



**Современный
Гуманитарный
Университет**

Дистанционное образование

Рабочий учебник

Фамилия, имя, отчество _____

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Номер контракта _____

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ПРАКТИКА РЕЧИ
ЮНИТА 6**

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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 6

Даны тексты по темам: "Торговля и сфера обслуживания. Продукты питания. Сбалансированная диета. Здоровая пища. Английская национальная кухня. Как вести себя за столом. Открытие счета в банке. Обмен валюты. Правила пользования кредитной карточкой. Как лучше сохранить деньги". Сопровождается комплексом тренинговых упражнений и ролевых игр.

Прилагается аудиокурс СГУ – ЕСР 04–06.

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: Торговля и сфера обслуживания; заказ товаров по почте; посещение магазинов и распродаж; прокат автомобилей; посещение парикмахерской.
- Урок 2: Продукты питания; сбалансированная диета; особенности национальной кухни в различных странах.
- Урок 3: Английская национальная кухня; различные способы приготовления пищи; рецепты традиционных и праздничных блюд; составление меню.
- Урок 4: Как вести себя за столом; чаепитие в Великобритании; приглашение на чай; посещение ресторана; кафе.
- Урок 5: Открытие счета в банке; обмен валюты; правила пользования кредитной карточкой; как лучше сохранить деньги.

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

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Базовый учебник

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

или

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

Дополнительная литература:

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

4. Longman Language Activator. Longman, 1996.

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

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

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УМЕНИЙ

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

SHOPPING AND SERVICES

Vocabulary

mail order – заказ по почте
to fill in the coupon – заполнять купон
It would look lovely with the shirt – это будет гармонировать с рубашкой
a pure cotton – чистый хлопок
to write out the cheque – выписывать чек
(a) postage – пересылка по почте
to be reasonable for smth – быть подходящим (чаще – о цене)
ad – (сокр.) объявление
a free demonstration – бесплатная демонстрация
Car Rental – прокат машин
to find a defect – обнаружить дефект
to have wide selection of goods – иметь широкий выбор товаров
special offer – специальное предложение
a new range – новый выбор
free of charge – бесплатно
purchase – покупка
to park for up to 4 hours in 1000 space car park free of charge – бесплатно, на 4 часа, оставить машину на стоянке, вмещающей до 1000 автомобилей

PART I

1. Read the text about Seeboard Electrical Superstores.

Welcome to the
Seeboard Catalogue

Best Brands • Best Value • Best Service

Our new Seeboard Catalogue contains over 800 stocked products available from our Superstores and High Street Stores.

With our Free Next Day Delivery service, Lowest Prices Promise and easy ways to pay, you won't find better value for money.

So whether you are looking for the latest technology in sound and vision, energy saving washing machines and dishwashers, or labour saving appliances to make life easier in the kitchen, come and hear about them from our knowledgeable and fully trained experts who will be pleased to help.

Lowest prices promise

We promise that if at the time of your purchase, you could have bought the same new and boxed product from stock cheaper locally then SEEBOARD will match the price, or refund the difference if claimed within 14 days.

Free next day delivery

We deliver free 7 days a week, Monday to Sunday at a time to suit your lifestyle. Place your order before 2.00pm (Monday to Friday) and 12.00pm (Saturday and Sunday) and we will deliver any product over £100 next day, subject to availability.

Expert advice

Our knowledgeable and professional sales team are fully trained to help you choose the right product to suit your needs.

14 day satisfaction guarantee

If you are not entirely satisfied with your product, simply bring it back to us within 14 days of purchase and we will exchange it, or should you wish, refund your money in full.

All we ask is that it must be new and with the original packing and receipt or other proof of purchase.

All products that we sell carry a full 12 month parts and labour guarantee.

In the unlikely event that your product develops a fault, we will in the first 30 days offer a repair, exchange or full refund. Once again, all that we ask is that you have the original product packaging and receipt or other proof of purchase.

In the subsequent period of the guarantee should your product develop a fault, we offer our customers a fast repair service.

In the unlikely event we are unable to complete a repair within 30 days we will exchange your product for a new one without question. This does not affect your statutory rights.

Easy ways to pay

At Seeboard you can pay for your purchase by cash or cheque, Access, Visa and American Express cards.

Extended warranties

Extend your guarantee up to 5 years with Seeboard's extended warranty scheme, Appliance Protect Our 'cooling off' period lasts a full 12 months from product purchase. This does not affect your statutory rights.

Emergency same day service

Our emergency same day repair service is available for products under guarantee if you ring before 10am. Otherwise we'll agree a convenient appointment.

Store opening times

All our Superstores are open for extended late night shopping during the week, and on Sundays and Bank Holidays. Our High Street Stores are open Monday to Saturday 9.00am – 5.30pm. Just look in the phone book under "Electricity" or in the Yellow Pages under "Electrical Retailers" for more information.

SEEBOARD
Electrical Superstores

2. Answer the questions.


1. How many products are available from Seeboard Superstores?
2. When do the customers get products according to the ad?
3. What does *Seeboard* sell?
4. Who will be pleased to help the customers?
5. When (and why) will *Seeboard* match the price?
6. What will the customer do if he's not satisfied with the product he's bought?
7. All products carry a full 2 years guarantee, don't they?
8. How can you pay for your purchase at *Seeboard*?
9. Are Superstores open on Bank Holidays?
10. What is it Emergency same day service?

3. Complete the sentences.

1. If you are looking for the latest technology, come and hear about it from our _____.
2. In the Seeboard Superstores you'll find _____.
3. We will refund the difference in prices within _____, if you _____.

4. Place your order _____, and we'll deliver _____.
 5. We'll refund your money in full if _____.
 6. All we ask is that _____.
 7. In the first 30 days we will _____.
 8. We offer our customers a fast repair service _____.
-
9. You can pay by _____.
 10. If you ring before 10 a. m. _____.
 11. We are open _____.

PART II

 1. Listen to the conversation between Linda and Carol and complete the form by filling in the information you hear.

MONEY-BACK SATISFACTION. All orders will be acknowledged. Allow up to 28 days delivery, and rest assured that if you are not completely happy with your choice and return garment unworn within 7 days, the Stephen House guarantee promises you a full refund

STEPHEN
HOUSE

KNOTTINGLEY, YORKSHIRE

To: Stephen House, Chapel Street,
Knottingley, Yorkshire WF11 9AW.

Please send me _____ Wool/Cashmere suit(s) at £49.95 (plus £1.95 p&p) each.

Please send me _____ Silk shirt(s) at £9.95 each (post-free). I enclose my cheque/postal order for £ _____ made payable to Readers' Account, Stephen House, or debit my American Express/Diners/Access card no. _____

Signature L. Bolton

Name (Print) LINDA BOLTON

Address _____

Postcode _____

SIZE	10	12	14	16	18	20
SUIT Cool Grey						
SHIRT Black						
SHIRT White						

Remittances should be made payable to Readers' Account, Stephen House and shall be held on your behalf in this account until the goods are despatched Reg Office, Stephen House, Chapel Street, Knottingley, Yorkshire WF11 9AW Reg No 1131560
Orders from G B , Channels , N Ireland and BFPO welcome

SEM29/1

Made entirely in the U K

2. This demonstration is taking place at

- A a cookery class.
- B an electrical shop.
- C a department store.
- D a House and Home exhibition.

A	
B	
C	
D	

3. One of the chief advantages of the Golden Glow toaster is that it is

- A self-cleaning.
- B economical.
- C time-wasting.
- D automatic.

A	
B	
C	
D	

4. What are you advised to do before using a new toaster?

- A Wait eight minutes.
- B Grease the inside.
- C Pour oil on it.
- D Keep it closed.

A	
B	
C	
D	

5. For question 5 number the instructions for using the toaster in the correct order 1-8. Put the number in the box. The first one has been done for you.

a	Check that the red light has gone off.	
b	Butter the bread and fill the sandwiches.	
c	Plug it in.	1
d	Close the lid and switch on.	
e	Re-close the lid.	
f	Remove sandwiches from toaster.	
g	Put sandwiches in toaster.	
h	Wait two minutes.	

6. For question 6 tick (ö) the boxes for the answers you choose. Which of these things are you advised NEVER to do when using a Golden Glow toaster?

a	Switch off to clean.	
b	Bang the lid down.	
c	Keep it on for more than two minutes.	
d	Immerse it in water.	
e	Butter the bread inside.	
f	Cut the bread with a sharp knife.	
g	Allow cheese filling to melt.	
h	Clean with abrasives.	

PART III



Translate the following dialogue into English.

Salesman: Good morning. Can I help you?

Customer: Да. Мне бы хотелось купить машину, но не слишком дорогую: не более 8.000 фунтов.

S: I see. Well, did you have any particular make in mind? Morton for example, or a Horton?

C: Видите ли, откровенно говоря, я не очень хорошо разбираюсь в машинах (to be well up in smth). Знаете ли, до этого момента я скорее, был приверженцем мотоциклов. Но, сейчас у меня в семье маленький ребенок, и мотоцикл больше мне не подходит (to be convenient).

- S: Quite, sir. Let's see, now yes, well you've come at a very good time as all the new spring models have just appeared. If you'd like to come over here, I'll show you.
- C: Спасибо. А вот вроде бы неплохая машина: не слишком яркий голубой цвет. Она мне нравится.
-
-

- S: Oh, yes sir, that's. The new sky, blue Fiesta – it's only just arrived and it's a very nice little car – not expensive either.
- C: Да. Действительно выглядит очень привлекательно. А какая предельная скорость (top speed)?
-
-


- S: That model does 167 at top speed.
- C: Неплохо. Но мне хотелось приобрести машину с большей скоростью. Есть ли у вас такие автомобили?
-
-

- S: How about the Ghia from Horton? – now that's a superb car and it reaches 180. It's excellent value for the price and there's a world of difference between that and the Fiesta.
- C: Да, но к тому же и большая разница в цене. Боюсь, что мне не по карману (Bit beyond my pocket).
-
-

- S: Well, have a look at the Sierra, then. It has a top speed practically identical with the Ghia's. Comes in a very nice, if rather limited, range of colours too; this one's ice-white and we've also got blue-ice in stock.
- C: Да, звучит заманчиво, но...
-
-

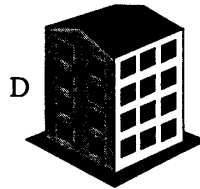
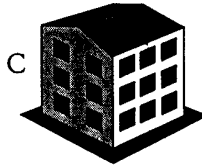
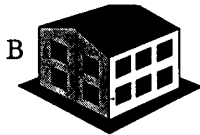
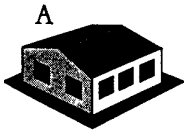
- S: It **is** under £8,000, sir.

PART IV

 Now you'll hear an information announcement at a shopping centre. For each question put a tick (Ö) against one of these boxes, A, B, C or D to show the correct answer.

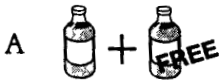
Bon Accord Centre

1. How big is Bon Accord Centre?



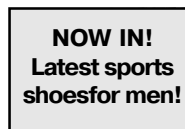
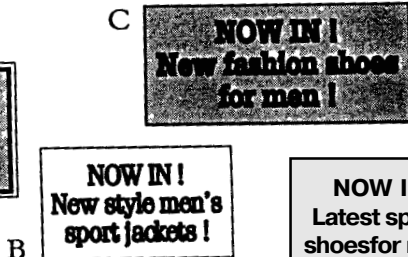
A	
B	
C	
D	

2. How many bottles of fruit juice will you get in Tesko's special offer?



A	
B	
C	
D	

3. What goods have just arrived at the Sports Wear shop?



A	
B	
C	
D	

4. Which notice shows the correct time of hot meals at the Oasis Coffee Shop?

A

**Hot meals served
lunchtime only**

B

**Hot meals served
afternoons only**

C

**Hot meals
served all day**

D

**Hot meals served
until 2 p.m.**

A	
B	
C	
D	

5. Which will be the first day that customers can go late night shopping at Bon Accord Centre?

A

Wednesday,
November 13th

B

Monday,
November 13th

C

Wednesday,
November 30th

D

Monday,
November 30th

A	
B	
C	
D	

6. How much does it cost to use Bon Accord Centre Car Park?

A

CAR PARKING

Up to 1 hour – Free
1 – 3 hours 50p
3 – 6 hours £1.00

B

CAR PARKING

Up to 1 hour – 50p
1 – 3 hours £1.50
3 – 6 hours £3.00

C

CAR PARKING

Up to 1 hour – Free
1 – 3 hours Free
3 – 6 hours £1.00

D

CAR PARKING

Up to 1 hour – 50p
1 – 3 hours £1.00
3 – 6 hours Free

A	
B	
C	
D	

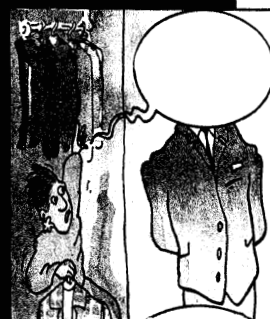
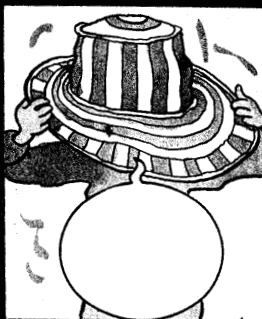
PART V

AT THE SHOP

Make up a story using the pictures. Act the dialogues. Use the following phrases.

- Can I try this on, please?
- Have you got these in size ..., please?

Can I help you?
 It's too expensive!
 It's perfect!
 It's too small.
 It's too big.
 Excuse me!
 I can't get it over my head!



PART VI



You'll hear a conversation between a woman customer and a shop assistant. Check the box or boxes which show the correct answers. There may be more than one correct answer.

1. The sizes of cream raincoat available are

- A small
- B medium
- C large
- D extra-large

A	
B	
C	
D	

2. This year's fashionable colours are

- A cream
- B brown
- C dark blue
- D yellow

A	
B	
C	
D	

3. The customer chooses a raincoat which has

- A a large collar
- B buttons
- C a belt
- D a hat

A	
B	
C	
D	

4. The method of payment chosen by the customer is

- A cheque
- B cash
- C account
- D credit card

A	
B	
C	
D	

When you're in the USA you have to remember that the table of sizes is quite different from ours.

For women:

Coats, dresses

Rus.	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
Amer.	8	10	12	14	16	18	20

Sweaters, blouses

Rus.	40	42	44	46	48	50	52
Amer.	32	34	36	38	40	42	44

	Shoes									
Rus.	35	35.5	36	37	38	38.5	39	39.5	40	
Amer.	5	5.5	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	

For men:

	Suits							
Rus.	44	46	48	50	52	54	56	58
Amer.	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48

	Shoes									
Rus.	39	40	41	42	43	43.5	44	44.5	45	45.5
Amer.	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	9.5	10	10.5	11	11.5

PART VII

Sue has found a defect in a sweater she has bought and has gone back to the shop to complain. Fill in the parts of the dialogue, shown as (a) to (e), which are blank.

Sue: I bought this sweater here last week and there's something wrong with it.

a) *Shop assistant:* What _____ ?

Sue: Well, it has a flaw in the patten.

b) *Shop assistant:* Where _____ ?

Sue: It's here, on the right sleeve.

c) *Shop assistant:* _____.

Sue: Yes, there's. Look, here, near the shoulder, just at the top.

d) *Shop assistant:* Why _____ ?

Sue: Well, I was in a hurry, and I didn't think to check it for flaws. What are you going to do about it?

e) *Shop assistant:* Would _____ ?

Sue: Hmm, I think I'd rather have my money back.

PART VIII

Look at the following four pictures and tell your friends what happened when the shoplifter was in the supermarket one day.



1




2



4

PART IX

 This time you'll hear a public announcement informing people in a large department store of what to do in the event of a fire. From the instructions given, fill in the missing words on the Fire Notice printed below.

In the Event of Fire

1. A fire bell will sound three times.
2. Do not panic.
3. Members of (1) _____ will direct customers to the (2) _____ . Exit doors on (3) _____ floor.

4. Do not use the (4) _____ or (5) _____.
5. Do not use the (6) _____. Exit doors.
6. Members of the public should only use the stairs to reach the (7) _____ of the store.
7. Do not (8) _____ the store until told it is safe to do so.

PART X

Brain teaser

Read the following passage, and then answer the question at the end.

One day a man went into a clothes shop and asked for a T-shirt. The assistant showed him several, and finally he said, "I think I'll have this one. How much is it?"

"That one is £8", said the assistant, and the man gave her a £20 note.

The assistant didn't have enough change, so she went to the butcher's shop next door to see if he could change the note for her. The butcher gave her a £10 note, a £5 note and five £1 coins for the £20 note, and she went back to her shop and gave the man his change. He left the shop with the change and the T-shirt.

Ten minutes later, the butcher ran into the shop waving the £20 note.


"Look, he said angrily, this note is a forgery. Give me my money back!"

The assistant looked carefully at the note, agreed, and gave him back his £20.

What did the clothes shop lose?

(See the answer at the end of the lesson).

PART XI

 **You will hear a telephone conversation between two people discussing car rental. Fill in the chart with the missing information. You will hear the piece twice.**

SALESMAN Hello, Hertz cars.

JANET Good afternoon. Is that Hertz Car Rental?

SALESMAN It is. What can I do for you?

JANET I'd like some information about renting cars in the States, please.

SALESMAN Certainly, madam. What would you like to know?

JANET Well, I just wanted to get some information – about how much it costs, and so on.

SALESMAN Of course. Well, let me start by asking you where you're going.

JANET To Florida. Miami.

SALESMAN And how many of you? I mean, are you going by yourself, or with someone else, or with other ...?

JANET Yes, I'm going with my husband, and we're going with friends, another married couple.

SALESMAN Right. So that's four adults? No children or anything?

JANET No. Just us.

SALESMAN So you'll be looking at the smaller car range I should think?

JANET Yes, I suppose so.

SALESMAN Well, the four smaller car categories are J and A, both sub-compact, then B, compact –

JANET Compact?

SALESMAN Yes. Sub-compact is something like a Ford Escort, compact – erm – a Mercury Lynx for example, and C, mid-size, the size of a Ford Fairmont, that sort of size.

JANET I see. We've got an Escort ourselves actually, so I know that one. But what's the difference between the others?

SALESMAN Well, you could think about seating, for example. Category C cars seat five adults, but you don't need that, do you? The other three – J, A and B – seat four adults. Then there's luggage capacity to think about. Actually, there's not much difference there, they all hold about the same amount of luggage. Are you travelling with a lot of luggage?

JANET No, just normal.

SALESMAN Well, we don't need to worry about that, then. Now, another thing to think about is how many miles per gallon you can get out of the car. The first three do 29 miles to the gallon, but Category C only does 22 – so you'll be paying more for petrol if you rent that one.

JANET I see.

SALESMAN And, in fact, the full tank in Category C cars doesn't last so long – I mean, on a full tank with the first three categories you can do 328 miles, but with Category C it's only 308.

JANET Oh well, let's forget Category C, then. Could I just check that I've understood everything correctly so far? The others all hold four adults, have the same luggage space and do, let me see, 29 miles per gallon. And you can get 308 miles out of a full tank. Have I got that right?

SALESMAN Erm, yes – no – no, not 308, 328 miles on a full tank.

JANET Oh right – 328 miles. Now, the important question – what about cost? What do they all cost?

SALESMAN Well Category J costs \$89 per week. Category A \$109 and Category B \$119.

JANET Right. Oh – what’s the difference between J and A, by the way?
You said before that they were both sub-compact.

SALESMAN Yes. A, which is slightly more expensive, is automatic, whereas J is only manual.

JANET Well, if it’s the States I suppose we should be like everyone else and go automatic, don’t you think?

SALESMAN Why not? But I forgot to say that those prices I just quoted you were only for Florida. It’s more expensive to rent cars in other states – well, we get so many tourists in Florida that we can afford to drop the prices a bit. Were you going just to Florida?

JANET Yes. But it might be nice to go somewhere like New Orleans if we can manage it. So I’d better have those prices, too.

SALESMAN Fine. For other states, the price starts at \$119 in the lowest category and goes up by ten dollars per category – 119, 129 and so on.

JANET I see. Right, I’ve got all that. Well, I must go and discuss it with the others and then I’ll get back to you. Thanks for your help, it’s been very useful.

SALESMAN Not at all. Glad to be of assistance. Goodbye.

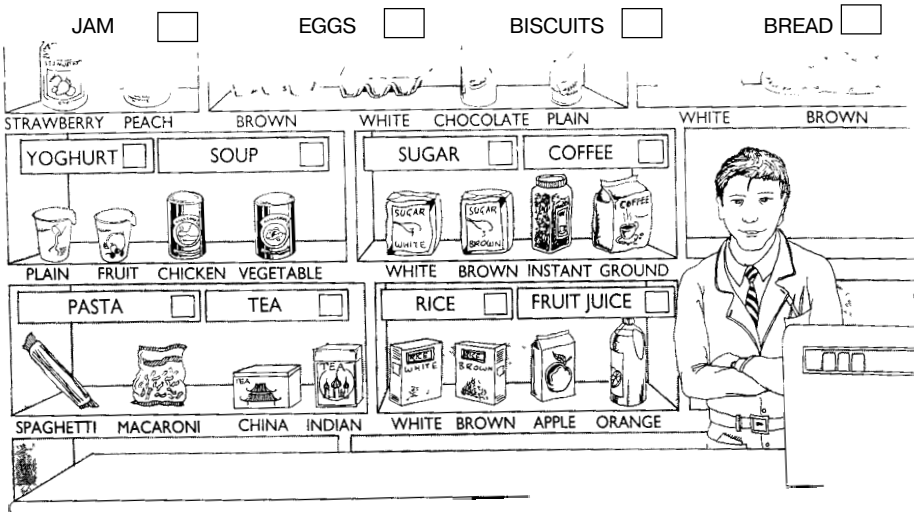
JANET Goodbye.

For questions 1-7 fill in the missing information in the chart for car rentals in the USA.

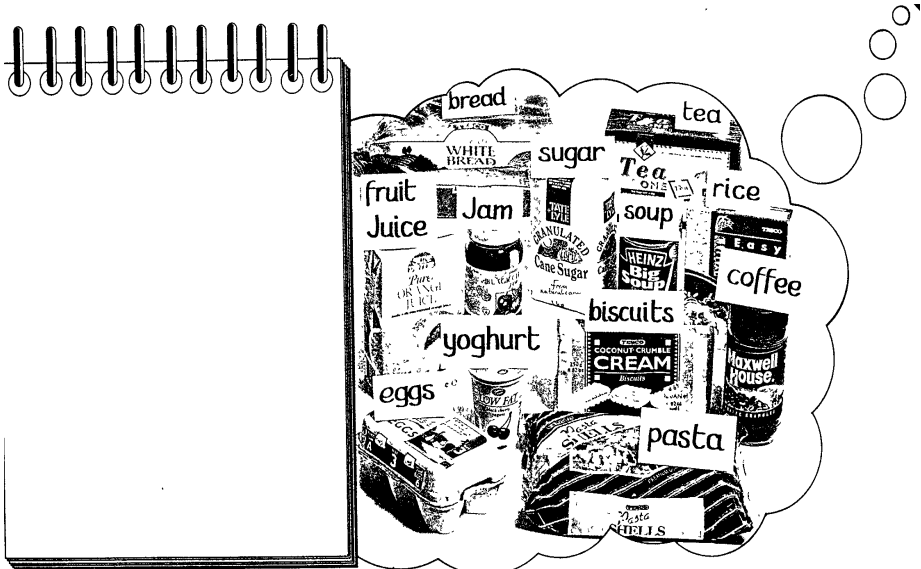
	J	A	B	C
	sub-compact (manual)	sub-compact (.....①)	compact	mid-size
Florida (per week)	\$89	\$109	\$.....②	\$129
Other states (per week)	\$119	\$129	\$.....③	\$149
Seats	4 adults	.....④ adults	4 adults	5 adults
Luggage capacity	16 cu.ft	16 cu.ft	16 cu.ft	17 cu.ft
Miles per US gallon	29	29	29	.....⑤
Driving range	.....⑥	.....⑦	328	308

PART XII

You are a 'shopkeeper' and this is your shop. Look at the picture and put a tick (✓) next to eight things that are available in your shop. Then serve Student B a 'customer'.



You are a 'customer'. Make a shopping list of the five things from the pictures below. Then go to the shop. Student A is the 'shopkeeper'.

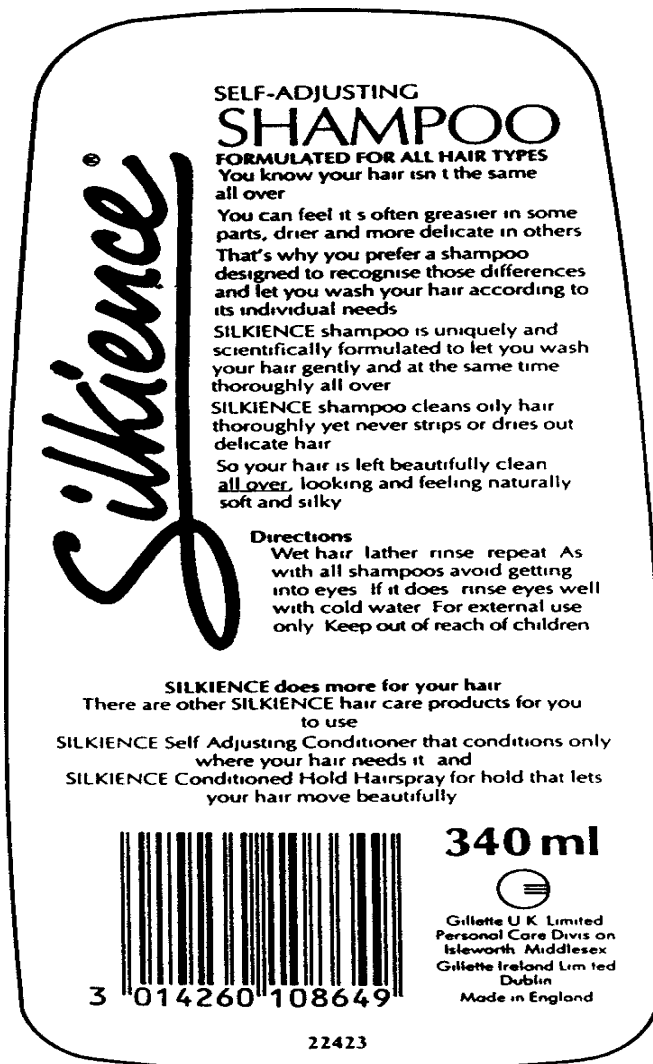


PART XIII

General discussion

Study the labels for hair shampoos and then comment on:

- the effectiveness of each.
- which shampoo appears the most efficient.
- the most pleasant to use of the shampoos.
- which you would prefer.
- which shampoo you use and why.




Silkience®


SELF-ADJUSTING SHAMPOO
FORMULATED FOR ALL HAIR TYPES
You know your hair isn't the same all over
You can feel it's often greasier in some parts, drier and more delicate in others
That's why you prefer a shampoo designed to recognise those differences and let you wash your hair according to its individual needs
SILKIENCE shampoo is uniquely and scientifically formulated to let you wash your hair gently and at the same time thoroughly all over
SILKIENCE shampoo cleans oily hair thoroughly yet never strips or dries out delicate hair
So your hair is left beautifully clean all over, looking and feeling naturally soft and silky

Directions
Wet hair lather rinse repeat As with all shampoos avoid getting into eyes If it does rinse eyes well with cold water For external use only Keep out of reach of children

SILKIENCE does more for your hair
There are other SILKIENCE hair care products for you to use
SILKIENCE Self Adjusting Conditioner that conditions only where your hair needs it and
SILKIENCE Conditioned Hold Hairspray for hold that lets your hair move beautifully


3 014260 108649

340 ml


Gillette U.K. Limited
Personal Care Division
Isleworth Middlesex
Gillette Ireland Limited
Dublin
Made in England

Wella Balsam

with natural herbs

'One Wash' Shampoo

'For Normal to Dry hair

No matter how often you wash your hair Wella Balsam 'One Wash' Shampoo will maintain your hair in beautiful condition. **WELLA BALSAM Shampoo for Normal to Dry hair** has been specially formulated to cleanse gently yet thoroughly ensuring your hair is left looking healthy and manageable in just **ONE WASH**. Natural herbal extracts enrich dry hair giving softness and shine.

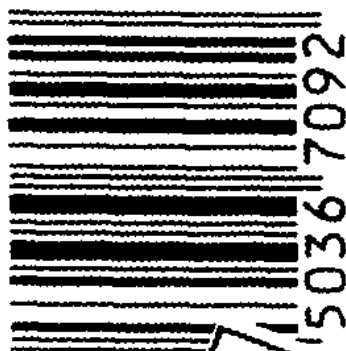
DIRECTIONS

So quick and easy to use- just massage gently into wet hair lather well and rinse thoroughly.

No need to repeat after rinsing.

For hair care advice write to:

Annabelle Scott,
Wella Hair Care Centre
Basingstoke
Hampshire RG22 4AF



200 ml e



NATURAL GREEN APPLE SHAMPOO

VO5 Natural Green Apple Shampoo contains apple extract and is specially balanced to thoroughly and effectively clean greasy hair leaving it **super shiny and healthy** looking

And VO5 smells so good
you'll love using it

Directions

Apply VO5 Natural Green Apple Shampoo to wet hair work up into a thick rich lather rinse then repeat

For even better results after shampooing use VO5 Natural Green Apple Conditioner which is 100% oil free for extra shine body and manageability

125 ml

Alberto-Culver Company (UK) Limited
Basingstoke Hampshire

Made In England

D 676

ROLE-PLAY

Take one of the following roles and interact with the other students in your group or the tutor.

Customer: You have had your hair done in an expensive hairdresser's but you are very disappointed with the result. Complain to the hairdresser and ask to speak to the Manager.

Hairdresser: You have taken a lot of trouble with the customer, who has been very difficult and constantly changed his/her mind. Now he/she is complaining and asking to speak to the Manager

Manager: You have had a very busy day, two of your hairdressers are ill, so you and everybody else in the salon worked extra hard and are now feeling very tired. The last thing you want is to deal with a complaint.

The key (part X):

£12 and the T-shirt. The butcher lost (and gained) nothing. The man who had come into the shop parted with nothing except a forged note and left with £12 and the T-shirt. This is therefore what the clothes shop lost.

LESSON 2

УРОК 2

MEALS. DIET. HEALTHY FOOD

Vocabulary

Meat and poultry (Мясо и птица)

beef	–	говядина	lamb	–	ягнятина
steak	–	бифштекс	veal	–	телятина
pork	–	свинина	duck	–	утка
chicken	–	курица	turkey	–	индюшати́на
mutton	–	барани́на	sausage	–	колбаса, сосиски

Sea-food (Рыбные продукты)

shrimp	–	креветка	trout	–	форель
crab	–	краб	sardine	–	сардина
lobster	–	омар, рак	oyster	–	устрица

Dairy products (Молочные продукты)

sour cream	–	сметана	cream	–	сливки
yogurt	–	йогурт	mayonnaise	–	майонез

Grains, Cereals, Nuts (Крупы, зерно, орехи)

flour	–	мука
breakfast cereal	–	хлопья к завтраку
buckwheat	–	гречка
pancakes	–	блины
rye	–	рожь
cream of wheat	–	манная крупа
sesame	–	кунжут
cookies	–	печенье
rice	–	рис
crackers	–	сухари, хлебцы
oatmeal	–	овсянка
hazelnuts	–	фундук
peanuts	–	арахис
walnuts	–	грецкие орехи

Vegetables (Овощи)

cabbage	–	капуста
cauliflower	–	цветная капуста
lettuce	–	салат
asparagus	–	спаржа
beans	–	фасоль
radish	–	редис
beets	–	свекла
eggplant	–	баклажан
green (red) pepper	–	зеленый (красный) перец
peas	–	горох

Fruits (Фрукты)

tangerine	–	мандарин
peach	–	персик
apricot	–	абрикос
pear	–	груша
plum	–	слива
watermelon	–	арбуз
grapes	–	виноград
raisins	–	изюм
pineapple	–	ананас

Species and Seasonings (Специи и приправы)

parsley	–	петрушка
onion	–	лук
garlic	–	чеснок

ginger	–	имбирь
cinammon	–	корица
catsup	–	кетчуп
mustard	–	горчица
dill	–	укроп
paprika	–	перец стручковый
caraway	–	тмин
poppy seed	–	мак

Useful words and expressions

I like spicy food. – Я люблю острую пищу.

I'm allergic to fish (mushrooms). – У меня аллергия на рыбу (грибы).

I'm on a diet. – Я на диете.

This food is delicious. – Это очень вкусная пища.

I'm sorry. I can't eat it. – Мне жаль, но я не могу это есть.

I'm not used to it. – Я к этому не привык.

Please have some more. – Пожалуйста, возьмите еще.

No, thank you. I've had enough. – Нет, спасибо. Мне достаточно.

Would you care for something to drink? – Вы хотите что-нибудь выпить?

May I have a cup of coffee / a glass of juice? – Можно попросить чашечку кофе / стакан сока?

How about a gin and tonic? – Как насчет джина с тоником?

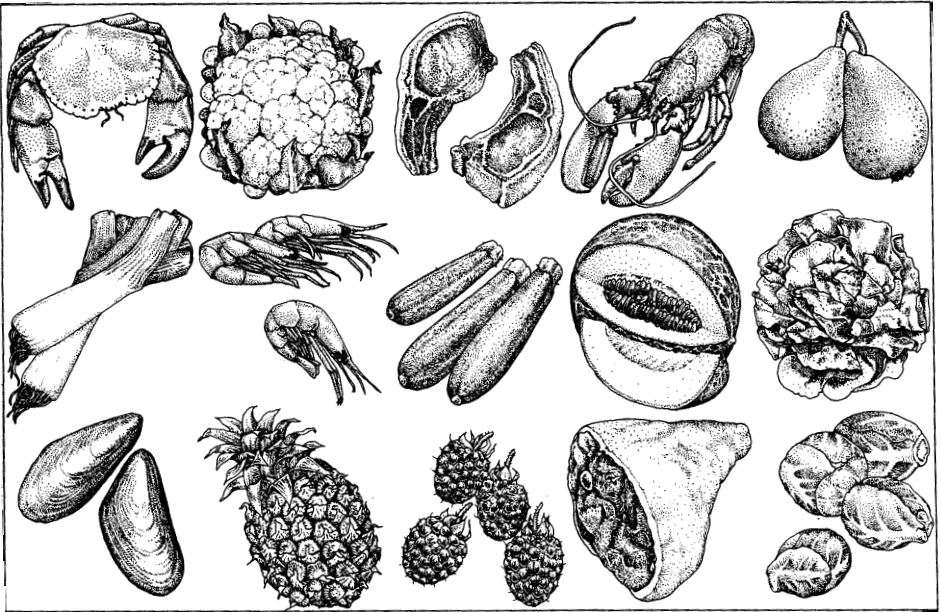
PART I

Vocabulary of food

Divide the following nouns into four groups: kinds of seafood, fruit, vegetables, and meat. Put S (seafood), F (fruit), V (vegetables), or M (meat) after each noun.

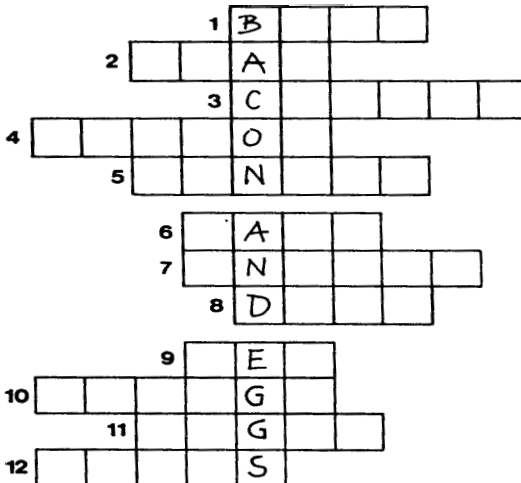
crab	_____	cauliflower	_____	grapefruit	_____
chop	_____	lobster	_____	goose	_____
pear	_____	cabbage	_____	leek	_____
grapes	_____	pheasant	_____	prawn	_____
courgette	_____	cucumber	_____	ham	_____
melon	_____	plum	_____	raspberries	_____
mussels	_____	pineapple	_____	Brussels sprouts	_____
lettuce	_____	cherry	_____	Sunday joint	_____
veal	_____				

What colour are they? Write it down. If they are not eaten raw, how can they be prepared?



PART II. FOOD

Fill in the following crossword.

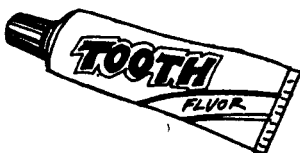


- 1 The meat we get from a cow.
- 2 The meat we get from a calf.
- 3 A vegetable.
- 4 The meat we get from a sheep.
- 5 A fruit.
- 6 Another sort of meat.
- 7 These vegetables make you cry!
- 8 A bird, often served with orange sauce.
- 9 The most popular drink in England.
- 10 Fruit. Also a colour.
- 11 It makes things taste sweet.
- 12 English people often eat fish and

PART III. QUANTITIES

Fill in the correct phrase under each drawing.

a tin of
a bottle of
a bar of
a packet of
a loaf of
a joint of
a roll of
a tube of
half a pound of
a dozen
a jar of
a box of



_____ toothpaste



_____ jam



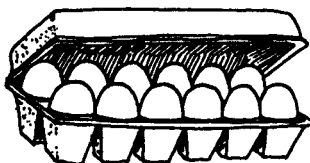
_____ soup



_____ butter



_____ lemonade



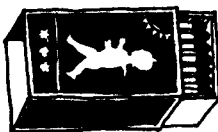
_____ eggs



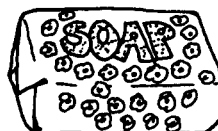
_____ meat



_____ bread



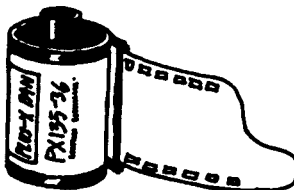
_____ matches



_____ soap



_____ biscuits

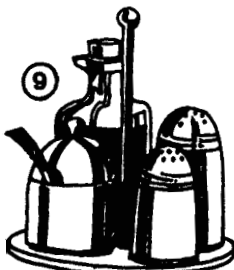
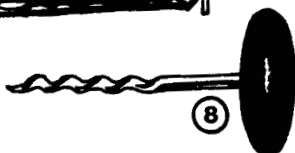
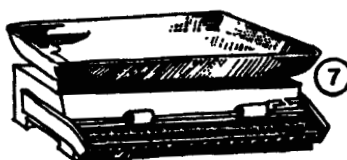
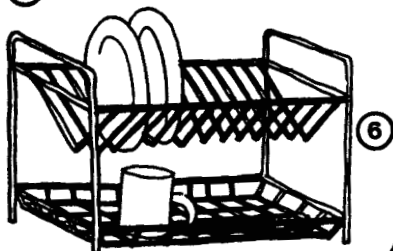
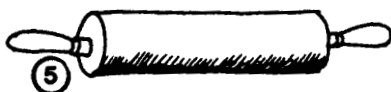
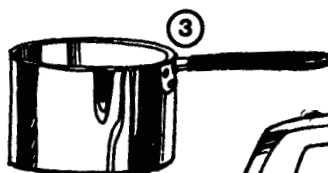
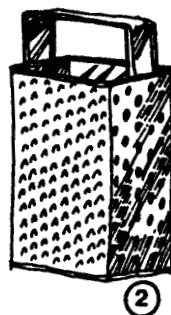
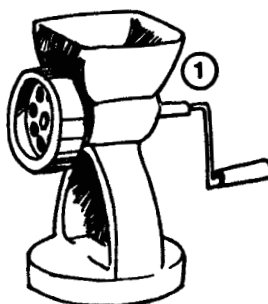


_____ film

PART IV. THINGS IN THE HOME

Write the number of each drawing next to the correct word. (See example).

frying pan	.....
grater	.....
rolling pin	.....
mincer	.....
plate rack	.....
saucepan	.....
electric iron	.....
casserole	.....
kitchen scales	.....
cruet	.....
corkscrew	..... 8



PART V. HOW DO YOU FEEL TODAY?

Discussion point

- a) What dishes is your country famous for?
What kind of food is eaten a lot?
What is a balanced diet?
How does diet affect your health?
Have you changed your diet recently?
- b) Answer the questions and add up your scores to see if you have a balanced diet.
- c) Learn the new words.

THE BALANCED DIET

FAT

Which do you usually eat?

Butter

3

Margarine

2

Nothing

0

Which do you usually use for cooking?

Meat fat, butter margarine

3

Vegetable oil

2

Corn, sunflower, olive oil

1

How many times a week do you eat chips?

Five or more

3

Two to four

2

Once

1

Occasionally/never

0

How often do you eat cream or ice cream?

Every day

3

Several times a week

2

About once a week

1

Less than once a week/never

0

Which type of milk do you drink?

Full fat

3

Semi skimmed

1

Skimmed/none

0

What type of cheese do you eat most of?

High fat (Cheddar, Stilton)

4

Medium-fat (Camembert, Edam,

Brie)

3

Low-fat (cottage)

2

Variety

3

How many times a week do you eat high or medium fat cheese?

Five or more

3

Three to five

2

Once or twice a week

1

Occasionally/never

0

How many times a week do you eat chocolate?

Six or more

3

Three to five

2

Once or twice

1

Occasionally/never

0

How often do you eat meat?

Twice a day	4
Once a day	2
Most days	1
Never	0

How many times a week do you eat sausages/meat pies/burgers?

Six or more	3
Three to five	2
Once or twice	1
Occasionally/never	0

If you have a choice of how to cook meat how do you cook it?

Fry	3
Grill with added oil	2
Grill without adding oil	1

How many times a week do you eat cake biscuits or desserts?

Six or more	3
Three to five	2
Once or twice	1
Occasionally/never	0

FIBRE

What kind of bread do you eat?

Wholemeal	3
White	1
Mixture	2

How many slices of bread do you eat a day?

Six or more	4
Three to five	3
One or two	1
None	0

How many times a week do you eat cereal?

Six or more	4
Three to five	3
Once or twice	2
Occasionally/never	0

How many times a week do you eat rice or pasta?

Six or more	4
Three to five	3
Once or twice	2
Occasionally/never	0

How many times a week do you eat boiled mashed or jacket potatoes?

Six or more	5
Three to five	3
Once or twice	2
Occasionally/never	0

TOTAL

If your fat total was less than your fibre total, well done.

If your fat total was about the same as your fibre total (within one or two points), try to cut down on fat.

If your fat total was greater than your fibre total, you need to make changes in your diet.

(Adopted from the Economist August 31, 1985)

PART VI. A SURVEY

Every student must choose one of the questions that interests her/him. Try to choose different questions. Stand up, and ask all the other students your question. Make a note of their answers. Prepare a report. The following structures will help you.

Most Some Quite a few A few Few	people eat cream every day.
About half All	of us eat cream once a week.
Only one of us never eats cream.	
Everybody Nearly everybody Hardly anybody Nobody	eats cream every day.

Work in pairs

Make a list of five different items of food. Read out your list. The other students must say:


- if they are good for us or not
- why
- how much we should or shouldn't eat

Example:

Fruit. *Fruit is very good for us. It contains vitamins. We should eat a lot.*

Biscuits. *Biscuits aren't very good for us. They're made with sugar. We shouldn't eat too many*

PART VII

 **Listen and read the text about food that lets you smoke, drink and still live to be 100! But at first find out the meaning of the new words and phrases.**

Vocabulary

to give a clue _____

to put one's long life down to smth _____

tot of whisky _____

locals _____

resident _____

beer-swilling citizen _____

greasy breakfasts _____

to colon cancer _____

highly-stressed _____

chain-smoker _____

staple food _____

to be stuck to _____

to steer clear of smth _____

a nervous breakdown _____

to be hooked on _____

high cholesterol _____

to fond off cancer _____

consumption _____

fishmonger _____

*'Look round the world,
see what the locals eat,
and you have the
recipe for old age'*

RECIPES FOR a long life were handed down last week by two of the world's oldest people who died within days of each other. Their thoughts couldn't have been more different.

France's Jeanne Calment, believed to be the longest-living person on the globe, died aged 122. Britain's oldest man, train driver Vincent Gulliver, was 109.

Now a new book from France claims to reveal how we could *all* rival Jeanne and Vincent's records.

Foods That Take You Past Your 100th Birthday, published by Michel Lafon, Paris, makes it sound simple — and gives a clue to just why Jeanne and Vincent lived so long.

Jeanne, who smoked until poor sight made it dangerous for her to light up, put her long life down to seaside cooking based on fish, olive oil and other local products from her home on the Mediterranean coast.

Vincent put his longevity down to a daily tot of whisky mixed with orange and honey. He called it "the elixir of life".

Authors Josette Rousset-Blanc and Anne Lavedrine claim: "You simply have to look around the world, see what the locals have for dinner and you've got the recipe for a healthy old age."

A Mediterranean diet, the two women argue, explains why a wine-drinking resident of Toulouse, in the south of France, is five times less likely to have a heart attack than a beer-swilling citizen of Belfast.

Careful eating also tells us why Scots, brought up on greasy breakfasts, are more exposed to colon cancer than the highly-stressed, chain-smoking Japanese for whom fish is the staple food.

Jeanne Calment boasted: "I've always stuck to the local food — olive oil, salads, cod cooked in garlic sauce. With a glass of wine to wash it all down." She also steered clear of meat which, unless eaten in moderate quantities and no more than once a week, imperils the heart, according to the authors.

They say: "It's easy to explain why old folk survive longest in France, Japan, the Arctic home-land of the Eskimos or the island of Crete. It's the food and, in many cases, the wine.

"This might not seem to make sense. The French, the Italians and Greeks smoke like chimneys.

"The Japanese always seem to be on the verge of a nervous breakdown. The Eskimos gulp down whale blubber in amounts that sends their cholesterol level sky-high.

"However, for all of them, their diet, almost exclusively from the sea, compensates."

The basic foods of all these survivors are ideal for keeping the brain and the arteries unclogged and for fending off cancer.

"The British and Americans don't understand how we French keep fit for so long, sinking vast quantities of wine, eating all that fatty food and yet with a much lower frequency of heart problems"

The answer for many of the French is their Mediterranean diet — the same as that of Jeanne Calment.

“This diet, whose key ingredients are local olive oil, fish, vegetables, fruit and a little bread is simply based on traditional foods that go back to ancient times,” say the two food researchers.

“We have to get back to eating like our forefathers. Victims of plagues and other epidemics, they certainly did not live as long as us. But they got their diet right.”

EVEN if we eat intelligently, we are unlikely to beat the record held by Noah who lived to be 950, according to the Old Testament. But Madame Calment’s 122 years could be a target within the reach of many of us.

Authors Josette Rousselet-Blanc and Anne Lavedrine say: “The message about healthy eating is reaching countries such as Britain and America.

“People return from holidays in the Mediterranean or the Caribbean hooked on the fresh fish and vegetables that make the locals so fit.

“This is also happening at a time when people are more conscious about the dangers of high cholesterol.”

The BSE scare has also hit meat sales in France. Consumption is down by a third — to the delight of fishmongers.

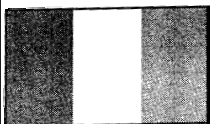
Answer the questions.

1. Where can we read about Foods That Take You Past Your 100th Birthday?
2. Who is believed to be the longest-living person on the globe?
3. Who is Britain’s oldest man?
4. What products did they put their longevity down to?
5. How can you get the recipe for a healthy old age?
6. Comment on a Mediterranean diet, Scots careful eating, Japanese food. What is the difference and what do they have in common?
7. Why do we have to get back to eating like our forefathers?
8. Who lived till the age of 950, according to the Old Testament?
9. Why do people worry about the dangers of high cholesterol and the BSE scare nowadays?
10. What is the ideal diet according the text? Do you agree?

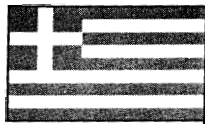
This time render the text trying to use the new vocabulary.

PART VIII

Read about the National Food in Italy, Morocco, Crete, Japan.
Discuss these articles.



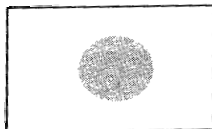
ITALY: There's nothing better for the health than the Italians' pasta, in particular when served with fresh basil, olive oil and tomatoes. Rousselet-Blance and Lavedrine say: "Pasta is made of cereals rich in "slow" sugar and vitamin B which stimulates the Immune system. Women who use a lot of olive oil run a 25 per cent lower risk of breast cancer than those who eat margarine."



CRETE: Locals relish a soup made of crushed garlic, boiled in water with sage, laurel, and thyme. The islanders accompany this delicacy with grilled bread. The two French writers comment: "Garlic is splendid for keeping the cholesterol level down and improving the circulation of the blood. The herbs purify the body and the bread prevents insulin from building up."



MOROCCO: In the Middle East countries such as Morocco, the Arabs delight in a simple dessert made of yoghurt and honey. Yoghurt is excellent for keeping the intestines in good shape," say the French writers. "It also provides a valuable source of calcium. Honey is a form of medicine on its own. It performs as an antibiotic, heading off cardiac ailments and improving the circulation."



JAPAN: We might not be tempted by the Japanese weakness for raw fish. They run a mile from a meat dish. "But, like the Eskimos, their fish diet keeps them fit, fends off cancer and heart ailments," say Rousselet- Blanc and Lavedrine. "In spite of all the pressures that they face and the heavy drinking that goes on in their country, look how many elderly Japanese are around compared with Anglo-Saxons."

PART IX

Read this magazine article, then choose the best paragraph from A-H to fill each gap 1–7. There is one extra paragraph which does not belong in any of the gaps. Retell the article.

Kellogg's story

In the modern world, there is great awareness of the value of balanced diets.

1

The brothers were Dr John Harvey Kellogg, the Superintendent of Battle Creek Sanatorium in Battle Creek, Michigan, USA, and his younger brother – Will Keith.

2

As pioneers in linking diet to disease prevention and the maintenance of good health, the Kellogg brothers spent a lot of time trying to develop cereal foods, which would be both nutritious and palatable for patients - whilst providing fibre and carbohydrates, and reducing fat intake!

3

In a series of recipe experiments, W.K. and J.H. Kellogg ran boiled wheat dough through rollers to produce thin sheets of wheat, which they toasted and ground into meal. In this quest for healthier food, the brothers continued to experiment with grains, which they were convinced held the key to better health.

4

An interruption in their activities led to a batch of cooked wheat being left in the lab for more than a day. It was decided to proceed with the batch anyway and when the wheat ran through rollers, they were delighted to discover the rollers discharged flakes instead of the customary sheet of wheat. The extra time between cooking and rolling made all the difference.

5

As a result, the Kellogg brothers started a food manufacturing company separate from the sanatorium, and the ready-to-eat cereal food was born! In 1906 W.K. Kellogg formed his own company - the Battle Creek Toasted Corn Flake Company - now known the world over as “Kellogg’s”.

6

In 1923, Kellogg’s became one of the first companies to employ a full time nutritionist, Mary Barber, with the aim of producing and standardising recipes, as well as assisting schools, communicators and consumers with information on nutrition.

7

The Kellogg brothers would be proud that the Kellogg Company of today places such importance on the nutritious value of the food it produces. It is

also no coincidence that current Kellogg cereals fit so well with recommendations that are made by the Department of Health – a tribute to those Kellogg pioneers at the turn of the century.



- A** Modern dietary recommendations urge us to eat more dietary fibre and carbohydrates ... and to consume less fat. These guidelines may be new to many of us, but, in fact, they formed the cornerstone of the philosophy of the Kellogg brothers – back at the turn of the century!
- B** The advantage of a cereal breakfast goes further than this. Remember that dietary guidelines relate to your diet as a whole. So, if you start the day in credit with a cereal breakfast you can afford a few high-fat treats later in the day without exceeding your fat target.
- C** The following year the British company was formed, with Corn Flakes and All-Bran initially imported from Canada. In 1938, Britain's first Kellogg factory was opened in Manchester.
- D** The tasty product, later to be known as Corn Flakes, quickly became popular among patients and many requested a supply of the food after returning home.
- E** The duo were well ahead of their time, and their endeavours in the quest for healthier foods led them to the discovery and development of breakfast cereals.
- F** In the following decades, the company expanded around the world, providing cereals which were not only healthy, but highly enjoyable. The emphasis on nutritious value, which was part of the Kellogg philosophy, was always maintained during the years of growth.

PART X



Now you'll listen an article about Shoes without cruelty*. Some words are missed. Write them down.

SHOES WITHOUT CRUELTY

Here's a new idea for all those style-conscious _____. You don't eat meat, you refuse to wear _____ coats. But how can you _____ wearing _____ shoes, made from animal

hide? Many vegetarians have found their ideals _____ by footwear. These problems may now _____, as a young shoe designer from Brighton _____ truly vegetarian shoes. A self-taught _____ Robin Webb learnt to make shoes from _____. He made his first pair of non-leather shoes while still at _____, using car _____ for soles.

While _____ in Scotland on holiday, Webb discovered a material normally used in _____ upholstery. It is completely _____, and it looks, feels and _____ like leather. Webb immediately realised its potential. It is mud; better than other leather _____ which tend to be _____, look _____ or aren't as strong as leather.

Webb makes several different _____ in different colours, the most popular being those based! on the popular _____ English shoes, Doc Martens. He _____ makes the soles of his shoes with CFC*-free polyurethane*. Webb's business has been very _____ because the material he uses is or the same _____ as leather, looks like leather, and people can look _____ without using animal _____.

—By Alison Potter

PART XI

Read the following and answer the questions below. You should answer each question in not more than one sentence.

Strawberries! That early encounter with summer! Who can feel grumpy after his first seasonal bowl of strawberries and asparagus! Probably the finest vegetable designed by God, with a little help from man. White and slightly

* **SHOES WITHOUT CRUELTY: CFC** – abbreviation for chlorofluorocarbon, chemicals that are thought to pollute the atmosphere, **polyurethane** – a type of chemical compound, that forms a foamy texture and is used in padding and insulation.

transparent and lying on a plate waiting to be dipped in butter. But both these foods, as with most fruit and vegetables, should come from one's own garden. Strawberries sold in shops and even markets must, by necessity, have been picked unripe so they won't rot in transit. That vine-fresh sweetness is not there. And no asparagus can compare in tenderness to the one eaten within half an hour of having been plucked from its bed. Unfortunately, city-dwellers never have a chance to learn the real taste of fresh foods unless they have a good friend with a garden, living nearby. Tinned and fresh-frozen foods can simulate flavour but hardly stimulate the appetite.

- a) What sort of butter should be served with asparagus?
- b) What is wrong with strawberries sold in shops and markets?
- c) What happens to asparagus if not eaten immediately?
- d) How can a person living a town enjoy fresh fruits and vegetables?
- e) What is the writer's attitude towards food?

PART XII

Translate the text about Food.

Важные компоненты в вашей пище

Еда состоит из различных компонентов, которые помогают вашему организму оставаться сильным и здоровым. Одним из самых важных является протеин (proteins). Он (they) абсолютно необходим, если организм растет. Наиболее важные источники протеина находятся в мясе, рыбе и молочных продуктах (dairy products), таких как молоко или сыр.

Сахар и крахмал, известные как углеводы (carbohydrates), нужны каждому. Они дают организму энергию. Картофель, овощи, пшеница, бобовые, рис, спагетти, хлеб, пирожные, печенье – вот некоторые из продуктов, которые являются углеводами.

Ваш организм также нуждается в витаминах, которые помогают усваивать пищу, а также укрепляют кости, зубы, мускулы, нервы, и оказывают благоприятное воздействие на состав крови.

Включив в свой дневной рацион мясо, яйца, молоко, свежие овощи и фрукты, вы сможете быть уверены, что даете своему организму достаточное количество витаминов.

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

PART XIII

Role play “Choc wars”

Press-conference

1. Read the article about Choc wars in the UK. Find out and learn all new words.
2. Divide the class into 3 groups:
 - a. 1st group (2-3 people) – the choc executives of Cadbury's.
 - b. 2nd group (4-6 people) – the reporters of local papers.
 - c. 3d group (6-8 people) – consumers.

You're discussing "Astros" the new choc bar. The correspondents have to ask the executives questions about Astros, about old and new brands and profit.

The choc executives have to persuade the audience that Astros may be “King of Chocs” in the market place.

The consumers are divided into 2 groups: some of them are against any choc bars because of the problems with health: tooth decay, obesity, etc.

The others are munchers who try to show their strong support to chocolate production.

CUT-THROAT: BATTLE FOR THE BIGGEST BITE OF A SWEET MARKET

By Ken Oxley

SWEET-toothed choc executives showed their fangs yesterday as a new sweet treat launched itself into the battle for the nation’s tastebuds.

Cadbury’s are gambling millions on turning Astros into a top-selling snack

They hope their new product will eventually topple Kit Kat, made by arch rivals Nestle, from its position as the undisputed King of Chocs.

Sweet-toothed Scots won’t get to taste Astros until their official launch date on August 25.

But the 28p snacks are certain to go down a treat – we munch our way through more chocs than any other country in Europe.

Every year we gorge ourselves on 50,000 tonnes of chocolate, spending an average of £1.62 a week.

Cadbury spokesman, Tony Bilsborough, said: “We expect Astros to do well in Scotland. Across the UK, we’re hoping sales will top £30 million in the first year.

“After that, who knows? We believe Astros are a unique product that fills an untapped gap in the marketplace.”

The treats, which come in a fliptip box, are round and colourful and consist of a crunchy biscuit core covered in milk chocolate.

They look like another of Nestle’s top sellers, Smarties.

But Cadbury’s insist

CHOC WARS



TOP 10 BESTSELLERS

Brand	Profit pa	Brand	Profit pa
1 Kit Kat	£220m	6 Maltesers....	£73m
2 Mars Bar...	£151m	7 Fuse.....	£50m
3 Dairy Milk	£140m	8 Smarties.....	£48m
4 Twix	£96m	9 Bounty.....	£43m
5 Snickers	£83m	10 Crunchie....	£43m

they are not out to do battle with the colourful kiddies favourites.

They claim to have identified a new type of consumer – the muncher

Instead of eating chocolate bars to fill a gap between meals, or during a specific break, munchers get through a bag of sweets without even realising it.

Tony said: "There are those who regard chocolate as a sort of fuel, and a Fuse bar is the type of snack they opt for. Others like to put their feet up and enjoy chocolate with a cup of tea – Kit Kat appeals to them.

"Our research shows there is a third type of consumer who enjoys snacking - and they'll love Astros.



WITH so much at stake – £4.9 billion year in the UK to be exact – selling chocolate has become a cut-throat business.

The choc war began to heat up last year with the launch of Cadbury's Fuse, now worth a cool £50 million a year.

Cadbury's claim its arrival has put a serious dent in sales of Mars Bars.

However, the snack which promises to help you "work, rest and play", still occupies the Number Two spot in the league table of top chocs.

Quite why we are so obsessed with chocolate is unclear – but, in the UK, 47 Kit Kats are scoffed every SECOND.

Our passion has enabled the confectionery market to grow by a whopping 45 per cent in five years.

No-one has summed up our love of chocolate more than heavyweight comic Jo Brand.

Asked about her favourite sexual fantasy, she replied: "Having chocolate smeared on my naked body ... and being left ALONE to lick it off"

So what is it, exactly, that makes it so irresistible?

Denise Palfreeman, of the Chocolate Society, said: "It feels delicious on your tongue and releases a sort of love drug."

In fact, it has been scientifically proven that chocolate stimulates the hormones that are associated with being in love or having sex.

But medical chemist Professor Roger Weigh, of Strathclyde University, said: "Chocolate has high levels of fat and a bitter-sweet taste we find very appealing."

"Unfortunately, our love of it is contributing to this country's growing obesity problem."

ENGLISH COOKING

Vocabulary



Liquid Measures: litres – gallons

litres		galls or litres		galls
4.6		1		0.2
9.1		2		0.4
13.6		3		0.7
18.2		4		0.9
22.7		5		1.1
27.3		6		1.3
31.8		7		1.5
1 pint	–	0.6 litre		
			1 litre –	1.8 pint

A rough way to convert from galls to litres: divide by 2 and multiply by 9
from litres to galls: divide by 9 and multiply by 2.

Weight: kilogrammes – pounds

kg	lb or kg	lb
0.5	1	2.2
0.9	2	4.4
1.4	3	6.6
1.8	4	8.8
2.3	5	11.0
2.7	6	13.2
3.2	7	15.4

To convert from lb to kg: divide by 11 and multiply by 5: from kg to lb: divide by 5 and multiply by 11.

Weight: grammes – ounces

grammes	oz	oz	grammes
100	3.5	2	57.1
250	8.8	4	114.3
500	17.6	8	228.6
1000	35	16 (116)	457.2

Some cooking methods

barbecued – жареное мясо на решетке, на вертеле

steamed meat – паровое мясо и т. п.

baked – испеченный

boiled – сваренный

braised – тушеное (мясо, овощи)

raw – недожаренный, сырой

casseroled – запеченное мясо, рыба

in aspic – заливное

creamed – с добавлением сливок

stuffed – фаршированный

bried – поджаренный

smoked – копченый

grilled – прожаренное мясо (рыба) на рашпере

marinated – маринованный

stewed – тушенный; Irish stew – тушеная баранина с луком и картофелем

poached – сваренные яйца без скорлупы в кипятке

grated – натертый, протертый

roast – прожаренный

meat: rare, medium, well-done – недожаренное, среднее, прожаренное.

PART I



Listen and read the text about English cooking. Answer the questions.

There is no single European cuisine. French, yes; Spanish, yes; German, yes; etc. And within each country there are regional specialities. Similarly, there is no “UK cuisine”. But is there a distinctive English cuisine? A visitor to England might think not. In London and other big cities – and even in small towns, or in the countryside – you may find Chinese restaurants, Indian restaurants, Italian, French, Russian, Greek, Indonesian... Well, you name it and England has got it! With one notable exception. There are very few restaurants that call themselves “English”. Simpsons on the Strand in London is one of the very few restaurants which specialise in and advertise traditional English food.

The very expression “English cuisine” sounds a little strange to the English. This may be for historical reasons, because of the now extinct “Protestant Ethic” of hard work and a very simple life at home. British people used to say, with scorn (or perhaps envy?), that “the French live to eat, and we eat to live”. The word “cuisine” itself sounded foreign (as it is!) and self-indulgent, as opposed the idea of “good, plain (= simple), sensible, English food”.

But of course there is an English cuisine. Lots of dishes are not-so-good, very plain, not so sensible (overcooked vegetables especially), and decidedly boring. Rice pudding, for example. But there is another, better, side to the coin. There is Roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, Lancashire Hot-Pot, and lots of other delicious dishes. That’s the good news. The bad news is that, to have a real English meal, you have to eat it at home with an English family. Not any family, however. In all countries there are good cooks — and the other sort...

But even if you are not lucky enough to have an English meal at home with a good English cook, all is not lost. You can try fish and chips at a “Fish & Chip Shop” – probably the first “takeaway” in the world — or you can have delicious, and very cheap, meals in a pub: Ham, Eggs and chips, Shepherd’s pie, and so on. The English do not have any expression like “Приятного аппетита!” so they borrow words from the French and say — as we say to you — “Bon Appetit”.

Questions:

1. What does word “cuisine” [kwi:zi:n] mean?
2. Is there a distinctive English cuisine?
3. Are there many restaurants in the UK which specialise in English food?
4. Why does the expression “English cuisine” sound a little strange to the English?

5. Comment on the phrase “the French live to eat, and we eat to live”.
6. What adjectives do the English use talking about their food?
7. Can you name delicious dishes and boring dishes?
8. If you want to have a real English meal what do you have to do?
9. What is probably the first “takeaway” in the world?
10. Do the English have any expression like “Приятного аппетита”?

PART II



Listen to the dialogue, then learn it by heart and act it.

In the kitchen

- Mr. Brown (*at the kitchen door*): What vegetables do you want for dinner today, Mary?
- Mrs. Brown: Some potatoes and a nice cabbage, please.
- Mr. Brown: All right. Do you want any beans?
- Mrs. Brown: Not today. We had those last Sunday.
- Mr. Brown: Have you any flowers in the house?
- Mrs. Brown: No, I haven't. Bring me some for the dining room and the sitting-room, please.
- Mr. Brown: What is there for dinner? I'm hungry.
- Mrs. Brown: Roast beef. Then apple tart. Shall I make some coffee for you now?
- Mr. Brown: Yes, please. Then I'll go to get the vegetables.

PART III

Choose the best reply in List B for each sentence in List A. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

List A

- What's that? _____
- What's it made of? _____
- Is it good? _____
- It's delicious. _____
- Seafood chowder. _____
- Fish, vegetables and cream. _____

List B

- A. That sounds very good.
- B. What's it called?
- C. It's our national dish.
- D. What's it got in it?
- E. Yes, it is. Is your soup good?
- F. Just flour and egg.

PART IV

Anna is having dinner at her friend Andrew's house. Read through their conversation and complete the missing sections.

Andrew: Would you like some more?

Anna: Yes, I'd love some – it's delicious. (1) _____
_____?

Andrew: No, not at all – it's incredibly easy actually, and it always works.

Anna: (2) _____?

Andrew: Yes, if you really want.

Anna: Mm, I do. (3) _____
_____?

Andrew: Oh-sugar, a little flour and butter, eggs, milk, and lemon – that's all.

Anna: (4) _____?

Andrew: Well, first you cream the butter and sugar and then you add the flour and lemon.

Anna: (5) _____?

Andrew: The juice, and the grated rind too, to give it some taste.

Anna: (6) _____?

Andrew: You separate the eggs and add the yolks mixed with the milk. Then you beat the egg whites and add them too.

Anna: (7) _____?

Andrew: For about 45 minutes on gas mark 4 – that's about 180° C. And that's it. Don't forget to serve it with lots of cream. Here you are.

Anna: Thank you, Andrew.

PART V

Listen and number the instructions for making bread in the correct order 1–8. Put the number in the box. The first one has been done for you.

1–8

a	Knead mixture and leave to rise.	
b	Put in the oven to bake.	
c	Add sugar and yeast to lukewarm water.	1
d	Knead again and share into loaves.	
i	Add the yeast mixture to the flour and salt.	
f	Take out of oven after 45 minutes.	
g	Leave mixture till bubbly. Add fat.	
h	Put in baking tins. Leave to double in size.	

For questions 9-13 write in the missing word for each of the sentences.

9. Clare is _____ the dough.
10. She shapes the mixture into _____.
11. Wait till the dough has _____.
12. The dough rises to _____ it's size.
13. The _____ and salt were already in the bowl.

PART VI

There are some recipes of summer drinks. Unfortunately some words are missed. Fill them in and tell the other students how to make them.

make it You can

Summer drinks

Lemonade

To make real lemonade, you need

- 125 grams of ice
- 4 big
- 1 litre of water
- some lemon

the three lemons into small pieces. the sugar and boiling water. Leave for 20 the liquid into a jug. Drink the lemonade when it's cool. Add me ice



Strawberry Milk Shake

You need: 350 grams of

2 tablespoons caster sugar



Put half the strawberries, sugar, ice-cream and milk into a Blend for 30 seconds. Do the same with the rest of the things.

the drink into a jug.



Chocolate Orange Float

You need: 300ml of orange

300ml of

4 of water. Chocolate ice-cream.

Add the water to the orange. Then put one of ice-cream in the of each glass.

Enjoy your summer!



PART VII

You're going to have a picnic with your friends. You decided to prepare Cold Roast Chicken with Feta Cheese, Rosemary Lemon and Olive Oil. Your friend is asking you how you are going to cook it. Act the dialogue between you. You have to explain every detail, don't miss anything!

Perfect For Picnics

Perfect for a picnic or an al fresco summer lunch. This relies on good ingredients to make a simple dish great. Try to get a good free-range chicken to roast, and buy the best feta you can find. This is definitely an excuse to use your top-of-the-range olive oil. You can even make this up a day in advance as the flavours improve over time.

1.5kg (3lb) free-range chicken

50g (6oz) feta cheese,

crumbled into small pieces

Leaves from one sprig of fresh
rosemary, very finely chopped

50ml (211 oz) olive oil

Finely grated zest of one lemon

3 tbsp lemon juice

Maldon salt

Freshly ground white pepper

Serves Three to Four

Try to roast the chicken a day ahead. Pre-heat the oven to 200°C/400°F/ Gas Mark 6.

Push your fingers between the chicken breast and the skin to make 2 pockets. Stuff 15g (1/2oz) of the butter into each one and rub the remaining butter all over the outside of the skin. Season very well and put the bird on a wire rack over a roasting tin. Bang it in the oven and roast until well browned, about one hour, basting occasionally. Depending on your oven, you might need to cover the chicken loosely with a sheet of foil after about 40 minutes to stop it over-browning. Test with a skewer in the thickest part of the thigh the juices should run clear. Leave until cold, then pull off the legs and use a knife to cut off the breasts. Ferret out the two oysters from the underside of the bird (these are little secret crackers of flesh). Using your fingers, flake the

flesh of the breasts, thighs, drumsticks and pysters. Try to get nice long strands and don't forget the skin.

Pile all the flaked chicken into a large mixing bowl and add the diced feta. Whisk together the rosemary, olive oil, lemon zest and juice and some seasoning and add this to the bowl. Toss well, check the seasoning and keep cold until needed. Serve with a few dressed salad leaves and drizzle with olive oil.

PART VIII



Listen to the texts about Thanksgiving menu and Christmas menu. Complete the sentences:

A

1. The American Thanksgiving holiday began as _____
_____.
2. In the autumn of _____ the colonists harvested bountiful crops of _____, _____, _____ and _____ and arranged a feast to thank the _____ who taught them how _____.
3. Without the Indians the first settlers wouldn't have _____
_____.
- 4 _____, _____, _____ and _____ sauce are symbols which represent the first _____ and you'll find these traditional foods on most tables on the _____ of November.

Fill in the menu:

Thanksgiving menu

- 1) _____ stuffed with herb-flavoured bread
- 2) _____ jelly
- 3) white mashed potatoes
- 4) _____ pie

B

1. The Christmas table looks much like _____.
2. No Christmas is complete without lots of _____, and nothing symbolises Christmas more than _____ and _____ hot from the _____.
3. Many American _____, like other Christmas customs, were started long ago _____.
4. English _____ or _____, Italian "Crostoli", a _____ spiced with _____ peel, German "Preffernuesse", a bread full of _____ spices and Ukrainian _____ – all find their place on the Christmas table.

Fill in the menu:

Christmas Menu	
1)	_____ with bacon and sausages
2)	mashed _____
3)	_____
4)	_____
5)	_____
6)	_____

PART IX



Listen to the recipe of Christmas Pudding. Someone wrote it down for you, but there are some mistakes in it. Find them and tell the others the perfect recipe of Christmas Pudding.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 100 g. butter | 100 g. bread crumbs |
| 150 g. raisings | 4 yolks |
| 100 g. sultanas | pinch of salt |
| 50 g. orange and lemon peel | 1 glass brandy |

30 g. ginger
40 g. currants chopped
50 g. cherries chopped
150 g. sugar

1/2 wine glass sherry
4 table-spoons cream
5 g. vanilla sugar
1/2 tea spoon cinnamon
1/2 tea spoon cloves

NOTE: Use bread that is two days old. Break it into very small pieces. Christmas pudding improves with time, so make it well ahead of time and store in the refrigerator. Re-steam for 1/2 hour before serving.

Wash and wipe the raisings, sultans. Chop all the fruits and mix together in a bowl. Add 100 gr. of syrup remaining from the cherry or gooseberry preserve. Mix in the brandy and sherry. Add spices. The fruit mixture can be stored in a bowl for 45 days to mature.

Beat butter and egg yolks. Add the mixed fruit and bread crumbs and mix well.

At last mix in the stiffly beaten whites of 3 eggs. Pour into a greased bowl, cover with grease proof paper and steam for 4–5 hours.

- * You can use the berries from black-currant compote or proserve, or just take more raisings.
- * You can use the berries from gooseberry compote or proserve, or take any other berries.

PART X



Listen and read the text.

Imagine that you have been invited to Gwen Taylor's wedding ceremony. Now you came home and comment on the menu you had and how delicious the food was. Later you asked the chef to tell you the recipes of some dishes.

- 1) Act the dialogue commenting the food.
- 2) Head through the recipes of Roast beef, Yorkshire pudding and Roast potatoes. Decide which dish you could cook for yourself, what ingredients you want, how much time it takes to cook it, whether it is difficult or not, etc.

Text

The ceremony was held in the local register office in Derby. I was wearing ivory silk and my step-daughter, who was also my bridesmaid, was wearing a lovely terracotta-coloured dress. We were joined by 40 of our closest family and friends for a lunchtime celebration at Needwood Manor Hotel at Burton-on-Trent in Derby, a family-owned business that we knew very well. The champagne flowed as we had our photographs taken in the garden.

There are two things I remember particularly about the day. The first was that everyone cried. The speeches were so emotional and I ended up singing *Some Enchanted Evening* in a croaky voice. The second was the food. With having to organise the wedding as well as go to rehearsals, I left all the food decisions to the chef and she did a marvellous job.

When she told me there would be roast beef on the menu I was a bit concerned that some of the guests would worry about the BSE crisis, so I called everyone personally. I explained that we knew the herd, so most people felt happier opting for the beef, which turned out to be very wise.

On the day, we started with cold salmon mousse or lemon mousse, which were both very refreshing and absolutely delicious. Roast beef with all the trimmings soon followed, including roast potatoes, Yorkshire pudding, broccoli and green beans. The produce was so fresh and the meat was cooked to perfection. For dessert, we devoured a beautiful chocolate roulade. We also had two fruit cakes that had been decorated by local people. One was for the wedding; the other was for my mum's 80th birthday which was the day before.

Even now, when people talk about our wedding they comment on the menu and how delicious the food was.

It is time we all rallied round the British beef industry and returned to the traditional British Sunday roast, but don't plump for one of those topside joints that supermarkets try and sell. Why not? Well, as we all know, looks, substance and taste rarely come in the same package and, while topside looks a picture, it is not a roasting joint. For a good roast you need some fat and marbling. Marbling is the thin threads of fat you find in the eye of the meat, notably absent in topside. Buy yourself a good rib of beef, preferably on the bone, either wing rib or forerib, and you will discover taste and tenderness. You can buy anything from one rib to six depending on the numbers of people eating it.

Roast beef with all the trimmings

(serves 6-8)

3 tablespoons cracked black pepper

3 tablespoons Maldon sea salt

2 tablespoons chopped garlic (optional)

2 tablespoons finely chopped thyme

1 beef rib roast 2.5-3kg (5-6lb)

6 tablespoons softened beef dripping or olive oil

- Preheat the oven to 200°C/400°F/gas mark 6. Combine the black pepper, salt, garlic and thyme and rub the mixture over the whole joint. Spread the meat with the dripping or dribble with olive oil.

- Place the meat bone side down, preferably on a roasting rack over a roasting pan, or directly into the pan. If you cook on a rack, the air circulates

around the beef and allows the juices to drip on to your roast potatoes below.

- Cook for 15 minutes per lb, 35 minutes per kilo for rare. For medium rare, allow 20 minutes per lb, well done, 30-35 minutes per lb. At the end of the cooking time turn off the oven and allow the meat to rest with door slightly ajar for 20 minutes.

Yorkshire pudding

(serves 6-8)

1 cup plain flour

1 cup beaten egg

1 cup milk

salt and ground black pepper

beef dripping

- Beat the flour with the egg and milk until smooth, pass through a fine sieve into a jug and allow to rest for one hour. Season.

- Place a little of the beef dripping from the beef roasting pan into a small roasting tray or into each indentation of a muffin tray. Place the tray back in the oven and heat until the fat is really smoking. Fill the tray or each indentation half way with batter and return to the oven. Cook for 25 minutes if using a small roasting tray or for 15 minutes in a muffin tray. The Yorkshires should have risen, crispy on the outside and soft in the centre.

Roast potatoes

(serves 6-8)

Rarely do you find a good roast potato in either restaurants or private homes. This recipe is faultless for crispy, craggy outsides and soft, fluffy middles.

9 large floury potatoes, peeled

flour for dusting

extra dripping or olive oil

6 unpeeled garlic cloves (optional)

2 sprigs of thyme

Maldon salt for seasoning

- Cut each potato in half longways through the narrow side of the potato. Place the potatoes in a large saucepan of salted water. Bring to the boil and cook for 15 minutes.

- Drain the potatoes in a colander and place the colander back on the empty saucepan over a low heat to dry out the potatoes. Sprinkle the potatoes with flour, tossing them gently this will break up the surface of the potato, slightly creating wonderful, craggy edges once cooked.

- If you are roasting the beef my way, you should have a tray of lost dripping under the beef. The dripping needs to be 3/4 inch deep, so add more if necessary. It must to be very hot. Place the floured potatoes, with the garlic and thyme, into the hot fat and turn to baste. Season with salt.
- Cook for about one hour, then drain most of the fat into a bowl and return the potatoes to the oven to finish crisping. During cooking, baste the potatoes from time to time and turn them at least once.

Role play. Planning a menu

Divide into 4 groups.

Some people are going to entertain at their house one of the following groups of people.

Group A

Your uncle and aunt are coming for lunch with their two children, aged 7 and 10.

Group B

Two old friends, the same age as you, are coming for supper. One of them is vegetarian.

Group C

A potential business client and her/his husband/wife. You need to impress them.

Group D

Two colleagues from work are coming for supper. They are very health-conscious.

- 1) Plan a menu for them, including first course, main course, and dessert.
- 2) Now write out your shopping list. If you're in Britain, do this in Imperial measures.

1 pound = 0.45 kilos.

1 pint = 0.56 litres.

The following expressions will help you.

one and a half pounds of ...

a quarter of a pound of ...

half a pint of ...

a packet of ...

a carton of ...

a tin of ...

a jar of ...

a tube of ...

TABLE MANNERS



Translate the text.

At the table

Для того, чтобы чувствовать себя уверенно в любой ситуации ЗА СТОЛОМ: в гостях или в университетской столовой, в кафе или ресторане — Вам пригодятся следующие фразы. Прежде всего — просьбы. Грамматически они могут быть выражены по-разному, не забудьте только в конце волшебное слово “please”:

Pass the butter, please. — Передайте мне масло, пожалуйста.

I'd like some butter, please. — Я бы хотел масла.

May I have some butter, please? — Можно масла?

Could I have some butter, please? — Можно масла?

Угощают гостя так:

Help yourself to the salad, please. — Возьмите салату, пожалуйста.

Try the pudding, please. — Попробуйте, пожалуйста, пудинг.

Please have more chicken.— Возьмите еще цыпленка, пожалуйста.

Another piece of cake? — Еще кусочек торта?

Настойчивая хозяйка будет уговаривать гостя:

Can't I tempt you? — Неужели не соблазнитесь?

You've hardly eaten anything. — Вы ничего не съели.

Just take it to please me. — Возьмите, чтобы сделать мне приятное.

Формула согласия: _____: Yes, please.



К этому можно добавить:

It looks inviting. — Выглядит очень аппетитно.

It's delicious. — Очень вкусно. (Если Вы уже попробовали это блюдо).

Well, maybe I could manage a very small piece. — Ну, может быть, я справлюсь с очень маленьким кусочком.

Формула

No, thank you.

К этому можно добавить:

I'm on a diet. — Я на диете.

I'm slimming. — Я худею.

I've had too much already. — Я и так слишком много съел.

Если Вас попросили что-то передать, Вы подаете этот предмет со словами: "Here you are."

отказа:



PART I

 Listen to the following dialogues, act them and learn by heart.

1. A: Do have the rest of the mashed potatoes.
B: No, thank you. I've had too much already.
A: Just take it to please me.
B: OK. But only a small piece or I shan't have room for any pudding.
2. A: Another piece of Roast beef?
B: No, thanks. I'm on a diet.
A: Please do. You've hardly eaten anything.
B: It's delicious, but I don't think I ought to.
3. A: Wouldn't you like to finish up the omelette?
B: No, really, thank you. I just couldn't eat any more.
A: Come on now. Surely you can manage it.
B: No, thank you. I must have put on pounds as it is.
4. A: You must have some more fish.
B: No, thanks. I'm supposed to be slimming.
A: Can't I tempt you?
B: Well, maybe I could manage a very small piece.

PART II

Drills

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

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

II. Answer A's questions using "too much" or "too many".

Example: Student A: You must have some more cake.

Student B: No, thank you. I've had far too much already.

1. A: _____ Yorkshire pudding.
B: _____.

2. A: _____ wine.
B: _____.
3. A: _____ carrots.
B: _____.
4. A: _____ meat pie.
B: _____.
5. A: _____ ice-cream.
B: _____.

III. Complete the dialogues.

Example: Student A: Surely you can eat another piece of Christmas pudding.
Student B: Well, maybe I could manage just a very small piece.

1. A: _____ some more trifle.
B: _____.
2. A: _____ the rest of the lamb.
B: _____ a little.
3. A: _____ another slice of toast.
B: _____ one more.
4. A: _____ some more potato.
B: _____ one or two.

IV. Example: Student A: Wouldn't you like some more trifle?
Student B: Yes, I'd love some. It's delicious trifle.

1. A: _____ pudding?
B: _____ lovely _____.
2. A: _____ Irish stew?
B: _____ very nice _____.
3. A: _____ salad?
B: _____ delicious _____.

4 A: _____ pie?
B: _____ gorgeous _____.

V. Example: Student A: Did he say much?
Student B: No, he hardly said anything.

1. A: _____ he get _____?
B: _____.

2. A: _____ they want _____?
B: _____.

3. A: _____ she eat _____?
B: _____.

4. A: _____ it cost _____?
B: _____.

TEA TIME

PART III

Read the fragment from the book “How to be an alien” by George Mikes.

‘I have seen much to hate here, much to forgive.
But in a world where England is finished and dead,
I do not wish to live.’ *Alice D. Miller. White Cliffs.*

TEA

The trouble with tea is that originally it was quite a good drink.

So a group of the most eminent British scientists put their heads together, and made complicated biological experiments to find a way of spoiling it.

To the eternal glory of British science their labour bore fruit. They suggested that if you do not drink it clear, or with lemon or rum and sugar, but pour a few drops of cold milk into it and no sugar at all, the desired object is achieved. Once this refreshing, aromatic, oriental beverage was successfully transformed into colourless and tasteless gargling-water, it suddenly became the national drink of Great Britain and Ireland – still retaining, indeed usurping, the high-sounding title of tea.

There are some occasions when you must not refuse a cup of tea, otherwise you are judged an exotic and barbarous bird without any hope of ever being

able to take your place in civilised society.

If you are invited to an English home, at five o'clock in the morning you get a cup of tea. It is either brought in by a heartily smiling hostess or an almost malevolently silent maid. When you are disturbed in your sweetest morning sleep you must not say: "Madame (or Mabel), I think you are a cruel, spiteful and malignant person who deserves to be shot". On the contrary, you have to declare with your best five o'clock smile: "Thank you so much. I do adore a cup of early morning tea, especially early in the morning." If they leave you alone with the liquid, you may pour it down the washbasin.

Then you have tea for breakfast; then you have tea at eleven o'clock in the morning, then after lunch; then you have tea for tea, then after supper, and again at eleven o'clock at night

You must not refuse any additional cups of tea under the following circumstances: if it is hot; if it is cold; if you are tired; if any body thinks that you might be tired; if you are nervous; if you are gay; before you go out; if you are out; if you have just returned home; if you feel like it; if you do not feel like it; if you have had no tea for some time; if you have just had a cup.

You definitely must not follow my example. I sleep at five o'clock in the morning; I have coffee for breakfast; I drink innumerable cups of black coffee during the day; I have the most unorthodox and exotic teas even at tea-time.

The other day, for instance — I just mention this as a terrifying example to show you how low some people can sink— I wanted a cup of coffee and a piece of cheese for tea. It was one of those exceptionally hot days and my wife (once a good Englishwoman, now completely and hopelessly led astray by my wicked foreign influence) made some cold coffee and put it in the refrigerator, where it froze and became one solid block. On the other hand, she left the cheese on the kitchen table, where it melted. So I had a piece of coffee and a glass of cheese.

Answer the questions.

- 1) Who put their heads together in Britain? Why?
- 2) How is the desired object achieved?
- 3) Name two types of the national drink. What is the difference in them?
- 4) What is consequence of refusing a cup of tea for a person?
- 5) What mustn't you say at 5 o'clock in the morning? What have you to declare according to G. Mikes?
- 6) How many times a day do you have to drink tea to be a real Englishman??
- 7) When mustn't you refuse any additional cup of tea?
- 8) Why did G. Mikes have a piece of coffee and a glass of cheese the other day?

Find out the meaning of the following words and expressions.

1) eminent _____

2) to spoil _____

3) eternal glory _____

4) oriental beverage _____

5) gargling-water _____

6) usurping _____

7) barbarous bird _____

8) malevolently silent maid _____

9) malignant person _____

10) unorthodox tea _____

11) sink _____

12) to lead astray _____

13) solid block _____

14) to melt _____

Retell the text using them.

Learn some more words about tea and tea parties.

care for (a cup of tea)

A dash of milk and 3 lumps, please.

How about a cup of tea?

to have a strong/weak tea

a (cucumber) sandwich

a (sausage) roll

PART IV

Listen to the dialogues, act them and learn by heart.

1. A: Would you like a cup of tea?

B: Only if it's not too much trouble.

A: Do you like a strong or weak tea?

B: A strong tea, please.

2. A: Would you care for a cup of tea?

B: Only if you're having one.

A: Do you take milk and sugar?

B: A dash of milk and two lumps, please.

3. A: Would you like a cup of tea?

B: Yes, I'd love one.

A: How do you like it?

B: Not too much milk and just half a spoonful, please.

4. A: I expect you could do with a cup of tea, couldn't you?

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

A: Milk and sugar?

B: A milky one without sugar, please.

Drills

Complete the sentences.

- I. *Example:* Plenty of milk and two spoons for me, please.

A: _____ a sandwich?

B: _____.

A. _____ lumps _____.

B. a little _____.

C. _____ lots of sugar _____.

D. a dash of _____.

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

Example: Student A: Would you like a cup of tea?

Student B: I'd love one.

1. A: _____ some coffee?

B: _____.

2. A: _____ this pie?

B: _____.

3. A: _____ these biscuits?

B: _____.

4. A: _____ to come again?

B: _____.

5. A: _____ another sandwich?

B: _____.

III. Reply to A's questions using the second alternative.

Example: Student A: Do you like tea or would you prefer coffee?
Student B: Coffee for me, please.

1. A: _____ white bread _____ brown?

B: _____.

2. A: _____ milk _____ lemon?

B: _____.

3. A: _____ cake _____ biscuits?

B: _____.

4. A: _____ toast _____ bread?

B: _____.

5. A: _____ jam _____ butter?

B: _____.

IV. Complete the dialogues.

Example: Student A: Would you care for a cup of tea?
Student B: I'd rather have a cup of coffee, if you don't mind.

1. A: _____ a glass of milk?

B: _____ a drink of orange _____.

2. A: _____ a chocolate biscuit?

B: _____ a cream cake _____.

3. A: _____ a muffin?

B: _____ a slice of brown bread.

4. A: _____ a doughnut?

B: _____ a slice of cake _____.

5. A: _____ a sausage roll?

B: _____ another piece of toast _____.

PART V

Read the dialogue about brother and sister. They're having their breakfast. Complete and act it.

Sister: Hallo, you're early this morning, Tom. It's only a quarter to seven.

Brother: Yes. I'm going to be in time for the first lecture today.

Sister: I'm delighted to hear that. You've been late twice this week.

Brother: That's no business of yours.

Sister: Have you washed properly, Tom?

Brother: Please stop nagging me at this business. If you want to hear, I've not only washed properly but also brushed and combed my long hair, and put a clean shirt on. I've a date today. Are you happy?

May I have some more _____.

Sister: _____.

Brother: _____.

Sister: _____.

Brother: _____. By the way, I'll be late tonight. Do you mind?

Sister: Of course not. Why?

Brother: I've got a conference.

Sister: _____?

Brother: _____.

PART VI

Translate the following conversation from Russian into English.

Мистер Ананд приглашен на чашечку чая.

Мэри: А вот и Вы, Мистер Ананд. Входите. Я миссис Браун.

Мистер Ананд: Здравствуйте, миссис Браун. Извините за опоздание.

Мэри: Все в порядке. Снимайте пальто. О, вот и Джон спускается вниз.

Джон: Здравствуй, Дерек. Ты легко смог найти дорогу?

Мистер Ананд: Вообще-то, не очень. Вот почему я опоздал.

Мэри: Вы сошли на станции Аргвей? /Archway/

Мистер Ананд: Нет, я проехал еще одну станцию и сошел на Хайгейт (Highgate). На станции висела схема улиц, но я не смог найти на ней Джексон Роуд (Jackson Road).

Джон: И что ты потом сделал?

Мистер Ананд: Ну, я спросил дорогу. Мужчина посоветовал мне повернуть налево в конце улицы, а потом направо у светофора.

Джон: Понятно. Он указал тебе дорогу к площади Джексона! Это достаточно далеко отсюда. Ты сел на автобус на площади Джексона?

Мистер Ананд: Да. Автобус подъехал, и я спросил у кондуктора дорогу к улице Джексона. Он сказал мне садиться, а потом я сошел с автобуса на углу у переулка Джексона.

Мэри: О, Господи! Это же другой конец нашей улицы!

Мистер Ананд: Да, но я понял это позже. Но автобус остановился как раз напротив дома №58 по улице Джексона, а номер вашего дома 57.

Мэри: Вам потребовалось много времени, чтобы найти наш дом?

Мистер Ананд: Ну, вскоре я высчитал, что номера домов от 1 до 57 находятся на одной стороне улицы, а номер 58 на другом конце. Вот наконец я здесь.

Мэри: Да, в Лондоне можно заблудиться, не правда ли? Все хорошо, что хорошо кончается. Давайте пройдем и выпьем чаю.

Complete the dialogue between Mr. Anand, Mary and John. This time they are at the table having some tea. What are they talking about? What food do they have on the table?

PART VII

Using only the information contained in the extracts below, fill in four paragraph continuing the conversation between Mrs Davies and Mrs Castle.

HOW TO FEEL AT HOME

The American Way of Life may be different from yours, but you'll find you quickly adapt to our way just as millions of other visitors have done in the past.

A few things which seem natural and ordinary to us, but will probably intrigue or puzzle you

1 You're expected to use the same knife at breakfast, to eat your ham and eggs with – and then spread jelly or marmalade on your toast! No explanation exists for this curious practice. An extra knife will, of course, be provided if you ask for it

2 This great country, so abundant in so many things, is strangely lacking in public conveniences (called 'comfort stations' here). Do what we do, and seek out facilities in restaurants, department stores, hotels, museums, and railroad stations. All you have to do is look around for wordless signs designating a male or female figure, or simply ask for 'the men's room' or 'ladies' room'

TIPPING

It is customary to tip from 15% to 20% of the bill for meals served in hotels and restaurants. Ordinarily, no tips are required in a cafeteria where a person serves himself. At hotels, moderate tips of 35 to 50 cents per bag or suitcase handled are in order for bellboys or porters. Tip the doorman who unloads your car in relation to any service he performs, you need not tip the chambermaids unless your stay is several nights. Do not tip the desk clerk. Stewardesses and other airline employees are not tipped. However, the porter who carries your bag at the airport should be tipped. Taxi drivers are usually given a tip of 15% to 20%.

AMERICAN FOOD

The most typically American fare is a big, tender, 'marbled' steak (cut from corn-fed cattle) plus a big, baked Idaho potato, split and smothered with butter or sour cream and chives, a big dish of fresh salad, and a big cup or two of coffee. Dessert tends to be a slice of pie, preferably topped with something wobbly, like whipped cream or ice-cream.

Genuinely fresh fish is not easy to find in interior regions – except the Great Lakes area – (often the word fresh on menus is a misnomer meaning frozen) but there is a magnificent abundance of it all along the Pacific and Atlantic sea coasts.

A word on American ice-cream. Connoisseurs are agreed that this voluptuously rich dessert is unsurpassed anywhere. The two 'ice-cream capitals' are Boston and Philadelphia, where on any summer afternoon the entire population seems to be carrying great, dripping double scoops, every one a different color and flavor.

DRUGSTORES

The unlikely juxtaposition of a food-counter and medicine bottles does not seem as peculiar to Americans as it may do to you. The 'corner drugstore' is a favorite place for breakfast and snacks any time of the day, and through till late at night. Incidentally, breakfast here is always a bargain, with fruit juice, eggs, ham or sausage, toast and unlimited coffee as the standard menu items.

MRS DAVIES You’ve been to the States, haven’t you? We’re going for the first time next week, and there are one or two things I was wondering about – maybe you can help me. First of all, what’s the food like?

MRS CASTLE _____

MRS DAVIES I see. And what happens about tipping?

MRS CASTLE _____

MRS DAVIES One thing I always have problems with when I’m travelling is finding a toilet. How does that work in the States?

MRS CASTLE _____

MRS DAVIES Just one last thing – I’ve always heard about drugstores, but what exactly is a drugstore?

MRS CASTLE _____

PART VIII



Listen and read the text, answer the questions and discuss it.

What do you think about Millenium party? How will you celebrate it?

MILLENNIUM PARTY DOESN'T ADD UP

From Peter Sheridan in Los Angeles

HOLD the champagne. Cancel the parties. If you are planning to celebrate the new millennium in 2000 you may already be too late.

Religious scholars have revealed that Jesus was almost certainly born at least four years before the Christian calendar began counting, and that anyone calculating 2,000 years from his birth should have been raising their glasses last year, or even earlier.

If you missed the celebration blame a monk named Dionysius. In the year 525 AD he was commissioned by Pope John I to develop a standard Christian calendar, which dated events from the founding of Rome. With only the gospels of Matthew and Luke as guides, Dionysius calculated wrongly that Jesus was born in the 753rd year of the old Roman calendar, which became the year 0 BC.

Alas, old Dionysius made a little book-keeping error. Both Gospels place Jesus's birth at the time Herod was King of Judea. Today most scripture scholars believe that Herod died in 4 BC, placing the birth of Christ even earlier.

Those who follow other religious calendars have their own ideas about when a millenium begins. This is already the year 5,757 in the Jewish calendar and 1,418 in the Islamic calendar.

To restaurateurs and party planners, however, New Year's Eve on December 31, 1999 will still be a night to remember, even if it is four years late in coming.

Questions

1. Why may you already be too late to celebrate the new millenium in 2000?
2. When was Jesus born?
3. Who revealed that theory?
4. Who should we blame? Why?
5. What do we know about Dionysius?
6. Prove that this monk made a little book keeping error.
7. What year have we got according to the Jewish calendar and the Islamic calendar?
8. What does Peter Sheridan think about New Year's Eve on December 31, 1999?

PART IX

In the Coffee Bar



Learn the new phrasesю

- a black/white coffee
- a strawberry tart
- an iced Coke would go down well
- a slice of chocolate sponge
- a piece of cheese cake



Listen to the dialogues, learn them by heart.

- 1) A: What would you like to drink?
B: A black coffee for me, please.
A: How about something to eat?
B: Yes, I'd love a portion of that strawberry tart.
A: Right. I'll see if I can catch the waitress's eye.
- 2) A: What do you want to drink?
B: I feel like a cup of tea.
A: Do you fancy something to eat?
B: Yes, I'd rather like some of that fruit cake.
A: That's a good idea. I think I'll join you.
- 3) A: What are you going to have to drink?
B: I'd like something cool.
A: Would you care for some cake?
B: Yes, I'll try a piece of cheese cake.
A: It certainly looks tempting. I wouldn't mind some myself.

Drills

I. Fill in the missing sentences.

Example: Student A: I think I'll have a coffee.
Student B: That's a good idea. Coffee for me, please.

- A A: _____ a Coke.
B: _____.
- B. A: _____ a beer.
B: _____.

C. A: _____ hot chocolate.
B: _____.

II. Complete the dialogues.

a) *Example:* Student A: This jam sponge is absolutely delicious.
Student B: Yes, it looks it. I wouldn't mind a slice myself.

A. A: _____ hot chocolate _____.
B: _____ a cup _____.
B. A: _____ gooseberry cakes _____.
B: _____ a couple _____.
C. A: _____ coffee ice-cream _____.
B: _____ one _____.
D. A: _____ toasted sandwiches _____.
B: _____ a round _____.

b) *Example:* Student A: Would care for a piece of cake?
Student B: Yes, please. The chocolate sponge looks rather tempting.

A. A: _____ an ice-cream?
B: _____ chocolate _____.
B. A: _____ something to drink?
B: _____ iced Coke _____.
C. A: _____ something to eat?
B: _____ strawberry tarts _____.
D. A: _____ a cheese and bacon sandwich?
B: _____ a toasted sandwich _____.

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

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

Student B: Two teas, and a lemonade, please.

- A A: _____ three cups of black coffee.
B: _____.
- B. A: _____ a glass of Coca-Cola and four cups of tea.
B: _____.
- C. A: _____ two cups of hot chocolate and two glasses
of orange juice.
B: _____.
- D. A: _____ a glass of tomato juice and two glasses of milk.
B: _____.

PART X

Talk to a partner

- a) One person should close his eyes. The second should choose a drink from this list and ask other person to describe the scene he/she imagines in his/her mind. – the place, the people , the situation, what they're drinking out of and any other details.

beer	cocktails	red wine	espresso coffee
tea	champagne	coca cola	mineral water

- b) Arrange the following words /that all have something to do with food or with restaurants/ into categories and give each category a tittle. Then try to add at least one more word, if possible two more words to each category.

main course	menu	serviette
manager	waiter	chef
frying pan	salad servers	cork
salt and pepper	wine glass	fork
knife	saucepan	tablecloth
spoon	wine list	kettle
waitress	dessert	

PART XI

This time read the cartoon "Food for Thought!" Comment on it.
Do you find this situation funny? Is it a real one?



© Patsy Simmonds

Role play

A. Read the following situations and think what you would do. Discuss.

1. You've been to a party with a friend who is supposed to be driving you home, but you think your friend has/had too much to drink, even though he/she insists he/she can drive all right.

What would you do?

2. You are having a dinner party at your house. A husband and wife you have invited suddenly begin to have a violent argument.

What would you do?

3. You have invited several people to your house for a meal. One of them, you know, is a strict vegetarian. You prepare some soup, then you realize you used a chicken stock in its preparation. It is too late to do anything about it.

What would you do?

4. You have been invited to a very posh dinner party. You are eating your meal when you discover a dead beetle in it.

What would you do?

5. You have just had a meal in an expensive restaurant. The bill comes, and you realize you have no money and no credit cards on you.

What would you do?

6. You have been invited to a fancy-dress party. You arrive looking outrageous, to find that it isn't a fancy-dress party at all. Everybody is very smart and elegant.

What would you do?

b) Choose the situation you liked best. Act it with your friends.

LESSON 5

УРОК 5

FOCUS ON MONEY

Vocabulary

Where can I change my money?

Где можно обменять валюту?

Where's the currency exchange desk/window?

Где стол/окно обмена валюты?

I want to change
this bank-note
dollars
marks
pounds

What is the rate of exchange of
British/American currency?

I want to change ... dollars into pounds.

Please change ... pounds (dollars)
for me.

Can I change my traveller's cheques?

Could you change a pound, please?

Please give me the currency exchange
receipt.
account

Я хочу разменять
этот кредитный билет
доллары
марки
фунты

Какой сейчас курс английской/
американской валюты?

Я хочу обменять ... долларов на
фунты.

Обменяйте мне, пожалуйста, ...
фунтов (долларов).

Можно обменять дорожные чеки?

Разменяйте мне, пожалуйста,
один фунт.

Дайте, пожалуйста, квитанцию об
обмене валюты.

счет

PART I

 **Listen and read the dialogue “At the Bank”. Act it. Learn the new words.**

“At the Bank”

- A: Can you change me some money, please?
- B: Certainly. What is it you wish to change?
- A: Here it is: some French francs, Swiss francs, American dollars and a few Dutch guildens. You'd better count them.
- B: If you wait a moment I'll find out the rates of exchange. Here we are. Let me see – that'll make £58. How would you like it?
- A: Would you give me ten five-pound notes and eight-pound notes.
- B: Certainly. Here you are. Will that do?
- A: Er – would you mind giving me one pound in coppers. I want to make a phone-call and I haven't any change ... Thank you. ... By the way, can I open an account here?
- B: You'll have to see the Manager about that. If you go through that door marked “Private”, he'll attend to you.

... some time later

- A Good afternoon, sir. My name is McLennan. I'd like to open an account with you.
- C: A deposit or current account?
- A Well, I want to be able to pay for things by cheque.
- C: Then you want a current account. How much money do you want placed to your credit?
- A Here's £1000. I think that ought to last me for some time.
- C: I take it, you can supply references.
- A Certainly.
- C: Right. Here's a cheque-book. When you send a cheque by post be careful to cross it, but if you wish to cash a cheque yourself, you must leave it "open".

PART II

Make up your own dialogues using this model. Work with groups of 2-3 people.

PART III

Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Где ближайший пункт обмена валюты?

-
2. Когда пункт обмена валюты будет открыт?

-
3. Какой сегодня курс обмена американских долларов, английских фунтов стерлингов?

-
4. Где окно обмена валюты?

-
5. Я хочу разменять 200 долларов.

-
6. Дайте мне, пожалуйста, 10 пятидолларовых и 10 однодолларовых банкнот.
-

7. Разменяйте мне, пожалуйста, 100 долларов.

8. Не мог бы я обменять свои дорожные чеки?

9. В каком банке выгоднее обменять валюту?

10. Ты не забыл взять квитанцию об обмене валюты?

11. Я бы хотел открыть текущий счет в вашем банке.

12. Возьмите, пожалуйста, вашу чековую книжку.

13. Я бы хотел положить £500 на текущий счет.

14. Можно ли мне поговорить с менеджером об условиях открытия счета?

15. Моя сестра всегда оплачивает счета в магазине, используя чековую книжку.

PART IV

Using the information given, continue each of the four paragraphs in the spaces provided. Use about 50 words for each paragraph.

Travellers' Cheques And Currency

By far the most popular way of taking money abroad is by travellers' cheques.

We can provide you with Barclays Visa Travellers' Cheques. These are simple to cash all over the world and provide a safe, secure alternative to

carrying all your holiday money in cash.

Depending on where you're going, they are available in either sterling or US dollars.

In the U.S.A., many banks, in fact, have no facilities for exchanging travellers' cheques or foreign currency.

So, use our dollar travellers' cheques just like the Americans do — as cash.

You'll find you can use them in many shops, hotels, restaurants and even buses as if they were actual dollar bills.

Should you ever lose them, a quick reverse charge phone call will direct you to one of thousands of refund locations around the world and stop your holiday turning into a disaster.

Of course, you'll also need some local currency for when you first arrive.

So overleaf you'll find a simple order form for all your travellers' cheques and currency.

To make it even simpler, we can deduct the total amount from your personal cheque account or Barclaycard account automatically.

And have everything ready and waiting for you just before you leave.

Travellers' cheques are popular because _____

If you are going to the U.S.A. _____

The loss of travellers' cheques _____

To order and pay for travellers' cheques and currency _____

PART V

In this word square there are 15 hidden words, all connected with money matters. The words are horizontal, vertical, or diagonal.

A	C	B	P	R	I	C	E	C	T
T	O	U	D	R	E	Z	Y	V	A
R	I	D	R	C	O	S	T	E	X
E	N	P	F	R	G	F	H	Q	A
C	H	E	Q	U	E	B	I	L	L
E	W	U	W	I	E	N	L	T	X
I	A	C	A	S	H	A	C	F	Y
P	G	J	S	A	L	A	R	Y	M
T	E	D	I	S	C	O	U	N	T

(The answer: look at the end of the lesson).

PART VI

Fill in this story about a bank robbery with the correct phrasal verbs in the correct tense. The meaning of each verb is given in brackets. Choose the correct phrasal verb from the list below.

Yesterday, robbers 1 _____ (forced an entry into) the National Midland Bank in the High Street soon after closing time.

They 2 _____ (threatened with guns) the stuff, and forced the manager to 3 _____ (give them) £70,000 in cash.

The robbers ran out of the bank and _____ 4 _____ (escaped) in a stolen car, and were last seen 5 _____ (going in the direction of) the London Road. Police have warned the public that these men are very dangerous and are unlikely to 6 _____ (surrender) without a fight. Chief Inspector Ralph Smith said: "We're sure that we'll catch them soon. They won't 7 _____ (avoid punishment for) it".

make off
give up

get away with
hold up

break into
make for

hand over

PART VII

Read the text about your plastic card. What do you have to remember using it?

Beware of wiping your card

Most of us use our plastic cards so often that its easy to take them for granted – not only in terms of what they allow us to do but also in the ingenuity of the way they work. The key part of the card is the magnetic stripe that runs along the back and carries electronically encoded data to differentiate you from all the other millions of card-holders. But because this stripe is magnetic, you need to take a little care where you store it. Leave your card next to the wrong sort of object and that data can become scrambled. If that happens, you'll find that your card is unusable as soon as you make your next visit to a cash machine.

So, to make sure that doesn't happen, avoid putting your card into close contact with any of the following:

- Back to back with other magnetically-stripped cards
- Magnetic clasps on bags/wallets/purses
- Magnetic fridge ornaments
- Magnetic address books
- Speakers and headphones
- Cellular telephones
- Security tag removal devices in shops
- Keys or coins

Find out the meaning of new words.

Vocabulary

to take smth for granted

ingenuity

key part

stripe

encoded data

card-holder

data

to scramble

cash machine

clasp

cellular telephone

security tag removal device

Imagine you’re a manager in the Bank. You’re explaining the client how to use the plastic card. Make up a dialogue between you and a client.

PART VIII

Words to do with money

Fill in the missing words in the definitions below. Choose from the following:

affluent	discount	fine	refund
bargain	dividend	inheritance	reward
carriage	duty	interest	royalties
commission	fare	premium	
damages	fee	ransom	

1. _____ Money paid from the profits of a company to the people who have shares in it.
2. _____ Money that you have to pay as a punishment for breaking the law.
3. _____ A sum of money you pay regularly to an insurance company for a policy you have taken out with them.
4. _____ A sum of money given to someone who helps the police or helps to return stolen property to its owner.
5. _____ A more formal word for rich.
6. _____ An amount of money paid to a salesperson- usually a percentage of the value of the goods they have sold.
7. _____ A sum of money paid as a percentage of a larger sum that has been borrowed or invested.

8. _____ The money you pay to travel by plane, bus, train, etc.
9. _____ The money or property you get from someone when they die.
10. _____ A tax paid to the government, especially on things you import into a country.
11. _____ The sum of money that a court orders someone to pay to another person for harming
- _____ them or their property.
12. _____ Money paid for the release of someone who has been kidnapped.
13. _____ The cost of moving goods from one place to another.
14. _____ Payments made to the writer of a book, a piece of music, etc. out of the money made from selling that work.
15. _____ A reduction made in the cost of something you are buying.
16. _____ The amount of money you pay a professional person (doctor, solicitor, etc.) for their services.
17. _____ Something bought cheaply or for less than the usual price.
18. _____ A sum of money which is returned to you, e.g. because you have returned goods to a shop or have paid too much.

PART IX

Match the words to make common expressions connected with money or finance. Use each word only once.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. spending | A. card |
| 2. profit | B. economy |
| 3. credit | C. tax |
| 4. market | D. test |
| 5. per capita | E. margin |
| 6. income | F. installment |
| 7. monthly | G. GNP (gross national product) |
| 8. pocket | H. account |

9. means
10. current

- I. power
J. money

PART X

Using the dictionary, decide whether the definitions are true (T) or false (F). Give the correct definition if necessary.

1. A **hallmark** is a sign of quality or excellence. _____
2. A **wholesaler** buys from a retailer and sells to the public. _____
3. **Gross** profits are calculated after tax. _____
4. **Yuppies** is a word for loose change. _____
5. If you have a bank account, you normally receive **a statement** at regular _____ interviews.

6. People who are very well-off could be called **impecunious**. _____
7. A **stockbroker** handles client's financial investments. _____
8. Running up an **overdraft** means spending more than you have in your bank account. _____
9. A **bargain** is a purchase obtained at a surprisingly low price. _____

PART XI

You're going on a Summer holiday to France and Belgium. You want to spend 3 weeks there. You went to Bank of Scotland and its manager gave you "Essential Guide To Travel".

Now you're back home and discussing with your friends the information he gave you. What do you think about Holiday Loans, Travel Insurance, etc.?

But really you want to make your holiday very pleasant without any problems!

- a) Make up a dialogue using the information given.
- b) Now you're back at the Bank of Scotland. You're talking to the manager asking for some details. At last you want to buy some currency, travellers Cheques, etc.

We're all going on a summer holiday

Planning your holiday can be such a hassle that, by the time the whole thing is over; you may feel you need another one to recover. At least, Stephanie Roberts used to feel like that. Then she got hold of Bank of Scotland's Essential Guide To Travel.

Ever had that feelings You're going abroad on holiday, and you're rushing around frantically trying to make sure you've remembered everything you need to do before you go and everything you need to take and frankly you begin to wonder if it's all worth it.

Well with Bank of Scotland's new Essential Guide To Travel you can remove many of the headaches of holiday planning. This handy booklet is filled with financial information, travel tips discount vouchers and a planning check-list. Once you've read through it and made sure you've got everything you need, all you have to worry about is packing your flip-flops – or whatever else you may want to take.

The checklist provides reminders about documents such as passports and visas, plus inoculations, insurance and foreign currency. There's also information on time zones, temperatures abroad and the importance of taking a small medical kit with you. Meanwhile, the vouchers give you discounts on Bank of Scotland Travel Insurance, Airport Parking, Budget Car Rental and Fotodirect camera film processing.

You'll also find details on the following Bank of Scotland services and how they can bring you reassurance as you set off on your well-deserved vacation:

Holiday Loans

If a lack of ready cash is preventing you from enjoying the holiday you've been dreaming of, why not consider the option of taking out a Holiday Loan. You can borrow from £500 to £15,000 and with Bank of Scotland's fixed interest rate you'll know exactly from the outset how much you'll need to pay.

Currency

Wherever you're going, it's always a good idea to carry some ready cash in the currency of the country you're visiting. Let us know where you plan to go and we will be pleased to arrange the currency you need.

Travellers Cheques

Carrying a lot of cash is never a good idea, so travellers cheques are an ideal safe alternative. They are accepted in most hotels, restaurants, shops and banks but, unlike cash, if they are lost or stolen they can be easily replaced.

Travel Insurance

For real peace of mind, ask yourself the following “What would I do if I arrived on holiday and my luggage didn’t? Or the unthinkable happened and I needed medical treatment while abroad? What if I had to cancel my holiday?” The answer should be “Its all taken care of under my holiday insurance cover.”

Bank of Scotland has two types of holiday insurance available – Single Trip Insurance for a one-off holiday, or Annual Travel Insurance if you travel more often. Both provide very reliable, comprehensive cover – cover that means you can enjoy your holidays without any niggling worries about what would happen should something go wrong.

Visa/MasterCard

Bank of Scotland Visa or MasterCard card is welcome at more than 12 million outlets in over 200 countries. Just think how useful a credit card could be for you on holiday. You could use it for such things as duty free purchases, meals, extra excursions you hadn’t planned or for petrol if you’re taking your car.

Reader Information

Applicants for credit cards must be aged 18 or over and resident in the UK to apply. for credit. Full details and a written Consumer Credit quotation are available from Bank of Scotland Card Services Pitreave Business Park, Dunfermline Fife KY99 4BS

Applicants for a loan must be aged 18 or over Full details and a written Consumer Credit quotation are available on request from any branch or from Bank of Scotland FREEPOST 265 Edinburgh EH1 1XN Any information provided by you may be used by the Lender and others for marketing credit scoring and other purposes Telephone calls may be recorded for security purposes and may be monitored under the Banks Quality Control procedures

All lending is subject to appraisal by the Bank of the applicants financial standing.

***To get hold of your copy of the Essential Guide To Travel
please telephone 0500 31 31 1 1***

PART XII

Read the information about a Bank of Scotland Premier Bonus Account.

What are its advantages?

You’re taking part in a TV programme about Bank of Scotland.

Make up dialogues between the people who heard about it and this account became the perfect solution of their problems.

These people are:

Rob, Julia, Caroline and Peter, Graeme and Janice, John and Rona.

SAVE YOURSELF MONEY

Saving money becomes easy when you have a bank account that offers both a high interest rate and instant access to your funds when you need them. Louise Hill explores some of the many situations in which a Bank of Scotland Premier Bonus Account comes into its own.

People who save come in all shapes, sizes and ages, and most of us will readily admit that putting some money aside for the future is well worthwhile.

But, for many of us, saving money is a bit like trying to lose weight or promising to be less badtempered – good idea, probably long overdue in some cases, but something we keep putting off until tomorrow.

Then again, for those of us with a bit more discipline, saving may not always be the problem. Rather, it's a matter of how we should save – trying to find the account that fits in with what we need.

So take a little time to consider some of the things you would like to do or buy in the future, and how much you can set aside on a regular basis to enable this to happen. You may well find that Bank of Scotland's Premier Bonus Account, which simply requires an initial minimum deposit of £500, is the ideal home for your nest egg – just as it was for these people.

A House Of His Own

Rob was in his twenties and still living with his parents. He felt the time had come to spread his wings and buy his own home. He had already started saving towards the house deposit but also needed money to buy everything else that went with his idea of a dream home – from the fridge, to the bed, to the widescreen TV. At the end of each month Rob usually ended up with some money left in his current account – but as soon as he realised it was there, he tended to spend it. So setting up a standing order which transferred cash into a Premier Bonus Account proved the answer to his saving problems – especially as he had some money in a building society account which could be used as the initial deposit for his Premier Bonus Account. So Rob took the plunge and, before he could say “couch potato” he had a new house, fully furnished.

Laughing All The Way To The Bank

Julia had just reached her 25th birthday. It felt like a milestone to her; and over recent months she'd noticed a change in her general attitude towards

life – including money. She'd bought her first flat and paid off her college debts. Then her thoughts had turned to saving some money to enjoy in the future. She had considered this in the past but new clothes or some other impulse purchase had always got in the way. No more! She wanted to treat herself to a nice holiday at the end of the year and start putting money aside to buy a car. She realised that saving as little as £20 per month for a year would give her £240 (plus interest) – and if she added in any birthday or Christmas present cash she'd be laughing all the way to the Bank. She had come into some money from an aunt's inheritance money which could be used

as the initial deposit for the account that made most sense to her – the Premier Bonus Account.



Caroline's Nest Egg

When Caroline married Peter, they'd already decided they wanted to start a family as soon as possible – and Caroline was planning to take a career break once the first baby was born. But although they had a joint savings account, Caroline also wanted to save on her own for the extras they would need in the coming years – Christmas presents, evenings out and the occasional treat.

What she was really looking for was an account with a good rate of interest, that would also allow her to get her hands on the cash whenever she needed it. Caroline heard about the Premier Bonus Account and realised it was the perfect solution.

Send Us A Postcard

Graeme and Janice were both in their early thirties, had been married for five years and were the proud parents of two young children. With the arrival of the kids, their income had dropped (Janice had given up her job). Sometimes, at the end of each month, the couple were left with £20 to £40 in 'spare' cash, but it was never a problem finding something to spend it on. Yet Graeme and Janice would have loved to have been able to take the children on holiday, and treat themselves to the odd luxury. They realised that, by saving up their 'spare cash,' they could make this happen. What they needed was a savings account that would allow them to save what they could, when they



could, with the option of instant withdrawals. It had to be a Premier Bonus Account.

Playing The Money Market

For the first time in almost 30 years, John and Rona found themselves on their own. The youngest of their three children had just left home and John's thoughts were turning to retirement. He had some money tucked away in long-term investments but also felt he'd like to have some cash available to buy and sell a few shares. The couple already had an instant access account with their building society but they found it a little inconvenient because of the hassle involved in transferring the money from that account to the Bank to pay bills and so on. Then they hit upon the perfect solution. It was an account that allowed John and Rona instant access to their cash for paying their bills. It was an account that provided an extra pot of money for their retirement and also made it simple for John to have fun dabbling in the Stock Exchange. It was a Premier Bonus Account.

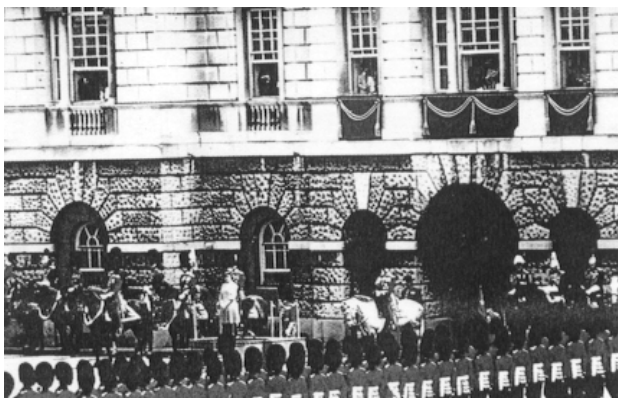
Premier Bonus Account PART XIII

Do you know that?

The President of the United States earns a salary of \$200.00 before taxes. He is also given an expense allowance of \$50,000, plus some money for travel and entertainment. Senators, who work in the Capitol building (above), earn \$135,100 a year.



The Queen and the minor Royals used to earn £9.781 million a year. This winter, the Queen offered to pay taxes and to take most of her family off the public payroll. It will be the first time that Queen Elizabeth II has ever paid taxes and she would be the first British ruler to pay taxes in nearly 100 years. She is paid about £8 million a year.





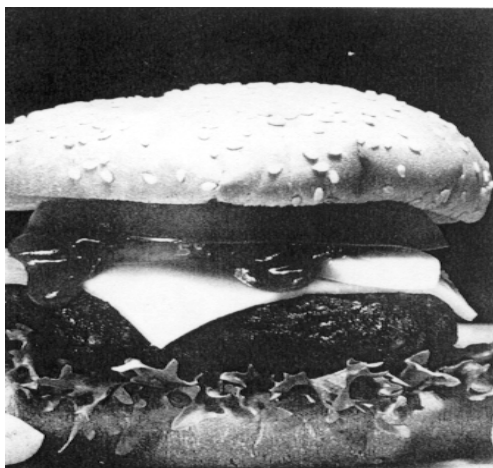
The pound is a unit of currency in Britain. But many other countries use pounds for their currency too. Did you know that Egypt, Lebanon, Cyprus, Ireland, Sudan and Syria all call their unit of currency a pound?

The franc is a unit of currency in France. But many other countries use francs for their currency too. Did you know that Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Cote D'Ivoire, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland and Togo all call their unit of currency a franc?



The peso is a unit of currency in Mexico. But many other countries use pesos for their currency too. Did you know that Bolivia, Cuba, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guinea-Bissau and the Philippines all call their unit of currency a peso?

How much does a cheeseburger cost? That depends on where in the world you are. The cost of a cheeseburger, soda and chips (or french fries) is about \$3.75 in Los Angeles. But here's the approximate cost (in American dollars) in other cities: Islamabad, Pakistan: \$2.02; Beijing, China: \$3.30; Tokyo, Japan: \$5.39; Paris, France: \$7.97; and Copenhagen, Denmark: \$11.25.



It costs about \$28 for a child to get into Walt Disney World, in Orlando, Florida, for a day, and an adult must pay about \$35. It costs £25, or about \$45, to get in to Euro Disney.

The dollar is a unit of currency in America. But many other countries use dollars for their currency too. Did you know that Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, Taiwan, New Zealand, Singapore, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Brunei, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Liberia and Zimbabwe all call their unit of currency a dollar?

How do the prices of ordinary things in Britain compare to the prices in your country? A newspaper costs about 40 pence; a magazine costs between £1.10 and £2.50; a short, local telephone call, from a phone box, costs about 10 pence; it costs about £7 to see a movie in central London; a large loaf of bread costs about 70 pence; a short trip on the London Underground costs 90 pence; a cassette tape of your favourite rock group costs between £7 and £10; and a ticket to a rock concert at Wembley costs about £20.

Professional sports people have been earning millions for some time now. Many take in winnings well above the million mark, while others earn a steady salary of more than a million dollars a year. US basketball player Michael Jordan earns more than \$3 million a year. Last year, US baseball player Ryne Sandberg became the highest paid man in baseball by signing a contract that will pay him an average of \$6.1 million a year-about \$37,654 per game.

PART XIV

Read the texts written by English and American students about themselves and the role of money in their lives. Discuss. Do we have the same problems? What does money mean for you?

**JOANNA GREENSTED, 19
RICHMOND, SURREY,
ENGLAND**

"I get an allowance* each month which I can spend on whatever I want but has to last for the month. Some of my friends have Saturday jobs as well, but I babysit for my neighbours to get extra money.

I don't spend my money on anything very unusual, just the usual books, tapes, clothes, etc, and going out, of course I spend quite a lot on magazines so I can look back on them in the future but I guess I spend the most going out to the pub or the cinema.

In London it can be difficult to find affordable things to do, but as long as you don't go to the West End* the cinema can be quite cheap. The pub is also a good bet* because you can spend as much or as little as you like. By the end of the month I usually have very little money left, so generally I take to* staying at home with friends and watching videos."

**ROB ANTROBUS, 19
GOLDERS GREEN, LONDON,
ENGLAND**

"As I have recently moved to London to study I have become very much aware of the hassle which money creates. I have a very tight budget which I have to keep to, and living in London, this is not always possible.

I have a part-time job working in a men's clothes store which gives me a little extra pocket money*, which kindly helps my social activities.

Unfortunately, the area I live in seems to be very much a materialistic area. Therefore a great emphasis seems to be placed on the amount of money you have and what you have bought with it. All this, I think, is quite sad and it could get the average person down. But the best option is to ignore it.

Money always seems to be at the centre of arguments and for that reason it has a lot to answer to*. However, despite all the negative points I have placed on it, I would not forgo the opportunity to have one million pounds given to me ... who would?"

CHRISTY WILSON, 17
CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND,
USA

"Money affects me a great deal. It seems that I need to have money to do anything-football games (you have to pay even to watch a high school football game), clubs, church activities, clothes, CDs, movies, and even just hanging out* with friends because hanging out usually means eating. Not only do I need money for these things but I also need to think about car insurance, college and paying veterinarian bills for my collie*. Finding time for a job is difficult during the school year so I usually only get weekend babysitting jobs. As college gets closer I have to put off summer trips to the beach and maintain a steady responsible job.

I wish money didn't have to play such a big role in my life but unfortunately it does. I feel lucky though that my life is not totally centered around money. I enjoy spending time with my family and just reading a good book from the free public library. Just recently in my youth group, we had a discussion about the spoiled* people we know. All they talk about is how much money their parents make and what kind of brand new car their parents bought them. I'm glad to say that I believe America's attention is shifting away from money and toward family life."

CHARLOTTE NICKLAS, 16
FALMOUTH, MAINE,
USA

"In America, money is considered important by many people. Expensive clothes, cars, houses and vacations are highly valued by many. Different teenagers have different attitudes concerning money-some consider having a lot of money a major goal, while others could not care less. Teenagers are strongly influenced by what others wear and do so it can be nice to have money to be able to "keep up*" if it is important to you.

Many teenagers get after-school jobs or work on weekends and during the summer to earn extra money and to have experience working. There are many job opportunities for teenagers including being a waiter or waitress, working at a store, especially one that sells clothing, being a camp counselor and babysitting. With the money that they earn, a lot of teenagers go out with friends. Going to the movies, bowling, eating out, playing pool, shopping and going to amusement parks or festivals and fairs are only a few of the many options an American teenager has. Cars are another expense in the lives of many teenagers. Most teens can get their driver's licenses when they turn sixteen. Buying your own car is very expensive, but even if you drive your parents' car, gas, insurance, repairs and maintenance add up to a tidy sum*.

To most teenagers, money is something to be spent wisely and many shop at outlets* for clothes, and some buy used cars to save money. But having fun with your friends, at a price or not, is more important."

DAN KERNAN, 18
RIVERSIDE, ILLINOIS,
USA

“Money makes the world go around.” At least that’s how it seems to me. Sometimes I get the feeling that people’s only goal in life is to make money. I could be wrong but with some athletes making more than \$6 million a year, and movie stars making \$8 million a movie, I think that I am justified in feeling this way. It seems to me that these people might be just a little too materialistic. How could someone not be materialistic if they demand that much money? I wouldn’t even know how to spend that much money.

I suppose that’s because I don’t want many things, and the things I need, I get from my parents. Money always kind of bothers me because I usually don’t have any whenever I want to do something. The reason for that is because I don’t have a job. When the rare time comes that I do have some money, I usually spend it on food, music, or whatever comes up. Money has a tendency to fall through my fingers as if it was water. The only ways I make money are by babysitting for my sister and from relatives who give me money on my birthday and Christmas because they don’t know what else to give me. I’ve always considered getting a job, but I guess I don’t think I need one yet.

Overall, I really wish money wasn’t necessary, because then I wouldn’t have to get a job. But there doesn’t seem to be a better way to do things so I will just have to make the best of it.

MARNI DUNCAN, 19
LERWICK, SHETLAND,
SCOTLAND

“I have not yet realised the importance of money as Shetland is generally a wealthy area and we do not want for* things.

I have a Saturday job in a local shoe shop which pays \$2.00 an hour, which is very low compared to what my friends get. However, I usually have enough money to buy clothes, jewellery and other accessories.

Money doesn’t really affect what I do, although facilities such as our local sports centre can be expensive, but as I hate all types of sport it doesn’t really matter to me.

Most of the money I earn gets spent on Saturday night, on taxis, alcohol and getting into discos and nightclubs. Right now, I am trying to save money (or a shopping holiday but it is proving difficult. Once I have money, I always end up spending it on unnecessary items which I could easily do without!

I think that Britain is quite a wealthy country but the money tends to be unevenly spread. There are many families living in poverty. No one in Shetland is really poor. The majority of people live comfortably due to the money we receive from the oil and fishing industries.”

The Premier Bonus Account pays a competitive rate of interest, with the freedom to dip into your funds when you need cash at short notice. Plus it has the added bonus of automatically rewarding you with a higher rate of interest after 30 days of leaving your money untouched, and a higher rate still after a further 60 days without withdrawing cash. The minimum initial deposit is £500 and the maximum which may be held in the account at any time is £250,000. Bank of Scotland also has a range of other savings products which is well worth checking out.

To find out more about the Premier Bonus Account or other savings products FREEPHONE 0800 80 20 80

GLOSSARY

keep up – to keep up with other people means to have the same things, wear the same clothes, and generally maintain the same type of lifestyle, in a material sense; **tidy sum** – expression meaning a considerable amount; **outlets** – shops that sell goods straight from the factory and thus are supposed to be less expensive; **do not want for** – do not need, do not have to go without; **allowance** – sum of money given every week or month, usually from parents to children; **West End** – area of Central London where there are many theatres and restaurants; **good bet** – something that is safe, certain, not risky; **take to** – begin, get in the habit of; **hanging out** – relaxing, not doing anything in particular, often spending time in one place, loitering; **collie** – breed of dog, a sheep dog with a long pointed nose and long hair; **spoiled** – indulged by your parents, given anything you want, raised with very little discipline, **spoilt** in British English; **pocket money** – expression meaning small amounts of money to spend on little things, ordinary everyday things; **a lot to answer to** – a lot to be responsible for, a large burden that something or someone must carry.

Role play

You're going to open the Student Account at Bank of Scotland.

You read the information but you've got some questions. Phone to the Bank, talk to the Manager. Discuss all conditions of the Student Account.

Think about advantages and disadvantages of it?

The student account



As a student you'll be looking for an account flexible enough to help you out when times are tough, but rewarding when you do have money in the bank. Richard Braggins looks at a possible solution.

If you are looking for CD vouchers or complimentary pizzas when you open your account, Bank of Scotland's Student Account will come as a bit of a surprise. Then again, people these days tend to look for more solid, durable benefits than a free pepperoni deep pan.

And given their limited finances, students have more reason than most to make sure they're getting the best deal possible.

This is exactly why Bank of Scotland bases its Student Account squarely on practical benefits that are of long-term value. And it has had years of experience talking to students, finding out what they need and choosing the best staff to deliver the service. But don't take the Banks word for it. Check out this list of key elements of the Banks Student Account.

Earn Interest

Bank of Scotland does more than simply look after your money, it pays you an attractive rate of interest when your account is in credit.

Withdraw Cash How And When You Like

As well as the chequebook that you receive automatically with this account, you will be given a Keycard® Plus. This 3-in-1 card can be used for guaranteeing cheques, paying for goods with SWITCH and for withdrawing cash from over 15,000 cash machines throughout the UK. So if you need cash and it's in your account, you're never very far from your money.

Interest-free Overdraft

Its not easy living on a tight budget and Bank of Scotland appreciates that there may be times when you'll need additional help. So with a Bank of Scotland Student Account you can apply for an interest-free overdraft of up to £700 in your first year; rising to £800 in subsequent years and £1,000 in your final year. And should you need to extend these limits, further loans at a preferential rate may be available. Remember that its always best to talk things through with your branch before you become overdrawn.

24 Hour Telephone Banking

There is no such thing as 'normal' hours when you are a student. So the Bank's 24 hour telephone banking service is a great help, particularly if your account-holding branch is some distance away from where you are staying or studying. One quick call to Phoneline and you can carry out a wide variety of transactions at any time of the day or night. Calls are handled personally, the service itself is free and all calls are charged at local call rate.

Time Out

Your Student Account entitles you to commission- free Visa travellers cheques and foreign currency from any Bank of Scotland branch. There is no limit on the number of times you can use this service. So if you get itchy feet during the holidays you know where to pick up your travel money.

Travel Insurance

Complementing the travel money service is a 10 per cent discount on travel insurance – another handy saving on those overseas trips.

Student insurance

If you're moving away from home to start college you should make insuring your personal belongings a priority. We can offer a flexible insurance policy designed specifically for students. Risks such as fire, theft and burst pipes are taken into account with the option to extend the cover to protect bicycles, jewellery and computer equipment.

Why Rent When You Can Buy?

Check out Bank of Scotland's Student Mortgage package. If you are having to pay out money anyway why not get your feet on the first rung of the property ladder? Instead of paying money to a landlord you will be investing in your own bricks and mortar. Parental support by way of guarantee for 20% of the mortgage is required.



Bank of Scotland Graduate Account

When you graduate you will be faced with a number of choices. Where will you live? Will you take a year out or do you have a job already lined up? However you tackle these questions you're likely to need a bank account that is flexible enough to see you through until things settle down. At least, this is what Bank of Scotland discovered from discussions with a sample of its student customers. And this is why it's the only Scottish bank currently offering a Graduate Account. The Graduate Account is designed specifically to help you make the transition from

student to settling into your career. With special discounts on the types of expenses you are likely to encounter in the early years after graduation, It's well worth a second look.

If you are an existing Student Account customer you will automatically be transferred to the Graduate Account once your student days are over. But even if you are not, it's easy to apply. Ring us on 0800 80 20 80 to find out more.

The answer to Part V:

PRICE, TAX, PROFIT, CURRENCY, TIP, CHEQUE, BILL, CASH, SALARY,
DISCOUNT, WAGE, EARN, COIN, RECEIPT, COST

**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ОСНОВНОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА
АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
ПРАКТИКА РЕЧИ
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