat for five minutes!

**Sharon:** I know.

**Alison:** Look, shall we go and have a coffee? Kevin will feel better after he has a rest.

**Kevin:** I'm all right, now. Let's have a look round.

*They look round the island. We see the castle gateway with its clock tower, one of the island's peacocks, the church, and an old boat. Kevin and Clive are playing with one of the cannons in the castle gardens.*

#### *V. After lunch. They've finished their picnic.*

**Sharon:** Does anyone know what the right time is?

**Clive:** It's four minutes to three.

- Sharon:** Oh! Let's go to the beach.
- Kevin:** I've been looking in the guide book. Brownsea's one of the best places for wild birds. I'd like to go and see the bird sanctuary.
- Sharon:** Kevin's always been interested in bird watching.
- Kevin:** Clive, can I borrow your binoculars?
- Alison:** Oh, let him, Clive.
- Clive:** Well, be careful with them.
- Kevin:** Oh. Thanks, Clive.
- Clive:** Actually, I wanted to go and see the other end of the island.
- Alison:** I fancy a swim.
- Clive:** We needn't all stay together. We can meet at the quay.
- Sharon:** All right. I'll go swimming with Alison.
- Clive:** Don't forget ... the last boat leaves at 6 o'clock. If we miss it, we'll be here all night!
- Alison:** All right! If we meet at quarter to six, we'll be O.K.
- Clive:** Yes, but if anyone's late, we'll have to go without them.

*Alison and Sharon go to the beach, Kevin goes birdwatching. Clive's at the other end of the island. He remembers that Kevin has got the binoculars. We see Kevin asleep under a tree with the binoculars.*

## **VI. On the quay.**

- Alison:** It's ten to six. I wonder where they are.
- Sharon:** Oh, Kevin never knows what time it is.
- Alison:** He has got a watch, hasn't he?
- Sharon:** Oh, yes. But he never looks at it!
- Alison:** I wonder what Clive's doing.
- Sharon:** Oh, here he is!
- Clive:** Phew! I had to run. I didn't realize how far it was.
- Sharon:** Clive, have you got any idea where Kevin is?
- Clive:** No... Isn't he with you?
- Alison:** No. Haven't you seen him since the picnic, Clive?
- Clive:** No. He's got my binoculars!
- Sharon:** Oh, no! I wonder if he's had an accident.
- Alison:** Oh, I'm sure he's all right, Sharon. He probably doesn't know what time it is.

**Clive:** We must all go and look for him. Right, Alison, you go south, I'll go west, and Sharon, you go east. East! East!

**Sharon:** East!

*They all go in different directions. The gate opens and Kevin comes out.*

**Kevin:** They've gone without me!

*Alison, Sharon and Clive meet in the woods.*

**Sharon:** Have you found him yet?

**Clive:** Of course not.

**Alison:** I wonder where he's gone.

**Clive:** Well, he's not at the bird sanctuary. And look, it's two minutes to six! If we don't hurry, we'll miss the boat.

**Sharon:** The boat will wait until we get there, won't it?

**Clive:** The boat won't wait, Sharon. It always leaves on time. Now, come on ... this way, Sharon.

**Sharon:** I know ...

*The quay. The boat has left. Kevin is on it.*

**Clive:** My binoculars!

**3. Discuss. How did Clive, Alison and Sharon get off the island? What did Kevin do?**

**4. Vocabulary. Find out the meaning of new words.**

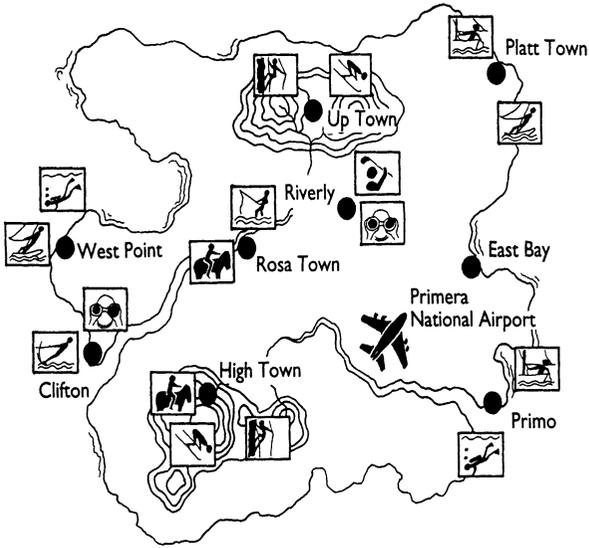
binoculars	telescope	estuary	harbour
river mouth	hide	peninsula	cannon balls
pigeon	swan	cove	quay
peacock	duck	cliff	sailing ship
seagull	island	jetty	pier
river	bay	cannon	camera with telephoto lens

## Work in groups of 2

**1. Discuss with your friend a ten-day cultural holiday.**

You have won a ten-day cultural holiday on the island of Primera. Plan

## Primera



-  fishing
-  deep-sea diving
-  skiing
-  sailing
-  rock-climbing
-  water-skiing
-  golf
-  horse-riding
-  windsurfing
-  bird-watching

Picture 1

## Primera



-  castle
-  waterfall
-  caves
-  nature reserve
-  Roman temple
-  art gallery
-  museum
-  monastery
-  palace
-  cathedral

Picture 2

Are you going to be in any place on the same day so that you can meet? If not, change your plans. Then plan your time and what you are going to do together.



2. You and your partner have both got the same text, but different pieces of information are missing. Dictate the information to your partner. When you have completed the text, solve the problem with your partner.

Last \_\_\_\_\_ Mick \_\_\_\_\_ went on holiday together. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the south of \_\_\_\_\_ and stayed in a hotel \_\_\_\_\_. The weather was \_\_\_\_\_ and so they spent \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach. Mary learnt \_\_\_\_\_ and Mick lay in the sun \_\_\_\_\_. On the beach \_\_\_\_\_ there was \_\_\_\_\_ which sold cold drinks, \_\_\_\_\_, hamburgers \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. One day, \_\_\_\_\_, Mick bought two cold drinks and \_\_\_\_\_. He paid 410 pesetas. \_\_\_\_\_ Mary went to the same bar and bought \_\_\_\_\_ and two hamburgers. The barman asked her \_\_\_\_\_. The day after Mick bought a cold drink and a hamburger. How much did he pay?

Last year \_\_\_\_\_ and Mary went \_\_\_\_\_ together. They flew to \_\_\_\_\_ Spain and stayed \_\_\_\_\_ on the coast. \_\_\_\_\_ was very hot and so they spent most of the time \_\_\_\_\_. Mary learnt how to windsurf and Mick \_\_\_\_\_ reading detective stories. On \_\_\_\_\_ there was a bar which sold \_\_\_\_\_, ice-creams, \_\_\_\_\_ and hot dogs. \_\_\_\_\_, at lunch time, Mick bought \_\_\_\_\_ and a hamburger. He paid \_\_\_\_\_. The next day Mary went \_\_\_\_\_ and bought three cold drinks and \_\_\_\_\_. The barman asked her for 740 pesetas. The day after Mick bought a cold drink and a hamburger. How much did he pay?

your holiday and make notes in the table you have prepared. Find out your partner's plans and note them in your table.

**3.** You and your partner visited a sub-tropical island in the Atlantic Ocean last year. You both stayed for a week in different hotels.

Read the leaflet and the notes you made about the *Sun Park Hotel*. Then ask your partner questions and find out about the *Paradise Hotel*. Make notes in a similar way.

### **The Sun Park Hotel \*\*\*\***

- heated pool — *very small*
- sun-terraces — *a lot of space and view of sea*
- large gardens — *beautiful and well looked after*
- air-conditioned lounge — *very pleasant to sit and read in*
- dining-room overlooking the Atlantic — *lovely views, excellent food*
- regular shows — *very bad singers and dancers*
- all the bedrooms have a balcony — *big and comfortable rooms*
- free entrance to the casino for the hotel guests — *drinks in the casino are very expensive*

### **The Paradise Hotel \*\*\*\***

- large pool — *lovely pool*
- children's pool and play area — *very noisy and crowded*
- large lounge area — *not very comfortable*
- exotic bar with live music — *good local bands*
- radio, TV and fridge in all rooms — *rather small rooms*
- 2 tennis courts, free to hotel guests — *superb courts*
- folk dancing in the hotel gardens — *expensive and not very professional*
- restaurant has an excellent choice of local dishes — *not much choice and food always cold*
- films in the hotel cinema — *lots of good films*

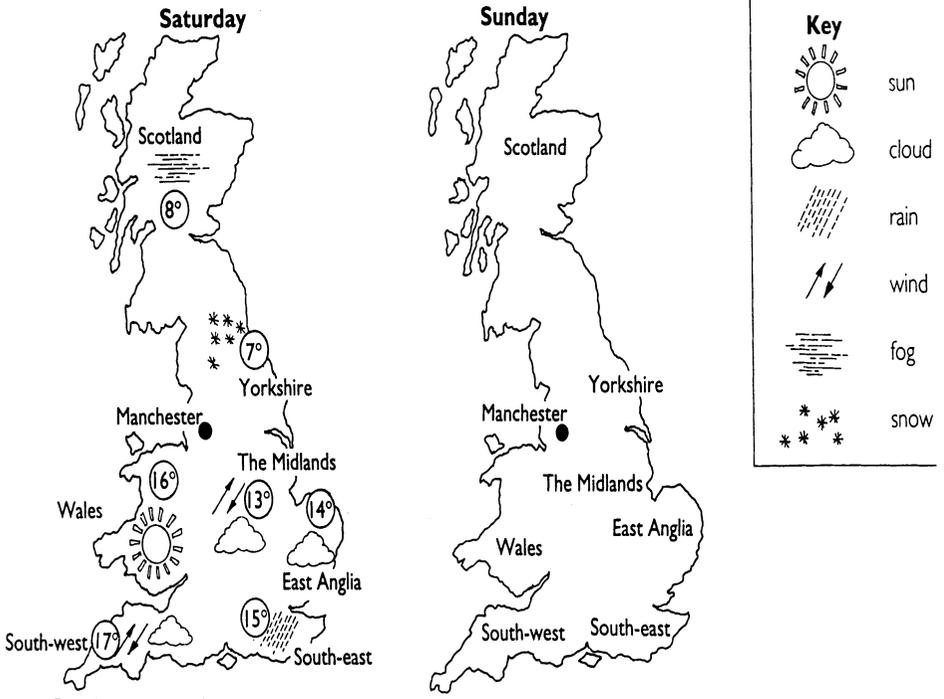
The Sun Park Hotel and the Paradise Hotel are the same price per person per night. Which one would you and your partner choose to stay in next time you visit the island?

**14 Sat**  
**15 Sun**  
**16 Mon 6.30 cinema with Jane + Mike**  
**17 Tues**  
**18 Wed 10.00 dentist**  
**19 Thurs 4.15 swimming lesson**  
**20 Fri**  
**21 Sat**  
**22 Sun**

**14 Sat visit Grandparents**  
**15 Sun lunch at Sue's house**  
**16 Mon waterpark with Sam and Ed**  
**17 Tues**  
**18 Wed**  
**19 Thurs**  
**20 Fri**  
**21 Sat**  
**22 Sun 2.30 tennis with Sarah**

5. You and your partner are staying in Manchester. You are planning to go camping together at the weekend. Ask your partner about the weather forecast for Sunday. Draw the correct symbols and write the temperatures for each region on the map.

Decide together where to go.



**4.** Next week you are on holiday. Look at your diary and listen to your partner's invitation. If you can't accept, explain why. Agree on a date when you are both free and arrange when and where to meet.

**6. You're planning your holiday to the UK. Find out the places you'd like to visit. Discuss.**

## **WELCOME TO BRITAIN**

You can learn English virtually anywhere in Britain. The variety of locations is great, from vibrant cities to peaceful countryside, from lively seaside resorts to quiet historic towns. To help you choose, next pages are intended to give you a flavour of what different regions have to offer. Each region has its own identity and culture shaped by its own history.

### ***REGION 1. SCOTLAND***

Scotland is a country in itself with its own distinct culture, history and traditions. Tartan, bagpipes, whisky, mountains and islands, castles and golf courses are just some of the things for which Scotland is famous.

Visitors are attracted by Scotland's spectacular and colourful scenery. The Scottish Borders with green rolling countryside, winding rivers and woodlands are likely to appeal to walkers.

The Highlands is an area of wild beauty rich in wildlife and rare plants, with stark mountains, heather covered moorlands, lochs and fast flowing rivers.

In the north east lie the Grampian mountains, whose valleys shelter countless castles and historic homes, including the royal residence of Balmoral. An ideal base for exploring this area is Aberdeen, a major fishing port and base for the offshore oil industry.

Scotland's capital city, Edinburgh, offers many attractions including its castle built on a rocky outcrop from which it dominates the Old Town and its main street, the Royal Mile. In August the city hosts the Edinburgh Festival which combines theatre, music and traditional spectacles like the Military Tattoo.

Some of Scotland's most beautiful scenery is also within easy reach of Glasgow, a vibrant city with fine Victorian architecture, art galleries, shops and museums.

### ***REGION 2. NORTHUMBRIA***

England's most northerly region is an area of wild unspoiled countryside with many rivers and cascading waterfalls. To the north lies Northumbria's National Park, an area which attracts many walkers. Among the dales and hills are delightful villages and small market towns with narrow streets and fascinating shops.

Northumbria boasts more castles and ruins than any other English region.

There are magnificent castles at Alnwick, Bamburgh, Warkworth, Durham and Raby. Along the entire width of northern England runs Hadrian's Wall built by the Romans to prevent the Scots from crossing the border. Northumbria has miles of beautiful sandy beaches. Off the coast is the island of Lindisfarne with its early Christian priory.

The region is known for the warmth of its people and community spirit. This is particularly evident in the region's capital, Newcastle upon Tyne, a vibrant city rich in historical interest and cultural activities. Across the river in Gateshead, is the Metro Centre, Europe's largest indoor shopping city. Visit the university city of Durham, which has one of the most impressive romanesque cathedrals in Europe.

Throughout Northumbria, visitors will find an interesting range of goods including quality tweeds and traditional Durham quilting.

### ***REGION 3. YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE***

Yorkshire and Humberside is one of Britain's largest regions and has a strong identity. Its people take great pride in their region's attractions and are renowned for their warmth and down-to-earth approach to life.

The region offers spectacular scenery; the wild North — York Moors and the rolling-hills of the Yorkshire Dales with their picturesque villages have inspired many world famous artists, authors and television producers. Ancient castles and textile mills are scattered across the countryside, a reminder of the region's past. There are many stately homes, country parks and medieval abbeys to explore including Castle Howard near York with its splendid gardens. The elegant spa town of Harrogate is worth a visit.

The coastline ranges from rocky coves and towering cliffs to sandy beaches overlooked by quiet fishing villages and lively seaside resorts such as Scarborough.

Yorkshire is ideal for outdoor activities like climbing, walking, caving, canoeing, angling, sailing and fishing. Sports are very popular in the region, particularly cricket at Headingley and racing at York, one of Britain's premier courses.

As well as small market towns, the region has many vibrant modern cities. Leeds, Bradford and Sheffield offer good shopping, entertainment and arts as well as award winning museums which highlight the region's powerful industrial heritage. The ancient city of York is dominated by York Minster, the finest Gothic church in northern Europe.

### ***REGION 5. NORTH WEST ENGLAND***

The North West is known for its friendly people and for the industrial heritage which can be found in the region's numerous cotton and silk mills, restored factory buildings and museums.

This is a region of many contrasts, from vibrant cities to historic market towns and peaceful villages; from the rugged hills of the Peak District to the

rolling farmlands of Cheshire with its black and white manor houses and network of canals.

Some of Britain's most popular beaches are in the North West including Blackpool, famous for its tower and illuminations. There are also many quieter resorts and fishing villages.

The region's capital is Manchester, a dynamic city at the forefront of fashion, the arts, youth culture and theatre. Liverpool, the birthplace of the Beatles is the place to visit for further information on the famous pop group. Both of these cities have been restored to their former splendour, with new shops, bars, restaurants and exciting nightlife proving a popular attraction.

The North West is rich in history. Chester is famous for its Roman Walls and for its half-timbered shops and houses while Lancaster is an attractive cathedral city with a Georgian quay and narrow streets.

### **REGION 6. EAST MIDLANDS**

The counties which form this region - Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire and Nottinghamshire - are rich in history, wildlife and scenery.

Kings and queens, poets, authors and pilgrims all left their mark and are remembered in the region's heritage centres, museums, castles and stately homes.

Nottingham with its manufacturing and industrial origins is the largest city in the East Midlands. In nearby Sherwood Forest, the legendary Robin Hood is said to have "robbed the rich to give to the poor" and is remembered in a "Robin Hood Pageant" which takes place in October in the grounds of Nottingham Castle.

History is also brought alive in the grounds of castles like Belvoir where medieval knights meet in jousting contests. Journeys through the past are offered on the many restored steam railways in the region, and on working barges along the Grand Union Canal from the Canal Museum at Stoke Bruerne.

Visitors can familiarise themselves with the many traditional handicrafts for which the region is famous from bobbin lace making in Nottingham to hand-painting porcelain flowers at the Royal Crown Derby factory.

The East Midlands offers a diverse range of scenery from honey-coloured stone villages in Northamptonshire to the Derbyshire Peak District where climbing, caving, hang-gliding, or hill-walking are just some of the activities on offer for more adventurous visitors. On the coast, there are wide sandy beaches with resorts like Skegness and Mablethorpe offering traditional seaside entertainment.

## **REGION 7. HEART OF ENGLAND**

Central England is a diverse region with numerous attractions. It has many interesting and prosperous towns and cities like Birmingham, a major business and cultural centre, as well as Stratford-upon-Avon, the birthplace of William Shakespeare, one of Britain's greatest poets and playwrights. He was greatly inspired by the charming Elizabethan villages and country estates in the area that is now called "Shakespeare Country".

Within the region, there are many places of great natural beauty. The Cotswold Hills, famous for beautiful preserved villages of honey-coloured stone capture the atmosphere of traditional English life. Their centre is Cheltenham, a historic spa town with elegant Georgian buildings, beautiful parks and gardens.

In the west, the border country with Wales offers dramatic views, villages with black and white buildings and Norman castles built during the time of fierce battles between the English and the Welsh. It is a great place for outdoor activities particularly painting, pony-trekking, canoeing or ballooning. The Malvern Hills near the cathedral city of Worcester are ideal for walkers and cyclists.

In the north, the area known as "The Potteries" is the home of Britain's china industry with world famous manufacturers such as Wedgwood and Royal Doulton based around Stoke-on-Trent. A short drive away is Alton Towers, Britain's top theme park.

## **REGION 8. EAST ANGLIA**

Life moves at an easy pace in this rural area of eastern England known for its gentle countryside, peaceful villages, windmills, waterways and wild salt marshes. Characteristic of the region are the striking country churches with wooden and thatched roofs, timber-framed and plastered houses and cottages painted in pink or simply whitewashed.

On the border of Suffolk and Essex is "Constable Country", an area of considerable beauty which has inspired many painters including John Constable. Further north, the Norfolk Broads, a network of slow flowing rivers and shallow lakes, is a popular destination for those wishing to explore the countryside by boat. Norfolk with its marshlands is particularly rich in wildlife.

East Anglia's unspoilt coast combines miles of golden sandy beaches with creeks and estuaries. Along the coast are numerous fishing ports offering good local seafood as well as traditional seaside resorts like Great Yarmouth.

Norwich, the region's capital city, has an enormous cathedral and is full of curious old streets and alleys, churches and antique shops. Colchester with its medieval lanes, half-timbered houses and castle is Britain's oldest recorded town.

One of England's oldest universities can be found in Cambridge, a

picturesque city with numerous bicyclists. Watch the rowers and punters on the River Cam or enjoy the city's range of arts and entertainment.

### **REGION 9. CENTRAL SOUTHERN ENGLAND**

Central Southern England offers a traditional English landscape of rolling valleys, winding lanes, patchwork fields, woods and rivers with numerous tea-shops and inns.

One of the most outstanding areas of beauty is the New Forest where visitors can relax and see wild ponies grazing on the heathland. The beautiful villages of Lyndhurst and Brockenhurst are ideal bases from which to explore the Forest.

To the west around Dorchester is Thomas Hardy country where lovers of his writings can see the places where he set his books.

For those interested in history and heritage, there is the royal residence of Windsor Castle overlooking the River Thames, and Winchester, the ancient capital of England. Explore Salisbury, a medieval cathedral city with the tallest spire in Britain. Nearby is the world heritage site of Stonehenge with its stone monuments, a reminder of England's Druid past. Portsmouth with its forts, dockyards and historic ships offers many attractions for those interested in maritime England.

No visit to Central Southern England would be complete without seeing Oxford, home of one of Britain's oldest and most famous universities. Outside the city is Blenheim Palace, the birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.

On the coast, there is the lively resort of Bournemouth renowned for its golden sandy beaches and beautiful gardens and offering a full range of nightlife and water sports. Nearby is Poole where visitors can stroll along the historic quay and eat in one of the many old inns serving local seafood.

### **REGION 10. LONDON**

London is one of the most exciting cities in the world; rich in history, tradition and culture.

The West End is a popular place for those seeking nightlife and has world famous theatres, restaurants and nightclubs. In the daytime, there are numerous cultural opportunities from museums to art galleries or visits to architectural monuments like St Paul's Cathedral or the Houses of Parliament.

One of the capital's oldest attractions is the Tower of London, a former fortress and royal palace still housing the Crown Jewels. For traditional and contemporary wax figures, visit Madame Tussaud's in the Marylebone Road.

To the west of London lies Hampton Court, the home of Henry VIII, where you can explore the Tudor maze or take a leisurely stroll through the beautifully landscaped gardens. Nearby are the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, with 40,000 different types of plants.

The capital offers superb shopping; Oxford Street, Regent Street and Knightsbridge are all known for their famous stores. If you are looking for unusual items, Harrods in Knightsbridge boasts that it can order anything in the world. For a different shopping experience try one of London's markets such as Petticoat Lane or Portobello Road.

For those interested in sports, there's tennis at Wimbledon, cricket at Lord's, Rugby at Twickenham and many other well known events.

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The Vienna Group regularly provides hotel and apartment accommodation for languages school students, parents and visiting administrators. All our properties are clean, comfortable centrally located and affordably priced. We tailor accommodation to suit your needs and provide a whole range of support services such as coach transfers, cultural activities and meal arrangements.

Furthermore, by staying with the Vienna Group, you receive complimentary membership of the London Explorer's Club, which allows entrance to the Club's restaurant/bar with its choice of economical meals, as well as access to the services of a student travel desk, offering discounted tours and excursions.

### ***REGION 11. SOUTH EAST ENGLAND***

Spectacular chalky white cliffs, ancient cathedral cities, historic ports and traditional seaside resorts are among the South East's attractions. Fruit orchards, oast houses, vineyards and fields of growing hops are also common sights. The region is known for its lovely countryside, particularly the rolling green hills of the North and South Downs, which offer superb views of surrounding woods and farmland.

There are numerous stately homes and castles to visit, like Herstmonceux Castle, a fortified 15th century manor house surrounded by a moat. Canterbury is another popular tourist attraction. This attractive walled city is famous for its cathedral with exquisite medieval stained glass and an imposing Norman crypt.

The Normans also made their mark on Hastings. This seaside resort has retained its old town with cobbled streets, picturesque passages and half-timbered houses. Hastings was a haven for smugglers in the 18th and 19th centuries and their activities are highlighted in the "Smugglers Adventure" museum.

Further along the coast is Eastbourne, a popular Victorian seaside resort which offers much in the way of entertainment. Nearby is Beachy Head, one of the most outstanding beauty spots renowned for its spectacular white cliffs.

Brighton is traditionally where Londoners come to have fun. Boasting a great nightlife, the resort is famous for its winding “Lanes” with antique and jewellery shops as well as for its Royal Pavilion, a magnificent Oriental style place.

## **REGION 12. WEST COUNTRY**

The region is known for its mild climate and extensive range of lovely gardens as well as for its traditional cream tea of freshly baked scones, clotted cream and strawberry jam.

The West Country offers beautiful countryside dotted with thatched stone cottages, historic cities, ancient monuments and cathedrals, stately homes and sandy beaches; some of which are ideal for surfing. Artists are particularly attracted to Cornwall, with its savage rocky coastline and tiny villages with colourful cottages and narrow streets. Devon, with its two beautiful national parks, Exmoor and Dartmoor, is ideal for those interested in walking and pony-trekking. For spectacular rock scenery, visit Cheddar Gorge in Somerset, an area with many underground caves and potholes.

Equally spectacular is the English Riviera, the name given to Torquay and Paignton because of the mild winter climate, a picturesque area with white painted villas and sub-tropical plants set in the hills. Nearby are the traditional seaside resorts of Sidmouth and Ilfracombe with their Victorian architecture.

The West Country has many cities with fascinating histories. Exeter, Devon's capital, is one of the oldest cities in England while Plymouth is an important maritime city and popular yachting resort. Fine Georgian architecture can be found in Bath which is also famous for its Roman baths and buildings made from the mellow local stone.

## **REGION 13. WALES**

Wales has its own identity, heritage and culture which are strongly expressed in the language and traditions of the country. The Welsh are known for their musical abilities which range from operatic and orchestral, to rock and pop music.

Swansea and Cardiff in the south are the main cities and are located in the centre of the region's historic coal mining and steel making area. Cardiff, Wales' capital city, is a dynamic commercial centre with excellent shopping, arts and entertainment facilities.

Wales has beautiful unspoilt countryside which is ideal for outdoor activities such as canoeing or exploring the scenery on a mountain bike. To the west of Swansea is the wild and rocky coastline of Pembroke dotted with Norman castles. Central and North Wales offer dramatic mountain landscapes,

spectacular waterfalls, underground slate caverns and idyllic wooded hills and valleys. Explore the scenic lakelands of the Elan Valley. For a breathtaking view take the Snowdon Mountain Railway from Llanberis to the top of Snowdon. Along the coast, visitors will find fishing villages and friendly seaside resorts.

The region is rich in history. Harlech with its imposing fortress castle was the scene of many battles. Discover the old market towns of Usk and Monmouth as well as the ruins of Tintern Abbey on the banks of the River Wye.

### **REGION 14. NORTHERN IRELAND**

One of Northern Ireland's greatest attractions is its spectacular landscape which lends itself to outdoor activities such as fishing, walking, water sports and horse riding.

For those with a passion for water sports there are Lower and Upper Lough Erne in Fermanagh. These two great mirror lakes have now become part of the largest inland waterway in Europe. Alternatively, take a boat trip across a subterranean lake followed by a guided tour of the eerie Marble Arch Caves.

The Giant's Causeway is a sight not to be missed. This unusual mass of basalt columns packed tightly together has been designated a world heritage site by UNESCO.

County Down is fantastic for walking with over 500 miles to cover on the Ulster Way. The region also boasts the beautiful Mourne Mountains.

Those with an interest in archeology should visit Navan to see its system of impressive earthworks, settlement sites and sacred places.

If it's culture you're seeking, Derry is the place to go. Its people have a great love of traditional music, song, dance and drama and many events take place within the city walls.

One of the most unforgettable memories of Northern Ireland is the natural warmth and hospitality of its people.

## **УРОК 4**

## **LESSON 4**

### **SPORT**

#### **1. Discuss: what do you know about ...**

1. The most popular kinds of sport in the UK?
2. What is more important in sports: the ability to win a victory or the ability to lose without anger absolute fairness or physical power?
3. The reasons why people should be physically active and participate in sports?

4. The importance of team games in developing such social qualities as enthusiasm, co-operation, loyalty, unselfishness?
5. The kinds of sports which becoming more and more popular among people?
6. What do you think it is important to develop sports in Russia?
7. Why should any country pay much attention to developing sports?
8. What is the role of Russia in the International Olympic movement?
9. What do you know about the history of the Olympic Games?

## 2. Vocabulary

track and field	— легкая атлетика
weightlifting ['weɪtlɪftɪŋ]	— тяжелая атлетика
equestrian sports [ɪ'kwɛstriən]	— конные виды спорта
yachting ['jɑ:tɪŋ]	— яхтенный спорт
fencing ['fɛnsɪŋ]	— фехтование
modern pentathlon [ˈmɒdən pen'tɛæθlən]	— современное пятиборье
axe throwing ['æks 'θrɔʊɪŋ]	— метание топора
archery [ɑ:tʃəri]	— стрельба из лука
record-setter	— рекордсмен
pole-vault ['pəʊlvɔ:lt]	— прыжки с шестом
achievement [ə'tʃi:vmənt]	— достижение
soccer ['sɒkə]	— футбол
snooker ['snʊ:kə]	— игра на бильярде (снукер)
boxing	— бокс
wrestling ['restlɪŋ]	— борьба
darts [dɑ:ts]	— дартс (метание стрелок)
squash [skwɔʃ]	— скуош (род упрощенного тенниса)
angler ['æŋglə]	— рыбовод-удильщик
rugby ['rʌgbɪ]	— регби
goalkeeper/soccer	— вратарь
back	— защитник
half-back	— полузащитник
forward	— нападающий
pool	— пул (заключение пари/ установление ставок)
half-time	— перерыв между таймами
referee ['refəri:]	— судья
to score [skɔ:]	— забивать голы
a score	— счет
draw	— “ничья”

### **Football pools:**

gamble [gæmbl] – азартная игра

betting – заключение пари

staking – ставка на

home win – в пользу команды болельщика

away win – в пользу команды противника

forecast – прогноз

### **3. National Sports**

Many kinds of sport originated from England. The English have a proverb “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy”. They don’t think that play is more important than work, they think Jack will do his work better of the plays as well. Association football or soccer is one of the most popular games in the UK played from late August until the beginning of May. In summer the English national sport is cricket. When the English say: “that is not a cricket” it means “that’s not fair”, “to play the game” means “to be fair”.

Walking and swimming are the two most popular sporting activities, being almost equally undertaken by men and women. Snooker (billiards), pool and darts are the next most popular among men. Squash, cycling, keep-fit exercises are among the sports where participation has been increased in recent years.

Golf is Scotland’s chief contribution to British sport. Rugby is the Welsh national sport played by all sections of society. You can often see the anglers is in different parts of the country. It’s sport and hobby at the same time. There are several places in Britain associated with a particular kind of sport. One of them is Wimbledon - a suburb to the south of London where the All-England Lawn Tennis Championships are held in July (since 1877). The finals of the tournament are played on the Central Court. The other one is Wembley [’wembli’] - a stadium in north London where international football matches, the Cup Finals and other events have taken place since 1923. It can hold over 100,000 spectators. The third one is Derby, the most famous flat race in the English racing calendar, it’s run at Epsom near London since 1780.

### **4. Questions.**

1. What English idioms which have come from the world of sport do you know?
2. Which is the English summer national sport?
3. Which kinds of sport can you name in English?
4. Which game can be called the most popular game in the world?

5. How many words of football terminology do you know? Say them in English.
6. Which place in Britain is associated with lawn tennis championships? the Cup Finals? the most famous flat race?
7. Which sport terms that originated in the UK do you know?
8. How do you understand the English idiom "It's not cricket"?

### **5. Speak about yourself.**

1. Are sports a source of recreation and pleasure for you?
2. What role do sports play in your life?
3. Do you think the Olympic Games contribute to strengthening friendship and peace among nations?
4. What summer (winter) sports do you enjoy?
5. What ball games do you know?
6. Do you like to play games or do you like to watch them?
7. What games do you think it is fun to watch?
8. Which season is the best for sports and games?
9. Are there good footballers, skiers or tennis players among your friends?
10. Does sport show your character?

## **TEXTS**

### **1. Read and speak about the most popular game in the world. The terminology of football, violence at and around football grounds.**

#### **Association Football (Soccer)**

Soccer is the game that is played in nearly all countries. A team is composed of a goalkeeper, two backs, three half-backs and five forwards. There's another game called rugby football, so called because it originated at Rugby, a well-known English public school. In this game the players may carry the ball. There's also an American kind of football, different from the other two. The captain of the team is usually the oldest or best player. The referee controls the game. The aim of each team is obviously to score as many goals as possible. If both teams score the same number of goals, or if neither team scores any goals at all the result is a draw. The final of the football competition takes place every May at the famous Wembley Stadium. Some of the best known clubs in England are Manchester United, Liverpool and the Arsenal. In Scotland either Rangers, Celtic or Aberdeen usually win the cup or the championship.

But over the last 20 years through, the attendance at football matches has fallen away. This is because of changing lifestyles and football hooligans. As violence at and near the football grounds increased, there was an ever-increasing tendency for people to stay away, leaving the grounds to football

fans. But the Cup Final at Wembley remains, though, an event of national importance.

## Steeplechase

### Vocabulary

steeplechase ['sti:plʌtʃeɪs] = cross-country running — скачки (бег с препятствиями)

open country – естественные условия

The steeplechase is very popular in most European countries. The first known organized cross-country race in 1837 was the Crick Run at Rugby School. Originally, cross-country running took place over open country where the hazards were the natural ones. These included hedges, ditches, streams. Sometimes, however, the competitors run off the course as, on one occasion, happened to all the runners in a race. Because of this the organization of these races has to be very strict. Nowadays cross-country races are often run in an enclosed area where the hazards are artificial. This makes organisation easier.

### 2. Translate this passage about steeplechase into English.

В первый раз Большой стипль-чейз, как это состязание называлось раньше, он же сегодняшний “Грэнд Нэшнл”, состоялся в Эйнтри на северо-западе Англии в 1839 году. На дистанции этого соревнования были установлены 29 препятствий, в том числе 3 канавы и каменная стенка высотой 1,5 метра, построенная прямо перед трибунами. За скачками наблюдали почти 50.000 зрителей, на их глазах лошадь с вполне подходящим именем Лотерея первой пришла к финишу, опередив 16 соперников. Среди побежденных был и Конрад, на котором скакал капитан Бичер. Лошадь подскользнулась на первой же канаве и жокей вылетел, как из рогатки, в воду – малопривлекательное удовольствие. По сей день это препятствие, известное под названием Канавы Бичера, – одно из самых устрашающих из всех, что может предложить Эйнтри.

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part of a river. Tossing the caber is not a question of who can throw it fastest. For a perfect throw the caber must land in the 12 o'clock position after being thrown in a vertical semicircle. The caber is a very heavy and long log.

**4. Here are the 11 most popular sports in the UK. Grade them according to how exciting or boring you think they are.**

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| Soccer      | Cricket      |
| Lawn Tennis | Table Tennis |
| Golf        | Rugby        |
| Football    | Racing       |
| Badminton   | Croquet      |
| Fishing     |              |

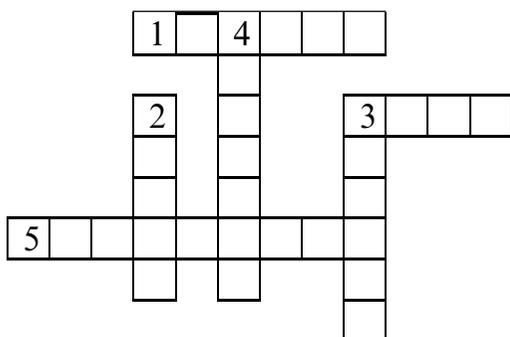
**5. Crossword Puzzle**

*Across:*

- 1) kind of football played in the UK;
- 3) a group of players in a game;
- 5) a centre of lawn tennis;

*Down:*

- 2) a kind of football originated at a public scholl and named after this school;
- 3) a game which can be played on a lawn or on a table;
- 4) the most popular English summer game.



*Across:*

- 1) soccer
- 3) team
- 5) Wimbledon

*Down:*

- 2) Rugby
- 3) tennis
- 4) cricket

**DIALOGUES**

**I. Listen, read the following dialogues and practice them.**

1. **A:** Are you fond of football?  
**B:** Yes, I am. I don't miss a single interesting game.

- A:** What did you think of the game?  
**B:** I enjoyed every minute of it. It was good, wasn't it? Whom do you support?  
**A:** Manchester United team.  
**B:** So do I. By the way, what was the score of yesterday's game between Manchester United and Liverpool?  
**A:** Four to three in favour of Manchester United. They are playing extremely well this year. Well, I'm afraid I have to go.  
**B:** So long.

2. **A:** I can't understand why some young people aren't interested in any kind of sports or athletics.  
**B:** Perhaps, they are interested in other things. Do you think sports are the most important thing in everybody's life?  
**A:** No, of course not. But people are healthier if they play sports. Ask any doctor!  
**B:** Doctors don't say everybody must play sports. They say everybody should have enough physical exercises. That's not the same thing.  
**A:** But sports are the best kind of exercise. You can enjoy exercise in the form of sports and games. I don't enjoy doing morning exercises at all.  
**B:** I see, you play basketball instead of doing morning exercises. I can tell you, you're making a great mistake.
3. **A:** You were at the stadium the other day, weren't you?  
**B:** Of course I was. Don't you know I am a hockey fan?  
**A:** So am I. But I've just come back to Paris and couldn't even see the last game on TV.  
**B:** It was an exciting game. Both the Swedish and Canadian teams were wonderful.  
**A:** What was the score? Did the Swedish win?  
**B:** No, the match ended in a draw (3 : 3), and the Canadian team won the World Championship. I didn't expect them to beat the Swedish team.  
**A:** Neither did I. I hope they will win the championship some other day.

## II. Complete the following dialogues.

1. **A:** They say you're a good athlete. What sport do you play?  
**B:** Chess.  
**A:** Chess? Do you call that a sport?  
**B:** And why not?

**A:** Well, nobody considers it a sport. You're the only exception.

**B:** Well, I think ...

2. **A:** Are you fond of athletics?

**B:** Yes, very.

**A:** What athletic event do you do?

**B:** I do the high jump. When I was at summer camp I got first place in the high jump.

**A:** That's very good.

**B:** ...

### III. Fill in the missing words.

1. **A:** I can't understand what there is to enjoy in dangerous sports.

**B:** \_\_\_\_\_.

**A:** Dangerous sports — automobile racing and ski-jumping, sports where you may hurt yourself. People are sometimes even killed!

**B:** But there are no games \_\_\_\_\_ – except, perhaps, chess \_\_\_\_\_ in tennis and basketball, not to speak of football and hockey. They are terribly dangerous.

**A:** Yes, that's true. Perhaps its better to watch games and competitions and not take part in them.

**B:** If people begin to worry \_\_\_\_\_.

2. **A:** I never meet Jane on \_\_\_\_\_ now I wonder why. Is it possible she stopped playing tennis?

**B:** Hardly. She almost won the city \_\_\_\_\_ last year.

**A:** Yes, it makes it even more difficult to explain.

**B:** Do you remember, last year Alex said he \_\_\_\_\_ football any more. He said he had to begin studying more \_\_\_\_\_ because he wants to get into a higher school.

**A:** And now he's one of the best students. But I'm sorry he had 10 stop playing \_\_\_\_\_ I think a good student can be a good athlete too.

**B:** I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_ why Jane has stopped playing \_\_\_\_\_ . It's really strange I'm going to ask her.

3. **A:** Do you \_\_\_\_\_ golf?

**B:** Golf? No, I've \_\_\_\_\_ been \_\_\_\_\_ to understand the

\_\_\_\_\_.

**A:** Look, I'm \_\_\_\_\_ to play \_\_\_\_\_. Do \_\_\_\_\_ want \_\_\_\_\_ come?

**B:** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_.

4 **A:** Do you play \_\_\_\_\_?

**B:** Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ played \_\_\_\_\_. I was \_\_\_\_\_ school.

**A:** Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ a game \_\_\_\_\_ the morning?

**B:** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_ look that \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you.

#### IV. Dialogue about golf.

*Clive and Kevin went to the golf course. This is their conversation with the receptionist. Complete the spaces with question tags.*

Receptionist Good morning. Can I help you?

Clive Good. Yes, I phoned yesterday afternoon. Mr Potter.

Receptionist That's right. You spoke to me, \_\_\_\_\_?

Clive Yes, I did.

Receptionist And you're going to play at ten, \_\_\_\_\_?

Clive That's right.

Receptionist You've played on this course before, \_\_\_\_\_?

Clive Yes, I have.

Receptionist That's right. You were here last year, \_\_\_\_\_?

Clive Yes, I was.

Receptionist And you wanted to hire a set of clubs, \_\_\_\_\_?

Clive Yes, I did.

Receptionist They aren't for you, \_\_\_\_\_?

Clive No. They're for my friend.

Receptionist And he hasn't played before, \_\_\_\_\_?

Clive No, it's his first time. We'd like an old set of clubs, please.

Receptionist Fine. You will be careful with them, \_\_\_\_\_?

Clive Yes, of course. You won't lose any clubs, \_\_\_\_\_ Kevin?

Kevin Eh? Me? No, of course not.

## Tennis

Tennis is one of the oldest games. The kings of France played tennis in the middle ages, and King Henry VII of England was playing the game in the 15th century. In tennis, we say 'love' for zero. This probably comes from the French word for egg, *l'oeuf*, because a zero looks like an egg.

Two (singles) or four players (doubles) can play tennis. Each player has a racket, and stands on opposite sides of a net. They take turns hitting the ball across the net (serving). They must do this before the ball bounces twice. They must hit the ball so that it bounces inside the court. A player must not hit a ball twice before it crosses the net. The game continues until one player cannot return the ball properly, and loses a point.

The scoring is unusual. Look at this.

<b>Scoring in Tennis</b>	<b>Player A</b>	<b>Player B</b>
Player A loses 1 point.	0 (love)	15
Player A loses 2 points.	0	30
Player A loses 3 points.	0	40
Player B loses a point.	15	40
Player B loses another point.	30	40
Player B loses another point.	Deuce (i.e. the same score, used from 40-40 on.)	
Player A loses another point.	Advantage Player B	
Player B loses another point.	Deuce	
Player B loses another point.	Advantage Player A	
Player B loses another point.	Game (to Player A.)	

A series of games is called a *set*. A series of sets is called a *match*. When one player has won, the umpire calls "Game, set and match".

### Find words which mean:

1. a series of games \_\_\_\_\_
2. the place where you play tennis \_\_\_\_\_
3. the thing that you hit the ball with \_\_\_\_\_
4. the thing that goes across the centre of the court \_\_\_\_\_
5. two players with the same score (after 40-30) \_\_\_\_\_
6. a series of sets \_\_\_\_\_

7. zero \_\_\_\_\_
8. Player B is winning (after 40-40) \_\_\_\_\_
9. referee \_\_\_\_\_
10. a ball hits the ground and comes up again \_\_\_\_\_

**Test yourself.**

**VOCABULARY (5 marks)**

Read each of the following lists of five words. Write the name of the game or sport to which the five words belong.

- |   |                              |                                |                               |                                |  |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <b>1</b> saddle<br>ride<br>handlebar<br>serve | <b>2</b> table<br>bat<br>net | <b>3</b> ball<br>kick<br>pitch | <b>4</b> ring<br>hit<br>pitch | <b>5</b> crawl<br>pool<br>rope | <b>6</b> court<br>ball<br>breaststroke |
| pedals  | serve                        | goal                           | referee                       | dive                           | net                                    |
| wheel   | ball                         | referee                        | glove                         | float                          | racquet                                |
| cycling                                       | _____                        | _____                          | _____                         | _____                          | _____                                  |

**READING (10 marks)**

Match each of the following names of sports and games with the appropriate sports report. Write the appropriate letter in each box.

- |                    |                       |                       |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>A</b> DIVING    | <b>D</b> MOTOR RACING | <b>G</b> CYCLING      | <b>J</b> FOOTBALL     |
| <b>B</b> SWIMMING  | <b>E</b> HOCKEY       | <b>H</b> BOXING       | <b>K</b> TABLE TENNIS |
| <b>C</b> ATHLETICS | <b>F</b> VOLLEYBALL   | <b>I</b> HORSE RACING |                       |

1. Johnny Law smashed the ball over the net. It hit the edge of the table and spun off a yard from Paul Ray's bat. The score was 17 all!
2. Sevelano put his foot down and began to overtake the car in front. Two more laps and he would be at the finishing line.
3. 'Penalty?' the referee shouted. Carlos Dominguez placed the ball carefully in front of the goal mouth and walked slowly back. Then he suddenly turned, ran and kicked.
4. Newton College won most of the track events including the 100, 200 and 1,000 metres, but Atlanta were clearly on top in the field events, winning both the long jump and the high jump.
5. Anna Eden scored a surprise victory in last night's competition when

she beat Francesca Morrotti. Both riders pedalled as fast as they could but on the last lap Anna's legs were stronger and her front wheel was just in front of Francesca's at the finish.

- 6. Mighty Emperor was five lengths in front of Sporting Boy as they approached the finishing post. The favourite, Wonderland, jumped badly at the last fence and almost threw the jockey.
- 7. Morti stood on the top board for several seconds. Then he jumped high in the air, his body turning over and over before his head pointed downwards. He stretched out his arms and entered the water without a splash!
- 8. Tamara Costache won both the women's 100 metres breaststroke and the women's 50 metres freestyle at the Sunbury Pool in Tokyo on Saturday.
- 9. Joe Bullman caught Bill Wallace with a left hook to the jaw in the closing seconds of Round 5. Wallace's knees folded under him and the next moment he lay flat out on the canvas. Joe was the winner by a knock-out!
- 10. It was an excellent serve. Ted threw the ball high in the air, jumped up and hit the ball with his fist into the Aston court. It cleared the net by an inch or so. An Aston player tried to return it, hit it with the palm of his hand, but the ball crashed into the net.
- 11. There was a clash of sticks, and suddenly the ball was speeding across the Brinton goal. Hinkley seized her opportunity at once. She caught the ball with her stick and a moment later sent it crashing into the goal.

### READING (10 marks)

1. The following six sentences are in the wrong order. Write the letter of each sentence in the correct order in the box below.

- A. Then he turned and shot.
- B. Sean Kearly passed the ball to Kevin Nash.
- C. Kevin kicked the ball over their heads and dashed between them.
- D. Kevin ran forward and kicked it down the left wing.
- E. It was a goal, and the score was 2-21.
- F. Two players on the Norton team ran towards him.

2. The following six sentences are in the wrong order. Write the letter of each sentence in the correct order in the box below.

- A. She slowly got up as three of the others passed her.
- B. She looked round for a moment and noticed her great rival Terry Lee over ten metres behind her.

- C. She was sixth but everyone clapped her for her courage.
- D. A quarter of a mile from the finishing line Wanda Hall was well ahead of the other runners.
- E. Then suddenly Wanda slipped.
- F. Instead of dropping out of the race, however, she bravely limped to the finishing line.

## TASK

**Read about Camden Sports Centre and answer the following questions (choose only one correct answer).**

### BORED? LONELY? OUT OF CONDITION?

Why not try the

### GAMDENSPORTS CENTRE

#### **TENNIS**

Indoor and outdoor courts. Coaching from beginners to advanced, every day – not evenings. Children only – Sat. mornings.

#### **SWIMMING**

2 pools  
1 heated Olympic length.  
Tuition available.  
Women: Tuesday and Thursday.  
Men: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.  
Children: Saturday.  
Family day: Sunday.

#### **GOLF**

9-hole practice course.  
Professional coaching.  
Lessons must be booked in advance in daytime.  
Evening practice.  
Minimum age – 9 years.

#### **SKIING**

Dry slopes – 3 levels.  
Instructors at weekends and Fridays.  
Daytime practice.  
8 years upwards.

#### **GYMNASTICS**

Maximum age 18 years.  
Children aged – 5-10 Mondays and Wednesdays 4.00-6.00pm.  
10-18 year-olds Friday evenings.  
Bar work on Sunday mornings.

#### **AND MUCH MORE:**

TABLE TENNIS, SNOOKER, DARTS, CHESS (EVERY DAY AND EVENING), CAFE (ALL DAY), BAR (LUNCHTIME AND EVENINGS), CRECHE (WEEKDAYS AND WEEKENDS, NOT EVENINGS)

CENTRE OPEN 10.00 am – 10.00 pm DAILY

**INTERESTED? MORE DETAILS INSIDE. QUOTE CARD NUMBER: 97**

## QUIZ

This advertisement is taken from

- A a local council leaflet.
- B a page in a local paper.
- C a card in a local shop window.
- D a poster in a local college.

Which sport would be most suitable for a young married woman with a baby? She doesn't want anything too strenuous.

- A Daytime tennis.
- B Tuesday evening swimming.
- C An afternoon golf session.
- D Skiing at the weekend.

Which day and time would be best for a family with two children aged 6 and 8, who all want tuition?

- A Sunday afternoon.
- B Saturday morning.
- C Friday evening.
- D All day Saturday.

To obtain coaching in golf, you must

- A not be over nine.
- B only practise in the daytime.
- C make a prior booking
- D book nine lessons.

From the information given, which sport seems the most suitable for young children of pre-school age?

- A Golf.
- B Swimming.
- C Gymnastics.
- D Skiing.

## TEST

**Look at the question 1–5. For each question you should tick one of the boxes A, B, C and D.**

1. What game is being played?

- A Badminton
- B Table tennis
- C Golf

A	
B	
C	
D	

- D Tennis
2. What is the score at the end of the fourth set?  
 A Three all  
 B Manners leading 6-4  
 C Two all  
 D Fitzwilliam leading 7-5
3. According to the commentator Manners  
 A is expected to win the match.  
 B has more stamina than Fitzwilliam.  
 C is unlikely to retain his title.  
 D has played fewer matches than Fitzwilliam.
- 4 In the final game Fitzwilliam  
 A loses his service.  
 B has a run of bad luck.  
 C loses his temper.  
 D has an easy win over Manners.
5. The result of the match  
 A causes a riot in the stands.  
 B is something of a surprise.  
 C proves unpopular with the crowd.  
 D is very much as expected.

A	
B	
C	
D	

A	
B	
C	
D	

A	
B	
C	
D	

A	
B	
C	
D	

## Vocabulary

### Boats:

boat	cabin
hull	port
stern	wheel
porthole	starboard
rope	mast
sail	bow rail
yacht	rubber dinghy
rowing boat	canoe
sailing dinghy	motor boat
cabin cruiser	

### Golf:

golfer	hole
flag	green
golf-clubs	golf-bag
golf ball	tee
trolley	rough

	bunker	
<i>Tennis:</i>	court	line
	umpire	ballboy
	player	tennis ball
	racket	line judge
	net	

**ROLE-PLAY**  
(Groups 4-5 people)

# ***RHYL SUN CENTRE***

*The Family Tropical Island*

MONORAIL

SURFING POOL

SEATING AREA

ICE CREAM KIOSK

KIDDIES POOL

200FT DRAGON SLIDE

TRADING POST

DRINKS BAR

AMUSEMENTS

TROPICAL STORM

ENTERTAINMENT CENTRE

BURGER BAR

OCTOPUS SLIDE

ELEPHANT SLIDE

SNACK BAR

**TRADING POST**    *Over 200 swimwear lines plus ... towels, goggles armbands, gifts & souvenirs.*

**ENTERTAINMENT**    *Midsummer entertainment at the SunCentre — live bands, cabaret, discos — phone for details of this seasons entertainment (selected dates).*

**FRIENDLY STAFF**    *Our friendly staff, always on hand to help, make sure you and your family have a great time!*

***Escape to Your Family Tropical Island — Whatever the Weather!***

Rhyl Sun Centre is a warm water based Tropical Paradise where everyone can have fun in the sun whatever the weather.

There's a host attractions, including the thrilling 200 foot Dragon Slide, Elephant and Octopus Slides. Surf on giant waves in Europe's first ever indoor surfing pool. Experience a tropical storm which whips up massive waves with torrential rain and lightning. Or you can view the whole island from the birds eye view of the monorail. And when you need a break from all this excitement you can relax and have a meal at the Terrace or Burger Bars, where you can sit and relax while watching the fun go on.

### **How to get there**

The Sun Centre is a seasonal attraction.

PLEASE CALL TO CONFIRM OPENING DATES AND TIMES.

••• BY CAR See map above. Leave the A55 North Wales coast road at St. Asaph. The take the A525 into Rhyl town centre and follow the signs to the Sun Centre.

••• COACH TOURS Coach parties are always welcome. There is plenty of parking right next to the SunCentre.

••• BY TRAIN *Get off at Rhyl Station. For train times telephone BR passenger enquires on 0171 387 7070.*

••• DISABLE VISITORS WELCOME •••

### **You're planning to go to Rhyl Sun Centre with your friend on Saturday.**

- 1) At first find out its location.
- 2) Decide whether you'll go by car, by train or you will take coach tours.
- 3) Find out what it means "Family Tropical Island".
- 4) What (which) attractions would you like to visit (look at the map).
- 5) Plan your day off in Rhyl Sun Centre. Remember you may spend there only 2 (3, 4, 5) hours. Choose the best time limit.
- 6) Imagine you've come to Sun Centre Exchange (Share) your ideas about it.
- 7) You meet some of your friends here (make some dialogues). But unfortunately lost one your friend. Give your ideas where he (she) could be.
- 8) Ask the staff about live bands, cabaret, discos.
- 9) You need to buy some souvenirs and gifts. Find out where you can buy them.
- 10) You're return home. Say about your impressions. Would you like to visit Rhyl Sun Centre again? Why?

## HOBBY

## 1. Answer the following questions.

- What are you interesting in?
- Speak about your hobby.
- Speak about some unusual hobby you've ever heard.
- Is it good to have a hobby or is it just a waste of time?
- Ask your friends about their hobbies and make a table about the most common hobby in your group.
- Make up the dialogues about your hobbies.

## 2. Task

 Listen and find the answer.

You will hear two friends buying a house plant. Look carefully at questions 1–5. For each question, put a tick in one of the boxes, A, B, C or D. You will hear the piece twice.

MARY: Let's see if I can find a house plant for Gran's birthday. She misses her garden so much since she moved.

JEAN: How much do you want to spend, Mary?

MARY: Oh, I don't know, not more than about five pounds.

JEAN: What about this one?

MARY: Oh, no, that's much too much, that's £15. This one looks nice and green. It hasn't got a price on it. I wonder how much it is.

JEAN: Let's ask. Excuse me, how much is this plant?

SALESMAN: That one, madam? £3.50.

MARY: Oh, that's not too bad. Does it need a lot of looking after?

SALESMAN: No madam, just keep it inside, away from an open window so it doesn't get the cold air. It needs plenty of light but it's better not to put it right in the sun.

MARY: Does it need a lot of watering?

SALESMAN: Well, it doesn't do to let it get too dry. You want to keep the earth moist, so it needs watering fairly regularly, say, two or three times a week. It's best to use lukewarm water, but be careful not to drown it.

JEAN: I suppose you have to feed it now and again?

## TEST

For each of questions 1–5 put a tick (✓) in one of the boxes, A, B, C or D.

1. The house plants should be kept

- A in a sunny position.
- B away from draughts.
- C in the shade.
- D in a hot place.

A	
B	
C	
D	

2. To encourage growth, the earth needs to be kept

- A very wet.
- B fairly damp.
- C rather cool.
- D quite dry.

A	
B	
C	
D	

3. The salesman advises feeding the plant

- A every week.
- B in April and September only.
- C every six months.
- D during the summer months.

A	
B	
C	
D	

4. The pot plant may make marks if it is put on

- A wooden furniture.
- B polished containers.
- C greasy tables.
- D a hard surface.

A	
B	
C	
D	

5. How much did Mary pay for the house plant?

- A £4.65
- B £3.50
- C £15.00
- D £5.00

A	
B	
C	
D	

## DIALOGUE

 Listen, read the dialogue, learn it by heart.

JENNY What are you doing, Clare?

CLARE Making bread.

JENNY Making bread! You don't go to all the bother of making your own bread, do you?

- CLARE It's no bother. It practically makes itself.
- JENNY Oh come off it! It takes ages to make.
- CLARE No it doesn't. It's just water and flour, and a bit of mixing and waiting.
- JENNY What exactly are you doing at the moment?
- CLARE I'm kneading it for the first time.
- JENNY Kneading it?
- CLARE Yes, look. You just stretch the dough – that's the mixture – and fold it – stretch and fold it like this – until it feels elastic and looks sort of shiny.

## TEXT 1

 **Listen, read the text about Football Pools and speak about gambling and betting.**

### FOOTBALL POOLS

The English have never been against a gamble through most of them know where to draw the line (знать меру) and wisely refrain from betting too often. Since the war the most popular form of gambling is no doubt that of staking (ставка) a small sum on the football pools. Those who do so receive every week from one of the pools firms a printed form; on this are listed the week's matches. Against each match, or against a number of them, the optimist puts down a 1, a 2 or an X to show that he thinks the result of the match will be a home win, an away win or a draw.

The form is then posted to the pools firm, with a postal order or cheque for the sum staked (or, as the firms say, "invested"). At the end of the week the results of the matches are announced on TV and published in the papers and the "investor" can take out his copy of his coupon and check his forecast.

**Imagine you're going to take part in a gamble such as football pools. Describe your actions. What do you need to do?**

## TEXT 2

**Read about the Leisure Pursuits in Modern Britain. Learn the new words. Discuss these hobbies.**

### **THE CHOCOLATE HOUSE OF DOLWYDDELAN** *Creators of Fine Hand Made Continental Chocolates*

*Our Chocolatier takes great pride in his creations and constantly strives for perfection. But don't take our word for it, come and see for yourself, you're most welcome.*

The Chocolate House of Dolwyddelan offers the unique opportunity of seeing for yourself what is usually a closely guarded secret. At close quarters you can watch from the viewing room the artistry of the process of chocolates being hand crafted by our Chocolatier.

Extensive training in Switzerland followed by a busy working schedule in several European chocolate making countries make our Chocolatier one of the most proficient in his field.

Our Chocolatier goes to great lengths to ensure the finest couverture is imported to us from the continent. Careful handling and strict control of temperatures are an absolute must in the chocolate room to achieve a chocolate shell which is thin but firm enough to crack at the first bite, so important in a good chocolate.

Malt Whisky, french Brandy, Tia Maria, Baileys, Irish Cream are just a small example of the spirits we use in our centres, not flavouring but top brand names. Raspberry, lemon, orange, banana are an example of pure fruit compounds we use in our centres, again not artificial but pure fruit compounds. All of these are carefully blended to make our mouthwatering sensations they are. Not greasy, not bland, not overpowering but just a sheer delight.

As you walk from viewing room to the chocolate counter you will see for yourself why these highly regarded chocolates are a masterpiece in themselves. Buy as little or as many as you like, our friendly and helpful staff are always there to help and advise. Excellence of quality is our motto and the tearoom is no exception, we have on display a selection of gateaux, cheesecake and pastries made at the Chocolate House for you to choose from as well as hot and cold drinks.

## **HARLOW CARR BOTANICAL GARDENS**

At Harlow Carr Botanical – Gardens visitors enter a world of landscaped beauty. A formal terrace with sparkling waterfall welcomes you to an all-the-year-round horticultural paradise.

Harlow Carr is an ideal venue for families. *Please note that all children under 16 come in free.* Head for the extensive woodland with its trails and giant stone pillars and go on to the fascinating model village and children's play area. Or take in a glimpse of gardening in earlier days with a visit to the absorbing Museum of Gardening.

In Spring spectacular displays of daffodils, narcissi and tulips herald a year of ever-changing colours. The streamside garden bursts into life and the yellow spathes of 'skunk cabbages' stand tall amongst the new growth.

Join the many visitors in Summer and see the colourful bedding displays. Enjoy a picnic or just sit and take in the overwhelming beauty and tranquility.

In Autumn every day brings a change of colour, leaves turn brown or red, gentians give a touch of blue and cyclamen carpet the ground.

The Gardens remain open throughout the Winter when frost and snow add new dimensions whilst alpines and other flowers brighten the display houses.

Harlow Carr is an ideal garden in which to stroll. There are delights round every corner, stunning rhododendrons, delicate rock gardens, herbaceous perennials, heathers, ferns, pond, tarn and streamside, fruit and vegetable plots. Plants are well-labelled and colourful signs give descriptive information.

Take home a present from the Gift Shop or select from the varied and unusual plants in the large Plant Centre. Have a snack in the Gardens or enjoy the fabulous menu in the Garden Room Restaurant.

Come soon and give yourself a day to remember.

### **JIM PARK**

*“His paintings of York are a far cry from the traditional postcard image. Intensely personal and with a refreshing originality, they offer a sometimes quirky, sometimes affectionate view of his adopted city of ancient buildings and tumbledown roofs.”*

A tribute from the Yorkshire Evening Press in 1988, when they discovered international artist Jim Park working in a riverside tower.

Jim’s passage from his native Kilbarchan in Scotland to York has crossed oceans and continents. He has travelled – and painted – widely, and has found homes in Minorca, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Libya and Germany. He chose York for its never ending source of inspiration – lovely old buildings, historical walls and, of course, the unparalleled majesty of the Minster.

He has painted *“as long as I can remember”*, winning a prestigious junior scholarship to the Glasgow School of Art when he was 12 years old. His paintings can be found in private collections world-wide with a particularly strong market in Canada.

Jim exhibits widely and is a founder member and past chairman of York Art Options. Recent exhibitions include the Ariel Gallery in New York and Beaumont-la-Ronce in France, where he was awarded the City Medal.

### **ENJOY THE “ELSHAM EXPERIENCE”**

Elsham Hall Country and Wildlife Park was opened in 1970 by Captain and Mrs. Elwes to promote enjoyment of the countryside and wildlife and an appreciation of the arts and rural crafts. The Award winning facilities include the Granary Tearooms and Restaurant; The Barn Theatre (noted for both indoor and outdoor entertainment, as well as Wedding and Conference facilities); The Garden and Design Centre; Clocktower Shop and Exhibition Gallery; Craft Centre; Carp Feeding Jetty; Wild Butterfly Garden Walkway;

Adventure Playground; Caravan Site; Arboretum & Woodland Garden; Children's Animal Farm and Miniature Walled Garden Zoo; and the Falconry and Conservation Centre.

In addition there are frequent displays, events and exhibitions throughout the year. Please telephone Robert Elwes on (0652) 688698 for further information.

### **HISTORY OF POOLE'S CAVERN**

Poole's Cavern is a natural cave formed by the eroding waters of the River Wye, it was enlarged by the ice age melt over the last 2 million years.

When it became accessible it was used as a shelter by stone age tribes. A dig between 1981 – 83 revealed over 4,000 artifacts including bone, pottery, flint and bronze brooches.

6,000 years BC – used by the tribes of the last Stone Age-Neolithic – for shelter and feasting.

600 years BC used by the Celts for similar uses as well as storage and a retreat from the Romans.

10AD Visited and used by the Romans.

800AD Used as a workshop by an Iron Age metal worker to make bronze items for the Romans (now Romano Britain).

1440 Used by the outlaw Poole as a hideaway – and hereafter known as 'Poole's Cavern'

1582 Visited by Mary Queen of Scots – who named the famous 'Pillar' after her visit.

1680 Given the title 'The First Wonder of the Peak' by Charles Cotton a local author and fisherman.

1853 Made into a showcave by the 6th Duke of Devonshire, to prevent further damage.

1859 Gas lighting installed in the cave.

1955 Came into private ownership.

1965 The cave closed after the death of the joint owner.

1976 The cave re-opened by the Buxton and District Pivic Association Limited. Electric lights installed and visitor centre built.

1977 Again The First wonder of the Peak.

### **SHOW CAVE INFORMATION**

The length of the cave is 320 metres (1,000 ft.). It is extremely spacious, mainly horizontal with only 16 steps it contains spectacular formations throughout – suitable for all ages.

The cave is illuminated with electricity, all visits are conducted by a guide and last 40 minutes.

The temperature is 7c (44f) all year – warm clothes are advised.

**WHEELCHAIRS ARE WELCOME IN THE CAVE, AS LONG AS THERE IS A STRONG PUSHER.**

In the high season visits are approximately every half hour, delays may occur out of season.

Group bookings (over 15) are welcome, please book by telephone.

### **FACILITIES AT POOLE'S CAVERN, BUXTON COUNTRY PARK**

AS WELL AS THE CAVERN, THE FOLLOWING FACILITIES ARE ALSO AVAILIABLE:

#### **VISITOR CENTRE**

An exhibition with the theme of 'Limestone' and the history of the cavern. A cross section of finds from the archeological dig in the cave, and a display of British rocks and minerals. Also a photographic display of the natural history of the woodland.

#### **VIDEO**

3 videos are available. The town of Buxton – The formation of a natural cave – The natural history of the woodland.

#### **CAR & COACH PARK**

Free parking for 60 vehicles.

#### **PICNIC AREA**

2 picnic areas, one adjacent to the cave the second at the edge of the woodland, also a wet weather shelter.

#### **GUIDE BOOKS**

2 guide books available – visitors Guide and Students Guide.

#### **EDUCATION PACK**

A pack is available for teachers and group leaders.

#### **NATURE TRAIL**

A walk through 100 acres of woodland to Soloman's Temple.

### **YORKSHIRE FALCONRY**

Set in dramatic limestone surroundings, the Yorkshire Dales Falconry and Conservation Centre is the first privately owned Falconry Centre in the North of England.

The centre's main aim is to educate and to make one aware that many of the world's Birds of Prey are under the threat of extinction, and hopefully by successful captive breeding and educational programmes, these magnificent

creatures will be safeguarded for the benefit of future generations.

At the Centre there are many species of Birds of Prey from around the world. One can expect to see Vultures, Eagles, Hawks, Falcons and Owls. A great deal of time and effort has gone into the housing of the birds, in trying to recreate their natural habitats, involving the transportation of 350 tons of limestone boulders for cliff faced fronted aviaries resembling a cluster of farmhouse buildings.

As our birds are given a carefully controlled and balanced diet, extra food is not necessary, so please do not feed them or you could seriously damage their health. Thank you.

### FREE-FLYING DEMONSTRATION

Throughout the day, at regular intervals, fully comprehensive free-flying demonstrations are given. A rare chance to see the beauty and splendour of these magnificent birds in flight. The star attraction at the centre is the biggest bird in the world... The Andean Condor, better known here as "Andy", with a wingspan of 10 feet 6 inches, which is flown daily, alongside his pal "Ringo" the Griffon Vulture. In flight dramatic contrasts can be seen with Falcons cutting through the air at 120 m.p.h. stooping to the lure, compared to the fluttering of our beautiful Barn Owl.

Audience participation is strongly encouraged. Take the opportunity to be photographed holding a Bird of Prey.

Dramatic outdoor flying displays are available for any event throughout the country. All day static display with fully comprehensive signs, two members of staff, plus 2 x 25 mins free flying display with our own commentary. To discuss your requirements please phone the Falconry Centre's manager.

### HAWKING HOLIDAYS

Enjoy a day with a difference, hawking in the beautiful dramatic limestone scenery of the Yorkshire Dales. Discover a fascinating world of Eagles, Hawks and Falcons, where one can experience a day in the life of a falconer, falconry being a traditional pastime. Parties assemble at 10 a.m. in the historic market square of Settle. Transport can be arranged from Settle or Giggleswick train station.

The day starts with an introduction to the birds and your first chance to handle a bird of prey before going onto the privately owned flying land in the National Park. Lunch is at 12 o'clock and is taken in Malhamdale. In the afternoon one can see these marvellous birds expertly flown, an opportunity not to be missed.

### LECTURE ROOM

Full educational facilities and an officer are available free of charge during term time for school parties – pre school to post graduate level. The package

includes a lecture and questionnaires to follow around the Centre, plus a free flying educational demonstration. These facilities must be pre-booked seven days in advance with the Centre's Educational Officer. We feel that here at the Centre, all children should learn about their own indigenous species, Kestrels, Tawny Owls and Barn Owls. A large children's playground is sited conveniently next to the tea rooms.

Our superbly equipped lecture room, containing a magnificent display of educational aids, is available for hire.

### TEA ROOMS

Delicious home-made foods – cream teas, piping hot dishes – are available in our tea rooms, sympathetically built to blend in the country setting. Toilets are adjacent to the tea rooms complete with a baby change area.

### SHOPS

Choose from a large selection of high quality goods as a reminder of your visit, plus a full range of quality Falconry equipment displayed.

### BARNY'S BIRTHDAY PARTIES

If your child would like to have a party, why not hold it at the Centre, where the children will have our beautiful Barn Owl appearing as star guest, plus all the facilities of the Centre.

Party menu and prices available on request.

## FORTUNE TELLING

Do you believe that the future can be told? Millions of people do. Most newspapers have horoscopes in them, and people all over the world read them. Many of them would say that astrology was nonsense, but they still read their horoscopes, and say things like, "You're an Aquarius. I can always guess star signs." Other kinds of fortune telling include palmistry (reading hands), telling fortunes with playing cards, looking in a crystal ball and even looking at the tea leaves at the bottom of a cup.

Many fortune tellers say that they cannot be certain about the future, but they can say that something *may* happen. Of course fortune tellers can guess a lot about you by looking at you, and by talking to you. But can they really tell the future? What do you think?

### Discussion

Have you ever had your fortune told? When? Where? How? Who by? Did you think it was true? Why?/ Why not?

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА  
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК  
ПРАКТИКА РЕЧИ  
ЮНИТА 3**

Редактор О. Н. Тимохов  
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