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Гуманитарный
Университет**

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**ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ВТОРОГО
ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА**

**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК
БАЗОВЫЙ КУРС ДЛЯ ЛИНГВИСТОВ**

ЮНИТА 4

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ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

БАЗОВЫЙ КУРС ДЛЯ ЛИНГВИСТОВ

Юнита 1-8. Разговорные и лексические темы. Фонетика и грамматика английского языка.

ЮНИТА 4

Рассматриваются разговорные темы: «Магазины», «Покупки», «Образ жизни», «Здоровье», «Окружающая среда», «Средства массовой информации». Сопровождается грамматическим тренингом. Прилагается аудиокурс.

Для студентов факультета лингвистики
Современного Гуманитарного Университета

Соответствует профессиональной образовательной программе СГУ №1.

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

ПРОГРАММА КУРСА

- Урок 1.** **Лексическая тема:** Магазины. Покупки. Услуги.
Грамматика: Повелительное наклонение. Придаточные предложения нулевого уровня.
Работа со словарем: Деньги. Магазины. Покупки.
Повседневный английский: Услуги.
- Урок 2.** **Лексическая тема:** Образ жизни. Жизнь в Великобритании глазами иностранцев.
Грамматика: Придаточные предложения условия первого типа.
Работа со словарем: Повседневные значения.
Повседневный английский: Пословицы.
- Урок 3.** **Лексическая тема:** Здоровье. Питание. На приеме у врача.
Грамматика: Придаточные предложения времени.
Работа со словарем: Здоровье и медицина: болезни, симптомы, травмы, лечение.
Повседневный английский: У врача.
- Урок 4.** **Лексическая тема:** «Зеленые». Охрана окружающей среды. Советы в различных ситуациях. Трудовые обязанности.
Грамматика: Have to. Should.
Работа со словарем: Загрязнение окружающей среды.
Повседневный английский: Чтение газетной статьи.
- Урок 5.** **Лексическая тема:** Средства массовой информации: газета, радио, телевидение.
Грамматика: Фразовые глаголы.
Работа со словарем: Газеты. Телевидение.
Повседневный английский: Чтение телевизионной программы.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

Базовая литература

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2. Soars, J., Soars, L. *Headway. Teacher's Book, Pre-Intermediate*. Oxford, 1995.
3. Soars, J., Soars, L. *Headway. Workbook. Elementary*. Oxford, 1994.
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Дополнительная литература

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2. Diana Z. Fried-Booth. *Preliminary English Test*. Harlow, 1997.
3. *English Vocabulary in Use*. Cambridge, 1997.
4. Hartley, B., Viney, P., *Streamline English*. Oxford, 1996.
5. Hashemi, L., Thomas, B., *Cambridge Practice Tests for PET*. Cambridge, 1997.
6. O'Connor, J. D., Fletcher, C. *Sound English*. Harlow, 1994.

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ УМЕНИЙ

№ п/п	Умения	Алгоритм
1	Превращение команд (просьб, указаний) в запреты при помощи повелительного наклонения.	1. Вспомните правила употребления повелительного наклонения. 2. Составьте несколько команд (просьб, указаний). 3. Затем превратите их в запреты при помощи глагола <i>Don't</i> .
2	Составление устойчивых словосочетаний из пар слов на тему «Ежедневные занятия» с использованием глагола «to have».	1. Вспомните, что вы обычно делаете каждый день (завтракаете, принимаете душ, и т.д.). 2. Составьте список таких занятий в форме существительных (завтрак, душ и т.д.). 3. Затем определите, с какими из указанных существительных может употребляться глагол to have таким образом, чтобы получалось устойчивое выражение, означающее действие, и составьте несколько таких выражений.
3	Составление словообразовательных таблиц на тему «Окружающая среда»	1. Вспомните словарь темы «Окружающая среда». 2. Далее составьте таблицу из четырех столбцов: первый столбец - существительное, второй - глагол, третий - прилагательное. 3. Далее из лексического запаса словаря на тему «Окружающая среда» выберите несколько существительных и запишите их в первый столбец таблицы.

		<p>4. Затем определите, от каких из указанных существительных можно образовать глаголы, от каких прилагательные, а от каких и то, и другое.</p> <p>5. Заполните второй и третий столбцы таблицы соответствующими глаголами и прилагательными.</p>
4	Отработка случаев использования фразовых глаголов	<p>1. Вспомните несколько наиболее типичных глаголов, которые при присоединении к ним частиц образуют фразовые глаголы.</p> <p>2. Из них выберите глаголы, которые при использовании с различными частицами принимают различные значения.</p> <p>3. Определите, с какими частицами употребляется каждый из этих глаголов. Составьте фразовые глаголы и переведите их на русский язык.</p> <p>4. С каждым из составленных фразовых глаголов составьте предложение, наилучшим образом отражающее значение данного глагола при употреблении с данной частицей.</p>
5	Употребление глаголов <i>have to</i> и <i>should</i> с лексикой о домашних обязанностях и ежедневных занятиях.	<p>1. Вспомните, какие обязанности должен выполнять каждый из членов вашей семьи.</p> <p>2. Вспомните правила использования глаголов <i>have to</i> и <i>should</i>.</p> <p>3. Составьте предложения с указанными глаголами, описывающие, что <i>должен делать</i> и что <i>следует делать</i> каждому из членов вашей семьи.</p>

ПРИМЕРЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ УПРАЖНЕНИЙ НА УМЕНИЯ

1. Превратите команды (просьбы, указания) в запреты.

1) Утвердительные повелительные предложения, выражающие команды, просьбы и указания, образуются при помощи инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы «to». Отрицательные повелительные предложения, выражающие запреты, образуются при помощи глагола «don't» и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы «to».

2) Примеры составления команд, просьб или указаний:

Close the door.

Eat this apple.

Buy some sugar.

3) Примеры составления запретов на основе данных утвердительных повелительных предложений:

Don't close the door.

Don't eat this apple.

Don't buy any sugar.

2. Составьте устойчивые словосочетания из пар слов на тему «Ежедневные занятия» (Daily Routine) с использованием глагола 'to have'.

1) Вспомните лексику словаря на тему «Ежедневные занятия». Также вспомните занятия, которые вы делаете ежедневно (завтракаете, принимаете душ, ходите в магазин и т.д.)

2) Из данных лексических единиц выберите несколько существительных, типа *breakfast, shower, shopping* и составьте список из них.

3) Объедините каждое из выбранных существительных с глаголом 'to have' и проверьте, получается ли при этом устойчивое словосочетание.

Например:

to have breakfast – это устойчивое словосочетание, которое переводится на русский язык как «завтракать».

to have a shower – это устойчивое словосочетание, которое переводится на русский язык как «принимать душ».

to have shopping – данное словосочетание не имеет никакого смысла, таким образом, глагол 'to have' не образует устойчивого словосочетания со словом 'shopping'.

3. Составьте словообразовательную таблицу на тему «Окружающая среда».

1) Вспомните лексику словаря на тему «Окружающая среда».

2) Пример словообразовательной таблицы (первый столбец –

существительные, второй столбец – глаголы, третий столбец – прилагательные).

Существительное	Глагол	Прилагательное

3) Выберите нескольких существительных из словаря на тему «Окружающая среда» и запишите их в первый столбец таблицы.

Например:

Существительное	Глагол	Прилагательное
Environment		
Protection		
Safety		

4) От первого существительного можно образовать только прилагательное. От второго – только глагол. От третьего – и глагол, прилагательное.

5) Пример заполнения таблицы.

Существительное	Глагол	Прилагательное
Environment	-	Environmental
Protection	To protect	-
Safety	To save	Safe

4. Отработайте случаи использования фразовых глаголов.

1) Пример нескольких наиболее типичных глаголов, которые при присоединении к ним различных частиц образуют фразовые глаголы:

1) to look

2) to sit

2) Затем отберите глаголы, которые могут употребляться с несколькими частицами. Например:

to look at

to look after

Но:

to sit down

Первый глагол может использоваться с различными частицами и таким образом образовывать различные фразовые глаголы. Второй глагол обычно используется только со словом 'down'.

Таким образом, продолжайте работать с глаголом 'to look'.

3) Определите, с какими частицами может употребляться данный глагол. Составьте фразовые глаголы и переведите их на русский язык.

Например:

to look after smb – заботиться о ком-то, присматривать за кем-то

to look for smth – искать что-либо

to look forward to – предвкушать, с нетерпением ждать чего-либо

to look smth up – искать что-либо в словаре, справочники и т.д.

4) Составьте с каждым из фразовых глаголов предложения, наиболее лучшим образом отражающие смысл каждого из данных фразовых глаголов.

Например:

Babysitters look after children.

I'm looking for my book. Haven't you seen it?

It's a great pleasure to meet you and I'm looking forward to seeing you soon.

I don't know this word and I'm going to look it up in a dictionary.

5. Используйте глаголы 'to have' и 'should' с лексикой словаря на тему "Домашние обязанности".

1) Вспомните, какие обязанности выполняет каждый член вашей семьи. Например:

Я мою посуду.

Моя мама ходит в магазин.

2) Глагол 'to have' выражает сильное долженствование, независимое от говорящего и определяющееся внешними условиями (законом, правилами, обстоятельствами). Переводится как «должен». 'Should' переводится на русский язык как «следует» и употребляется для выражения мнения говорящего, советов и рекомендаций.

3) Составьте предложения с указанными глаголами, в которых будет говориться о том, что *должен делать* и что *следует делать* каждому члену вашей семьи.

Например:

I have to wash dishes. I should wash dishes.

My mother has to go shopping. My mother should go shopping.

1. ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY\СЛОВАРЬ

altogether [ˌɔːltəˈgeðə]	вместе, все вместе, в целом, всего
avenue [ˈævɪnjuː]	авеню, проспект
biscuit [ˈbɪskɪt]	сухое сладкое печенье
change [tʃeɪndʒ]	гл. менять, разменять сущ. сдача (о деньгах)
china [ˈtʃaɪnə]	фарфор
customer [ˈkʌstəmə]	покупатель
department [dɪˈpɑːtmənt]	отдел
department store	универмаг
duck [dʌk]	утка
to fit smb. [fɪt]	хорошо сидеть на ком-либо (об одежде), подходить
fresh [freʃ]	свежий
habit [ˈhæbɪt]	привычка
heel [hiːl]	каблук
insistent [ɪnˈsɪstənt]	требовательный
jewellery [ˈdʒuəlrɪ]	ювелирные изделия (неисчисл.)
leather [ˈleðə]	кожа
line [laɪn]	окаймлять, стоять в одну линию
loose [ˈluːs]	свободный, широкий (об одежде)
market [ˈmɑːkɪt]	рынок
match [mætʃ]	подходить (по цвету стилю)
mind [maɪnd]	возражать
nearby [ˈniəbaɪ]	близлежащий, соседний
offer [ˈɒfə]	предлагать
petrol [ˈpetrəl]	бензин
petrol station	автозаправочная станция
post [pəʊst]	отправлять по почте
prefer [prɪˈfɜː]	предпочитать
raincoat [ˈreɪnkəʊt]	плащ
reasonable [ˈriːznəbl]	разумный, приемлемый (часто о цене)
resident [ˈrezɪdənt]	постоянный житель
service [ˈsɜːvɪs]	обслуживание, услуга
soil [sɔɪl]	почва
souvenir [ˈsuːvənɪə]	сувенир, подарок
sweets [swiːts]	сладость, конфеты
tight [taɪt]	узкий
try smth. on [ˈtraɪ ˈɒn]	мерить
variety [vəˈraɪtɪ]	разнообразие, выбор

2. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ

2.1. Imperative Sentences /Повелительные предложения

1. Утвердительные повелительные предложения, выражающие просьбы, приказы, указания, образуются с помощью инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы “to”.

Например:

Stand up.

Встань(те).

Show me your book.

Покажи(те) мне свою книгу.

Open the window.

Открой(те) окно.

2. Для усиления эмоциональности побуждения и выражения настоятельной рекомендации в устной речи перед смысловым глаголом может располагаться глагол “do.”

Например:

Do come to see me.

Непременно приходи(те) навестить меня.

Do keep quiet.

Помолчите. (При повторном обращении)

Данная форма не рекомендуется к частому употреблению, т.к. в большинстве контекстов такие предложения будут звучать стилистически неверно.

3. Отрицательные повелительные предложения, выражающие различные запреты, образуются с помощью глагола “don’t” и инфинитива смыслового глагола без частицы “to”.

Например:

Don’t shout.

Не кричи(те).

Don’t turn off the TV.

Не включай(те) телевизор.

2.2. Zero Conditional /Придаточные предложения нулевого условия

1. Придаточные предложения нулевого условия выражают условия, которые всегда являются справедливыми и имеют автоматический или постоянный результат.

2. Форма:

If + Present Simple +	Present Simple Imperative Sentence
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Например: *If you heat ice, it melts.*

Если лёд нагреть, он тает.

В придаточном условия за союзом “if” (если) следует предложение во времени **Present Simple**, т.к. условие не зависит от времени: когда бы действие не было совершено, оно имеет постоянный результат.

В главном предложении также используется время **Present Simple** или, если условие побуждает к действию, повелительное предложение.

Например: *If you don't water flowers, they die.*

Если цветы не поливать, они вянут.

If you need some bread, go to the baker's.

Если вам нужен хлеб, идите в булочную.

3. Главное и придаточное предложения могут меняться местами, не изменяя смысла всего предложения.

Например: *If you tease a dog, it bites.*

Если дразнить собаку, она кусается.

Или: *A dog bites if you tease it.*

Собака кусается, если ее дразнить.

3. VOCABULARY WORK / РАБОТА СО СЛОВАРЕМ

3.1. Money / Деньги

Exercise 1. *Memorise the following words and expressions. / Запомните следующие слова и выражения.*

to afford	позволять себе (иметь деньги на что-либо)
banknote (= note)	банкнота
e.g., a ten-pound note	десятифунтовая банкнота
to borrow	брать займы
coin (= piece)	монета
e.g., a fifty-pence piece	пятидесятифунтовая монета
cost	стоимость
to cost (= to be worth)	стоить
to charge (smb)	брать плату (с кого-либо)
free of charge	бесплатный
currency	валюта
to lend	давать займы
to pay	платить, оплачивать
e.g., to pay a bill	оплатить счет
e.g., to pay for the room	платить за комнату
to save (up)	копить деньги
to spend money on smth.	тратить деньги на что-либо
to waste money on smth.	сорить деньгами, глупо тратить деньги на что-либо

Exercise 2. *Translate the sentences into Russian. / Переведите предложения на русский язык.*

Last week I spent £100 on food, and £20 on books.

I paid £200 for my new desk. (= it cost me £200)

Where do I have to pay for these things?

My new desk cost (me) £200. (= I paid £200)

The mechanic charged me £100. (= asked me to pay £100 for the service he provided)

Could you lend me some money? or

Could I borrow some money?

Parents often think that children waste their money (= use it badly) on sweets and other things that they don't need.

I'm saving (up) (= keeping some of my money when I receive it) for a new bike. I should have enough by the end of the year.

Exercise 3. *Fill the gaps using the past tense of verbs from the box. Be careful, most of them are irregular. / Заполните пропуски глаголами из рамки в форме прошедшего времени. Внимание! Большинство глаголов неправильные.*

buy	spend	lose	pay	cost
sell	win	waste	find	give

1. My car was five years old, so I.....*sold*..... it and*bought*.... a new one.
2. I was very sad when I..... my watch in the street. It was a present from my wife and it..... her a lot of money. Fortunately, somebody it the next day and took it to a Police Station.
3. I..... over £2,000 for my computer, but it isn't worth very much now.
4. My father me £50 last week but I..... most of it on a ticket for a concert on Friday.
5. Last week somebody £1 000 000 in a game on television. It was incredibly exciting.
6. I'm afraid I..... my money on those CDs because I never play them.

Exercise 4. *Answer the questions. / Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. Is the currency in America called the dollar?
2. Is a five-pound note worth less than a fifty-pence piece?
3. If you lend something to someone, do they borrow it?
4. If you waste money, do you use it well?
5. Is 'sterling' a currency?
6. If you 'can't afford' something, do you have enough money for it?
7. If someone tells you a hotel is reasonable, is it very expensive?

3.2. Shops and Shopping / Магазины и покупки

Exercise 1. *Memorise the following words and expressions. / Запомните следующие слова и выражения.*

shop (= store)	магазин
shop assistant	продавец
shop window	витрина
to go window-shopping	рассматривать витрины и товары, но ничего не покупать
shopping centre	торговый центр
shopping list	список покупок
to go shopping	ходить за покупками
to do the shopping	делать покупки
electrical appliances	электротовары
household goods	товары первой необходимости
stationery	канцелярские товары
butcher's	мясной магазин
boutique	бутик, магазин модной одежды
department store	универмаг
grocer's	бакалея
greengrocer's	овощной магазин

Exercise 2. *Find a 'general' word to describe each group of things. / Подберите «общее» слово для описания каждой группы предметов.*

Example: ..fruit..... e.g. apples, oranges and peaches

- 1 e.g. shoes, a blouse, a jacket
- 2 e.g. a sofa, an armchair, a table
- 3 e.g. a television, a washing machine, a food mixer
- 4 e.g. washing powder, soap, milk, toilet paper
- 5 e.g. teddy bear, plastic gun, lego
- 6 e.g. writing paper, envelopes

Exercise 3. *What word or phrase is defined in these sentences. / Какое слово или фраза описываются в этих предложениях.*

Example: *The shop where you buy meat. Butcher's*

1. A shop where you can buy fashionable clothes. _____
2. A place with many shops, either outside or indoors. _____
3. A person who works in a shop. _____
4. The place where you can try on clothes in a shop. _____
5. The place where you pay for things in a shop. _____
6. To look round the shops without planning to buy anything. _____
7. The shop where you buy medicines, baby products, shampoo, etc. _____

4. EVERYDAY ENGLISH / ПОВСЕДНЕВНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

4.1. Services / Услуги

Exercise 1. Match a line in A with a line in B. / Подберите части диалогов (по одной реплике с каждой стороны) из колонок А и В.

A	B
1 Can I have a book of stamps, please?	a. Yes, of course. It's on the third floor
2 We'd like two cheeseburgers and one Big Mac, all with fries, please.	b. Do you want first class or second?
3 Could you tell me where the shoe department is, please?	c. I'll check, but I think we only have it for dry.
4 Have you got any Sunsilk shampoo for greasy hair?	d. Yes, that's fine. I'll give you a label for it.
5 Excuse me. Can you tell me where platform six is?	e. Would you like anything to drink with that?
6 I'd like a large, brown, sliced loaf, please.	f. Here you are. We don't charge for them.
7 Can I take this bag as hand luggage?	g. It's over there. Come with me. I'll show you.
8 Could I have another plastic bag? I've got so much to carry.	h. I'm afraid we only have white left.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

- 5. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____

Exercise 2.

Listen and check your answers in Exercise 1. Repeat the dialogues after the tape. / Прослушайте и проверьте свои ответы в упражнении 1. Повторите диалоги.

Underline the different structures that express a polite request in A.

Exercise 3. Where are the people from Exercise 1? Choose the places from the box. / Где находятся люди из упражнения 1? Выберите названия мест из рамки.

baker's	department store	post office
airport	railway station	supermarket
chemist's	fast food restaurant	

Exercise 4. Write a similar dialogue for one of the following places (example: see Exercise 1). / Напишите аналогичный диалог для одного из следующих мест (пример: см. упражнение 1).

newsagent's	bookshop	butcher's
tourist office	cinema	greengrocer's
hotel	clothes shop	bank

5. SKILLS TRAINING / ТРЕНИНГ УМЕНИЙ

Exercise 1. Answer the questions. / Ответьте на вопросы.

What is the currency in your country?

What currencies can you think of?

What is the current exchange rate of your currency with the US dollar ?

Exercise 2. Match the countries with their currencies. / Подберите пары из названий стран и их валют.

Country	Currency
Australia	franc
Austria	drachma
Belgium	dollar
Canada	mark
Finland	guilder
France	mark
Germany	franc
Greece	shilling
Holland	dollar

Exercise 3. a) Complete the sentences using the table. / Закончите предложения, пользуясь таблицей.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. If you need to buy a stamp – | 1. ring the police station |
| 2. If you want to get some petrol – | 2. go to a bakery |
| 3. If you need to change your
travellers' cheques – | 3. go to post-office |

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 4. If you see somebody stealing from a supermarket – | 4. go to a petrol station |
| 5. If you need some bread – | 5. go to a bank |

If you need to buy a stamp go to post-office.

b) Complete the sentences using you own ideas. / Закончите предложения, используя собственные идеи.

1. If you need to buy food for a week go to a supermarket.
2. If you want to get a copy of 'Cosmopolitan' _____
3. If you like fruit and vegetables _____
4. If your coat is dirty _____
5. If your hair is too long _____

Exercise 4. a) Read the dialogues. Which shops are these people in? / Прочитайте диалоги. В каких магазинах находятся эти люди?

1. — What kind of shoes do you want, madam?
 — I'd like walking shoes with a low heel. High heels are no good for country wear. You see I have rather small feet.
 — Here is a pair about your size. Try them on. How are they?
 — They are rather comfortable, but they are a little tight. Will you show me another pair a size bigger, please?
 — Certainly, madam. Will these do?
 — They fit me very well, thank you.
 — You are welcome.
2. — What would you like to buy, sir?
 — I'm looking for a navy blue jacket, size 44.
 — How do you like this jacket?
 — Well, I like it. How much is it?
 — Fifty-five pounds ninety-nine pence.
 — Where must I pay?
 — At the cash desk over there.
3. — Can I help you?
 — Yes, please. How much is this handbag?
 — It's six pounds.
 — And I'd like an umbrella to match.
 — Here is a good one. It's cheap.
 — How much is it altogether?
 — Eight pounds seventy-four pence. Will you pay in cash or in check?

- In cash.
- Here is your change.
- Thank you.

b) Choose one of the following topics, make up a dialogue and act it out.
/ Выберите одну из предложенных тем, составьте и разыграйте диалог.

1. In a giftshop – you are tourist in the UK and you want to buy something typically English as a souvenir.
2. In a butcher's shop – some guests are coming to dinner, you want to give them roast beef as the main course.
3. In a boutique – you are going to a New Year party; you want something smart, preferably a long green dress.

Exercise 5.

a) Read the two texts on markets. / Прочтите два текста о рынках.

A

Every day is market day in Hong Kong. The Chinese housewife is so insistent on fresh food that she will go to market not just once - but twice a day to make sure her family has the very best.

The Chinese have a great variety of green vegetables which are known to be not just good for people but also good for the soil. So Chinese markets have a much larger variety of green vegetables than anything else. There will also be many different types of fruit (most of it imported), along with thousands of ducks which arrive daily in Hong Kong from mainland China, and many varieties of fish.

B

Leeds market, in the north of England, was built in 1857. Part of the market is still very traditional and sells coloured sweets, biscuits, jewellery, materials and china. But there are other new sections to the market which sell cheap toys, music cassettes and plastic shoes.

You can also buy cheap food, fruit and vegetables and some of the best bread to be had anywhere. In one corner it is even possible to buy a simple meal and (if you don't mind the noise) to sit and watch everything going on around you for hours on end.

b) If you agree with a statement put a tick (V) under **Yes**; if you disagree put a tick under **No**. / Если вы согласны с утверждением, поставьте галочку в колонке «**Yes**», если не согласны, поставьте галочку в колонке «**No**».

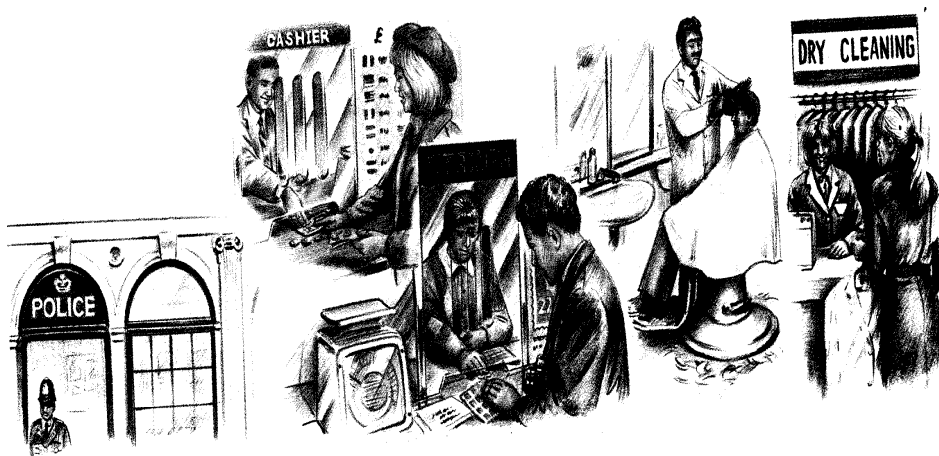
	Yes	No
1. Both markets sell vegetables.	_____	_____
2. Both markets sell fish.	_____	_____
3. Chinese women expect to shop more than once a day.	_____	_____
4. Leeds market is small and quiet.	_____	_____

5. Food seems more important in the Hong Kong market _____ than the Leeds market.

Exercise 6.

a) You will hear some tourists in the UK asking about different services. Work with your partner and try to guess where each tourist is likely to be. / Вы услышите, как туристы, приехавшие в Великобританию, задают вопросы о разных услугах. Вместе с партнером определите, где находятся туристы.

b) Look at the pictures. Write the name of the place under each picture. / Посмотрите на картинки. Под каждой картинкой подпишите название места.



c) With a partner make up and act out another dialogue in one of the places mentioned. / С партнером придумайте и разыграйте диалог в одном из упомянутых мест.

Exercise 7.

a) Answer the questions. / Ответьте на вопросы.

1. How often do you go shopping?
2. Do you have a favourite kind of shop?
3. How much money do you spend on yourself every week?
4. What sort of things do you spend your money on?
5. Where do you prefer to shop: in a market or in a department store?

b) Write a short report on your friends' shopping habits. Write one or two sentences on each question. Use the ideas below to help you. / Напишите небольшой отчет о том, как ваши друзья делают покупки. По каждому

вопросу напишите 1-2 предложения. Приведенные ниже предложения могут помочь вам.

I interviewed people in my class about their shopping habits. Most of them go shopping once a day/at the weekend/two or three times a week.

They like many different kinds of shops. Five people said that clothes shops/ boutiques are their favourite places although other people ...

Some people have more money to spend than others. For example, ... They spend their money on different things. All of them spend money on sweets each week but . . .

Finally, most people prefer to shop in department stores because ... / Lastly, not many people prefer to shop in a market because ... / although three people think a market is best for fresh fruit and flowers.

6. HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT /

ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ



Exercise 1. *Посмотрите на картинку. Прочитайте и переведите слова доктора. Составьте аналогичные указания для пациента, используя слова справа.*

Dr White: You're very fat, Mr Hardy. Don't eat *sugar*. Don't drink *beer*. Eat *fruit*, and drink *water*!

Use these words: oranges/black coffee/chocolate/butter/ice cream/ yoghurt/whisky/lemon tea/salad/fruit juice/ Coca Cola/wine.

Don't eat ! !

Eat ! !

Don't drink ! !

drink ! !

Exercise 2. Превратите команды в запреты.

Например: Come here. – *Don't come here.*

1. Go to the table. _____
2. Sit down. _____
3. Drive along the street. _____
4. Go to the baker's. _____
5. Buy some bread. (Внимание! В отрицательном предложении вместо «some» употребите «any».) _____
6. Read this article. _____
7. Do this exercise. _____
8. Call Liz. _____
9. Help Kate. _____
10. Look at me. _____

Exercise 3. Превратите запреты в команды.

Например: Don't sing loudly. – *Sing loudly.*

1. Don't drive carefully. _____
2. Don't go to the bathroom. _____
3. Don't eat fruit. _____
4. Don't buy this dress. _____
5. Don't watch TV. _____
6. Don't ask Henry about it. _____
7. Don't write now. _____
8. Don't paint my portrait. _____
9. Don't come here. _____
10. Don't close the door. _____

Exercise 4. Подберите к каждой проблеме (A) подходящее решение

(B).

A

1. I'm tired.
2. I'm hungry.
3. It's very hot in here.
4. I need some bread.
5. I'm cold.

B

1. Have a sandwich.
2. Go to the baker's.
3. Put on a jumper.
4. Go to bed.
5. Open the window.

Exercise 5. Предложите свое решение проблемы.

1. I have a headache. Go to a doctor. _____
(У меня болит голова)
2. I'm thirsty. _____
3. I need a new pair of shoes. _____
4. It's getting dark. (Темнеет) _____
5. It's my friend's birthday tomorrow. _____

Exercise 6. Подберите части предложений из колонок А и В.

A	B
1. I don't like tea	1. If it is fresh
2. Milk is tasty	2. If you want a smart dress
3. I'm always angry	3. If you are bored
4. Go to a boutique	4. If it is too sweet
5. Listen to music	5. If I am hungry

Exercise 7. Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски, обведя в кружок букву рядом в наиболее подходящим словом.

Example: Could you me some money please ?

A borrow **B** help **C** manage **(D)** lend

Shopping in Mappstone is a must if you are visiting the area. There (1) many shops and services all within walking distance (2) the central square. The city is particularly busy during (3) summer months of June, July and August when tourists visit Mappstone from all over the (4) One of the main streets off the central square - Cedar Avenue - is the most popular shopping area for not (5) visitors but residents too. Stores line both sides of the avenue and often (6) open late into the evening. Most of the shops in this avenue are small and expensive (7) in nearby streets shoppers can find almost anything at more reasonable (8) Tourists will find that many of these shops offer an export service and goods (9) be posted direct to the buyer's home country. Shops are usually closed on Mondays but otherwise open from 9am in the morning (10) 8pm in the evening.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 A is | B are | C have | D be |
| 2 A of | B in | C by | D to |
| 3 A some | B a | C the | D one |
| 4 A earth | B ground | C space | D world |
| 5 A same | B just | C exactly | D very |
| 6 A stay | B go | C make | D put |
| 7 A since | B so | C but | D because |
| 8 A costs | B numbers | C values | D prices |
| 9 A can | B would | C might | D should |
| 10 A with | B up | C until | D for |

Exercise 8. Заполните пропуски словами и выражениями из рамки.

to match	fit (x2)	big	jar	buy (x2)	baker's
supermarket	skirt	expensive	giftshop	department	tried
small	shopping	size	present	clothes	much

1. Mary usually goes ...*shopping*... on Tuesday and on Saturday. 2. She likes to go to the because she can buy everything she needs. 3. We buy bread at this because bread here is always fresh. 4. Tomorrow is my friend's birthday, I'm going to the to buy a for her. 5. Where can I leather gloves?—At a leather goods 6. She bought a very nice dress at the woman's department and a pair of red shoes 7. Give me a of instant coffee, please. — Here you are. — Thank you. How is it? 8. I don't like this It doesn't ... me well. 9. Ann on a pair of black shoes but didn't them. 10. The raincoat was very but I bought it. 11. The blouse is very Will you show me another one that will me? 12. I liked the skirt very much, but it is too Have you got a bigger?

Exercise 9. *Переведите предложения на английский язык.*

1. А: Дайте, пожалуйста, банку кофе и полкило печенья.

Б: Вот, пожалуйста.

А: Сколько с меня всего?

Б: £ 3.20. Вот сдача.

2. Если хотите купить свежие овощи, идите на рынок.

3. Можно примерить эту кожаную куртку? О, я боюсь, что она мне широковата. У вас есть размер поменьше?

4. Мне хотелось бы красную сумочку, которая сочеталась бы с моими новыми туфлями.

5. Джемпер отличного качества, и цена разумная.

6. В этом магазине большой выбор ювелирных изделий.

7. Это самый большой универмаг в городе.

8. Если продавец грубит, покупатели могут пожаловаться.

9. Спасибо за прекрасный вечер. Официанты были действительно дружелюбны и обслуживание было отличное.

10. Я предпочитаю кофе утром и чай вечером.
-
11. Если хотите отправить письмо, вам нужна марка.
-
12. Мне хотелось бы купить несколько сувениров, если вы не возражаете.
-
13. Я возьму эту юбку. Она очень хорошо на мне сидит.
-
14. Если вы ищете модную одежду, вам нужно пойти в бутик.
-
15. А: Где обувной отдел?
Б: На третьем этаже рядом с лестницей.
-
-

УРОК 2

LESSON 2

1. ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY /СЛОВАРЬ

adapt [ə'dæpt]	адаптироваться
(be) addicted to smth. [ə'dɪktɪd]	пристраститься к чему-либо
adjust [ə'dʒʌst]	приспособиться
appreciation of smth., smb. [ə,prɪ:'ʃi'eɪʃn]	высокая оценка кого-либо, понимание чего-либо
attitude to smth. [ˈætɪtju:d]	отношение к кому/чему-либо
canteen [kæn'ti:n]	столовая (на предприятии, в школе и т.д.)
caviar [ˈkæviɑ:]	икра
coast [kəʊst]	побережье
complain [kəm'pleɪn]	жаловаться
complaint [kəm'pleɪnt]	жалоба
considerate [kən'sɪd(ə)rɪt]	внимательный
consideration [kən'sɪdə'reɪʃn]	внимание, участие
cornflakes [ˈkɔ:nfleɪks]	кукурузные хлопья
courteous [ˈkɔ:tjəs]	галантный, обходительный
creche [kreʃ]	детские ясли
draught [dra:ft]	сквозняк
dictate [dɪk'teɪt]	диктовать
discover [dɪs'klʌvə]	открыть, обнаружить, узнать

enormous [ɪˈnɔ:məs]
 fashion [ˈfæʃn]
 follow fashion
 gin [dʒɪn]
 insist [ɪnˈsɪst]
 lend a hand with smth.
 litter [ˈlɪtə]
 lorry [ˈlɒrɪ]
 miserable [ˈmɪzərəbl]
 motorway [ˈməʊtəweɪ]
 piper [ˈpaɪpə]
 reply [rɪˈplaɪ]
 tonic [ˈtɒnɪk]
 whisky [ˈwɪski]

огромный
 мода
 следить за модой
 джин (напиток)
 настаивать, утверждать
 помогать в чем-либо (чем-либо)
 мусор
 грузовик
 жалкий, несчастный, убогий
 шоссе
 музыкант, играющий на
 шотландской волынке
 сущ. ответ, гл. отвечать
 тоник (напиток)
 виски

2. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ

2.1. First Conditional / Придаточные предложения условия первого типа

1. Придаточные предложения условия первого типа выражают реальное условие и его вероятный результат с отношением к будущему времени.

2. Форма:

If + Present Simple, Future Simple

Утвердительное предложение.

If it rains, I'll stay at home.

Если пойдет дождь, я останусь дома.

Отрицательное предложение.

If I don't find it, I'll phone you.

Если я не найду это, я тебе позвоню.

If I find it, I won't buy another one.

Если я найду это, я не буду покупать другое.

If I don't work hard, I won't learn.

Если я не буду много работать, я ничему не научусь.

Вопросительное предложение.

What will you do if you don't find a job?

Что ты будешь делать, если не найдешь работу?

3. Употребление времен.

В придаточном предложении условия первого типа не употребляется будущее время, несмотря на то что по смыслу предложение относится к будущему и переводится на русский язык будущим временем. Вместо будущего используется форма **Present Simple**.

Например: *If you leave now, you'll catch the train.*

Если ты выйдешь сейчас, ты успеешь на поезд.

4. Альтернативные формы.

Вместо союза **if (если)** в некоторых случаях можно использовать союз **unless (если не)**.

Например: *If it doesn't rain, I'll go to the country.*

Unless it rains, I'll go to the country.

Если не будет дождя, я поеду за город.

Форма:

Unless = if .....not

Примечание: После **unless** сказуемое всегда стоит в утвердительной форме.

I'll buy a new pen unless I find my old one.

Я куплю новую ручку, если только не найду старую.

3. VOCABULARY WORK / РАБОТА СО СЛОВАРЕМ

3.1. Daily Routines / Повседневные занятия

Exercise 1. *Memorise the following words and expressions. / Запомните следующие слова и выражения.*

A. Sleep

to wake up

to lie in bed

to get up

to fall asleep

to oversleep

to have an early night

to have a late night

to have a nap

to have a lie-in

Сон

просыпаться

лежать в постели

вставать с постели

засыпать

проспать

лечь спать рано

лечь спать поздно

вздремнуть (поспать 20-25 минут)

остаться в постели подольше

B. Food

to have a snack
to make my (his, her, etc.)
own breakfast
to bother to cook
to feed smb.

C. Keeping Clean

to have a shower/a bath
to have a shave
to clean/brush my (his, her, etc.) teeth
to wash my (his, her, etc.) hair
to have a wash

D. Work

to leave home
to leave for work
to get to =
to arrive at work
to have a break
to leave work
to get home

E. Evenings

to stay in
to have a rest
to go out

to have friends for dinner

to come round for	| a chat
	| a drink
	| a meal

to play cards

F. Housework

to do the shopping

cleaner

to do	| the washing
	| the washing-up
	| the ironing

Еда

перекусить
готовить себе завтрак

утруждать себя готовкой
кормить кого-либо

Личная гигиена

принимать душ/ванну
бриться

чистить зубы

мыть голову

мыться

Работа

уходить из дома
уходить на работу

приходить на работу

делать перерыв

уходить с работы

приходить домой

Вечера

оставаться дома

отдыхать

ходить куда-либо развлекаться (в театр, ресторан и т.д.)

приглашать друзей к обеду

зайти	| поболтать
	| выпить
	| поесть

играть в карты

Работа по дому

делать покупки (в основном

закупать продукты)

уборщица, домработница

заниматься	| стиркой
	| мытьем посуды
гладить белье	

Exercise 2. Look through the expressions in Exercise 1 again and try to remember 8 expressions with **'have + noun'**. / Посмотрите список выражений в упражнении 1 и постарайтесь запомнить 8 выражений с конструкцией **'have + существительное'**.

Например: *have breakfast*
have a shower

Exercise 3. Match the verbs on the left with the correct words on the right. / Подберите к глаголам (слева) подходящие слова (справа).

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1. fall | a rest | 1. <u>fall asleep</u> |
| 2. do | my teeth | 2. _____ |
| 3. have | the dog | 3. _____ |
| 4. play | asleep | 4. _____ |
| 5. go | cards | 5. _____ |
| 6. clean | the ironing | 6. _____ |
| 7. feed | early | 7. _____ |
| 8. get up | to bed | 8. _____ |

Exercise 4. Complete the dialogue with suitable words and phrases. / Впишите недостающие слова и выражения.

A: Don't (1)..... to cook a meal this evening.

B: Why not?

A: We could (2)..... instead.

B: Yeah. Where?

A: Well I'd like to go to that new Korean restaurant. We could ask Karen and Mike to come.

B: That's miles away. No, I think I'd rather (3)..... and have an (4)..... night.

A: But it's Friday. You can have a (5)..... tomorrow if we have a late night.

B: Yes I know but I'm tired. Look, why don't you ask Karen and Mike to (6)..... for a meal. I can order some pizzas from the takeaway and we'll have a nice evening here.

A: Sorry, but if you don't want to come to the restaurant with me, I'll go (7).....

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into Russian. / Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Did you go out last night? _____
2. I think I'm going to stay in this evening. _____
3. I overslept this morning. _____
4. I couldn't get to sleep last night. _____
5. Do you want to come round this evening? _____
6. I forgot to do the shopping. _____
7. What time did you get home? _____
8. I nearly fell asleep in the lesson today. _____

Exercise 6. Write 7 sentences about your daily routines. / Напишите 7 предложений о своих повседневных занятиях.

Например: *I always get up at 7 a.m. on week-days.*

I usually have a shower in the morning.

I never do any ironing.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

4. EVERYDAY ENGLISH / ПОВСЕДНЕВНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

4.1. Proverbs / Пословицы

Exercise 1. Memorise the proverbs. / Запомните пословицы.

Never look a gift horse in the mouth. Дареному коню в зубы не смотрят.

There's no smoke without fire. Нет дыма без огня.

Too many cooks spoil the broth. У семи нянек дитя без глазу.
(дословно: Слишком много поваров испортят похлебку.)

Many hands make light work. Вместе дело спорится. (дословно: Много рук делают работу легкой.)

People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. В чужом глазу соринку увидит, в своем – бревна не заметит.
(дословно: Люди, живущие в стеклянных домах, не должны кидаться камнями.)

When the cat's away, the mice will play. Без кота мышам раздолье.

Exercise 2. Paraphrase the sentences using proverbs. /

Перепарафразируйте предложения, используя пословицы.

1. Never refuse good fortune when it's in front of you.
2. Too many people interfering is a bad way of doing things.
3. Rumours (слухи) are usually based on some degree of truth.
4. A lot of people helping makes a job easier.
5. People enjoy somebody's absence and behave (ведут себя) more freely.
6. Don't criticise others' faults (недостатки) if you suffer from them yourself.

Exercise 3. Finish the proverbs. / Закончите пословицы.

1. People who live in glass houses _____.
2. When the cat's away _____.
3. Too many cooks _____.
4. There's no smoke _____.
5. Many hands _____.
6. Never look a gift horse _____.

Exercise 4. Some proverbs have been mixed up. Say which two proverbs each sentence is composed of. / Несколько пословиц перемешались. Скажите, из каких двух пословиц составлено каждое предложение.

1. Many hands spoil the broth.
2. Never look a smoke without fire.
3. When the cat's away, the mice shouldn't throw stones.
4. People who live in glass houses make light work.
5. Too many cooks make light work.
6. Many hands will play.

Exercise 5. Which proverb will you use in each situation? / Какую пословицу вы употребите в каждой из ситуаций?

1. A: Joel's always criticising people who are impolite, yet he's very rude himself.
B: Yes. Well, ...
2. A: Our boss is ill and everybody in the office is playing computer games all day.
B: Well, you know ...
3. A: I didn't believe those rumours about Nick and Jill, but now I am sure they are going out together.
B: You shouldn't be so naive (не надо быть таким наивным) ...

5. SKILLS TRAINING/ ТРЕНИНГ УМЕНИЙ

Exercise 1.

a) Read and translate the sentences. / Прочитайте и переведите предложения.

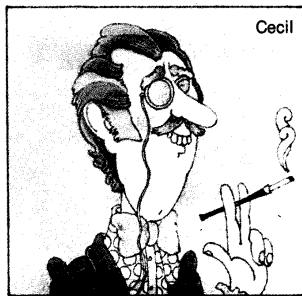
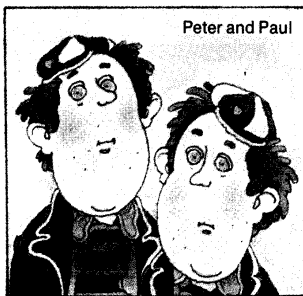
1. Alan's a lorry driver. _____
2. He's twenty-five years old. _____
3. He works five days a week. _____
4. He gets up at six o'clock every day. _____
5. He eats an enormous breakfast. _____
6. He drinks two cups of tea. _____
7. Then he kisses his wife. _____

8. He leaves for work at half past six. _____
9. He has lunch in a transport cafe. _____
10. He comes home at five o'clock. _____
11. In the evening he goes to the pub. _____
12. He goes to bed at ten o'clock. _____

b) Read the questions. Now close part A and answer the questions. How many facts do you remember? / Прочитайте вопросы. Теперь закройте часть А и ответьте на вопросы. Сколько фактов вы смогли запомнить?

1. What does Alan do? How old is Alan?
2. How many days a week does he work?
4. What time does he get up?
5. What does he eat for breakfast?
6. What does he drink?
7. What does he do after breakfast?
8. What time does he leave for work?
9. Where does he have lunch?
10. What time does he come home?
11. Where does he go in the evening?
12. What time does he go to bed?

c) Ask and answer the same questions about these people. / Задайте вопросы об этих людях и сами ответьте на них.



- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 secretary | 1 schoolboys | 1 playboy |
| 2 18 | 2 12 | 2 42 |
| 3 the office/5 days a week | 3 school/5 days a week | 3 not/work/5 days a week |
| 4 7.30 | 4 eight o'clock | 4 eleven o'clock |
| 5 nothing | 5 cornflakes | 5 caviar |
| 6 juice | 6 milk | 6 vodka |
| 7 parents | 7 mother | 7 fifth wife |
| 8 the office/8.15 | 8 school/8.45 | 8 the pub/twelve o'clock |

9 in the canteen

10 home/5.30

11 evening classes

12 eleven o'clock

9 at school

10 home/four o'clock

11 television

12 nine o'clock

9 in a pub

10 not/come
home

11 casino

12 five o'clock in the
morning

d) Write twelve sentences about one of the people in Exercise 1 (c). /
Напишите 12 предложений об одном из людей из упражнения 1 (c).

Exercise 2. a) Read the interview. / Прочитайте интервью.

An Interview

Robin Knight, the television reporter, is interviewing the Duchess of Wessex for the programme 'The English At Home'.

Robin: Now, Duchess . . . tell us about an ordinary day in your life.

Duchess: Well, I wake up at seven o'clock. . .

Robin: Really? Do you get up then?

Duchess: No, of course I don't get up at that time. I have breakfast in bed and I read 'The Times'.

Robin: What time do you get up?

Duchess: I get up at ten.

Robin: What do you do then?

Duchess: I read my letters and dictate the replies to my secretary.

Robin: ... and then?

Duchess: At eleven I walk in the garden with Philip.

Robin: Oh? Who's Philip?

Duchess: Philip's my dog.

Robin: What time do you have lunch?

Duchess: I have lunch at twelve thirty.

Robin: And after lunch?

Duchess: Oh, I rest until six o'clock.

Robin: ... and at six? What do you do at six?

Duchess: I dress for dinner. We have dinner at eight o'clock.

Robin: What time do you go to bed?

Duchess: Well, I have a bath at nine thirty, and I go to bed at ten.

Robin: Thank you. Duchess . . . you certainly have a busy and interesting life!

b) *Put down 5 things the Duchess does every day. / Запишите 5 вещей, которые герцогиня делает каждый день.*

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1. _____ | 3. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | |

Exercise 3. a) *Write 5 questions you would like to ask the Queen of England about an ordinary day in her life. / Напишите 5 вопросов, которые вы хотели бы задать английской королеве об обычном дне в ее жизни.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

b) *Read and translate the text. / Прочитайте и переведите текст.*

The Queen's Day

When the Queen gets up in the morning, seven people look after her. One starts her bath, one prepares her clothes, and one feeds the Royal dogs. She has eight or nine dogs, and they sleep in their own bedroom near the Queen's bedroom. Two people bring her breakfast. She has coffee from Harrods, toast, and eggs. Every day for fifteen minutes, a piper plays Scottish music outside her room and the Queen reads *The Times*.

Every Tuesday evening, she meets the Prime Minister. They talk about world news and have a drink, perhaps a gin and tonic or a whisky.

c) *Interview the Queen of England. / Составьте интервью с английской королевой.*

Exercise 4. You are going to hear part of a radio programme called 'Lifestyles'.

Two people, Maggie Brown and Rik Macey, talk about their different lifestyles. Before you listen, look at the statements below. Then as you listen, try to decide who said what: put **M** in the box if you think it was Maggie, **R** if you think it was Rik. One answer has been given for you.

Прослушайте отрывок из радиопередачи «Стиль жизни».

Два человека, Мэгги Браун и Рик Макей, – рассказывают о своих образах жизни. Прежде чем слушать, прочитайте предложения внизу. Затем, когда будете слушать, попытайтесь определить, кто что говорит: если вы думаете, что это Мэгги, впишите в квадратик букву «М», если это Рик, поставьте букву «R». Один ответ уже отмечен для вас.

<input type="checkbox"/> I go shopping every day.	<input type="checkbox"/> I don't do much shopping.
<input type="checkbox"/> I don't have to cook for myself.	<input type="checkbox"/> My working days are never the same.
<input type="checkbox"/> At weekends I like to sleep.	<input type="checkbox"/> I work a very long day.
<input type="checkbox"/> I'm a nurse.	<input type="checkbox"/> I always have a rest in the middle of the day.
<input type="checkbox"/> I'm a teacher.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At weekends I sometimes go to the coast.

Exercise 5. Answer the questions. / Ответьте на вопросы.

1. What time do you get up?
2. What do you have for breakfast?
3. What time do you leave home?
4. How do you travel to work/university?
5. How long does it take you to get there?
6. Do you always come in time?
7. What time is your working day over?
8. Where do you usually go after work/classes?
9. How many days a week do you work/study?
10. How do you usually spend the week-end?

Exercise 6. a) *You are going to read a magazine article about three people who came from other countries to live in Britain. / Прочтите журнальную статью о трех людях, которые приехали из разных стран, чтобы жить в Британии.*

Kimiko – Japan

There are now more than two dozen Japanese companies in Tyne and Wear in the north-east of England. Many Japanese families now live there.

Kimiko Kinoshita Wood came to Britain as a bride six years ago. 'There is much more freedom for women here,' she says. 'It is sometimes difficult for Japanese women to adjust.'

For Kimiko, the change was easy because she is a translator and speaks English fluently. Also, she has an English husband. 'Attitudes to women are very different,' she says. 'Japanese wives come to Britain and after a while they discover they can have a life of their own outside the home. They don't have that kind of freedom in Japan.'

In Japan it is unusual to see men shopping with their wives, helping in the house, or babysitting. But Kimiko's husband, John, a shipping engineer, happily lends a hand with the children. John says that Japanese husbands soon adapt in Britain, and seem to relax more with their families.

Education is one thing that worries Kimiko. In Japan, children go to school six days a week and work much harder than English children. Another complaint is that shops don't have many clothes for small women!

Xavier - France

When Xavier Dupont came to Britain, his friends in Paris said he'd hate it. However, Xavier, a 26-year-old chef, says they were wrong.

'French people imagine that Britain is a cold, miserable country where everyone dresses badly, you can't see anything for fog, and the food is the worst on the planet. I don't agree.'

Xavier insists that the British look good because they don't follow fashion so seriously. He enjoys shopping in Britain because there are so many fresh things in the supermarkets. He particularly likes the street markets.

However he has some complaints. He thinks that British men don't show enough consideration or appreciation of the women. Also, he doesn't like British bathrooms where you stand or sit in the bath to have a shower! Last of all, he feels that shops and restaurants close far too often and far too early.

Margaretha- Norway

In Britain, Margaretha Simons can be a full-time housewife, at home with her four children. This, she says, is unusual in her native Norway because almost all Norwegian women go out to work, partly because there are more creches. It is also unusual in Norway to have more than two children.

Margaretha, who is 43, met her British husband, Noel, a university professor, while she was learning English in Cambridge.

'I find British people friendly,' she says. 'New neighbours invite you for coffee, introduce their children, and take you to the shops. The men are more courteous and romantic than Norwegian men.'

However she doesn't like everything. She thinks British houses are not built well-even; modern houses have a lot of draughts. Also, there is too much litter on the streets and by the sides of the motorways. She likes fresh British food, but at first she did not like the tea because it looked cloudy and grey. Now she is addicted to it, and has cups of tea all the time!

b) *Answer the questions about each of the three people. / Ответьте на вопросы о каждом из трех людей.*

1. Why did she/he come to Britain?
2. What does she/he do?
3. Find one thing she/he likes about Britain, and one thing she/he doesn't like very much.

c) *Are these statements true or false? / Являются эти утверждения верными или неверными?*

- a. Japanese men find it difficult to relax in Britain because their wives are so busy all the time.
- b. Xavier thinks the British dress well.
- c. Kimiko and Margaretha both have English husbands.
- d. Both Xavier and Margaretha have a good opinion of British men.
- e. Kimiko met her husband in Japan but Margaretha met hers in England.
- f. They all enjoy shopping in Britain. They have no complaints about British shops.
- g. Both Xavier and Margaretha have complaints about the design of British houses.
- h. Generally they all seem happy to live in Britain.

d) *Read the text below and fill in the spaces using one word only. / Прочитайте текст и заполните каждый пропуск одним подходящим словом.*

Margaretha Simons is a full-time housewife. This is unusual in her _____ Norway because most Norwegian _____ go out to work. Her British husband, Noel, _____ a university professor. They met _____ she was learning English in Cambridge. She finds _____ men more courteous and romantic than Norwegian men. What she doesn't like about British is litter _____ the streets and draughts in the houses. But she likes British food and is addicted _____ the English tea.

Exercise 7. a) Look at what Jenny and Mark hope will happen in the future. Make sentences using **'if ... will'**. / Прочитайте, что Дженни и Марк думают о том, что произойдет в будущем. Составьте предложения с конструкцией **'if ... will'**.

Например: If I don't go out so much, I'll do more work.
If I do more work, I'll ...

Jenny



If ... I don't go out so much



do more work



pass my exams



go to university



study medicine



become a doctor



earn a good salary

Mark



If ... I stop smoking



have more money



save some every week



rich when I'm thirty



have my own business



make a lot of money



retire when I'm forty

 b) What will Jenny do if she passes her exams? She'll go to university

Listen to the sentences and repeat them. / Прослушайте и повторите предложения.

c) Ask and answer questions about Jenny and Mark. / Задайте вопросы о Дженни и Марке и ответьте на них.

Например: A: What will Jenny do if she passes her exams?

B: She'll go to university.

Exercise 8. a) Read the dialogue. One of you is going skiing for the first time, the other sees all the problems. / Прочтите диалог. Один из вас в первый раз собирается кататься на лыжах, другой замечает все проблемы.

A: Oh dear. I hope everything will be all right.
 B: Don't worry. I'll be OK. I can look after myself.
 A: But what will you do if there is no snow?
 B: We'll go walking!

b) *Make similar dialogues using the prompts. / Составьте аналогичные диалоги, используя подсказки.*

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| – don't like the food? | – you don't understand the |
| – it rains? | language? |
| – don't learn to ski? | – you don't know anyone? |
| – hurt yourself? | – there's nowhere to go in |
| – lose your money? | the evening? |

6. HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT / ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Exercise 1. *Ответьте на вопросы. / Answer the questions.*

Например: What time do you wake up?
I wake up at seven o'clock.

1. What time do you get up? _____
2. What time do you have breakfast? _____
3. What time do you have lunch? _____
4. What time do you have dinner? _____
5. What time do you go to bed? _____

Exercise 2. *Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы. / Give short answers to the questions.*

Например: Do you read "The Daily Mail"? No, I don't.
 Do you get up at 7.30? Yes, I do.

1. Do you read "The New York Times"? _____
2. Do you go to bed at eleven o'clock? _____
3. Do you rest after lunch? _____
4. Do you dress for dinner? _____
5. Do you have dinner at eight o'clock? _____
6. Do you have breakfast in bed? _____

Exercise 3. *Прочитайте ответы и напишите подходящие вопросы. / Now write the questions in this conversation.*

A ..What time do you get up? _____	A _____
B Hmm ... I get up at seven o'clock.	B I arrive at school at 8.30.

A _____
B I have breakfast at 7.30.
A _____
B I leave home at eight o'clock.

A _____
B I have lunch at 12.30.
A _____
B I go to bed at eleven o'clock.

Exercise 4. Прочитайте наброски к статье и напишите предложения о Симоне Стоуне. / *Read and write the sentences about Simon Stone.*

NOTES: Simon Stone

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Guitarist to "Computer". | 5. Arrive at the studio /3.30. |
| 2. Live / Flat in Central London. | 6. Leave the studio/midnight. |
| 3. Get up/11.15. | 7. Have dinner /12.30. |
| 4. Read "The Daly Mirror". | 8. Go to bed/three o'clock. |

Например: *He's a guitarist for "Computer".*
He lives in a flat in Central London.

3. _____	6. _____
4. _____	7. _____
5. _____	8. _____

Exercise 5. Прочитайте наброски к статье. Напишите вопросы и полные предложения. / *Write questions and answers.*

NOTES: Angela Morris

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Newsreader for BBC TV. | 5. Arrive at television centre/1 .30. |
| 2. Live/House in Hampstead. | 6. Have dinner/six o'clock. |
| 3. Get up/9.00. | 7. Leave television centre/11.15. |
| 4. Read "The Guardian". | 8. Go to bed/midnight. |

Например: *What does she do? She's a newsreader.*
Where does she live? She lives in a house in Hampstead.

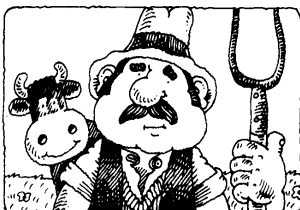
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____
7. _____	_____
8. _____	_____

Exercise 6. Ответьте на вопросы упражнения 5 о себе.

Например: *What do you do? I am a student.*
Where do you live? I live in Moscow.

Exercise 7. Посмотрите на картинки.

Прочитайте предложения. Поставьте, к кому относится каждое из предложений. Расположите предложения в 3 колонки по восемь предложений в каждой.



Now look at these sentences. Read all of them carefully. There are twenty-four sentences. Put them in the correct columns. Put eight in each column.

I'm strong.	I get up very early.	I live in the town centre.
I work outside.	I can read Latin.	I wear a uniform.
I speak three languages.	I go to New York every	I live in the country.
I wear a white coat.	week.	I've got a lorry.
I've got a receptionist.	I work in a hospital.	I live near the airport.
I don't wear a uniform.	I work with animals.	I'm young.
I get a big salary.	I travel in my job.	I stay in a lot of hotels.
I meet a lot o famous	I wear glasses.	
people.	I go to town every	I've got a lot of diplomas.
	Saturday.	

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Exercise 8. Выберите верный ответ. Поставьте галочку (✓) рядом с правильным ответом и крестик (✗) рядом с неправильным. / Choose the correct answer. Put a tick (✓) next to the right one and a cross (✗) next to the wrong one.

a. 'There's someone at the door.'

☒ 'OK. I open it.'

☒ 'OK. I'll open it.'

b. 'What a beautiful ring!'

'I buy it for you.'

'I'll buy it for you.'

c. 'What newspaper do you buy?'

'I buy *The Times*.'

'I'll buy *The Times*'

d. 'What would you like to eat?'

'I have lamb.'

'I'll have lamb.'

e. 'What time do you eat in the evening?'

'We have supper at about 8.00.'

'We'll have supper at about 8.00.'

f. 'The phone's ringing!'

'OK. I answer it.'

'OK. I'll answer it.'

Exercise 9. Напишите предложения о том, что произойдет, если климат на Земле станет теплее. Используйте конструкцию '**if ... will**'. / Environmentalists are worried about the greenhouse effect. Make sentences, using '**If ... will**'.

Example

If the earth **gets** warmer, the sea **will get** warmer.

If the sea **gets** warmer, ...

If... the earth gets warmer

the sea gets warmer

the ice at the North and South Poles melts

the sea level rises

there are floods in many parts of the world

many people lose their homes and land

Exercise 10. Ваш друг собирается в отпуск. Спросите его, что произойдет, если ... / Your friend is going on holiday. Ask questions about it.

Example

What/do/miss/plane?

What will you do if you miss the plane?

a. What/do/plane/late? _____ ?

b. Where/stay/hotels/full? _____ ?

c. Who/talk to/not make any friends? _____ ?

d. What/do/not like the food? _____ ?

- e. Where/go/beaches/crowded? _____ ?
- f. What/do/get sunburnt? _____ ?

Exercise 11. *Переведите на английский язык. / Translate into English.*

1. Не следуй моде так серьезно. Это выглядит смешно и неестественно.

2. В моем доме много сквозняков.

3. Если мы устроим вечеринку, я куплю джин и тоник.

4. Я пристрастился к кофе и сигаретам.

5. Если поедешь в Шотландию, послушай игру на волынках. Я уверен, тебе это понравится.

6. Спасибо за внимание.

7. Я мало ем по утрам. Обычно я съедаю кукурузные хлопья с молоком или тосты с маслом.

8. По пятницам Шейла ходит куда-нибудь со своим другом и ложится спать поздно.

9. Не утруждайте себя мытьем посуды. У меня есть посудомоечная машина.

10. Если я устану, я вздремну днем.

11. Это огромное здание, ты не можешь его пропустить (miss).

12. Дареному коню в зубы не смотрят.

13. Он пожаловался менеджеру на плохое обслуживание.

14. Я приберусь, если ты поможешь сделать покупки.

15. Всегда трудно приспособиться к новому образу жизни.

1. ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY / СЛОВАРЬ

ankle [ˈæŋkl]	лодыжка
appointment [əˈpɔɪntmənt]	назначение врача
to make an appointment with a doctor	записаться к врачу
to book [bʊk]	заказывать, записываться
the doctor is fully booked	к врачу нет записи (все часы приема заняты)
diet [ˈdaɪət]	диета
to keep (to) diet	соблюдать диету
to go on a diet	сесть на диету
to be on a diet	быть на диете
slimming diet	диета для похудения
fit [fɪt]	подтянутый, стройный, в хорошей физической форме
to keep fit	поддерживать форму
guest [ɡest]	гость
to receive guests	принимать гостей
hammer [ˈhæmə]	сущ. молоток, гл. прибивать молотком
handle [ˈhændl]	ручка (двери, зонта и т.д.)
heavy [ˈhevi]	тяжелый
heavy food	тяжелая, жирная пища
to look [lʊk]	выглядеть
measure [ˈmeʒə]	мера
medicine [ˈmedɪn]	медицина, лекарство
motto [ˈmɒtəʊ]	жизненный девиз
nail [neɪl]	гвоздь
nut [nʌt]	орех
peanuts [ˈpi:nʌts]	арахис
tablet [ˈtæblɪt]	таблетка
to take tablets	принимать таблетки
X-ray [ˈeksreɪ]	рентген

2. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ

2.1. Time Clauses / Придаточные предложения времени

1. Придаточные предложения времени выражают временную отнесенность действий, описанных в главном предложении.

2. Форма:

Союз времени + Present Simple, Future Simple

Например: *When our guests arrive, we'll eat.*

Когда приедут гости, мы поедем.

В придаточных времени, относящихся к будущему вместо будущего времени употребляется время **Present Simple**. В главном предложении, как правило, употребляется **Future Simple**.

3. Союзы времени.

Помимо союза '**when**' (**когда**) в придаточных времени используются и другие союзы.

as soon as – как только ...

I'll phone you as soon as I arrive.

Я позвоню тебе, как только приеду.

after – после того как ...

I'll go to bed after I have shower.

Я пойду спать, после того как приму душ.

before – до того как

Before I go home, I'll do the shopping.

До того как идти домой, я сделаю покупки.

until = till – пока не ...; до тех пор пока не ...

We'll stay here until the rain stops.

Мы останемся здесь пока не кончится дождь.

Примечание: после союза '**till**' ('**until**') сказуемое всегда стоит в утвердительной форме.

3. VOCABULARY WORK / РАБОТА СО СЛОВАРЕМ

3.1. Health and Medicine / Здоровье и медицина

Exercise 1. *Memorise the following words and expressions.*

A. illnesses and symptoms / болезни и симптомы

illness

disease



болезнь, заболевание

I have (got)	sunburn a cold flu hay fever a sore throat a nosebleed diarrhoea runny nose a fever a temperature }	Я обгорел У меня	на солнце простуда грипп сенная лихорадка болит горло (ангина) течет кровь из носа расстройство желудка насморк жар температура
I feel sick. I sneeze. I cough.		Меня тошнит. Я чихаю. Я кашляю.	

B. aches and pains / боли

сочетания со словом "ache" (боль)

I've got	toothache a stomach-ache backache earache a headache	У меня	болит зуб болит живот болит спина болит ухо болит голова
----------	--	--------	--

С остальными частями тела и органами употребляется слово "pain" (боль).

*I have a terrible pain
in my chest.*

У меня ужасная боль в груди.

Глаголы: to ache
to hurt
to itch

My hand hurts.
She hurt her foot.
She hurt herself.

болеть
причинять боль
чесаться
У меня болит рука.
Она ушибла ногу.
Она ушиблась.

Прилагательные:

painful
painless

болезненный
безболезненный

C. injuries

to hit
to cut
to bleed
to twist
to break
to burn
a bruise
swollen

травмы
ударить, ушибить
порезать
кровоточить
подвернуть
сломать
обжечь
синяк
распухший

D. treatment

bandageбинт, перевязка

to examine a patient

to give an injection

to take a person's

temperature

plaster

a plaster =

a sticking plaster

to write out a prescription

E. people and places

hospital

clinic = health centre

ambulance

surgery

waiting room

hospital emergency

department

doctor

nurse

surgeon

dentist

midwife

лечение

осматривать пациента

сделать укол

мерить температуру

гипс

пластырь

выписывать рецепт

люди и места

больница

поликлиника, медицинский центр

машина скорой помощи

приемная, кабинет врача

комната ожидания и кабинет врача

травматологический пункт

врач

медсестра

хирург

стоматолог

акушерка

Exercise 2. Match the illnesses with their symptoms. / Подберите симптомы к каждой болезни.

1. flu

2. hay fever

3. diarrhoea

1. I keep going to the toilet.

I have a stomach-ache.

2. I have a temperature and a headache.

I cough and sneeze.

3. I sneeze, have runny nose, my eyes itch.

Exercise 3. Fill the gaps with suitable word. / Заполните пропуски подходящими словами.

1. I hit my hand on the desk, and it really hurts.

2. She has eaten some green apples and now she's got stomach _____.

3. I've got this terrible _____ in my neck from sleeping in the wrong position.

4. I went to the doctor and she gave me a _____ for some tablets.

5. My back _____ from sitting at the computer all day.


6. My sister has eaten too much ice cream, and now she has a _____ throat.

Exercise 4. *What might happen if ... ? / Что может произойти, если ... ?*

1. You stay too long in the sun?
2. You go skiing?
3. You are careless with a knife?
- 4 You eat food that is bad?
5. You get wet on a cold day?
6. You hit your hand?

4. EVERYDAY ENGLISH / ПОВСЕДНЕВНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

4.1. At the Doctor's / У врача

 **Exercise 1.** *Listen to a patient at a doctor's surgery and fill the details on the note which the doctor writes for his nurse. / Прослушайте разговор врача с пациентом и заполните недостающую информацию в записке, которую врач написал медсестре.*

You will hear the piece twice. / Вы услышите запись дважды.

TO: *Nurse Roberts*
FROM: *Dr Fisk*
PATIENT: *Mrs 1*
accident at home
Knocked over 2
full of 3
Severe burns on her 4
I've taken off the bandage - can you please treat
Thanks

Exercise 2. *Put the sentences in the right order. / Расставьте предложения в нужном порядке.*

Новые слова:

to be sick and dizzy

to shiver

to sweat

to clear up

to recover

испытывать тошноту и головокружение

дрожать

потеть

прочистить

выздороветь, поправиться

Feeling III

This is the story of someone's short illness. Look up any words you don't know in the dictionary, and put the sentences in the right order.

- a. The following morning I still didn't feel any better, so I went down to the surgery.
- b. When I woke up on Tuesday I felt sick and dizzy.
- c. It cleared up the sore throat very quickly.
- d. I was shivering one minute and sweating the next.
- e. I started feeling ill on Monday evening. I had a bit of a temperature, so I took an aspirin and had an early night.
- f. When I saw the doctor I explained my symptoms.
- g. I took the prescription to the chemist, where I got an antibiotic.
- h. He examined me, and said I had the flu and a sore throat.
- i. I took things easy, and by the weekend I had completely recovered.
- j. He gave me a prescription for the sore throat, and said that I should go to bed for a few days.
- k. I had some toast, but I was sick immediately, so I went back to bed. I had a fever.

1 • 2 3 4 Š 5Š 6 Š 7 8 9 10 11

Exercise 3. *Make up a dialogue at a doctor's surgery based on the symptoms in Exercise 2. / Составьте диалог на приеме у врача, используя описание симптомов из упражнения 2.*

5. SKILLS TRAINING/ ТРЕНИНГ УМЕНИЙ

Exercise 1. *a) Look at the picture and answer the questions. / Посмотрите на картинку и ответьте на вопросы.*

Use the following scores for your answers. / При ответах используйте следующие баллы.

Yes, often = 3 Sometimes = 2 Hardly ever = 1 Never = 0



b) Write a short report about your friends' eating habits. / Напишите короткий отчет (60 слов) об образе питания ваших друзей. Вы можете использовать следующие фразы:

1. Most/All/half/two of the students I asked think that they eat too much.
2. Some people say that they eat snacks in between meals like nuts, pies or chocolate. Other people eat hot-dogs or cheeseburgers.
3. Some people drink Sprite or Coke but others drink fruit juice or mineral water.
4. Most/all of them enjoy eating foods like chips and peanuts.

Exercise 2. What are the things you do to look and feel good? Do you do any of the following things? / Что вы делаете для того, чтобы выглядеть и чувствовать себя хорошо? Делаете ли вы что-нибудь из следующих вещей?

1. Do you go swimming every week?
2. Do you start your day with exercises?
3. Do you eat a lot of fresh fruit?
4. Do you walk much?

Exercise 3.

a) *Read and translate the text. / Прочтите и переведите текст.*

How to Be Fit

Hello. Our programme today is called "How to Be Fit". The whole world admires* the beautiful models and film stars you so often see on TV. They are tall, slim, and long-legged. You see them and you want to look like them. But do you know how to do it? The problem is that people eat too much today. Besides, who can refuse a piece of nice sweet cake or a cup of sweet chocolate? Some people can. Our guest today is the famous Linda Martin, a film star. She will tell you how she keeps fit.

"Hello. My name is Linda Martin. Let me tell you a few important things about my life. I don't get up very early but I begin my day with exercises. I go out and run about my house twenty times. Then I get hungry and have breakfast. I have a big glass of orange juice and then a cup of coffee. At about one I have my lunch. At lunch I eat a lot of vegetables: cabbage, carrots, peas, fresh cucumbers, a piece of rye bread and a cup of tea without sugar, of course. Sometimes I don't have any lunch at all if I'm at work. I don't like to have meals in public places. I sometimes have dinner in the evening when I'm hungry or when I have guests at home. I don't like to receive guests because we usually eat a lot of meat and fish and other heavy things which don't help you to be fit. My motto is 'Eat to live, but not live to eat.' And, dear ladies, always remember you are as old as you look. That's why I have always played only young girls."

* to *admire* [əd'ma:ə] — восхищаться.

b) *Answer the questions about the text. / Ответьте на вопросы по тексту.*

1. What does Linda eat to keep fit?
2. Why doesn't she like to receive guests?
3. Can you keep the same diet?
4. What is her motto?

c) *Interview Linda Martin about her eating habits and lifestyle. Ask 5 or 6 questions. / Подготовьте интервью с Линдой Мартин о ее привычках в еде и образе жизни. Задайте 5-6 вопросов.*

Exercise 4. a) *Read the dialogue in a restaurant. / Прочитайте диалог в ресторане.*

- What shall we have?
- A three-course meal, I suppose. I'm hungry.
- Well, you choose.
- Let's start with salad, then chicken broth, fish and chips.
- I think, I'll have green peas, fruit and a cup of tea without sugar.
- Are you on a slimming diet?
- Yes, I am. I don't live to eat but I eat to live.
- As for me, I enjoy good food. My motto is "Eat at pleasure, drink with measure, and enjoy life as it is."

b) *Which point of view is similar to yours? Which motto do you like better?*

Какая точка зрения ближе к вашей? Какой жизненный девиз вам больше нравится?

c) *Make up and act out a dialogue in a restaurant. One of you is on a slimming diet, the other likes good food and is a heavy eater. / Составьте и разыграйте диалог в ресторане. Один из вас на диете, другой любит поесть и предпочитает хорошую кухню.*

Exercise 5.

a) *Listen to the dialogues in a hospital emergency department. / Прослушайте диалоги в травматологическом пункте.*

A: How can I help you?

B: I've hurt my hand.

A: How did it happen?

B: I was opening a tin. It was hard to open, and I was in a hurry. When it was half open, the tin-opener slipped. I cut my hand. There was blood everywhere. It was horrible.

* * *

A: How can I help you?

B: It's my son, Anton. He's got earache. He's had it for days.

A: Let's have a look Ah yes, he's got something in his ear. I'll have to get it out.

* * *

A: How can I help you?

B: I've hurt my eye.

A: How did it happen?

B: I was hammering a nail. The end of the hammer flew off, and hit me in the eye.

* * *

A: How can I help you?

B: I've hurt my ankle. I think it's broken.

A: Let's see. Does that hurt?

B: Oh! Yes, it hurts awfully.

A: How did it happen?

B: My husband left his umbrella in the hall. The handle got hooked round my ankle, and I fell over. My ankle hurt so much, I could hardly get up.

A: How did you get to the hospital? Did your husband bring you?

B: No, my husband was out. I had to have an ambulance.

* * *

A: How can I help you?

B: I've got a headache.

A: This is a hospital emergency department. A headache isn't an emergency. Go and take an aspirin.

B: But I fell off a horse. I hit my head. That's why I've got a headache. I think I ought to have an X-ray.

b) *Look at the doctor's notes below. The notes contain the important information. When the doctor says what happened, he uses full sentences.*

Say what happened to each person mentioned in the doctor's notes.

Посмотрите на записи, сделанные врачом во время приема. Записи содержат только ключевые слова, несущие важную информацию. Когда врач говорит, что случилось, он использует полные предложения. Скажите, что случилось с каждым человеком, упоминаемым в записях доктора.

Например: Henry Amis – cut hand when opening tin.

Henry Amis cut his hand when he was opening a tin.

Anton Hardy – something in ear.

Harriet Adler – hit in eye hammer.

Anne Herring – hurt ankle on husband's umbrella.

Andrew Hall – fell off horse.

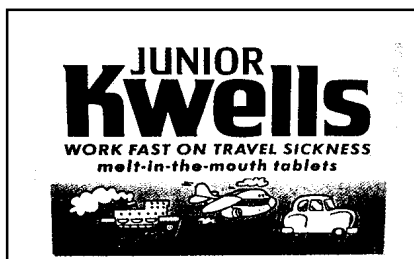
Exercise 6. *Choose one of the situations, make up and act out a dialogue.*
/ Выберите ситуацию, составьте и разыграйте диалог.

1 A You want to make an appointment to see your dentist. You are in a lot of pain.

B You are the dentist's receptionist. The dentist is very busy.

- 2 A You are in a chemist's. Explain to the chemist that you feel very sick and have a bad headache.
B Offer to sell the person some aspirin and suggest that they go home and lie down.
- 3 A You have fallen off your bike and cut your leg very badly. A friend has brought you to the hospital emergency department.
B You ask the person's name and address and how the accident happened.
- 4 A Tell the doctor that you think you have a fever and a pain in your chest.
B Be kind and sympathetic and tell the person that you think he has flu and should go to bed for a couple of days.

Exercise 7. Look at the four pictures. What does each notice mean? Mark the correct answers on the right. / Посмотрите на 4 картинки. Что означает каждое из объявлений? Отметьте справа верные ответы.

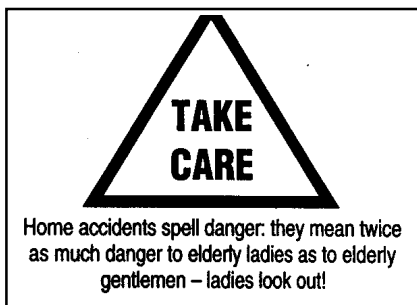


Take these tablets if you have a headache.

Take these tablets if you feel ill travelling.

Take these tablets if you cannot sleep at night.

Take these tablets if you are nervous of travelling.

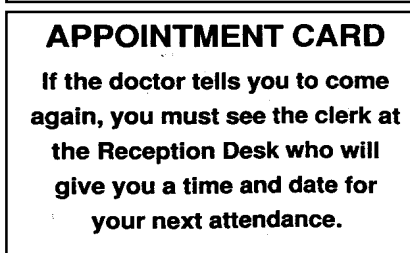


More road accidents happen to men than women.

Women have more accidents at home than men.

Men and women have more accidents at home than outside.

More accidents happen to children at home than outside.



It is best to stay in a hotel when you are abroad.

Cleanliness is very important when you are abroad.

Avoid eating unwashed fruit when you are abroad.

Make sure you buy bottled water when you are abroad.

While you are abroad

Personal hygiene is vital

Always wash your hands before eating or handling food, particularly if you are camping or caravanning

Always make sure you see the clerk before you leave the hospital.

The doctor will give you your next appointment.

The clerk will send you the details of your next appointment.

Only see the clerk if you are told to return by the doctor.

6. HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT / ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Exercise 1. Заполните пропуски следующими словами.

green peas (x2), healthy, bacon and eggs (x2), bread, meal, up, vitamins, the food, toast, vegetables, apple, meat, salad, rice, eat, tea, breakfast.

What about people eat! I know a man who only eats; he takes a lot of I've never seen anybody who looks so ill! I like good food and I think most food is really tasteless. For I usually have and coffee, and at week-ends when I have more time I have I get in the middle of the morning, I have a , then a sandwich made with white , of course. After day's work in the office I'm pretty hungry and in the evenings I like a big of and My ill-looking friend is horrified by what I : his breakfast is some cheese with a cup of and an For lunch he has and in the evening and He says it's very good for him but I'm not so sure.

Exercise 2. Заполните пропуски словами **"when"** или **"if"**. / Put **when** or **if** into each gap.

Example: If it's a nice day tomorrow, we'll go swimming.

- _____ I go home tonight, I'll have a bath.
- _____ there is a good programme on TV, I'll watch it.
- _____ there's nothing in the fridge, we'll eat out.
- I'll pay you back the money _____ I get my next pay cheque.
- We'll go skiing next winter _____ we have enough money.
- I'm coming to London tomorrow. I'll phone you _____ I arrive.
- We're thinking of going to Spain for our holidays _____ we decide to go, I'll let you know.

Exercise 3. Прочтите текст. Заполните пробелы союзами **“if, when, as soon as”** затем раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в нужной форме. / Put **if, when, or as soon as** into each box, and put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

Paul: Bye, darling. Have a good trip.

Mary: Thanks. I will (ring) you as soon as I arrive (arrive) at the hotel.

Paul: That's lovely, but remember I'm going out.

Mary: Well, _____ you _____ (be) out _____ I _____ (ring),
I _____ (leave) a message on the answer phone so you know
I've arrived safely.

Paul: Great. What time do you expect you'll be there?

Mary: the plane _____ (arrive) on time, I _____ (be) at the hotel
at about 10.00. That's 8.00 your time.

Paul: All right. Give me a ring _____ you know the time of your flight
back, and I _____ (pick) you up.

Mary: Thanks, darling. Bye!

Exercise 4. Заполните пропуски словами **“if”** или **“when”**. / Put **if** or **when** into each gap.

Example: If you can't do your homework, ask for help.

- I'll pay you back _____ I next see you.
- I'll come to bed _____ this programme ends.
- _____ anyone phones me, tell them I'm out.
- Come on! _____ we hurry, we'll catch the bus!
- _____ I play tennis with Justin, he always wins.
- The shops are full of things to buy _____ Christmas comes.
- 'I've lost my bag.' ' _____ I find it, I'll let you know.'

Exercise 5. Соедините два предложения в одно, используя слова в скобках. / Combine the following pairs of sentences using the words in brackets.

Example

She'll pay me back. She'll get some money. (as soon as)

She'll pay me back **as soon as** she gets some money.

a. I'll wait here. You'll get back. (until)

b. Give me a ring. You'll hear some news. (when)

c. The TV programme will end. I'll do my homework. (after)

d. I'll go to work. I'll have a bath. (before)

e. She'll be in Paris. She'll visit friends, (while)

f. The lesson will end. I'll go home. (as soon as)

g. I won't leave the house. The postman will call. (until)

h. Can you feed the cats? I'll be away. (while)

i. I'll tell you about the holiday. I'll get back. (when)

j. I'll study English. I'll speak it perfectly, (until)

Exercise 6. В каждом из следующих предложений есть одна ошибка. Найдите и исправьте ее. / In each of the following sentences there is one mistake. Find it and correct it.

- a. We arrived at Tokyo at 3 o'clock in the morning.
- b. As soon as Sylvia and Ronald will arrive, the meeting can start.
- c. How long have you been interested of the environment?
- d. You should doing more exercise. It's good for you.
- e. When I'll go back to my country, I'll write to you.
- f. She yesterday travelled by plane to New York.
- g. If it is too expensive, I want buy it.
- h. I'll give it to Jack when he come.
- i. We'll must buy a new car soon.
- j. When you want to go to the cinema tonight, I'll go with you.

Exercise 7. Раскройте скобки, используя глаголы в нужной форме. / Use the correct tense form of the verbs.

Example: I'll help you when I (to be) free. — I'll help you when I am free.

1. I'll call you up as soon as I (to buy) ..buy.. tickets for the train.
2. If the day (to be) hot, we shall go to the beach.
3. If he (to return) home before Friday, he will help us to do the translation.
4. If you (to want) to see all these places, you must stay here for a week.
5. Please, drive us to the airport if you (to have) time tomorrow morning.
6. As soon as you (to come) back from your trip, call me up.
7. They will go for a walk before they (to go) to bed.
8. Speak to him about it when you (to see) him.
9. Will you wait until he (to come) back?
10. Come to see me before you (to leave) for the South.

Exercise 8. *Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в форме Present Indefinite или Future Indefinite. / Use the Present Indefinite or the Future Indefinite Tense.*

1. When you (to cross) ... cross... the street, look left and then right. 2. It (to take) you ten minutes if you (to take) a taxi. 3. If you (to turn) the corner you (to see) a five-storey building in front of you. 4. You (to catch) the train if you (to hurry) 5. Let's wait till the green light (to be) on. 6. When you (to get off) the bus I (to be) there. 7. Show this card to the policeman if you (to get) lost. 8. We (to walk) if there (to be) no bus. 9. Before you (to leave) for Sochi ring me up. 10. If you (to come) at five o'clock we (to see) an interesting programme on TV. 11. As soon as you (to get) my letter, send me some money. 12. When I (to get) the money I (to buy) a new car. 13. If you (to be) busy on Sunday afternoon I (to invite) your friend. 14. If you (to look through) today's paper you (to see) your picture there.

Exercise 9. *Скажите, что вы сделаете в следующих ситуациях. / Say what you will do in the following situations.*

Example: Before I go to New York I'll finish my studies.

1. When I have my own house I'll 2. When I arrive in London I'll 3. As soon as I get to Japan 4. If I know English very well 5. If I go to Hollywood 6. When I marry you 7. When I am free 8. When I am ninety 9. If I am a millionaire

Exercise 10. *Переведите на английский язык. / Translate into English.*

1. А: Можно записаться к стоматологу?
Б: Боюсь, на сегодня все часы заняты. Как насчет завтрашнего дня?

2. А: Ты на диете?
Б: Да, я ем только фрукты и овощи.

3. Я хочу быть стройной. Я сяду на диету для похудения, если поправлюсь (put on weight).
-
4. Мы приберемся в доме, после того как примем гостей.
-
5. Я не люблю тяжелую пищу. Я никогда не ем мяса и стараюсь не есть хлеба и орехов.
-
6. Мой девиз: «Ешь, для того чтобы жить; не живи для того чтобы есть».
-
7. Принимайте эти таблетки два раза в день перед едой.
-
8. Я думаю, у меня сенная лихорадка. Я чихаю, и у меня чешутся глаза.
-
9. Открой рот. Думаю, у тебя ангина. Выпей что-нибудь горячее и ложись в постель. Если завтра тебе не будет лучше, я вызову врача.
-
10. Посмотри! Этот мальчик упал со стены. Боюсь, он сломал ногу. Я вызову скорую помощь. Мы останемся здесь, пока она не придет.
-
11. Думаю, я лягу спать пораньше. У меня болит голова.
-
12. Боль в животе пройдет, когда ты примешь это лекарство.
-
13. Это очень болезненный укол.
-
14. Если у тебя болит зуб, сходи к зубному врачу.
-
15. А: В чем дело?
Б: Я порезал палец. Из него идет кровь.
-
-

1. ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY / СЛОВАРЬ

aware [ə'weə]	осознающий, понимающий
to be aware of smth.	понимать что-либо
to care (about smth) [keə]	заботиться (о чем-либо)
to create [kri'eit]	создавать
doorstep ['dɔ:step]	крыльцо, ступенька, порог
to dye [daɪ]	красить (в т.ч. волосы)
to enjoy oneself [ɪn'dʒɔɪ]	развлекаться
the environment [ɪn'vaɪərənment]	окружающая среда
environment friendly	заботящийся об окружающей среде
environmentally friendly	экологически чистый
fair [feə]	справедливый
ант. unfair [ʌn'feə]	несправедливый
fashion designer	модельер
fisherman ['fɪʃmən]	рыбак
to fit in with smth. [fit'ɪn]	совпадать с чем-либо,
	соответствовать ч-л.
to harm [ha:m]	вредить, причинять вред
housepainter ['həʊspeɪntə]	маляр
to laugh (at smb.) [la:f]	смеяться (над кем-нибудь)
to lead [li:d]	вести
mechanic [mi'kænik]	автомеханик
miner ['maɪnə]	шахтер
nature ['neɪtʃə]	природа
planet ['plænit]	планета
politician ['pɒli'tɪʃn]	политик
privacy ['praɪvəsi]	уединенность, личная жизнь
private life ['praɪvɪt laɪf]	личная/частная жизнь
to re-use [ri'ju:z]	повторно использовать
to run away [rʌnə'wei]	убежать, сбежать (часто – из дома)
shift [ʃɪft]	смена (на работе)
to work in shifts	работать посменно
soldier ['səʊldʒə]	солдат
speech [spi:tʃ]	речь
to make a speech	произнести речь
strict [strikt]	строгий
to survive [sə'vaɪv]	выжить

unleaded petrol [ʌnˈledɪd]	очищенный бензин (без содержания свинца)
washing powder [ˈwɒʃɪŋpaʊdə]	стиральный порошок
washing-up liquid [ˈwɒʃɪŋˈʌp lɪkwɪd]	жидкость для мытья посуды
watch repairer [ˈwɒtʃrɪpeərə]	часовщик
wool [wʊl]	шерсть

2. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ

2.1. Have to

1. Глагол **have** / **has to** выражает сильное долженствование, независящее от говорящего и определяющееся внешними условиями: законом, правилами, обстоятельствами.

You have to have a driving licence if you want to drive a car.

Тебе нужно иметь водительские права, если хочешь водить машину.

I have to start work at 8.00.

Мне приходится начинать работать в 8 часов.

2. Отрицательная форма **don't/doesn't have to** выражает отсутствие долженствования и указывает, что в действии нет необходимости.

You don't have to do the washing up. I've got a dishwasher.

Не надо мыть посуду. У меня есть посудомоечная машина.

She doesn't have to work on Mondays.

Ей не приходится работать по понедельникам.

3. Форма **Have to**

Form:

has / have + to + infinitive

The form is the same as **have + do/does** to express possession.

Positive and negative

Question

We	have	to work hard.	Do	we	have to work hard?
You	don't have			you	
They				they	
He	has		Does	he	
She	doesn't have			she	
It				it	

Short Answer

'Do you **have to wear** a uniform?'

'Yes, I do.'

'**Does he have to go** now?'

'No, **he doesn't**.'

4. Прошедшее время от “**have/has to**” – “**had to**” в утвердительных предложениях. “**Didn't have to**” в отрицательных и “**did have to**” в вопросительных.

I had to get up early this morning. Мне пришлось сегодня утром рано встать.

Why did you have to work last weekend? Почему тебе пришлось работать в прошлые выходные?

We liked the hotel because we didn't have to do any cooking. Нам понравилось в отеле, потому что не надо было готовить.

2.2. Should

1. Глагол “**should**” не изменяется по лицам и числам и сочетается со смысловым глаголом без частицы “**to**”.

“**Should**” переводится на русский как «**следует**» и употребляется для выражения мнения говорящего, советов и рекомендаций.

*I **should** do more work.* Это мое мнение.

*You **should** do more work.* Я говорю, что думаю.

*Do you think we **should** stop here?* Я спрашиваю, что вы думаете:-
ваше мнение.

Shouldn't выражает отрицательный ответ.

*You **shouldn't** sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.*

Форма **Should**

Form

should + infinitive (without to)

The forms of **should** are the same for all persons.

Positive and Negative

Question

I	should do more exercise. shouldn't tell lies.	Should	I	see a doctor?
He			she	
We			they	
They		Do you	I	
etc.		think	he	
			we	
			should	

Short Answer

'Should I phone home?'

'Yes, you should.'

'Should I buy a Mercedes Benz?'

'No, you shouldn't.'

2. Поскольку **"should"** выражает мнение говорящего, ему часто предшествует выражение **"I think"** («я думаю») или **"I don't think"** («Я не думаю»).

I think you should have your hair cut. Я думаю тебе стоит подстричься.

I don't think you should dye your hair black. Я не думаю, что тебе следует перекрасить волосы в черный цвет.

Do you think I should tell him about it? Как ты думаешь, нужно рассказать ему об этом?

3. **"Shouldn't"** выражает мягкий запрет, тогда как **"don't/doesn't have to"** выражает отсутствие необходимости.

Сравните:

<i>You don't have to get married.</i>	Тебе не обязательно жениться (Ты не обязан, но можешь, если хочешь).
<i>You shouldn't get married.</i>	Тебе не следует жениться (Я советую тебе этого не делать).

3. VOCABULARY WORK / РАБОТА СО СЛОВАРЕМ

3.1. Pollution and the Environment / Загрязнение и окружающая среда

Exercise 1. Memorise the following words and expressions. / Запомните следующие слова и выражения.

the environment	окружающая среда
the air	воздух
the land	земля, суша, почва
harmful	вредный
damaging	разрушительный
pollution	загрязнение
to destroy	уничтожать, разрушать
to damage	повреждать, наносить ущерб
the ozone layer	озоновый слой
global warning	глобальное потепление
the greenhouse effect	парниковый эффект
acid rain	кислотный дождь
conservation	сохранение (особ. природных ресурсов)
protection	охрана, защита

green	«зеленый» человек
waste	отходы
industrial waste	промышленные отходы
to waste	тратить, нерационально расходовать
to recycle	перерабатывать
to save	сохранять, экономить
natural resources	природные ресурсы
human resources	человеческие ресурсы (знания и умения)
to plant trees	сажать деревья
to cut down trees	рубить деревья
aerosol can = spray	химикаты в аэрозольных упаковках
to throw away	выбрасывать
to exhaust fumes	выбрасывать, выпускать газы (о машинах, трубах и т.д.)
bottle/newspaper bank	место, где принимают бутылки, газеты для переработки

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps to form a compound noun or phrase from Exercise 1. / Заполните пропуски, чтобы получить сложные слова или выражения из упражнения 1.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. the.....ozone.....layer | 5. ....warming |
| 2. ....rain | 6. ....fumes |
| 3. ....waste | 7. ....rainforests |
| 4. a bottle | 8. natural or human |

Exercise 3. Complete the word-building tables. / Заполните словообразовательные таблицы.

Noun	Verb	Noun	Adjective
waste	.....	damage	.....
.....	protect	environment	.....
.....	destroy	harm	.....
pollution	.....	danger	.....
damage	.....	.....	safe

Exercise 4. If we want to look after the environment, there are certain things we should and shouldn't do. Complete these two lists in suitable ways.

Если мы хотим заботиться об окружающей среде, есть определенные вещи, которые следует и не следует делать. Заполните пропуски в списках подходящими словами.

We should:

- paper, bottles and clothes.
- tropical rainforests.
- more trees.
- water and energy.

We shouldn't:

- paper, bottles and clothes.
- the ozone layer.
- water and energy.
- tropical rainforests.

4. EVERYDAY ENGLISH / ПОВСЕДНЕВНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

4.1. Reading a Newspaper Article / Чтение газетной статьи

Exercise 1. Read the article and choose the right answers. / Прочитайте статью и выберите верные ответы на вопросы.

The government published a report yesterday saying that we need to eat more healthily-more fruit and vegetables, less fat and sugar. So that means fewer burgers, chips and fried food as well as cutting down on sweet things. We went into central London yesterday at lunchtime and asked people what they thought about it. 'It's got nothing to do with the government what I eat,' says Paul Keel, a building worker, as he eats a beefburger and chips washed down with strawberry milkshake. 'I think I have a healthy diet. You see, I don't normally eat a beefburger for lunch. Normally I just have the chips.' Any fish? 'I like cod. But I've only ever had it once.' Tim Kennor, a librarian, welcomes the government advice. But he also has his own rules. 'I think,' he explains, eating his fried chicken and chips, 'it's important to eat a variety of food.' We then asked Dorothy Matthews, aged 74. 'I don't think it's the government's business to tell us what to eat.' We went into Simpson's restaurant and asked the manager if people had changed what they were eating. 'I don't think people believe all these reports any more. What they say is good for you in June, they say is bad for you in July. People have stopped taking notice. We serve what we've always served. Almost all of it is fattening.'

Choose the right answers. / Выберите верные ответы.

1 What is the writer trying to explain in the text?

- A what people think
- B his own opinion
- C the government report
- D the popularity of certain foods

2 What can the reader learn from the text?

- A what the government is going to do

- B which meals are healthiest
 - C whether the advice will be followed
 - D what kind of people like beefburgers
- 3 What is Paul Keel's opinion?
- A The government's advice is wrong.
 - B Fish isn't good for you.
 - C He doesn't need to change his habits.
 - D He eats too many beefburgers.
- 4 What does the manager think of the report?
- A People don't understand the advice given.
 - B People think they will soon be given different advice.
 - C People don't bother to read these reports.
 - D People are more concerned about losing weight.
- 5 Which of the following is part of the government report?
- A The population of this country should eat less.
 - B Bad health in this country is caused by people eating the wrong kinds of food.
 - C People should take the time to prepare their own food at home instead of eating in restaurants.
 - D Working people should make sure they have a good hot meal in the middle of the day.

Exercise 2. Role-play / Ролевая игра.

Выберите из статьи реплики людей, упомянутых в тексте.

Например: Paul Keel: It's got nothing to do with the government what

I eat.

Подумайте, какие вопросы журналист задавал каждому опрошенному.

Распределите роли и инсценируйте интервью.

Возможное начало беседы:

A: Hello. I'm Jerry Gregron from "The Guardian." Can I ask you some questions?

B: Well, yes.

A: What is your name?

B: Paul Keel.

A: What do you do?

B: I'm a building worker.

A: I see you are eating a beefburger. Have you read the government report on food and eating? They say we should eat more healthily.

B: It's got nothing to do with the government what I eat.

5. SKILLS TRAINING/ ТРЕНИНГ УМЕНИЙ

Exercise 1. *Make as many sentences as possible from the chart. / Составьте как можно больше предложений, используя таблицу.*

Politicians Postmen/women Teachers Nurses Air hostesses Factory workers	have to to don't have to	work in shifts. do some/any work. work at home. wear a uniform. make speeches. get up early.
--	-----------------------------	---

Exercise 2.

a) *Look at the pictures. Under each picture write the name of the job. / Посмотрите на картинки. Под каждой картинкой подпишите название профессии.*

**mechanic, chef, miner, dentist, architect, receptionist,
farmer, taxi-driver, fisherman, watchrepairer, nurse,
painter, ballet dancer, vet, housewife, cashier manager,
soldier, house-painter, cook**

b) Choose one of the jobs in Exercise 2a.

Don't say what it is. Say 5 sentences about what you have and don't have to do. The others will try to guess which job you have chosen.

Выберите одну из профессий из упражнения 2a. Не называйте ее. Скажите 5 предложений о том, что вам приходится и не приходится делать. Остальные попытаются угадать, какую профессию вы выбрали.

Например: I have to look after sick people.


I have to work in shifts.

I have to wear a uniform.

I don't have to paint pictures.

I don't have to drive a car.

Ответ: A nurse

 **Exercise 3.** a) Kathy used to work as a shop assistant. Now she is going to open a restaurant. Listen to her conversation with a friend, and fill in the chart. / Раньше Кэти работала продавцом. Теперь она хочет открыть ресторан. Прослушайте ее разговор с другом и заполните таблицу.

Advantages having a restaurant	Disadvantages of having a restaurant

b) Practise saying the sentences from the conversation with **“have to”** and **“don't have to.”** / Повторите предложения из диалога с конструкцией **“have to”** и **“don't have to”**.

1. You have to work long hours.
2. You have to work the weekends.
3. You don't have to get up early.
4. You don't have to do the same thing every day.
5. You don't have to work for someone else.
6. You don't have to wear a uniform.

c) Why didn't Kathy like her job as a shop assistant? / Почему Кэти не нравилась работа продавца?

Например: She didn't like it because she had to wear a uniform.

Exercise 4. a) «The Indy» is a newspaper for the “young and independent”, and it has a problem page. Match a heading with a letter and with an answer from Daisy.

«Инди» – это газета для «молодых и независимых», и в ней есть проблемная страничка. Подберите к каждому письму подходящий заголовок и ответ Дейзи.

Food for Thought Never Been Kissed To Dye, or Not to Dye?

MY PARENTS went away on holiday recently, so I decided to dye my hair. I am blonde and I dyed my hair black. Now it looks awful and I don't know what to do.

A couple of days ago my parents came home, and when my Mum saw my hair, she went completely mad. Now, as a punishment, she says I can't dye it back. What should I do? *Lucy, 16*

I'M 16 and I have never been out with a girl. I've never even kissed one. My friends have all had lots of girlfriends, but girls don't seem to be interested in me. Now I tell everyone that I have a girlfriend in France, but I don't think they believe me. What should I do? *Richard, 16*

I think you should dye your hair back to its original colour. Tell your mother first that this is what you're going to do if you want to, but I'm sure she'll be pleased to see her 'old' daughter again.


I LIVE on a farm, and I have started thinking about animal rights. Now I am a vegetarian. My problem is that my parents are furious. My Mum doesn't cook anything different for me, so every night all I eat is vegetables and bread and cheese. I don't think this is fair. Why can't she cook me something tasty? *Michelle, 17*

I think you're being a little selfish. *You* chose to stop eating meat? Not your parents. Your mother is probably a very busy woman. I think you should cook for yourself. Baked potatoes are very easy!

People of your age, especially boys, often tell stories about their experiences. I'm sure some of your friends are telling stories too! You shouldn't tell lies, because that will make you feel more worried, and people will find out the truth sooner or later. Don't worry about not having a girlfriend. Your time will come.

b) Find the examples of “**should**” in the letters. What is should used for?

Найдите в письмах предложения с глаголом “**should**”. Для чего употребляется этот глагол?

 **Exercise 5.** a) You will hear an interview with John Baines. He talks about how he tries to be «green», that is to be friendly to the environment. What does he do to be «green»? / Вы услышите интервью с Джоном Бейнсом. Он говорит о том, как он старается быть «зеленым», т.е. заботиться об окружающей среде. Что он делает для этого?

b) *Now read the interview and check your answers.*
Теперь прочитайте интервью и проверьте свои ответы.

How 'Green' Are You?

I = Interviewer

J = John Baines

I John, I know that you're interested in all things to do with the environment and the need to protect it...

J Right.

I Can you tell me some of the things you've changed in your lifestyle to become a 'green' person?

J Oh, yes. I could erm... I could think of one or two things that I've tried to do over the last couple of years. I think it's a couple of years since I got my bicycle out of the garage and repaired it, and now I use it as much as possible. I use my car less. I try to do ten per cent fewer miles every year, so last year I drove eleven thousand miles, and this year I'm going to try to do only ten thousand.

I So does this mean that you travel less?

J This doesn't mean I travel less, this means I walk more often. When I do my shopping. I always walk now. I use public transport when I can, usually going by train.

I I'm sure your car runs on unleaded petrol.

J Yes, it does. It's cheaper, and it keeps the air cleaner.

I So that's transport. What about in the home? What's different in the kitchen?

J Well, I save as much as I can, I don't throw it away. I have different bags for different things. One bag has all the cans going into it, from the cat food to the beer. The second bag has all the papers going into it, and the third bag has bottles, from olive oil bottles to wine bottles and lemonade bottles. But the milk bottles still go on the doorstep so that they can be re-used.

I And what do you do with these bags?

J I take them to places where they can be recycled. There's a place in the village where you can take them.

I And have you changed any of the things you buy?

J Yes. I get washing-up liquid and washing powder that doesn't harm the environment.

I But does it get your clothes as white?

J I don't think my washing was ever... very white, actually. No, it's fine.

I We were talking about food. I know you've become a vegetarian. Is this part of being 'green', or something totally different?

J Erm... yes and no. Looking after animals, I think, is as important as looking after the environment. I mean, they're part of it. So I prefer

not to kill animals to eat them. Animals eat food that people could eat. But if people want to eat meat, that's their decision.

- I Mm. I think it's true that people all over the world are becoming more aware of the need to look after the planet. If we don't look after it, what will happen... do you think?
- J If we don't become more friendly to the environment, then the environment will make it more difficult for us, so that our life will not be as comfortable. I think we'll survive . . .
- I Oh, good!
- J ... but these are very important times.

c) Complete the following sentences. / Закончите предложения.

- a. John uses his bicycle more because _____.
- b. He's going to try to use less petrol by _____.
- c. He uses unleaded petrol because _____.
- d. When the bags in his kitchen are full, _____.
- e. He's a vegetarian because _____.
- f. John thinks that if we don't look after _____.

d) Make two lists of things we should do and things we shouldn't do if we want to protect the planet. / Составьте 2 списка: то, что мы должны и не должны делать, если мы хотим защитить нашу планету.

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

e) What do you do to be "green"? / Что вы делаете для того, чтобы быть «зеленым»?

Exercise 6. a) Read the text. Fill each gap with one of these words. / Прочитайте текст. Заполните пропуски этими словами.

but, when, whether, and, because, that.

THE REACTIVART T-SHIRT

1990s GREEN FASHION

The 1990s may be the time ..*when*.. fashion designers show that they care about the environment. We now have New Age Fashion which argues clothes should be simple and use natural colours. This is supposed to fit in with

all the green and natural way of thinking, how far are these clothes environmentally friendly?

Perhaps the only truly, green fashion designers are from REACTIVART, a group of artists who create art from recycled material. Their recent fashion show in London offered clothes that really were environmentally friendly They were made from already used materials.

Some people say that the new fashion shows a change of attitude that one of the most important products of this change will be wool. Wool is a natural product, it's renewable and the sheep don't need to be killed for it.

It will be a matter of 'wait and see' before we discover the latest fashion will really lead us back to nature.

b) *Make up an interview with one of the REACTIVART designers. Prepare a list of questions you are going to ask. / Подготовьте интервью с одним из художников из REACTIVART. Подготовьте список вопросов, которые вы собираетесь задать.*

c) *Decide whether the following statements are false or true. / Решите, являются ли следующие утверждения верными или неверными.*

1. New Age Fashion favours simple clothes of natural colours.
2. The REACTIVART designers create art from plastic and artificial fibre.
3. Their recent fashion show didn't offer environmentally friendly clothes.
4. Sheep need to be killed to get wool.
5. Wool is a natural product.

6. HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT / ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Exercise 1. *Заполните пропуски в предложениях подходящими конструкциями с "have to", "has to", "had to". / Complete the following sentences in a suitable way. Include **have to**, **has to**, or **had to**.*

Example

*I **have to wear** glasses because my eyes aren't very good.*

- a. I've got some pills from the doctor. I _____ them three times a day.

- b. Thanks for a lovely evening! We _____ now or we'll miss our bus.
- c. Remember! When you drive in England you _____ on the left!
- d. Mary's in a panic. She _____ at the airport at 2.30, but it's 2.00 and she isn't ready yet.
- e. 'Can I go and see the dentist when I want?' 'Well, usually you _____ an appointment, unless it's an emergency.'
- f. At the weekend Jack wears jeans and a T-shirt. During the week he _____ a suit and a tie.
- g. 'Why are you late?'
'Sorry. I _____ to the bank, and there was a queue.'

Exercise 2. Заполните пропуски подходящими конструкциями с **"don't have to", "doesn't have to", "didn't have to"**. / Complete the following sentences in a suitable way. Include **don't have to, doesn't have to, or didn't have to**.

Example

*I like weekends because I **don't have to get up** early.*

- a. 'How much are the tickets for the concert?' 'They're free. You _____ for them.'
- b. Lady Vanessa has a maid. She _____ any housework.
- c. The holiday was marvellous. We _____ anything! We just sat by the pool all day!
- d. I've just bought my first car. It's great! Now I _____ people for a lift all the time!
- e. When I go on holiday I take nylon shirts because you _____ them. You just hang them up to dry and they're ready to wear.
- f. Paul's won a million pounds! He _____ another day's work in his life!
- g. 'Did you go to church when you were young?' 'Yes. I _____, but I wanted to.'

Exercise 3. Расставьте слова в нужном порядке, чтобы получились вопросы. / Put the words in the right order to form questions.

Example

time you up what have get do to?

What time do you have to get up?

a. job wear have in uniform you your to do a?
_____?

b. books have many you buy so why did to?
_____?

c. States visa get to check to go you do have a the to?

_____?

d. John does pills take often his how have to?

_____?

e. plant carefully you after look do have to this very?

Exercise 4. *Дайте краткие ответы на вопросы. / Answer the following questions using short answers.*

Example

'Did you have to work hard?'

'Yes, I did.'

a. 'Does your teacher have to correct your homework?'

b 'Do you have to cook at home?'

c. 'Does your father have to travel a lot in his job?'

d. 'Did you have to take any exams last year?'

e. 'Do you have to look up a lot of words in your dictionary?'

Exercise 5. *Составьте 10 предложений о себе и своей семье, используя таблицу. Также добавьте комментарий. / Look at the chart below. Make ten true sentences about you and your family, and add a comment.*

Examples

*My grandfather doesn't have to go to work. **He's retired.***

*I have to make the bed in the morning. **I don't mind.***

*We don't have to do the washing-up. **We've got a dishwasher.***

A	B	C
I		do the washing-up.
We		babysit.
My parents	have to	make the bed in the morning.
My mother	has to	do the shopping.
My father		do the cooking.
My sister	don't have to	do the ironing.
My brother	doesn't have to	go to work.
My grandmother		work in the garden.
My grandfather		get up early in the morning.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____
- j. _____

Exercise 6. Дайте совет, уместный в следующих ситуациях, используя **"I think ... should"** и **"I don't think ... should"**. / Give advice to the following people. Use **I think... should** or **I don't think... should**.

Example

Peter's got a very bad cold.

I think he should go to bed.

I don't think he should go to work.

- a. 'One of my teeth is loose.'

- b. 'I've lost my cheque book and credit cards.'

- c. 'Keith wants to drive home, but he hasn't got his glasses.'

- d. 'Ann's phone bill was enormous! Three hundred pounds!'

- e. 'My shoes have got a hole in them. I only bought them last week!'

- f. 'Jenny and Tony are only sixteen, but they say they want to get married.'

- g. 'My children spend all their pocket money on sweets.'

- h. 'Kate's crying because I knocked her over. We were playing a game.'
- _____
- _____

Exercise 7. Попросите совета, используя конструкцию **"Do you think ... should ...?"** / Ask for advice in the following situations. Use **Do you think... should...?**

Например: George has asked me to marry him.

Do you think I should say yes?

- a. Teresa has invited me to a party at her parents' house.
- _____
- b. Hazel still hasn't given me back the money she owes me.
- _____?
- c. My boss said today that I can have a pay rise if I learn Chinese.
- _____
- d. Lulu isn't speaking to me today because yesterday I said she was stupid.
- _____?
- e. Jeremy doesn't know whether to go to university or travel round the world.
- What* _____?
- f. This stereo's beautiful, but it's so expensive!
- _____?

Exercise 8. Заполните пропуски формами глагола **"have to"** или **"should"**. Иногда может употребляться отрицательная форма. / Put a form of **have to or should** into each gap. Sometimes the verb forms are negative.

- a. Your hair's too long. I think you should get it cut.
- b. You smell, and you've got a cough. You _____ smoke.
- c. I'm going to bed. I _____ be up early tomorrow.
- d. I'd like to meet your boyfriend. You _____ invite him round.
- e. I _____ tell my parents where I am, then they don't worry.
- f. You _____ come with me if you don't want to. I'll go on my own.
- g. If you need some help with your homework, you _____ go to the library.
- h. If you've got a ticket, you _____ queue. You can go straight in.
- i. You _____ tell lies. It's naughty.
- j. Geoff works too much. I think he _____ take it easy.

Exercise 9. а) Прочитайте письмо девочки по имени Дебби. / Read the letter below which was written by a girl called Debbie.

I really feel like leaving home but I'm only fifteen. My mum and dad are so strict they won't let me do any of the things my friends do. For example, on a Saturday evening everyone goes to the disco but my parents say I have to be home by nine o'clock and the disco doesn't finish until twelve. It's really unfair and everyone laughs at me and calls me a baby.

Also my mum goes into my bedroom when I'm at school and I'm sure she looks through my things. When I ask her not to she says it's not my house and I'm too young to have a private life.

They treat me as if I'm still a child and won't trust me to do things on my own. I want to get a job on a Saturday but they say I have to do homework, then help look after my younger brother. If they won't change I'm going to run away and then they'll be sorry...

б) Отметьте верное неверное утверждение. / If you agree put a tick (✓) under True; if you disagree put a tick under False.

	True	False
1. Debbie has left home.	_____	_____✓
2. The disco finishes at midnight.	_____	_____
3. Debbie's friends make fun of her.	_____	_____
4. Debbie's mother thinks her daughter needs privacy.	_____	_____
5. Debbie has a weekend job.	_____	_____
6. Debbie's letter is full of complaints.	_____	_____

с) Напишите ответ на письмо, выскажите свое отношение к проблеме и дайте совет Дебби и ее родителям.

Exercise 10. Переведите на английский язык. / Translate into English.

1. Механикам не приходится рисовать картины.

2. Ты должен носить форму в школе?

3. Мы должны охранять животных и растения.

4. Я пытаюсь покупать книги, напечатанные (printed) на переработанной бумаге.
-
5. Мой брат не любит произносить речи.
-
6. Не смейся надо мной. Я пытаюсь помочь тебе.
-
7. Когда я делаю покупки, я обычно езжу на велосипеде.
-
8. У нас очень строгий учитель. Нам приходится делать около десяти упражнений каждый день.
-
9. Дора любит одежду из шерсти. Ее отец выращивает овец, а ее мама вяжет ей свитера.
-
10. Думаю, у детей и подростков должна быть личная жизнь. Тогда они смогут стать самостоятельными и разумными (sensible).
-
11. Я хочу покрасить волосы в рыжий цвет.
-
12. Марии не приходится много заниматься. У нее очень хороший английский.
-
13. Дону приходится рано вставать – он живет далеко отсюда и у него уходит полтора часа, чтобы добраться до колледжа.
-
14. Если вы не перестанете меня дразнить, я уйду.
-
15. Я собираюсь в супермаркет купить жидкость для мытья посуды.
-

УРОК 5

LESSON 5

1. ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY / СЛОВАРЬ

affair [ə'feə]

affection(s) [ə'fekʃn]

bid [bɪd]

brain(s) [breɪn]

роман, любовная связь

любовь, привязанность

попытка

мозг(и)

cameraman [ˈkæməɾəmæn]	оператор
circus [ˈsɑ:kəs]	цирк
coach [kəʊtʃ]	туристический автобус
to encounter [ɪnˈkaʊntə]	неожиданно встретить, столкнуться
the equator [ɪˈkwetə]	экватор
equatorial [ˈekwəˈtɔ:riəl]	экваториальный
fear [fiə]	страх
to fight [faɪt]	бороться
glamorous [ˈglæməɾəs]	очаровательный, эффектный
go-between [ˈgəʊ bɪtˈwi:n]	посредник
to halt [hɔ:lt]	останавливать
headline [ˈhedlaɪn]	заголовок
insurance [ɪnˈʃʊərəns]	страховка
to insure [ɪnˈʃʊə]	страховать
to be keen on smth [ki:n]	любить что-либо
doing smth	делать что-либо
masterpiece [ˈma:stəpi:s]	шедевр
mobile [məʊˈbaɪl]	подвижный, мобильный, передвижной
to perform [pəˈfɔ:m]	выступать
pet-shop [ˈpetʃɒp]	зоомагазин
raid [reɪd]	налет, ограбление
record shop [ˈrekɔ:dʃɒp]	музыкальный магазин
script [skɹɪpt]	сценарий
snooker [ˈnu:kə]	вид бильярдной игры; снукер
spectacular [ˈspekˈtækjʊlə]	зрелищный, эффектный, захватывающий
state [steɪt]	состояние
wheel [wi:l]	колесо
would-be [ˈwʊdbi:]	будущий, потенциальный

2. ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ КОММЕНТАРИЙ

2.1. Phrasal Verbs / Фразовые глаголы

Фразовые глаголы представляют собой устойчивое сочетание глагола с частицей (предлогом или наречием)

Например: *put on* – надевать

look for – искать

Фразовые глаголы подразделяются на три типа в зависимости от их переходности и подвижности частицы.

2.1.1. Тип 1. Непереходные глаголы

Эти глаголы не сочетаются с прямым дополнением. Частица располагается сразу после глагола.

Например:

The plane took off.

Самолет взлетел.

Sit down!

Садитесь!

2.1.2. Тип 2. Переходные глаголы с неподвижной частицей

Эти глаголы могут принимать прямое дополнение. При этом частица располагается между глаголом и дополнением.

Например: *look after* – заботиться, присматривать

I'll look after your cat while you are away. *Я присмотрю за твоей кошкой, пока ты будешь в отъезде.*

К этому типу относятся все фразовые глаголы с двумя частицами.

Например:

get along with – ладить с кем-либо

go out with – встречаться с кем-либо

look forward to – предвкушать что-либо, с нетерпением ждать

*Sandra is **going out with** Steve.* *Сандра встречается со Стивом.*

2.1.3. Тип 3. Переходные глаголы с подвижной частицей

Эти глаголы принимают прямое дополнение, и, если дополнение выражено существительным, частица может располагаться как перед дополнением, так и после него.

Например:

turn down – приглушать, делать тише

I turned down the music.

I turned the music down.

Я приглушила музыку.

Если дополнение выражено личным местоимением, частица всегда располагается после него.

Например:

*I turned down the **music**.* (существительное)

Ho: *I turned **it** down.* (местоимение)

В словарях подвижность частицы определяется ее позицией относительно слова **smth. (something)** или **smb.(somebody)**.

take smth. back – вернуть

Частица **после** дополнения, следовательно, частица подвижна.

look for smth. – искать

Частица **перед** дополнением, следовательно, частица неподвижна.

2.2. Список наиболее распространенных фразовых глаголов

break

break down	сломаться
break up (with smb.)	расстаться (с кем-либо)

bring

bring smb. up	воспитывать кого-либо
---------------	-----------------------

come

come back	возвращаться
come on	давай, пошли

fall

fall over	упасть
fall off smth.	упасть с чего-либо

fill

fill smth in	заполнить что-либо (особенно анкету, заявление)
--------------	---

get

get | along | on with smb.	ладить с кем-либо
-------------------------------	-------------------

get up	вставать с постели
--------	--------------------

give

give up	сдаваться
give smth. up	бросать что-либо, отказываться от чего-либо

go

go off	1. стрелять, 2. погаснуть
go on	происходить, случаться
go out	кончиться, догореть
go out with smb.	встречаться с кем-либо
go with smth.	сочетаться с чем-либо

grow

grow up	вырасти, повзрослеть
---------	----------------------

hurry

hurry up	торопиться
----------	------------

lie

lie down	прилечь
----------	---------

look

look after smb.	заботиться о ком-либо присматривать за кем-либо
-----------------	--

look for smth	искать что-либо
look forward to smth.	предвкушать, с нетерпением ждать чего-либо,
look out	быть осторожным
<i>часто</i>	
Look out!	Осторожно!
look smth. up	искать что-либо, справляться о чем- либо (по словарю, справочнику и т.д.)
pick	
pick smth. up	1. подбирать что-либо; 2. запоминать, выучивать что-либо; 3. забрать что-либо, кого-либо (часто на машине)
put	
put smth. away	убрать что-либо
put smth. off	отложить что-либо (по времени)
put smb. off smth.	вызвать в ком-либо отвращение к чему-либо
put smth. out	тушить что-либо
put smb. through (to smb.)	соединять кого-либо (с кем-либо) (по телефону)
put smth. up	повышать что-либо (часто цену)
sit	
sit down	сесть
stand	
stand up	встать
switch	
switch smth. off	выключать что-либо
switch smth. on	включать что-либо
switch smth. over	переключать что-либо
take	
take smth. away	забирать, вычитать что-либо
take smth. back	возвращать что-либо
take smth. down	записывать что-либо
take off	взлетать
take smth. off	снимать что-либо (об одежде)
take smth. up	заняться чем-либо
throw	
throw smth. away	выбрасывать что-либо
try	
try smth. on	примерять что-либо
turn	
turn smth. down	приглушать громкость у чего-либо
turn into smb./smth.	превратиться в кого-либо / что-либо

turn smth. off	выключить что-либо
turn smth. on	включить что-либо
turn smth. over	переключить что-либо
turn round	повернуться
turn smth. up	прибавить громкость у чего-либо

wake

wake up	просыпаться
wake smb. up	будить кого-либо

3. VOCABULARY WORK / РАБОТА СО СЛОВАРЕМ

3.1. Newspaper / Газеты

Exercise 1. *Memorise the following words and expressions. / Запомните следующие слова и выражения.*

newspaper	газета
magazine	журнал
daily	ежедневный
weekly	еженедельный
monthly	ежемесячный
to come out	выходить
to be published	издаваться
tabloid	газета малого формата
broadsheet	газета большого формата
popular press	развлекательная газета
quality press	серьезная газета
circulation	тираж
home news	новости о происходящем внутри страны
foreign/international news	новости о происходящем за рубежом
business news	деловые новости
sports news	спортивные новости
feature	большая статья
radio and TV programme	программа радио- и телепередач
weather forecast	прогноз погоды
review	обзор фильмов, спектаклей и т.д.
editor	редактор
reporter/journalist	журналист
freelance journalist	внештатный корреспондент
critic	критик (часто литературный, театральный, музыкальный)

При передаче содержания газетных статей часто используются

выражения:

It says in "The Times" ...	В «Таймс» говорится ...
According to "The Guardian"	...По сообщению «Гардиан» ...
cable TV	кабельное телевидение
commercial	телереклама
channel	телеканал
to show smth. live	показывать что-либо целиком, часто в прямом эфире
to show recorded highlights	показывать отрывки в записи
a TV licence	лицензия на право пользования телевидением
to broadcast	транслировать

3.2. Television / Телевидение

Exercise 1. *Memorise the following words and expressions. / Запомните следующие слова и выражения.*

to play in a TV	включить телевизор в розетку
to unplug TV	выключить телевизор из розетки
to turn/switch a TV on	включать телевизор
to turn/switch a TV off	выключать телевизор
to turn/switch over to	переключать на другую
another channel	программу (другой канал)
to turn a TV up	прибавить громкость
to turn a TV down	убавить громкость
remote control	пульт дистанционного управления
TV programme	телепередача, программа
	телепередач
soap opera	мыльная опера
quiz show	телеигра quiz – ответы на вопросы
game show	соревнование
detective story	детектив
chat show	ток-шоу
documentary	документальный фильм
series	цикл передач, многосерийный фильм
comedy series	комедийный сериал
current affairs programme	передача на актуальную тему
terrestrial channel	наземный канал
satellite TV	спутниковое телевидение
satellite dish	спутниковая антенна

Exercise 2. *Think of Russian TV programmes and give the name of one programme of each type. / Подумайте о российских телепередачах и назовите по одной передаче каждого типа.*

1. news broadcast _____
2. soap opera _____
3. quiz show _____
4. chat show _____
5. sports programme _____
6. music programme _____
7. game show _____
8. current affairs programme _____

Exercise 3. *What sort of TV programmes could these be? / К каким типам принадлежат эти передачи?*

1. Murder at the Match. _____
2. The Amazing Underwater World. _____
3. World Cup Special. _____
4. The 10.000\$ Question. _____
5. Last Week in Parliament. _____
6. Hamlet from Stratford. _____

Exercise 4. *Buy two different newspapers in English or Russian and complete the tables. / Купите 2 разные газеты на английском или на русском языке и заполните таблицы.*

	<i>Paper 1 (no. of pages)</i>	<i>Paper 2 (no. of pages)</i>
home news foreign/international news feature articles business news sports news		

	<i>Paper 1 (yes/no)</i>	<i>Paper 2 (yes/no)</i>
weather forecast cartoons crossword radio and TV programmes reviews		

4. EVERYDAY ENGLISH / ПОВСЕДНЕВНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

4.1. TV Programme / Программа телепередач

Exercise 1. Read the programme and complete the table. / Прочтите программу телепередач и заполните таблицу.

Here is part of an evening from three British TV channels. Can you find at least one example of: a documentary, a quiz show, a game show, a drama series, and a current affairs programme? There is also one example of a comedy series and two soap operas. Can you guess which programmes they might be?

7.00 Telly Addicts

Noel Edmonds hosts the quiz in which teams have their television knowledge put to the test.

7.30 Watchdog

Anne Robinson presents the stories that affect consumers in the 1990s. With Alice Beer and reporters Chris Choi and Johnathan Maitland.

8.00 EastEnders

Kathy tries to come to terms with Ted's revelations. Michelle receives a letter that could change her life. For cast see Tuesday Stereo Subtitled5500

8.30 2 Point 4 Children

The Deep. There's something fishy going on when Bill and Ben are asked to look after their neighbour's house.

9.00 Nine O'Clock News

With Peter Sissons.

7.00 The Krypton Factor

Four new contestants compete for a place in the November final. Director Tony Prescott; Producer Wayne Garvie Stereo...Subtitled.....9448

7.30 Coronation Street

It's farewell time at the Rovers. Episode written by Stephen Mallafratt. For cast see Wednesday. Repeated on Wednesday at 1.25pm Subtitled 239

•Bet's off: page 22

8.00 Bruce's Price Is Right

Game show testing knowledge of the price of consumer goods. Director Bill Morton; Producer Howard Huntridge Stereo Subtitled 2968

8.30 World in Action

In a classroom fitted with cameras, World In Action reveals what is really

7.00 Channel 4 News

Presented by Jon Snow and Cathy Smith. Including **Weather Subtitled** 829535

7.55 The Slot

The daily soapbox offering viewers the chance to air their opinions. Stereo 141603

8.00 New series Desperately Seeking Something

A four-part series in which Pete McCarthy explores the strange universe of alternative beliefs.

8.30 Baby It's You

Continuing the six-part series which uses natural history filming techniques to observe the first two years of a baby's life.

9.00 Cutting Edge

The Trouble with Money

Strange though it *seems* to some, not everyone enjoys winning the

Subtitled
Regional News
Weather Rob McElwee
.....3245

going on in Britain’s overcrowded schools and asks who is to blame.
9.00 New series Cracker
Brotherly Love (part 1).
In the first of this three-part thriller, a prostitute is found raped and murdered, opening old wounds at the station. See today’s choices.

lottery. This documentary explores the joys and pitfalls of getting rich quick.

Programme	Name	Channel	Time
Documentary Quiz show Game show Soap opera Comedy series Current Affairs programme News broadcast			

5. SKILLS TRAINING / ТРЕНИНГ УМЕНИЙ

Exercise 1. a) *Think about newspapers in Russia. Answer these questions.*
/ *Подумайте о газетах в России. Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. How many daily national newspapers are there?

2. How many are tabloids?

3. Are any of the ‘quality’ papers in tabloid form?

4. How many broadsheets are there?

5. How many newspapers *only* come out on Sunday in your country?

6. Which newspaper has the largest circulation?

7. Can you name at least one editor of a daily paper and two or three famous journalists who write for daily or weekly papers?

8. How often do you read a newspaper? How often do you buy a newspaper?

b) *Answer the questions. / Ответьте на вопросы.*

1. What is your favourite newspaper?
2. What is your favourite magazine?
3. What sort of information are you interested in?
4. How often do you read newspapers or magazines?

c) *Now write a short report about your friends' reading habits. You can use the following phrases. / Теперь напишите короткий отчет о том, что читают ваши друзья. Вы можете использовать следующие фразы:*

1. I interviewed ___ people and most of them read a newspaper every day/every week.
 2. The most popular newspaper is the _____.
 3. The girls prefer _____ and the boys like _____ best. / Both the boys and the girls prefer _____.
 4. Most of the people I talked to like reading about _____.
-
-
-
-
-

Exercise 2. *Answer the questions about TV in Russia. / Ответьте на вопросы о телевидении в России.*

1. How many 'terrestrial' channels are there?
2. Do you watch satellite TV and/or cable TV?
3. In total, how much TV do you watch every week?
4. What are your favourite programmes on TV at the moment?
5. What night are they on?
6. Do you enjoy watching the commercials?
7. Do you often watch football matches live on TV? If not, do you watch the highlights?
8. Do you need a TV licence in your country? If so, how much is it?

Exercise 3. *Imagine you and your partner share a flat. Look at the television programme for Sunday evening. Make up and act a dialogue. / Представьте себе, что вы с партнером живете в одной квартире. Изучите*

программу телепередач на воскресный вечер. Составьте и разыграйте диалог.

These phrases can help you. / Эти выражения могут быть вам полезны.

1. I'd like to watch _____ if you don't mind.
Мне бы хотелось посмотреть _____, если ты не возражаешь.
2. I'm sorry, but _____.
Извини, но _____.
3. Please let me watch _____.
Пожалуйста, позволь мне посмотреть _____.
4. I'm afraid it's out of the question because _____.
Боюсь, об этом не может быть и речи, потому что _____.
5. Why don't you/we _____.
Почему бы тебе/нам _____.
6. Perhaps you /we could _____.
Возможно, ты/мы мог(ли) бы _____.

Exercise 4.

a) Listen to five radio advertisements. / Прослушайте 5 рекламных объявлений по радио.

b) Match the English word with its Russian equivalent. / Подберите к английским словам их русские эквиваленты.

A	B
give me a break	паром
fair	ребенок
ferry	взрослый
grown-up	ярмарка, выставка-продажа
kid	дай мне передохнуть

c) Which of the things is each advertisement for? / Какую из этих вещей рекламирует каждое из объявлений.

Imagine you work in advertising. How can you sell the following things? What information will you give about them in the advertisement? / Представьте, что вы работаете в рекламном бизнесе. Каким образом вы сможете продать следующие вещи? Какую информацию о них вы включите в рекламное объявление?

- a soft drink
- a musical at the theatre
- a cross-Channel ferry
- a new kind of frozen potato dish
- a motor fair Compare your suggestions.

d) *Listen to the advertisements again and answers the questions. / Еще раз прослушайте объявления и ответьте на вопросы.*

1. What is the name of the food in the first advertisement?
2. What is the name of the ferry company?
3. What is the name of the musical?
4. When does the motor fair end?
5. What is the name of the soft drink?
6. How do you cook Oven Crunchies?
7. How much is a day-trip from Dover?
8. Where can you get tickets for the musical?
9. What are some of the extras the man wanted in his Cadillac?
10. What can you get when you buy Coca-Cola?

e) *Choose one of these things and make a radio advertisement for it. / Выберите одну из этих вещей и придумайте для нее радиорекламу.*

1. a new restaurant
2. a winter holiday in Russia
3. a private English language school
4. a boutique
5. a new perfume /shampoo

Exercise 5. a) *'Early Times' is an independent newspaper for young people which is published weekly. Many of the articles are written by young people themselves.*

Below are the questions which one young reader put to a DJ who works for Capital Radio. Read the four questions.

"Early Times" – это независимая газета для молодежи, которая выходит еженедельно. Многие статьи написаны самими ребятами.

Ниже приведены вопросы, которые юный читатель задал радиоведущему с Capital Radio. Прочитайте вопросы.



1
What jobs did you have before joining Capital Radio?

2
What advice do you have for anyone hoping to become a DJ?

3
How did you get into radio?

4
Do you think you will ever leave radio to concentrate on TV?

b) Which question do you think Zak put? What was his last question? Now look at the DJ's replies and match Zak's questions with the DJ's answers. / Какой вопрос Зак, по вашему мнению, задал первым? Теперь посмотрите на ответы ведущего и подберите ответ к каждому из вопросов.

- A I used to do mobile discos for parties and weddings. I used to send off demo tapes to radio stations but I didn't get anywhere. Then I got a manager who helped me to the front of the queue.
- B I worked on Radio One first and some local radio like Radio Mercury. I have also been on Sky TV for some time in Europe.
- C Do hospital radio and discos, and get used to performing before lots of people.
- D No, because I like radio better because it's just you and the listeners and with TV there's the producer, director, cameraman etc. and when you do radio you do it all yourself.

c) Act out the interview. / Разыграйте интервью.

d) Think of some questions to ask a famous DJ, actor, politician etc. Make up and act out your interview. / Подумайте, какие вопросы можно было бы задать известному ведущему, актеру, политику и т.д. Придумайте и разыграйте интервью.

Exercise 6. Put one of the following words into each gap. / Заполните пропуски словами в рамке.

up	down	on	off
round	back	out	away

- a. Put on your hat. It's cold today.
- b. I don't feel well. I'm going to lie _____ for a minute.
- c. I fell _____ the stairs and broke my leg.
- d. The children stood _____ when the teacher arrived.
- e. Don't throw _____ that bottle. We can use it again.
- f. I would take _____ my jacket if I felt hot.
- g. I must remember to take the book _____ to the library.
- h. I'm going to take the dog _____ for a walk.
- i. I heard someone running behind me. I turned _____ and saw a girl in a track suit.

Exercise 7. Many phrasal verbs have a non-literal meaning. Read the pairs of sentences and decide whether the phrasal verbs are used in their literal or non-literal meanings. / Многие фразовые глаголы имеют переносное значение. Прочтите пары предложений и определите, в каком значении употреблены фразовые глаголы.

- a. I saw 50p on the pavement and I *picked it up*. I *picked up* Spanish quite quickly when I was living in Madrid.
- b. *Put out* your cigarette before you go into class. In Britain we always *put out* the milk bottles for the milkman.
- c. I *looked up* the road but I couldn't see him.
She *looked up* the word in her dictionary.
- d. Kate! Are you downstairs? Could you *bring up* my bag? She *brought up* three children on her own.

Exercise 8. Practice the sentences in three ways:

1. as they are here
2. with the particle in a different position
3. with a pronoun, not a noun.

Прочтите предложения тремя способами:

1. так как они даны
2. изменив позицию частицы
3. с местоимением вместо существительного

Например:

Put on your pyjamas.

Put your pyjamas on.

Put them on. (He put on them)

- a. I threw away his letter.
- b. I took the shoes back and complained to the manager.
- c. Could you look up the phone number, please?
- d. Don't forget to switch the lights off.
- e. Turn the radio down! It's too loud!

Exercise 9. *Some phrasal verbs have an object, but the particle cannot move. Say the sentences in two ways:*

1. as they are here
2. with a pronoun, not a noun

Некоторые фразовые глаголы сочетаются с дополнением, но частица не может изменить положение. Прочтите предложения двумя способами:

1. так как они даны
2. с местоимением вместо существительного

Например:

She looked after her son.

She looked after him (She looked him after).

- a. I'm looking for my handbag.
- b. Can you look after my cat?
- c. I'm looking forward to the holiday.
- d. John doesn't get on with his sister.

6. HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT / ЗАДАНИЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

Exercise 1. *Вы с другом смотрите телевизор. Что вы можете сказать в следующих ситуациях, используя фразовые глаголы? / You are watching TV with a friend. What could you say in each of the situations below?*

Example:

You want to watch a programme on TV.

Could you ..turn the TV on?

- 1 You can't hear the programme very well. Could you ..?
- 2 You want to watch a different programme. Could you ..?
- 3 Now it's too loud for you. Could you ..?
- 4 You don't want to watch any more. Could you ..?

Exercise 2. *Заполните пропуски глаголами из колонки А или частицами из колонки В. Переведите предложения. / Fill each gap, either with one of the verbs in A or one of the particles in B. Put the verb in the correct form.*

A		B	
fill	look(x3)	out	up (x 4)
give	turn	back	down (x 2)
put	fall	on	round
try		away	after

- a. You look tired. Sit down and have a cup of tea.
- b. I'm looking for yesterday's newspaper. Did you throw it _____?
- c. _____ on your warm coat. It's cold today.
- d. Could I _____ on these shoes, please? Size nine.
- e. Turn _____ the music! It's too loud!
- f. Don't forget to _____ off the lights when you come to bed.
- g. I live in Bristol now, but I grew _____ in Leicester.
- h. Come _____! Hurry _____! You'll be late for school.
- i. Have you heard? Tony's going _____ with an Italian girl called Sophia.
- j. Could you _____ in this form, please, and sign it at the bottom?
- k. I'm _____ forward to meeting her very much.
- l. Pick _____ your litter! Don't drop it on the street!
- m. Don't worry about the baby. I'll look _____ her while you're out.
- n. What a pretty dress! Turn _____! Let me look at it from the back.
- o. _____ out! The glass is going to fall! Oh! Too late!
- p. John! Wake _____! Can you hear a noise downstairs?
- q. I'm _____ for the car keys. Have you seen them anywhere?
- r. I'm going to take these shoes _____ to the shop. The heel has broken already.
- s. She _____ off her horse and hurt her wrist.
- t. I used to smoke, but I _____ up last year.

Exercise 3. Заполните пропуски подходящими фразовыми глаголами (глагол из колонки A + частица из колонки B) Поставьте глаголы в нужную форму.

A			B		
put	give	look	on	up	off
turn	get	go	down	in	after
take	grow	try	out		
fill	break				

- a. When I grow up, I'm going to be a TV star.
- b. 'It's very hot in here.' ' _____ your jumper, then.'
- c. Helen starts work at 8.00am, so she has to _____ at 6.00am.

- d. I'm afraid I can't go to the party on Saturday. I have to _____ my little brother.
- e. Could you _____ the light _____, please? It's getting dark.
- f. Did you know that John's just started _____ with Susan?
- g. I was late for work this morning because my car _____ on the motorway.
- h. Can you help me to _____ this application form for a job?
- i. It's terribly difficult to _____ smoking. I've tried many times!
- j. 'I'd like to _____ this dress, please.' 'Of course. The changing rooms are over there.'
- k. Let's _____ the television to watch the news.
- l. 'I'm going for a walk. I need some fresh air.' '_____ your coat _____, then. It's cold outside.'

Exercise 4. Заполните пропуски глаголом **"look"** в нужной форме в сочетании с одним из указанных слов. / Complete these sentences with the verb **"look"** in an appropriate form, and choose the correct preposition or adverb.

after	for	out	forward to	up
--------------	------------	------------	-------------------	-----------

- a. Baby-sitters are people who look after children.
- b. I wonder what 'scratch' means. I'll _____ dictionary.
- c. A What are you doing on your hands and knees?
B I _____ my glasses. Have you seen them anywhere?
- d. Look _____! That box is going to fall on your head!
- e. It's a great pleasure to meet you. I've heard a lot about you, and I _____ meeting you for a long time.

Exercise 5. Прочитайте предложения и заполните пропуски одним из глаголов в рамке. / Fill in the missing verbs, but remember to put the verb into its correct form (e.g., simple past, present progressive, etc.).

went (x3)	turn (x2)	take (x3)	look (x3)
put (x2)	going	goes	gone
getting	putting	turned	took

Examples:

How are you *getting*.... on with your new flatmate?

Can you *turn*.... down the radio please, it's terribly loud.

1. The local supermarket has up the prices again this week.
2. Could you after my baby for me while I go to the dentist?
3. The gun off in his hands while he was cleaning it.
4. I like the colour of your T-shirt; it..... very well with your skirt.

5. I keep hearing loud screams - what's on next door?
6. If you don't know a word, it up in a dictionary.
7. What time does your plane off?
8. off the lights before you go to bed, please.
9. The policeman down the details of the accident.
10. The meeting on for much longer than anyone had expected.
11. 'I'm you through now - hold the line please,' said the telephone operator.
12. When did you first..... up tennis?
13. The lights off just as they sat down to eat.
14. out or you'll have an accident if you drive so carelessly!
15. Jose is along with his landlady and her family really well.
16. Once the fire had out the room became very cold.
17. We've off the meeting until next week when everyone will be back from holiday.
18. Do you know the story of the ugly duckling who into a beautiful swan?
19. If you 177 away from 400 what are you left with?
20. It's time for the news - let's on the TV.

Exercise 6. *Перефразируйте предложения, используя фразовые глаголы. / Rephrase the sentences using phrase verbs.*

1. The plane **left the ground** at 7.25. _____
2. When I **am an adult**, I will be a teacher. _____
3. These shoes **match** your new coat. _____
4. I'll **try to find** this word in my dictionary. _____
5. I **started to play** the guitar when I was at school. _____
6. My car **stopped** working. _____
7. She **continued** speaking. _____
8. If you freeze water it **becomes** ice. _____
9. I **learnt** some French words. _____
10. It's easy **to work together** with my new boss. _____

Exercise 7. *Переведите на английский язык. / Translate into English.*

1. Дети с нетерпением ждут каникул.

2. Я люблю волейбол. Я начал им заниматься, когда мне было 8 лет.

3. Приглуши музыку. Она слишком громкая.

4. Моя машина сломалась, когда я ехала по шоссе.
-
5. Ты хорошо ладишь с другими студентами?
-
6. Я хочу быть оператором, когда вырасту.
-
7. Не могли бы вы заполнить регистрационную карточку?
(registration card)
-
8. Поторопись или мы опоздаем. Цирковое представление начинается в 7 часов.
-
9. Убери свои игрушки. У тебя в комнате такой беспорядок!
-
10. Не выбрасывай эту газету. Я хочу ее прочитать.
-
11. Осторожно! На дороге гололедица.
-
12. Переключи телевизор на вторую программу. Я хочу посмотреть футбольный матч.
-
13. Если нагреть снег, он превращается в воду.
-
14. А: Ты знаешь телефон Рона?
В: Я посмотрю в своей записной книжке.
-
15. Соедините меня с редактором, пожалуйста.
-

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС ВТОРОГО ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК БАЗОВЫЙ КУРС ДЛЯ ЛИНГВИСТОВ

ЮНИТА 4

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