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Учреждение образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»

С. А. ЧЕУШЕВА, М. В. ВЕГЕРО, Г. В. ТКАЧЕВА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ
для студентов
неспециальных факультетов
университета

В 2 частях

Часть 1

УДК 8565

Учреждение образования
«Гомельский государственный университет
имени Франциска Скорины»
БИБЛИОТЕКА

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Рецензенты:

Л. С. Банникова, доцент кафедры теории и практики английского языка,
кандидат педагогических наук;
кафедра английского языка учреждения образования «Гомельский
государственный университет имени Франциска Скорины»

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Целью пособия является накопление и систематизация словарного
запаса, развитие навыков устной речи.

Практическое пособие адресовано студентам I курса неспециальных
факультетов и состоит из шести тематических уроков, включающих
лексические упражнения, тексты, задания на основе текстов.

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

Настоящее пособие предназначено для студентов I курса неязыковых факультетов университета, изучающих английский язык на базе знаний, полученных в средней школе.

Целями пособия являются: 1) накопления и систематизация необходимого словарного запаса; 2) развитие и совершенствование навыков диалогической и монологической устной речи.

В пособие включены тематические тексты, подробные тематические словари. Наряду с коммуникативными упражнениями, в каждом разделе пособия содержится большое разнообразие традиционных языковых упражнений, направленных на автоматизацию навыков устной речи, на предотвращение типичных ошибок и контроль усвоения языкового материала.

Пособие состоит из шести тематических разделов, каждый из которых разделен на несколько частей, объединенных одной темой. Для удобства использования все разделы пособия имеют единую структуру. В начале дается подробный тематический словарь, за которым следуют лексические упражнения. В каждом разделе содержится большое количество тематических текстов разного уровня сложности, что дает возможность преподавателю использовать их по своему усмотрению. Тексты снабжены упражнениями, направленными на контроль понимания прочитанного, отработку содержащихся в текстах языковых явлений. В конце каждого раздела содержатся диалоги, иллюстрирующие употребление изученной лексики в ситуациях общения, а также аутентичные тексты различного уровня сложности для дополнительного чтения.

Unit 1 My Visiting Card

VOCABULARY

Read carefully and try to remember the following words:

Name	Имя
First name, Christian name	Имя
Patronymic	Отчество
Last name, surname, family name	Фамилия
Nickname	Прозвище
What is your name?	Как вас зовут?
My name is Edward, Ned for short.	Меня зовут..., сокращенно ...
How do you spell your name?	Как пишется ваше имя?
I was called after my father.	Меня назвали по отцу.
Age	Возраст
How old are you? (What is your age?)	Сколько вам лет?
I am sixteen (years old / years of age).	
I am about twenty.	Мне около двадцати.
I am not twenty yet. (I am under twenty.)	Мне нет еще двадцати.
I am still in my teens.)	
I am over twenty.	Мне за двадцать.
I am twenty odd.	Мне двадцать с лишним.
When were you born?	Когда вы родились?
When is your birthday?	Какого числа день вашего рождения?
Are you of age?	Вы совершеннолетний?
I'm still under age.	Я еще несовершеннолетний.
Are you of military age (of the call-up age)?	Вы призывного возраста?
They are all teenagers.	Им всем нет еще 20 лет.
He is my senior (junior) a year.	Он старше (моложе) меня на один год.
He is twice as old as I am.	Он вдвое старше меня.
She is two years younger /older than I am.	Она моложе /старше меня на два года.

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

They are all younger than he is.
He looks young for his age.
(He doesn't look his age)
She looks her age.

Все они моложе его.
Он выглядит моложе своих лет.
Она выглядит не старше своих лет

Origin and nationality

Origin
Citizenship
Residence
What country are you from?
(Where are you from?)
Where is your birthplace?
Where were you born?
He is from (comes from) France.
What is your nationality?
Where were you brought up
(raised)?
What are you by origin?
He /she is my countryman
(countrywoman)

Происхождение и национальность
Происхождение
Гражданство
Место жительства
Откуда вы родом?
Где место вашего рождения?
Где вы родились?
Он родом из Франции.
Какой вы национальности?
Где вы воспитывались?
Кто вы по происхождению?
Он мой соотечественник
(соотечественница)

Denmark	Danish
The Russian Federation	Russian
The Republic of Belarus	Belarusian

Ex.2 When you go to other counties, you are often requested to fill in special forms at the custom office. Practice it by filling in the form below.

Surname	Place of birth
First name	Residence
Citizenship	Date of arrival in London
Date of birth	Length of stay
Occupation	

Ex. 3 Match the questions and answers.

Where were you born?	I'm a teacher.
What do you do?	No, I'm single.
Are you married?	In Thailand.
Why are you learning English?	I'm about 27.
How old are you?	Because I need it for my job.

Ex.4 a) Read about Maurizio and complete the text, using the verbs in the box.

am enjoying	'm going to work	live	started
'm studying	come	can speak	went

My name's **Maurizio Celi**. I ... from Bologna, a city in the north of Italy. I'm a student at the University of Bologna. I ... modern languages – English and Russian. I also know a little Spanish, so I ... four languages. I ... the course a lot, but it's really hard work. The course ... three years ago. I ... at home with my parents and my sister. My brother ... to work in the United States last year. After I graduate, I ... as a translator. I hope so, anyway.

b) In a moment you will read about Carly. Before you start reading, complete the questions about Carly. The first is done for

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 Make up sentences according to the model. Pay attention to the names of nationalities.

Model: – He comes from England (1)
– Really? He doesn't look English (2).

France	French
Sweden	Swedish
Germany	German
The United States	American
Japan	Japanese
Greece	Greek
Italy	Italian

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

you as an example.

- 1 Where does she come from?
- 2 _____ live?
- 3 _____ live with?
- 4 What languages _____ studying?
- 5 _____ enjoying the course?
- 6 _____ How many languages _____ speak?
- 7 _____ did her course start?
- 8 What _____ after she graduates?
I.

c) Now read about Carly, and write the answers to the questions.

Carly

Hi. My name's Carly and I come from Australia. But I live near London now with my husband Dave and our three children. I came to Britain fifteen years ago when I got married. I'm a student with the Open University. This means I watch special programmes on the television and work at home. I send my work to my course teacher every week. I'm studying art and the course is really interesting. At the moment, I'm reading about Italian painters in Italian, which is difficult because I only speak a little Italian! My course started a year ago and it's three years long. After I graduate, I'm going to look for a job in an art gallery or museum.

Ex.5 Translate the following sentences:

- 1 Разрешите называть вас по имени, вы так молоды.
- 2 Ему перевалило за 60, хотя он не выглядит на свои годы.
- 3 Он на 10 лет старше меня.
- 4 Ему почти семнадцать, он вполне может поехать в деревню один.
- 5 Через 4 года я достигну совершеннолетия.
- 6 Ему было далеко за сорок, хотя он выглядел моложе своих лет.

Ex.6 a) Look through the following entries from <http://www.penpal-pinboard.de/> It's a site for those who are you

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looking for new interesting friends from all over the world. Choose two entries that you like the best.

Make sure you know the following words:

Occupation – *под занятием*

Marital status (married /single) – *семейное положение (женат /замужем, не женат / незамужем)*

Gender (male, female) – *пол (мужской, женский)*

Name: Oleg, 26 (m)
From: Russian Federation, Moscow
Language: English, Other
Email: <mailto:ifmn@mail.ru>

I'm 26 years old, Russian, single, was born and has spent all my life in Moscow, work as an electrical engineer. My hobbies are: dogs, Esperanto, history, reading, origami, Formula-1, card games, gardening, learning about other countries; culture. I'm also very fond of music (preferable melodious and tuneful one, not rock and the like). Unfortunately, the only musical instrument I can dabble with is harmonica (mouth-organ). I'm just looking for penfriends wherever they may live; gender and age don't matter at all. :-))

Name: Reinhard, 32 (m)
From: Austria, Graz
Language: German, English
Email: <mailto:restatt@hotmail.com>

Hello! My name is Reinhard, I'm a history/English-student at the university of Graz, Austria. I'm looking for new penpals who share some of my leisure time activities like: Mountain biking, reading, soccer, Formula One, foreign languages and churches/palaces/castles. Hope to hear from you soon. Your age doesn't matter at all! (16-40)

Name: Mija
Age/gender: 19/female
Country: Lithuania
City: Vilnius

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

Email: vegan_mija@delfi.lt
Rule of Life: *more or less straight edge*

Hello there! I am searching for vegetarians, and someone who is interested in exchanging a bit of culture with their letters. I like to send postcards, stickers, tapes, CDs, photos, small souvenirs and other little fun items with my letters and am looking for someone who would return the favor. I am an English Philology student and am interested in art, crafts (ремесла), movies, writing sincere (откровенные) and long letters, music (esp. Celtic, Gothic, blues, and folk music of other countries), psychology, interior design, veganism (I am vegan + fighter for animals' rights), different cultures, languages and countries, I like rainy days, winter, long walks, friendly and tolerant people, penguins, sea gulls (чайки), freedom, tea, night, darkness, candles, frank discussion, chocolate, and more!

Please write me ASAP (as soon as possible)! Mija
P.S. Would men please be aware that I'm not looking to start a relationship with them!

Name: Ian
Age/gender: 21/male
Marital status: Single
Country: United Kingdom
Email: ian3@nandomail.com
Rule of Life: *What goes around comes around*
Hi,

My name is Ian. I live in Scotland (UK). My interests are nature, camping, cinema, and I also mix and create digital music. MP3's are available if anybody's interested. I'm looking for pals around the world, maybe even a relationship. I will reply to all nice people who respond.

My inbox is waiting.....See you!

Name: Sherly
Age/gender: 20/female
Marital status: Single

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Country: Indonesia
City: Bandung, West Java
Email: jolie_fleur1@yahoo.com

I'm a college student in the final year, I'm working my final paper to get my bachelor degree now. I'm kind of an easy going person, easy to laugh, and my friends usually call me as a good listener and a kind person too :). Family and friends are very important for me, we're really close. I love cooking, so if you're interested, you can contact me and I can cook any meals you want... please don't think that I'm a walking restaurant :-). A relationship is everything for me... understanding, honesty and of course love are also the most important elements in every relationships. So, I'm looking for a guy who has those three elements and can also respect me as who I am.

Name: Roman
Age/gender: 27/male
Marital status: Single
Country: Russian Federation
City: Moscow
Email: romromman@mtj-net.ru

Hello everybody ! My name is Roman I'm from Moscow I'm 27years old currently studying English.

My hobbies are reading English literature. I love languages, culture, arts and history. I would love to email with people from all over the world, esp. with people from England Scotland and Ireland (because of my study), but I'm interested in all people and their cultures, anyone can mail me... even if you don't know what to tell, if you feel sad or happy, male and female, don't care about your colour. So anyone, from any country, any age and I'll be happy to be your penpal! Bye bye!

Name: James Allen
Age/gender: 21/male
Marital status: Single
Country: United Kingdom
City: Bristol
Email: jim5ter@hotmail.com

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

Hello, my name is James. I live in England at the moment but have been working all over Europe for British companies for the last 3 years. Leaving for France at the end of November for a ski season then to Crete for the summer. After that I'm looking to go to India to travel the country. Interested in meeting people from all over the world to find out how they live.

b) Now read again carefully the two entries you have chosen. Tell your groupmates about those people.

– Speak about their *age, residence, marital status, occupation, hobbies and interests.*

– Why did you choose these entries? What do you like about the persons?

– Would you like to send them an e-mail?

c) Write a similar entry about yourself:

Name: _____

Age/gender: _____

Marital status: _____

Country: _____

Language: _____

Email: _____

Rule of Life: optional

A few lines about your interests and hobbies: _____

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Read the following text. Remember the ways of addressing people in Great Britain.

ADDRESSING PEOPLE IN ENGLISH

There are several ways of addressing people in English. The most universal ones that can be used when speaking to strangers as

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well as to people you know are:

Mr. – to a man, Mr. Brown;

Miss – to an unmarried woman, Miss Brown;

Mrs. – to a married woman, Mrs. Brown;

Ms. – to a woman whose marital status is unknown (mostly used in the written, e.g. Ms. Brown).

Mr., Miss, etc. are never to be used without the person's second name.

If you wish to attract somebody's attention (e.g. in the street, in an office, in a shop, etc.) it is nice to say: Excuse me, please...

People who have a scientific degree – a PhD, ScD – are to be addressed Dr (doctor) Brown, whereas doctors who cure people are simply Doctors (no name is necessary). Professors can also be addressed by the title only.

Sir and Madame are mostly used when speaking to the customers. You'd better use officer when addressing a policeman, Your Majesty addressing a King or a Queen, Ladies and Gentlemen addressing a group of people.

In fact people in the English speaking countries prefer calling each other by the first name: Peter, Ann, etc.

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

Unit 2 My Family

Part 1 Family Relations

VOCABULARY

Read carefully and try to remember the following words:

Family	Семья
family man	семейный человек
an adopted child	приемный ребенок
an orphan ['ɔ:fn]	сирота
to bring up (raise)	вырастить (воспитывать) детей
a relative / relation	родственник
distant / remote relative	дальний родственник
be related / unrelated to smb	быть (не) в родственных отношениях
on one's mother's/father's side	со стороны отца/матери
parenthood	отцовство (материнство)
stepmother / stepfather	мачеха / отчим
stepson / stepdaughter	пасынок / падчерица
godfather / godmother	крестный отец (мать)
ancestors	предки, прауродители
grandparents	бабушка и дедушка
grandmother	бабушка
(coll. granny, grandma)	
grandfather	дедушка
(coll. grandpa, granddad)	
grandchildren	
nephew ['neyju:]	внуки
niece [ni:s]	племянник
the only child	племянница
a baby (new-born)	единственный ребенок
a toddler	новорожденный, малыш
	ребенок, начинающий ходить (1-3 года)

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teenager	подросток
a grown up son/daughter	взрослый сын/дочь
senior son	старший сын
junior daughter	младший сын/дочь
half brother /sister	сводный брат/сестра
to take after	пойти в кого-либо
to resemble	быть похожим
have a strong resemblance to	быть очень похожим на...
to inherit smth	унаследовать что-либо
the talent passed on him	он унаследовал талант
to descend from	происходить из

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 Read the text. Make sure you know all the bold-typed words. Give their Russian equivalents.

A FAMILY

When two persons are married, the man is called the **husband**; the woman becomes his **wife**. When a child is born in the family, the **father** and **mother** of the child are called **parents**. A family generally consists of a father, a mother and **children** – **sons** or **daughters** or both. The first born child is the **eldest**, the last born – the **youngest**. Two children that are born together are called **twins**.

The father and mother of the husband become the **father-in-law** (in law – by **marriage**), and **mother-in-law** of the wife. The husband is the **son-in-law**; the wife – the **daughter-in-law**; they have **brothers-in-law** and **sisters-in-law**.

The other members of the family are the **relatives** or **relations**: **uncles**, **aunts**, **cousins**, **nephews**, **nieces** etc.

The brothers and sisters of any of the parents become the uncles and aunts of the children. The children of two married brothers or sisters or brother and sister are cousins to each other. In case of a second marriage, we speak of a **step-father** or a **step-mother**, **step-son**, **step-daughter**, etc.

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

Ex.2 Fill in the right words.

TIES OF RELATIONSHIP

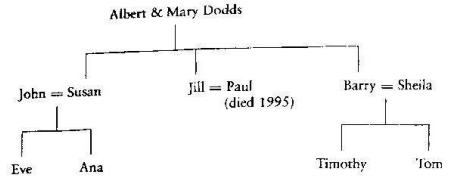
- 1 Your relatives on your wife's side are: Your wife's sister is your ... and her brother is your ... your parents will refer to your wife as their ... while your brothers and sisters will refer to her as ... Your wife's parents will speak of you as ...
- 2 Your brother's and sister's sons and daughters are your ... and ...
- 3 Your mother's and father's brothers and sisters are your ... and ... The children of your uncles and aunts are your ...
- 4 Your mother's and father's parents are your ... and they will refer to you as their ...
- 5 Someone's second wife will speak of her husband's children as her ... whereas the latter will speak of her as their ... Someone's second husband will also refer to his wife's children as his ... while the latter will speak of him as their ...

Ex.3 Match the words from column A with appropriate words from column B.

A	B
married	grown up
close relative	single
son	to resemble
toddler	husband
younger	daughter
sister	distant relative
grandmother	niece
nephew	brother
wife	grandfather
to take after	elder

Ex.4 Look at Picture 1 (The family tree), and complete the sentences below.

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Picture 1 – Family tree

- 1 John is Jill's ...
- 2 Timothy is Jill's ...
- 3 Eve and Ana are Timothy's ...
- 4 Eve is Sheila's ...
- 5 Albert Dodds is Tom's ...
- 6 Barry is Eve's ...
- 7 Susan is Timothy's ...
- 8 As Paul died in 1995, Jill is a ...
- 9 Tom is Mary's ...
- 10 The only two people who are not related are ... and ...

Ex.5 Draw your own family tree and describe your relationships. Also write a short summary of your family background. Use the following story as an example.

MY FAMILY TREE

My grandmother was a market gardener in Ireland. He grew flowers, fruit and vegetables, and sold them in the market every day. He worked hard all his life, and when he died, his son (now my uncle) and daughter (my mother) inherited a large house and garden (i.e. received this house and garden from my grandfather when he died). They carried on the business together until my mother met my father. They got married, moved to England, and I was born two years later. They didn't have any more children, so I am the only child.

Установа адукацый
Томельскай дзяржаўнай універсітэту
імя Францішка Скарыны
БІБЛІЯТЭКА

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

Ex.6 Translate the following sentences:

- 1 Это моя племянница со стороны матери.
- 2 Разрешите называть вас по имени, вы так молоды.
- 3 Почему ему дали такое прозвище?
- 4 Он мой троюродный брат (second cousin), в общем, довольно дальний родственник.
- 5 Я семейный человек, я не могу работать так поздно.
- 6 Мы считаем тепло Аню очень близкой родственницей.
- 7 В Америке подросткам продают только безалкогольные напитки (soft drinks).
- 8 Мой старший брат пошел в отпа, а младшая сестра очень похожа на мать.
- 9 Джеффри – их приемный сын, они усыновили его, когда он только начал ходить.

Ex.7 Read and translate the following dialogues:

THE FAMILY ALBUM

Sarah: Good afternoon, is your wife in?
Paul: No, Jane isn't home yet. Won't you sit down?
S: Thank you. It's a fine day, isn't it?
P: Oh, yes, it's very warm and sunny. While waiting would you like to have a look at our family album?
S: Sure. Who are these people?
P: They are our parents. This man and woman are Jane's parents, my mother-in-law and my father-in-law. And here are my parents.
S: I see. Your mother is very young and beautiful in this picture.
P: And father? He is still a very handsome man, isn't he?
S: How old is he now?
P: He is 67, but he is still very handsome. And this is our son Martin. He is nineteen. He is a student.
S: What a lovely face! Who's this?
P: This is Jane's cousin, my sister-in-law. Her mother, Jane's aunt, is a famous actress, and her uncle is an artist, and a very good one. His son is also an artist.
S: This is a very old photograph... Who's this funny little baby?
A boy, isn't it?

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P: Yes, and a very big boy now.
S: Oh! It's not you, is it?
P: It is!

? What did you learn about Paul's family? Is he married? How many children does he have? What other relatives did he speak about?

LOOKING AT PHOTOS

Ann: And who is this smiling woman?
Nick: This is my father's elder sister. She is still young in the photo. Aunt Olga is fifty already. She has a grownup daughter Helen. Helen is my cousin. She is married and has children of her own. They are my nephews. Look here! This is Helen's wedding photo. Isn't it nice?

A: Very beautiful! The couple is very kind and loving.
N: And can you recognize me in this baby?
A: It's hardly possible. You are crying bitterly but your mother is happy.

A: And who is this elderly woman?
N: This woman is my grandmother. She is a very nice, kind and loving grandmother.

A: And whose photo is this? Who is this man?
N: This man is my grandfather.
A: In this photo, your grandfather is young and he's riding a horse. Is he alive?

N: No, he isn't. He is dead.
A: I'm sorry. And your grandmother, where is she now?
N: With us, in St. Petersburg.

A: And who's this pretty girl?
N: This is Helen, my girlfriend. She is very, very beautiful.
A: How old is she?

N: She's 19. She's a ballet dancer.
A: Oh, I see. And who are these people?
N: They're Helen's parents. Helen's mother is a very nice woman and very kind. And Helen's father is a very good person, too. He is kind and generous.

A: Helen's mother is your future mother-in-law, isn't she?
N: Yes, I hope so.

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? What did you learn about Nick's girlfriend? And about his grandparents?

BUSH AND CLINTON ARE REMOTE RELATIVES

A: Did you happen to know that George Bush and Bill Clinton are distant cousins?

B: Well, I've never heard of it! Where on earth did you find that out?

A: I've just read it in "The Japan Times", in the October 23, 1992 issue.

B: What information agency does the paper refer to?

A: Reuter-Kyodo from London.

B: Oh, that's a reliable source. What does the article say?

A: Both presidents share royal ancestors traced back to the 13-th century in England.

B: Any relationship to Queen Elizabeth of Britain?

A: Exactly. Bush is her 13-th cousin. It's a matter of common knowledge now.

B: How very interesting! And who is the common ancestor Clinton and Bush are descended from?

A: Both are descended from King John of England, Bush through John's son Henry III and Clinton through his daughter Eleanor.

B: Fancy that! Both have connections to ancient noble families and even to the royal ones!

Part 2 Marriage

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 Read the following sentences and try to guess the meaning of the bold-typed words:

1 If you do not have a partner, you are **single**.

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- 2 If you have a husband or wife, you are **married**.
- 3 If your husband or wife dies, you are **widowed**.
- 4 If your marriage breaks up, you are **separated/divorced** (the marriage has legally ended).

Now look through the list of words below and make sure you guessed right. Then read carefully the list again and learn the words:

a date	свидание
to date smb (to go out with smb)	встречаться с кем-либо
to make a date	назначить свидание
court smb	ухаживать за кем-либо
courtship	сватовство
fall in love	влюбиться
propose to smb	сделать предложение
be engaged to smb	быть помолвленным с кем-либо
engagement	помолвка
break one's engagement	разорвать помолвку
bridegroom, fiance	жених
bride, fiancée	невеста
bride's maids	подружки невесты
best-man	свидетель со стороны жениха
to marry smb	выйти замуж за (жениться на)
marry for love	выйти замуж (жениться) по любви
a love match	брак по любви
be married	быть замужем (женатым)
get married	выйти замуж (жениться)
marriage	брак, женитьба, замужество
civil marriage	гражданский брак
to consider marriage	думать о браке,
	иметь планы вступить в брак
marriage for convenience	брак по расчету
illegal marriage	незаконный брак
marriage bonds	брачные узы
misalliance	неравный брак
dowry	приданое
wedding	свадьба, бракосочетание, венчание

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silver (golden) wedding
wedding ring
newly-weds
honey-moon

spouse
to divorce
get a divorce
separated / divorced
ex-wife/ husband
a widow (grass widow)
a widower (widowed)
a spinster (old maid)
a bachelor (single)

серебряная (золотая) свадьба
обручальное кольцо
молодожены
свадебное путешествие, медовый
месяц
супруг, супруга
развестись
получить развод
разведен
бывшая жена/муж
вдова (соломенная вдова)
вдовец
старая дева
холостяк

TEXT A

ENGAGEMENT AND MARRIAGE

At the age of 21, persons of both sexes in England come of age. Boys and girls are permitted to become "engaged" or betrothed when still in their "teens". A boy can, with his parent's consent, propose to a girl and then marry her before he is twenty-one year of age. As a pledge of good faith he presents his bride-elect with an engagement ring, which is worn on the third finger of the left hand.

In ordinary speech, a man who is engaged, but not yet married to a lady, when speaking of her, will say: "My intended," or "My fiancée." The young lady, on a similar occasion, will say the same.

Generally, English girls receive no marriage portion wedding dower on marrying, as a man is obliged to maintain his wife and children himself.

On the day of the wedding, the bridegroom and bride with the best-man and bride's-maids, family and friends, go to church for the wedding service. There they are joined in matrimony¹ by the clergyman², who slips a wedding-ring on the bride's ring finger. The ring she wears for the rest of her life.

When the ceremony is over, all go back to the house, where the lady has been living, to the wedding-breakfast. The prominent feature of the wedding-breakfast is the highly-decorated "wedding cake." After the guests have drunk the bride's and bridegroom's healths, the happy newly-married couple take leave and depart on their honeymoon or to their new home.

According to an old English custom, they get pelted³, at the moment of leaving the room, with handfuls of rice or with old shoes and slippers, which is supposed to bring them good luck.

Notes:

- 1) супружество, брак
- 2) священник
- 3) их забрасывают

Ex.2 Think of a word or phrase which means ...

- 1 The name for a woman on her wedding day.
- 2 The name for a man on his wedding day.
- 3 What you are if you haven't got a partner.
- 4 What you are if your marriage has legally ended.
- 5 A marriage ceremony for a bridegroom and a bride.
- 6 A holiday after a wedding.
- 7 What you are if your husband or wife dies.

Ex.3 Fill the gaps with words from the box.

in after of to born on

... 1993 Anne got married ... Robert Smith. Unfortunately, Robert's grandmother, Rosemary Smith, died ... old age soon after their wedding. Robert and Anne were ... their honeymoon when she died. Anne's baby daughter was ... two years later. They called the baby, Rosemary, ... Robert's grandmother.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- 1 When are boys and girls permitted to become engaged?
- 2 On what finger is an engagement ring worn?
- 3 How does a man who is engaged to a lady, when speaking of her, say?
- 4 Do English girls receive wedding-dower?
- 5 What is the prominent feature of the wedding-breakfast in Great Britain?
- 6 What is supposed to bring new-weds good luck according to an old English custom?

Ex.4 Read and translate the following dialog. What other clichés or idioms related to love and marriage do you know?

THE CLICHE EXPERT TESTIFIES ON LOVE
(abridged)

by Frank Sullivan

- Q: Now Mr. Arbuthnot, what's love?
A: Love is blind.
Q: Good. What does love do?
A: Love makes the world go round.
Q: Whom does a young man fall in love with?
A: With the Only Girl in the World.
Q: When do they fall in love?
A: At first sight.
Q: How?
A: Madly.
Q: They are then said to be?
A: Victims of Cupid's darts.
Q: when the only Man falls in love, madly, with the Only Girl, what does he do?
A: He walks on air.
Q: What happens after that?
A: They get married.
Q: What is a marriage?
A: Marriage is a lottery.
Q: Where are marriages made?

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- A: Marriages are maid in heaven/
Q: What does the bride do at the wedding?
A: She blushes.
Q: What does the groom do?
A: He forgets the rings.

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

Read the following English proverbs and their Russian equivalents. What other English or Russian proverbs related to love and marriage do you know?

- 1 I Love in a cottage. *Любовь в шалаше.*
- 2 Love me, love my dog. *Любвишь меня, люби и мою собаку.*
- 3 Marriages are made in heaven. *Браки заключаются на небесах.*
- 4 Marriage goes by contrasts. *Противоположности сходятся.*
- 5 Out of sight, out of mind. *С глаз долой, из сердца вон.*
- 6 To be up to ears in love. *Быть по уши влюбленным.*

HUMOUR

A young man dropped into a computer-dating center and registered his qualifications. He wanted someone who enjoyed water sports, liked company, favored предпочитает formal attire официальная одежда, and was very small. The computer operated faultlessly (безошибочно). It sent him a penguin.

First man (in art museum): Hello! Here's The Mona Liza.

Second man: Aw, come on! That dame's smile reminds me of my wife's when she thinks I'm lying.

A couple drove several miles down a country road, not saying a word. An earlier discussion had led to an argument, and neither

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wanted to concede their position. As they passed a barnyard of pigs and pigs, the wife sarcastically asked, "Relatives of yours?"
"Yep," the husband replied. "In-laws."

"Have you heard that Brown's daughter is getting married?"
"Who is the happy man?"
"Brown!"

"My fiance's birthday is next week and I want to give him a surprise."
-What would you suggest?
-Tell him your real age!

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Read and translate the text and say:

- What rule you'd certainly follow (when you're married). Prove your point.
- Comment on all the rules formulated by J.G. Thurber.
- Add your own rules even though you haven't got experience yet.

MY OWN RULES FOR HAPPY MARRIAGE

(abridged)

by James Grover Thurber

Nobody, I hasten to announce, has asked me to formulate a set of rules for the perpetuation of marital bliss and the preservation of a sacred union. Maybe what we need is a brand-new set of rules. Anyway, ready or not, here they come, the result of fifty years spent in studying the nature and behaviour, mistakes and misunderstandings of the American Male and his Mate.

RULE ONE: Neither party to a sacred union should run down, disparage¹ or badmouth the other's former girls or beaux². The tendency to attack their character, looks, intelligence, capability and achievements is a common case of domestic discontent.

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RULE TWO: A man should make an honest effort to get the names of his wife's friends right. This is not easy. The average wife keeps in touch with at least seven old classmates. These ladies known as "the girls" are often nicknamed: Molly, Muffy, Missy, Midge, Mabby, Maddy and so on. The careless husband calls them all Mugs³.

RULE THREE: A husband should not insult his wife publicly, at parties. He should insult her in the privacy of their home.

RULE FOUR: The wife, who keeps saying, "Isn't that just like a man?" and a husband, who keeps saying, "Oh, well you know how women are," are likely to grow farther and farther apart through the years.

RULE FIVE: When a husband is reading aloud, a wife should sit quietly in her chair, relaxed but attentive. If he has decided to read the Republican platform or an article on the blight⁴, it is not going to be easy, but she should at least pretend to be interested. She should not break in to correct her husband's pronunciation, or to tell him one of the socks is wrong side out, swing her foot, file her fingernails, catch a mosquito. The good wife allows the mosquito to bite her when the husband is reading aloud.

RULE SIX: A husband should try to remember where things are around the house so that he doesn't have to wait for his wife to get home before he can put his hands on what he wants. Perhaps every wife should draw for her husband a detailed map of the house, showing clearly the location of everything he might need. Trouble is, he would lay the map down, somewhere and not be able to find it until his wife got home.

RULE SEVEN: If your husband ceases to call you "Sugarfoot" or "Candy Eyes" during the first year of your marriage, it is not necessarily a sign that he no longer cares or has come to take you for granted. It is probably an indication that he has recovered his normal perspective.

RULE EIGHT: Two persons living in holy matrimony must avoid slipping into the subjunctive mood. The safest place for a happily married couple is the indicative mood, and of its tenses the present is the most secure. The future is a domain of threats and worries, and the past is a wasteland of sorrows and regrets.

I can hope in conclusion, that this treatise itself will not start, in

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any household, a widening gap that can never be closed.

Vocabulary Notes:

- 1) disparage – относиться с пренебрежением
- 2) beaux – girl's admirer
- 3) mug – face (рожа)
- 4) blight – plant disease

Part 3 Appearance

VOCABULARY

Read carefully and try to remember the following words:

	General
appearance (looks)	внешний вид, внешность
to look	выглядеть
to look like (resemble smb)	быть похожим на кого-либо
to look one's best	прекрасно выглядеть
beautiful	красивый (about men)
handsome	красивая (about women)
good-looking	красивый, с приятной внешностью (about men and women)
pretty	симпатичная, хорошенькая (often about a girl)
nice	миловидный
attractive	привлекательный
unattractive	непривлекательный
charming	очаровательный
ugly	уродливый
plain	заурядный
large	(Телосложение, Фигура)
small	крупный
powerful	небольшой
heavy	мощный
	тяжелый

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delicate, frail
strong
graceful
well-made
slim, slender
thin
skinny

fat
overweight
stout
plump

Stature, Height

diminutive
tall
short
middle-sized
be of medium (average) height
to be 6 feet high (in height)

Complexion

dark
fair
pale
olive
pasty [peisti]
sallow
sunburnt (tanned)

scar
beard
moustache
freckles
dimple
tattoo

хрупкий
сильный
изящный (грациозный)
хорошо сложенный
стройный (positive meaning)
худой (more negative)
худой, тощий, кожа да кости (very negative)
толстый, тучный (not very polite)
с избыточным весом
плотный, тучный
пухленький

Post

миниатюрный
высокий
маленького роста
среднего роста
среднего роста
6 футов ростом

Цвет лица

темный
светлый
бледный
оливковый
болотный
желтовато-бледный
загорелый

Special Features

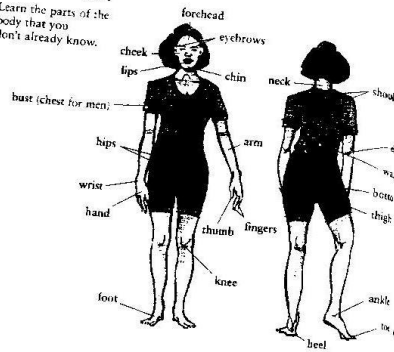
шрам
борода
усы
веснушки
ямочка (на щеках, подбородке)
татуировка

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Parts of the body

Learn the parts of the body that you don't already know.



Picture 2 -- Parts of the body

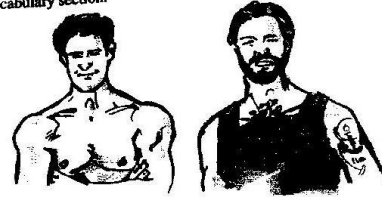
VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex. 1. Describe the figure and height of the four women in Picture 3. Use the following words: *tall, medium height, short, slim, slender, fat, plump, medium build, very muscular.*



Picture 3

Ex. 2 Describe the two men in Picture 4 using the words from the Vocabulary section.



Picture 4

Now compare your descriptions with the ones below. Which descriptions are more complete?

- 1 The man on the left has got very pale skin (= white skin). He is also well build and strong. He has broad shoulders, with a small scar at the top of his left arm.
- 2 The other man has dark skin. He also has a beard and moustache and quite a hairy chest and a tattoo.

Ex. 3 Complete these sentences in a suitable way. (More than one answer may be possible.)

- 1 She's got blonde ...
- 2 He's got very pale ...
- 3 They've both got curly ...
- 4 I would say he was medium ...
- 5 Her brother has got very broad ...
- 6 She doesn't like men with hairy ...
- 7 Last time I saw him he had grown a ...
- 8 He's got very muscular ...
- 9 Both men were very good- ...
- 10 All of them have got dark ...

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Ex.4 Replace the underlined word in each sentence with a word which is either more suitable or more polite.

- 1 He told me he met a handsome girl in the disco last night.
- 2 She's beautiful but her younger sister is really quite ugly.
- 3 I think Peter is getting a bit fat, don't you?
- 4 Most people want to stay slim, but not as skinny as that girl over there.
- 5 I think she's hoping she'll meet a few beautiful men at the tennis club.

Ex.5 Give Russian equivalents to the following:

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 graceful figure | 10 sweet smile |
| 2 bushy eyebrows | 11 slender figure |
| 3 bony fingers | 12 fair complexion |
| 4 well-cut lips | 13 quiet manners |
| 5 perfect teeth | 14 deep-set eyes |
| 6 straight eyelashes | 15 a man with long moustache |
| 7 smooth skin | 16 sunburn complexion |
| 8 expressive eyes | 17 rough features |
| 9 rosy cheeks | 18 broad shoulders |

Ex.6 You want to know about the following:

- 1 someone's general appearance
- 2 their height
- 3 their weight

What questions do you need to ask? Complete these questions.

- What... (look like) ...?
 How tall ...?
 How much... (weigh)?

Now answer these questions.

- 1 How tall are you?
- 2 How would you describe your build?
- 3 How much do you weigh?
- 4 Would you like it to be different? If so, what would you like?

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5 Do you think you have any special features?

6 Are there any special features you would like to have?

7 Do you like beards?

8 Can you think of a famous woman you would describe as beautiful, and a famous man you would describe as good-looking?

Ex.7 Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B.

- | A | B |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) remarkable appearance | а) ровные зубы |
| 2) slender figure | б) выдающаяся внешность |
| 3) harsh voice | в) хриплый голос |
| 4) regular features | г) тяжелый подбородок |
| 5) plain face | д) уродливая челюсть |
| 6) even teeth | е) стройная фигура |
| 7) expressive eyes | ж) лоб со шрамом |
| 8) ugly jaw | з) простое лицо |
| 9) scarred forehead | и) выразительные глаза |
| 10) massive chin | к) правильные черты лица |

Ex.8 What do we call:

- 1 The hair on a man's upper lip?
- 2 The part of the face above the eyebrows.
- 3 The hair that grows on the edge of the eyelid.
- 4 The part of the body from hand to the shoulder.
- 5 The end of the human arm.
- 6 The thin line of hair above the eye.
- 7 The front of the head.
- 8 The part of the face above the eyes.
- 9 Natural colour and appearance of the skin (esp. the colour of the face).
- 10 A small, light-brown spot on the skin (esp. on the face and hands) produced by sunburn.
- 11 The hair on a man's face below the mouth?
- 12 The middle joint of the leg where the leg bends?
- 13 The joint between the arm and the hand?

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Ex.9 Describe the faces and point out one distinctive feature.
The following words may be helpful.

Hair - волосы
fair - русые, светлые
blond(-e) - блондин, (-ка)
golden - золотистые
reddish - рыжеватые
ash-blond - пепельные
chestnut - каштановые
grey(-ing) - седые, седеющие
brown - шатен, (-ка)
brunette - брюнетка
dark - темные
top of hair - шапка, копна волос
wavy - волнистые
curly - вьющиеся
fringe - челка
parting - пробор
centre parting - прямой пробор
side parting - косой пробор
wear one's hair in a knot - носить волосы узлом

Face - лицо
angular - угловатое
oval - овальное
square - квадратное
long - длинное
round - круглое
thin - худое
wrinkled - морщинистое
freckled - веснучатое

Forehead - лоб
broad - широкий
narrow - узкий
domed - выпуклый

high - высокий
low - низкий

Nose - нос
flat - приплюснутый
thin - тонкий
straight - прямой
pointed - заостренный
fleshy - мясистый
long - длинный
turned up - вздернутый

Mouth - рот
firm - твердый
stern - суровый
strong-willed - энергичный

Lips - губы
full - полные
thick - толстые
parted - полуткрытые
well-cut - хорошо очерченные
thin - тонкие
painted - накрашенные
compressed - сжатые

Cheeks - щеки
chubby - пухлые
hollow - впадины
with dimples - с ямочками
ruddy - румяные
pale - бледные
stubby (unshaven) - небритые
clean-shaven - чисто выбритые

Chin - подбородок
double - двойной
massive - массивный
pointed - острый
decided - решительный
firm - твердый

Eyes - глаза
brown - темно-карие
hazel - светло-карие
dark - темные
pale - светлые
wide-set - широко расставленные

close-set - близко поставленные
deep-set - глубоко посаженные

Eyebrows - брови
straight - прямые
bushy - густые (кустистые)
arched - тонкие, полукругом
thin - тонкие
penciled - тонко очерченные
well-marked - четко очерченные

Ex.10 Match the nouns in A with the adjectives in B (there can be more than one adjective for one noun).

A (Nouns)

face
hair
smile
eyes
skin
complexion
hands
finger
nose

eyebrows
figure
voice
chin
legs
teeth
feet
features
mouth

waist
cheeks
eyelashes
shoulders
forehead
manners
arms

B (Adjectives)

hazel
wrinkled
fleshy
fair
oval
hollow
smooth

plump
delicate
tanned
freckled
chestnut
dimpled
shapely

graceful
turned-up
decent
stern
sunburnt
slender
fair

straight	soft	full
broad	bony	sweet
narrow	irregular	charming
bushy	ill-shaped	quiet
ordinary	slim	plain
tiny	rough	high
ugly	plump	pointed

Ex.11 Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

(wavy, broad, figure, handsome, shapely, complexion, voice, waist, thick, face)

- 1 The colonel's face was cleanly shaven showing a bronzed ...
- 2 When I was nineteen years old, I was a ... young man. I was not very tall and had a well-made ... and a ... chest. My hair was ... and coal-black and eyes large and dark.
- 3 The man's dress was white and he wore a golden belt round his ...
- 4 Katrine was more beautiful than the rest. She was tall and dark and had a sweet face and fine eyes. Her figure was...
- 5 The newcomer was very tall, with a dark Spanish ..., fine expressive black eyes and curly hair, also black. His well-formed nose, thin lips and his fine figure impressed the company with the idea of something uncommon.
- 6 He was a tall elderly man, bronzed after his summer on the Black Sea with a thin... He wore a very neat suit of cream-coloured silk and no hat. His gray hair was cut very short, but was still ...
- 7 He tried to disguise his ... while speaking over telephone, but I recognized him.

(white, turned-up, rosy, soft, fair, age, grey, small)

- 8 Alice is thirteen years old. She is tall for her ... Her hair is ... and ... Her eyes are ... and her cheeks are ...; she has a ... mouth and pretty ... teeth. But she has a ... nose and she does not like it.

(yellow, long, brown, nose)

- 9 The girl was between nine and ten years old. She had ... legs

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and ... ~~shins~~, two pig-tails, a freckled ... that turned up, and eyes that were almost green and almost ...

(wavy, dark, long, thin, large, shining, smile, neck, high, black)
 10 Near the park I saw a man on horseback. I saw at once thru he was a stranger. He was very tall, dressed in rich clothes, with a gold chain hanging about his ... and seemed to be about forty years old. His face was ... and ..., his eyes were ... and ... the mouth was small with a cruel ... on it, the forehead ... and marked with a scar. The man's complexion was ..., his hair like my own was ... He had a beard and moustache. (R. Haggard)

Ex.12 Read and translate the passages.

A

The colonel is a fine-looking man. His hair is white. So is his moustache. His face is cleanly shaven showing a bronzed complexion. The expression of his face is kind though firm.

The colonel has three sons. Basil, the eldest of the boys, is seventeen years of age. He is a fine-looking lad though not handsome. He looks very brave and strong. His hair is straight and black. He is, in fact, the son of his father.

How very unlike him is Lucien, the second of age. Lucien is delicate, with a light complexion and very fair hair. He is more like what his mother was for she was a blonde. The colonel's youngest son is a quick-witted, curly-haired boy, cheerful at all times.

B

Among the passengers there were two who interested me very much. One, a man of about thirty, was one of the tallest men I ever saw. He had yellow hair, a thick yellow beard, a handsome face and large eyes. His face made me think of someone I had seen before but at the time I could not remember who it was. The big man's name was Sir Henry Curtis.

The other man was short, stout and dark. He was always very neat and clean-shaven; he always wore an eye-glass in his right eye, and he never took it out. At first I thought he even slept in it, but afterwards found that this was not so. He put it in his trousers pocket

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when he went to bed, together with his fine teeth, of which he had two beautiful sets. (H.R. Haggard)

C
Cedric was not tall, but broad-shouldered, long-armed, powerfully built. His face was broad with large blue eyes, open, frank features, fine teeth and a well-formed head. He was frank of a nasty temper. There was pride and jealousy in his eyes, for his life had been spent in maintaining his rights. His long yellow hair was not very grey, although he was almost sixty. (W. Scott)

Ex.13 Answer the following questions:

- 1 What colour of eyes do you like most?
- 2 How do you wear your hair?
- 3 What complexion do blond people usually have?
- 4 What does a person deserving to be called well-preserved look like?
- 5 When do men's cheeks become stubbly?
- 6 What is your ideal of a hansom man?
- 7 What is your ideal of a beautiful woman?

TEXT A

Read and translate text A. Pay special attention to the words and expressions describing appearance.

LOOKING IN THE MIRROR

(abridged from "Martin Eden" by Jack London)

He got up and tried to see himself in the dirty looking glass over the wash-stand. He saw the head and face of a young fellow of twenty. Above a square-domed forehead he saw a mop of brown hair, nut-brown, with a wave to it and hints of curls. But he passed it by, and dwelt long and thoughtfully on the high square forehead. What kind of brain lay behind it?
He wondered if there was soul in those steel-gray eyes that were

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often ~~was~~ **like** of colour and that were strong with the salty air of the sea. Well, they were honest eyes, he concluded. The brown sunburn of his face surprised him.

His mouth might have been an angel's mouth, had not the full, sensuous lips a habit of drawing firmly across the teeth. At times so tightly did they draw, the mouth became stern and harsh. The chin and jaw were strong and just hinting of square aggressiveness. And between the lips were teeth that were white and strong and regular.

Vocabulary notes:

- 1 умывальник
- 2 строгий и жесткий

COMPREHENSION EXERCISES

Ex.1 How does Jack London describe:

- 1 Martin's hair?
- 2 Martin's forehead?
- 3 Martin's eyes?
- 4 Martin's mouth?
- 5 Martin's teeth?
- 6 Do you think the author likes his hero or doesn't like him? Prove your point.

Ex.2 Find the Russian equivalents to the following:

- 1) square-domed; 2) a mop; 3) nut-brown; 4) a high forehead; 5) sunburn; 6) a jaw; 7) full lips; 8) a strong chin; 9) regular teeth.

HUMOUR

She (tenderly): When did you first know you loved me?

He: When I began to get mad (сердиться) when people said you were brainless (глупая) and unattractive.

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Mrs. Newrich: And the portrait will be really pretty?
Artist: Of course. You won't know yourself.

Cubist: The gentleman, whose portrait this is, has come and asked me to alter his nose a little. friend: And that makes you so (сердитый, злой)?
Cubist: No, but I can't remember where I put the nose.

cubist – кубист (представитель кубизма, формалистического направления в живописи).

He: Do you think you can make a good portrait of my wife?
Artist: My friend, I can make it so life-like you'll jump every time you see it.

- Is your wife as pretty as ever?
- Yes, indeed! Only it takes her half an hour longer.

Part 4 Character

VOCABULARY

Read carefully and try to remember the following words:

human nature
trait
behaviour
merit, good side
demerit, weakness, bad side

General

человеческая природа
черта
поведение
достоинство, сильная черта
недостаток

Innate Qualities

Positive
warm, warm-hearted –
участливый, добрый
friendly – дружелюбный
kind – добрый
nice – милый, хороший
pleasant – приятный
generous – щедрый
optimistic – оптимист
cheerful – веселый

relaxed, easy-going –
спокойный
hot/quick/short-tempered –
вспыльчивый
strong – сильный
sensitive – чувствительный

honest – честный

hard-working – трудолюбивый
reliable – надежный
clever, bright – умный
wise – мудрый
flexible – гибкий
ambitious – честолюбивый
reserved – сдержанный
shy – робкий
bold, brave – смелый, храбрый
tactful – тактичный
selfless – бескорыстный
humane – гуманный
punctual – пунктуальный

Свойства характера

Negative

cold – холодный

unfriendly – недружелюбный
unkind – злой
horrible – ужасный
unpleasant – неприятный
mean – жадный, скупой
pessimistic – пессимист
miserable – печальный, несчастный
nervous – нервный

calm – невозмутимый,
спокойный
weak – слабый
insensitive –
равнодушный/нетактичный,
dishonest – нечестный,
непорядочный
lazy – ленивый
unreliable – ненадежный
stupid, thick (informal) – глупый
silly – глупый
inflexible – негибкий, упрямый
unambitious – нечестолюбивый
emotional – эмоциональный
self-confident – уверенный в себе
coward – трусливый
tactless – нетактичный
selfish – эгоистичный
cruel – жестокий

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 Translate the sentences:

1 Jane is very tense at the moment because of her exams, she's usually quite relaxed and easy-going about most things.

2 I think the weather influences me a lot: when it's sunny I'm more cheerful and optimistic; but when it's cold and raining I'm very miserable.

3 He seemed a bit unfriendly at first, but now I've got to know him I realize he's very warm and kind.

4 The shop assistant told me that the dress I tried on looked better on people younger than me. I thought that was very insensitive of her, but at least she was being honest, I suppose.

5 He is very shy when you first meet him because he finds it difficult to talk to people and make conversation; but when he knows people quite well he's much more self-confident.

6 People often say the British are very reserved (= do not show their feelings), but when you get to know them they can be very emotional like anyone else.

7 One of her great qualities is that she uses her initiative, i.e. she can think for herself and take the necessary action; she does not need to wait for orders all the time.

8 That boy has got no common sense (= he does stupid things and doesn't think what he is doing). His sister, on the other hand, is very sensible. (= has lots of common sense).

Ex.2 Organize these words into pairs of opposites.

Mean, cruel, reserved, clever, nice, lazy, relaxed, tense, cheerful, humane, generous, unpleasant, brave, emotional, hard-working, stupid, self-confident, miserable, shy.

Ex.3 What prefix forms the opposite of each of these words? (You need three different prefixes.)

kind flexible friendly honest reliable sensitive ambitious pleasant

Ex.4 How would you describe the person in each of these descriptions?

1 He never bought me a drink all the time we were together.

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2 I ~~have~~ to tell her what to do every minute of the working day.

3 She ~~wouldn't even~~ open a window without someone's permission.

4 He ~~often~~ promises to do things but half the time he forgets.

5 She's ~~always~~ here on time.

6 I ~~don't think~~ he's done any work since he's been here.

7 She finds it difficult to meet people and talk to strangers.

8 He ~~could~~ work in any of the departments, and it doesn't matter to him if he's on his own or part of a team.

9 One of the great things about her is that she is so aware of what other people think or feel.

10 ~~Bob, on the other hand~~, is the complete opposite. He is always making people angry or upset because he just doesn't consider their feelings.

11 The other thing about Bob is that he really wants to get the supervisor's job and then become boss for the whole department.

Ex.5 What nouns can be formed from these adjectives? Use a dictionary to help you.

Example: kind – kindness

Punctual, optimistic, reliable, lazy, generous, ambitious, stupid, shy, strong, flexible, confident, sensitive.

Ex.6 Choose five words from the Vocabulary section which describe you. Is there one quality you do not have but would like to have? What, in your opinion, is the worst quality?

Ex.7 Match the following words and expressions from column A with those in column B.

A

- 1) cheerful
- 2) a good sport
- 3) hypocrite
- 4) to bear somebody ill-will
- 5) witty
- 6) chatter-box
- 7) split-personality

B

- a) славный мальчик
- b) относиться к кому-либо с недоброжелательностью
- c) быть способным на что-то
- d) болтушка
- e) противоречивый характер
- f) тактичный

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- 8) coward
 9) tactful
 10) to be capable of (doing) smth.
 11) generous
 12) awkward
- g) трус
 h) веселый
 i) остроумный
 j) лицемер
 k) неуклюжий
 l) щедрый

PROVERBS AND SAYINGS

- 1 A dog in the manger. Собака на сене.
 2 A good name is better than riches. Добрая слава лучше богатства.
 3 A word is enough to the wise. Умному и слова довольно.
 4 All sugar and honey. Весь из сахара и меда. Сахар Медонос (о слащавом неискреннем человеке).
 5 An ass in a lion skin. Осел в лвиной шкуре.
 6 As busy as a bee. Занятый (трудолюбивый) как пчела.
 7 As melancholy as a cat. Меланхоличный как кошки (т.е. очень грустный).
 8 As merry as a cricket. Веселый словно сверчок.
 9 As slippery as an eel. Скользкий как угорь (изворотливый).
 10 As true as steel. Верный как сталь (предан душой и телом).
 11 Custom is a second nature. Привычка – вторая натура.
 12 Fortune favours the brave. Удача благоприятствует смелым.
 13 Handsome is as handsome does. Красив тот, кто красиво поступает.
 14 He will never set the Thames on fire. Ему никогда не зажечь Темзу. Он пороку не выдумает.
 15 Still waters run deep. В тихом омуте черти водятся.
 16 To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve. Душа нараспашку. (Посить свое сердце на рукаве).

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

- a) to control/hold/keep one's temper – сдерживаться, владеть собой.

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b) to lose one's temper = lose one's temper – выйти из себя, потерять самообладание.

- c) good nature – добродушие.
 d) ill nature – дурной нрав, плохой характер, злобность.
 e) out of temper (with smb. or smth.) – раздраженный, вышедший из себя, рассерженный.
 f) to put smb out of temper – вывести кого-либо из себя, разозлить, взбесить кого-либо.
 g) short temper – вспыльчивость, горячность.
 h) to cover/regain one's temper – успокоиться, овладеть собой.
 i) to pull oneself together – взять себя в руки.

PERSONALITY QUIZZ

1 If a friend bought some new clothes which you didn't like and he/she asked you for your honest opinion, you would

- a) tell her/him that you didn't like it
 b) mention some part of the clothing that you like
 c) change the theme of conversation

2 If the people living next door to you always made a lot of noise late at night and at weekends, you would

- a) telephone them and complain
 b) start making noise yourself
 c) say nothing but look for somewhere else to live

3 If your friends asked you to do something for somebody whom you didn't like very much, you would:

- a) do nothing
 b) do only a little
 c) do as much as the others

4 If you suddenly saw a friend, whom you didn't invite for your birthday party and were not going to invite, you would

- a) say hello and invite him/her to come to your birthday party
 b) say hello and make an excuse to rush off immediately
 c) pretend not to notice him/her and walk straight past

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5 If you noticed your friend cheating in the game, you would
a) ask your friend s/he was cheating
b) start cheating yourself
c) pretend not to notice

6 If you saw a friend in a bus pushing a younger boy for
reason, you would
a) tell him/her that you didn't like it
b) pretend not to notice him/her doing it
c) say nothing but take the younger boy away from him/her

Results:

Mostly a answers.
You say what you mean and you mean what you say. You are honest and frank about your opinions. You tend to be either very popular or very unpopular.

Mostly b answers.
You feel strongly about certain things but you do not always say what you feel as you are too frightened of what others may think of you. You are an easy-going sort of person and you have a lot of friends.

Mostly c answers.
You are a quiet person. You like keeping the peace and you don't like making a fuss. You prefer to follow rather than to lead. As you tend to hide your emotions, you sometimes find it difficult to form a lasting relationship.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

THE BROTHERS

(from "A Woman of Substance" by Barbara T. Bradford)

"Come along, boys, this is Emma Harte. Mrs Haite" She led them to Emma, her face radiant. "This is David," she said, introducing the taller boy, "and this is Victor." The Kallinski boys shook hands with Emma, extended their greetings, and I thanked her for coming to their father's aid. They crossed the room to the sofa and sat down together.

David and Victor Kallinski were as different in every way as two brothers could be. David, who was the elder at nineteen, was tall like his mother and well built. He had been blessed¹ with her lovely blue eyes, and his face, handsome and open, had a suggestion of her Slavonic bone structure. He had the same of black wavy hair his father's had once been and he had also inherited the older man's outward-going manner. David was a mover, a doer, ambitious, clever and driven. If there was a faint hint of cynicism in his alert blue eyes it was somewhat counteracted by generosity of his wide mouth and his friendly demeanour². David was intelligent, intuitive, and excessively motivated towards one goal: success. He lived by one rule and one rule alone – the survival of the fittest. He not only intended to survive, but to survive in style and with wealth.

Victor, who was sixteen, was small, almost birdlike, and in this he resembled his father to some extent. He had his mother's straight shiny black hair, but otherwise he did not appear to physically favour³ either of them. His large eyes were soft and hazel in colour and his face was smooth and bland⁴ without any emphatic features, but he was pleasant-looking. His sober face mirrored his character, for Victor Kallinski was a gentle and reflective boy; and in one way his temperament was similar to his father's, he had a great forbearance and a deep understanding of man's frailties, an understanding that was mature and remarkable in one so young. He was a thinker and a dreamer, and he had the soul of a poet. Victor was happiest when he was alone reading, or gazing at great paintings in the museum, or listening to the music of Mahler and Beethoven. He was reserved of nature to a point of shyness and not given to conversing easily with anyone, especially strangers. Victor was looking at Emma from under his long dark lashes, a quiet smile playing around his mouth, thinking what a compassionate girl she must be, and how her actions today only reinforced his inherent belief that essentially mankind like his father, Victor was utterly without bitterness.

Vocabulary Notes:

- 1 be blessed with – be fortunate in having
- 2 demeanour – way of behaving
- 3 favour (v) – resemble in features
- 4 bland – gentle and polite in manner

COMPREHENSION CHECK:

Ex.1 Answer the questions:

- 1 Whom did Mrs Kallinski introduce her sons to?
- 2 Why were they glad to meet Emma Harte?
- 3 Were the brothers alike?
- 4 How old were David and Victor?
- 5 Whom did David take after?
- 6 Whose manner did David inherit?
- 7 Towards what goal was David motivated?
- 8 How did he act to achieve his goal?
- 9 Did Victor in any way resemble his brother?
- 10 What was Victor's most outstanding trait?
- 11 What did he think of Emma Harte?

Ex.2 Pick out from the text words and phrases used to characterize the brothers. Compare the brothers.

David: tall and well built, a mover, a doer, ...

Victor: small, almost birdlike, gentle and reflective, ...

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC

MY FAMILY

I'm Svetlana Aleksandrova. I was born on the 29th of March in 1980 in Rechitsa but in 1985 we moved to Gomel as my father got a job here. At the age of six I went to school number 22 in Gomel. I was quite good at school and learned with great interest. I also took an active part in social life and attended sport sections.

My favourite subject at school was Mathematics. Chemistry and physics came easy to me too. I was on the top of the list in our class in these subjects. I also liked English. I'd like to learn some other European languages to communicate with people from different countries.

This May I finished school and now I am a student of the Mathematical department at the Gomel State University named after

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F. She is enjoying my course. My ambition is to become a good expert in computing and programming.

I'm quite sociable and easy to deal with. I have many friends with whom we spend much time together. I can also add that I'm energetic, rather intelligent, patient, calm and never lose my temper. I love animals and children. My hobby is collecting badges.

The things I like doing most are watching TV and reading. I'm also fond of listening to music. I'm not married and still live with my parents.

My father's name is Vladimir. He works as an engineer at a big plant. He likes his work and spends most of his time there. I think my father is quite handsome. He is tall and broad-shouldered. He's a clever man but a little unpractical. Though he is always busy he helps my mother about the house.

My mother's name is Irina. She's a tall good-looking woman of 46 but she doesn't look her age. As to her character, she is kind and gentle, warm-hearted and tactful. She is also intelligent, patient and always ready to help. I've got good relations with my mum. My mother is a housewife, she does all the housework and helps my elder brother bring up his sons. My mother's hobbies are knitting and reading books. She's also very good at cooking.

My elder brother, Alexei, is married and has his own family - a wife and two children, so he doesn't live with us. But we often see each other and we still celebrate all the holidays together.

I think I'm a happy person. I have a loving family and a lot of friends, and I hope I will have an interesting job.

COMPREHENSION CHECK:

Ex.1 Answer the questions:

- 1 How good was Svetlana at school?
- 2 When did she enter the Gomel State University?
- 3 What kind of person is Svetlana?
- 4 What are Svetlana's hobbies?
- 5 What kind of person is her father?
- 6 What are the hobbies of Svetlana's mother?

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Ex.2 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

enjoying her course, did very well in, good-looking,
a full-time job, knitting, favourite subjects, quite good,
department, years old, character

I want to tell you about my sister Helen. Helen is 23 ... She ... school in 1999 and now she is a student of the Philological ... Gomel State University named after F. Skorina. Helen was ... school. Her ... subjects were Mathematics, Physics and English, ... also ... history and chemistry. She is doing a correspondence course and works as a teacher at school. It's not easy for her to have ... to study, but she is really ... at the university and she likes her ... too. She's a tall ... girl. As to her ..., she is kind, warm-hearted and tactful. Helen's hobbies are ... and reading books.

Ex.3 Say which sentences are false and correct them.

- 1 Svetlana doesn't like her studies because the course at the university is too difficult for her.
- 2 The girl is a sociable person and has a lot of friends.
- 3 Svetlana wasn't very good at school.
- 4 She is difficult to deal with because she often loses her temper.
- 5 She is fond of listening to music and watching TV.
- 6 Her mother works as an engineer at a big plant.

Ex.4 Answer the questions about yourself:

- 1 Where and when were you born?
- 2 How many are you in the family?
- 3 How well did you do at school?
- 4 What was your favourite subject?
- 5 Do you like to read? Who is your favourite writer?
- 6 What are your hobbies?
- 7 What sport do you go in for?
- 8 What are you going to be?
- 9 What kind of person are you?

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Shopping

Part 1 Shops and Departments

VOCABULARY

Read carefully and try to remember the following words:

shop	магазин
shopping area, shopping center	торговый центр
department store	универсальный магазин
shopping mall	крытый торговый центр
mail-order firm	фирма "товары почтой"
stall (kiosk)	киоск
shop-window (window display)	витрина
changing room	примерочная
shop assistant (sales assistant, salesman)	продавец
counter	прилавок
check-out point	контрольный пункт
cash-desk	касса
customer	покупатель
shopping queue [kju:], line	очередь
to do one's shopping	делать покупки
to go shopping	идти по магазинам
window shopping	ходить по магазинам (ничего не покупая)
cheap	дешевый
expensive (dear)	дорогой
to cost	стоить
price, at a price	цена, по цене
discount, at a discount	скидка, со скидкой
sale	распродажа
bargain	выгодная покупка
delivery	доставка

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

Study the information about types of shop and what they sell (Table 1). Guess the meaning of the words in the left-hand column.

Table 1 – Types of shops

Name of shop	What it sells
supermarket	food and household goods, e.g. cleaning products
newsagent's	newspapers, cigarettes, sweets, writing paper, cards, envelopes, etc.
butcher's	meat
bakery	bread, rolls, buns, etc.
greengrocer's	fruit and vegetables
boutique	fashionable clothes
chemist's	medicine, baby products, shampoo, soap, toothpaste, etc.
florist's (flower shop)	plants, pot plants, bouquets, seeds
jeweller's	rings, ear-rings, necklaces, brooches, bracelets, etc.
stationer's (AmE: stationery)	notepaper, writing paper, notebooks, paper clips, rulers, rubbers, drawing pins, files, fountain pens, etc.
china shop	china, glassware, ceramics
perfumery (cosmetics)	perfume, creams, lipstick, varnish, powder, eye-shade, mascara
household goods	tableware, dinnerware, irons, mops, electric appliances, bulbs, etc.
haberdashery	Ribbon, needles, pins, buttons, gloves, etc.
furniture shop	bedroom suites, sitting-room suits, sofas, etc.
ready-made clothes	garments, dresses, blouses, skirts, shirts, trousers, suits, jackets, coats, rain-coats, parkas, etc.
(ready-to-wear, off-the-peg clothes)	

Most other shops are just '... + shop', e.g. *shoe shop, record shop, camera shop, toy shop*, etc.

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VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex. 1 In what shop or department can each group of items below be found? Begin your sentences like this: *Apples, oranges and peaches are usually sold in ... You can buy these items in ...*

- 1 apples, oranges, peaches
- 2 shoes, a blouse, a jacket
- 3 a sofa, an armchair, a table
- 4 a television, a washing machine, a food mixer
- 5 washing powder, soap, milk, toilet paper
- 6 teddy bear, plastic gun, lego
- 7 writing paper, envelopes, greeting cards
- 8 silverware, candlesticks, vases, teapots
- 9 scissors, tape, ribbons
- 10 mascara, eye-shade, hand cream

Ex. 2 Where would you buy each of the items in Picture 5? Choose from the shops in the box.



- Newsagent
- chemist
- department store
- butcher
- greengrocer
- supermarket
- bakery

Picture 5 – Shopping List

Now write down two more things you could buy in each shop.

Ex. 3 What word or phrase is being defined in these sentences?

- 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.

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- 6 To look round the shops without planning to buy anything.
- 7 The shop where you buy meat.
- 8 The shop where you buy medicines, baby products, shampoo, etc.

TEXT A

Read and translate text A. Pick up the names of departments of British stores.

Ex.4 Find Russian equivalents to the following, paying attention to the use of prepositions.

- 1) To buy by mail-order, 2) at a counter, 3) the price per item, 4) different prices for the very same item, 5) the original price, 6) to pay on delivery, 7) the discounted price, 8) to calculate the cost of purchases, 9) the sale price, 10) an attractively dressed shop-window, 11) to lower the price by 10%, 12) to discount the goods by 6%, 13) a low rate of discount, 14) to advertise items on sale, 15) to buy things from a second-hand shop, 16) to own a chain of department stores, 17) to sell a wide variety of goods, 18) to order the goods from a catalogue, 19) to go window shopping, 20) discount stores.

Ex.5 Fill in the blanks with the corresponding words (from the list below).

A word of caution about ... stores and Some ... stores are not actually any ... than other stores in the area. In others, the merchandise may not be only less ..., but shoddy and not worth the ... charged. Some stores perpetually advertise ..., even though they never have sold the merchandise at the «regular» A store may ... something at a low price in the hope that if you come into the store, you will not only ... that item but other items at ... prices as well. To avoid this kind of trap, ... prices at different stores to be sure you are actually getting a Do not buy something you do not need or want if you are shopping where some items are on Avoid ... buying. It does not mean that you can not find real... at ... stores or at ...; it means that you must... carefully at all times.

Price (2), cheaper, purchase, regular, discount (2), compare, advertise, shop, expensive, sale(s) (4), bargain (2), impulse, bargain(s) (2).

THE BIG STORES OF LONDON

One of the features of London is the number of big stores, most of which are to be found in or near the West End. These stores are a mixture of tradition and modernity. They developed in the nineteenth century; they maintain the dignity of that century, yet they are always ready to follow new trends.

The big stores of London are vast buildings, many storeys high, equipped with speedy lifts and escalators, with well-planned lighting, ventilation and heating.

Departments are carefully named: "Budget Dresses" are really cheap dresses - but no customer likes to be thought of as a "cheap" shopper. The same applies to "Ready-to-wear"; it used to be used for the garments that were not made-to-measure, though now off-the-peg clothes are the rule rather than the exception. "Mother-to-be" or "Lady-in-Waiting" will often be found instead of the conventional "Maternity Wear". Then there are newer words for the new trends in fashion - "Mix-and-Match", "Unisex", which are used alongside the more old-fashioned names: "Haberdashery", "Millinery", "Gowns", and sometimes still the words derived from the French - "Mantles" for coats, "Layette" for baby-wear. Another feature of London's shopping life is the chain-stores², in which the goods are displayed on open counters. A wide variety of goods is offered - chiefly foodstuffs, household goods, clothing and stationery. These chain-stores have branches in most British towns of importance.

One very well-known firm of chemists has shops in many parts of London (and elsewhere); here you may buy not only medicines but also cosmetics and toilet supplies.

Dairy firms have shops in various parts of London, too, and in these you may buy not only dairy produce but also groceries, soap and house articles.

Most of the food stores, called supermarkets, operate on the system: you go in, pick up a basket, walk round the shop and choose

РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

what you want. At the exit there is a check-out point, a cash desk, where you pay for all your goods together.

Notes:

- 1 millinery – дамские шляпы;
- 2 chain-stores – однотипные магазины одной фирмы

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Answer the following questions:

- 1 What kinds of stores are the features of London's shopping life?
- 2 Why are the big stores of London called a mixture of tradition and modernity?
- 3 Why are the departments in the stores carefully named?
- 4 Which stores have branches in most British towns of importance?
- 5 What is characteristic of the British chemist's and dairy shops?
- 6 How do supermarkets operate?

Ex.2 Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases.

- 1) характерная черта;
- 2) сочетание старого и нового;
- 3) новые направления в моде;
- 4) многоэтажные здания;
- 5) продуманно названные;
- 6) "экономичное платье";
- 7) общепринятый;
- 8) старомодный;
- 9) выставлять;
- 10) широкий выбор товаров;
- 11) филиал;
- 12) молокозаводы;
- 13) фармацевтическая фирма;
- 14) туалетные принадлежности;
- 15) хозяйственные товары;
- 16) работать по принципу самообслуживания;
- 17) контрольный пункт.

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Ex.3 Make up questions to which the following sentences might be the answers.

- 1 These are stores where a wide variety of goods is offered – displayed on open counters.
- 2 You may also find it at the local chemist's.
- 3 Most of the big department stores are to be found in or near the West End.
- 4 They sell cheap dresses there.
- 5 You pay for all your goods together at the exit.
- 6 In this department they sell clothes suitable for both sexes.
- 7 I think you should try the local chain store. They have the same supply as in London.

Part 2 Clothes and Accessories

VOCABULARY

Read carefully and try to remember the following words:

General words and expressions

to dress – одеваться	chic – шикарный
to try on – примерять	trendy – модный, стильный
to be loose /tight – большое/маленькое	well-dressed – хорошо одетый
to be short /long – короткое/длинное	badly-dressed – плохо одетый
elegant – элегантный	old-fashioned – старомодный
smart – нарядный, элегантный	fashionable – модный
scruffy – неряшливый	conventional – традиционный
	stylish – стильный
	casual – повседневный

Fabrics

silk – шелк	wool – шерсть
cotton – хлопок	suede – замша
velvet – вельвет	cashmere – кашемир
leather – кожа	striped – в полоску
	checked – в клетку

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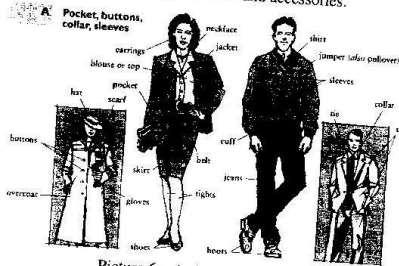
РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

Women's clothes
 costume – костюм
 skirt – юбка
 dress – платье
 jumper – джемпер
 blouse – блузка
 underwear – нижнее белье
 tights – колготки
 brassiere (coll. bra) – бюстгалтер
 stockings – чулки
 nightgown – ночная сорочка
 gown (dressing gown) халат
 cloak – накидка
 veil – вуаль
 scarf – шарф
 shawl – шаль

Articles of clothes:
Men's clothes
 overcoat (a coat) – пальто
 rain-coat (a waterproof) – дождевик
 suit – костюм
 jacket (coat) – куртка, пиджак
 waistcoat (am. vest) – жилет
 trousers (am. pants) – брюки
 shirt – рубашка
 pull-over – пуловер
 socks – носки
 necktie (tie) – галстук
 bow (bow-tie) – галстук-бабочка
 braces (am. Suspenders) – подтяжки
 belt – ремень
 pyjamas – пижама
 shorts – шорты
 hat – шляпа
 cap – кепка

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 Study Picture 6 carefully. Give Russian equivalents for articles of men's and women's clothes and accessories.

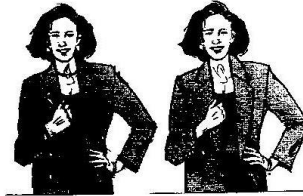


Picture 6 – Articles of Clothes

... and a logical order for these sentences.

1. He took off his trousers.
2. He put his shoes back on.
3. He tried on the suit.
4. He went into the changing room.
5. He took it off.
6. He paid for the suit.
7. He took off his shoes.
8. He went back to the sales assistant.
9. He put his trousers on again.

Ex.3 What's missing? Write down anything that is missing in Picture 7.



Picture 7

Ex.4 Fill the gaps with suitable words. (More than one answer may be possible in some cases.)

- 1 She decided to wear a ... and a ... instead of a dress.
- 2 I tried on a ... the jacket was fine but the ... were too short.
- 3 It was hot in the office, so I took off my jacket and ... , and rolled up the sleeves of my ...
- 4 I wanted to buy the jacket, but unfortunately the one I tried on wasn't big ... and they didn't have it in a bigger ...
- 5 I also wanted a new jumper, but unfortunately the medium size was ... big and the small size wasn't big ...

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Ex.5 Write down:

- 1) Five things usually worn by women only; and five things worn by men and women.
- 2) A list of clothes you like and don't like wearing.
- 3) Five more items of clothing you have at home in your wardrobe / chest of drawers.

Ex.6 Find Russian equivalents to the following:

- 1) A length of cloth, 2) double breasted suit, 3) comfortable garments, 4) medium sized clothes, 5) black dotted blue silk, 6) to buy from a store, 7) to look smart, 8) jacket pocket, 9) clothes made to measure, 10) every-day shoes, 11) colourful design, 12) tight shoes, 13) to show the dirt quickly, 14) a drip-dry shirt, 15) black and white skirt, 16) durable articles, 17) a tie to match one's new suit, 18) original design, 19) to try that on, 20) a size bigger, 21) winter clothes, 22) summer stock, 23) autumn supplies, 24) handbag department, 25) a crease-resistant raincoat.

Ex.7 Fill in the blanks with the following verbs in the proper form: *fit, suit, become, match, go with, look.*

Remember the words:

- to suit, become* – *быть к лицу, идти*
to fit – *сидеть (о платье и т. д.), подходить по размеру*
to match – *согласовываться*
to go with something – *подходить, гармонизировать*

- 1) This dress ... you nicely. 2) I want a hat to ... this coat. 3) What colour shoes ... best ... my suit, do you think? 4) I don't think the curtains and the carpet ... very well together. They simply don't ... 5) The blue blouse ... you marvelously. 6) I'm afraid this hairdo doesn't ... me. 7) You ... quite a beauty in this frock. 8) Why doesn't this pair of light-blue pumps (туфли-лодочки) ... you? 9) To my mind, the shade ... perfectly well ... your eye colour. 10) I couldn't believe it was your size, but the dinner jacket ... you perfectly. You ... so smart in it! 11) You ... smart in this new outfit of yours. Everything ...

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... prepositions and adverbs where necessary.

- 1) What size do you take ... hats? 2) What size ... collars do you wear? 3) I'm afraid these shoes won't go very well ... this gown. 4) This suit will last ... years. 5) It looks awfully nice ... you. 6) I'd like a cardigan ... this very shade, but this is ... a size too big ... me. 7) It wears well and it keeps ... shape. 8) This leather is ... very bad quality. 9) I should like a pair ... black laced boots. 10) Let me try ... that parka. 11) Can you show me those shoes ... snake skin? 12) Have you any like these, but ... leather soles? 13) I like this silk ... spots. 14) Cut ... 5 meters, please. 15) 3 meters ... that striped cotton, please. 16) I can never tell natural silk ... artificial.

TEXT B

Read and translate text B. Pick up the tips on choosing clothes and accessories.

THE SECRET OF BEING WELL-DRESSED

No matter how much or how little money you have to spend, never buy new clothes before going through your existing wardrobe to see whether you need them or not. But your wardrobe should contain certain essentials, and if it does not, you must plan your whole dress budget to include them.

When you buy your clothes, go in for simple, well-cut suits and dresses that will look "right" for almost any occasion. Concentrate on styles that are not expensive but elegant and remember that the keynote of all good dress-making is simplicity. Don't be led astray by frills, elaborations and passing crazes unless you have an income suited to them.

A winter coat is a basic need and, although it may be an expensive item, it is not an extravagance, because it should be wearable for several seasons. Fashion in big coats rarely changes more than once in four or five years. Don't invest in a fur coat unless you can afford the best of its kind. Choose a cosy-looking coat in any material that suits you.

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A well-cut suit is another essential. If the lines are plain, it won't go out of fashion for several years, and it will continue to look good to the very end of its days. You can prolong its life by having an extra skirt to divide the wear and tear⁴ because jackets always outlast skirts.

An extra dress is a perennial "Must"⁵ with women. The shoe evening dress is a much better buy than the long one for nine out of ten women, and it can look quite as glamorous. The lines that date⁶ are the simple ones.

With colour you can be as daring as you like nowadays; colour combinations are also very much in favour now, but remember that a blue-eyed blonde would look uninteresting in pale blue because her eyes will be lost in the expanse of blue of her dress. Yellow, cardinal red and even black or white would suit her best. Blue is best on a dark-haired girl – especially royal blue.

Accessories. Chic is more often lost through shoes and handbag than anything else. With many women elegance seems to stop at the knees. Nothing looks more incongruous⁷ than the sight of worn shoes emerging from beneath a lovely dress. You may like comfort, but it's a pity to rely that beloved old pair of shoes of yours to your smartest suit. Unless you can afford a great many pairs of shoes, stick to the simple classical type that never goes out of fashion and is so flattering to most feet. Avoid the shoddy⁸ shoe that is bound to lose its form immediately. Always try to team up a coat, skirt or dress with a plain but not "dressy" shoe.

A bag is both important and character-revealing. The effect of a beautiful dress will be spoiled by the wrong bag and still worse by an untidy or bulging bag. Never stuff your bag to capacity. A good bag need not be very expensive, but it should be well-cut and not fussy. Avoid unnecessary buckles, bows and all sorts of fancy work. The plainer the cut of your bag, the longer it will take you to tire of it. If you are plump, don't choose a round bag; it may be only a trick of the eye, but such a bag seems to add inches to your silhouette.

The final tip is that when you go to choose clothes – whether it is only a question of a new bag – go alone. If you take even your closest friend with you, you'll probably end by buying what she likes instead of what you like. And it is positively fatal to take two or three friends. By the time you've listened to their conflicting opinions,

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you have lost all confidence in your own judgment. And then when you see your purchase home, you will wonder what on earth made you decide on it!

If you need advice when you are buying clothes, rely on the saleswoman, who is an expert, and then choose whatever appeals to you. Remember that the clothes in which you feel happy are always the most successful clothes.

Remember that Enemy Number One both to chic and charm is untidiness. You can get away with a dress that is neither new nor expensive (if it is absolutely immaculate), but down-at-heel shoes, grubby looking gloves, collar or cuffs, a creased skirt completely ruin the effect of a model dress no matter how expensive it may be.

Notes:

- 1 keynote – основной
- 2 to lead astray – сбиваться с пути
- 3 passing craze – преходящая мода
- 4 to divide the wear and tear – носить попеременно
- 5 perennial "Must" – вечная необходимость
- 6 don't date – не выходит из моды
- 7 incongruous – нелепый, неуместный
- 8 shoddy – поддельный, низкого качества

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 What advice is given in the text for choosing:

- 1 a winter coat
- 2 dress
- 3 suit
- 4 accessories
- 5 bag
- 6 colours

Ex.2 Finish the sentences:

- 1 Never buy new clothes before ...
- 2 Go in for simple, well-cut suits and dresses that ...

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- 3 Don't buy a fur coat unless
- 4 A well-cut suit won't go out of fashion for several years if ...
- 5 The short evening dress is a much better buy than ...
- 6 A blue-eyed blonde would look uninteresting in ...
- 7 A good bag need not be very expensive, but it should be ...
- 8 Enemy Number One both to chic and charm is ...
- 9 When you go to choose clothes - go ...

Ex.3 Say why it is recommended:

- 1 to go through your existing wardrobe before shopping for new clothes
- 2 to go in for simple, well-cut suits and dresses
- 3 to choose dresses and suits with simple lines
- 4 to avoid shoddy shoes
- 5 not to choose a round bag if you are plump
- 6 to go to choose clothes alone

Ex.4 Make up a list of tips on choosing clothes and accessories. Add your own tips to those from the text.

Ex.5 Read and translate the following dialogs.

AT THE TEXTILES COUNTER

- A: Are you being served, madam?
 C: Not yet.
 A: What can I do for you?
 C: I should like some silk for a dress, please.
 A: Natural silk? And what colour would you like?
 C: Really I don't know. May I ask you to help me make my choice?
 A: With the greatest pleasure. Now, would you like it with a pattern or plain?
 C: Well, show me something with a pattern, if you please.
 A: Here is some fine silk that I am sure you will like.
 C: The pattern is too showy. Something quieter please. Show me that roll on the third shelf, the light blue one.
 A: This one?

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... other next to it, please.

... you are. You might look at this as well - this is of much

- ... yes, it is indeed. How wide is it?
 A: ... inches, madam. It's folded, you see.
 C: ... I do. How much would I need for a dress?
 A: ... well, it depends upon the fashion you choose.
 C: ... I don't want anything stylish - a dress of severe lines is what I like.

- A: I suppose six yards would do.
 C: What'll that come up to?
 A: ... pounds 6 shillings, madam. Shall I cut off the piece?
 C: ... Do, please. Here you are.
 A: ... No, you must pay to the cashier, please.

AT THE KNITWEAR DEPARTMENT

- ... Hello, I'm looking for a pullover. Can you show me one?
 ... Certainly, madam. What kind of pullover do you want?
 ... A woolen one. Medium size.
 ... How about this one? It's very attractive.
 ... Yes, but it's too thick.
 ... How about this yellow one?
 ... Oh, it's quite nice but it's too short and I don't like the colour.
 ... What colour do you want?
 ... I think blue or brown will do.
 ... Well, we have some pullovers of that colour. Here they are.
 ... Which one do you like best?
 ... Can I try this brown one?
 ... Of course, madam. ... Oh, it fits you perfectly. It's exactly your size.
 ... Yes, but I don't think it suits me. Can I try that blue one? It matches the colour of my eyes.
 ... Sure, here you are. Oh, it suits you perfectly. What do you think?
 ... I like it. And I take it.

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SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Read and translate the text and say whether you follow the buying techniques described in the text when shopping for clothes.

SOME HINTS AND TIPS OF SMART SHOPPING FOR CLOTHES

(abridged)
by HM. Jelly, R.O. Herman

Our interest in clothes goes far beyond their use as a shelter. For most of us clothes are an expression of our personalities. We express ourselves in the styles and colours we pick and the combination of clothes we put together. At the same time we use clothes to express our individuality. We also use them to show our membership in special groups.

You can see that clothes serve several important purposes. This is why, when choosing clothes, we need to keep both functional considerations such as durability, comfort and ease of care in mind as well as considerations such as style, pattern and colour.

None of us can really afford to neglect our appearance. Just as we use clothes to express ourselves, other people use them as a way to find out what kind of people we are. To be well dressed, we need something more than a miscellaneous collection of slacks, sweaters, skirts, and shoes. To really meet our needs a wardrobe must be planned in relation to the kinds of things we do and the kinds of places we go.

To begin with, we must consider all our different activities and the kinds of clothes we need for each. Clothes for one of the categories may also serve another category. For example, clothes for school usually are also suitable for informal parties. Clothes for dress-up social occasions may be suitable for church. Most of us can afford to buy only a few new items each year. This is why it is important to make every choice count.

There are, however, some buying techniques that can help you stretch a limited clothing budget.

Choose Versatile Items.

Versatile items are ones that have several different uses. They

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can be worn for more than one season of the year – an example is a jacket with a zip-in lining for cold weather. Or they can be worn for different types of occasion – an example would be a basic dress which can be changed by wearing different accessories.

Choose Colours and Styles.

If your money is limited, you will also give thought to the ability of versatile items to look good in different combinations. This kind of versatility comes from concentrating your clothing choices on a particular group of colours and styles that go well together.

Stick to Basic Styles.

Many clothing items are discarded long before they are worn out because their style looks out-of-date. So choose styles that remain in fashion for several years especially when you buy expensive items such as a sport jacket or a good dress. Simpler, less extreme designs can be counted on to be a good taste and attractive for several years.

Selecting Clothing.

A number of product characteristics need to be taken into account in choosing clothing – colour, style, fiber and fabrics, durability and ease of care.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex. 1 Consider all your different activities, the kind of clothes you need and make a list of your wardrobe items based on the principles in the above text.

Ex. 2 Share your experience and give your own tips on buying clothes.

Part 3 Shopping

VOCABULARY

Read and learn the following expressions:

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Assistant
Can I help you?
Are you waited on?

Is someone helping you?
Are you being seen to?
What size are you looking for?
You can pay over there, at the cash desk.
I'm sorry, but we take cash only.
It's five twenty five. / It costs...
Let's see. That'll be twenty-one fifty.
Yes. The discount price is ...
We have it in (full) stock –
есть в продаже
It is out of stock – нет в продаже

Customer
Yes. I'm looking for ...
No, I'm just looking, thanks.
(= I don't need help)
I'm being served, thanks.
Can you advise me, please?
Where's the changing room / fitting room?
Yes, I'll take this one / these.
No, I'll leave it thanks.
Excuse me. Where do I pay for this?
And can I pay by cheque / credit card?

How much is this leather belt?
How much are these things all together?
Are you selling it at a discount?

... could imagine, yes. If you leave your address, I'll contact you.

3
A: Are you being attended to?
C: No, I'm trying to find a navy blue raincoat, size 42.
A: I can do the size, but not the colour.
C: Do you think you could get one for me.
A: Yes, of course. Look in again Monday week.
Monday week – week from the next Monday

4
A: Are you being seen to?
C: No, I'm looking for a pinstriped suit with a 34 waist.
A: I'm afraid I can't help you at the moment.
C: Will you be having any more in?
A: I doubt it, but you might be lucky at our High Street branch.

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A: Do you wish some assistance?
C: Yes. How much is that pen?
A: This one or that one?
C: The one next to the black one. It's 90 p.
A: Can I look at your other pens?

Ex.2 Give synonymous words or phrases for the following:

To sell at a lower price, to buy a good thing at a reasonable price,
want to buy, to serve the customer, seller, buyer, to have an item
available.

Ex.3 Find the logical order of the following parts of the dialogues.

A
1 – It's on the second floor, to the right of the escalator.
2 – Try the Household goods department.
3 – Excuse me, where can I buy some enamel saucepans?
4 – How do I get there?

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 Read, translate and render the dialogues in indirect speech.

1
Assistant: Are you being served?
Customer: No. What have you got in the way of brown suede jackets, size 42?
A: Sorry, but we're sold right out.
C: Are you likely to be getting any more in?
A: I should think so, yes. If you leave your phone number, I'll ring you.

2
A: Is anybody looking after you?
C: No, I'm after a size 40 V-neck pullover in grey.
A: The best I can do is a 36.
C: Could you order me one?

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B

- 1 - Oh, they are really nice.
- 2 - Here you are.
- 3 - It's 15 pounds.
- 4 - I like this apple green one.
- 5 - Yes, I'll have it, please.
- 6 - I'd like a scarf to match my handbag.
- 7 - How much is it?
- 8 - Can I help you?
- 9 - We have a lovely selection of fine woolen ones.

Ex.4 Complete these shopping dialogues.

1

- Assistant: Can I help you?
 Customer: Yes, I'm ... a blouse like this, but in blue.
 Assistant: I see. And what ... are you looking for?
 Customer: Uh, 14 usually.
 Assistant: Ok, I'll just go and see if we've got any.
 Customer: Thank you.

2

- Assistant 1: Can I help you?
 Customer: No, it's OK, I'm ... thanks.
 Assistant 2: Here we are. The last one in stock.
 Customer: Great. Can I try it on?
 Assistant 2: Yes of course. The ... is just over there.
 Assistant 2: How was it?
 Customer: Fine. I'll ...
 Assistant 2: Right. Would you like to pay over there at the ...?

Ex.5 Supply the omitted questions or answers to the following dialogues.

Where are the conversations taking place? Choose from the list:
newsagent's, footwear department, café, knitwear department, fabrics department

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- Can I have some of this brown velvet, please?
 ... ?
 C: Enough for a full length dress, please.
 A: ?
 C: Yes, I think five meters is enough. ... ?
 A: It's 2 dollars a metre. ... ?
 C: Yes, I'll have it, please.

2

- A: Hello. Can I help you?
 C: I'm looking for a jumper. Have you got ___?
 A: I'll just have a look. ___ are you?
 C: Medium.
 A: Here you are.
 C: That's great. ___?
 A: Of course. The changing rooms are over there.
 C: I like it. ___?
 A: £39.99.
 C: OK. I ___
 A: How would you like to pay?
 C: ___

3

- C: Good morning. Can I have a ___ please?
 A: Espresso?
 C: Yes, please. Oh, and a doughnut (пончик), please.
 A: Unfortunately ____. We've got some delicious carrot cake, and chocolate cake.
 C: OK. Carrot cake, then.
 A: Certainly. Is ___ ?
 C: Yes, thanks.
 A: ____, please.
 C: Thank you.

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- C: Can you help me? I'm looking for this month's edition of Vogue. Can you tell me ___?

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B: Over there. Middle shelf. Next to S. 10.
C: Ah, I see. _____?
A: \$ 4.49.
C: Thank you.

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A: _____?

C: What have you got in leather country boots?
A: I can suggest you this model _____?
C: I take size 4 shoes.

A: _____?
C: What a pity _____?

A: Yes, certainly. Here you are. These are also very reliable and wear well.
C: _____?
A: Please, step round the counter, there are some chairs you can sit on.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

MONEY

Read and translate the text. Find out what the following characters mean:

- 1) d
- 2) 1/2 d
- 3) 1/4 d
- 4) 1 s
- 5) 2 s
- 6) 2 s. 6d

ENGLISH MONEY

The British system of money is rather difficult. The Bank of England issues silver and copper coins, and bank-notes, that is, paper money: gold coins, which were formerly issued are not in circulation

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sterlings, shillings and pence are used in England. Copper coins are the penny (1 d), twelve of which make a shilling, the halfpenny (1/2 d) [heipni] and the farthing (1/4 d) [farthi]. Silver coins are the shilling (1 s; 1/-) twenty of which make a pound, the two-shilling piece (2 s; 2/-), the half-crown (2 s. 6d; 2/6) worth two shillings sixpence, the sixpence (6 d) and the threepenny piece (3 d). At the end of the 20th century a new threepenny piece was coined. It is made of a mixture of copper and brass, and it is not round like the other coins, but twelve-sided.

The pound sterling (£ 1) is generally met in the form of the pound note which can be changed for two ten-shilling notes.

In addition to the £1 and 10 s. notes there are also banknotes of £ 5, £ 10, £ 20 and of larger denominations.

AMERICAN MONEY

The American unit is the dollar (\$). In the dollar there are 100 cents (one cent coin is called a "nickel", and a 10 cents coin, a dime).

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC

SHOPPING

Shopping is a part of our daily life. And we have to deal with it whether we like it or not. There are people who hate going shopping. So they make a list of what they need and run through stores buying the needed things. Sometimes they even don't care about the price. And there are people who go from store to store looking for goods of better quality and lower price. Those don't worry about the time they spend shopping.

There are many kinds of shops in every town or city, but most of them have a food supermarket, a department store, men's and women's clothing stores, grocery, a bakery and a butchery.

I like to do my shopping at big department stores and supermarkets. They sell various goods under one roof and this is very convenient. A department store, for example, true to its name, is composed of many departments: ready-made clothes, fabrics, shoes, sports goods, toys, china and glass, electric appliances, cosmetics, linen, curtains, cameras, records, etc. You can buy everything you like there.

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There are also escalators in big stores. They take customers to different floors. The things for sale are on the counters so that they can be easily seen. In the women's clothing department you can find dresses, costumes, blouses, skirts, coats, beautiful underwear and many other things. In the men's clothing department you can choose suits, trousers, overcoats, ties, etc. In the knitwear department one can buy sweaters, cardigans, short-sleeved and long-sleeved pullovers, woolen jackets. In the perfumery they sell face cream and powder, lipstick, lotions and shampoos.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things at once: sausages, fish, sugar, macaroni, flour, cereals, tea. Everything is sold here ready-weighed and packed.

The methods of shopping may vary. It may be a self-service shop where the customer goes from counter to counter selecting and putting into a basket what he wishes to buy. Then he takes the basket to the check-out counter, where the prices of the purchases are added up. If it is not a self-service shop, and most small shops are not, the shop-assistant helps the customer in finding what he wants. You pay money to the cashier and he gives you back the change.

But there is a very good service called Postal Market. It really helps you to save your time and get goods of high quality. You just have to look through a catalogue, choose the things you like, order them and wait a little to get them.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Name at least five things that you can buy in:

- 1 women's clothing department;
- 2 men's clothing department;
- 3 knitwear department;
- 4 fabrics department;
- 5 sports goods department;
- 6 electric appliances department;
- 7 perfumery department;
- 8 food supermarket.

Ex.2 Fill in prepositions and adverbs where necessary:

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we have to deal ... shopping whether we like it or not. ... people who make a list ... what they need and run the needed things. 3 Sometimes people even don't care ... 4 There are many kinds ... shops in every town or city. ... store ... store looking ... goods of better quality ... price. 6 Big department stores and supermarkets sell ... goods ... one roof. 7 There are also escalators ... big stores ... different floors. 8 In a food supermarket we ... buy many different things at ... 9 You pay money ... the ... and he gives you ... the change. 10 If you choose the Postal ... service, you just have to look ... a catalogue. 11 The customer ... counter ... counter selecting and putting ... a basket what he ... to buy. 12 The customer takes the basket ... the check-out ... where the prices ... the purchases are added ...

3 Arrange the sentences according to the logic of the text.

The methods of shopping may vary.

There are people who hate going shopping.

In a food supermarket we can also buy many different things

There is a very good service called Postal Market.

There are people who go from store to store looking for goods

Shopping is a part of our daily life.

Big department stores and supermarkets sell various goods

Ex.4 Answer the questions:

- 1 What are different attitudes to shopping?
- 2 What are the most typical kinds of shops in your town?
- 3 Why is it convenient to do shopping at big department stores and supermarkets?
- 4 What method of shopping is used in self-service shops?
- 5 What method of shopping is a common practice in small shops?
- 6 Which shopping method do you prefer?
- 7 What benefits of Postal Market can you think of?

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Unit 4 Sport

Part 1 Sport Events and Games

VOCABULARY

to play a game – играть в игру
 to go in for sport – заниматься спортом
 to do a lot of / a bit of sport – много/мало заниматься спортом
 event – вид спорта
 score – счет
 to score – набирать очки

Make sure you know all the words in the Table 2. If there are any words you don't know, try to guess their meaning.

Table 2 – Sport

sport / game	equipment	place
football / soccer	ball	pitch
hockey	stick and puck	pitch
basketball	ball	pitch
rugby	ball	court
volleyball	ball	court
tennis	racket	court
table tennis	bat	court
badminton	racket	court
golf	clubs	court
baseball	bat	course
cricket	bat	field
athletics		track
motor racing	motorbike	track
swimming		pool
boxing	gloves	ring
skiing	skis, sticks	slopes – склон, piste – лыжня

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When you describe the playing area for football and the area for the crowd (= the people who watch, also called the stands) it is called a stadium, e.g. Wembley Stadium. In tennis, badminton and table tennis there is a net across the middle of the court. In basketball there is also a net around each goal in football.

Managers: Some games are played by individuals, others are team sports. In team sports, one player is the captain, and there is a manager (e.g. in football) or a coach (e.g. in basketball).

Officials: Football, rugby and hockey have a referee. Tennis, cricket and baseball have an umpire. In football the referee has a whistle to control the game and two assistants.

In tennis there are line judges to decide if the ball is 'in' or 'out'.

Equipment: In most ball games you need boots or training shoes (trainers).

Other	Place	Place
athletics	track	vest, shorts, running shoes or spikes
motor racing	track	crash helmet
swimming	pool	swimming costume (women); trunks
boxing	ring	vest, shorts, gloves, boots
skiing	slopes	ski suit, ski boots

Exercise 1 Which sport is being described in each sentence? (The underlined words are key words and you can look them up to increase your vocabulary in different sports.)

- The referee gave the try although many people thought it was a forward pass.
- He scored the winner with a beautiful free kick from just outside the penalty area.
- He served fifteen aces and not one double fault.
- The coach called a time out with just 45 seconds left and two

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between the teams.

5 He crashed into the car in front with two laps remaining.

6 First he was booked (= the yellow card) for a bad tackle, and then he handled the ball inside the penalty area, so the referee had to send him off (= the red card).

7 In the 200 metres freestyle, he overtook the German on the final length to win the race.

8 She sprinted away from the rest of the field on the final lap and won easily.

TEXT A

Read and translate the following text

ATHLETICS

track and field athletics – легкая атлетика
event – событие, вид спорта
contest – соревнование, состязание
running, foot race – бег
throwing – метание
jumping, leaping – прыжки
hold – проводить

riding – верховая езда
running track – беговая дорожка
to participate, to take part – участвовать
to found – основывать
outdoor – на открытом воздухе
a fight – схватка
to fight – бороться, сражаться

Athletics, also known as track and field or track and field athletics, is a collection of sport events. The word is derived from the Greek word "athlos" meaning "contest". It is a collection of sport events, which can roughly be divided into running, throwing, and jumping.

Athletics was the original sport at the first Olympics back in 776 BC where the only event held was the stadium-length foot race. The earliest recorded win was at these games in the race.

There were several other "Games" held throughout Europe in later eras and other peoples enjoyed athletic contests, such as the Celts and Teutons who succeeded the Romans. In the Middle Ages

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of noblemen were trained in running, leaping and wrestling, as well as to riding, jousting and arms-training.

By the 15th and 16th centuries, athletic sports have found favour in Europe throughout the continent. However, at least in Britain, they fell out of favour between the 15th and 16th centuries due to Government restrictions on sports to reduce the practice of archery. After this ban was lifted in the 17th century sports began to flourish once more, but it was not until the 19th century that organization began to appear.

Modern athletic events are usually organised around a 400 m running track, on which most of the running events take place. Field events (jumping and throwing) often take place in the field in the centre of the running track. Many athletic events have an ancient origin and were already conducted in competitive form by the ancient Greeks. Athletics was included in the first modern Olympic Games in 1896 and has been part of the program ever since. Women were not allowed to participate in track and field events in the Olympics until 1928.

An international governing body, the IAAF (International Amateur Athletic Federation) was founded in 1912. The IAAF established separate outdoor World Championships in 1983.

Notes:

- a) succeeded – пришли на смену
- b) jousting – рыцарские поединки
- c) have found favour – пользовались популярностью
- d) archery – стрельба из лука

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Give English equivalents of the following words:

легкая атлетика, на открытом воздухе, основывать, событие, вид спорта, бег, метание, подготовка, прыжки, проводить, поле, тренировка, борьба, соревнование, верховая езда, беговая дорожка, участвовать.

Ex.2 Find synonyms in 2 columns:

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event
contest
running
jumping
to participate
outdoor
to fight

in the open air
to wrestle
to pale pair
kind of sport
foot race
competition
leaping

Ex.3 How do we call:

- 1 A competition to do better than other people, in which sportsmen are rated by judges and in which prizes are given.
- 2 A combat between two knights (рыцари) with a lance (копье) while riding on a horse.
- 3 running track
- 4 A fight with someone (especially as a sport) by holding them and trying to throw them to the ground.
- 5 Sending something through the air with force, especially by a sudden movement of the arm.

Ex.4 Answer the questions:

- 1 How is athletics also called?
- 2 What does the Greek word "athlos" mean?
- 3 What groups of sport events can athletics be divided into?
- 4 Where does athletics originate?
- 5 What was the only sport event at the first Olympics?
- 6 What sports were the sons of noblemen trained in in the Middle Ages?
- 7 Where are modern athletic events usually organised?
- 8 What sport events do we call field events? Where do they take place?
- 9 When did the first modern Olympic Games take place?
- 10 What is IAAF?

TEXT B

Pre-reading questions:

- 1 What ball games do you know?

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Which one is the most popular in your country?
Whom do you consider the best ever football player, volleyball player or basketball players?

What do you know about basketball, football and volleyball.

About:

- teams and players
- place
- rules
- time

Now read the text quickly and discuss the list again.

BALL GAMES

Basketball

Basketball is played in a gym or a playing ground 26 x 12 metres. Baskets themselves are hung 3m 5cm above the ground, at each end of the playing ground. The teams that play the game consist of 12 players each but only five of them are on the field at the same time, the others are on the benches¹ (spare). The players can be substituted as many times during the game as the captain or coach wishes. For each ball sunk into the opponents' basket² during play, a team gets 2 points. Each ball sunk as a penalty³ is credited with 1 point. The game is played for 40 minutes, after the first 20 minutes players have a ten-minute rest. The game is won by the team that scores the most points during the game. The game is conducted by two referees. Basketball is considered to be the most emotional and graceful ball game of all.

Notes:

- 1) bench – скамья для запасных игроков
- 2) to sink the ball into the basket – забросить мяч в корзину
- 3) penalty – штраф

Volleyball

Volleyball is played on a ground or in a gym 18 x 9 metres divided in half by a net. The top of the net is 2.45 metres above the ground for men and 2.25 metres for women. Each team has 12 players

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... which are on the field playing against the opponents' team at the same time. The rest of the players change places according to the captain's or coach's will, the same as in basketball. The game is conducted by an umpire, a referee sitting in a special high chair on one side of the net, and two linesmen. The game is played not on time like basketball or soccer but according to score for three or five games. Each game must be won by 15 points (not less) and with a margin of at least two points.

Football

Football (or soccer) is played almost throughout the world. It is the most popular of all ball games. Amateur teams are organized at almost every work place, department, house or street where there are eleven boys or more. The game is played in streets, parks, playgrounds, etc. But this is not sport of course, this is only play, or exercises in the game that has millions of supporters.

Each team consists of 13-15 players, 11 active and four benchers. One of the players is the goalkeeper, the rest are field players, six forwards, three halfbacks and two fullbacks. The game is played on a field 110 metres long and 60 metres wide. At each end there is a goal which is guarded by a goalkeeper who prevents the opponents' balls from entering the goal. (The goalkeeper is the only player who has the right to use his hands to touch, catch or hit the ball or to throw it out into the field. The rest of the players are allowed to kick the ball or touch it with any part of their bodies except their hands and arms. The players of each team pass the ball between themselves, interfere with their opponents with the aim of scoring as many goals themselves as they possibly can and not allowing their opponents to score at all. The game is played for 90 minutes, two halves of 45 minutes each with an interval of 10 minutes in-between. The team that scores the most goals is the winner. The game is conducted by one referee and two linesmen.

Golf

Golf is another widely spread ball game played in many countries. The golf course or links is usually situated on a town's outskirts on a green plot of land. There are 18 holes set in mixed directions, with many obstacles: water, sand, bushes, woods, etc., at

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... 350-metre distance from the starting points. The whole ... 6-7 kilometers long and it takes about 2 hours to get ... to the 18th hole.

... players, using various clubs hit a hard little ball-about the ... tennis ball along the course until it falls into a hole the ... neck part of a tin or glass jar. Good players manage to ... round (18 holes) in less than 70 strokes. As this game is ... the open air and gives very good exercise to all parts of the ... is really good for one's health.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What ball games do you know?
2. Which ball game is the most popular game in Belarus?
3. Which ball game do you like best?
4. What can you tell about a soccer game? Basketball game? ... ball game?
5. How many players make up a football team?
6. How many players make up a basketball team? A volleyball ...
7. For how long is a football game played? basketball? ... ball?
8. How many referees conduct a soccer? basketball? volleyball ...?
9. Do you or did you ever play soccer? basketball? volleyball? ... about it.
10. Are you a soccer fan? Which team do you support?
11. Which of the ball games do you think is the most difficult to ...? the easiest?
12. Which of the games is hardest to understand?
13. Who is the world's best goalkeeper?
14. Name the world's strongest soccer teams.
15. Did you ever see a famous team play soccer? What was your ... impression?
16. Is it better to be a fan or a player?
17. Are referees always popular?

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SUPPLEMENTARY READING

TEXT A

SUMO

Read the text and say:

- 1 When did sumo originate?
- 2 What are the basic rules of sumo?
- 3 How long does a fight normally last?
- 4 How many tournaments are usually held every year?
- 5 How many days does each tournament last?
- 6 What is the top rank in the sumo hierarchy? Can it be lost by a wrestler?
- 7 Why do the wrestlers eat large amounts of food?
- 8 Where do the wrestlers live?

Vocabulary:

Wrestling – борьба	a fight – схватка, поединок
Wrestler – борец	a rank – ранг
ancient times – древние времена	elite – элитный
to win – выигрывать, побеждать	to worsen – ухудшаться
to lose – проиграть	a stable – комната
a ring – круг, арена, дохе	strict – строгий, суровый

Sumo is a Japanese kind of wrestling and Japan's national sport. It originated in ancient times as religious performances to the Shinto gods. Nowadays, still many rituals are followed.

The basic rules of sumo are simple: The wrestler who either first touches the floor with something else than his sole or leaves the ring before his opponent, loses. The fights themselves usually last only a few seconds and in rare cases up to one minute or more.

Six tournaments are held every year. Each one lasts 15 days. Three of the tournaments are held in Tokyo, and one in Fukuoka, Osaka and Nagoya.

At the top of the sumo wrestlers' hierarchy stands the yokozuna. At the moment, there is only one yokozuna, Asashoryu from

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Once a wrestler reached the rank of yokozuna, he cannot lose anymore. However, he is expected to retire as soon as his performance starts to worsen. Elite wrestlers are highly trained athletes and between the ages of 20 to 35 years old. Besides working out, the wrestlers are given large amounts of food and go to bed right after eating in order to gain mass. The wrestlers are living in special sumo stables where the rules are very strict, especially for beginners.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- 1 Think of the most suitable title for each paragraph.
- 2 True or false?

Sumo is a Chinese kind of wrestling and Chinese's national sport.

It originated in ancient times as a new kind of wrestling.

The basic rules of sumo are simple.

Seven tournaments are held every year.

Each tournament lasts 5 days.

Two of the tournaments are held in Tokyo.

The fights usually last a few minutes.

Once a wrestler reached the rank of yokozuna, he cannot lose anymore.

Most elite wrestlers are highly trained athletes and between the ages of 20 to 35 years old.

The wrestlers are eating large amounts of food in order to gain mass.

Part 2 Winning and Losing

VOCABULARY

to win	выигрывать
to lose	проигрывать
to defeat	побеждать

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to lead вести (в счете)
 a draw ничья
 score счет
 points очки

See how the words are used. Read and translate the sentences.

Spain - Switzerland 3 - 2

Spain **beat** Switzerland 3-2.
 Switzerland **lost** to Spain 3-2.
 Spain **won** the match.
 Switzerland **lost** the match.
 Spain **defeated** Switzerland.
 Switzerland **were defeated**
 by Spain.
 Spain **were** the **winners**.
 Switzerland **were** the **losers**.

Spain - Switzerland 2 - 2 (both teams have the same score)

It is a **draw** (e.g. 2-2 is a draw).
 We **drew** yesterday's match/game 2-2.
 («to draw» is a verb)

When the game is still in progress:

Half-time score: Spain 2, Switzerland 1.
 At half-time, Spain **are leading** Switzerland two-one.
 The latest score is two-one to Spain.
 Federer **is leading** three-two in the first set.

What's the score?

In most games you score **goals** (e.g. football, hockey) or **points** (e.g. table tennis, basketball).

At the end of the game there is a result (= players/teams win, lose, or draw). However, the scoring system is different from game to game. Let's take e.g. football.

Football

Spain 0-0 Italy (nil-nil)
 Spain 1-0 Italy (one-nil to Spain)
 Spain 1-1 Italy (one-all)
 Spain 1-2 Italy (two-one to Italy)
 Spain 2-2 Italy (two-all)

If the final score is 2-2 in a cup match, you may have to play **extra time**. And if the score is still 2-2 at the end of extra time, there

shoot-out.

fifteen-love)
 (thirty-love)
 (thirty-all)
 (deuce)
 advantage N
 game N

and set to N (e.g. 6-3 or 7-5). If the score reaches 6-6 you **play a tie-break** to decide the set.

Competitions

In many sports, players and teams play every week in a league. The **player/team** that wins the most games in a season is the **winner** of the league championship). In most sports, there is also a **cup competition**, which is usually a **knock-out competition** that has **quarter-finals, semi-finals** and a **final**.

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 How do we say these scores

- 1 **Football:** 0-0 2-1 4-4
 2 **Tennis:** 15-0 40-30 40-40

Ex.2 Fill the gaps in these texts with suitable words or phrases.

a) In the World Cup Final of 1994, Brazil (1)... Italy 3-2 in a (2) ... **shoot-out**. After ninety minutes the (3) ... was 0-0; and it remained the **same** after thirty minutes of (4) ..., but then Italy (5) ... 3-2 in the **penalty** shoot-out after Baresi and Baggio both missed. This was the **fourth** time that Brazil had (6) ... the World Cup.

b) Ivanisevic (7) ... to Sampras in the second round. He (8) ... the **first** (9) ... 6-4, but then (10) ... the second (11) ... on a (12). After that, Sampras dominated the rest of the (13) ... and won easily. The final (14) ... was 4-6, 7-6, 6-1, 6-2.

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... true or false.

- 1 Brazil won the football World Cup in 1994.
- 2 Football has an umpire.
- 3 A set in tennis is always decided on a tie-break.
- 4 If two teams have the same score at the end of the game, it is a draw.
- 5 Golf is played on a course.
- 6 If someone gives you the latest score, the game has finished.
- 7 Sticks are used in skiing and hockey.
- 8 In a knock-out competition, you can lose one or two games but still win the competition.

TEXT A

Read and translate the following text

OLYMPIC GAMES

- to compete – соревноваться
competitions – соревнования, состязания
competitors – участники соревнований, соперники
significance – важность, значимость
value – ценность
to hold – проводить
sports facilities – спортивные сооружения

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The Olympic Games have a very long history. They began in 777 BC in Greece and took place every four years for nearly twelve centuries at Olympia. It was a great athletic festival, including competitions in wrestling, foot racing and chariot racing, rowing and others. These games were part of a festival held every fourth year in honor of God Zeus at the place called Olympia. All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games. The games were for men only. Greek women were forbidden not only to participate but also to watch the Olympics. For the period of

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... all the wars stopped. So the Olympic Games became the peace and friendship.
... AD the Games were abolished and were not renewed until ... years later.

... 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin, addressed all governing bodies and pointed out the significance of sports educational value.
... years later the first modern Olympic Games took place. Of the competitions were held in Greece to symbolize the continuation of the centuries-old tradition.

... 1896 the International Olympic Committee was set up. It is the central policymaking body of the Olympic movement. It is elected by the representatives of all countries which take part in the Olympic Games. The International Olympic Committee decides the programme of the games, the number of the participants and the city-host for the Games. Over one hundred and fifty countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now. Besides, every country has its National Olympic Committee.

... Summer and Winter Games are held separately. There are always several cities wishing to host the Games. The most suitable is selected by the International Committee. After that the city of the Games starts preparations for the competitions, constructs new sports facilities, stadiums, hotels, press centers. Thousands of athletes, officials and guests come to the Games, and it takes great efforts to arrange everything. There is always an interesting cultural programme.
... The latest Olympic Games were held in Athens. Belarusian sportsmen got 15 medals for their records in many sports events.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Give title to each part of the text.

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Ex.2 Fill in the gaps with the appropriate words.

Take place, kinds of sports, wrestling, athletes, to compete, the symbol of peace, significance, value, competitions, be held

1 The discovery of the new medicine is of great ... for people suffering from heart problems. 2 He became a professional ... at the age of 16. 3 The boat race will ... on 8th of August. 4 Car racing is quite a dangerous ... 5 The white dove has always been considered a ... 6 As a rule examination sessions ... twice a year. 7 The two athletes will ... for the gold medal. 8 These pictures are of great historical ... 9 You don't need to eat so quickly! It's not a ... 10 All ... is a sport in which people fight with few or no limits.

Ex.3 Finish the sentences:

- 1 The Olympic Games began in ...
- 2 They included many different kinds of sports: ...
- 3 The Olympic Games became the symbol ...
- 4 In 1894, a Frenchman, Baron Pierre de Coubertin pointed out ...
- 5 In 1896 the International Olympic Committee was ...
- 6 The Olympic Committee is formed by ...
- 7 The International Olympic Committee decides upon ...

Ex.4 Say whether the following sentences are true or false.

- 1 The Olympic Games 777 BC in the Roman Empire.
- 2 The Olympic Games took place every five years for nearly twenty centuries at Olympia.
- 3 All the cities in Greece sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games.
- 4 In 394 AD the Games were abolished and were never renewed.
- 5 In 1896 the first modern Olympic Games took place.
- 6 The first modern Olympic Games were held in Greece.
- 7 One hundred countries are represented in the International Olympic Committee now.
- 8 Summer and Winter Games are held the same year.
- 9 As a rule no city wishes to host the Games.

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most suitable is selected by the previous host city. The latest summer Olympic Games were held in Atlanta.

Match 2 columns.

Olympic Games have
Olympic games
the cities in Greece
the period of the Games
the Olympic Games became
in AD the Games were
hundreds of athletes, journa-
and guests come to the Games
the first modern Olympic
International Olympic
Committee
Summer and Winter Games
The host city of the Games
In 1894 Pierre de Coubertin

- a) all the wars stopped.
- b) and it takes great efforts to arrange everything.
- c) are held separately.
- d) a very long history.
- e) construct new sports facilities, stadiums, hotels, press centers.
- f) were held in Greece.
- g) makes a decision upon the programme, the number of the participants and the city-host.
- h) abolished and were renewed many centuries later.
- i) pointed out the significance and educational value of sports.
- j) sent their best athletes to Olympia to compete in the Games.
- k) the symbol of peace and friendship
- l) every four years for twelve centuries at Olympia.

Ex.6 Answer the questions:

- 1 When did Olympic Games begin?
- 2 What kinds of sports did they include?
- 3 What symbol did the Olympic Games become?
- 4 When did the first modern Olympic Games take place?
- 5 Who was the initiator of the renewal of the modern Olympic Games?
- 6 When did the first Olympic Games take place?
- 7 When was the International Olympic Committee set up?
- 8 What does the International Olympic Committee decide upon?

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- 10 How is the International Olympic Committee formed by?
 11 What preparations for the Olympic Games are usually started?

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

TEXT A

THE HISTORY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Read and translate the text. Find answers to the following questions:

- 1 What did ancient Greeks do long ago?
- 2 What did the ruler of a small state want to do?
- 3 Why did the ruler organize athletic games?
- 4 How long did the first feast last?
- 5 When did the Olympic Games begin?
- 6 How were the winners called?
- 7 What were the Olympic Games accompanied by?
- 8 Who was not allowed to take part in the Olympic Games?
- 9 When did the revival of the Olympic Games begin?

Vocabulary:

- to wage wars – вести войны
 ruler – правитель
 feast – праздник
 herald – гонец, посланник
 javelin – копье
 sacred – священный
 wreath – венок
 chariot races – гонки на колесницах
 to be spared the penalty – быть избавленным от наказания
 to revive – возобновить

Long ago ancient Greeks often waged wars. Small states suffered and lost much even if they did not take any side and stayed out of wars. The ruler of such a small state, Elis, wanted to live in peace

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neighbours. He was a good diplomat because his negotiations with Elis was recognized a neutral state. To celebrate the agreement, he organized athletic games.

From the beginning this feast lasted one day, but later a whole year was devoted to it. All wars and feuds were stopped by special laws who rode in all directions of Greece.

The games were held every four years in Olympia on the plain of Elis. The first games which later were called the Olympic Games were held about a thousand years before our era.

Originally the Olympic Games began before the middle of the 8th century. Best athletes arrived from many Greek states to Olympia to take part in running, long jumps, throwing of discus and javelin and wrestling. In the course of time fist fighting (boxing) and chariot races were also included in the Games.

Before the athletes took an oath that they had been preparing well for the games and promised to compete honestly and keep the rules of the Olympics. The athletes took part in all kinds of competitions. Winners were called "olympionics", they were awarded olive wreaths and cups of olive oil. This tradition has survived. In our time sportsmen get cups and wreaths for winning the first place in sports competitions.

The olympionics of ancient Greece became very popular. Best athletes were chosen to make honorary cups, many poets wrote and recited in public poems about the best athletes. Sculptors made statues which were put up at the birthplace of the winners.

The Olympic Games were accompanied by arts festivals. Poets recited their poems, singers sang hymns, dancers danced and orators pronounced speeches – all this in honour of the sacred Games.

Only men could take part in the Olympic Games. Women were not allowed even to watch the competitions at the stadium under the threat of death penalty. There was a single exception, when a woman touched her son and accompanied him to the stadium in men's clothes. That brave woman was spared the penalty because her son excelled in many events.

Magnificent strong bodies inspired artists and sculptors. They painted wall pictures and made statues of marble and bronze, so now we can admire the corporal beauty of ancient and eternally young discus thrower, javelin bearer and others.

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

The Olympic Games had been held for about eleven hundred years, until the emperor Theodosius banned them for religious reasons in 394 A. D.

The revival of the Olympic Games began long time afterwards in 1892, when a young French teacher Pierre de Coubertin made a public speech before the Union of French sports clubs in Paris. At that time many people in many countries practiced various kinds of sports and games. They wanted to make friends and compete with sportsmen from other lands. Pierre de Coubertin understood the importance of sports which unified peoples of the world and served the cause of peace like in ancient time.

On the 23rd of June 1894 the International Congress of amateur sportsmen made an important decision: to revive the Olympic Games and to establish the International Olympic Committee which would be responsible for the administration of the modern Olympic Games. The first Committee consisted of 12 members. Now 82 members of the International Olympic Committee control the affairs of all member countries which joined the Olympic movement.

TEXT B

THE OLYMPIC SYMBOLS

Five rings or circles originally represented five continents, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North and South America. Their true concept is the sporting friendship of all peoples of the earth.

The motto of the Olympic Games is: "Citius, Altius, Fortius". These words mean «Faster, Higher, Stronger». The most important thing in the Olympics is not to win but to take part, just as the most important thing in life is not the triumph but the struggle.

The Olympic oath reads as follows: "In the name of all competitors I promise that we will take part in these Olympic Games, respecting and abiding by the rules which govern them, in the true spirit of sportsmanship, for the glory of sport and the honour of our teams". For the first time the Olympic Oath rang out at the opening ceremony of the Olympic Games in the Belgian city of Antwerp (1920). The idea of the

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ancient tradition of pronouncing an oath of allegiance' to the Olympic ideals belongs to Pierre de Coubertin.

The Olympic flag, a white silk square with five intersecting rings – blue, black, green and red – was raised for the first time at the opening ceremony in the Belgian city of Antwerp (1920). Behind it was simple: the five rings represented the five continents, the six colours (including the white background of the flag) represented the national colours of all countries without exception.

From 1896 the medal (gold, silver and bronze) became the sole Olympic award. At the first Games in 1896 sportsmen received medals only in 12 events.

The title of Olympic champion is the only sporting title that is awarded for life. The prefix "ex" cannot be added to a sportsman's name that has been inscribed in gold in the Olympic chronicle: there are no ex-champions of the Olympic Games and never will be. Every year new names of victors appear in the Eternal Book of Olympic Records to continue the list begun by the great sportsmen in 1896. And in 1996 more than 30 sportsmen from Belarus occupy their rightful place among the athletes from different countries of the world.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- 1 What is the motto of the Olympic Games?
- 2 How does the Olympic Oath read?
- 3 How does the Olympic flag look like?
- 4 Can the prefix "ex" be added to the title of Olympic champion? Why?

Part 3 Sports In Great Britain

TEXT A

MOST POPULAR BRITISH SPORTS

to come from – происходить
unfair – несправедливо

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

amateur – любительский
a spectator, n – зритель
spectator, adj – зрелищный
horseracing – скачки
a tournament – турнир, соревнование
to take place – происходить, иметь место

The British are known to be great sport-lovers, so when they are neither playing, nor watching games, they like to talk about them. Many of the games we play now have come from Britain.

Cricket

One of the most popular British games is cricket. It is often played in schools, colleges, universities and by club teams all over the country. Summer isn't summer without cricket. To many Englishmen cricket is both a game and a standard of behaviour. When they consider anything unfair, they sometimes say «That isn't cricket».

Football

But as almost everywhere else in the world, the game, which attracts the greatest attention is Association football, or soccer. Every Saturday from late August till the beginning of May, large crowds of people support their favourite sides in football grounds. True fans will travel from one end of the country to the other to see their team play. There are plenty of professional and amateur soccer clubs all over Britain. International football matches and the Cup Finals take place at Wembley.

Rugby football

Rugby football is also very popular and mainly amateurs play it.

Next to football, the chief spectator sport in British life is horseracing. A lot of people are interested in the races and risk money on the horse, which they think will win. The Derby is perhaps the most famous single sporting event in the whole world.

Britain is also famous for motorcar racing, dog-racing, boat-racing, and even races for donkeys. The famous boat race between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge attracts large crowds of people.

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A large number of people play and watch tennis. Tennis tournaments at Wimbledon are known all over the world. The tennis courts of Britain are occupied by people between the ages of 16 and 60 who show every degree of skill – from the beginner to the extremely able.

Winter sports

The British also like to play golf, baseball, hockey, and grass-sports. Various forms of athletics, such as running, jumping, swimming, and boxing are also popular. You can sometimes hear of people who are no winter sports in England. Of course the English climate is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan, but winter sports in one form or another is an essential part of daily life in Britain.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Fill the gaps with suitable words from the list.

match, match, game, cricket, team, unfair, soccer/ football, sport, comes from, amateur, Cup Final, takes place, play

1 Sam won't be able to ...¹ in the ...² match on Saturday. 2 The ...³ next Thursday. Liverpool have a ...⁴ with Blackburn next ...⁵ – I won the first ...⁶, and then lost the next two. The game of ...⁷ India. If he shows good results, he will join our hockey ...⁸ ...⁹ year. This tennis tournament is open to both ...¹⁰ and ...¹¹ professionals. It's ...¹² to blame (обвинять) Roger in our defeat ...¹³ (не ...¹⁴ to get into the ...¹⁵ Which team do you ...¹⁶? In the afternoon ...¹⁷ a ...¹⁸ match.

Ex.2 Finish the sentences.

- 1 Next to football, the chief spectator sport in British life is
- 2 A lot of people risk money on the horse, which they think

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

- Britain is also famous for ...
- 4 The famous boat race is between the teams ...
 - 5 A great number of British people play and watch tennis, the most famous tennis tournaments are at ...

Ex.3 Fill the gaps with suitable words.

- 1 The British also like to play golf, baseball, hockey, and ...
- 2 Various forms of athletics, such as ... and boxing are also popular.
- 3 You can sometimes hear that there are no ... sports in England.
- 4 Of course the English weather is not always cold enough to ... or toboggan, but winter is a good season for hunting and ...

Ex.4 Match two columns:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 When the British are neither playing nor watching games. 2 Many of the games we play now 3 To many Englishmen cricket is «That isn't cricket» 4 The British sometimes say «That isn't cricket» 5 Large crowds of people support their favourite sides 6 True football fans will travel from one end of the country to the other 7 International football matches and the Cup Finals 8 The second chief spectator sport in British life 9 A lot of people are interested in various kinds of races: 10 The famous boat race that attracts large crowds of people 11 The innumerable tennis courts of Britain are occupied by people 12 The English weather is not always cold enough to ski, skate, or toboggan. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) but it is a good season for hunting and fishing. b) in football grounds. c) is horseracing. d) to see their team play. e) they like to talk about them. f) motorcar racing, dog-racing, boat-racing, and even races for donkeys. g) who show every degree of skill. h) take place at Wembley. k) is between the teams of Oxford and Cambridge l) have come from Britain. m) both a game and a standard of behaviour. n) when they consider anything unfair. |
|--|---|

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TEXT B

SPORTS IN THE USA
(part 1)

- fond of – увлекаться
- to derive – происходить
- to score points – набирать очки
- bat – бита
- base – база

Americans are very fond of sport. The most popular sports in the USA are football, which is played from April to October, baseball, played from September to December, basketball, played from October to April and ice hockey, played in most northern cities from October to March.

American football derives from the English game of rugby. It was first played at Harvard University in the 1870's. It is a game for two teams of eleven men on the field. The object of the game is to have the control of the ball and to score points by carrying it across the goal-line.

Baseball is a team game derived from the English game of cricket. It is played with a bat by two teams of nine players each, on a field divided into four bases. Baseball is the national game in the USA and it is very popular in Canada too.

Basketball is a game which nowadays is popular all over the world. It was invented in 1891. During the 20's the first US league basketball championship was organized. In the 70's the American Basketball Association was divided into two leagues: the ABA (American Basketball Association), which does not exist any longer and which played with a blue, red and white ball and the NBA (National Basketball Association). The NBA is a professional league which still plays.

There are more activities which Americans take part in, such as golf, swimming, tennis, aerobics, wrestling, etc.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Match 2 columns:

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

- 3 American football and basketball are ...
 4 Baseball is played ...
 5 The first US Basketball league championship ...
 6 In the 70's the American Championship ...
 7 The object of the American football is ...

- b) the English game of rugby
 c) was organized in the 20's
 d) very fond of sport
 e) the most popular sports in the USA
 f) to score points by carrying it across the goal-line
 g) with a bat by two teams of nine players.

Ex.2 Choose the right variant:

- Football in the USA is usually played from ...
 a) May to October; b) April to October; c) April to September
- American football derives from the English game of rugby that started at ...
 a) Cambridge University; b) Oxford University; c) Harvard University
- Baseball is played with a bat by two teams of ... players
 a) ten; b) nine; c) eleven
- Basketball was invented in ...
 a) 1890; b) 1892; c) 1891
- American Basketball Association was played with ... ball.
 a) a blue, red and white; b) a blue, green and white;
 c) a blue, red and yellow

Ex.3 Finish the sentences:

- The most popular sports in the USA are ...
- Ice hockey is played ...
- American football derives from ...
- The object of the American football is ...
- Baseball is a team game played with ...
- Basketball was invented in ... 1891
- In the 70's the American Championship was divided into two leagues: ...
- There are more activities which Americans take part in ...

Ex.4 Answer the questions:

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- are the most popular sports in the USA?
 does American football derive from? What is the object of ...?
 does baseball derive from? How many players play this ...?
 Where do they play?
 is a professional American basketball league called?
 are other activities which Americans take part in?

Ex.5 Retell the text.

SPORTS IN THE USA (Part II)

Read the second part of the text. Find answers to the following questions:

- How is sport associated with educational institutions in the USA?
- What specializations have become respectable thanks to sport?
- Why do Americans spend so much time on sport activities?

- excessive – чрезмерный
- unique – уникальный, единственный в своем роде
- high school – средняя школа
- coach – тренер
- pageantry – пышность, блеск
- to require – требовать
- to contribute – способствовать

Americans' interest in sports seems excessive to many foreign visitors. Television networks spend millions of dollars arranging to broadcast sports events. Publications about sports sell widely. In the US professional athletes can become national heroes.

Sports are associated with educational institutions in a way is unique. High schools have coaches as faculty members, and school teams compete with each other.

Nowhere else in the world are sports associated with colleges and universities in the way they are in the States. College sports, especially American football, are conducted in an atmosphere of

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

intense excitement and pageantry. Games seen teams attract nationwide television audiences.

The sport that is most popular in most parts of the world – soccer – is not very popular in the US. The most popular sports are American football and baseball, games that are not played in large number of countries.

Sports play such an important role in American life that the sociology of sports, sports medicine, and sports psychology have become respectable specializations.

Many Americans jog every day, or play tennis or bridge two or three times a week. They go on ski trips and hunting expeditions that require weeks of planning and organizing. In the Americans' view, all these activities are worth the discomfort they may cause because they contribute to health and physical fitness. That is probably why Americans are known as a healthy nation.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

TEXT A

SPORT AND COMPETITION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Read and translate the text using a dictionary. Find answers to the following questions:

- 1 What does the British concept of «fair play» comprise?
- 2 How has the British attitude to sport changed in a course of time?
- 3 Why do we say that sport is a national passion in Great Britain?

Attitude to sport

Think of your favourite sport. Whatever it is, there is a good chance that it was first played in Britain, and an even better chance that its modern rules were first codified in Britain. The public schools of the Victorian era believed that organized competitive games had many psychological benefits. These games appealed to, and developed, the British sense of «fair play». This concept went far beyond following the written rules of a game. It also meant

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is unwritten rules, which governed behaviour before, after the game. You had to be a 'good loser'. To be a cheat was shameful, but to lose was just 'part of the game'. Team games were developed because they developed 'team spirit'.

Sport in Britain is very different. 'Winning isn't everything' and 'it's only a game' are still well-known sayings which reflect the approach of the past. But to modern professionals, sport is not just a game. These days, top players in any sport talk about a 'professional attitude' and doing their 'job' well, even if their sport is still an amateur one. Nevertheless, the public enthusiasm for sport and the importance placed on simply sport has had a lasting influence on the nature and role of sport today.

National passion

Sport probably plays a more important part in people's lives in Britain than it does in most other countries. For a very large number of people, it is especially true for men, it is their main form of recreation. Millions take part in some kind of sport at least once a week. Many millions more are regular spectators and follow one or more sports. There are hours of televised sport each week. Every newspaper, national or local, quality or popular, devotes several columns entirely to sport.

The British are only rarely the best in the world at particular sports in modern times. However, they are one of the best in the world in a much larger number of different sports than any other country (British individualism at work again). It should be noted that hundreds of sports are played in Britain, each with its own small but enthusiastic following. Some of these may not be seen as a sport at all by many people. For most people with large gardens, for example, croquet is just an agreeable social pastime for a sunny afternoon. But for a few, it is a deadly serious competition. The same is true of other games such as indoor bowling, darts or snooker. Even board games. The kind you buy in a toy shop, have their national champions. Think of any pastime, however trivial, which involves some element of competition and, somewhere in Britain, there is probably a 'national association' for it which organizes contests.

The British are so fond of competition that they even introduce it

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ВШ

competitions in which gardeners enter their cabbages, leeks, onions, carrots or whatever in the hope that they will be judged 'the best'. There is a similar situation with animals. There are hundreds of dog and cat shows throughout the country at which owners hope that their pet will win a prize.

CONVERSATIONAL TOPIC

SPORT IN MY LIFE

health – здоровье
fit – в хорошей форме
mobility – мобильность
exercise – упражнение
to exercise – упражняться
tiredness – усталость
flexibility – гибкость
to pay attention to – обращать внимание на
kindergarten – детский сад
to enjoy popularity – пользоваться популярностью
keen on – страстно любить
noble – благородный
to remain – оставаться
to socialize – общаться

People all over the world are fond of sports and games. Sport makes people healthy, keeps them fit, more organized and better disciplined. It unites people of different classes and nationalities. We all need to exercise. This is true for young people (in their teens) as well as for adults. Even if you don't plan to make a career in sport you still have to practice. Regular exercises give you more energy. That is why many people who suffer from general tiredness should take more exercise than more rest. Exercise makes you feel and look better. The best exercise is one which involves in repeated

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will add flexibility and feeling of lightness. The sports popular in our country are football, basketball, volleyball, ice hockey, tennis, gymnastics, figure skating. People can choose sports and games for any season, for any taste. People do sports on their personal initiative. They go in for skating, table tennis, swimming, volley-ball, football, body-etc. All necessary facilities are provided for them: stadiums, grounds, swimming pools, skating rinks, skiing stations, fields.

Sport is paid much attention to in our educational establishments. Physical education is a part of children's daily activities in the kindergartens. Physical culture is a compulsory subject at schools and colleges.

Professional sport is also paid much attention to in our country. In the cities where I live, there are different sporting societies, clubs and sections.

Practically all kinds of sports are popular in our country, but football, hockey and tennis enjoy the greatest popularity.

As for me, as long as I can remember myself I was always keen on tennis. I love this sport with its old noble traditions. It needs energy, liveliness and much energy. It keeps a person in a good form. I have been playing tennis for five years, but the more I play, the more I like it. I get a real joy taking part in competitions or simply playing with my friends. Sometimes, I go to tennis courts. Certainly, there is a great distance between my manner of playing and that of world top-players, such as Pete Sampras or Roger Federer, but I do my training with a great pleasure and hope to play as well as our best players do. I take part in almost all tennis competitions and championships. There are a lot of them, but my favourite championship is Wimbledon because old tennis traditions remain there as they are. And meantime I play tennis with my friends. It is also a great opportunity to socialize with people who have similar interest (as any sport I suppose).

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Answer the following questions:

- 1 Why is sport so important in our life?

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

- 2 Why are people all over the world fond of sports and games?
- 3 Why do all the people need exercise?
- 4 What should people who suffer from general tiredness do?
- 5 How does exercise change you?
- 6 What kind of exercise is the best?
- 7 What sports are popular in our country?
- 8 What necessary facilities are provided for people?
- 9 What kinds of sports are popular in our country?
- 10 What is your favourite kind of sport? Why?

Ex.2 Finish the sentences:

- 1 Sport makes people ...
- 2 Regular exercises ...
- 3 Exercise makes you ...
- 4 The best exercise is ...
- 5 Bending and stretching add ...
- 6 Among the sports popular in our country are ...
- 7 All necessary facilities ...
- 8 Gymnastics is a part of ...
- 9 Physical culture is a compulsory subject ...

Ex.3 Tell about your favourite kind of sport. Speak about:

- 1 why you became interested in that sport;
- 2 if you have ever taken part in amateur or professional competitions;
- 3 if you have ever been awarded any prizes;
- 4 if you like to watch sport events on TV;
- 5 what physical or personal qualities your sport develops;
- 6 how your sport helps you in everyday life.

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5 Food

1 National Food

VOCABULARY

Read carefully and try to remember the following words:

bread	хлеб	Leave on bread – питаться хлебом
cereals	злаки, зерновые культуры	Loaf of bread – буханка хлеба
sausages	колбасы	New bread – свежий хлеб
chicken	птица	Stale bread – черствый хлеб
sea food	«дары» моря	Bun (roll) – сдобная булочка
berries	ягоды	Ring roll – бублик
nuts	орехи	Puff – пирожное из слоеного теста
drinks	напитки	Cake – пирожное, торт
fresh food	свежие продукты	Pancake – блин
frozen food	замороженные продукты	Pie – пирог
罐装食品	консервы	
食品种类	типы продуктов	
熟食	готовые к употреблению продукты	
半加工食品	полуфабрикаты	
营养	питание	
营养不良	недостаточное питание	
坚持节食	придерживаться диеты	
		Cereals
		Grain – зерно, хлебные злаки
		Wheat – пшеница
		Buck wheat – гречка
		Rice – рис
		Semolina – манная крупа
		Corn – кукуруза
		Oats – овес
		Meat
		Beef – говядина
		Pork – свинина
		Mutton (lamb) – баранина
		Veal – телятина
		Chop – отбивная котлета
		Cutlet – рубленая котлета
Bread		
Flour	мука	
Dough	тесто	
Rich dough	сдобное тесто	
Unleavened dough	пресное тесто	
Bake bread	печь хлеб	

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Carp – карп
 Cod – треска
 Cod liver – печень трески
 Herring – селедка
 Mackerel – скумбрия
 Perch – окунь
 Salmon – лосось
 Sardine – сардина
 Trout – форель
 Titled fish – заливная рыба
 Lobster – омар
 Oyster – устрица
 Shrimp (prawn) – креветка
 Clam – морской моллюск

Dairy products

New milk – парное молоко
 Sour milk – простокваша
 Cream – сливки
 Sour cream – сметана
 Butter – масло (сливочное)
 Margarine – маргарин
 Cheese – сыр
 Processed cheese – плавленый сыр
 Cottage cheese – творог
 Egg shell – яичная скорлупа
 White of an egg – яичный белок
 Yolk of an egg – яичный желток
 Hard-boiled eggs – крутое яйцо
 Soft-boiled eggs – яйцо всмятку
 Scrambled eggs – яичница
 болтушка

Vegetables

Tomato – помидор
 Cucumber – огурец
 Salted/pickled cucumber – соле-

ный/маринованный огурец
 Carrot – морковь
 Beet – свекла
 Potatoes – картофель
 Egg-plant – баклажан
 Cabbage – капуста
 Sauerkraut – квашеная капуста
 Cauliflower – цветная капуста
 Green peas – зеленый горошек
 Beans – бобы, фасоль
 Asparagus – спаржа
 Radish – редис
 Pumpkin – тыква
 Onion – лук
 Garlic – чеснок
 Pepper – перец
 Sweet pepper – сладкий перец
 Dills – укроп
 Parsley – петрушка
 Celery – сельдерей
 Mushrooms – грибы
 Leeks – лук-порей

Fruit

Grapes – виноград
 Raisins – изюм
 Seedless raisins – изюм без косточек
 Pear – груша
 Plum – слива
 Prune – чернослив
 Cherry – вишня, черешня
 Apricot – абрикос
 Peach – персик
 Stone – косточка
 Pomegranate – гранат
 Orange peel – апельсиновая корка

Pineapple – ананас
 Mandarin – мандарин
 Melon – дыня
 Watermelon – арбуз
 Strawberry – клубника
 Raspberry – малина
 Blackberry (black, white, red) – ежевика
 Blueberry – крыжовник
 Elderberry – черника
 Hawthorn – ежевика
 Elderberry – клюква
 Walnut – грецкий орех
 Pistachio – арахис
 Almond – фундук
 Hazelnut – миндаль
 Macadamia – мускатный орех
 Pecan – семечки

Dishes and Cutlery

Dish – салатница
 Plate – тарелка

Plate – тарелка
 Butter dish – масленка
 Sugar basin – сахарница
 Mustard pot – горчица
 Pepper box – перечница
 Salt cellar – солонка
 Tea kettle – чайник
 Tea pot – заварочный чайник
 Cutlery – ножи и вилки
 China – фарфоровая посуда
 Tray – поднос
 Tablecloth – скатерть
 Knife – нож
 Fork – вилка
 Spoon – ложка
 Frying pan – сковорода
 Pot (cooking pot) – кастрюля
 Lid – крышка
 Saucepan – сотейник
 Juice extractor – соковыжималка
 Cake tin – форма для выпечки
 Mincer (AmE: chopper) – мясорубка

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 Arrange the words below in the following groups:

Meat
 Vegetables and Fruit
 Milk
 Bread and Cereals

Watermelon, figs, milk, onions, turkey, cheese, soy beans, spaghetti, pasta, prunes, raisins, peas, plumps, poultry, goose, butter, beef, veal, wholegrained bread, pork, mutton, grapes, pomegranate, garlic, cauliflower, cottage cheese.

Ex.2 Can you write down a vegetable and fruit:

- 1 beginning with the letter p;
- 2 beginning with the letter b;
- 3 beginning with the letter m;
- 4 beginning with the letter c;
- 5 beginning with the letter a.

Ex.3 Which is the odd-one out in each group, and why?

- 1 pork, veal, salmon, beef;
- 2 salmon, shrimp, oyster, lobster;
- 3 lettuce, eggplant, tomato, cucumber;
- 4 peach, onion, mushroom, cabbage;
- 5 chicken, lamb, beef, herring.

Ex.4 Do you eat the skins (the outsides) of these fruits? Always, usually, never – make three lists.

Apples, pears, oranges, pineapples, bananas, lemons, cherries, peaches, grapes, mangoes, strawberries, plumps, apricots, pomegranates.

Ex.5 Using words from the vocabulary list, complete these sentences about yourself.

- 1 In my country ... is/are more common than...
- 2 In my country ... is/are more expensive than...
- 3 In my country a mixed salad usually contains...
- 4 In my country we don't grow...
- 5 And we don't often eat...
- 6 Personally, I prefer ... to ...
- 7 I love ... but I don't really like
- 8 My favorite meat is ...

Ex.6 How do we call the meat of these animals: calf, cow, sheep, pig, hen?

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TEXT A

AMERICAN FOOD

Americans have a wider assortment of food to choose from than people in any other country. Meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, nuts, cereals from various parts of the nation are available during any season of the year. Often, the problem is not the lack of variety of brands of food, but the wide assortment from which one must choose. In addition one can choose from foods that are fresh, frozen, canned and cooked and precooked. All food stores have available a wide array of frozen foods specially prepared to be heated or cooked in a microwave oven.

The microwave oven has revolutionized the home preparation of meals. It makes the preparation of food the most time-efficient in the world. A family can make one trip a week to the supermarket to purchase its food needs for a week.

Since the 1950s fast-food and take-out restaurants have increased in number. The first fast-food chains like McDonalds, Burger King, Arby's and Wendy's, which offer sandwiches, hamburgers, French-fried potatoes, hot dogs, pizzas, pancakes, fried chicken, have been joined by other chains some of which offer Mexican, Chinese and other ethnic foods. The cost of the food in such restaurants is often cheaper than if one were to prepare similar food in one's kitchen.

A more recent development in the American food industry has been the demand for healthier foods. The food industry has made available a wide variety of low-fat dairy and meat products. Animals are now being scientifically bred to produce lean meat. Even low fat cheeses and ice-creams are being produced. A second demand is for foods grown and produced free of fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. This has led to the development of an «organic food» industry. Of course, the cost of organic foods is higher than for nonorganic food. The market for organic food has nevertheless been expanding.

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Ex.1 Answer the questions.

- 1 What problem do American people face when buying food?
- 2 How often does a family visit a supermarket to purchase its food for a week?
- 3 What is the secret of success of fast-food and take-out restaurants?
- 4 What is a more recent development in the American food industry?
- 5 Which food items are very popular now in America?

Ex.2 Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases.

- 1) орехи, 2) крупы, 3) консервированный, 4) полуфабрикат, 5) духовка, 6) ресторан «обеда на дом», 7) постное мясо, 8) блинчики, 9) продукты с низким содержанием жиров, 10) удобрения.

Ex.3 Make up questions to which the following sentences might be the answers.

- 1 Meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, nuts, and cereals from various parts of the nation are available during any season of the year.
- 2 All food stores have available a wide array of frozen foods specially prepared to be heated or cooked in a microwave oven.
- 3 The microwave oven has revolutionized the home preparation of meals.
- 4 Since the 1950s fast-food and take-out restaurants have increased in number.
- 5 A more recent development in the American food industry has been the demand for healthier foods.
- 6 The food industry has made available a wide variety of low-fat dairy and meat products.
- 7 Animals are now being scientifically bred to produce lean meat.
- 8 A demand for foods grown and produced free of fertilizers has led to the development of an «organic food» industry.

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IN SEARCH OF GOOD ENGLISH FOOD

Reading task.

Do you know any typical meal from the following countries? India, Switzerland, Turkey, Spain, America, Italy, Mexico, England.

What do you think influences a country's food? What does the food in your country?

Read these quotations about English food. Do all the people the same opinion about English food?

It takes some skill to spoil a breakfast – even the English can't

J. K. Galbraith, economist

On the Continent people have good food; in England people have good table manners.»

George Mikes, writer and humorist

If the English can survive their food, they can survive anything!»

George Bernard Shaw, writer

«Even today, well-brought up English girls are taught to boil all vegetables for at least a month and a half, just in case one of the dinner guests comes without his teeth!»

Calvin Trillin, American writer

«English cooking? You just put things into boiling water and then take them out again after a long while!»

An anonymous French chef

4 Read the text quickly. Match a paragraph 1-5 with a summary below.

- Historical and climatic influences on British cooking

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- There is everything except an English restaurant
- The legacy of World War II
- Where there is hope for the future
- The British love affair with international cooking

1 How come it is so difficult to find English food in England? In Greece you eat Greek food, in France French food, in Italy Italian food, but in England, in any High Street in the land, it is easier to find Indian and Chinese restaurants than English ones. In London you can eat Thai, Portuguese, Turkish, Lebanese, Japanese, Russian, Polish, Swiss, Swedish, Spanish, and Italian – but where are the English restaurants?

2 It is not only in restaurants that foreign dishes are replacing traditional British food. In every supermarket, sales of pizza, pasta and poppadoms are booming. Why has this happened? What is wrong with the cooks of Britain that they prefer cooking pasts to potatoes? Why do the British choose to eat lasagna instead of shepherd's pie? Why do they now love cooking in wine and olive oil? But perhaps it is a god thing. After all this is the end of the 20th century and we can get ingredients from all over the world in just a few hours. Anyway, wasn't English food always disgusting and tasteless? Wasn't it always boiled to death and swimming in fat? The answer to these questions is resounding «No», but to understand this, we have to go back to before World War II.

3 The British have in fact always imported food from abroad. From the time of the Roman invasion foreign trade was a major influence on British cooking. English kitchens, like the English language, absorbed ingredients from all over the world – chickens, rabbits, apples, and tea. All of these and more were successfully incorporated into British dishes. Another important influence on British cooking was of course the weather. The good old British rain gives us rich soil and green grass, and means that were able to produce some of the finest varieties of meat, fruit, and vegetables, which don't need fancy sauces or complicated recipes to disguise their taste.

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However, World War II changed everything. Wartime women forget 600 years of British cooking, learn to do without imports, and ration their use of home-grown food. The Ministry of Food published cheap, boring recipes. The joke of the day was a dish called Woolton Pie (named after the Minister for Food).

This consisted of a mixture of boiled vegetables covered in a sauce with mashed potato on the top. Britain never managed to recover from the wartime attitude to food. We were left with a loss of confidence in our cooking skills and after years of Ministry recipes began to believe that British food was boring, and we searched the world for sophisticated, new dishes, which gave hope of a better future.

The British people became tourists at their own dining tables in the restaurants of their land! This is a tragedy! Surely food is such a part of our culture as our landscape, our language, and our literature. Nowadays, cooking British food is like speaking a dead language. It is almost as bizarre as having a conversation in Anglo-Indian English!

5 However, there is still one small ray of hope. British pubs are still the best places to eat well and cheaply in Britain, and they also increasingly try to serve tasty British food. Can we recommend to you our two favourite places to eat in Britain? The Shepherd's Inn in Elmerby, Cumbria, and the Dolphin Inn in Kingston, Devon. Their pork and mushroom pie, Lancashire hotpot, and bread and butter pudding are three of the gastronomic wonders of the world!

By Verona Paul and Jason Wimmer

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Read the article more carefully. Choose the best answer.

- 1 The writers believe that British cooking...
 - has always been very bad.
 - was good until World War II
 - is good because it is so international.
- 2 They say that the British....

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- Eat only traditional British food in their homes.
- Don't like cooking with foreign ingredients.
- Buy lots of foreign ingredients.

3 They say that the British weather...

- Enables the British to produce good quality food.
- Often ruins fruit and vegetables.
- Is not such an important influence on British food as foreign trade.

4 They say that World War II had a great influence on British cooking because...

- Traditional British cooking was rediscovered and some good cheap recipes were produced.
- People had limitless supplies of home-grown food.
- People started to believe that British food was boring, so after the war they wanted to cook more interesting and international dishes.

5 They say that...

6 British tourists try lots of dishes when they are abroad.

7 Nowadays it is very unusual for British people to cook British food.

8 Literature and language are more culturally important than food.

9 The writers' final conclusion about British cooking is that...

- There is no hope.
- You will only be able to get British food in expensive restaurants.
- You will be able to get more good traditional British dishes, especially in pubs.

Ex.2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Do you agree that food is as much a part of a country's culture as its landscape, language, and literature?
- 2 Which are your favorite places to eat in your country? Why?

CHINESE FOOD - WHAT A WAY TO COOK!

My interest in Chinese food started many years ago, when I had a part-time job. I was a young reporter for the *Daily Journal* in San Francisco. Our office was not far from Chinatown. I usually had to arrange my schedule so that I could go there at least two or three times a week for a good meal.

The first time I ever ate Chinese food I loved it. And since then, it has tasted better and better to me. The first thing I noticed was the difference in the taste of the meat and vegetables. When I learned more about Chinese food, I began to understand why it has this unique feature.

About 5000 years ago, China lost much of its wood because of its large population and poor management of its forests. This loss was a disaster for the country, of course, but it turned out to be very good for the food. Wood became very expensive and hard to get, so the Chinese had to either find a substitute for their valuable wood, or learn how to use it better. There weren't any substitutes available, so they found ways to economize.

In order to economize in cooking, they had to use very little fuel. So they started cutting their meat and vegetables into small pieces before they put them in the hot oil. That way, the food cooked faster and they saved their fuel. The food prepared in this manner kept its fresh flavor - and it's this flavor that attracts people to the art of Chinese cooking.

I often wonder if the Chinese appreciated their solution to that ancient energy crisis as much as I do now - whenever I eat Chinese food.

- 1 What did he first like about the Chinese food?
- 2 Why was wood so valuable in ancient China?
- 3 How did the Chinese prepare their food for cooking?
- 4 How did the Chinese energy problem help their cooking?

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

DO YOU EAT THE RIGHT FOOD?

Before reading the text, answer these questions.

- 1 Do you worry about your weight? If yes, do you consider yourself overweight or underweight?
- 2 Have you ever dieted?

What do we mean by a well-balanced diet? This is a diet that contains daily servings from each of the basic food groups: meat, vegetable and fruit, milk, bread and cereals. There's no doubt that food tastes and preferences are established early in life. No one is borne a «sugar freak» or a salt craver. An incredible statistic is that between 30 and 50% of all the calories eaten each day are consumed in the form of between-meal snacks. Unfortunately, the usual between-meal foods are low in nutritive value and too high in calories and refined sugar. Some excellent snacks that should always be available are plain yoghurt, carrots, pieces of apple, cheese, and natural fruit juice. Eating yoghurt as a snack food is far healthier and more nutritious than eating so-called «junk» foods, which are less nutritious and too high in sugar and calories. Salted peanuts seem to be the least popular snack today.

People who diet know that if they stick to a low-fat, high-fibre intake they will be able to eat well without putting on weight. Instead of going on crash diets they are learning to educate their stomachs by eating sensible food. They can still enjoy chocolates and cream cakes once a week or so, but they know they have to cut down their intake slightly the next day.

Research is indicating that «we are what we eat». Recent work shows that Italians, who tend to eat a lot of fresh fruit and vegetables that contain vitamins C and E, have low levels of heart attacks. The Scots however, tend to have a diet that is high in animal fat and low in fibre. Heart disease is a widespread problem in Scotland.

Now evidence shows that it is especially vitamins C and E which control the probability of attacks of angina – the severe chest pains which are usually a warning of heart disease. The value of vitamins

E was shown in a recent survey of Scotsmen. Scientists studied 110 people who suffered chest pain but had not consulted doctors or changed their diets. The results showed that those with low levels of each vitamin had experienced three and a half times more anginas than those in the control group of men who had not had chest pains. The answer seems to be cut down on meat, lard and butter and tuck into fruit, vegetables, olive oil, and vitamin C and E – rich foods.

Notes:

- Freak – каприз, причуда
- Crave – страстно желать, жаждать
- Nutritious – питательный
- Fibre – клетчатка
- Intake – потребление (пищи)
- Crash diet – «сокрушительная» диета
- Evidence – свидетельство
- Cut down on smth – снизить употребление

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Read the questions below and find the answers in the text.

- 1 What is a well-balanced diet?
- 2 When do people establish their food tastes and preferences?
- 3 What snacks are considered to be more health-giving?
- 4 What sort of diet is less likely to cause heart problems?
- 5 Which vitamins can be used to combat heart disease?
- 6 What is angina according to the text?
- 7 Which people mentioned seem to have an unhealthy diet?
- 8 What does a recent survey of the Scots tell us?

Ex.2 Are these statements true or false?

- 1 The Scotsmen tend to have a diet that is low in animal fat.
- 2 Heart disease is a widespread problem in Italy.
- 3 Food tastes and preferences are established early in life.

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- 4 The usual between-meal snacks are low in nutritive value and too high in calories and refined sugar.
- 5 It is especially vitamin A and B which control the probability of attacks of angina.
- 6 Yoghurt is less nutritious and too high in refined sugar and calories.

Ex.3 Make up questions for these answers.

- 1 Between 30 and 50%.
- 2 Salted peanuts, I think
- 3 Heart disease.
- 4 In Scotland.
- 5 110 people.
- 6 Vitamin C and E.

Ex.4 Match the words in column A with the explanation in column B.

A	B
Snack	- fermented liquor made from milk
Stodge	- heavy and solid food
Yoghurt	- light, hurriedly eaten meal
Cereal	- sort of food usually eaten (by a person, community)
Diet	- any of the number of organic substances which are present in certain foodstuffs and are essential to the health of men.
Calorie	- any kind of grain used for food
Vitamin	- unit of heat, unit of energy supplied by food

Ex.5 The text makes suggestions about different types of diet and preferences. Work in pairs/groups and discuss the following:

- 1 What are the main features of a well-balanced diet?
- 2 Are you getting enough vitamins?
- 3 What are the ways to boost your energy and stay healthy?
- 4 How often should you eat fruit and vegetables?
- 5 Have you read any recent articles devoted to the problem of healthy eating? What is their main message?

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Look at the interview with Julia Lawson, a lawyer.

In which paragraph does she talk about:

- What she eats at different meals
- What she likes drinking
- Her weight
- Sweet food
- Exercises

1) Well, I don't think to have any problems at all with putting on weight. I've been the same weight for the last ten years. I have lots of intentions about taking exercise, but when it actually comes to it I often stay in bed instead or put my feet up in front of the television. I'm afraid I'm very lazy. Although I do take the dog out for a walk every day, so that's not too bad! And I go skiing once a year.

2) For breakfast I just have a cup of tea. I never have time for anything else so I'm starving by coffee time, and eat about eight biscuits! But at weekends I have a huge fried breakfast - eggs, bacon, tomatoes - the lot! At lunchtime I just have a snack - some soup, a salad, a sandwich, or something if I'm good, or a bar of chocolate if I'm not.

3) If either myself or my husband has the energy one of us might cook in the evenings. We like pasta, Indian curries, rice dishes and so on. But if we are too tired we just get some fish and chips from the shop, or a takeaway Chinese meal or something. We're very bad, and don't eat many vegetables or much fruit.

4) To drink I like mineral water, apple juice, coffee and tea. I don't like red wine and gin and tonic.

5) My secret weakness is chocolate, which I adore. I have a sweet tooth for chocolate and chocolate puddings and I have to try not to eat too much.

b) What advice do you think the health expert would give Julia?

c) What five questions do you think the journalist asked Julia when he was doing the interview?

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Part 2 Cooking

VOCABULARY

Read carefully and try to remember the following words:

Cook – готовить	Whip – взбивать
Peel – чистить	Fry – жарить
Grate – тереть	Stew – тушить
Grater – терка	Stewing pan – жаровня
Clear meat from bones – отделить мясо от костей	Boil – варить
Chop – мелко нарубить	Roast – жарить (на огне)
Mince the meat – сделать фарш	Spread – намазывать
Beat up – отбить (мясо)	Sprinkle – посыпать
Drain – дать стечь, процедить	Stuff – фарш (начинка)
Turn over – перевернуть	Taste – попробовать на вкус
Boil potatoes in jackets – сварить картофель в мундире	Pour out – наливать
Simmer – жарить на медленном огне	Barbecue – жарить (на вертеле)
	Grill – жарить (на открытом огне)

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 How do you cook these foods? Choose the methods that are most common.

fish	bake
shrimp	fry
eggs	roast
chicken	boil
beef	barbecue
potatoes	steam
onions	
eggplant	
bananas	

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Here is a recipe for barbecued kebobs. Number the steps from 1 to 5. Then add a sequence adverb to each step.

1. Put the meat and vegetables on the skewers;
2. Put charcoal in the barbecue and light it with lighter fluid;
3. Take the kebobs off the barbecue and enjoy;
4. Put the kebobs on the barbecue and cook for ten to 15 minutes,
turning them over from time to time;
5. Put up some meat and vegetables and put them in a bowl with
your favorite barbecue marinade. – Marinate for 20 minutes.

Ex.3 Give a word or phrase for the following definition.

1. To scrape into small pieces (cheese, carrots);
2. To cut or chop (meat, etc) into small pieces with revolving blades;
3. To cook over a fire (usually outside);
4. To take the skin off;
5. To beat or flop (eggs, cream);
6. To cook in water at 100 degree C;
7. To cook in boiling oil or fat;
8. To cook in a hot oven or over a hot fire;
9. To be cooked in water or juice slowly on a closed dish.

Ex.4 Read and translate these recipes. Say what ingredients you would need for cooking the dishes.

Vegetable Soup

Peel and cut into very small pieces three onions, three turnips, one carrot and four potatoes, put them onto a pan with 100 g of butter, 150 g of ham, and a bunch of parsley; pass them over ten minutes over a sharp fire, then add a spoonful of flour, mix well; add two litres of broth and 0,5 litre of boiling milk; boil up, keeping it stirred; skim it, add a little salt and sugar and run it through a sieve into another pan; boil again and serve with fried bread in it.

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Sewed Beef and Pork

Put into a saucepan about 800 g of beef cut into 8 pieces; 200 g of pork cut into two pieces; six table spoonfuls of rice; four middlesized onions peeled and sliced; a table spoonful of sugar; a little pepper and salt; add 2 litres of water; simmer gently for three hours; remove the fat from top and serve.

Home Made Cake

250 g of flour; 250 g of castor sugar; 250 g of seedless raisins; 50 g of chopped almonds; 50 g of preserved cherries; 170 g of butter; 4 eggs; pinch of soda. Sieve the flour, sugar, and soda together onto a basin, add the prepared fruit-chopped cherries and almond. Add eggs and butter. Mix it thoroughly. Place in a tin lined with greaseproof paper and brush with some melted butter. Bake in a slow oven for 2 hours. Leave for 5 minutes in a tin, then turn it out and cool.

Ex.5 Give a detailed description of cooking your favorite dish, mixing and dressing a salad.

Ex.6 Tell how: you mince meat, make scrambled eggs, make tea, coffee.

Part 3 Eating out

VOCABULARY

Read carefully and try to remember the following words:

Coffee shop – кофейня
Snack bar – закусочная, буфет
Self-service café – кафе самообслуживания
Canteen – столовая (в учреждении)
Menu card (bill of fares, menu) – меню
Wine list – карта вин

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note – табльдот, общий стол
buffet-room (buffet) – буфет (на вокзале, в театре)
waitress – официант (-ка)
order – заказ
seat – свободное место
take a table – занять столик
order a table for two – заказать столик на двоих
I don't know how to order. Can you help me?
I'll have... – могу я заказать...?
appetizer (starter) – закуска
three-course dinner – обед из трех блюд
portioned plates – порционные блюда
first course – на первое
main course – на второе
dessert – на десерт
bill – счет
pay the bill – оплатить счет
big bill – большой счет
hourly – часовые
pass (hand over) – передать
substantial (square) meal – плотная еда
great eater – хороший едок
do justice to the meal – отдать должное еде
it smells good – пахнет вкусно
it tastes good – вкусно
sweet – сладкий
sour – горький
acid – кислый
sour – прокисший, кислый
salty – соленый
unsalted – недосолённый
stale – черствый
well-cooked – хорошо приготовленный
uncooked – сырой, неприготовленный
speciality – фирменное блюдо

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РЕПОЗИТОРИЙ ГГУ ИИ

TEXT A

Ex.1 Study the text.

The Old Mill, The Quay
Wardleton, Sussex

Open: Tuesday – Sunday 7 – 11:30 p.m.

This week we decided to look at a small family run restaurant in the village of Wardleton. "The Old Mill" is newly opened and overlooks the river Wardle, and we had heard favorable comments about it. Because we had been advised to book early we managed to get a nice table with a view of the quay. We were made very welcome and service was excellent because it is a small family business. The proprietor, Jeff Dean, runs the kitchen himself and his wife, Nelly, showed us to our table.

Although the choice of items on the menu was very extensive, it was rather traditional. A long menu always worries me, because a long menu often means a large freezer! We started with Wardle Trout and although it was fresh, it was spoilt by a number of herbs. For my main course I chose the pepper steak, which was the speciality of the day. I thought it was almost perfect because the chef had chosen excellent meat and it was cooked just long enough.

My wife ordered the roast lamb, and although the quality of the meat was good, she thought it was a little underdone. Though the vegetables were fresh, they came in very small portions and were rather overcooked for our taste. However, the bread was fresh because it had been baked on the premises. I have often complained in this column about the difficulty of finding any restaurant which serves a fresh fruit salad. Luckily, this one did. Even though it must have been very time-consuming to prepare, it was a delight to see, and I had a second helping. As usual, I chose house wine, as this is often the best way to judge a restaurant's wine list. It was a French bottled table wine which was quite satisfactory and reasonably priced. The bill, including coffee and brandy, came to 37 pounds, which was acceptable for the class of restaurant, although that didn't include service.

Ex.2 Translate the following words and phrases.

1) family-run restaurant; 2) overlook the river; 3) run the kitchen; 4) extensive; 5) were made very welcome; 6) the proprietor; 7) the speciality of the day; 8) was a little underdone; 9) were made very welcome; 10) were made very welcome; 11) it was a delight to see; 12) a second helping; 13) the bill; 14) French bottled table wine; 15) reasonably priced.

Ex.3 Make 5 sentences of your own using the words and phrases in Ex.2.

Ex.4 Give English equivalents to the words in brackets.

1 "The Old Mill" (недавно открылся) but it has already received (благоприятные отзывы).

2 We managed to get a nice table as we (заранее заказали столик).

3 You'll be surprised that Jeff Dean, (владелец ресторана), runs the kitchen himself.

4 His wife, Nelly, (проводила нас к нашему столику).

5 (Выбор блюд) on the menu was very extensive.

6 The fish (которую мы заказали) was spoilt and the roast lamb was (немного недожарен).

7 The bread was fresh because (его пекали здесь же).

8 I was surprised because they (подали салат из свежих фруктов).

9 It (занимает очень много времени) to prepare, but it looks (очень аппетитно).

10 The bill (был вполне приемлемым), but it didn't include (обслуживание).

Ex.5 Fill in the blanks with the corresponding words.

Course, waiters, underdone, book, service, over-cooked, order, bill, tip, do justice to the meal, pay the bill, well-cooked, wine list, vacant seats.

- 1 What can you recommend for the main
- 2 Why have you brought fish? I didn't ... this.
- 3 I'll settle the ... now, and you'll pay next time.

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- 4 The meat was a little ... and the vegetables were tasteless because they were
- 5 I'd forgotten to ... a table in advance so when we came to the restaurant there were no ...
- 6 The ... were politer and the ... was very quick.
- 7 We had to ... Everything was ... and the ... was excellent.
- 8 I ... but noticed that the waiter expected a more considerable ...

Ex.6 Try to guess the meaning of the words and expressions in bold italics.

- 1 We'll ***split the bill***, shall we?
- 2 Tony insisted that lunch was ***on him*** that day.
- 3 After ***dinner*** at the restaurant John said: "Let me ***get this***".
- 4 We were ***wined and dined*** every night by our London office.
- 5 I'd like you to be ***our guest***. Will you ***join us*** for dinner at the Sheraton hotel?

Ex.7 Rephrase the underlined phrases using the expressions from Ex.6.

- 1 Please, no, put your credit card away. I'm inviting you for dinner. (informal)
- 2 Let me pay for this one. You can pay next time. (informal)
- 3 Visitors to the company's head office in New York are always taken out to the best restaurants. (two rhyming words)
- 4 Fancy coming with me to lunch tomorrow?
- 5 When we eat out as a group, each person usually pays for their own food and drink. (a short expression)
- 6 I'd like to pay for you at the theatre tomorrow night. (formal)

Ex.8 Food preferences. Say what sentences you associate yourself with.

- 1 I have a sweet tooth and can never say no to biscuits or cakes.
- 2 I won't have dessert, thanks. You're lucky to be so slim, but I'm afraid I have to count the calories/ I have to be a bit calorie-conscious these days.

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- I like to end the meal with something savoury like cheese.
I'm a bit of a fussy eater.
No, thanks, I won't have wine. I'm teetotal.
I don't have any particular dietary requirements.
I won't have any more wine, thanks. I don't want to overdo it.

Ex.9 Describe food and drink preferences saying the same in a different way – use the expressions from ex.8.

- 1 Tom never drinks alcohol. (adjective)
- 2 Anny doesn't really like sweet things. (an idiom)
- 3 Before I book the restaurant, are there things you can't or can't eat? (formal/polite)
- 4 Just a small portion for me, please. I don't want to eat too much.
- 5 She's become very careful about how many calories she is eating. (two ways of saying the same)
- 6 Nina is such a choosy person when it comes to food. It's difficult to find things she likes.

Ex.10 Read the dialogues and find words and phrases that mean:

- 1 Eat whatever your hosts are eating at home, not a special dish for you.
- 2 Tell me when I have poured enough in your glass.
- 3 Get a quick meal or some other food that doesn't take a long time.
- 4 Small items you eat before a meal, or at a reception.
- 5 Another portion of what you have just eaten.
- 6 A semi-formal party or reception at someone's house, probably not a meal.

A: Why not come home and eat with us? You'll have to take pot luck.

B: Thank you. Shall I bring a bottle?

A: Should I wear a suit on Friday?

B: No, no, it isn't a dinner party, it is just an informal get-together.

A: Does anyone want seconds?

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B: Oh, yes, please. It was delicious.

A: Can I pour you some juice? Say when.

B: When.

A: Help yourself to some nibbles.

A: We leave at six. We can grab a bite to eat on the way.
B: Or we could get a takeaway when we get there.

Ex.11 Find the words and expressions in the text that mean:

- 1 rather slow;
- 2 do everything possible;
- 3 perfect, cannot be faulted;
- 4 quick and rude;
- 5 polite;
- 6 too confident/too inclined to tell the people what to do;
- 7 bad tempered/unwilling to smile;
- 8 makes you feel you do not want to go there again.

A new Italian restaurant called Bella Roma has just opened in the High Street, and we went there the other night to try it. I couldn't help comparing it to the Case Italia, where we ate last week. In the Bella Roma, the service was impeccable and quick; at the Case Italia it's always a bit sluggish. In the new place the waiters are courteous and friendly without being overbearing. In the other place they tend to be sullen and the service is rather brusque, which I find very off-putting. But at Bella Roma they'll go out of their way to give you what you want.

Ex.12 Give the opposite in meaning:

- 1) a sweet dish
- 2) a friendly waiter
- 3) a formal gathering
- 4) rude staff
- 5) quick service
- 6) dreadful service

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TEXT B

EATING OUT

Pre-reading questions.

- 1 What cuisine do the restaurants in your city or town offer?
- 2 Are there a lot of ethnic restaurants?
- 3 Are there a lot of pubs/bars in your city/town?
- 4 Do you normally need to book a restaurant in advance?
- 5 What food do they offer?
- 6 Is it common to give the waiter a tip? If so, how much?
- 7 Do you normally eat three courses in a restaurant? If not, how many courses do you normally have?
- 8 How many of these do you usually find on the table in a restaurant in your country?
- 9 Salt, vinegar, pepper, napkins, oil.
- 10 What are the most popular bars, cafes, restaurants?
- 11 Which one would you advise a foreigner to visit? Why?

There is a wide variety of places to go when you want to eat in Britain. In the most expensive restaurants and hotels, the style of cooking is often French and the menu is usually written in French, often with an English translation. Almost all hotels have a restaurant where nonresidents can have lunch or dinner, and a lounge where they can have tea, coffee or a drink before their meal.

Most towns have a variety of restaurants offering the cuisine of several different countries, with Indian, Chinese, and Italian restaurants the most popular. In London especially it is popular to eat the food of most countries in the world. Most of these ethnic restaurants are owned and run as small family businesses. Other restaurants are part of a chain, for example Bemi or Harvester, and offer a standard menu throughout the country. Many of these are primarily steak bars with a choice of other dishes also available. They are often located in old or even historic buildings in town centres.

Almost all pubs now offer food, which may be snacks bought at the bar or meals in a separate dining area. Certain pubs have gained a reputation for their excellent food and service, and a guide to good

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... is now published annually in addition to the guides to good hotels and restaurants. Wine bars also serve meals or snacks with a wide selection of wine, whereas in pubs beer is the main drink.

Fast-food restaurants serving pizzas and hamburgers are very popular, especially with children and young people. There are fewer cafes that there once were, but they can still be found in most towns. They provide a cheap place to have a cup of tea or a meal and are usually open all day.

Another feature of British life that is found less frequently nowadays is the «fish and chips» bar or shop, where you can buy fried fish and chips to eat at home. Other kinds of «take-away» meals are provided by Chinese, Indian or pizza restaurants.

Many towns, especially those in popular tourist areas, have tea-shops. Although they mainly provide afternoon tea, with scones, buns and cakes, many also serve morning coffee and lunch. Tea-shops are often in old buildings and the atmosphere is old-fashioned. There are also coffee shops open throughout the day, which serve food as well, mainly cakes and biscuits rather than full meals.

One of the cheapest places to eat is a snack bar, a type of café. It may not serve meals at all but only tea and coffee, with food such as rolls, soup and sandwiches. The buffets at railway stations are often similar, although many serve alcoholic drinks as well. There are eating places for the motorists on main roads and motorways. They are usually large fast-food restaurants that belong to a chain and have largely replaced the roadside cafes (also called transport cafes) that were used especially by long distance lorry drivers.

The range of restaurants available in the USA is in many ways similar to that in Britain. Many fast-food chains found in Britain, such as McDonald, Burger King, Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut, are American companies. The variety of ethnic restaurants is even greater in the USA than in Britain.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- 1 Where can you go when you want to eat out in Britain?
- 2 Is the style of cooking different in different places?
- 3 What food can one enjoy in expensive restaurants and hotels?
- 4 What reputation have certain pubs gained?

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What food do almost all pubs offer?

What do wine bars serve?

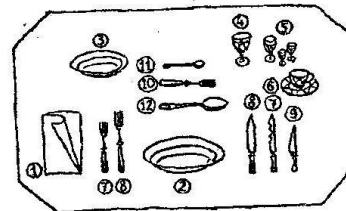
What restaurants provide «take-away» meals?

What is the atmosphere like in a typical tea-shop and what do they provide?

Would you like to go to a snack bar? Why? Why not?

HAVING MEALS AT A RESTAURANT

Place settings



Picture 8 – Place settings

- 1) napkin, 2) plate, 3) bread and butter plate, 4) water glass, 5) wine glasses, 6) cup and saucer, 7) fork and knife for the fish, 8) fork and knife for the main (meat) course, 9) butter knife, 10) fork for dessert, 11) spoon for dessert, 12) spoon for soup.

Read and remember the following formulas of etiquette:

THE ABC OF TABLE MANNERS

- 1 Do not attract undue attention to yourself in public.
- 2 When eating take as much as you want, but eat as much as you take.
- 3 Do not eat too fast or too slowly, cut as you eat.

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- 4 Take a little of every dish that is offered to you.
- 5 Sit up straight and face the table, do not put your elbows on the table while eating.
- 6 Do not reach across the table – simply say: "Would you please pass the salt," etc.
- 7 At a small party do not start eating until all are served. At a large party it is not necessary to wait for all. The hostess gives a signal to her guests by saying: "Start eating, please."
- 8 There is no rule about eating everything on your plate. To indicate that you have had enough just place your fork and knife together, not criss-cross.
- 9 Do not leave the spoon in your cup when drinking tea or coffee.
- 10 Do not empty your glass too quickly – it will be promptly refilled.

TEXT C

FAST FOOD

by Rebecca Mitchell

Nashville Superburger Bar,
Leicester Square, London
Open: 7 days a week, 24 hours a day.

A new American fast-food chain has just opened its first restaurant in Britain. "The Nashville Superburger Bar" is just off Leicester Square. Because of the success of McDonald's and Kentucky Fried Chicken, I was interested to see if Nashville had anything new to offer. The restaurant was so brightly lit that wished I'd brought my sunglasses. Once I'd got used to the light, I rather liked the green and orange plastic décor, which was very futuristic. The place was spotlessly clean – almost antiseptic! Although there was a long queue, service was incredibly fast. The menu was limited to a variety of hamburgers and prices were very reasonable. I had the "Giant Superburger" which was served with generous helping of French fries. Although the burger itself was rather tasteless, there was a large selection of relishes on every table and French fries were

...I've ever tasted. This kind of establishment obviously caters for people in a hurry. I was amazed to see that many of the customers preferred to eat standing up even though there were seats available. Most of the customers were under 25 and alone. Nobody seemed to be drinking milk-shakes and although I'm not fond of them I felt I should have one. Not much can go wrong with a milk-shake and it tasted as good or as bad as any other. Although it's a quick and efficient way of taking nourishment, you didn't choose "The Nashville" for a quiet and romantic evening with a friend. Although I wasn't in a hurry, I was in, fed and out in 10 minutes. It reminded me very much of a motorway filling station.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

- Ex.1 Recall the situations in which these words are used in the text.
Fast-food chain, sunglasses, décor, queue, reasonable, generous, boring, tasteless, romantic evening, 10 minutes.
- Ex.2 Give your attitude to the restaurants of fast food.
- Ex.3 Write a descriptive essay:

Your favourite restaurant. Why do you like it? Where is it? What food do they serve? Does it have a nice atmosphere? Is it expensive? When is it open? How often do you go there? When were you there last? What did you order? Did you enjoy your meal?

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

THE LUNCHEON

(abridged)

by S. Maugham

I was startled when the bill of fare was brought, for the prices were a great deal higher than I anticipated. But she reassured me. "I never eat anything for luncheon", she said.

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"Oh, don't say that!" I answered generously.
 "I never eat more than one thing. I think people eat far too much nowadays. A little fish, perhaps. I wonder if they have any salmon".
 Well, it was early in the year for salmon and it was not on the bill of fare but I asked the waiter if there was any. Yes, a beautiful salmon had just come on, it was the first they had had. I ordered it for my guest. The waiter asked her if she would have something while it was being cooked.
 "No", she answered, "I never eat more than one thing. Unless you had a little caviar. I never mind caviar."
 My heart sank a little. I knew I could not afford caviar, but I could not very well tell her that. I told the waiter by all means to bring caviar. For myself I chose the cheapest dish on the menu and that was a mutton chop.
 "I think you're unwise to eat meat", she said. "I don't know how you can expect to work after eating heavy things like chops. I don't believe in overloading my stomach".
 Then came the question of drink.
 "I never drink anything for luncheon," she said.
 "Neither do I", I answered promptly.
 "Except white wine", she proceeded as though I had not spoken.
 "These French white wines are so light. They are wonderful for the digestion."
 "What would you like?" I asked, hospitable still, but not exactly effusive.
 She gave me a bright and amicable flash of her white teeth.
 "My doctor won't let me drink anything but champagne".
 I fancy I turned a trifle pale. I ordered half a bottle. I mentioned casually that my doctor had absolutely forbidden me to drink champagne.
 "What are you going to drink then?"
 "Water".
 She ate the caviar and she ate the salmon. She talked gaily of art and literature and music. But I wondered what the bill would come to. When my mutton chop arrived, she took me quite seriously to task.
 "I see that you're in the habit of eating a heavy luncheon. I'm sure it's a mistake. Why don't you follow my example and just eat one thing? I'm sure you'd feel ever so much better for it".

"I'm only going to eat one thing", I said as the waiter came again with the bill of fare.
 He waved him aside with an airy gesture.
 No, no. I never eat anything for luncheon. Just a bite. I never eat more than that, and I eat more as an excuse for conversation than anything else. I couldn't possibly eat anything more - unless I had some of those giant asparagus. I should be sorry to leave without having some of them".
 My heart sank. I had seen them in the shops and I knew that they were horribly expensive. My mouth had often watered with the sight of them.
 "Madam wants to know if you have any of those giant asparagus", I said to the waiter.
 I tried with all my might to will him to say no. a happy smile had over his broad, priest-like face and he assured me that they were some so large, so splendid, so tender, that it was a marvel.
 "I'm not in the least hungry", my guest sighed, "but if you insist I don't mind having some asparagus."
 I ordered them.
 "Aren't you going to have any?"
 "No. I never eat asparagus".
 "I know there are people who don't like them. The fact is, you ruin your palate by all the meat you eat".
 She waited for the asparagus to be cooked. Panic seized me. It was not a question now how much money I should have left over for the rest of the month, but whether I had enough to pay the bill.

Ex.1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why was the writer startled when the bill of fare was brought?
- 2 Why was the salmon particularly expensive?
- 3 Why did he eat a mutton chop?
- 4 Why could he not tell the lady that he couldn't afford caviar?

DIALOGUES

1
 A: Shall we have our dinner in this restaurant? They serve very

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good meals here and the prices are reasonable.

B: Well, you lead. You should know better. *(In the restaurant)*

A: What shall we have? A three course dinner, I suppose. I'm awfully hungry.

B: So am I, and I'm thirsty too.

A: Then let's have a glass of mineral water first of some orange juice.

B: I'd prefer orange juice with ice or iced tea.

A: Waiter! Iced orange juice and a glass of mineral water, please. Now let's see the menu and here is the wine list too. How about some hard drinks?

B: I wouldn't mind having a brandy.

A: So it's one brandy. And whisky and soda for me. Would you like any starters?

B: A salad would do, I think.

A: And I'll have shrimps. Would you like any soup? As for me I'll have mushroom soup and smoked salmon for the main course.

B: I like your choice. I'd rather have the same.

2

Mr. Smith: Good evening. Do you have a table for two?

Head waiter: Good evening, sir. Sure. Would you like to have a drink in the bar first and I'll bring you the menu.

Mr. Smith: What a good idea. What do you think, John?

John: I don't mind.

Head waiter: this way, gentlemen. Now, what would you like?

Mr. Smith: Scotch for me, I think. What about you, John?

John: I'll have the same.

Head waiter: So, two whiskies. Very good. Here is the menu.

Mr. Smith: Now, let's see. What shall we have to start off with?

The prawn cocktail's very good or the melon is not bad at this time of year.

John: Yes, sir. I think I'll have the prawn cocktail.

Mr. Smith: OK. And what shall we have to follow?

John: You know what I'd like? Something typically American.

Mr. Smith: OK, then how about the roast beef?

John: All right. I'll try that.

Mr. Smith: that's settled, then. We'll have prawn cocktails to

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with and roast beef to follow.

Head waiter: Very good. What vegetables would you like?

Mr. Smith: Oh, French fries and asparagus. I think. What about John?

John: Is that what one usually eats with roast beef?

Mr. Smith: Yes.

John: I see. Well, I'll have asparagus then.

Head waiter: Very good, sir. Your table's ready when you are.

Mr. Smith: OK. We'll be along in a couple of minutes, and could you send the wine steward over?

Waiter: Any coffee, sir?

Mr. Smith: No, thanks, actually. We are in a bit of a hurry. Could you have the bill straight away, please?

Waiter: Sure, I'll bring it immediately.

John: Look, Mr. Smith. Let me do this.

Mr. Smith: No, no, this one is on me. You can pay next time.

John: Here you are, waiter.

John: Well. That's very kind ...

3

Complete the dialogue, translating Russian sentences into English.

A: Вы не проголодались?

B: Oh, yes. I am.

A: А я очень хочу пить.

B: Would you like a glass of orange juice?

A: Спасибо, с удовольствием.

B: And I prefer Apple juice.

A: Что мы возьмем?

B: The three course dinner, I suppose.

A: Что же, выбирайте.

B: Let's start with salad, then chicken soup, and fried fish.

A: Я думаю, я возьму зеленый горошек, фрукты и чашку чая без сахара.

B: Are you slimming?

A: Да.

B: What does your diet allow you?

A: Немного мяса или рыбы, яйца, молоко, много фруктов. Никаких пирожных, шоколада и очень мало соли. Я живу не для

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того, чтобы есть, а ем для того, чтобы жить.
B: Да, о вкусах не спорят.

4

Compose dialogues using the key words for the situations given below.

1 You suggest to your wife going to a restaurant instead of cooking at home. She disagrees with you giving her reasons.

2 Lunch at the canteen.

3 Complain to your friends of the bad service at the restaurant you've recently visited.

Key words: why not go, such a saving of time, much more expensive, not as tasty, dirty place, overcrowded, noisy, tips, tasteless, uneatable, tough, overdone, order, I would recommend, waitress, the bill.

5

Expand the situations introduced by the opening sentences.

A: (to the waiter) Are there any tables for nine, please.

B: There are no big tables. I'm afraid.

A: There are a few, but they are too close to the band.

A: Where shall I take you for lunch?

B: I'd like to go to a self-service canteen.

A: We'll do that. I'd like it. You just pick up a tray and walk along a big counter where all kinds of food are placed ready.

A: I'd like to seat at that table.

B: I'm afraid it is reserved. Here is a nice place at the window. isn't it?

A: Well, anything else, sir?

B: No. Thank you. The steak is a bit overdone and rather tough.

A: I'm terribly sorry, sir.

B: And the cabbage is just uneatable and the soup was absolutely cold.

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Unit 6 Leisure Time

Part 1 Hobbies and Pastimes

VOCABULARY

Read carefully and try to remember the following words:

Leisure – досуг

Spare time – свободное время

Go out – проводить время вне дома

Stay-at-home – домосед

Favorite occupation – любимое занятие

Entertain – развлекать

Entertainment – развлечение

Enjoy oneself – хорошо провести время

Take up (golf) – начать заниматься (гольфом)

Give up – бросить, перестать заниматься

Hobby – хобби, увлечение

Hobbyist – увлеченный чем-нибудь человек

Pastime – досуг, времяпровождение

Collecting old coins – коллекционирование старых монет

Badge – значок

Amateur painter – художник-любитель

Amateur musician – музыкант-любитель

Be crazy about – быть сильно увлеченным чем-л.

Hiking – пешеходные экскурсии

Motoring – ездить на автомобиле

Handicraft – ремесло

Refreshment – отдых, восстановление сил

Relax – расслабляться

Jogging – бег трусцой

Playing chess – играть в шахматы

Embroidery – вышивка

Wood carving – резьба по дереву

Amusement arcade – зал игровых автоматов

Knitting – вязание

Pursue a hobby – увлекаться

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VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 Here are some people talking about their hobbies. Can you guess what the hobby is in each case?

Jogging, playing chess, hiking, camping, rock climbing, hunting, fishing, photography, making clothes, collecting stamps (coins), DIY (do-it-yourself).

1 I usually use colour, but sometimes you can have a better effect with black and white. It really depends on the subject.

2 I really enjoy going round shops and markets looking for a bargain.

3 I try to practice every day, but sometimes it is difficult because I don't like to disturb my neighbours too much and one neighbour gets very angry if I play one and the same thing over and over again.

4 The great thing is that you can do this when you like. I usually do it three or four times a week – either early in the morning or after school. I only go for about 25 minutes but it really keeps me fit.

5 Obviously it saves me a lot of money; and in any case, I hate to buy things in boutiques because so many things are so badly made.

6 I joined a club because I wanted to get better, and I now play twice a week in the evenings. It has helped me a lot and I have a much better memory for all the different moves and strategies.

7 I think this is a very common hobby for people like me who have a house but don't have much money. That's why I started and now I think I do better job than many professionals.

Ex.2 Match the following words with their definitions.

Exhibition, hobby, hobbyist, refreshment, amusement arcade, festival, leisure, art gallery, hiking holiday, the Internet.

1 A big hall with slot machines for playing different games.

2 Artistic celebration/entertainment which is put on at regular intervals.

3 Display of works of art, flowers, paintings.

4 Building in which collections of valuable or rare objects are

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show permanently.

5 This computerized system unites people of different countries over the world who can make friends, do business from their desks, participate in talks or conferences or just chat.

6 Something you may very much like to do in your spare time as collecting coins, stamps, badges or some handicraft.

7 Time free to do what you want.

8 Something that makes you feel much better and refreshed.

9 Walking holiday as a relaxation.

10 Person with many interests or hobbies.

Ex.3 Complete the sentences with the necessary prepositions.

1 No matter what kind ... hobby a person has, he enjoys it.

2 People can learn a lot ... their hobbies.

3 All hobbies can be divided ... several classes.

4 Any person can choose something ... his liking.

5 Some people are fond ... traveling.

6 I am interested ... sports and games.

7 My brother spends all his free time listening ... pop-music.

8 My cousin is good ... playing the guitar.

9 We are all crazy ... chess and play chess when we have time.

10 I am keen ... bodybuilding, shaping and aerobics.

11 You can relax ... many ways when you have holidays or free

time.

12 My elder brother is fond ... cycling, so he often rides in races

on his holidays.

13 All parents like to go ... day trips with their children.

14 It is nice to get away ... the noise and the traffic ... weekends.

15 After lunch we go ... a walk on the beach and play ...beach

volleyball.

16 In summer many parents take their children... picnics ... the countryside.

Ex.4 Luz is talking on the telephone to her friend Marge, a woman with two children. You only read Luz's side of the conversation, but try to imagine what Marge is saying.

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L: Hi, Marge. ... Yeah, it's me, Luz.
M: (a)
L: Fine, and you? ... Good. Listen, I'm just calling to see what you and the kids would like to do tomorrow. You're still coming over, aren't you? ... Well, I thought we could take a trip somewhere. ... Oh, I don't know. Drive into the country and go for a walk.
M: (b)
L: No? Well, would you like to be a tourist for the day and go sightseeing in the city?
M: (c)
L: Oh, you think you've seen all the sights. ... Well, since you're bringing the kids, maybe we should go to the circus or to the zoo. There's a new baby elephant that was just born.
M: (d)
L: The kids are too old for that, you think. Well, are they interested in visiting a museum or an art gallery? There's a very good exhibit of nineteenth century French painting.
M: (e)
L: No? Boring, huh? ... Well, what do you think you would all like to do? ... I see. You want to go window-shopping.
M: (f)
L: No, that's fine with me. I don't mind at all. ... No, I'm sure. But what about the evening? I thought we could go out to dinner.
M: (g)
L: No, I thought the kids could stay at home and watch television. ... Well, I thought we could also go to the movies.
M: (h)
L: Really? How about some music? A concert?
M: (i)
L: No. The ballet or the opera? ... No? The theater to see a play?
... No. Well, what do you want to do in the evening?
M: (j)
L: You'd like to go to a rock club and dance ... Um, yes, well, no, I just remembered that I promised to visit my mother tomorrow ... Yes, what a shame. Another time maybe ... Well, bye. Love to the kids.

Find the places in the telephone conversation above where

... said the following.

- I don't think I feel like listening to music.
- Do you mind?
- The kids are much too old for the circus and the zoo.
- How are you?
- I'd like to go listen to some rock music and dance.
- Would we take the children with us to the restaurant?
- I don't want to go to the country.
- There's no movie that I really want to see at the moment.
- I've been sightseeing there plenty of times.
- No, I'm sure the kids don't want to go to any museum or art gallery.

TEXT A

HOBBIES AND INTERESTS

There are many people, young and old, who hurry home after classes or after work to do something at their leisure time what they like best of all. This special interest is called hobby.

There are as many hobbies as many people. Anything may become one's hobby: computer and embroidery, carpentry and painting, bowling and chess, gardening and listening to music, reading books and sports. In fact, the list is endless when you think of people's activities and interests.

The most common hobby is collecting things – stamps, old postcards, badges, paintings. Many museums are based on somebody's collection and turned into educational tool of great historical value.

Many people are fond of sports. Jogging in the morning or in the evening makes them feel happy with life. Now, teenagers are fond of motor-cycling. Crowds of bikers are rushing along the streets with loud noise and uproar. As for the girls, some of them go in for karate, while the others prefer ball dances wearing an evening dress with a partner in a dinner-jacket. Sweet music, smell of perfume, flowers and smiling faces. What can be better and more beautiful than this?

Yes, for many chess-players the silence of the room, deep thinking over the next move can be compared to nothing in the

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world. Tastes differ, so do the hobbies.

My elder sister is crazy about Russian dolls and samovars. She is proud of her collection because she's got a few ancient articles which our great-grandmother left to her. Collecting is our family's interest. My Grandpa is fond of rare books and old clocks and watches. He repairs old mechanisms and is happy to hear their tick-tack and the alarm clock bell. He feels as happy as a doctor who saved the patient's life. My Grandma loves knitting and all the family is wearing jackets, socks and gloves made by her. So, we are all busy all our free time.

As for me, I enjoy reading. Our collection of books comes up to two thousand copies. I am very proud of our collection. My Mum, a teacher of literature, collected the books all her life. Many rare books and all which are worth reading are found in our bookcases. I remember my Grandma's or Mum's quiet voice reading fairy-tales or adventure stories. When I learnt reading myself I began reading all books we had at home. So, the most delightful habit in the world, the habit of reading was formed. I visited all the countries and the lost worlds on the Earth, I met the most important people, defended the poor and fell in love with the bravest knight. Books became the source of information, books made me lucky, happy and miserable. Every minute of my free time I try to read something and I read all what is available for reading: historical books, books of reference, magazines and, of course, novels and detective stories.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Make up questions to which the following sentences might be the answers.

- 1 She is proud of her collection because she's got a few ancient articles.
- 2 The most common hobby is collecting things.
- 3 Many museums are based on somebody's collection.
- 4 For many chess-players the silence of the room and deep thinking can be compared to nothing in the world.
- 5 His collection of books comes up to two thousand copies.
- 6 Many rare books and all which are worth reading are found in their bookcases.

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Ex.2 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Many museums are based on ...
- 2 Some girls prefer ball dances wearing ...
- 3 She is proud of her collection ...
- 4 Many rare books and all which ...
- 5 For many chess-players the silence of the room ...
- 6 He repairs ...
- 7 He feels as happy ...

Ex.3 In what situations are the following words and phrases used in the text?

Knitting, tick-tack, tastes, silence, badges, hurry, are based on, crazy, ancient articles, worth reading.

TEXT B

THE USE OF LEISURE

By the way in which a man uses his leisure his character can be told - more surely in all probability than by the way he does his work. For most men work is necessity in order to gain a living. Vast numbers of men have not even been able to choose what work they would do, but have been forced by economic necessity to take the first job that came their way. But in their leisure time they do what they really want to do and their real selves are reflected in their actions.

Some people are completely passive during leisure hours. If such people go out they go to some place of entertainment where no effort is required by them, a cinema or a dancing hall, and if the latter, they do not dance but simply sit and watch others dancing.

A different type of person hurries home from work full of eagerness to begin on some scheme which he has been planning for his leisure time. Perhaps his hobby is carpentry or model engineering, or gardening, or he might wish to write, or to study some subject in which he is interested. This is the creative type of character. For him, his leisure hours are full of promise and he can look back on them with satisfaction when he reviews what he has achieved in them.

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Leisure should be refreshment; it should lead a man out with fresh spirits to battle with the problems of life. Sometimes this freshness comes not from doing anything, but by filling one's mind with fresh springs of beauty. Many a man gets full value from his leisure by contemplating nature, listening to music, or reading noble books. By this sort of occupation he may not have made anything that he can show, but he has none the less recreated his own source of inspiration and made his own mind a richer and fuller treasure house. This is the true use of leisure.

(From "Fifty Model Essays" by Joyce Miller)

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why can a man's character be told by the way he uses his leisure?
- 2 What types of men are there by the way they spend their leisure?
- 3 What do passive people do during their leisure time?
- 4 How does a creative type of character spend his leisure time?
- 5 Why should leisure be refreshment?

Ex.2 Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases:

1) досуг, 2) огромное количество, 3) свежие источники красоты, 4) садоводство, 5) полный стремления, 6) место развлечения, 7) собственный источник вдохновения, 8) сокровищница, 9) творческая личность, 10) свое настоящее Я, 11) род занятий.

Ex.3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What type of character are you?
- 2 Are you an out-going person or not?
- 3 What is your favorite occupation in leisure time?
- 4 Did you (or will you) choose your job by economic necessity?

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TEXT C

HOBBY

Hobby can be any type of activity that people do during their spare time. Most people take up a hobby for relaxation, pleasure, or friendships, or to develop new interests. A hobby can also lead to additional income.

People of almost any age can enjoy hobbies. A hobby offers a way to relax after periods of hard work. Hobbies offer broadened areas of interest and ways to pass the time pleasantly. Hobbies can be important in helping patients recover from physical or mental illness because they provide distractions from the patients' problems. For people who are ill or bedridden, hobbies offer fascinating ways to pass the time. Hobbies can also be an important form of occupational therapy.

In the past, hobbies were largely limited to the wealthy. The average person was too busy earning a living to find time to pursue a hobby. People today generally have more leisure time because of higher incomes and improvements in working conditions. In addition, most people also live longer and retire from their jobs at an earlier age. To fill their free time, they often develop interests in hobbies.

Kinds of hobbies.

Almost any kind of leisure activity can become a hobby. Most hobbies fall into one of four general categories, which may overlap. They are (1) the arts, (2) collecting, (3) handicrafts, and (4) games and sports.

The arts provide outlets for hobbyists with a special interest in such art forms as dancing, drama, painting, graphic arts, and music. Each art form has many separate possibilities for a hobby. For example, music may include singing or playing an instrument. Painting offers the hobbyist a wide choice of materials, such as oil paints or water colors.

Collecting is probably the most widespread kind of hobby because almost anything can be collected. Stamps and coins are probably the most popular collected items. Hobbyists also collect such things as autographs, comic books, costumes, and baseball cards.

Handicrafts attract hobbyists who can work skillfully with their hands. Many hobbyists engage in needlework activities, notably

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crocheting, needlepoint, knitting, and sewing. Hobbyists use kits to make model airplanes, boats, and trains. Using woodworking tools, they can create carvings, furniture, and bowls. Other handicrafts include ceramics, metalworking, jewelry making, weaving, batik, and leatherworking.

Games and sports are popular with many hobbyists who enjoy competition, physical activity, and healthful exercise. Thousands of hobbyists take part in sports, such as bowling, fishing, mountain climbing, skiing, and tennis. These sports give hobbyists the opportunity to display their individual skills and sportsmanship. Popular indoor games include bridge and other card games, backgammon, chess, and Monopoly.

Other hobbies. Electronics-related hobbies are becoming increasingly popular. Many hobbyists enjoy flying model airplanes by remote control or assembling and operating ham radios. Both young people and adults have taken up computers as a hobby, frequently assembling computers from kits. Some people raise pets as a hobby. For many people, gardening and photography are rewarding hobbies.

Starting a hobby.

People sometimes choose a hobby without realizing they are doing so. A casual interest grows into a fascination as the person learns more about the subject and devotes an increasing amount of time to it. After deciding on a hobby, individuals may gather as much information as they can from reference sources, especially books and magazines. They can also gain information by taking courses in school, attending hobby conventions, and joining hobby clubs. Hobbyists often can study exhibits relating to their hobby in museums and galleries. Clubs and other organizations sponsor tours that allow hobbyists to visit places where they can pursue their hobby and meet people with similar interests.

In most cases, beginning hobbyists should start with a few basic items. As they become more experienced and enthusiastic, they may buy more elaborate materials. Hobby dealers provide information about equipment, supplies, and techniques.

Ex.1 Match the words and phrases in column A with those in column B.

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leisure time
relaxation
overlapped areas of interest
pursue a hobby
overlap
handicrafts
water colors
needlepoint
kit
assembling and operating
fascination
carvings
backgammon
mental illness

В
увлекаться
душевная болезнь
частично совпадать, перекрывать
акварельные краски
наряды
сборка и управление
восстановление сил
расширенная сфера интересов
резьба по дереву
ремесло
комплект инструментов, снаряжение
притягательность
свободное время
вышивание

Ex.2 Replace the words in brackets with the corresponding English words.

- 1 These sports give hobbyists the (возможность) to display their (индивидуальные навыки) and sportsmanship.
- 2 (Случайный интерес) grows into a fascination as the person learns more about the subject.
- 3 (Человек, увлеченный своим хобби) often can study (экспонаты) relating to their hobby in museums and galleries.
- 4 As hobbyists become more (опытными) and enthusiastic, they may buy more (тщательно сделанный, улучшенный) materials.
- 5 Most people (начинают чем-либо увлекаться) for (отдыха), pleasure.
- 6 The average person was too busy to find time to (увлекаться чем-либо).
- 7 Many hobbyists (занимаются вышивкой, вязанием крючком и шитьем).

Ex.3 Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases.

Заполнить свободное время, ткачество, вязание крючком,

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наряды, пульт управления, радиоловитель, жёлая связь, посвящать, возрастающее количество, получить информацию, отвлечь от проблем, собрать информацию в справочных источниках, посетить собрания по интересам, экспонаты, имеющие отношение к их интересам.

Ex.4 Find words and expressions in the text that mean:

- 1 Unable to leave your bed, especially because you are old or ill.
- 2 To get better after an illness.
- 3 A thing you use for controlling a piece of electrical or electronic equipment without having to touch it.
- 4 An indoor game in which you roll a large heavy ball along a wooden track in order to knock down a group of pins.
- 5 Something, for example a painting, that you put in a public place so that people can go to see it.
- 6 Time when you are not working or studying and can relax and do things you enjoy.
- 7 A set of tools, equipment that you use for a particular purpose or activity, or something, that you buy in parts and put together yourself.

Ex.5 Restore the word order in the following questions and answer them.

- 1 Why most hobby people take do a up?
- 2 Offer do hobbies what?
- 3 Can hobbies how patients recover illness from physical or help mental?
- 4 Were largely hobbies why to the wealthy in limited the past?
- 5 What are hobbies the four categories into which general most fall?
- 6 Are what most the popular items collected?
- 7 What people do types attract handicrafts of?
- 8 People pastimes games what and sports to other prefer?
- 9 The what examples are of hobbies electronic-related?
- 10 Can how their people information about gain subject of interest?

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SUPPLEMENTARY READING

FITNESS OR FUN

We British as a nation do all kinds of things in our spare time: we go shopping or jogging, we play darts or football, we collect records or stamps, we go to church or to the pub. The average working person has 40 hours of free time a week, sleeps for 49 hours, spends 45 hours at work or travelling to and from work. The remaining hours are spent on 'essential activities' (food shopping, housework, child care, cooking, etc.). Of course, some of our free time activities, like visiting relatives or taking driving lessons, may not be fun, but whatever we do, the way we spend our free time is probably providing other people with work. Leisure is our fastest growing industry. According to the latest figures, during the past year, the most popular activity of all was walking: 35 million British people regularly walked two miles or more. More energetically, ten million people went to keep fit classes or took part in aerobics or yoga and half as many did some kind of weight training in a gym. Not only did nine million people go cycling but four million went jogging and the same number played football and played golf. Other popular sports were bowling (six million), badminton (five million), tennis (four million) and squash (three million). Less actively, twelve million people played snooker or pool, seven million played darts and three million went fishing.

Watching other people playing is also a popular leisure activity, the favourite sports among TV viewers are football, horse-racing, snooker, cricket and tennis. But although millions watch the matches on TV, not so many regularly go to watch football matches. 'New' television sports like American football, basketball and even darts are attracting loyal armchair experts.

The fitness boom of the eighties led to a big rise in the numbers of people participating in sports. To cater for this boom and provide the up-to-date facilities people want, over 1,500 private health and fitness clubs and the same number of public leisure centres have been built during the past twenty years. These modern centres, with their swimming pools (22 million people went swimming last year), squash courts, gyms and indoor courts for tennis and other sports, are

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competing with clubs, pubs and cinemas as places for people to go to spend their leisure time – and their money. Now practically every town has a leisure pool, often with a wave machine, water slides and tropical plants. Families can even spend their holidays at huge indoor water parks, where they can play or relax all day long in warmth and comfort without worrying about the weather outside. But this may not be helping us to get fitter: we may be becoming a nation of splashers, but not a nation of swimmers. The big question fitness experts are asking is: should sport be taken seriously or should it just be fun?

COMPREHENSION CHECK

Ex.1 Answer the questions:

- 1 How many hours of free time does an average person have?
- 2 What is the fastest growing industry and why?
- 3 What was the most popular activity according to the latest figures?
- 4 What else do people do to keep fit?
- 5 What did the fitness boom of the eighties lead to?
- 6 What are the most popular sports among TV viewers?
- 7 How many private and public fitness clubs and leisure centres have been built during the past twenty years?
- 8 What do these centers provide?
- 9 Why does the author say that they are becoming a nation of splashers, but not a nation of swimmers?

Ex.2 What do you think?

- 1 Do you agree with the author that "the way we spend our free time is probably providing other people with work"? Give reasons for your answer.
- 2 Give the answer to the big question fitness experts are asking: should sport be taken seriously or should it just be fun? Give reasons for your answer.
- 3 What are the results of the fitness boom in our country?
- 4 Which sports did you play while you were at school?
- 5 What kind of games did you play while you were at school?

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- 6 What sports do you like to go in for now? Explain why.
- 7 What is the first game you remember playing as a child?
- 8 Which games are thought of as "girls' games" and which are boys' games?"
- 9 Do you like to watch sport games and competition on TV?

A hobby is not a holiday. It is not *merely* a momentary relaxation necessary to the renewal of work; and in this respect it must be sharply distinguished from much that is called sport. A good game is a good thing, but it is not the same thing as a hobby; and many go golfing or shooting grouse because this is a concentrated form of recreation; just as what our contemporaries find in whisky is a concentrated form of what our fathers found diffused in beer. If half a day is to take a man out of himself, or make a new man of him, it is better done by some sharp competitive excitement like sport. But a hobby is not half a day, but half a lifetime. It would be truer to accuse the hobbyist of living a double life. And hobbies, especially such hobbies as the toy theatre, have a character that runs parallel to practical professional effort, and is not merely a recreation from it. It is not merely taking exercise; it is doing work. It is not merely exercising the body instead of the mind, an excellent, but now largely a recognized thing. It is exercising the rest of the mind; now an almost neglected thing.

(G. K. Chesterton, «Autobiography»)

Part 2 Holidays

VOCABULARY EXERCISES

Ex.1 Match the words and phrases in part A with those in part B.

A
Camp-site, self-catering flat, guesthouse, youth hostel, holiday camp, time-share apartment, package holiday, cruise.

B
1 A flat which you rent; you cook for yourself.

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- 2 Cheap accommodation, mainly for young people, with perhaps ten or more people sleeping in bunk beds in one room.
- 3 A holiday in which you pay for travel, accommodation and food (even occasionally excursions) in advance.
- 4 A place where you can pitch a tent or park a caravan.
- 5 Accommodation of which you share ownership with a number of people, for example you own a twelfth of the apartment, so you have the right to stay there for one month every year.
- 6 Accommodation like a hotel but cheaper and with fewer services.
- 7 A holiday spent touring on a boat, stopping off to go sight-seeing at different ports.
- 8 A place providing holiday accommodation in little chalets (сельский домик, хижина) or flats, with restaurants, bars, swimming pools and lots of other facilities and entertainments for when visitors want a break from sun-bathing.

Ex.2 Which of the holiday places and types of holiday from ex.1 have you or any of your friends had experience of? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each? Try and find at least one advantage and one disadvantage for each, even if you have no experience of them.

Ex.3 There are six typical language mistakes in the paragraph below. Find and correct them.

The Smiths stayed at a camping last summer because all other kinds of holiday accommodations are too expensive for them. Every day Mrs. Smith had a sunbath, Mr. Smith made a sightseeing and the children made a travel around the island. One day they made an excursion to a local castle.

Ex.4 Imagine you have won a competition and the prize is a holiday for four. Which of the following holidays would you personally choose and why? Try to persuade other students to agree to the holiday you have chosen.

- 1 A week's skiing holiday in the Swiss Alps – excitement and

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relaxation in one of Switzerland's top resorts.

- 2 A fortnight on a Greek island – sun, sea, and gentle people: a relaxing holiday for those who want to get away from it all. A paradise for those who enjoy windsurfing and sailing.
- 3 A ten day cruise in the Far East including stop-offs in Thailand, Singapore and Hong Kong – adventure and exoticism not to be missed. Also a chance to shop in the world's greatest shopping centers.
- 4 Eight days in safari in the game parks of Tanzania and Kenya – come and see the elephants, cheetahs and lions in their natural surroundings.
- 5 A gastronomic tour of French vineyards (this holiday will include extensive eating and wine-tasting). Instruction in painting and pottery available in the mornings.
- 6 An eight day multi-activity holiday in Scotland – with the opportunity to try some of the following: climbing, potholing, canoeing, hang-gliding, archery and horse riding.

Ex.5 Think of one of the best holidays you have ever had. Make notes on the following.

- 1 When was it?
- 2 Where did you go?
- 3 Who did you go with?
- 4 How long did it last?
- 5 What did you do on holiday?
- 6 Why did you like it so much?

TEXT A

WAYS OF HOLIDAY-MAKING

If you are tired of your usual holiday routine, there are many things you can do to vary it. Some take a certain amount of physical energy, but think of the good it will do you.

People say there's nothing to compare with a camping holiday. Personally I think it's only for the young, and will make them appreciate home comforts. Be prepared for damp, mosquitoes, beetles and cow dung, which is never noticed until the following

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morning. This sort of holiday teaches the young how to survive, and strangely enough they seem to enjoy it, finding great pleasure in making bonfires and cooking barbecues.

Bicycle holidays are an excellent way of taking exercise. Bear in mind that you are not a professional, and don't try to do more than thirty or forty miles a day. Keep to side roads wherever possible, and don't overtire yourself.

A walking holiday, in good weather with a pleasant companion or two, will do you more good than any other. Select your shoes carefully. Your rucksack should contain a change of everything, but nothing that is not absolutely essential.

The seaside is good for most people, but definitely bad for some. Take the sun and the sea gradually, and don't stay on the beach for too long. In fact, short holidays taken often probably do you more good than an annual long one. After the first week or two, you begin to get bored, sunburnt, and lazy.

It's a good idea to have a hobby or interest at the seaside. Take a skin diving mask and see how many sorts of fish you can find. Walk along the beach collecting shells or interesting pebbles.

On this sort of holiday you should be thoroughly relaxed, and soak in the sun and sea air. There is nothing better for giving you vitality and energy to keep you going through the winter.

A winter holiday is probably even better for you than a summer one. You need it more at that time of year.

Once you learn to ski, you can go on doing to a very advanced age, as long as you don't do it too strenuously and break a leg. If this happens it will take a long time to heal and you may never be able to ski again.

There are many other things to do besides skiing. Skating is amusing, and not all that difficult to learn. You can walk on snowshoes, and the mountains are particularly lovely when you get away from the crowded ski slopes.

It is even easier to sunburn in the snow than on the beach, so be careful, but do get some sun – it will keep you healthier for the rest of the winter.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISES

Ex.1 Say if the following statements are true or false.

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1 People say that a camping holiday is the best way to have rest.
2 This sort of holiday teaches the young to appreciate home comforts.

3 Bicycle holidays are an excellent way of taking exercise. Thirty or forty miles a day will do you good.

4 Your rucksack should contain a change of everything you may need.

5 The seaside is good for almost all people.

6 Short holidays taken regularly probably do you more good than an annual long one.

7 It is easier to sunburn in winter than on the beach in summer.

Ex.2 Restore the questions to which the following phrases might be the answers.

1 Damp, mosquitoes, beetles and cow dung.

2 Not more than thirty or forty miles a day.

3 Bored, sunburnt, and lazy.

4 Vitality and energy to keep you going through the winter.

5 Skiing.

6 In the snow.

Ex.3 Find statements in the text you agree with. Then find statements you disagree with. Give your reasons for and against.

Ex.4 Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of different ways of holiday-making.

TEXT B

PLANNING HOLIDAYS

Everyone needs at least one holiday a year, so when you begin spending sleepless nights thinking about the sun and the sea, when you think longingly of the green countryside and forget the mosquitoes and the boredom, there is no doubt about it – you are ready for a holiday.

Even a week-end is better than nothing. You need to get away from all your usual routines and get some fresh air and a change of

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perspective.

You should also take some occasional holidays without the family. Husbands and children can do very well without you for a limited time and, if they cannot, they must learn to. It will be good for them to realize how much you do for them during the rest of the year. It is necessary for children to realize at a very young age that they can do without their parents. It teaches them independence.

Go somewhere quiet, where the climate is pleasant and invigorating. For the first couple of days rest and sleep as much as you can. If you are in the mountains, give yourself a day or two to get used to the altitude; by the sea, have a daily swim.

Do things the way they are done in the country you are staying and eat the local food. Get to know the natives and their customs. Do a little sightseeing even if you don't like it. Always have a dictionary of the local language and pick up a few words. It is a good idea to get to know the place as well as you can.

If you prefer complete solitude, take some books and catch up on your reading. Be sure to take the necessary clothes and equipment but don't burden yourself with a mountain of luggage full of things you will never use. Dress simply and in accord with the climate. Bring whatever sporting equipment you plan to use.

The sun is good for some people and very bad for others. Don't overdo it; your skin will turn to leather and age much faster if you get it too brown. Protective oils and creams are a very necessary part of your holiday equipment.

You should try and store up energy and vitality to see you through the winter months. Be willing to put up with small inconveniences, and don't allow yourself to be annoyed. Things will not be done in the way you do them; so much the better. Take note of the good, and pass over the bad in silence.

Try and learn something useful from your holiday. Don't burden yourself with a camera unless you are a genuine enthusiast; you will be always looking through it instead of directly at what is around you. And don't indulge in that useless habit of sending holiday postcards — if you forget all about home, you will come back with far more interesting tales to tell.

Ex.1 Find statements in the text that you agree and disagree with.

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Give your reasons for and against.

Ex.2 Speak of your own experience of planning a holiday a spending one.

Ex.3 Discuss advantages of planning a holiday in advance.

TEXT D

WE ARE JUST TOO WORRIED TO HAVE FUN ON HOLIDAY

a) Read this article about people going on holiday. Which things are people worried about? Which things do they like about holidays?

Most people in Britain take their troubles with them on holiday, according to a new survey.

40% said the most important reason for going away is to escape stress, but almost everyone said they worry more than they do at home. Only 4% are happy and carefree.

The most common concern is burglary: 4 out of 10 people worry about their homes being broken into while they're abroad.

More than a quarter are afraid they'll be upset by noisy holiday makers, and 22% are worried about being mugged.

One in five think the car may break down, and the same number are upset about the chances of bad weather.

One in seven people said their idea of a good holiday is 'sun and sea'. A quarter of all young, single men thought this was the best formula for a holiday, according to the MORI (Market and Opinion Research) survey.

The research showed that the traditional stay-at-home Briton is no more. Three out of every five adults now want to holiday abroad. Three years ago, less than half wanted to go overseas.

The hotel holiday is still the most popular. Just over half the people interviewed preferred being looked after to going on a self-catering holiday, despite worries about cheeky waiters and noisy fellow guests!

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b) Make a list of all the things people worry about when they go on holiday. Add your own ideas.

TEXT C

THE HOLYDAY

They used to spend their summers in a holiday cottage in the country and the winters in London. But that year Alice felt restless and Robert wanted to take her to some new and far away place for a complete change!

So, one evening he suggested the idea to her and Alice sprang to it joyously. She thought she would like to go to Italy and Robert wondered whether Sweden was a possibility. They've never been to Sweden before. I

Then Alice remembered seeing some advertisements for Greece and Robert said that France might be a good idea. Finally, without deciding where to go, they realized that it would be wise to think about the cost of going abroad.

"Well, first of all we must decide about the car," Alice said. "If we don't take it, we shall have to stay in one place."

"And if we decided to take it," Robert argued, "we shall have to use a car ferry, either ship or plane." A long discussion followed.

"We had better take the car," Robert said, "because we just can't afford to fly all the way. But if we fly across the Channel with the car, we shan't be able to afford to stay in a hotel." He glanced up at Alice, and something in her eyes made him suspect she was disappointed.

But then she suddenly put forward a new suggestion. "If we flew all the way," she mused, "we couldn't pay the hotel bills. If we flew across the Channel with the car, we still shouldn't be able to stay in a hotel. But if we bought a tent, we should be able to use the air ferry – and have a camping holiday. And then we might be able to go to several countries instead of one."

It seemed the perfect arrangement and neither of them could find any objection to the idea. So having made sure to have three weeks' holiday from the 1st August they went along to a sports shop, and after carefully examining five different tents, decided which one would be most suitable and brought it home.

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Then things started to happen. Robert found that he couldn't get tickets for the air ferry during the first week in August. And, worst of all, the car began making peculiar jerks; and the mechanic at Robert's usual garage explained that if he took it abroad, he would be asking for trouble. That evening Robert's sister-in-law phoned from Wales full of excitement because they were going to Italy with some money her uncle had sent her, and they had been lucky enough to get the last two air ferry tickets for the first week in August.

"We are very pleased for you," Robert said weakly, and began a long explanation of their own problem.

"But that's easy," his sister-in-law enthused.

"Have our house in Wales. Your car is good enough to take you here, and we shan't be needing the place because we shall be away. Now, don't think any more about it. The house is yours for the first three weeks in August, and you'll like it here in Wales."

Notes:

- 1 Muse – meditate
- 2 Jerks – sharp, abrupt motions
- 3 Enthuse – say with enthusiasm.

COMPREHENSION EXERCISES

Ex.1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Why did Robert suggest the idea of going abroad to Alice?
- 2 What did Robert and Alice discuss one evening?
- 3 What was the first thing to be decided about?
- 4 What did Robert suspect of Alice's feelings?
- 5 What idea could neither of them object to?
- 6 Could Robert get tickets for the air ferry?
- 7 What was wrong with their car?
- 8 What did Robert's sister-in-law suggest?

Ex.2 Look at the notes which Robert made and say why they chose air ferry in preference to sea ferry and "fly all the way".

Sea ferry: cheapest, slowest, least comfortable.

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Air ferry: more expensive, faster, more comfortable.
Fly all the way: most expensive, faster, most comfortable.

Ex.3 Find in the text equivalents to the following words and phrases.

дача
остановиться в гостинице
договориться об отпуске
морской паром
реклама
стоимость поездки за границу
оставаться в одном месте
теплоход
выдвинуть новую идею
осмотреть палатку
достать (купить) билеты
мастерская по ремонту машин

Ex.4 Make up questions to which the following sentences might be the answers.

- 1 They discussed their summer holiday plans.
- 2 No, there were too many possibilities opened up.
- 3 They decided to take the car and to buy a tent.
- 4 the car started making peculiar jerks and Robert couldn't get tickets for the air ferry.
- 5 Robert's brother and his wife lived in Wales.
- 6 They were going to Italy this summer.
- 7 They were going to stay away from home for the first three weeks in August.
- 8 Alice and Robert could spent their holiday in his brother's house in Wales.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

HOLIDAYS IN BRITAIN

Britain is a country governed by routine. It has fewer public

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holidays than any other country in Europe and fewer than North America. (Northern Ireland has two extra ones, however). Even New Year's Day was not an official public holiday in England and Wales until quite recently (but so many people gave themselves a holiday anyway that it was thought it might as well become official!). There are almost no semi-official holidays either. Most official holidays occur either just before or just after a weekend, so that the practice of making a 'bridge' is almost unknown. Moreover, there are no traditional extra local holidays in particular places. Although the origin of the word 'holiday' is 'holy day', not all public holidays (usually known as 'bank holidays') are connected with religious celebrations.

The British also seem to do comparatively badly with regard to annual holidays. These are not as long as they are in many other countries. Although the average employee gets four weeks' paid holiday a year, in no town or city in the country would a visitor ever get the impression that the place had 'shut down' for the summer break. (In fact, about 40% of the population do not go away anywhere for their holidays.)

Traditional seaside holidays.

The British upper class started the fashion for seaside holidays in the late eighteenth century. The middle classes soon followed them and when they were given the opportunity (around the beginning of the twentieth century), so did the working classes. It soon became normal for families to spend a week or two every year at one of the seaside resort towns which sprang up to cater for this new mass market. The most well-known of these are close to the larger towns and cities (Holiday resorts in England).

These seaside towns quickly developed certain characteristics that are now regarded as typical of the 'traditional' English holiday resort. They have some hotels where richer people stay, but most families stay at boarding houses. These are small family businesses, offering either 'bed and breakfast' or, more rarely, 'full board' (meaning that all meals are provided). Some streets in seaside resorts are full of nothing but boarding houses. The food in these, and in local restaurants, is cheap and conventional with an emphasis on fish and chips.

Stereotypically, daytime entertainment in sunny weather centres

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around the beach, where the children make sandcastles, buy ice-creams and sometimes go for donkey rides. Older adults often do not bother to go swimming. They are happy just to sit in their deck chairs and occasionally go for a paddle with their skirts or trouser-legs hitched up. The water is always cold and, despite efforts to clean it up, sometimes very dirty. But for adults who swim, some resorts have wooden huts on or near the beach, known as 'beach cabins', 'beach huts' or 'bathing huts', in which people can change into their swimming costumes. Swimming and sunbathing without any clothing is rare. All resorts have various other kinds of attraction, including more-or-less permanent funfairs.

For the evenings, and when it is raining, there are amusement arcades, bingo halls, dance halls, discos, theatres, bowling alleys and so on, many of these situated on the pier. This unique British architectural structure is a platform extending out into the sea. The large resorts have decorations which light up at night. The Blackpool illuminations, for example, are famous.

Another traditional holiday destination, which was very popular in Britain in the 1950s and 1960s, is the holiday camp, where visitors stay in chalets in self-contained villages with all food and entertainment organized for them. Butlin's and Pontin's, the companies which own most of these, are well-known names in Britain. The enforced good-humour, strict meal-times and events such as 'knobby knees' competitions and beauty contests that were characteristic of these camps have now given way to a more relaxed atmosphere.

Modern holidays.

Both of the traditional types of holiday have become less popular in the last quarter of the twentieth century. The increase in car ownership has encouraged many people to take caravan holidays. But the greatest cause of the decline of the traditional holiday is foreign tourism. Before the 1960s, only the rich took holidays abroad. By 1971, the British were taking 7 million foreign holidays and by 1987, 20 million. These days, millions of British people take their cars across the channel every year and nearly half of all the nights spent on holidays away from home are spent abroad.

Most foreign holidays are package holidays, in which transport and accommodation are booked and paid for through a travel agent. These holidays are often booked a long time in advance. In the

middle of winter the television companies run programmes which give information about the packages being offered. People need cheering up at this time of the year! In many British homes it has become traditional to get the holiday brochures out and start talking about where to go in the summer on Boxing Day. Spain is by far the most popular package-holiday destination.

Half of all the holidays taken within Britain are now for three days or less. Every bank-holiday weekend there are long traffic jams along the routes to the most popular holiday areas. The traditional seaside resorts have survived by adjusting themselves to this trend. (Only the rich have second houses or cottages in the countryside to which they can escape at weekends.) But there are also many other types of holiday. Hiking in the country and sleeping at youth hostels has long been popular and so, among an enthusiastic minority, has pot-holing (the exploration of underground caves). There are also a wide range of 'activity' holidays available, giving full expression to British individualism. You can, for example, take part in a 'murder weekend', and find yourself living out the plot of detective story.

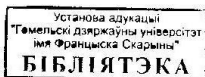
An increasing number of people now go on 'working' holidays, during which they might help to repair an ancient stone wall or take part in an archaeological dig. This is an echo of another traditional type of 'holiday' - fruit picking. It used to be the habit of poor people from the east end of London, for example, to go to Kent at the end of the summer to help with the hop harvest (hops are used for making beer).

Notes:

Boxing Day - второй день Рождества, день Рождественских подарков

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ЧЕУШЕВА Светлана Александровна
ВЕГЕРО Мария Валерьевна
ТКАЧЕВА Галина Валерьевна

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