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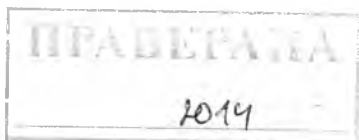
МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
БЕЛАРУСЬ

Учреждение образования
"Гомельский государственный университет
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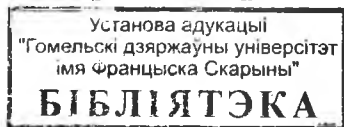
Кафедра теории и практики английского языка

Daily Actions

Практическое пособие для студентов I курса
специальности "Английский язык"



УК 4825



Гомель 2002

**Авторы-составители: Т.М. ПОЗНЯКОВА
Г.В. ЛОВГАЧ**

Рецензенты:

Л.С. БАННИКОВА, доцент, кандидат педагогических наук

Л.И. БОГАТИКОВА, доцент, кандидат педагогических наук

Рекомендовано к изданию научно-методическим советом Учреждения образования "Гомельский государственный университет имени Франциска Скорины"

Практическое пособие является частью комплекса пособий для студентов 1 курса факультета иностранных языков специальности П.02.07.00 – английский язык. Оно составлено в соответствии с программой по курсу "практика устной и письменной речи" и включает в себя тексты и упражнения, направленные на развитие навыков монологической и диалогической речи.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Практическое пособие по практике устной и письменной речи соответствует тематике, изучаемой студентами факультета на I курсе. Пособие состоит из 6 разделов: первые 5, из которых содержат тексты и упражнения по ситуациям, объединенным в теме 'Daily actions', а раздел 6 предназначен для самостоятельной работы студентов при подготовке к заключительному тесту по теме. Каждый тематический раздел имеет одинаковую структуру: предтекстовые упражнения, снимающие лексические трудности и подготавливающие к работе с текстом, сам текст и упражнения для послетекстовой работы. Все упражнения располагаются по принципу возрастающей сложности и в конечном итоге подготавливают к устному и/или письменному высказыванию по данной ситуации. В пособие включены упражнения для работы с аудио текстами, сами же тексты приведены в приложении. При составлении данного пособия авторы использовали аутентичные тексты из современных учебных пособий, изданных в последние годы в СНГ и за рубежом.

PART 1

THE WAYS OF DESIGNATING TIME

Ex.1. Study the picture of a watch, find the parts corresponding to the following words.

A face, hands, a small hand, a big hand, a watch band, a stem, hour markings, figures on the face, a dial, a strap, a ribbon, a digital (quartz, mechanical) watch.

Describe your watch, make use of the following expressions:

My watch is right (wrong)
fast (slow)
5 minutes fast (slow)
gains (loses) ... 5 minutes a day

Ex.2. Say what time it is a) in words, b) in figures

a) 9.30, 7.10, 5.00, 10.20, 4.05, 5.45, 11.15, 2.34, 3.52, 8.02.

b) a quarter past three, half past five, a quarter to six, twenty-five to nine, twenty to eleven, ten to four, five to nine, twenty-three minutes to six, twenty-five to two.

Ex.3. Supply the missing words by choosing from the list below.

slow, fast, watch, hands, by, midnight, hour, clocks, midday, exact, o'clock, seconds, noon, minute.

1. Harry, what time is it ... the school clock?
2. A ... is small; we can put one in our pocket or wear it on the wrist.
3. The right time is seven p.m., Harry's clock says ten minutes past 7. It's 10 minutes ...
4. There are 60 seconds in a ...
5. The film is very long, it lasts ...

6. Excuse me, could you tell me the ... time?
7. When it's 12 o'clock at night it's
8. It's 2 p.m. now, my watch says 5 minutes to 2. It's five minutes
9. Hurry up, please. We are late. It's 3 ... now.
10. Some ... are very big; for instance, Big Ben on the Houses of Parliament in the British capital.
11. 12 o'clock in the day time is ... or
12. Some clocks have three ... ; a short one and two long ones (one of them points to the ...).

Ex.4. Answer the following questions according to the pattern.

Pattern: The small hand is between twelve and one. The big hand is at three. What's the time? *If the small hand is between twelve and one and the big hand is at three it is a quarter past twelve.*

1. The small hand is between twelve and one. The big hand is at six. What's the time?
2. The small hand is between two and three. The big hand is at five. What's the time?
3. The small hand is between four and five. The big hand is at nine. What's the time?
4. The small hand is between nine and ten. The big hand is at six. What's the time?
5. The small hand is between eight and nine. The big hand is at eleven. What's the time?
6. The small hand is between eleven and twelve. The big hand is at nine. What's the time?
7. The small hand is between three and four. The big hand is at seven. What's the time?
8. The small hand is between four and five. The big hand is at ten. What's the time?

Ex.5. Act out the following dialogues, pay attention to the ways of designating time.

1

- Excuse me, what's the time by your watch, please? Mine has stopped.

- It's 10 past 3, but I'm not sure. My watch is sometimes slow.
- Oh, what a pity. I must know the exact time. My train starts at 3.30.
- I think you should take a taxi.

2

- I'd like to fix an appointment with the manager. Would 9 tomorrow be all right?
- I'm afraid there's nothing before midday.
- Could I make it a quarter to one?
- Yes, I'll make a note of it.
- Thank you.

3

- Are there any planes to Vienna on Sunday?
- If you'd like to take a seat, I'll find out for you.
- By the way, I don't want a night flight.
- There's a Swissair Flight SR 871 out of London at 9.20. It flies direct and arrives at 11.05.
- When am I supposed to check in?
- If you are going to the airport, you must be there before 8.20.
- Thank you.

4

- Hello, Ann. Haven't seen you for ages. How are you getting on?
- Hello Susan. Frankly speaking, so-so.
- Why? Has anything happened? You look rather tired.
- I say, the problem is I have to get up very early these days and as you know I'm not an early riser. I can't wake at 6 a.m. by myself, so I set my alarm clock and get nervous all night.
- Have you changed your job? I remember you didn't have to get up at such an early hour of the morning.
- Oh, no, certainly, not. But my boss has asked me to start my office hours at 7.45 this month. So I'm looking forward to the end of the month.
- Cheer up, dear. There are only 4 days left to the end of it.

- Hi, John, glad to see you. Where are you going with such a heavy bag? Are you leaving for anywhere?
- Hi, George, nice to meet you too. This heavy bag is full of books and I'm carrying them to the University library.
- Well, on foot? Why not take a bus?
- It's a fine day today. And then I usually walk to the University. It takes me about 20 minutes to get there and I'm always in time.
- Oh, it takes me three quarters to get here by bus. And busses start getting on my nerves.
- Why don't you go by metro?
- It's not very convenient for me as there's no station near my place.

- This is the last day of winter. We must put our clocks on to Summer Time.
- Must?
- Oh, of course. Everyone must put his clock on one hour in summer. I suppose they do it in many countries.
- Do they?

Ex.6. Translate the phrases in the dialogue into English;

Kitty: It's getting late. Where is Mary? Doesn't she know we are waiting for her?

Ann: She does but (она никогда не приходит вовремя) and always finds a good excuse. Oh, (вот она), late as usual.

K: (Почему ты так поздно, Мэри)?

M: Am I? Have a look at my watch. (На моих четверть четвертого), I am (опоздала только на пять минут). (Так трудно всегда приходиться вовремя).

Ex.7. Complete the open dialogue and reproduce it in pairs.

Nick: Hello, Peter. What's the time by your watch?

Peter: ...

N: Is it as late as that? Oh, There's something wrong with my watch. It is only a quarter past one by mine.

P: ...

N: Of course, I do. I always wind it up before going to bed. I turn on the radio and set it by the time signal every evening.

P: I don't think your watch is going. Have a look.

N: ...

P: You must go to the watchmaker and have it cleaned and repaired.

N: ...

Ex.8. Translate the following dialogues into English and act them out.

1.

- Послушай, Фред, ты не мог бы мне сказать точное время?
- Без четверти пять, а что?
- Ну вот, снова я опаздываю. Мэри будет ждать меня возле Художественного музея. Мы хотим посетить там выставку японских кукол.
- Тогда поспеши. Насколько я помню, Художественный музей закрывается в 7 часов, а полтора часа мало, чтобы посмотреть все.

2.

Китти, вставай. Уже 10 минут восьмого, ты опоздаешь на занятия.

- Мамочка, сегодня занятия начинаются не в 9.15 как обычно, а в 11.05. Я же тебе вчера говорила.
- Разве? А, да, помню. Извини, тогда я разбуду тебя без двенадцати десять.

Ex.9. Insert preposition and post-verbal adverbs if necessary.

1. He leaves his factory late ... the evening. 2. She must translate the text ... Saturday. 3. I always set my watch ... the radio-time signal. 4. What time is it ... your watch? 5. We must finish this work ... the end ... the month. 6. How many times a week do you wind ... your clock? 7. The train arrives ... noon. 8. You must hand ... your exercises ... time. 9. I think there is something wrong ... my watch. I must take it ... the watchmaker. 10. I'm fond ... "Carmen". – Well, you can hear it ... the radio ... a quarter ... an hour. 11. Classes begin ... nine o'clock and last ... four. 12. I don't know where she is ... the moment. 13. He is leaving for Moscow ... the tenth ... December. 14. We work ... nine ... five ... week-days. 15. ... Saturday he usually goes to the country for the week-end. 16. She intends to return to Leningrad ... a fortnight. 17. Why are you late ... your classes today? 18. May I have this magazine ... an hour? 19. Tell the man to bring his report ... an hour. 20. Don't forget to open the window ... the break. 21. You may call on me ... any time you like. 22. It is ten ... nine ... my watch. 23. I'm going to work in our library ... three hours tomorrow. 24. My little nephew likes to watch all programmes ... television. I can't approve ... it. 25. I'm going to spend my winter vacation ... my aunt's family ... the village ... Sosново. It's ... the east ... Minsk, an hour's ride ... car. 26. I'm going to look ... these articles to find some interesting material for my paper. 27. I'm afraid I can't see you the airport today. You'll have to go there alone. 28. According ... our timetable we must have a lecture on the History ... Great Britain tomorrow. 29. Time is not the same all ... the world. ... Russia there is Moscow time and local time. All in all there are eleven time zones ... this country.

PRETEXT EXERCISES

Ex.1. Guess the meaning of the following international words:

Meridian, local time, Greenwich, standard time, common, variation, geographical, figures.

Ex. 2. Match Russian and English word-combinations:

to indicate time	диктор телевидения
to designate	неудобство
a time-table	каждодневные события
a TV announcer	обозначать время
to accept	расписание
mean time	принимать
to correspond with (to)	почасовая система
by consent	последовательность
inconvenience	обозначать, называть
an hourly system	среднее время
succession	с согласия
everyday occasions	соответствовать

Ex.3. Recollect the three forms of the verbs:

to wear, to lose, to wind.

Ex.4. Read the title of the text and guess what the text may be about.

Do you know anything about time indication?

Read the text and do the exercises after it.

Time

Time is indicated in many ways. There are two twelve-hour periods in the day. These periods are designated as a.m. (Latin: ante meridiem, i.e. before midday (noon) and p.m. (post meridiem, i.e. after midday (noon).

However this way of designating is not used in time-tables especially in railway time-tables. The day there is considered as one period of twenty four hours.

Thus railway officials and travellers say: The train leaves at twenty ten. Radio and TV announcers also say: Our program begins at twenty ten. For informal, every day occasions, we say: Ten past eight, ten minutes past eight.

The time of the day is not the same at the same moment in different countries and places. Thus only those places that lie under the same meridian have 12 noon at the very same moment.

By common consent the meridian of Greenwich is accepted as the prime meridian. local mean time at Greenwich (G.M.T.) is the standard to which other mean times are usually referred. One degree of longitude corresponds with 4 minutes of time. Countries east of Greenwich keep their clocks in advance of G.M.T., countries to the west keep them slower. To avoid the inconvenience of local time variation, standard time has been adopted by most countries whereby clocks are adjusted to an hourly system of changes based on a geographical succession of the meridians, 15° - apart.

We can tell the time by means of watches and clocks. A watch is carried in the pocket or is worn on the wrist with a strap or ribbon. A clock is too big for the pocket and is placed on the table or is hung on the wall. The big clocks that stand on the floor are called grandfather clocks. The Kremlin tower clock with bell is called Chimes.

The dial of the clock is marked with figures to indicate the hours. The fingers or hands of the watch or clock point to these figures and so we can tell the time.

When the long hand is at twelve and the short is at three it is three o'clock, after five minutes it is five past three, then ten past three, a quarter past three, half past three, twenty to four, a quarter to four, ten to four, four o'clock.

If the watch goes too fast, we say it gains. If it goes too slowly we say it loses. If it is not wound up, it stops.

Ex. 1. Find the answers to the following questions in the text:

1. How are the 12-hour periods designated?
2. Is this way of designating used in time-tables?
3. How do radio and TV announcers tell time?
4. Is the time of the day the same in different countries and places?
5. Which meridian is accepted as the prime one?
6. One degree of longitude corresponds to 10 minutes of time, doesn't it?
7. What was adopted to avoid the inconveniences of local time?
8. What's the difference between a watch and a clock?
9. What is called grandfather's clock?

Ex. 2. Translate the following word combinations into Russian:

to be designated as, to be considered as, to lie under the same meridian, the very same moment, to be referred to, to avoid the inconveniences, time variations, by means of, to go fast, to gain, to go slow, to lose, to wind up.

Make up sentences with these expressions.

Ex. 3. Say if the sentences are true or false.

1. Time is indicated in three different ways.
2. We can tell time by watches and clocks.

3. Countries east to Greenwich keep clocks slower.
4. In Belarus we keep clocks in advance.
5. One degree of altitude corresponds with four minutes of time.
6. If the watch goes too fast we say it loses.
7. The dial of the clock can be marked with figures , dots and other marks.
8. A clock carried in the pocket is called a grandfather clock.
9. Chimes is the name of the Kremlin tower clock.
10. Greenwich meridian is called a zero one.
11. It was chosen as a prime meridian by a special law.
12. In different countries of the world time is different at the same moment.

Ex.4. Recall some facts from the text a) you knew before; b) you have just learnt.

Ex. 5. Divide the text into logical parts, make up a plan. Retell the text according to it.

Ex. 6. Remember the proverbs. Make up stories to illustrate them.

Time flies. – Время летит.

Time and tide wait for no man. – Время не ждет.

A stitch in time saves nine. – Минута час бережет.

Time works wonders. – Время творит чудеса.

Time cures all things. – Время – лучший лекарь.

Lost time is never found again. – Потерянного времени никогда не веротишь.

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. – Не откладывай на завтра то, что можно сделать сегодня.

An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening. – Утро вечера мудренее.

PART 2

Ex.1 Work in groups. Have conversations similar to the model, use the remarks below. Each time, add a reason for an explanation as in the example.

A: I do a lot of reading.

B: Do you? So do I. - I read at least two books a week.

C: Oh, I don't - I never have enough time to read.

D: Neither do I - I find it very boring.

1. I am anxious to do well in all the subjects.
2. I like to relax being through with my homework.
3. I leave for the University well in advance not to be late for my classes.
4. I am not keen on cooking.
5. I didn't sleep very well last night.
6. I am not an early riser.
7. I spend all my free time at home.
8. I walk a lot.
9. I have to commute to town every day.

Ex.2 Work in pairs. Think of the possible replies ending with myself for each of the given remarks. Follow the model:

A: I am so lazy.

-Yes, I am rather lazy myself

B: - Mm, I am nor particularly active myself.

- Well, I don't work very hard myself.

1. My sister is a lazy bones.
2. There's such a mess in my room, I don't know what to start with.
3. My mum is a good cook.
4. When I hear the alarm-clock, I bury my head under the pillow.
5. I can't get used to waking up so early.

6. My sister never changes when she comes from school.

7. I hate when people talk shop when at a party.

Ex.3 Read about Helen's day and insert the appropriate verb from the following list.

brush, buy, catch, eat, fall asleep, find out, finish, get dressed, get home, get up, go to, go to bed, goes off, have breakfast, have dinner, have lunch, have a break, to have a shower, leave home, lie, listen to, phone, pop into, read, set, start work, turn off, wake up, watch TV, meet.

I usually ... at 7.15 when my alarm clock I ... it ... and then usually just ... in bed for another five or ten minutes before I ... and go to the bathroom ..., ... my teeth and then I usually ... cornflakes, a soft-boiled egg, toasts and coffee at about 7.50. While I ... I certainly ... the news on the radio. I ... at about 8 a.m. I always ... the newsagent's on my way to the station to ... a daily paper. I ... the 8.10 train to work and usually ... the newspaper in it. I ... at 9.00 and ... at 5.00. At 11 o'clock we ... for tea or coffee and I always ... at 12.30. I usually go with my friends to the cafeteria just round the corner. I ... from work at about 6 o'clock and ... at 7.00. Most evenings I spend at home and Sometimes I ... my friends at the pub or ... the cinema. I always ... my mother to ... how everyone is. I usually ... at about 11.15 on weekdays and the last thing I do before I ... is to ... the alarm clock for the next day.

Ex. 4 Read the text and make up a list of expressions with *make* and *do*.

Use the dictionary to translate the idiomatic expressions.

The two verbs *make* and *do* are very commonly confused in English – in fact, people often make mistakes when using them.

Generally speaking, *make* is used for creative actions, and *do* is used for routine ones, but there is really no hard-and-fast rule. If you think this makes it difficult to make up your mind which verb to use, then you are absolutely right!

When you get up in the morning you should make your bed, and then you can make some tea or coffee for breakfast. If you want to make money, you must do a job. When you are at work, you should always do your best and make a success of everything. You should do the housework every day, and you should make time to teach yourself to cook so that you can make cakes and to sew so that you can make your own clothes. If you are a student, you must do all your homework if you want to make sure that you will do well when you do your examinations. If you want to visit the doctor, it's a good idea to make an appointment first, especially if you have to make a long journey to get to his surgery. Of course, you must not make a lot of noise while you are waiting to see him, or you will not make a good impression on him.

Finally, you may ask why the English make a set of rules to help you know when to say *make* and when to say *do*.

Ex.5 Decide which of the endings on the right go with the beginning on the left.

Bill made	Shirley laugh, Bill a favour, the washing up,
Shirley did	his/her duty, a cake, a mistake, an arrangement, the shopping, a comment, a decision, an exercise, his/her housework, a good job badly, a good impression, me an offer, a promise, a statement, her/his best, very well, nothing at all.

Ex.6 Fill in the gap with the suitable forms of the phrasal verbs below.

do up (redecorate, we can also do up a shoelace or coat), do without (manage without), do with (need or want), make up (invent a story), make for (go in the direction, head for), make

up for (repay or compensate for), make out (see with difficulty), make off with (steal)

1. This exercise is really difficult – I can't ... help.
2. Are you telling the truth or are you ... that story ...?
3. They've just finished ... their flat and it looks really nice now.
4. I can't quite ... if that's your brother or you in this photo.
5. As you've arrived late, you'll have to ... time you've lost.
6. We were ... the station when the thunderstorm broke.
7. A dog picked up my sandwich in the mouth and ... it.
8. He had to ... sugar in his coffee because he was on a diet.

Read the text.

My working day

I want to describe to you my daily actions which I do more or less regularly. There is little variation in my life, all days except weekends look very much the same.

On weekdays the alarm clock wakes me up and my working day begins. I am not an early riser and I hate getting up early, but I got used to it. If it is spring or summer I jump out of bed, run to the window and open it wide to let the fresh morning air in. The bright sun and the singing of birds set me into a cheerful working mood. In winter I am not so quick to leave my bed, and I bury my head under the pillow pretending not to hear the alarm-clock. But all the same, it is time to get up and I start getting ready for my studies. I make my bed and go to the bathroom where I turn on the hot and cold taps, wash my hands and face with soap, clean (brush) my teeth with toothpaste. I take a shower either in the morning or in the evening. If I am not short of time I tidy up my room. I am through with it in ten minutes

As a rule, I have a quick light breakfast. Though the doctors say it must be the most substantial meal of the day, I have neither time nor inclination to cook it. So I just have a cup of coffee and some sandwiches. After breakfast I leave for the University. As I

live in the suburb every weekday I commute to the city. It takes me forty minutes to get to the University. But if the weather is nice I can't help walking a couple of bus stops. On my way I often meet my University-mates and we go on together talking shop.

Six or eight lessons (three or four periods) a day is our ordinary timetable. I seldom have lunch at the canteen because I usually have a packed one with me (an apple and a sandwich).

When I come home I change and have dinner which is nearly always ready just in time. Or I have a bite before my parents come home. I like having dinner together with them as this is the only time of the day when we are together at table and when we can talk and share our impressions.

Then it's time to have a rest before doing my home assignments. While resting, I listen to music or look through newspapers or magazines. It takes me about four hours to cope with my homework properly. So I normally don't have time for television or friends because I have to work hard as I am anxious to do well in all the subjects. I must admit, that University life doesn't seem very interesting to me. But people say "Much work and no play never makes people gay". Thus I leave my weekends for relaxation.

At 11 o'clock or even later I go to bed.

Ex. 1 Interpret the following sentences so as to use word combinations from the text.

1. I am not an early bird.
2. In the morning I like to listen in.
3. Our usual timetable is six lessons a day.
4. It takes me three hours to do my homework.
5. All the days of the week look very much alike.
6. I sometimes take a shower two times a day.
7. I took off my school uniform and put on a dressing gown.
8. I never have any desire to cook.

9. I can't refuse a candy if I am offered one.
10. If you want to have something to eat, take my lunch that my mother has packed for me.

Ex.2 Match each word in the left-hand column with the best meaning in the right-hand column.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. to dress | a. to prevent from sleeping |
| 2. to listen to | b. to buy some things or food |
| 3. to cope with | c. to put on clothes |
| 4. to wake | d. to make clean with or in water or other liquid |
| 5. to cook | e. to be still and quiet |
| 6 to help | f. to do part of the work of another person |
| 7 to wash | g. to manage successfully |
| 8 to rest | h. to prepare food by heating |
| 9 to do the shopping | i. to try to hear. |

Ex. 3. Fill in the missing word.

1. There was little ... in my life when I was at school, all days ... weekends looked ...
2. I am not ... but I had to ...
3. I had neither ... nor ... to cook breakfast.
4. Six or seven lessons a day was our ...
5. After supper I usually ... for some time.
6. As I live in the suburb, every day I ... to work.
7. I begin my work at nine a.m. and I am ... with it at 5.30 p.m.
8. In the morning I .. my head under the pillow pretending not to hear ...
9. Singing of birds puts me into a
10. I must ..., that it is my granny who prepares a ... lunch for me.

Ex. 4. Fill in prepositions if necessary:

1. When people say "They are talking ... shop" they mean "They are discussing their professional topics".
2. Rubbing oneself ... a

towel is a kind ... massage . 3. I am always short ... time in the morning as I can't get used ... getting up in time. 4. Can't we stay at home ... such a horrible day instead of going out? 5. Actually I have very little time ... television as I can hardly cope ... my home assignments. 6. It takes me half ... an hour to get ... the University so I have to leave ... it ...a quarter past seven. 7. There is little variation ... my life . 8. I heard the bell ring and jumped bed to open the door.9. Are you pressed ... time.

Ex.5 Translate into English and use the word combinations in the sentences of your own.

- слушать музыку по радио;
- заниматься домашним заданием;
- иметь достаточно времени на;
- расслабиться на некоторое время;
- успевать по английскому языку;
- по дороге в школу;
- чистить зубы зубной щеткой и пастой;
- прятать голову под подушкой;
- ни времени. ни желания;
- самая плотная еда;
- привыкать к;
- переодеться;
- обменяться мнениями.

Ex.6 Work in pairs. Divide the text into two parts, ask 5-6 general questions on it. Tick a positive answer for yourself and your partner. See the model:

	yourself	your partner
Do you get up at 7 o'clock?	+	-
	----- -----	----- -----
Have you ever been late for classes?	-	+
	----- -----	----- -----

Compare your working days. Begin your sentences with one of the phrases:

Neither my friend nor I ...

Both my friend and I ...

Either of us ...

Ex.7 Enlarge on the following sentences:

1. Usually in the morning I am not so quick to leave my bed.
2. But all the same, it's time to get up.
3. It doesn't take me long to have breakfast.
4. I live a long way (not far) from the University.
5. Our break for lunch is not long enough.
6. I come home round about 3 p.m.
7. Evening is the only time of the day to talk to my parents and to see and go out with my friends.

Ex.8 Write a short composition on the topic: When at school my working day was

a bit different from what I have now.

PART 3

A life in the Day of ...

Look at the main title. What information do you expect from the article?

READING

Debra Mc Arthur, fifteen, lives in Wallsend on Tyneside where she is in form 5 at Burnside High School. Debra hopes to take three "A" levels before going on to university.

At roughly 7.30 a.m. my radio alarm buzzes. As it is actually on my bed it literally blasts me into awareness of the morning. This is due to the loudness I need to wake me. I lie for a while deciding whether to pretend to be fatally ill. This trick usually doesn't work, but I try anyway. My mother never believes me.

So I finally crawl out of bed. By this time it is 8 a.m. – the time I used to leave the house for school I convinced my father that it would benefit my health and welfare to receive another hour in bed and be taken to school at 8.40 a.m. by car. He agreed.

As I work in a shop which sells jeans on a Saturday. I only have a lie-in on Sundays – and what a lie-in. I have my Sunday breakfast at about 3 p.m., followed by lunch at 5.30 p.m. My mother doesn't approve, and my father thinks it is a big joke I think it is neither disastrous nor funny – it's crucial.

I usually enjoy school if I'm up-to-date with my schoolwork. I hate the feeling of being left behind with anything. I enjoy school mainly because of the number of friends I have there. I also hate being alone. Another good reason for coming to school is to see my boy-friend, Craig, who I meet every lunchtime. However, I don't let this interfere with my schoolwork. I believe that if I centre my full attention on either one or the other I will lose out somewhere.

At lunchtime I either go on a binge or I starve myself. I usually starve for two reasons: either to make up for the binge which took place the previous day or to save money.

After school I either have basketball practice for the school team, or I go home to get myself ready to go out with Craig. I see Craig almost every evening. He says he doesn't mind what I look like but I like to feel as though I've made an effort. I either do my homework before I see him, during the time I see him, or when he leaves for the bus at 11 p.m. – which would explain why get up so late. Either way my homework gets done.

When I go to bed I often think about possible careers and dream of becoming rich and famous due to an outstanding talent that no one has discovered yet (just like they do in the movies). Then I allow myself to worry about anything and everything. I worry about school, money, my future, the next day, what I look like, what people think about me and what I could do to change the way people think about me. I usually fall asleep at about 1 a.m. when I've worried myself silly.

I really enjoy looking after young children. They are so interesting. It was my ambition to be a nanny or nursery nurse, but efforts to make me change my mind eventually succeeded. "You're too bright". "There's no money in it". "You'd get bored". "You'd be able to get a far better job." I suppose I could babysit until I have children of my own. I'm looking forward very much to having children, but I'm not keen on the idea of being a stereotypical mother/housewife. I also want a career, and a good one, but doing what? I wish I knew! My father continuously asks whether I've made up my mind yet. Now I'm concentrating on getting good exam results so that I'll have a solid base to move in any direction – preferably upwards.

Ex.1 Find in the text sentences with the words that mean the following:

- to make a very loud noise;
- very important, decisive;
- to prevent from being done properly;
- to eat a lot in a short time.

Read and translate them.

Ex.2 Explain the meaning of the following words and word-combinations:

- High school
- "A" levels
- awareness of the morning

- to be fatally ill
- a trick
- to benefit one's health
- a lie-in
- to be left behind
- to go on a binge
- to starve oneself
- to centre one's attention
- to have basketball practice
- either way
- to worry somebody silly
- ambition.

Ex.3 Form derivatives from the given words and translate them into Russian

- nouns: aware, loud
- adjectives: disaster, stereotype
- adverbs: literal, actual, main, eventual, rough, continuous, preferable
- verbs: success, benefit, conviction, centre, a baby sitter.

Ex.4 Pay attention to the prepositional phrases from the text, read sentences with them.

to crawl out of bed, to benefit one's health, to be up to date with, to be left behind with, to interfere with, to centre one's attention on, to lose something out, to go on a binge, to make up for the binge, to look after, to make (change) up one's mind, to dream of becoming rich, to look forward to, to concentrate on something, to move in any direction.

Ex.5 Find English equivalents in the text.

выползать из кровати, успевать в школе, чувство отставания, мешать работе в школе, сконцентрировать внимание, делать попытки, вероятные в будущем должности, принять (изменить) решение, двигаться в любом

направлении, присматривать за детьми, засыпать, изводить себя, получить намного лучшую работу.

Ex. 6 Make up sentences using word combinations from the text synonymous to those given below":

due to, to contribute to one's health, not to eat anything for a long time, to lie in bed till late in the morning, to be deadly ill, to concentrate one's attention, joyful, to make somebody do what you want, to save money for something, to play basketball regularly, a film, to be anxious about something, to be fond of the idea, a possible successful job, an ordinary housewife.

Ex.7. Translate into English

1. Звонит будильник.
2. Я притворяюсь смертельно больной, но трюк не срабатывает.
3. Я хочу поспать еще часок, но приходится вылезать из кровати, чтобы не опоздать в школу.
4. Я убеждаю папу, что это принесет пользу моему здоровью.
5. Над моей привычкой поваляться в постели подшучивают (to be teased at something), но для меня это очень важно.
6. Мой парень – это еще одна причина ходить в школу. Но я не позволяю нашим отношениям мешать занятиям.
7. Если сконцентрировать свое внимание на чем-то одном, можно упустить много интересного.
8. Я мечтаю стать богатой и известной, благодаря таланту, который еще никому не известен.
9. Я беспокоюсь о том, что люди думают обо мне и как бы я могла изменить их мнение.
10. Я люблю присматривать за детьми, и моя мечта - стать няней в детском саду.

Ex.8 Note any similarities between Debra's life and yours.

List five ways in which her life is quite different from yours.

Ex.9 What are the main questions answered in each paragraph?

Example

Paragraph 1

What time do you get up? Do you like getting up? Do you find it easy?

Write down your questions. You will need them later.

TALKING POINT.

Work in groups and discuss these questions.

- a) Do you think Debra should have a steady boy-friend? Why/Why not?
- b) Do you think she gets on with her parents? Why/Why not?
- c) Do you think her family should have stopped her wanting to become a nanny?
- d) How does Debra's life compare with yours? Do you think it is easier or more difficult? Why? Would you like to be her? Support your answers by referring to the article.

Share your answers with the class.

IMPROVE YOUR WRITING

1. A piece like this is constructed from the answers to lots of questions we might want to ask about a person's routines, etc.
2. The main tense used is the simple present and the opening sentence sets the mood for what follows.

Example

At roughly 7.30 my radio alarm buzzes.

3. The text is made more interesting for the reader by:

- ◆ making us feel that the person being described is speaking directly to her/him. That is why this is written in the first person.

Examples

I crawl out of bed ...

I enjoy school ...

- ◆ giving the reasons for some of the routines. Note how the conjunction *as* is used for *because/since*.
- ◆ Using direct and indirect speech so that we get some idea of what the writer's friends, family, teachers, etc. think or feel.

Examples

"You're too bright".

Craig says he doesn't mind what I look like.

My father continually asks me whether I have made up my mind.

- 4. Notice how we can use *either ... or* to express choice/options. This avoids repetition.

Examples

After school I either have basketball practice for the school team or I go home.

At lunchtime I either go on a binge or starve.

- 5. Remember to use expressions with *-ing* to talk about likes and dislikes.

Examples

I hate feeling left behind.

I enjoy looking after children. I am not keen on the idea of being a stereotypical mother/housewife.

I love having money

PRACTICE

1. Complete these sentences so that they are true for you.
 - a) When I get up in the morning I hate _____.
 - b) I _____ going to school because _____.

- c) At lunchtime I _____ or _____.
- d) After school I either _____ or _____.
- e) In the evening, my father often asks me _____.
- f) My mother always tells me _____.
- g) I do my homework _____.
- h) I'm not keen on _____ when I grow up.

2. Read through Debra's article again and write ten questions that the interviewer might have asked her.

Example

Do you have a boyfriend?

Share your questions with a partner. Did you come up with the same ones? Write down any that you did not think of.

WRITING

Work with a different partner. Your aim is to find out your partner's routines and habits.

- a) Use the list of questions you made earlier as a basis for interviewing your partner. Ask additional questions if you want to.
- b) Make notes of her/his answers and use your questions and the Improve your Writing notes to write a piece called "A life in the day of ..." about your partner. Use about 120 words.
- c) Show your draft to your partner and let her/him correct it before copying out a final version.

The dialogues below will give you some more ideas about people's working day.

Dialogue 1

Janet: The alarm goes off at 4.30. I get up go and wake Warren.
Then I go downstairs, make some tea, and take a cup up

to Warren. He has lived with us ever since he came over here from New Zealand ten years ago, and we are like brother and sister now.

Warren: It takes us about 45 minutes to make up and get ready.

We always leave the house at exactly a quarter past five. I drive us in Janet's dad's car, and we arrive at the ice rink at exactly twenty past five. The cleaner arrives just in time to let us in. We get changed and we're on the ice twenty to six.

Janet: At a quarter past eight, we changed and go off for breakfast in a little Italian cafe round the corner. I have toast and tea, and Warren usually has something like sausages, eggs and tea. We both eat terribly fattening foods, but neither of us seems to get fat, which is very lucky. At nine, we go back to the rink and work through until twelve. Then we go for a run in Hyde Park for about half an hour.

Warren: Yes, it's quite nice in the park, except when you get chased by dogs. After our run we just buy a sandwich and eat it at work. Janet works in a department store and I work in a betting office. They're very good to us: they let us have as much time off as we need for skating, although of course we don't get paid. In the evening we meet up again just before six in the Dance Centre, for a modern dance class. We get back to Janet's parents' flat by about eight, have dinner and a bath and go straight to bed. Although it's a very long day for us, I never really feel we are missing out on anything. We sometimes see friends at weekends: they're married, they've got ordinary jobs and they go out in the evenings, but they're envious of what we do, rather than the other way round.

(from *The Sunday Times* (adapted))

Ex. 1. Do the following tasks:

1. a) What is Janet and Warren's main occupation?
b) What do they do to earn a living?
2. Choose the correct answer. Are they:
 - a) married?
 - b) boyfriend and girlfriend?
 - c) brother and sister?
 - d) friends?
3. a) Where do Janet and Warren live?
b) Why do you think they live together?
4. Exactly when do they skate?
5. What problems are involved in:
 - a) running in Hyde Park?
 - b) Taking time off work?
6. Write T (true) or F (false) against these statements:
 - a) The rink is closed when they arrive.
 - b) They live a well-organized life.
 - c) They don't think they have enough free time.
 - d) Their employers let them skate during working hours.
 - e) They envy their friends.
7. Make brief notes about Janet and Warren's daily routine. Use these times as a guide:

4.30	12.00
5.15	12.30.
5.20	1.00 - 5.30
5.40	6.00
8.15	8.00
9.00	9.00
8. Why are their friends envious?
9. Would you like to live the life of Warren and Janet? Why?
10. Retell the dialogue on the part of a) Warren: b) Janet.

Dialogue 2

David: What's the matter, honey?

Sue: Oh, I don't know.

David: Come on, something's the matter. What is it?

Sue: It's just life. It's too boring!

David: It's not that bad. You have the children.

Sue: But Kim will be at school and John's only a baby! You'll leave in five minutes, but I'll be here all day. You won't be home till seven!

David: One of us has to work, honey.

Sue: Yes, dear, but your day will be interesting. My day will be the same as every other day.

David: My work isn't always interesting

Sue: I know, but you travel around, you meet different people, and you do different things. Who will I meet today? What will I do? Huh? Oh, I'll do the dishes, feed the baby, wash the clothes, clean the house, give the baby a bath, walk the dog...

David: But... but... honey...

Sue: Then I'll feed the baby again and put the kids to bed. What a life? Today tomorrow, this week, next week, this month, next month, next year - the same!

David: It's just Monday morning, honey. You'll feel O.K. tomorrow.

Sue: Will I?

Compare: David's Monday

Sue's Monday

David Shaw, television news reporter.

Sue Shaw, housewife.

8.30 - catch the train.

8.15 - drive David to the station

9.00 - arrive at MBS studio.

8.45 - wash the dishes

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 9.30 – take an interview with Miss. Universe. | 10.00 – feed the baby. |
| 11.00 – have lunch with movie producer. | 10.30 do the wash. |
| 3.00 – interview Paul McCartney at Kennedy Airport. | 12.00 – clean the house. |
| 5.30 – meet Walter for drinks. | 2.30 – go to the market. |
| | 3.00 – pick Kim up at |
| | 4.00 – make dinner. |
| | 6.45 – meet David at the station |
| 6.00 – catch the train. | 7.30 – have dinner. |
| 7.30 – have dinner. | 8.30 – wash the dishes. |
| 8.30 – watch TV. | 9.00 – feed the baby. |
| 9.30 – walk the dog. | 10.15 – go to bed. |
| 11.00 – go to bed. | |

Dialogue 3

An Interview

Arnold Rivera, the TV news reporter, is interviewing Mrs. Cornelia Vandergrift for the programme Real People.

Arnold: Well, Mrs. Vandergrift, please tell our viewers about an ordinary day in your life.

Cornelia: Well, I wake up at eight o'clock.

Arnold: Really? Do you get up then?

Cornelia: No, of course I don't get up at that time. I have breakfast in bed, and I read the "New York Times".

Arnold: What time do you get up?

Cornelia: I get up at ten.

Arnold: What do you do then?

Cornelia: I read my letters and dictate the answers to my secretary.

Arnold: And then?

Cornelia: At eleven I take a walk with Jimmy.

Arnold: Jimmy? Who's Jimmy?

Cornelia: Jimmy's my dog.

Arnold: Oh, what time do you have lunch?

Cornelia: I have lunch at twelve thirty. I eat alone.

Arnold: Oh, I see. Well, what do you do after lunch?

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

Arnold: And at six? What do you do at six?

Cornelia: I get dressed for dinner. I have dinner at seven o'clock.

Arnold: Yes, well, what do you do after dinner?

Cornelia: I read or watch TV. I take a bath at nine-thirty, and go to bed at ten.

Arnold: Thank you, Mrs. Vandergrift. You certainly have a busy and interesting life.

Cornelia: You're welcome.

(from "American
Streamline")

by Bernard Hartley and Peter Viney,
Oxford American English)

Ex.1 Answer the questions to the dialogues:

1. When does Mr. David (Mrs. Sue, Mrs. Cornelia) get up?
2. When does Mr. David (Mrs. Sue, Mrs. Cornelia) usually have breakfast (lunch, dinner)?
3. When does Mr. David (Mrs. Sue, Mrs. Cornelia) walk the dog?
4. Which of them goes to bed at eleven o'clock?
5. Whose life is the most sensible (enjoyable, attractive)?

Ex.2 Compare David's and Sue's lives with Mrs. Cornelia's life.

Ex.3 Write a short essay expressing your idea how a person's character and job influence his working day.

PART 4

Read the story.

Charlie, my dog, likes to get up early, and he likes me to get up early too. And why shouldn't he? Right after his breakfast he goes back to sleep. Over the years he has developed a number of apparently innocent (невинных на вид) ways of getting me up. He can shake himself and his collar loud enough to wake the dead. If it doesn't work he gets a sneezing fit (нападает чих). But perhaps his most irritating method is to sit quietly beside the bed and stare into my face; I come out of deep sleep with the feeling of being looked at. But I have learnt to keep my eyes tight. If I even blink he sneezes and stretches, and that night's sleep is over for me. Often the war of wills goes on for quite a time, but he nearly always wins. (After J. Steinbeck)

Speak about the way you start the day. Who wakes you up and so on.

Read the text and do the exercises after it.

Early Morning Rush

Never in his life had Tim got dresses so fast.

He snatched at clothes, jerked open drawers, flung things out of the way. He didn't pick and choose. He went through his clothes like a combine harvester going through corn. And when he'd gone through them came out fully dressed. In one minute flat.

Mind you, there were one or two mistakes. He's got a red sock on his right foot and a blue one on his left. He'd put his pants on back to front and nearly tore them trying to find the zip. He'd put his pullover on before his shirt. He'd put his best shoes

on instead of hi pumps. And the only mistake he bothered to correct was putting his pants on the right way round.

Then he went into the bathroom and had his wash. This is how he had it:

He set the cold tap running full blast.

He passed his right hand through it twice – once for the palm, once for the back.

Then he passed his left hand through it twice – once for the palm, once for the back.

While he was passing his left hand through it, his right hand had got hold of the toothpaste. He screwed the cap off, one handed.

By this time his left hand had been washed. He squeezed some toothpaste on to the first finger of his left hand.

Then he put this finger into his mouth and ran it round his teeth. While he did this he wiped his right hand dry on his hair.

He wiped his left hand dry on his hair as he went downstairs. This left his hair a bit damp. But it was all the easier to brush flat while he dug a handful of biscuits out of the tin. The brush he used was the first one he saw. A shoe brush. It was all right though. The brown one.

The biscuits were his breakfast. He stuffed them in his pants pocket. He'd decided to have them later, on the milk round. The main thing just now was to get on the milk round. The main thing was to get down to the High Street for half-past six. Sharp.

It was exactly twenty-five past when he left the house.

Ex.1 Choose the correct explanation of the word combinations below and paraphrase the sentences from the text using them.

he snatched at clothes

a) he put on his clothes

b) he touched his clothes

c) he grabbed (at) his clothes

he jerked open draws

a) pushed abruptly

- he flung things out of the way
- on the milk round
- he squeezed some toothpaste
- b) pulled abruptly
 - c) opened carefully
 - a) threw violently
 - b) put casually
 - c) threw casually
 - a) while having milk
 - b) while delivering milk
 - c) while gathering milk
 - a) extracted using pressure
 - b) hugged the toothpaste
 - c) compressed it

Ex. 2 Find and read words denoting

- a) garments and their elements
- b) parts of a human body.

Ex.3 Recollect the infinitives of the verbs from the text and write down their three forms.

flung, choose, tore, find, put, went, set, ran, left.

Ex.4 Find in the text English equivalents of the word combinations from the text:

Открывать кран на полную мощь, вышел полностью одетым, побеспокоился исправить только одну ошибку, он не выбирал, зачихал в карман.

Ex.5 Translate into Russian the expressions and make up sentences with them.

upside down, inside out, back to front, the right way round, the other way round.

Ex.6 Choose the word combinations which contain post-verbal predicates. Translate them into Russian.

He came out fully dressed
put his pants on the right way round
flung things out of the way
passed his hands through water
get on the milk round
screwed off the cap
got hold of the tooth paste
ran round his teeth with a finger.
wiped his hand dry
brushed his hair flat
left his hair damp

Ex. 7 Find and read sentences which produce a humorous effect of the text. What makes them sound funny?

- a) the situation itself, b) the use of improper words, c) exaggregation, d) comparisons.

Ex. 8 Insert prepositions if necessary:

1. He snatched ... his pants and put them on back ... front.
2. He came... fully dressed ... one minute flat.
3. He put ... his pullover ... his shirt.
4. He passed his hand ... water twice: once ... the palm and once ... the back.
5. He screwed the cap ... the toothpaste ... one-handed.
6. He squeezed some toothpaste ... the first finger and ran it ... his teeth.
7. He wiped his hands ... his hair.
8. He dug a handful ... biscuits ... the tin, stuffed them ... his pocket and decided to have them ... the milk run.
9. He was ... time ... the milk run.
10. He went ... his garments like a combine harvester ... corn.

11. He bothered to correct just one mistake: he put ... his trousers ... the right way round.

Ex.9 Correct the sentences if it is necessary using conversational formulae:

1. Tim overslept and was late for the milk round.
2. He grabbed at his clothes, jerked open the draws to find the trousers he was intended to put on.
3. In some minutes he was fully dressed but he had done one mistake: he put his pants back to front and tore them trying to find the zip.
4. In the bathroom he set the cold tap running full blast and washed properly as he couldn't fail to do it.
5. He didn't manage to screw the cap off the toothpaste one-handed.
6. He put some toothpaste on the toothbrush and ran it round his teeth.
7. He wiped his hands dry on his hair and rushed downstairs.
8. He used his shoe brush instead of his hair brush.
9. In the kitchen he had neither time nor desire to cook and dug a handful of biscuits out of the tin.
10. The biscuits were stuffed into the pocket of the shirt to be eaten on the milk round.
11. The main thing for him was to get down to the High Street for half past seven sharp not to be late to work.
12. He was just in time.

DISCUSSION

1. Why was Tim in such a rush?
2. "He went through his clothes like a combine harvester going through corn".

What did he do to his clothes?

3. Why did he bother to correct just one mistake?
Why did he choose to waste time on the mistake?
4. What kind of wash did he have?
5. Tim was in a "rush".
Might you choose another word instead of "rush"?
6. Describe how Tim looked as he left the house.
7. Many of Tim's actions saved time.
Make a list of other things he did that may have wasted time.
8. Could you suggest other ways of saving time that Tim didn't think of?
9. Make a list of everything Tim did.
Break your list into four parts –

a) bedroom;	c) stairs;
b) bathroom;	d) kitchen.
10. Make a plan for doing all of these things in the least possible time and without mistakes. Plan so that you organize things before going to bed at night in case you are late in the morning.

PART 5

Duties about the house

Do the following tasks.

1. What are your duties about the house?

2. Talk about the domestic chores using the given word combinations and the emphatic construction "It is ... who ..."

To make one's bed, to tidy up one's room, to dust the things, to clean the carpet with a vacuum (to Hoover the carpet), to beat the carpet, to polish the floor, to lay the table, to wash up, to do the shopping (cleaning, cooking, ironing), to do the room

(house), to brush one's clothes (shoes), to sweep the floor, to press, to repair, to put right, to mend, to whitewash the ceiling, to repaper the walls, to empty the rubbish bin.

3. Answer the questions following the model.

Model 1: - What do we do if our carpets are dusty?

- We beat them.

What do we do if

- our brass is dirty,
- the ceiling looks gray,
- the doors and windows have lost their colour,
- the floor is dirty,
- the furniture is dusty,
- the windows are dirty.
- the ceiling needs whitewashing.
- the wallpaper is old and dirty.

Model 2: - Why are you out of breath?

- I've been trying to move heavy cupboards.

Ask why you've got paint on your hands;

blood on your finger;

chalk on your face;

dust on your suit;

lines of wallpaper on the floor;

your Mum is very tired;

your room is in a mess;

your house looks so nice;

your windows are shining;

there's such a strong smell of paint.

4. Say what work is done weekly, daily, monthly, one or twice a year.

What is the busiest time of the year when you have to do very much about the house?

5. Put the dialogue in the right order and reproduce it in class.

Nina: Hallo, Mary.

Mary: As a rule, Mother goes shopping after work. Oh, that reminds me. I must buy something for supper. Mother has a lecture tonight.

Nina: And who does the shopping in your family?

Mary: Hallo, come in. Don't mind the mess. I am just doing my room.

Nina: Shall I put this flower-pot on the window-sill?

Mary: If you like you can water the flowers and dust the books while I sweep the floor and put everything in its place.

Nina: Somebody else can do it.

Mary: Wait a moment. I've got to wash up.

Nina: Let me help you. What can I do?

Mary: Don't worry. We have time enough for everything. We still have an hour before the show. It never takes me much time to tidy up the room.

Nina: Oh, what a pity you are busy! Look, I've got two tickets for the cinema. The show begins at five sharp.

Mary: Yes, please.

Nina: It's a bit stuffy in here. Do you mind if I open the window?

Mary: Of course, but today it's my turn to do it. We all help mother about the house as much as we can.

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

Mary: Oh, no. I don't mind a bit.

6. Read the text.

Spring cleaning

In England and some other countries it is a custom to give the house a special clean in the spring. It is not that housewives neglect their work at other times during the year, but there are

some things which it is difficult to do daily or even weekly. For example, heavy cupboards, which need two men to lift them, are often never moved except at the spring cleaning, and naturally the narrow space behind them, and the floor on which they stand, become dusty and dirty. Every effort is made to clean the house thoroughly from top to bottom. Sometimes a room is entirely cleared of furniture so that the ceiling, walls and floors can be dealt with; small repairs are done, and, if possible, a certain amount of repainting.

For women, it is a specially busy time; for men, it is a time to keep out of the way, except for the help they can give with moving furniture before they go off to the office, and putting it back when they return in the evening. While they are absent, the cleaning and dusting, the beating the carpets, mats, and rugs, the polishing of brass and woodwork go on, and after some days of this extra housework the house itself looks almost new. The opportunity is taken to get rid of unwanted or valueless objects, and to buy things that may be needed. Often something that had been given up for lost comes to light behind the cupboard or a drawer where it has fallen.

Although we consider that the year begins on January 1st, the natural beginning of the year is spring. Perhaps that is why this is the season usually chosen to make our homes specially fresh-looking and clean. Just as nature bring out the new green leaves and bright flowers, and even the birds themselves new nests so we ourselves make an effort after winter to start a new year with the self-respect that cleanliness always gives.

Note: clean –(here) cleaning.

Ex. 1. Find in the text sentences with the following expressions and translate them into Russian.

- to give the house a special clean;
- to neglect one's work;

- to clean from top to bottom;
- to keep out of the way;
- unwanted objects;
- to give up for lost.

Ex.2. Find the answers to the questions:

1. When do we give our house a special clean?
2. Does it mean that housewives neglect their work at other times during the year?
3. Why can't we give our house a thorough cleaning every week?
4. When do we clean a room entirely of furniture?
5. What can men help the women with during the cleaning?
6. What kinds of work do women do while their husbands are at their work?
7. How does the house look after some days of this extra housework?
8. When do we generally get rid of unwanted or valueless objects?
9. Where are the things that have been given up for lost sometimes found during the cleaning?
10. Why is spring chosen to make our homes specially fresh-looking and clean?

Ex. 3 Rephrase the sentences using words from the text.

1. We always try to give our house a thorough cleaning.
2. It's time for men not to be in the way.
3. The tradition to clean the house properly exists in many countries.
4. It is men who have to do some mending.
5. We use this opportunity to throw away unwanted things and something that is of no value.
6. She is the kind of woman who disregards her house duties.
7. Spring cleaning is just the time to polish things made of wood.

8. I don't like to do anything with whitewashing and repairing.

Ex.4 Agree or disagree.

1. We make every effort to clean our house thoroughly from top to bottom two times a year, during the so-called New Year and spring cleanings.
2. There are people who never throw away unwanted or valueless objects.
3. Spring cleaning is the most exciting time for you.
4. You have never found things that were given up for lost.
5. Cleaning gives you the feeling of self-respect.
6. Men are useless at the time of spring cleaning.

Ex. 5 Enlarge on the following.

1. Spring cleaning makes your life difficult.
2. Cleaning of the kitchen takes most of your time.
3. In spring people are like birds who build their nests.
4. You know some secrets that make your life easier at spring cleaning.

Ex.6 Give a written account of how you gave your flat a thorough cleaning.

In the text below you will find a description of a housewife's working day. Read it and do the exercises after the text.

A Housewife's Easy Day

Who works harder – the man who goes to work or his wife who stays at home with the children?

How far does the average housewife travel as she cleans, dusts, washes and runs after the children?

Mrs. Peggy O'Neil took part in an experiment to find the answer. She wore a pedometer for a whole day. A pedometer is

something that measures how far a person walks. Mrs. O'Nail kept her usual schedule during the test.

Her day started at 7.30 a.m. when she made breakfast for her husband and children. She did the dishes, made the beds and took the children to the nursery school.

During the morning she cleaned the bedroom and the bathroom and washed three loads of laundry in the washing-machine. She also went next door to water her neighbour's plants.

She collected the children at noon and then made lunch, vacuumed the floors and cleaned the windows. Then came the evening meal for the family and more dishes.

Mrs. O'Nail's total working distance was 7.5 miles.

Develop the following situations:

1. Mr. O'Nail comes home in the evening and asks his wife about her working day. She tells him about it.
2. A TV team decided to make a film about Mrs. O'Nail's working day. Say what they watched her doing, like this: They watched her making breakfast. Use Complex Object.
3. Speak about Mrs. O'Nail's day off. Begin like this: Usually she gets up at 7.30. But today she is still in bed. She is having a lie-in. Write a composition about your mother's working day.

Should Men Be Able to Cook and Women to Use Tools?

Ex.1 In the title of the text two questions are asked. Answer these questions before reading the text.

Ex.2. Read the text and find answers to the questions:

Why were the early days of Uncle James' marriage not always harmonious?

Cooking is the housewife's job, isn't it?

When are men quite helpless in the kitchen?

Who is the woman forced to call in if she can't repair things herself?

What would have saved the woman's time, money and temper?

My uncle James was a good cook, and he married a woman who was another. The result, I am told, was that the early days of their marriage were not always harmonious: my uncle was always wanting to interfere in the kitchen, while my aunt was always driving him away. Certainly it is generally assumed that cooking is the housewife's job; look at the television advertisements for the evidence of this. One sees a man sitting hungrily and expectantly at table, while his wife, dressed in a frilly apron and impractical shoes, bustles to and from the cooking stove, and finally sets before her husband a dish which ensures his adoration for ever. Ought he to have had a hand in that cooking? Many people will reply, "Certainly not!"

Yet a little thought will tell us how wrong it is that a man should be quite helpless in the kitchen. A married friend of mine often says jocularly that he can make a cup of tea, and can boil an egg, but that he gets muddled if he has to do them both at the same time. Probably he exaggerates a little, but he certainly expresses the plight of thousands of men who are quite at a loss as soon as the woman of the house is absent, or confined to bed. Such men must immediately seek the services of a neighbour or a female relative. Is it not rather unmanly to be so miserably dependent? Surely a man should have enough cooking ability to supply, at the very least, his own needs – preferably those of his wife also, when she is ill. If he has not learned to cook in his boyhood, he should take up cooking as soon as he married, asking his wife to give him some lessons.

Now for the a women's learning to use tools. There are times when her being unable to handle a screwdriver can cause as much trouble as a man's being unable to boil an egg. The lonely woman, or the woman living in a manless household, is often at a

great disadvantage when a fuse burns out, a door handle comes off, a tap leaks or a wash basin refuses to empty freely. Sometimes she does not even know what must be done; often, when she does know, she finds that the screwdriver or the wrench fails to obey her hands, or that she has bought the wrong washer or the wrong fuse wire. She is forced to call in a plumber or an electrician, who is delighted to come to her aid, to have a long chat afterwards over a cup of tea, and to send in a bill which transforms a sixpenny job into a two-pound one. At such a time a woman may well reflect that a short course of training in the use of tools would have saved her time, her money, and her temper.

("Graded Exercises in English" by J.H. Walsh)

Notes to the text.

to bustle – to move busily and energetically

frill – ornamental edging of gathered or pleated material

jocularly – with humour

to get muddled – to get confused

to exaggerate – to make seem greater than it really is

the plight – an unfortunate state (состояние неразберихи)

to be confined to bed – here: to be seriously ill

to leak – to pass out (about liquid)

wrench – гаечный ключ

screwdriver – отвертка

Ex.3. Translate the following sentences from the text. You are to compare the ways of expressing the same idea in English and in Russian.

1. The result, I am told, was that the early days of their marriage were not always harmonious.
2. Certainly it is generally assumed that cooking is the housewife's job.
3. His wife, dressed in a frilly apron and unpractical shoes, bustles to and from the cooking stove, and finally sets before her husband a dish which ensures his adoration for ever.

4. A married friend of mine often says jocularly that he can make a cup of tea, and can boil an egg, but that he gets muddled if he has to do them both at the same time.
5. Is it not rather unmanly to be so miserably dependent?
6. She is forced to call in a plumber or an electrician, who is delighted to come to her aid, to have a long chat afterwards over a cup of tea, and to send in a bill which transforms a sixpenny job into a two-pound one.

Ex.4. Make up sentences based on the text with the following expressions.

to be a good cook, the early days of their marriage, to interfere in the kitchen, to drive somebody away, it's generally assumed that..., the housewife's job, television advertisement, (for) evidence of, a frilly apron, to bustle to and from the cooking stove, to ensure adoration for ever, to have a hand in, to be helpless in the kitchen, to get muddled, to express the plight of thousands of men, to be confined to bed, to seek the service of somebody, it's unmanly, to be miserably dependent, to have enough cooking ability to do something at the very least.

Ex.5. Think of your own situations using the word combinations below:

to use tools, to handle a screwdriver, to cause much trouble, a manless household, to be at a great disadvantage, a door handle comes off, a fuse burns out, a tap leaks, a wash basin refuses to empty freely, the wrench fails to obey your hands, to be forced to call in a plumber, to be delighted to do something, to come to somebody's aid, to send in a bill, a six penny job transformed into a pound one, to save time, money and temper, a short course of training.

Ex.6. Working in pairs express your opinion of the role of a husband (wife) at home.

Ex.7. Two questions are asked in the title. Neither of them is answered fully in the article but it is clear what the writer has in mind. Give a discussion held by three people of different ages and occupations on the subject.

LISTENING

Before listening to a mere man's monologue, answer the question.

1. Are men as busy as women doing housework?
2. Is there a special day when women are replaced by men in the kitchen?

Guess the meaning of the underlined words from the sentences below:

1. It's high time to have a snack.
2. What do you say to a cup of tea and a sandwich?
3. Don't wait for me, go straight away.
4. Where is the iodine and bandage? I've cut my finger
5. Children are afraid to apply iodine as the wound stings.
6. Be careful, don't spill the milk on the carpet.
7. A rusk is a slice of bread rebaked as light biscuit. Children are especially fond of vanilla rusk.

Listen to the story "A Mere Man's Monologue" and do the exercises.

Ex.1 Multi-choice questions. Choose the right answer.

1. You don't know how (clever, obedient, talented) your husband is.
2. Please, don't get up. You can (sleep a little longer, read a little, knit a while).
3. Don't be frightened. (A jar of jam, a bottle of milk) just fell down.

4. It's nothing much, I've (cut my toe, cut my finger, bruised my arm).
5. I've just spilled some (water, coffee, iodine) on my shirt.
6. It's amazing how (early, soon, late) it gets dark in March.

Ex.2 Questions on the text.

1. Whose monologue is it?
2. Why did the husband decide to do everything himself on that day?
3. What did he offer his wife for breakfast?
4. Did he know where the butter and salt were?
5. What fell down?
6. What happened when the husband began to pick up pieces?
7. Why did he need the washing powder?
8. Was it getting late?
9. What did he offer his wife to do while he was busy in the kitchen?
10. Did he offer his wife a vanilla rusk instead of breakfast, dinner and supper?
11. Had he done anything before five past twelve of March?
12. Why was he so happy that it was already the 9th of March?

Ex.3. Make up sentences following the model. Use the cue-words.

Model: get the kettle on

There, you see, scarcely a minute's gone and I've already got the kettle on.

Get an omelette ready, tidy up the room, wash the dishes, make coffee, lay the table, finish my work.

Ex.4 In 200 word give a written appreciation of the story.

PART 6

Test Yourself

Ex.1. Fill in the missing word:

1. There was little ... in my life then, all days ..., weekends looked very much the same.

2. I am not ... , that's why I hate getting up ... but I got used to it.
3. I didn't like ... in the morning, I generally did it late in the evening before going to bed.
4. I had a quick ... breakfast which consisted of a cup of tea or coffee, a ... egg or an omelette and cheese or ... sandwich.
5. Six or seven lessons a day was the ordinary
6. I seldom had lunch in ..., because I usually had ... one in my bag.
7. While resting I ... the music or ... the newspapers or magazines.
8. I did well ... the most school subjects without any
9. But I have to help my parents about the house and do our ...
10. After supper I usually ... for some time.

Ex.2. Fill in the missing letters.

home as..g..ent, at w..kend, to have ?no.gh time, to sw..p the fl..r
 reg.la.ly, to play the g..tar, to have an om.lt.. for br..kf.st, to
 attend a col..ge, to do an ex.r.i.e.

Ex.3. Match each word in the left-hand column with the best meaning in the right-hand column.

to dress

to listen to

to cope with

to wake

to wash

to cook

to help

to rest

to do the shopping

to bury

to stop sleeping

to buy some things or food

to put on clothes

to make clean with or in water

to still and quiet

to do part of the work of another person

to manage successfully

to prepare food by heating

to try to hear

to travel to and from the city every day

to commute
to share

to hide
to have or to use with others

Ex.4. Insert prepositions:

1. When I came home my mother always had dinner ready just .. time.
2. ... a rule I go ... shopping every second day.
3. I had to work hard .. all the subjects ... my final year ... school.
4. I switched ... the radio and listened
5. She often helps her mother ... the house and she is ... with the work ... half an hour.
6. Have you already got used ... waking time.
7. I do well ... English grammar ... any effort, so I'll cope ... the tests.
8. There was little variations ... my life.
9. Please, put everything ... its place ... mother comes.
10. I am never late ... my classes.
11. The expression "to be pressed ... time" means "to be short ... time".
11. Don't interfere ... their work!
12. Can you imagine commuting ... town every day.
13. I snatched ... clothes, jerked open drawers, flung things the way.
14. When I am ... a rush I can put my trousers ... back ... front.
15. I go ... my clothes like a combine harvester going ... corn.

Ex.5 Translate into English.

1. Я должен отметить, что моя школьная жизнь была очень интересной.
2. Я никогда не езжу автобусом или трамваем, я всегда хожу пешком.
3. В 7.30 я готов к завтраку.
4. Мой легкий завтрак состоит из вареного яйца или омлета и чашки чая с бутербродом из сыра.
5. Если честно, я не люблю гладить белье, мыть посуду в течение рабочей недели.
6. Так как у меня мало времени, я беру с собой упакованный завтрак.
7. Если я тороплюсь, я надеваю тапочки, халат и бегу в ванную как молния.

8. Прежде всего я мою лицо холодной водой и чищу зубы щеткой с пастой.
9. Я люблю слушать радио по утрам во время завтрака.
10. Он берет частные уроки, чтобы усовершенствовать свое знание языка.
11. Ты не возражаешь, если я возьму твои часы? Мои немного отстают.
12. Утром она очень спешила и совсем забыла убрать в комнате.
13. Не дергай ящики и не разбрасывай одежду. У тебя достаточно времени чтобы одеться.
14. Я хожу в библиотеку более или менее регулярно.
15. Так как я не ранняя птичка, мне очень трудно вставать рано утром, и я часто прячу голову под подушку, притворяясь, что не слышу будильник.
16. Когда я спешу по утрам, то бегу в ванную, открываю краны на всю мощь и пытаюсь все делать, не теряя времени.
17. По дороге в университет я часто встречаю своих однокурсников, с которыми болтаем на профессиональные темы.
18. Как долго ты просматриваешь утренние газеты?
19. Это занимает у меня где-то полчаса.
20. Я, как правило набиваю карман булочками и ем их на пути в университет.
21. Когда я училась в школе, 6-8 уроков было мое обычное расписание.
22. Я должна признать, что музыка помогает расслабиться и улучшить настроение.
23. В школе я учился хорошо без какого-либо усилия.
24. У меня нет ни времени, ни желания готовить завтрак.
25. Мой папа часто говорит дома на профессиональные темы. Мне это действует на нервы.

26. Одеться утром – это для меня большая проблема. Все вещи разбросаны по комнате.
27. Хотя я соня, мне приходится вставать каждое утро в 7 часов, чтобы не опоздать на занятия.
28. Чтобы делать успехи в английском, нужно выполнять д.з регулярно и должным образом.
29. Кроме учебы мне удастся помогать маме по дому, ходить в магазин, в библиотеку и иногда в кино (театр).

Ex. 6 Make up situations using the given words and word-combinations. Begin your situations like these ones:

1) Once my mother fell ill.

To be confined to bed, not to be a good cook, to be helpless, to be miserable dependent, to be forced to do, to be at a loss, bandage, iodine, to die of hunger, from top to bottom. A vanilla rusk.

2) My parents were away in April for a week and I decided to make a surprise.

To feel like doing something, from top to bottom, to drive somebody away, an apron, to make an effort, unwanted and valueless things, thoroughly, to neglect one's work, to spill, to relax.

3) I interviewed my father about his working day. This is what he told me.

To work hard, to sleep a little longer, to oversleep, to snatch at clothes, to have neither time nor desire, on the way to the office, through the day, to drive somebody away, to insure adoration.

4) My sister is at school. She is very capable but Mum calls her "lazy-bones".

To crawl out of bed, to pretend fatally ill, to be up to date with, to hate the feeling of being left behind, to be a stereotypical wife, to dream herself silly, to make her change her mind, to look forward to something, to concentrate on something.

Ex.7. Listen to the text "Lazy Days" and do the exercises.

1. According to the writer, how are unexpected guests "good for you"?
2. In general, in what ways is the writer: a) lazy? B) not lazy?
3. Write T (true) or F (false) by each of the following statements.
 - a) The writer lives next door to a museum and an art gallery.
 - b) He hasn't been to the theatre for six months.
 - c) He's got hair over his ears.
 - d) Flared jeans were fashionable in the sixties.
 - e) He hasn't bought any records since the sixties.
 - f) He doesn't like current clothes and music.
4. Explain the meaning of the following:
 - a) thrilled;
 - b) first nights;
 - c) The Mousetrap;
 - d) by heart;
 - e) scratchy;
 - f) keep in touch with;
5. For what reasons did the writer last go to:
 - a) the theatre?
 - b) the cinema?

In what way are these two reasons similar?

6. a) Why does the writer 'feel like a clock that has stopped several hours ago'?
- b) Explain 'even a stopped clock is right twice a day: one sixties will be back some time'.
7. a) Why didn't the writer finish his personality quiz?
- b) Why does he say 'luckily'?
8. Do you think the writer is lazy?
9. Write five questions for a personality quiz 'How lazy are you?'

Ex. 8 Speak on the situations

1. Types of clocks.
2. The ways of designating time.
3. Standard time.
4. Describe your morning.
5. Your duties about the house.
6. Your mother's working day.
7. Your actions when you oversleep.
8. Your dreams while falling asleep.
9. You've been getting your life organized recently.
10. You've been redecorating your flat.

SUPPLEMENT

A Mere Man's Monologue

God morning, my darling. Congratulations on Women's Day. No, no – please don't get up. Today you are going to relax. I shall do every things myself ... You don't know how your husband is! No, I'm not joking. Please don't get up – sleep a little longer, or read a book. You see, today is your day, and I'll do everything. In a quarter of an hour I'll bring you breakfast.

There, you see scarcely a minute's gone and I've already got the kettle on. What do you say to an omelette? You don't mind? Splendid! Today I'll do everything myself!

Forgive me, dear – will you tell me where the butter is? In the fridge? Thanks. ...

Sorry, dear – just another question. Where's the salt? ... Don't be frightened, a jar of jam just fell down. Of course it's broken, but is that important? I'll pick up the pieces straight away. find the salt, and everything will be fine.

Excuse me again, darling. Have we any bandages and jodine? It's nothing mush, I've cut my hand slightly. Oh, no, please don't get up. I'll bandage it at once, pick up the pieces, and find the salt. ... Oh, how it's stinging!

Sorry once again, darling – can you tell me where the washing powder is? Oh it's nothing really – I've just spilled some iodine on my shirt. No, no – today I'm doing everything myself. In 15 minutes I'll bring your breakfast personally. Now I shall wash my shirt, bandage my hand, pick up the pieces and find the salt. ...

Yes, yes – I know, my darling, you're hungry. Do you think I'm not? Have a little patience, and in exactly. ... Let me switch the light on. It's amazing how early it gets dark in March! What do you say to dinner straight away? It's a thought, in my opinion. What say you? We could even have supper and not dinner. What do you say to omelettes? You don't mind? Wonderful!

Meanwhile, have a look at television, there's an interesting programme this evening. There now, everything seems to be splendid! I've found a vanilla rusk. Would you like a piece? You don't want any? Then be patient just a wee bit longer.

LAZY DAYS

Unexpected guests are good for you. The phone rings, the friends you haven't seen for ages are arriving in a few hours, and you realise with horror that you haven't changed the sheets in the spare bedroom for months, that all those dirty dishes have been in the sink since the weekend, and that you have been wearing the same socks for three days.

I wouldn't call myself a particularly lazy person. I work fairly hard, I keep the flat reasonably clean, and I feel that, when I settle down for an evening in front of TV, on the whole I deserve to put my feet up. And yet there are so many things that I don't seem to find the energy to do.

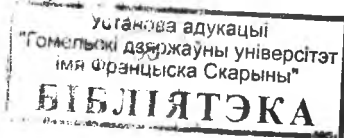
Take, for example, culture. When I came to live in London five years ago, I was thrilled. "This is it", I said to myself. "I'm a bus ride away from the West End theatres. I've got museums and art galleries on my doorstep, and there are a good zoo films to

choose from. And all those exhibitions, concerts...". For the first few months, I went I cleaned myself up, wandered around exhibitions, queued for first nights and enjoyed myself immensely. But somehow all that's changed. I don't think I've been inside a theatre since someone gave me the tickets for my birthday six months ago; and the last time I went to the cinema was to get out of the rain while I was waiting for a bus.

It's the same with fashion. When I walk along the street these days, surrounded by people with extraordinary haircuts and strangely shaped trousers, I feel like a clock that stopped several hours ago. I've been wearing the same type of flared jeans since the sixties, although they are getting more and more difficult in the shops nowadays. And my hair has been covering my ears ever since I left school and was free to grow it to the then fashionable length. Those were the days when I used to know the Top Ten by heart and rush out to get the latest singles before anyone else. Those same (now rather scratchy) records are still there on my shelf, with only a few more recent additions – it's so long since I last bought a record that I don't even know what one costs any more. It isn't that I don't like the current clothes and music: it's just that keeping up with them is too much like hard work. So whenever I begin to feel uncomfortably old-fashioned, I just remind myself that even a stopped clock is right twice a day: the sixties will be back some time.

When those friends rang unexpectedly the other day, I was doing one of those personality quizzes in a fashionable magazine. It was called "How lazy are you?" and it had questions like: How long ago did you last write to keep in touch with an old friend? (a) less than a week ago? (b) less than a month ago? (c) more than six months ago? (d) more than a year ago? And How long have you had your newest pair of shoes? (a) a month or less? (b) six months or less/ (c) more than six months? (d) more than two years?

Luckily, I was too busy to finish it.



УЧЕБНОЕ ИЗДАНИЕ

ПОЗНЯКОВА Татьяна Михайловна
ЛОВГАЧ Галина Владимировна

Daily Actions

Практическое пособие для студентов I курса
специальности "Английский язык"

Компьютерный набор и верстка П.В. Дмитриевцовой

Подписано в печать 05.03.02 . Формат 80x64

1/16. Бумага писчая № 1. Печать офсетная. Усл. п.л. 3,38

Уч.-изд. л. 2,89 Тираж 50 экз. Заказ 152

Лицензия ЛВ № 357 от 12 февраля 1999 г.

5/4

Отпечатано с оригинала-макета на ризографе
Учреждения образования "Гомельский государственный
университет имени Франциска Скорины"
246019, г. Гомель, ул. Советская, 104.